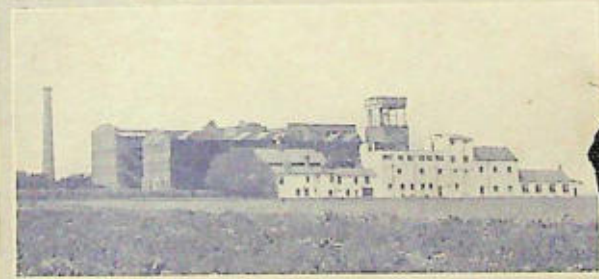




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AND

MATERIA MEDICA

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PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

This
**MARGINAL
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indicates the arrange-
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sections of this
Catalogue



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INFORMATION

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

Fair dealing with all our patrons requires that no exceptions be made to such rules of commercial policy as seem necessary to be established for the proper conduct of vast business relations with the drug trade of the country. Any favouritism which we might show to a single patron would justly lead even that patron to suspect that we were according still greater advantages to his competitors; and we can do our friends no better service than to adhere as closely as possible to our published terms.

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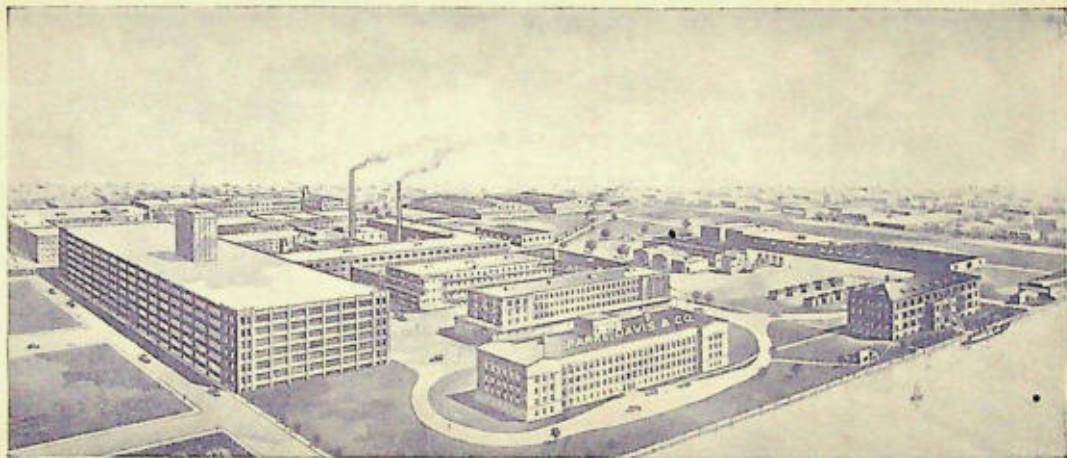
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PERSONAL NOTES AND MEMORANDA.

For the convenience of those who may desire to use them, blank pages intended for personal notes and memoranda, are inserted at intervals throughout the Index.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.



THE PHARMACEUTICAL LABORATORIES OF PARKE, DAVIS & CO., DETROIT, MICH., U.S.A.

INDEX OF DRUGS AND PREPARATIONS

ABBREVIATIONS

Caps. = Capsules.	Elix. = Elixir.	Mixt. = Mixture.
C.C.T. = Chocolate-coated Tablet.	Emp. = Emplet.	Oint. = Ointment.
Comp. = Compound.	F. = Fluid.	S.C.T. = Sugar-coated Tablet.
Conc. = Concentrated.	F.E. = Fluid Extract.	Sol. = Solution.
C.T. = Compressed Tablet.	H.T. = Hypodermic Tablet.	Tinct. = Tincture.
	L.E. = Liquid Extract.	T.T. = Tablet Triturate.
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Progress in Standardization

PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY, the first House to practise Standardization, were for many years its chief exponents.

¶ Previous to 1880 P., D. & Co. standardized their fluid extracts on the amount of extractive matter obtained from the drug, this being the most accurate method then known to science.

¶ 1882. Fluid Extract of Nux Vomica chemically standardized by P., D. & Co. on the alkaloidal content, this being followed in succeeding years by a similar assay of all alkaloidal drugs.

¶ 1894. Physiological standardization of Ergot by the Cock's Comb method was introduced by E. M. Houghton, of the P., D. & Co. Research Laboratory.

¶ 1895. Digitalis and Strophanthus Physiologically standardized by P., D. & Co. Houghton's frog method being employed.

¶ 1901. Adrenalin, introduced by P., D. & Co., standardized by its effect on blood-pressure.

¶ 1908. Pituitrin introduced by P., D. & Co., standardized by its effects on blood-pressure and on uterine muscle.

¶ 1927. Pitocin and Pitressin, active principles of the posterior pituitary separated in the P., D. & Co. Research Laboratories, the former standardized by the oxytocic test on uterine muscle, and the latter by the pressor test on blood-pressure.

All of the above dates stand out as landmarks in the history of Pharmacology and Parke, Davis & Co. are universally regarded as pioneers in this line of scientific research and achievement. They blazed the trail and all recent Pharmacopreps have followed their example, and in most cases have adopted their standards.

The Cure of Varicose Veins by Injection

THE treatment of varicose veins by the injection of sclerosing solutions has come into general use during the last five years, and the uniform successes obtained have led to its being preferred to surgical measures in all suitable cases.

The advantages of the method are its painlessness, the rapid relief obtained and the fact that the patient is not confined to bed during treatment but can generally carry on his normal occupation. Recurrences may occasionally take place, but these will be obliterated by a further course of injections.

Although requiring rather more care than an ordinary intravenous injection the procedure is by no means difficult. The injection should be made with the usual aseptic precautions and care should be taken to prevent leakage of the solution into the surrounding tissues. Most of the complications observed are due to neglect of these precautions.

In an average case five doses of 2 c.c. at intervals of 5 to 7 days are generally found to be sufficient. The dose is usually administered by a series of injections in adjoining sections of the vein, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ c.c. being used for each injection.

There are certain contra-indications to the injection method of treatment; thus, it must not be administered during menstruation or pregnancy, in cases of myocardial degeneration, or in severe kidney disease. Recent or latent phlebitis also contra-indicates its use. Where there is evidence of an idiosyncrasy to quinine the initial dose should be small and the maximum amount injected should be kept low enough to avoid reactions.

A certain amount of cramp-like pain and tenderness may follow the injection, but this passes off in the course of a few days, and the swollen vein gradually shrinks to a fibrous cord and becomes organised. It has been shown that the risk of embolism is practically negligible as the clot formed is tough and tenacious and becomes anchored to the vein walls.

When ulcers are present the injection should be made into veins in the surrounding healthy tissue, and the ulcerous area supported by Unna's paste bandages.

The value of ancillary treatment in the form of parathyroid medication has been frequently recorded; Thornhill ("Practitioner" January 1928) states that he has found no treatment which will heal the ulcers so rapidly and surely as the administration of parathyroid and calcium.

Many substances have been used as sclerosing agents, but the most popular is a solution of quinine hydrochloride and urethane as recommended by Gónévrier. It is an effective sclerosant, and its use has the advantage of being safe and free from serious complications. (See page 76.)

INDEX OF THERAPEUTICS

In the following résumé of drugs commonly employed in the disorders mentioned, such as are included amongst the 'P., D. & Co.' standard preparations are indicated by their titles and the page on which further particulars may be seen.

ABBREVIATIONS

Caps.	= Capsules.	L.E.	= Liquid Extract.
C.T.	= Compressed Tablet.	Liq.	= Liquid or Liqueur.
C.C.T.	= Chocolate-coated Tablet.	Loz.	= Lozenges.
Elix.	= Elixir.	Oint.	= Ointment.
Emuls.	= Emulsion.	S.C.T.	= Sugar-coated Tablet.
F.	= Fluid.	Sol.	= Solution.
F.E.	= Fluid Extract.	Sol. Ext.	= Soluble Extract.
H.T.	= Hypodermic Tablet.	Syr.	= Syrup.
		Tinct.	= Tincture.

ABORTION.

Prevention.—Liq. Sedans (p. 24) and Aletris Comp. Elix. (p. 81) are the best prophylactics. Potassium Chlorate, 5 grains thrice daily. Aletris Comp. Elix. (p. 81) is an excellent uterine sedative. Corpora Lutea Sol. Ext. (p. 71) is indicated in repeated abortion not due to disease or mechanical factors. Peptiron (p. 36) in anæmic cases. In case of pain or local discomfort, Liquor Sedans (p. 24), Liq. Petrolatum (p. 24) or Olgar (p. 32), to overcome constipation; if an aperient is unavoidable, Cascara Evacuans (p. 8) or Cascara Sagrada Aromatic (p. 88), in small doses, is most suitable.

Threatened.—Absolute rest. Chlor-Anodyne (p. 9), Liq. Sedans (p. 24), Aletris Comp. Elix. (p. 81), Viburnum Comp. C.C.T. (p. 110); enema of starch with 7 minims of opium.

Inevitable.—Prevent hæmorrhage by tampon round cervix. Empty uterus with bougie or curette; follow with intrauterine douche of sterilised water; pack with gauze saturated with antiseptic solution and 1:50,000 solution Adrenalin Chloride (p. 1). Rigid local antiseptics. Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 28).

After-treatment.—Absolute rest; small doses of Normal Liq. Ergot (p. 29), with Quinine S.C.T. (p. 108). Rigid local antiseptics. Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 28).

Astringent and Antiseptic C.T. (p. 104). Ergot Aseptic (p. 72) hypodermically. Later, tonics, e.g. Hæmatic Hypophosphites (p. 21), Glycerophosphates Elix. (p. 82), Glycerophosphate Comp. Sol. (p. 72), Peptiron (p. 36).

ABSCESS.

Acute.—Evacuate pus. Irrigate with Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21). Dress with solution of Hypertonic C.T. (p. 106). Calcium Sulphide C.C.T. (p. 104) is given, or Thermofuge (p. 41) applied, to effect resolution. Locally, Emollientine (p. 31) or an ointment of Chlorotone (p. 30). Some suitable laxative may be indicated. Antisepsis Vaccine (Mixed) (p. 61).

Chronic.—For general debility, Hæmatic Hypophosphites (p. 21), Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 36), Iodalbin (p. 23), Calcium Sulphide C.C.T. (p. 104), Palol (p. 34), Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 12), Glycerophosphates Elix. (p. 82), Trifolax (p. 43), Nuclein (pp. 30, 74), Combined Bacterial Vaccine (p. 54), Mixed Infection Phylacogen (p. 52), Streptococcus Immunogen Combined (p. 51). Irrigate with solution of Hypertonic C.T. (p. 106).

ACIDITY, GASTRIC.

Corrective.—Antacid Loz. (p. 4), Milk of Magnesia (p. 27), Sodium Bicarbonate, Soda Mint C.T. (p. 109).

Preventive.—Cascara Sagrada Aromatic (p. 88), Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21), Panteric C.C.T. (p. 34), Taka-Diastase (p. 39), Chlorotone (p. 10), Milk of Magnesia (p. 27) before meals.

ACNE.

Exercise. **Diet.** A short course of Calomel C.T. (p. 104) combined with salines; Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 36); Calcium Sulphide C.C.T. (p. 104), Nuclein (pp. 30, 74); Guaiacol and Hypophosphites C.T. (p. 106), Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 12), Trifolax (p. 43). Mixed Acne or Staphylococcus Vaccine (pp. 53, 60, 57, 67). Mixed Infection Phylacogen (p. 52). Reduce carbohydrate foods and correct any gastro-intestinal disorders.

Locally.—Emollientine (p. 31), Storaxol (p. 32), Thermofuge (p. 41). Evacuate pustules and apply Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 28). For inflamed acne, sulphur suspended in bay rum and glycerin.

ACROMEGALY.

Thyroid (p. 41) In the later stages, Anterior Lobe Pituitary gland (p. 4) or Posterior Lobe C.T. (p. 37).

ACTINOMYCOSIS.

(Streptothricial Infection.)

Iodalbin (p. 23), Iron Iodide Syr. (p. 39). 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. 38) in maximum doses, Posterior Lobe C.T. (p. 37), Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 36), Phosphophora (p. 36).

ADENITIS.

If specific disease exists, treat accordingly. Mixed Infection Phylacogen (p. 52). To improve systemic condition, Iron Iodide Syr. (p. 39) is admirable. Dose for a child—5 to 15 drops.

Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 12), Calcium Sulphide C.C.T. (p. 104),

Iodalbin (p. 23), Glycerophosphates with Iron Elix. (p. 82), Borol (p. 6) or Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21) to correct oral sepsis.

Emollientine (p. 31) is excellent in simple enlargement of glands. Thermofuge (p. 41).

ADENOIDS.

To relieve nasal breathway Chlorotone Inbalant (p. 23), applied by means of 'Glaseptic' Nebuliser. Thyroid C.T. (p. 41), Thyroprotein C.T. (p. 42), Iodalbin (p. 23), Iron Iodide Syrup (p. 39).

AGALACTIA.

Placenta Substance C.C.T. (p. 37), Mammary Substance C.C.T. (p. 26), Pituitrin (p. 75), Thyroprotein (p. 42) or Thyroid C.T. (p. 41).

AGUE.

See "Intermittent Fever."

ALBUMINURIA.

Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (see "Addison's Disease") in cyclic albuminuria. Peptiron (p. 36), Taka-Diastase (p. 39).

ALCOHOLISM.

Acute.—Rest and complete isolation from alcoholic drinks. Diuretics, as Buchu, Juniper and Potassium Acetate Elix. (p. 81). Counteract mental depression. Calomel C.T. (p. 104). If comatose wash out stomach.

Bromide and Chloral Comp. Elix. (p. 81), Chlorotone (p. 10), Apomorphine H.T. (p. 93), Scopolamine H.T. (p. 97), Atropine H.T. (p. 94) with Strychnine H.T. (p. 97).

Chronic.—Hygiene. Nutritious diet. [Palatable Peptone (p. 34) is excellent.] Glycerophosphates with Iron Elix. (p. 82), Cacodylates of Iron and Sodium with Strychnine Sol. (p. 70), Pituitrin (p. 75), Emetine H.T. (p. 95).

Digitalone Sol. (p. 71) or Normal Liq. Digitalis (p. 29), should the heart need stimulating. Hydrastis L.E. (p. 89) for gastric catarrh.

Also see "Hepatic Cirrhosis."

ALOPECIA.

Parasitic.—Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 28), Storaxol (p. 32).

Neurotrophic.—Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 36), Glycerophosphates Elix. (p. 82), Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 12), Pilocarpine H.T. (p. 96), Nuclein Caps. (p. 30), Thyroid (p. 41), Thyroprotein (p. 42), Capsolin (p. 31) topically, X-rays. If of syphilitic origin: Mixed Treatment C.C.T. (p. 107).

AMBLYOPIA and AMAUROSIS.

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. 107), Iodalbum (p. 23), Pilocarpine H.T. (p. 96), Nux Vomica Tinct. (p. 43), and Chloretone (p. 10). For auto-intoxication, Silvol (p. 38).

Tobacco Amblyopia.—The withdrawal of the tobacco may effect a cure, aided, perhaps, by Normal Liq. Digitalis (p. 29), Pilocarpine H.T. (p. 96), Nitroglycerin H.T. (p. 96), or Nux Vomica Tinct. (p. 43), Iodalbum (p. 23), Calisaya Elix. (p. 82), Damiana, Phosphorus and Nux Vomica Elix. (p. 82); Kola Comp. Elix. (p. 83). Turkish baths.

AMENORRHŒA.

Treatment according to cause
Symptomatic—Ovarian Residue (p. 33), Anterior Lobe C.T. (p. 4), Pituitrin (p. 75), Thyroid (p. 41), Thyroprotein Sol. (p. 78), Aletris Comp. Elix. (p. 81), Liq. Sedans (p. 24), Ergotin and Aloes Pill (p. 101), Gossypium Comp. C.T. (p. 106).

Anæmic.—Peptiron (p. 36), Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 36), Iron Iodide Syr. (p. 39), Ferrous Carbonate and Cascara Pill (p. 101).

AMŒBIASIS.

See "Dysentery, Acute."

ANŒMIA.

Liver Extract (p. 25), Ferrous Carbonate Pill (p. 101), or Peptiron (p. 36) with or

without arsenic. Iron Arsenite Sol., with or without Strychnine (p. 73), Glycerophosphate Comp. Sol. (p. 72), Sodium Cacodylate Sol. (p. 77), Cacodylates of Iron and Sodium with Strychnine Sol. (p. 70), Iron Iodide Syr. (p. 39), Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1); Suprarenal Gland C.T. (p. 38), Nuclein (pp. 30, 74), Hematic Hypophosphites (p. 21) or Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Pills (p. 101) are useful if nervous prostration is present.

If of a malarial character, Quinine S.C.T. (p. 108). If constipation is present, Cascara Evacuant (p. 8). A nutritious and digestible diet is essential. Palatable Peptone (p. 34) is a most valuable food and tonic. Milk. Thyroprotein (pp. 42, 78) assists nutrition.

In secondary anemia: Above-mentioned preparations of iron and arsenic, Iron Citrate Sol. (p. 73), Ferrous Carbonate and Cascara Pill (p. 101), Pituitrin (p. 75), Metagen (p. 26), Metatone (p. 27), Ovarian Substance (p. 33) or Corpora Lutea (p. 13), Nuclein (p. 30), Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 12), Lecithin Pill (p. 101), Metagen and Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 26).

Also see "Hodgkin's Disease."

ANAL FISSURE.

Excluding surgical treatment, allay pain of defecation by suppositories containing Chloretone (p. 10), Liquid Petrolatum (p. 24), Olgar (p. 32), Cascara Evacuant (p. 8) to maintain soft motions.

Astringents: Dilute solution of Adrenalin (p. 1), Adrenalin and Chloretone Oint. (p. 30), Emollientine (p. 31), Silvol (p. 38) or Neo-Silvol (p. 29).

Antiseptics: Silvol (p. 38) or Neo-Silvol (p. 29).

Internally.—Parathyroid C.T. (p. 35).

ANAPHYLAXIS.

Alimentary: Palatable Peptone (p. 34).

Scrums: Pituitrin (p. 75) Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1).

ANASARCA.

See "Dropsy."

ANEURISM.

Quiet, careful diet, recumbent position, and avoidance of stimulants.

Iodalin (p. 23), Digifortis (p. 14). If syphilitic, Trifolax (p. 43) is excellent, or Mixed Treatment C.C.T. (p. 107).

In case of high arterial tension and excitable heart, Veratrone Sol. (p. 79). If pain is great, Chlor-Anodyne (p. 9).

ANGINA PECTORIS.

Inhalation of amyl nitrite during attack; should that fail, give Morphine H.T. (p. 95) or Sol. (p. 74). Counter-irritation with Capsolin (p. 31). Chlor-Anodyne (p. 9) for pain. Nitroglycerin H.T. (p. 96) or Ergot Aseptic (p. 72) relaxes arterial tension and quiets the heart. With a weak heart and vascular relaxation, Normal Liq. Digitalis (p. 29), Digifortis (p. 14) or Digitalone (p. 71) will improve the condition.

Between attacks, Nitroglycerin Comp. Elix. (p. 82) is valuable. Iodalin (p. 23). In vascular relaxation: Strophanthone Tinct. (p. 43), Strophanthone Dilute (p. 78), 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. 40), afterwards cleansing bowel with soap enema. Then Chenopodium Oil followed at once by Castor Oil. Cutaneous eruption, Emollientine (p. 31), Storaxol (p. 32), after cleansing with Neko (Germicidal Soap), (p. 28).

Treat Anæmia as indicated under that heading.

ANOREXIA.

Exclude gastric inflammation. Tempting foods, daintily served. Palatable Peptone (p. 34), Pepsin Cordial (p. 35), Gentian Comp. Liq. (p. 88), Easton Syrup S.C.T. (p. 105), Hæmatic Hypophosphites (p. 21), Trifolium Comp. Syr. (p. 43), Palol (p. 34), Exercise; salt sponge baths.

If constipation is present: Cascara Evacuant (p. 8).

Also see "Gastric Catarrh."

ANOSMIA.

Inhalations: Ammonia or acetic acid.

By 'Glazepic' Nebuliser: Solution of Nasal Plasma C.T. (p. 107).

Insufflations: Euthymol Cream (p. 16), Inhalone (p. 23.)

Internally. — Glycerophosphates Elix. (p. 82), Trifolax (p. 43), Hæmatic Hypophosphites (p. 21), Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 36).

ANTIDOTES.

See "Poisoning," page ix.

ANURIA.

See "Retention of Urine."

APHONIA.

If purely functional.—Interrupted current locally. Hæmatic Hypophosphites (p. 21), Glycerophosphates Elix. (p. 82), Calisaya Elix. (p. 82), Peptiron (p. 36), Valerian F.E. (p. 91), Metatone (p. 27).

If due to local conditions, see "Laryngitis."

APHTHÆ.

See "Stomatitis."

APOPLEXY.

To avert threatened attack: hot solution of sodium or magnesium sulphate, Cathartic Comp. Pill (p. 100) or Calomel C.T. (p. 104) or Tartalax (p. 40).

If venesection, sterilise site with Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 28). If not, the blood-pressure may be lowered by Veratrone Sol. (p. 79). To relieve cerebral engorgement, Capsolin (p. 31) to nape of neck, abdomen or feet. Ice-cap to head. If respiration fails: Strychnine H.T. (p. 97) or Atropine H.T. (p. 94). After the attack, Bromide and Chloral Comp. Elix. (p. 81) is a useful cerebral sedative. Later, to promote absorption of clot, Iodalin (p. 23) may be given.

To prevent trophic change in the muscles, Nux Vomica Tinct. (p. 43), Strychnine H.T. (p. 97), massage, passive exercise, mild continuous current to muscles.

APPENDICITIS.

Preventives; Liquid Petrolatum (p. 24), Cascara Evacuans (p. 8), Alophen Pill (p. 100), Olgar (p. 32), Taka-Diastase (p. 39) and Pepsin C.T. (p. 35), to prevent constipation, control intestinal sepsis, and correct digestive defects.

Medical treatment indicates cold local applications, 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. 9), Morphine H.T. (p. 95) or external application of Capsolin (p. 31) or Analgesic Balm (p. 31).

In chronic forms, Liquid Petrolatum (p. 24) or Olgar (p. 32) should be given persistently. Counter-irritation with Capsolin (p. 31) or Thermo-fuge (p. 41).

ARTERIOSCLEROSIS.

Iodalbin (p. 23), Trifolium Comp. Syr. (p. 43), Parathyroid Gland (p. 35), Pituitrin (p. 75), Tartalax (p. 40), Nitroglycerin H.T. (p. 96), Camphor in Oil (p. 70). 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. 80), Manaca and Salicylates Elix. (p. 83), Aspirin C.T. (p. 104). For pain: Chloretone (p. 10).

To painful joints: Analgesic Balm (p. 31), Adrenalin and Chloretone Oint. (p. 30), Thermo-fuge (p. 41), or lint saturated with strong hot aqueous solution of Sodium Bicarbonate. Capsolin (p. 31) to spine or as counter-irritant.

If due to syphilis, Iodalbin (p. 23). If gonorrhoeal, Gonorrhoea Phylacogen (p. 52), Gonococcus Vaccine (pp. 55, 64), Gonorrhoea Vaccine, Combined (p. 55) or Urethritis Vaccine (p. 58), Gonococcus Immunogen, Gonococcus Immunogen, Combined (p. 49).

Septic. — Mixed Infection

Phylacogen (p. 52), Parathyroid (p. 35).

Also see "Rheumatoid Arthritis."

ASCARIASIS (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. 109). Artificial respiration. Rhythmic traction of tongue. Faradic current; oxygen.

Strychnine H.T. (p. 97), Nitro-glycerin H.T. (p. 96).

In coal-gas asphyxia, artificial respiration; Strychnine H.T. (p. 97) or Camphor in Oil (p. 70). Hypodermoclysis with physiological solution Sodium Chloride C.T. (p. 109). Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) under the tongue or hypodermically. Oxygen. Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21) per rectum. Venesection, followed by saline infusion. Keep the patient warm.

In *asphyxia pallida neonatorum*: Pituitrin (p. 75) by intracardiac injection.

ASTHENOPIA.

Endeavour to bring all bodily functions into normal condition, Hematic Hypophosphites (p. 21), Easton Syrup S.C.T. (p. 105) and Glycerophosphates Elix. (p. 82) are useful tonics.

To stimulate the ciliary muscle, instil solution of Pilocarpine H.T. (p. 96).

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, or 1/200 gr. Adrenalin H.T. (p. 3) allowed to dissolve under the tongue. Pituitrin (p. 75) The application of Adrenalin (p. 1) prolongs the effect of the Chloretone Inhalant (p. 23). 'Glaseptic' Nebulliser (p. 19),

Adrephine (p. 22), Nitroglycerin H.T. (p. 96), Atropine H.T. (p. 94), Morphine gr. 1-12 H.T. (p. 95) with 5 mins. Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), Camphor in Oil (p. 70), Apomorphine H.T. (p. 93), Ergot Aseptic (p. 72).

In cases of nasal origin: Adrephine (p. 22).

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. Vaccine from predominating organism in sputum. Pepsin Cordial (p. 35), Nitroglycerin Comp. Elix. (p. 83), Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) in 5-minim doses, or Suprarenal Gland C.T. (p. 38), Anterior Lobe C.T. (p. 4) is said to be useful in bronchial but not in cardiac cases. Bronchial Asthma Vaccine, Mixed (p. 63), Thyroprotein C.T. (p. 42) or Thyroid (p. 41) in spasmodic asthma if any sign of thyroid insufficiency. Ephedrine Sulphate (p. 14) is said to be very beneficial (*see Adrephine*). Chlorotone (p. 10) in 3- to 6-grain doses. Iodalbin (p. 23), Euphorbia Comp. Elix. (p. 82), Bronchial Loz. (p. 6).

Spray with solution of Silvol (p. 38), Galvano-cautery. Mixed Infection Phylacogen (p. 52).

To correct constipation: Liquid Petrolatum (p. 24), Cascara Evacuant (p. 8), Olgar (p. 32).

For intestinal auto-intoxication: Molverae (p. 28), Olgar (p. 32) or Liq. Petrolatum (p. 24).

AUTO-INTOXICATION (Gastro-Intestinal).

Cascara Evacuant (p. 8), Liquid Petrolatum (p. 24), Olgar (p. 32), Alophen Pill (p. 100), Mercury with Chalk C.T. (p. 107), Tartalax (p. 40).

BALANITIS.

Astringent and antiseptic lotions, as Astringent and Antiseptic C.T. (p. 104), a 10% solu-

tion of Silvol (p. 38), or a 2 to 4% solution of Potassium Permanganate C.T. (p. 108), followed by dressings with lead-water, dilute.

BALANTIDIOSIS.

Emetine Hydrochloride H.T. (p. 95).

BED-SORES.

If the bed is kept smooth and clean, dusting the skin with Euthymol Talcum Powder (p. 16) or rubbing it with well-diluted Alkathymol (p. 3) will usually prevent this condition. Change of position is valuable when possible. Curative measures include washing with Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21) or with a weak solution of Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 28), and applying soap plaster. Applications of Emollientine (p. 31), Scarlet Red Oint. (p. 32), Boroseptic Oint. (p. 31), or Euthymol Cream (p. 16).

BERI-BERI.

Metagen (p. 26). Inhalation of amyl nitrite or ammonia. Digitalone (p. 71), Strophanthus Tinct. (p. 43), or Strophanthone Sol. (p. 78) to support the heart. Cascara Evacuant (p. 8) to counteract constipation. Ferrous Carb. and Cascara Comp. Pill (p. 101), Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 36), Thyroprotein (p. 42), Thyroid (p. 41), Metatone (p. 27). Yeast internally.

BILHARZIASIS.

Emetine H.T. (p. 95) 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 acidemia, by free administration of alkaline drinks. Sodium Bicarbonate. Intravenous injection of solution of Hypertonic C.T. (p. 106).

Purge with Calomel C.T. (p. 104) followed by a saline draught; enemata of physiological solution Sodium Chloride C.T. (p. 109), 1 pint every four hours.

Palatable Peptone (p. 34). Capsolin (p. 31) to spine.

If malarial parasites are present in the blood, Quinine Hydrochloride C.T. (p. 108), 2 grains every two hours. Quinine Acid Hydrochloride Sol. (p. 76).

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

To support the heart Strychnine H.T. (p. 97), Digifortis (p. 14), Digitalone (p. 71), Strophanthone Dilute (p. 78), Pituitrin (p. 75) or Camphor in Oil (p. 70).

To sustain blood-pressure, intravenous injection of solution of Sodium Chloride C.T. (p. 109), Adrenalin Chlor. Sol. (p. 1) 20 minims every four hours.

BLEPHARITIS.

See "Conjunctivitis."

BLISTERS.

Boroseptic Oint. (p. 31). Let out fluid; Emollientine (p. 31).

BOILS.

Constitutional treatment.—Metagen (p. 26), Metagen and Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 26), Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 12), Metatone (p. 27), Iron Iodide Syr. (p. 39), Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 36), Calcium Sulphide Pill (p. 100) or C.C.T. (p. 104), $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. every five hours. Furunculosis Vaccine (p. 54), Staphylococcus Vaccine (pp. 57, 67), Staphylococcus Immunogen (p. 50), Mixed Infection Phylacogen (p. 52), Nuclein (pp. 30, 74), Trifolax (p. 43).

To abort.—Apply Capsolin (p. 31) round the site. Small recurring boils at the back of the neck, etc., can usually be aborted by dressing with Germicidal Soap, Soft (p. 18).

Local treatment.—Injection of pure phenol. Thermofuge (p. 41), Emollientine (p. 31). Surgical procedure with aid of Apothesine (p. 5). Dress with solution of Hypertonic C.T. (p. 106).

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

BONE DISEASE.

See "Periostitis."

BORBORYGMUS.

Cascara Sagrada Aromatic (p. 88), Cascara Evacuant (p. 8), Soda Mint C.T. (p. 109), Taka-Diastase (p. 39), Lactated Pepsin C.T. (pp. 35, 107). Limitation of fluid; massage.

BOWEL OBSTRUCTION.

Define site and cause. Liquid Petrolatum (p. 24), Olgar (p. 32). Avoid aperients when there is great distension, active peristalsis and collapse. Warm fomentation to abdomen. Thermofuge (p. 41) or Capsolin (p. 31). Morphine and Atropine H.T. (p. 95). Pituitrin (p. 75) or Pitressin (p. 75) in post-operative intestinal paresis.

BREASTS, INFLAMED.

See "Mastitis."

BREATH, FETID.

Euthymol (p. 15), Borol (p. 6) or Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21) as a mouth-wash.

Dentifrices: Euthymol Tooth Paste (p. 16) or Powder (p. 18). For gastro-intestinal asepis: Calomel C.T. (p. 104).

For dyspepsia: Taka-Diastase, Pepsin and Strychnine C.C.T. (p. 40).

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

See "Nephritis."

BROMIDROSIS.

Lotion of Alkathymol (p. 3) with 4 volumes of water. Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 28), Euthymol Talcum Powder (p. 16) is a good dusting powder.

BRONCHIECTASIS (tætid).

Intratracheal injections.—Liquid Petrolatum (p. 24), with creosote or gualacol, 5%.

Nebulæ.—Chloretone Inhalant (p. 23) or an inhalant of creosote by 'Glaseptic' Nebuliser (p. 19).

BRONCHITIS.

Acute.—Hyperæmic stage :
—Hot foot-baths. Dover Powder C.T. (p. 105), Iodalbum (p. 23), Ipecacuanha L.E. (p. 89), Normal Liquid Squill (p. 30), Cocillana Comp. Syr. (p. 11), Palol (p. 34), Uritone Co. Elix. (p. 84). Mixed Infection Phylacogen (p. 52). Emetine H.T. (p. 95). Steam Inhalations. Adrenalin Inhalant (p. 22). Thermofuge (p. 41). Capsolin (p. 31) is a valuable counter-irritant. Pituitrin (p. 75) to support the heart.

Later stages and chronic forms : Bronchial Loz. (p. 6), Iodalbum (p. 23), Creosoted Emuls. Cod-Liver Oil (p. 12), Ohgar (p. 32), Palol (p. 34), Normal Liq. Squill (p. 30), Adrenalin Inhalant (p. 22) or Chloretone Inhalant (p. 23), Emetine H.T. (p. 95). Mixed Infection Phylacogen (p. 52), Catarrhal Vaccine (p. 54) or Cold Vaccine (Mixed) (p. 64), Pneumococcus Vaccine (pp. 56, 66) or Catarrhalis Immunogen Combined (p. 49). For cough : Anodyne Pine Expectorant (p. 4), Cocillana Comp. Syr. (p. 11).

Empysematous.—Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), 10 minims hypodermically.

BRONCHOCELE.

Iodalbum (p. 23). In certain cases Thyroprotein (pp. 42, 78) or Thymus Gland (p. 41) may be effectual. Atropine H.T. (p. 94). Ung. hydrarg. iodid. rub. is a good application. Cold iodine compress. Thymocarbonate Pill (p. 101) for intestinal antiseptics.

For prophylaxis of endemic goitre : Iodalbum (p. 23).

For simple goitre in young girls : Ovarian Substance (p. 33).

BRONCHO-PNEUMONIA.

See "Pneumonia."

BRUISES.

Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), with solution of ammonium chloride in water immediately after contusion will minimize effusion. Astringent and Antiseptic C.T. (p. 104). If the skin is unbroken, Emollientine (p. 31), Analgesic Balm (p. 31), Thermofuge (p. 41).

BUBO.

Hot applications and painting with iodine under compress. Thermofuge (p. 41) is excellent. Astringent and Antiseptic C.T. (p. 104). Carbolic-acid injections following ether spray. If incised or burst, irrigation with Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21). Dress with Emollientine (p. 31).

Internally.—Iodalbum (p. 23), Calcium Sulphide C.C.T. (p. 104), Nuclein (pp. 30, 74), Trifolax (p. 43).

Mixed Infection Phylacogen (p. 52).

BURNS AND SCALDS.

Treat existing shock (see "Shock"). Cleanse with Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21). Cover with wool saturated with Chloretone Inhalant (p. 23) pure or diluted with Liquid Petroleum (p. 24). Picric acid in 1% solution, Boroseptic Oint. (p. 31), or Emollientine (p. 31), locally. Carron oil is also useful.

Hypodermic injections of Quinine and Urea Sol. (p. 76) at various points in the injured area allay pain and promote prompt healing.

Staphylococcus Vaccine (pp. 57, 67), Streptococcus Vaccine (pp. 57, 67) or Antiseptis Vaccine (Mixed) (p. 61) 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. 32), Boroseptic Oint. (p. 31).

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 sodium sulphate. Cholelith Pill (p. 100).

If impacted and acute (Biliary Colic).—Hot bath, Thermofuge (p. 41), leeches. Large draughts of hot solution (1 in 80) of Sodium Bicarbonate. *Check vomiting* with Chlor-Anodyne (p. 9) or Chloretone (p. 10).

Relieve pain by Morphine H.T. (p. 95), Chlor-Anodyne (p. 9). After an attack, Calomel (p. 104).

CALCULI (Urinary).

Sodium Bicarbonate, Uritone Comp. Elix. (p. 84), mineral acids (for phosphatic calculi), Buchu, Juniper and Potassium Acetate Elix. (p. 81), Saw Palmetto and Santal Elix. (p. 83).

For pain: Morphine H.T. (p. 95), Thermofuge (p. 41).

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

CANCER (Internal).

Injections of Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), Thyroid C.T. (p. 41), Sodium Cacodylate Sol. (p. 77); see *Brit. Med. Jour.*, 1920, II., 645.

Chloretone (p. 10), Chlor-Anodyne (p. 9) or arsenic in small frequent doses, to relieve vomiting and pain.

Morphine H.T. (p. 95) or Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 36) for cachexia.

Croosoted Emuls. Cod-Liver Oil (p. 12) or Palatable Peptone (p. 34) is a valuable nutrient.

Injections for Pituitrin (p. 75) appear to diminish hæmorrhage, retard growth, exert a beneficial influence on the cachexia, and improve appetite and strength (*Brit. Jour. Surg.*, April 1922).

For hæmorrhage: Emetine H.T. (p. 95), Pituitrin (p. 75), Hemoplastin (p. 17).

Pharyngeal.—Adrenalin Inhalant (p. 22), Adrephine (p. 22).

CANCRUM ORIS.

Mouth-wash of Euthymol (p. 15) or Borol (p. 6), as the conditions indicate.

CARBUNCLE.

Phosphophora (p. 36), 2 teaspoonfuls, increased as necessary. Metatone (p. 27), Nuclein Caps. (p. 39), Mixed Infection Phylacogen (p. 52), Staphylococcus Vaccine (pp. 57, 67) or Furunculosis Vaccine (p. 54), Calcium Sulphide C.C.T. (p. 104), lemon or lime juice, Emollientine (p. 31) or Thermofuge (p. 41) is an excellent application.

Irrigate with Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21), and dress with solution of Hypertonic C.T. (p. 106), or a solution of Neko (Germicidal Soap), (p. 28).

Also see "Boils."

CARIES.

Lime salts, especially in dental caries of nursing women. Parathyroid and Calcium C.T. (p. 35), Glycerophosphates Elix. (p. 82), Hematic Hypophosphites (p. 21), Phosphophora (p. 36), Metagon (p. 26), Metagon and Cod-Liver Oil (p. 26), Metatone (p. 27), Calcium Sulphide C.C.T. (p. 104), Nuclein (p. 39), Nucleo-Proteid Comp. C.C.T. (p. 107), Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 36), Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 12), Iodalbum (p. 23).

Locally.—Chloretone (p. 10), Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21).

Dental.—Mouth-washes of Borol (p. 6), Euthymol (p. 15), Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21). Regular use of Euthymol Tooth Paste (p. 16).

CATARRH, GASTRO-INTESTINAL.

See "Gastric Catarrh."

CATARRH OF AIR PASSAGES.

Prophylaxis.—Anti-Catarrh Vaccine (p. 60).

Internally.—Iodalbum (p. 23), Cocillana Comp. Syr. (p. 11), Anodyne Pine Expectoant (p. 4), Dover Powder C.T. (p. 105), Throat C.T. (p. 110), Bronchial Loz. (p. 6).

Locally.—Adrephine (p. 22), Inhalone (p. 23), Euthymol Cream (p. 16), Adrenalin and Chloretone Oint. (p. 30), solution of Silvol (p. 38), Adrenalin Inhalant (p. 22), Chloretone Inhalant (p. 23), diluted Borol (p. 6), Nasal Plasma C.T. (p. 107), Hydrastis L.E. (p. 89).

Hypodermically.—Cold Vaccine (Mixed) (p. 64), Catarrhalis Immunogen, Combined (p. 49).

CATARRH OF BLADDER.

Saw Palmetto and Santal Caps. (p. 80) or Elix. (p. 83), Uritone Comp. Elix. (p. 84), Hydrastis L.E. (p. 89). For alkaline urine, Buchu, Juniper and Potassium Acetate Elix. (p. 81).

Restrict diet. Milk and alkaline waters.

CATARRH OF VAGINA.

Douches: Alkathymol (p. 3), diluted; Astringent and Anti-septic C.T. (p. 104) or Potassium Permanganate C.T. (p. 108) in solution.

Internally: Hydrastis L.E. (p. 89), Liq. Sedans (p. 24), Viburnum Comp. C.C.T. (p. 110), Hematic Hypophosphites (p. 21) and tonic alteratives.

CELLULITIS.

See "Erysipelas."

CEREBRAL CONGESTION.

Deplete system by venesection, croton oil or claterium, and lower arterial pressure by Veratrine (p. 79), Capsolin (p. 31) to nape of neck and soles of feet is useful.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

See "Meningitis, Cerebro-spinal."

CHANCRE.

Nitric acid as caustic (protecting surrounding tissues by oil). Apotherine (p. 5) as local anæsthetic.

Internal treatment as in "Syphilis."

CHANCROID.

Destroy all unhealthy tissue by actual cautery, nitric acid or Ricordi's paste. This may be done painlessly by protecting healthy tissues with vaseline, anæsthetising the part with Apotherine (p. 5), and then applying nitric acid. Silvov (p. 38) in granules or 40% solution will often abort the suppurative process. Emollientine (p. 31), or iodoform.

Intramuscular injection of Sodium Cacodylate Sol. (p. 77), Grey Oil (p. 72), or Mercury Salicylate (p. 74). Mercurosal (p. 73).

CHAPPING.

Euthymol Vanishing Cream (p. 18), Euthymol Cream (p. 16), Emollientine (p. 31), Boroseptic Oint. (p. 31).

CHILBLAINS.

Analgesic Balm (p. 31), Emollientine (p. 31) and Capsolin (p. 31) are excellent counter-irritants. Euthymol Cream (p. 16) or Storaxol (p. 32) is sometimes useful.

If broken.—Boroseptic Oint. (p. 31), Scarlet Red Oint. (p. 32).

Internally.—Parathyroid and Calcium (p. 35), Thyroprotein (p. 42), 5 mins. Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), thrice daily; Nuclein (pp. 30, 74). Hematic Hypophosphites (p. 21).

CHLOASMA.

See "Freckles and Chloasma."

CHLOROSIS.

See "Anæmia."

CHOLANGITIS, CHOLECYSTITIS, CHOLELITHIASIS.

See "Calculi (Biliary)."

CHOLERA, ASIATIC.

Prophylaxis.—Anti-Cholera Vaccine (p. 61).

The Cholera Treatment Case (p. 19) 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. 9) in 2 ounces of brandy, 1 or 2 Potassium Permanganate Enteric Pills (p. 101) every fifteen minutes for three hours, then every half-hour while necessary. Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) or Suprarenal Gland C.T. (p. 38) to maintain blood-pressure. To avert collapse, estimate sp. gr. of blood by the Blood Gravity Test (p. 6) and inject intravenously 3 to 4 pints of a solution of Hypertonic C.T. (p. 106) if and as indicated; see *Indian Med. Gazette*, April, 1912, and *Brit. Med. Jour.*, 1911, II., 1342. Pituitrin (p. 75), Atropine H.T. (p. 94); see *Lancet*, 1913, II., 1726, and 1915, II., 222.

Capsolin (p. 31), applied to the gastric region, checks vomiting and relieves cramps; on the chest, it assists breath-

ing. Chloretone (p. 10), Chlor-Anodyne (p. 9). *1 to 2 teaspoonfuls of Palatable Peptone (p. 34) every half-hour through the whole attack will be valuable as a nutrient and mild stimulant. Dover Powder C.T. (p. 105), powdered, in a little brandy, to check purging. Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21), as an intestinal antiseptic. Nuclein (pp. 30, 74).

Second Stage.—Continue intestinal antiseptics. Palatable Peptone (p. 34) as nutrient and mild stimulant.

Rectal, intravenous or subcutaneous injections of Sodium Chloride C.T. (p. 109), 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). Nitroglycerin H.T. (p. 96).

Collapse.—Intravenous injection with solution of 4 Hypertonic Tablets (p. 106) in 1 pint of sterile distilled water. Hypodermic injection of Camphor in Oil (p. 70). Also see "Shock."

Later Stages.—Watch the sp. gr. of the blood with aid of Blood Gravity Test (p. 6) and inject intravenously solution of Hypertonic C.T. (p. 106) if necessary.

CHOLERA INFANTUM.

Evacuate the stomach with castor oil, Rhubarb Aromatic Syr. (p. 39), followed by Camphor Comp. Fluid (p. 87), or aromatic chalk. Calomel C.T. (p. 104), Mercury with Chalk C.T. (p. 107), Milk of Magnesia (p. 27), Ipecacuanha Enteric Pill (p. 101).

Intestinal antiseptics.—Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21), Thymocarbolate Pill (p. 101).

In severe cases: Estimate sp. gr. of the blood by means of Blood Gravity Test (p. 6); if it is above normal, inject subcutaneously or intravenously a solution of Hypertonic C.T. (p. 106). For prostration: 1 to 2 drops Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) hourly.

Palatable Peptone (p. 34), egg-albumin. Taka-Diastase (p. 39) with all food. Pepsin Cordial (p. 35) is very helpful.

After the bowel is clean and

bile is flowing, give mild astringents with aromatics.

Capsolin (p. 31) applied to the abdomen is very serviceable.

If due to *B. dysenteriae*, Antidysenteric Serum (p. 45).

CHOLERA MORBUS.

Counter-irritation: Capsolin (p. 31).

Castor oil to remove irritating food. One of the best anti-diarthœic remedies is Chlor-Anodyne (p. 9). 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. 35). Chloretone (p. 10), Aspirin C.T. (p. 104), Bromide and Chloral Comp. Elix. (p. 81), Hyoscyamus F.E. (p. 89), Normal Liq. Ergot (p. 29), Veratrine (p. 79).

Fowler's solution of arsenic to full medicinal action only. Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 36). Iodalbumin (p. 23), Metagen and Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 26), Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 12), Hematic Hypophosphites (p. 21). Colchicine with Methyl Salicylate Caps. (p. 80). Rheumatism Phylacogen (p. 53). Sunshine, fresh air, careful dieting, and correction of gastrointestinal errors.

CIRRHOSIS OF LIVER.

See "Hepatic Cirrhosis."

COLDS.

See "Coryza."

COLIC.

If associated with constipation, give enemata. Warmth to abdomen. Castor oil with brandy or Hyoscyamus F.E. (p. 89).

Chlor-Anodyne (p. 9), Chlorodyne C.C.T. (p. 105), Bromide and Chloral Comp. Elix. (p. 81), Chloretone (p. 10), Morphine H.T. (p. 95), Liquid Petrolatum

(p. 24) in irritated condition of the intestine. Fomentations with turpentine (1 drachm in a pint of hot water). Friction with Capsolin (p. 31). Thermofuge (p. 41) over the gastric region is excellent.

Infantile.—Milk of Magnesia (p. 27), Liquid Taka-Diastase (p. 40).

Plumbism.—Iodalbin (p. 23).

COLIC, BILIARY.

See "Calculi (Biliary)."

COLIC, HEPATIC.

In attack.—Morphine H.T. (p. 95). Turpentine stupes. Olive or sesame oil internally.

Between attacks.—Hepatic purges, as large doses of Cholelith Pill (p. 100). Exercise of abdominal muscles.

In catarrhal forms.—Turpentine oil, preceded and followed by half a glassful of milk, is most useful to liquefy mucus.

COLIC, RENAL.

Inhalation of amyl nitrite or chloroform.

Chlor-Anodyne (p. 9), in full dose. Morphine H.T. (p. 95). Chloretone (p. 10). Warm draughts of solution of Sodium Bicarbonate.

Externally.—Thermofuge (p. 41), Capsolin (p. 31).

COLITIS.

Acute.—Treat as for Colic.

Chronic or mucous.—Emetine H.T. (p. 95), Silvol (p. 38), Liquid Petrolatum (p. 24), Chloretone (p. 10), Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 36), Pituitrin (p. 75), Cascara Sagrada Aromatic (p. 88), Cascara Evacuans (p. 8), Uritone Co. Elix. (p. 84), B. Coll Vaccine (p. 62), Parathyroid and Calcium C.T. (p. 35).

For debility.—Metagen (p. 26). Metatone (p. 27).

Per rectum.—Dilute solution Silvol (p. 38).

Ulcerative.—Parathyroid and Calcium C.T. (p. 35), Antidysenteric Serum (p. 45), Emetine H.T. (p. 95), Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1).

In Children.—Liquid Petrolatum (p. 24), Olgar (p. 32).

COLLAPSE.

See "Shock."

COMEDONES.

Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 28). Express contents of duct. Emollentine (p. 31), Euthymol Cream (p. 16) and Acne Vaccine (Mixed) (p. 60).

CONCUSSION.

Complete rest in darkened room. Warmth to feet and abdomen. Capsolin (p. 31). Hot tea. Calomel C.T. (p. 104) if patient can swallow it, otherwise Strychnine H.T. (p. 97).

In extremis.—Brandy or ether hypodermically.

Coma.—Cold coil or ice to head; Palatable Peptone (p. 34) by rectum. Watch bladder.

CONDYLOMA.

Calomel is a useful dusting powder.

Also see "Syphilis."

CONGESTION.

Normal Liq. Digitalis (p. 29) or Digitalone (p. 71) relieves pulmonary stasis and renal congestion. Normal Liq. Ergot (p. 29) or Ergot Aseptic (p. 73) with or without digitalis. Digitalone (p. 71) or Digifone (p. 14). Glycerin tampons cause a profuse serous discharge and thus relieve uterine congestion. Buchu, Juniper and Potassium Acetate Elix. (p. 81) is useful in congested kidneys.

Also see "Cerebral Congestion."

CONJUNCTIVA, BURNS OF.

If caused by acid, bathe with lime-water. Atropine H.T. (p. 94) in liquid petrolatum, to prevent iritis. Cod-liver oil (pure) instilled into eye after removal of foreign matter. Chloretone (p. 10) in olive or sesame oil.

CONJUNCTIVA, XEROSIS OF.

Relief may be afforded by glycerin, almond oil, cod-liver oil, or alkaline washes. Adrenalin and Chloretone Oint. (p. 30).

**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.
38) or Neo-Silvol (p. 29).
Pituitrin (p. 75).

**CONJUNCTIVITIS,
PURULENT.**

Silvol (p. 38) or Neo-Silvol
(p. 29) in 5 % to 10 % solution.
Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1)
diluted. Adrenalin and Chlore-
tone Oint. (p. 30). Douche with
Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21),
diluted. Vaccine treatment if
necessary.

**CONJUNCTIVITIS,
SIMPLE.**

Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1),
diluted, is generally accepted
as the specific.

Adrenalin and Chlore-
tone Oint. (p. 30), or compresses
saturated with equal parts of Sol.
Ammonium Chloride 1 in 30 and
water, will allay inflammation.

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

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. 39); protein,
with Lactated Pepsin (p. 35),
Pancreatic C.C.T. (p. 34).

Remedies to unload the bowel.
Purgative salts, Cathartic
Comp. Pill (p. 100), Liquid Petro-
latum (p. 24), Olgar (p. 32).

*Drugs to influence intestine
to normal activity.* — Cascara
Sagrada F.E. (p. 88), Cascara
Evacuant (p. 8), Phenol-
phthalein Comp. S.C.T. (p. 108),
Allophen Pill (p. 100), Cholelith
Pill (p. 100).

Measures to clear the colon.
—Enemata and Glycerin Sup-
positories (p. 20).

To establish and maintain
peristalsis, Cascara Sagrada is
unrivalled, particularly in the
form of the fluid extract
Cascara Sagrada Aromatic
(p. 88), Liquid Petrolatum (p.
24), or Milk of Magnesia (p. 27).

Cathartic Vegetable Pill
(p. 100) is gentle and effective.

Post-operative. — Pituitrin
(p. 75), Pitressin (p. 75).

CONVULSIONS.

Infantile.—If of digestive
origin, castor oil or Cascara
Evacuant (p. 8) is indicated.
If arising from teething, lancing
will relieve the symptoms. Hot
baths.

If auto-toxaemic, Mercury with
Chalk C.T. (p. 107) or Calomel
C.T. (p. 104), followed by saline
purge. If due to intestinal
parasites, see "Worms."

Veratrine (p. 79) controls the
pulse and quiets the vasomotor
excitation. Chlore-tone (p. 10) is
an ideal sedative and hypnotic.
Bromide and Chloral Comp.
Elix. (p. 81) is an effective nerve
sedative.

Also see "Eclampsia" and
"Uremia."

CORNEA, ULCERS OF.

Aqueous solution of Chlore-
tone (p. 10), Atropine H.T. (p.
94), Cocaine H.T. (p. 94), Silvol
(p. 38), Scarlet Red Oint. (p.
32) or ointment of Yellow
Mercuric Oxide (p. 32). Mixed
Infection Phylacogen (p. 52),
Staphylococcus Immunogen (p.
50), Pneumococcus Vaccine (p.
66) in serpiginous ulcer.

CORNS.

An indurated corn should
be soaked in hot weak solu-
tion of sodium bicarbonate,
scraped, and painted with
salicylic acid and extract of
cannabis indica in collodion.
Thermofuge (p. 41) or Anal-
gesic Balm (p. 31) over-night,
scrape in the morning.

If inflamed, Thermofuge (p.
41), Emollentine (p. 31). Hot
fomentation with solution of
Astringent and Antiseptic Wash
C.T. (p. 104).

CORYZA.

Prophylaxis. — Anti-Catarrh Vaccine (p. 60).

Treatment. — Cold Vaccine (Mixed) (p. 64), Catarrhal Vaccine (p. 54), Catarrhalis Immunogen, Combined (p. 49).

To remove inspissated mucus, douche with a solution of one Nasal Plasma C.T. (p. 107) in two ounces of tepid water, or spray with a dilution of Borol (p. 6) by means of the 'Glaseptic' Spray (p. 20); then by means of the 'Glaseptic' Nebuliser (p. 19), Adrenalin Inhalant (p. 22) to retract mucous membrane; and afterwards, to allay inflammation, Chloretone Inhalant (p. 23), Inhalone (p. 23), or Adrenalin and Chloretone Oint. (p. 30) may be used. Insufflation with solution of Silvol (p. 38) or with Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21). This aborts most "colds in the head," and used twice daily, is of great value in chronic coryza and nasal obstruction generally. Analgesic Balm (p. 31) rubbed over the bridge of the nose is beneficial; or a very small particle of it placed in each nostril, followed by vigorous inhalation, will dilate the cavity, and often the accessory sinuses also. This treatment should not immediately precede exposure to cold air.

Internally: Uritone Co. Elix. (p. 84), Euphorbia Comp. Elix. (p. 82).

Infantile Rhinitis. — Commonly due to adenoids. Nasal breathway cleared by any of above nebule, 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. 19).

COUGH.

Cocillana Comp. Syr. (p. 11), Anodyne Pine Expectorant (p. 4), Bronchial Loz. (p. 6), Throat (Mentholated) C.T. (p. 110), Gualacol and Hypophosphites Comp. C.T. (p. 106), Chlor-Anodyne (p. 9), Camphor Comp. Tinct. (p. 87), Chloretone Inhalant (p. 23) by means of the 'Glaseptic' Nebuliser (p. 19).

Hyoscramus F.E. (p. 89) is a

valuable adjuvant to a cough mixture.

Iodalbin (p. 23) for chronic cough. Pneumococcus vaccine (pp. 56, 66) if this coccus is present.

Also see "Pertussis."

CRAMP.

See "Spasm."

CRETINISM.

Thyroprotein (p. 42) or Thyroid C.T. (p. 41), cautiously administered. Pituitrin (p. 75), Iodalbin (p. 23), Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 12), Metagen and Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 26).

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. 89), Calomel C.T. (p. 104), Lobelia F.E. (p. 90), Chloretone Inhalant (p. 23) by means of 'Glaseptic' Nebuliser (p. 19), Capsolin (p. 31) or Thermofuge (p. 41) to throat, chest or abdomen.

During severe paroxysm, amyl nitrite if breathway is free. Nitroglycerin H.T. (p. 96), Apomorphine H.T. (p. 94).

Regulate diet and bowels. Cascara Evacuant (p. 8), Rhu-barb Aromatic Syr. (p. 39).

CROUP, MEMBRANOUS.

See "Diphtheria."

CROUP, 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. 84) is indicated.

Drain the bladder and inject 5 c.c. of 10% solution of Silvol (p. 38). Thermofuge (p. 41) to perineum and suprapubic region is very serviceable. Mixed Infection Phylacogen (p. 52).

Irrigate bladder with Silvol (p. 38), 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.

CYSTITIS, CHRONIC.

When mucus is secreted in great amount, sodium bicarbonate.

To acidulate the urine and prevent phosphatic deposits, benzoic acid is valuable, also Uritone Co. Elix. (p. 84).

Kidney sedatives and urinary antiseptics.—Saw Palmetto and Santal Elix. (p. 83) or Caps. (p. 80), Uritone Comp. Elix. (p. 84).

In *subacute* forms the available preparations are:—

Buchu L.E. (p. 87), Buchu, Juniper and Potassium Acetate Elix. (p. 81), and Uritone Comp. Elix. (p. 84).

In *more chronic* forms:—Saw Palmetto and Santal Elix. (p. 83) or aps. (p. 80); Copaiba, Cubeb and Santal Caps. (p. 80). Gonococcus Immunogen Combined (p. 49). Mixed Infection Phylacogen (p. 52). Gonorrhœa Phylacogen (p. 52). Irrigate bladder with 1% of Silvol (p. 38), or diluted Hydrastis L.E. (p. 89).

DANDRUFF.

Wash with Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 28) and warm water; rinse and dry. Next day and every third day after, apply dressing of bay rum, 2 drachms, and Liquid Petrolatum (p. 24), ounces, well shaken together. Repeat the shampoo as above occasionally. Applications of Boraxol (p. 32) are useful in stubborn cases, possibly also the use of Staphylococcus Vaccine (pp. 57, 67).

DEAFNESS.

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

DEBILITY.

Glycerophosphate Comp. Sol. (p. 72) hypodermically; Hematic Hypophosphites (p. 21). Peptiron (p. 36), Easton Syr. S.C.T. (p. 105), Palol (p. 34), Glycerophosphates Elix. (p. 82), Phosphophora (p. 36). Guaiacol and Hypophosphites Comp. C.T. (p. 106), Nuclein (p. 30), Nucleo-Proteid Comp. C.C.T. (p. 107), Metagen and Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 26), Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 12), Metagen (p. 26), Metatone (p. 27).

Palatable Peptone (p. 34) is an excellent restorative.

Chloretone (p. 10) or Scopolamine H.T. (p. 97) is valuable in insomnia.

In *anæmia*, Ferrous Carb. and Cascara Comp. Pill (p. 101), Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 36).

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. 29) every four hours. Chloretone (p. 10) to allay nervous excitement and insomnia. Calomel C.T. (p. 104). Apomorphine H.T. (p. 94). Digifortis (p. 14).

If comatose, Apomorphine and Strychnine H.T. (p. 94). Artificial respiration.

Hypodermically.—Scopolamine Hydrobromide H.T. (p. 97), Scopolamine Comp. H.T. (p. 97), Digitalone (p. 71), Ergot Aseptic (p. 72).

Chronic.—Nux Vomica Tinct. (p. 43), Strychnine Sulphate H.T. (p. 97), Strophanthus Tinct. (p. 43), Strophanthone Dilute (p. 78). Plenty of nourishing food, fresh air, exercise. Hydrotherapy.

DENGUE FEVER.

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

DENTAL CARIES.

See "Caries."

DENTITION.

Mercury with Chalk C.T. (p. 107), Calomel C.T. (p. 104), Milk of Magnesia (p. 27), Cascara

Evacuant (p. 8), Rhubarb Aromatic Syr. (p. 39), Phosphora (p. 36), Metagen and Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 26), Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 12), Hyoscyamus F.E. (p. 89) for irritability, Euthymol (p. 15) or Dentalone (p. 13) to the gum.

DERMATITIS.

Posterior Lobe C.T. (p. 37) or Pituitrin (p. 75), Emollientine (p. 31), Chlorotone Inhalant (p. 23), Storaxol (p. 32), Boroseptic Oint. (p. 31), Euthymol Vanishing Cream (p. 18), Borol (p. 6).

DIABETES INSIPIDUS.

Polyuria is controlled by Posterior Lobe C.T. (p. 37) or hypodermic injection of Pituitrin (p. 75). If nervous excitability is the cause, Strychnine H.T. (p. 97) in gradually increasing doses.

Ergot Aseptic (p. 72) hypodermically, or Normal Liq. Ergot (p. 29) orally; also Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) in doses of 7 to 10 minims. Taka-Diastase (p. 39), Iodalbin (p. 23) and Nuclein (pp. 30, 74) may be tried.

Tonics: Hematic Hypophosphites (p. 21), Nucleo-Proteid Comp. C.C.T. (p. 107), Lecithin Pill (p. 101), Easton Syrup S.C.T. (p. 105), Metatone (p. 27).

DIABETES MELLITUS.

Lime Juice with Pepsin Cordial (p. 35), well diluted, aids digestion and allays thirst. Saccharin C.T. (p. 108), powdered or dissolved, may be used in place of sugar.

Medicinally, Jambul and Codeine C.T. (p. 106) is of proved value. Atropine H.T. (p. 94). Cachexia may be treated with Metagen (p. 26), Nuclein (p. 30), Thyroprotein (pp. 42, 78), Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) in doses of 5 minims. Orchic Substance C.C.T. (p. 32), Panteric C.C.T. (p. 34), Ferrous Carbonate Pill (p. 101), or Easton Syrup S.C.T. (p. 105), Taka-Diastase (p. 39) or, better, Taka-Diastase and Pepsin Comp. C.T. (p. 40).

For constipation, Liquid Petrolatum (p. 24), Alophen Pill (p. 100), Olgar (p. 32).

In coma, intravenous injection of solution Sodium Chloride C.T. (p. 109) is indicated, and a full dose of magnesium sulphate.

DIARRHŒA.

Catarrhal. — Regulate diet. Purge with castor oil combined with a suitable dose of Chlor-Anodyne (p. 9). Liquid Petrolatum (p. 24). If diarrhœa persists, dilute sulphuric acid in combination with aromatics, such as Cardamom Comp. Liq. (p. 87), alters the secretions. Aromatic sulphuric acid and Rhubarb Aromatic Syr. (p. 39) are indicated in later stages. Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21).

Watery Purging. — Chlor-Anodyne (p. 9) to limit peristalsis. Potassium Permanganate Pill (p. 101) is a valuable disinfectant.

Due to Deficient Glandular Action. — Pepsin Cordial (p. 35), Taka-Diastase (p. 39), Panteric (p. 34), ox gall, and, if the duodenum is at fault, nitrohydrochloric acid.

Palatable Peptone (p. 34) is a very useful predigested food and mild stimulant.

Also 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. 62).

Intestinal antiseptics, as in last section. Normal Liq. Ergot (p. 29). Calisaya, Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine Elix. (p. 82).

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

Capsolin (p. 31) applied over the gastric region is frequently of service.

Palatable Peptone (p. 34) a very useful predigested food and mild stimulant.

DILATATION, GASTRIC and INTESTINAL.

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

Relief of Symptoms. — Alkathymol (p. 3), Soda-Mint C.T.

(p. 109), Milk of Magnesia (p. 27), Chlor-Anodyne (p. 9), Camphor Comp. Liq. (p. 87), Chloretone (p. 10), Cascara Sagrada Aromatic F. (p. 88), Alophen Pill (p. 100), Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21) for hyperchlorhydria.

Treatment. — Hydrochloric acid, strychnine, Easton Syrup S.C.T. (p. 105), Hematic Hypophosphites (p. 21), Panteric C.C.T. (p. 34), Taka-Diastase C.T. (p. 40) or Taka-Diastase and Strychnine C.C.T. (p. 40) for starch-eating patients, or Taka-Diastase and Pepsin Comp. C.T. (p. 40) for meat-eating patients, taken with each meal. Thymocarbolate Pill (p. 101).

As a tonic to visceral muscle fibres, Pituitrin (p. 75) or Pitressin (p. 75) in doses of 5 to 10 minims orally or hypodermically.

A predigested food, such as Palatable Peptone (p. 34), is indicated. Lavage with solution of Silvol (p. 38) is useful treatment.

Prophylaxis of post-operative distension.—Pituitrin (p. 75), Pitressin (p. 75), Uritone Comp. Elixir (p. 84.)

DIPHTHERIA.

Diphtheria Antitoxin (p. 46), from 5,000 to 10,000 units, or more, according to the severity of the attack; for prophylaxis, 1,000 units or more. It should be given at the very first opportunity, with an aseptic syringe and repeated often enough to ensure neutralisation of toxin.

Streptococcal.—Antistreptococcus Serum (p. 46) and Nuclein (p. 30).

Cardiac stimulants.—Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) or Suprarenal Gland C.T. (p. 38) (see *Practitioner*, August, 1915, p. 267), Pituitrin (p. 75), Nux Vomica F.E. (p. 90), or Strychnine H.T. (p. 97), Nitro-glycerin Comp. Elix. (p. 83).

Local treatment.—Swab throat with Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21). A pigment of 1 part Chloretone (p. 10) in 10 of olive oil eases the throat.

Mouth and throat douches.—Euthymol (p. 15), Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21), Potassium Permanganate C.T. (p. 108).

Treatment during convalescence as suggested by the symptoms.

DIPSOMANIA.

See "Alcoholism."

DISTENSION.

See "Dilatation, Gastric and Intestinal."

DROPSY.

Treat according to cause.

Cardiac.—Normal Liq. Digitalis (p. 29), Digitalone (p. 71), Strophanthus Tinet. (p. 43) or Strophanthone (p. 78), Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate Sol. (p. 70), Veratrone (p. 79), Pituitrin (p. 75).

Hepatic.—Ammonium Chloride, Calomel C.T. (p. 104), Iodalbum (p. 23).

Renal.—Digitalone (p. 71), Normal Liq. Digitalis (p. 29), Digifortis (p. 14), Pilocarpine H.T. (p. 96), Iodalbum (p. 23), Normal Liq. Squill (p. 30), Buchu, Juniper and Potass. Acetate Elix. (p. 81), Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate Sol. (p. 70).

To prevent recurrence.—Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) by injection.

DYSENTERY, ACUTE.

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. 101), Thermafuge (p. 41), Capsolin (p. 31) to pit of stomach, patient to lie supine; no water, but ice to suck; quiet. Dover Powder C.T. (p. 105), powdered, in a little milk thrice daily, suffices in mild cases. Adrenalin and Chloretone Oint. (p. 30) externally, to relieve tenesmus. Chlor-Anodyne (p. 9). Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21), or a solution of Silvol (p. 38) for lavage of colon.

For bloody flux.—Hemoplastin (p. 47), Normal Liq. Ergot (p. 29), Ergot Aseptic (p. 72), or starch enemata containing Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1).

Amœbic.—Ipecacuanha Pill (p. 101), Emetine Hydrochloride H.T. (p. 95) or Sol. (p. 71), Emetine-Bismuth-Iodide C.T. (p. 105), Ipecacuanha L.E. (p. 89) per rectum. Quinine Sulphate C.T. (p. 108), 30 grains per diem.

Also see "Hepatitis, Acute."

DYSENTERY, CHRONIC.

Liquid Petrolatum (p. 24) or Cascara Evacuant (p. 8) if constipated. If diarrhoeal, Rhubarb Aromatic Syr. (p. 39), or bael sherbet.

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

For piles, see "Hæmorrhoids."

DYSMENORRHEA.

Liq. Sedans (p. 24), with or without Chlorotone (p. 10). Aletris Comp. Elix. (p. 81) is valuable. Placenta Substance C.C.T. (p. 37) in the painful, bearing-down variety.

Emetine H.T. (p. 95). In congestive cases, Normal Liq. Ergot (p. 29) or Ergot Aseptic (p. 72), and in constipation Alophen Pill (p. 100).

For pain, Atropine Sulphate H.T. (p. 94), 1/100 grain thrice daily. Scopolamine H.T. (p. 97). Chlor-Anodyne (p. 9) is to be preferred to Morphine H.T. (p. 95). Phenacetin and Caffeine C.T. (p. 107) is also used. Amyl nitrite, ethyl bromide, or ether, by inhalation, is sometimes of service.

Locally. — Thermofuge (p. 41), Capsolin (p. 31), or Analgesic Balm (p. 31).

DYSPEPSIA.

See "Indigestion."

DYSPNŒA.

Accurately define the cause.

Nux Vomica (p. 43) is used in respiratory weakness. Morphine H.T. (p. 95) in nervous disorder affecting respiration.

Other remedies are: Lobelia F.E. (p. 90), Pilocarpine H.T. (p. 96), Nitroglycerin H.T. (p. 96), and Nitroglycerin Comp. Elix. (p. 83). Euphorbia Comp. Elix. (p. 82). Digitalone Sol. (p. 71). Chlorotone Inhalant (p. 23) by 'Giaseptic' Nebuliser (p. 19). Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 36), given continuously, ameliorates the dyspnoea of emphysema.

Cardiac. — Strophanthus Tinct. (p. 43) or Strophanthone Dilute (p. 78). Pituitrin (p. 75), Posterior Lobe C.T. (p. 37).

EAR, DISEASES OF.

Potassium Permanganate C.T. (p. 108) and 5% solution of Silvol (p. 38) or Neo-Silvol (p. 29) are used topically, whilst Calomel C.T. (p. 104), Parathyroid Gland (p. 35), or Calcium Sulphide C.C.T. (p. 104) may be taken internally to meet the same indications.

To remove impacted cerumen, instil Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21) or Chlorotone Inhalant (p. 23) into the external canal, and after 5 minutes syringe with warm 1% solution of Sodium Bicarbonate.

EARACHE.

Exclude extrinsic causes such as dental, gastric, etc.

Chlorotone Inhalant (p. 23), a drop or two in the external meatus. Capsolin (p. 31) behind ear. Irrigation with solution Sodium Chloride C.T. (p. 109) in hot water. Instillation of 5 to 10 drops of Adrenalin Inhalant (p. 23) or of saturated solution of Chlorotone (p. 10) in alcohol.

If the Eustachian tube is occluded by swollen membrane, a few drops of cocaine solution (4%) applied to the nasopharynx 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. 21).

ECLAMPSIA.

Arterial tension may be reduced by Veratrine (p. 79). 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. 109). Pilocarpine H.T. (p. 96), elaterium and croton oil. Thyroprotein (pp. 42, 78), Parathyroid Gland C.T. (p. 35).

Hypodermic or rectal injection of solution of Sodium Chloride C.T. (p. 109) at 100° F. (37.8° C.). Sol. Magnesium Sulphate, 10%, intravenously (*J.A.M.A.*, July 24, 1926, p. 236).

Diminish nervous sensibility and reduce convulsions by

chloroform (not ether) and an enema containing 1-1/2 ozs. Bromide and Chloral Comp. Elix. (p. 81). Morphine H.T. (p. 95). Scopalamine H.T. (p. 97).

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

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. Investigate patient's reaction to proteins. Correct malnutrition, anaemia, constipation, etc. High-frequency current.

Externally. — Crusts may be removed by poultice of Thermofuge (p. 41). Emollientine (p. 31) or Storaxol (p. 32) night and morning, preceded by washing with Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 28).

For irritation. — Adrenalin and Chloretone Oint. (p. 30), Euthymol Talcum Powder (p. 16).

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

Internally. — Nuclein (pp. 30, 74), Calcium Sulphide C.C.T. (p. 104), Iodalbin (p. 23), Iron Iodide Syr. (p. 39), Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 36), Thyroprotein (pp. 42, 78), Trifolax (p. 43), Parathyroid Gland C.T. (p. 35), Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 12), Metatone (p. 27), Panteric C.C.T. (p. 34).

N.B.—Arsenic is contra-indicated in acute state.

Antisepsis Vaccine (p. 61), Staphylococcus Vaccine (pp. 57, 67), Mixed Infection Phylacogen (p. 52).

EMISSIONS.

Forbid sleeping on the back. Bromide and Chloral Comp. Elix. (p. 81) at bedtime, or Chloretone Caps. (p. 10), Pituitrin (p. 75), Anterior Lobe Pituitary Gland tablets (p. 4).

In atony of genitalia, cold sponging of the perineum and loins is of value, supplemented by tonics internally, as Peptiron p. 36).

EMPHYSEMA OF LUNGS.

Crosoted Emuls. (p. 12) is of great value. Euphorbia Comp. Elix. (p. 82) is highly esteemed. Other useful remedies are Iodalbin (p. 23), Lobella F.E. (p. 90), Ipecacuanha L.E. (p. 89), and Normal Liq. Squill (p. 30), Morphine H.T. (p. 95), Catarrhalis Immunogen, Combined (p. 49), Bronchial Asthma Vaccine (Mixed) (p. 63).

To support heart.—Digifortis (p. 14), Normal Liq. Digitalis (p. 29), Digitalone Sol. (p. 71), Strophanthus Tinct. (p. 43), or Strophanthone Dilute (p. 78), Pituitrin (p. 75).

Inhalations.—Oxygen.

Capsolin (p. 31) or turpentine stupes to chest.

EMPHYSEMA.

Pleural.—Surgical measures. Nuclein Sol. or Caps. (pp. 30, 74), Pneumococcus Immunogen, Combined (p. 50), Pneumococcus Vaccine (pp. 56, 66), Mixed Infection Phylacogen (p. 52).

Accessory nasal sinuses.—Irrigation with solution of Silvol (p. 38).

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

Internally.—Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 12), Metagen and Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 26).

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

Rest in bed till temperature is normal. Restricted diet. Stimulating and supportive measures. Nuclein Sol. (pp. 30, 74), 1 c.c. hypodermically, daily. Aspirin C.T. (p. 104) for pain and restlessness. Parathyroid Gland C.T. (p. 35).

Prophylaxis.—Gargle, Insufflation or spray of Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21) diluted with twice its volume of water; or 1 part of Potassium Permanganate C.T. (p. 108) in 5000 parts of 0.8% solution of Sodium Chloride C.T. (p. 109).

ENDOCARDITIS.

The diathetic taint may be treated as suggested under "Rheumatism," and by Iodalbin (p. 23), if no degenerative changes are in operation.

In the sthenic type, Veratrone (p. 79), Capsolin (p. 31) to the chest. Blisters.

Calomel C.T. (p. 104) and Morphine H.T. (p. 95) provide antiphlogistic and sedative effects, and an ice-bag over the heart is sometimes of service.

Should the heart muscle become depressed, Normal Liq. Digitalis (p. 29), Digifortis (p. 14), Digitalone (p. 71), Pituitrin (p. 75), or Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) should take the place of aconite. Rest is essential.

In the malignant form *Streptococcus Immunogen*, Combined (p. 51) or *Antistreptococcus Serum* (p. 46) is the sheet anchor.

ENDOMETRITIS.

Pituitrin (p. 75) subcutaneously. Douche: solution of Silvol (p. 38). Appropriate vaccine. Gonorrhœa Phylacogen (p. 52). *Gonococcus Immunogen* (p. 49).

ENTERIC FEVER.

Prophylaxis. — Anti-Typhoid Vaccine (p. 62) or Anti-Typhoid-Paratyphoid Vaccine (p. 62).

To empty the bowel at first symptom. — Alophen Pill (p. 100).

Feeding. — Milk, if given pure, forms insoluble casein masses which are specially dangerous in intestinal ulceration. Prepare it with Pepsin Cordial (p. 35). Light carbohydrates treated with Taka-Diastase (p. 39). Palatable Peptone (p. 34). Fruit juices.

Intestinal antiseptic. — Thy-mocarbolate Pill (p. 101).

Intestinal hæmorrhage. — Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) diluted with 100 parts physiological saline solution and administered intravenously. Pituitrin (p. 75). Hemoplastin (p. 47). Emetine H.T. (p. 95).

To counteract low blood-pressure. — Suprarenal Gland C.T. (p. 38), Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1).

Urinary antiseptic. — Uritone Co. Elix. (p. 84).

Antipyretic. — Aspirin C.T. (p. 104).

Phagocytosis. — Nuclein Sol. or Caps. (pp. 30, 74). Typhoid Phylacogen (p. 53). Anti-Typhoid Vaccine (p. 62).

Tyimpanites. — Rectal injection of turpentine in warm water. Pituitrin (p. 75) subcutaneously or intravenously.

Prostration. — Nux Vomica Tinct. (pp. 43). Pituitrin (p. 75).

In collapse. — Camphor in Oil (p. 70). Pituitrin (p. 75). Nitroglycerin Comp. Elix. (p. 83).

N.B. — Thoroughly sterilise hands, vessels, clothing, etc. Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 28). Urine may contain typhoid bacilli for long periods, therefore the use of Uritone Co. Elix (p. 84) should be persevered with.

ENTERITIS.

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

ENURESIS.

See "Incontinence of Urine."

EPIDIDYMITIS.

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

To combat pain, ice-bag and local application of Thermo-fuge (p. 41). Analgesic Balm (p. 31) and Iodine are useful. Chlor-Anodyne (p. 9), Hyoscyanus F.E. (p. 89), internally. To guard against sterility from infiltration, applications of heat, moisture, pressure, Iodine. Iodalbin (p. 23). Mixed Infection Phylacogen (p. 52).

In chronic form. — *Gonococcus Immunogen*, Combined (p. 49). *Gonococcus Vaccine* (p. 64). *Gonorrhœal Vaccine Combined* (pp. 55). *Gonorrhœa Phylacogen* (p. 52).

In orchitis. — Emollientine (p. 31) or Capsolin (p. 31), locally.

EPILEPSY.

Bromide and Chloral Comp. Elix. (p. 81) meets the indications, and will cause less gastric disturbance than most preparations.

The excellent results from Chlorotone (p. 10) in Jacksonian epilepsy suggest its possible value in *grand mal*.

Occasionally the mixed bromides act well, as does Normal Liq. Digitalis (p. 29). Other drugs used are Thyroid (p. 41), Parathyroid Gland (p. 35),

Nitroglycerin H.T. (p. 96), chloral, chloroform, amyl nitrite, and monobromated camphor.

Constipation must be avoided and the presence of worms taken into consideration—Liquid Petroleumatum (p. 24), Cascara Evacuans (p. 8).

When due to gumma.—Iodolbin (p. 23).

In cerebral anæmia.—Pituitrin (p. 75) or Posterior Lobe C.T. (p. 37).

Status Epilepticus.—Scopolamine Hydrobromide H.T. (p. 97).

EPISTAXIS.

Hypodermically.—Hemoplastin (p. 47), Pituitrin (p. 75), Emetine (p. 95), Camphor in Oil (p. 70), Ergot Aseptic (p. 72).

Hemoplastin (oral) (p. 47), Normal Liq. Ergot (p. 29) is sometimes used internally.

Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) sprayed into the nasal cavity with the 'Glaseptic' Spray (p. 20), or applied on a wool-tipped probe firmly to the source of bleeding. Nasal douche or tampons of Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21) are sometimes effectual. Galvanocautery.

Ergot Aseptic (p. 72) 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. 30, 34) to stimulate leucocytosis, and Chlor-Anodyne (p. 9), Chloroform (p. 10) or Morphine H.T. (p. 95) to relieve pain.

ERYSIPELAS.

Streptococcus Immunogen (p. 51), Antistreptococcus Serum Polyvalent (p. 46) should be used early. Streptococcus Vaccine (pp. 57, 67), Combined Vaccine (Van Cott) (p. 54), Erysipelas Phylacogen (p. 52). Other remedies are Calomel C.T.

(p. 104), Pilocarpine H.T. (p. 96).

Local applications.—5% solution of Silvyl (p. 38), or of Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 28), Emollientine (p. 31), Euthymol Talcum Powder (p. 16). Tonics will be required in convalescence.

ERYTHEMA.

Cascara Evacuans (p. 8), Adrenalin and Chloretone Oint. (p. 30), Thermofuge (p. 41), Euthymol (p. 15), Euthymol Cream (p. 16), Euthymol Talcum Powder (p. 16), Emollientine (p. 31).

Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) hypodermically. Mixed Infection Phylacogen (p. 52).

ERYTHEMA NODOSUM.

Iron Iodide Syr. (p. 39), Calomel C.T. (p. 104), Liq. Sedans (p. 24), Aletris Comp. Elix. (p. 81).

Locally.—Thermofuge (p. 41), Emollientine (p. 31), oleate of iodine, Adrenalin and Chloretone Oint. (p. 30).

Hypodermically.—Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1).

EXHAUSTION.

Stimulation, feeding, and protection from exposure are indicated. Palatable Peptone (p. 34) is excellent. Kola Comp. Elix. (p. 83) is of special value.

EXOPHTHALMIC GOITRE.

Absolute rest of mind and body. Food of high caloric value. Forbid tea and coffee. Thyroidectin (p. 42) has given good results in many cases. Thyroprotein (p. 42) or Thyroid (p. 41) is useful in the second stage.

Strophanthus Tinct. (p. 43), Normal Liq. Digitalis (p. 29), Digifortis (p. 14), Glycerophosphates Elix. (p. 82), Normal Liq. Ergot (p. 29) is recommended by some to regulate vascular disturbance. Palol (p. 34), Pituitrin (p. 75) or Posterior Lobe C.T. (p. 37) to reduce vascularity of the gland and lessen tachycardia. Iodolbin (p. 23), Thymus Caps. (p. 41), Corpora Lutea Caps. (p. 13), Parathyroid and Calcium C.T. (p. 35) to remedy

calcium deficiency. Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) hypodermically, or Suprarenal Gland (p. 38) orally.

Intestinal antiseptics.—Calomel C.T. (p. 104).

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

FAINTING.

Kola Comp. Elix. (p. 83) or aromatic spirit of ammonia is effective. Inhalations of ammonia, and cold water to head (kept low), are common expedients. Also see "Syncope."

FAVUS.

Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 28), Storaxol (p. 32), Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21), Emollientine (p. 31), Thermofuge (p. 41).

FEET—SWOLLEN, TENDER AND PÆTID.

From gouty tendencies.—Correct diet. Colchicine with Methyl Salicylate Caps. (p. 80), Iodalbin (p. 23).

Congestion from standing, walking, bad shoes or bruising.—Remedy the cause. Bathe the feet in a solution of Potassium Permanganate C.T. (p. 108). Anoint with Analgesic Balm (p. 31).

Dusting the stockings with Euthymol Talcum Powder (p. 16) is excellent for absorbing perspiration and preventing offensive odour. Wash with Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 28).

FELON.

Emollientine (p. 31) applied early, may abort. Staphylococcus Vaccine (pp. 57, 67), Staphylococcus Immunogen (p. 50).

Thermofuge (p. 41). Irrigate with Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21).

FEVER.

Most antipyretics act upon both dissipation and production of heat, as antipyrine, carbolic acid, salicylic acid and quinine. Cold sponging has a similar action. Cardiac seda-

tives, so far as known, merely dissipate the heat.

Phenacetin and Caffeine C.T. (p. 107) are of greater value in the athenic fevers than in the adynamic types. Quinine S.C.T. (p. 108), H.T. (p. 96), or Sol. (p. 76) have their several uses. For the headache of fever, Phenacetin and Caffeine C.T. (p. 107). For feverishness of children,, Milk of Magnesia (p. 27).

FIBROIDS.

The influence of Thyroprotein (p. 42) on the pelvic hyperæmia helps to control the growth of fibroid tumours of the uterus. Mammary Substance C.C.T. (p. 26). Normal Liq. Ergot (p. 29) is employed as an expulsive and curative agent. Iodalbin (p. 23) is worthy of trial. Liquor Sedans (p. 24) has also been recommended.

FISSURE OF ANUS.

See "Anal Fissure."

FISSURE OF NIPPLES.

See "Nipples, Sore."

FISTULE.

Scrape thoroughly; apply Emollientine (p. 31), Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21).

Staphylococcus, Tubercle, or other vaccine (pp. 57, 58, 68). Mixed Infection Phylacogen (p. 52), Staphylococcus Immunogen (p. 50).

Anal.—Radical surgical measures supplemented by Nuclein (pp. 30, 74), Nucleo-Proteid Comp. C.C.T. (p. 107), Glycerophosphates Elix. (p. 82), Palol (p. 34), or other nutritive tonic. Adrenalin and Chloroform Oint. (p. 30), Scarlet Red Oint. (p. 32).

FLATULENCE.

See "Gastric and Intestinal Distension."

FRECKLES and CHLO-ASMA.

Wash with Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 28) before retiring, and apply Emollientine (p. 31). In

the morning, use Neko (Germicidal Soap) and apply Euthymol Vanishing Cream (p. 18) for the day; being free from grease, they are not noticeable.

Apply solution of Antiseptic and Astringent C.T. (p. 104), one tablet in 12 ozs. of water, night and morning. Storaxol (p. 32), Lactic acid, 2% solution. Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21) is sometimes efficacious.

For children: Saturated solution of borie acid.

Internally. — Cholelith Pill (p. 100).

FURUNCLES.

See "Boils."

GALACTORRHEA.

Administration of Iodalbin (p. 23), Normal Liq. Ergot (p. 29), Scopolamine Hydrobromide H.T. (p. 97).

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

GALL STONES.

See "Calculi (Biliary)."

GANGRENE.

Nuclein (pp. 30, 74). Streptococcus Immunogen Combined (p. 51). Mixed Infection Phylacogen (p. 52) Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21), applied on gauze. Phenol, bromine and nitric acid are the escharotics used.

In senile gangrene, Posterior Lobe C.T. (p. 37).

In "gas" gangrene, Anti Gas-Gangrene Serum (p. 45). Wet dressings with 1% solution of Quinine Hydrochloride C.T. (p. 108).

GASTRALGIA.

During attack. — Aromatic and locally-stimulating warm infusions; a few drops of chloroform; hot whisky or brandy; Chlorotone (p. 10) dissolved in Cardamom Comp. Liq. (p. 87); Chlor-Anodyne (p. 9). Capsolin (p. 31) or Thermofuge (p. 41) to abdomen. Turpentine stupes.

Morphine H.T. (p. 95). Saline enemata containing Hyoscyanus F.E. (p. 89). Sodium Bicarbonate, Soda Mint C.T. (p. 109). Milk of Magnesia (p. 27).

Interim.—Regulation of diet and dress, interdiction of tea, coffee and tobacco. Peptin with Arsenic (p. 36) immediately after meals. In some cases nothing acts so well as Creosoted Emuls. (p. 12). When pain is severe, Taka-Diastase C.T. (p. 40), Taka-Diastase and Pepsin Comp. C.T. (pp. 40, 109), or Pepsin Cordial (p. 35) is invaluable. Palatable Peptone (p. 34) is an agreeable pre-digested food and mild stimulant. Gentian Comp. Liq. (p. 88) as a functional tonic. Cascara Evacuant (p. 8) to overcome constipation.

GASTRIC CATARRH, ACUTE.

Regulation of diet. Milk and lime water or Palatable Peptone (p. 34). Apomorphine H.T. (p. 94), if an emetic is called for. Chlorotone (p. 10). Sodium Bicarbonate, with Chlor-Anodyne (p. 9). Capsolin (p. 31) to epigastrium is an effective counter-irritant.

In convalescence.—Sodium Bicarbonate, with Gentian Comp. Liq. (p. 88). Pepsin Cordial (p. 35) 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. 88), before meals if hydrochloric acid is deficient. Taka-Diastase and Pepsin Comp. C.T. (p. 40). Cod-Liver Oil Creosoted Emuls. (p. 12). Hyoscyanus F.E. (p. 89), Hydrastis L.E. (p. 89), bismuth subnitrate and Silvol (p. 38) or silver nitrate are also employed. Constipation is best relieved by Cascara Evacuant (p. 8). In atrophy of the tubules, dilute hydrochloric acid is of great value. Palatable Peptone (p. 34).

GASTRIC and INTESTINAL DISTENSION.

See "Dilatation, Gastric and Intestinal."

GASTRIC ULCER.

In initial stages feed per rectum only or by duodenal tube. Nutritive enemata may be predigested with Taka-Diastase (p. 39), Chloretone (p. 10) dissolved in Cardamom Comp. Liq. (p. 87), for pain. As pain disappears, careful feeding by mouth may be employed, for which Palatable Peptone (p. 34) will be valuable. Light carbohydrate diet assisted by Taka-Diastase Liq. (p. 40). When protein foods can be taken Taka-Diastase and Pepsin Comp. C.T. (p. 40) will be serviceable. Rest is demanded.

Parathyroid Gland (p. 35), see *Lancet*, 1921, II., 339.

Capsolin (p. 31) or Thermofuge (p. 41) to abdomen. Sodium Bicarbonate. Hydrastis L.E. (p. 89). If necessary Morphine H.T. (p. 95). Alophen Pill (p. 100) for constipation. Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21) for hyperchlorhydria.

Silvol (p. 38) or nitrate of silver and Hyoscyamus F.E. (p. 89) constitute one of the best methods of treatment. For hæmatemesis, see under that heading.

Apical dental infection is often present, in which case Parodontal Streptococcus Vaccine Mixed (p. 65) 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-Anodyne (p. 9), Morphine H.T. (p. 95), castor oil, magnesium sulphate and hot Thermofuge (p. 41) have their special indications.

Alkaline purgatives are useful. Milk of Magnesia (p. 27), Rhubarb Aromatic Syr. (p. 39), Liquid Petrolatum (p. 24), Olgar (p. 32), Cascara Evacuant (p. 8).

In the presence of fermentation, Alkathymol (p. 3), if due to alcoholic cause, Hydrastis L.E. (p. 89).

GIDDINESS.

See "Vertigo."

GINGIVITIS.

Often only a symptom of gastro-intestinal disturbance. Mercury with Chalk C.T. (p. 107), castor oil. Dentalone (p. 13). Chloretone (p. 10) as hot aqueous solution on lint pads. Massage gums with Euthymol Tooth Paste (p. 16). Mouth wash of Borol (p. 6), diluted Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21) or 1 in 5000 solution of Potassium Permanganate C.T. (p. 108). Swabbing with 5% solution of Silvol (p. 38) or Neo-Silvol (p. 29), or Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1).

To dissolve in mouth.—Potassium Chlorate.

If bacterial. — Pyorrhœa Vaccine (p. 56), Streptococcus Immunogen (p. 51) or Parodontal Streptococcus Vaccine (Mixed) (p. 65).

GLANDS, INFECTED.

Careful differential diagnosis; excise, open, scrape, etc. Mixed Infection Phylacogen (p. 52).

If non-suppurating.—Thermofuge (p. 41), Emollientine (p. 31) Nuclein (p. 30), Trifolax (p. 43), Cod-Liver Oil Crocosated Emuls. (p. 12), Iodalbin (p. 23), Iron Iodide Syr. (p. 39), Metagen (p. 26), Metagen and Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 26), Metatone (p. 27).

If tuberculous.—Tuberculin (p. 58) or Tubercle Vaccine (p. 68) in co-operation with surgical measures. Internally, Pepton with Arsenic (p. 36), Calcium Sulphide C.C.T. (p. 104).

GLAUCOMA.

Acute.—Iridectomy, leeches, purgation.

Slow.—Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), diluted, until tension is normal. Thyroid C.T. (p. 41).

GLEET.

Injections of bichloride of mercury, Silvol (p. 38) or Neo-Silvol (p. 29) 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 Chlorotone Oint. (p. 30) or Adrenalin Chloride (p. 1) in weak solution has a pronounced astringent effect.

Saw Palmetto and Santal Caps. (p. 80) or Elix. (p. 83), and Copaiba, Cubeb and Santal Caps. (p. 80) provide valuable internal treatment.

Gonorrhœa Phylacogen (p. 52), Gonococcus Vaccine (pp. 55, 64), Gonorrhœal Vaccine Combined (p. 55), Gonococcus Immunogen Combined (p. 49).

GLOSSITIS.

Simple or parasitic.—Mouth wash of Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21) or Potassium Permanganate C.T. (p. 108).

Acute.—Calomel C.T. (p. 104). Mouth wash of Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21).

Syphilitic.—Potassium Permanganate C.T. (p. 108), zinc chloride, as mouth washes. Apply saturated alcoholic solution of salicylic acid in leucoplakia. Mixed Treatment C.C.T. (p. 107), Iodalbin (p. 23).

GLYCOSURIA.

See "Diabetes."

GOITRE.

See "Bronchocele," also "Exophthalmic Goitre."

GONORRHEA, ACUTE.

Rest and free purgation. Gonococcus Vaccine (p. 64), Gonococcus Immunogen (p. 49).

Injections.—Potassium Permanganate C.T. (p. 108), and Hydrastis L.E. (p. 89) are frequently used. Solutions of Silvol (p. 38) or Neo-Silvol (p. 29) 10 to 25 per cent. are efficacious. Saturated warm aqueous solution of Chlorotone (p. 10).

Locally.—Thermofugo (p. 41) to perineum.

Internally.—The accepted drugs are Saw Palmetto and Santal Caps. (p. 80) or Elix. (p. 83), Copaiba, Cubeb and Santal Caps. (p. 80). Calomel C.T. (p. 104), Buchu, Juniper and

Potassium Acetate Elix. (p. 81), Hyoscyamus F.E. (p. 89).

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

GONORRHEA, CHRONIC.

Introduction of urethral sounds lubricated with Adrenalin Inhalant (p. 22) to promote dilatation, and the application of Silvol (p. 38) or Neo-Silvol (p. 29) in 5 to 10 per cent. solution to the urethral membrane, is the approved local treatment. Treat complications as they arise.

Gonorrhœa Phylacogen (p. 52), Gonococcus Vaccine (pp. 55, 64), Gonococcus Immunogen Combined (p. 49), Gonorrhœal Vaccine Combined (p. 55), Urethritis Vaccine Combined (p. 58).

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

GOUT.

Colchicum is generally regarded as a specific; it is preferably given as Colchicine with Methyl Salicylate Caps. (p. 80). Manaca and Salicylates Elix. (p. 83) is also a good remedy. Aspirin C.T. (p. 104), or Morphine H.T. (p. 95) for relief of pain.

Iodalbin (p. 23), Milk of Magnesia (p. 27), Iron Iodide Syr. (p. 39), and arsenic are sometimes used, and the insomnia yields to Chlorotone (p. 10).

For dyspepsia: Taka-Diastase (p. 39).

Locally: Analgesic Balm (p. 31), Thermofugo (p. 41) Capsolin (p. 31).

GRANULAR PHARYNX.

Galvano-cautery. Adrenalin Inhalant (p. 22) by 'Glaseptic' Nebuliser (p. 19).

GRAVES' DISEASE.

See "Exophthalmic Goitre."

GUMS, DISEASED.

Dilutions of Euthymol (p. 15) or Alkathymol (p. 3), also Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21), Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), and iodine are used to tone and disinfect the gums. Massage with

Euthymol Tooth Paste (p. 16).
Potassium Chlorate, Silvol (p. 38) 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. 29), Ipecacuanha L.E. (p. 89), turpentine, calcium lactate or chloride, and silver nitrate in pills, are used for passive hæmorrhages.

Hemoplastin (Oral) (p. 47), Hemoplastin (p. 47) subcutaneously or intravenously, Emetine H.T. (p. 95) 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. 29), or turpentine. If hæmorrhage is severe, Hemoplastin (Oral) (p. 47), or Hemoplastin (p. 47) is indicated; Emetine H.T. (p. 95) has also been successful.

Malarial hæmaturia: Sodium Cacodylate Sol. (p. 77); sodium hyposulphite; Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 36).

For urethral bleeding, Adrenalin Oint. (p. 30) introduced on a sound.

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

HÆMOPHILIA.

Hemoplastin (p. 47), Hemoplastin (Oral) (p. 47), Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), Thyroid C.T. (p. 41), Thymus Caps. (p. 41).

HÆMOPTYSIS.

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

Hemoplastin (p. 47), Hemoplastin (Oral) (p. 47), or Pituitrin (p. 75) hypodermically or intravenously. Emetine H.T. (p. 95) subcutaneously. Camphor in Oil (p. 70).

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. 19). When blood pressure is high, Nitroglycerin H.T. (p. 96); when it is low, Normal Liq. Ergot (p. 29) in full doses or Ergot Aseptic (p. 72) hypodermically. Morphine and Atropine H.T. (p. 94). Calcium chloride by the mouth or by rectal injection. Counter-irritation by Capsolin (p. 31) to chest.

HÆMORRHAGE.

In any case of excessive bleeding, and especially in hæmophilic cases, when mechanical methods fail to stanch the flow of blood, Hemoplastin (p. 47) should be administered hypodermically, intravenously or orally. Other valuable hæmostatics include Adrenalin (p. 1), Pituitrin (p. 75), Emetine (p. 95), and Thyroid (p. 41) or Thyroprotein Sol. (p. 78).

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, or solution of calcium chloride. Tampons of gauze saturated with same drugs. Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) injected directly into the uterine muscle through the abdominal wall. Pituitrin (p. 75) or Pitocin (p. 75), hypodermically.

Friction and kneading of abdominal wall. Ergot Aseptic (p. 72) or Hemoplastin (p. 47) hypodermically, and alternate intra-uterine douches of hot and cold water.

As a nerve sedative Chloretone (p. 10). If collapsed, treat as for "Shock."

HÆMORRHOIDS.

Locally. — Adrenalin and Chloretone Oint. (p. 30), Apothe-sine (p. 5), Emollentine (p. 31), Storaxol (p. 31), Euthymol Cream (p. 16). Dust with calo-

mel 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. 76).

To cause sloughing, Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride in 5 to 10 per cent. solution from H.T. 139 (p. 96), by needle.

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

For constipation, Liquid Petrolatum (p. 24), Olgar (p. 32), Cascara Evacuans (p. 8) or Cascara Sagrada F.E. (p. 88); avoid aloes, colocynth and capsicum. Water to be taken freely.

HAY FEVER.

As hay fever often leads to secondary infections, Cold Vaccine (Mixed) (p. 64) may sometimes be of service or Mixed Infection Phylacogen (p. 52).

Spray or douche of Adrenalin Inhalant (p. 22), Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) diluted, Adrenalin and Chlorotone Oint. (p. 30), Analgesic Balm (p. 31), Ahalone (p. 23), Chlorotone Inhalant (p. 23), Adrephine (p. 22).

Internally.—Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 36), Thyroprotein (p. 42), Thyroid (p. 41), Chlorotone (p. 10), Calcium Lactate (p. 104), 15 grains in water thrice daily, Ephedrine Sulphate C.T. (p. 15).

Hypodermically.—3to5minims Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) together with 2 to 4 minims Pituitrin (p. 75).

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. 104), Bromide and Chloral Comp. Elix. (p. 81), Aspirin C.T. (p. 104), Phenacetin and Caffeine C.T. (p. 107), and Chlorotone (p. 10) are efficient remedies. Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Pill (p. 101).

Sick Headache.—Kola Compound Elix. (p. 83) or Nux Vomica (p. 90) will generally relieve. Cascara Evacuans (p. 8), Liquid Petrolatum (p. 24), Olgar (p. 32) or Alophen Pill (p. 100) for laxative effect.

From Eye-strain.—Correct refraction. Mercury with Chalk C.T. (p. 107). For iritic adhesions, instil solution of Atropine Sulphate H.T. (p. 94).

At Menopause.—Corpora Lutea (p. 13), Ovarian Substance (p. 33), Cascara Evacuans (p. 8), Liquid Petrolatum (p. 24), Olgar (p. 32).

From Congestion.—Mercury with Chalk C.T. (p. 107). Normal Liq. Ergot (p. 29), Calomel C.T. (p. 104), Veratrine (p. 79), Glycerophosphates Elix. (p. 82), Calcium Lactate (p. 104).

Externally.—Analgesic Balm (p. 31), Capsolin (p. 31).

HEART DISEASE.

Cardiac Failure.—See "Shock."

Cardiac Weakness and Arrhythmia.—Normal Liq. Digitalis (p. 29) or Digitalone (p. 71), Digifortis (p. 14), Strophanthus Tinct. (p. 43), Suprarenal Gland (p. 38), Strychnine H.T. (p. 97).

Tachycardia.—Amyl nitrite. Normal Liq. Digitalis (p. 29), Strophanthus Tinct. (p. 43), Digitalin and Strychnine H.T. (p. 95), Pituitrin (p. 75), Parathyroid Gland (p. 35) in paroxysmal tachycardia.

Palpitation.—Veratrine (p. 79), Normal Liq. Digitalis (p. 29), Digitalone (p. 71), Digifortis (p. 14), Nitroglycerin Comp. Elix. (p. 83), Thymus Caps. (p. 41).

In Debility.—Kola Comp. Elix. (p. 83).

In Anæmia.—Peptiron (p. 36).

In High Arterial Tension.—Nitroglycerin H.T. (p. 96), Strophanthus Tinct. (p. 43), Veratrine (p. 79). In fatty heart: Iodalbum (p. 23).

Nitroglycerin Comp. Elix. (p. 83) is a valuable cardiac tonic in all affections except hypertrophy.

Also see "Cardiac Stimulants," page lxxviii.

HEAT STROKE.

Treat according to type, cardiac or cerebral. Dark, cool room. Ice or cold coil to head. Warmth to feet. Tepid or cold bathing to spine. Free draughts of cold water, if able to swallow. Iced enemata. Artificial respiration if asphyxial.

Cardiac.—Hot - water bottles; ether hypodermically; brandy enema. Ammonia.

Convulsions.—Chloroform inhalation.

Cerebral.—Chloretone (p. 10).

All cases.—Quinine C.T. (p. 108), Calomel C.T. (p. 104), Mercury with Chalk C.T. (p. 107).

Sequelæ.—Treat as for "Epilepsy."

HEPATIC CIRRHOSIS.

Usually due to alcoholism, which see. Iodalbum (p. 23) is a most useful agent in doses of 5 to 10 grains three times a day. Cholelith Pill (p. 100).

For hæmorrhage. Hemoplastin (Oral) (p. 47), Hemoplastin (p. 47), Emetine H.T. (p. 95) or Morphine H.T. (p. 95), subcutaneously. Adrenalin Chlor. Sol. (p. 1) orally.

HEPATITIS, ACUTE.

Rest in recumbent position. Thermofuge (p. 41) or Capsolin (p. 31) applied to right hypochondrium. Ipecacuanha Pill (p. 101). Emetine Hydrochloride Sol. (p. 71). Emetine-Bismuth-Iodide C.T. (p. 105). Small fractional doses of Calomel C.T. (p. 104), followed by a saline purge if bowels are confined. Panteric Tablets (p. 34).

Also see "Liver Abscess."

HEPATITIS, CHRONIC and SUBACUTE.

Strong nitro hydrochloric acid, in doses of three or four drops three times a day, is the best remedy. Cascara Evacuans (p. 8) is also serviceable. Iodalbum (p. 23). Cholelith Pill (p. 100).

HERPES ZOSTER.

Locally.—Thermofuge (p. 41), Chloretone Inhalant (p. 23), Adrenalin and Chloretone Oint. (p. 30), Storaxol (p. 32), Emollientine (p. 31), Analgesic Balm (p. 31), Boroseptic Oint. (p. 31). Solution of Astringent and Antiseptic C.T. (p. 104) on a compress. Morphine H.T. (p. 95).

Internally.—Mercury with Chalk C.T. (p. 107), or Calomel C.T. (p. 104). Iodalbum (p. 23), Quinine C.T. (p. 108), Aspirin C.T. (p. 104), Chloretone (p. 10).

Hypodermically.—Pituitrin (p. 75), Morphine H.T. (p. 95).

HICCOUGH.

Trace cause. If due to reflex gastro-intestinal irritation, treat as for "Indigestion." Anthelmintics if necessary. In obstinate singultus from over-irritation, Chloretone (p. 10), dissolved in Cardamom Comp. Liq. (p. 87). Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), 10 minims, orally. Chlor-Anodyne (p. 9) or a few drops of spirit of chloroform or tincture of capsicum. Pilocarpine H.T. (p. 96). Camphor in Oil (p. 70) hypodermically.

Capsolin (p. 31) to abdomen. Inhalation of amyl nitrite, ether or chloroform. Tongue traction.

When hiccough comes on after meals, Lime Juice with Pepsin Cordial (p. 35), and well diluted, as a drink at meals is useful. Soda Mint C.T. (p. 109). Cascara Sagrada Aromatic (p. 88).

HOARSENESS.

See "Aphonia."

HODGKIN'S DISEASE

(Lymphatic Anæmia).

Excision of Glands. Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 36). Phosphophora (p. 36). Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Pill (p. 101). Iodalbum (p. 23). Iron Iodide Syr. (p. 39). Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 12). Metagen and Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 26). Nuclein (pp. 30, 74). Sodium Cacodylate Sol. (p. 77).

HORDEOLUM.

Locally.—Warm compress. Incision.

If moistened, Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 28) can be applied to the apex of new-forming styes without coming in contact with the conjunctiva, it will often abort incipient cases.

Internally.—Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 12), Calcium Sulphide C.C.T. (p. 104), Nuclein (pp. 30, 74), Staphylococcus Vaccine (pp. 57, 67), Staphylococcus Immunogen (p. 50).

HYDROCEPHALUS.

Iodalbin (p. 23) or Trifolium Comp. Syr. (p. 43).

HYDROPHOBIA.

Antirabic Vaccine before symptoms have developed. Escharotics at once. Antitoxin. Scopalamine H.T. (p. 97), Pilocarpine H.T. (p. 96), Iodalbin (p. 23).

Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride Sol. (p. 76) intravenously; 10 c.c. of 1% solution of phenol subcutaneously every hour while necessary.

HYPERCHLORHYDRIA.

See "Acidity."

HYPERHIDROSIS.

Locally.—Solution of Potassium Permanganate C.T. (p. 108), Astringent and Antiseptic C.T. (p. 104), Alkathymol (p. 3), Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), Wash part with Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 28). Dust with Euthymol Talcum Powder (p. 16) to which 3 per cent. of salicylic acid is added.

Internally.—Atropine Sulphate H.T. (p. 94), Easton Syrup S.C.T. (p. 105), Glycerophosphates Elix. (p. 82).

HYPERPYREXIA.

See "Fever."

HYPOCHONDRIASIS.

Cascara Evacuant (p. 8), Alophen Pill (p. 100), Hepatic T.T. (p. 106), Calisaya Elix. (p. 82), Kola Comp. Elix. (p. 83), Phosphorus, Nux Vomica and Damiana Pill (p. 101), Nuclein (pp. 30, 74), Metatone (p. 27).

HYSTERIA.

Chloretone (p. 10) and Bromide and Chloral Comp. Elix. (p. 81) are useful sedatives. Scopalamine H.T. (p. 97), Veratrone (p. 79), Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Pill (p. 101), Ferrous Carbonate and Cascara Comp. Pill (p. 101).

To abort attack.—Emetic of Apomorphine H.T. (p. 93).

If of uterine origin.—Liquor Sedans (p. 24), Corpora Lutea (p. 13), Ovarian Substance (p. 33), Mammary Substance C.C.T. (p. 26).

ICHTHYOSIS LINGUÆ.

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

Locally.—Solution of salicylic acid in glycerite of borax or alcohol; Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21), Euthymol (p. 15).

IMPETIGO.

Remove crusts with Thermofuge (p. 41) or compresses soaked with 2% solution of borax. Storaxol (p. 32), Emollientine (p. 31), Boro-septic Oint. (p. 31), Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21), solution of Astringent and Antiseptic C.T. (p. 104).

Internally.—Iodalbin (p. 23), Calcium Sulphide C.C.T. (p. 104).

Hypodermically.—Streptococcus Immunogen Combined (p. 51), Mixed Infection Phylacogen (p. 52), Streptococcus Vaccine (pp. 57, 67), Antisepsis Vaccine (Mixed) (p. 61).

IMPOTENCE.

In the absence of organic trouble, Normal Liq. Ergot (p. 29), with Nux Vomica (pp. 43, 90), are advantageous. Orchic Substance (p. 32), Anterior Lobe C.T. (p. 4) and Pituitrin (p. 75) are said to be of value. Saw Palmetto Comp. F. (p. 91), Damiana and Zinc Phosphide Comp. C.T. (p. 105), Damiana, Phosphorus and Nux Vomica Elix. (p. 82), Glycerophosphates Elix. (p. 82) and Easton Syrup S.C.T. (p. 105) are also of service. Glycerophosphate Comp. Sol. (p. 72) is an excellent tonic.

The following treatment is reported on favourably :

A pill of phosphorus and belladonna, three 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. 101), with Phosphophora (p. 36) after meals. Cold affusion to perineum. Avoid tobacco and tea.

INCONTINENCE OF SEMEN.

Treat as for incontinence of urine. Salix Nigra F.E. (p. 90) also is used.

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. 75) 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. 42) or Thyroid (p. 41). Adrenalin Chlor. Sol. (p. 1). Hyoscyamus F.E. (p. 89), Parathyroid and Calcium C.T. (p. 35). Buchu, Juniper and Potassium Acetate Elix. (p. 81). Saw Palmetto and Santal Elix. (p. 83) or Uritone Comp. Elix. (p. 84) renders irritating urine mild and bland. When enuresis is dependent upon weakness in the spinal centres, Glycerophosphates Elix. (p. 82) or Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 36) may be employed. Taka-Diastase (p. 39) three or four times daily when polyuria is a feature. Santonin and Calomel C.C.T. (p. 109) if worms are present. The incontinence of distension is relieved by the catheter or by Pituitrin (p. 75).

INDIGESTION.

Salivary. — Taka-Diastase C.T. (p. 40). Thorough mastication and insalivation.

Gastric.—If due to imperfect starch conversion, no agent is

comparable with Taka-Diastase (p. 39). If associated with gastric atony, Taka-Diastase, Pepsin and Strychnine C.C.T. (p. 40) is indicated. Gastric digestion is assisted by Pepsin Cordial (p. 35). Hyperacidity is counteracted by Soda Mint C.T. (p. 109); Milk of Magnesia (p. 27) for infants. In fermentative dyspepsia, Alkathymol (p. 3) in teaspoonful doses in a little water. In mild cases of dyspepsia, Pepsin Cordial (p. 35) and Lime Juice as a drink with meals is pleasant and effective. In irritated conditions of the digestive tract, Liquid Petroleum (p. 24) is of service.

For gastralgia, Chlor-Anodyne (p. 9) or Chloretone (p. 10) in Cardamom Comp. Liq. (p. 87).

Dyspepsia of phthisis is sometimes benefited by Parodontal Streptococcus Vaccine (p. 65).

Palatable Peptone (p. 34).

The peptic glands are stimulated by Gentian Comp. Liq. (p. 88), with Sodium Bicarbonate.

Intestinal.—Panteric Tablets (p. 34), Taka-Diastase and Pepsin Comp. C.T. (p. 40), or Lactated Pepsin C.T. (p. 107). Flatulence is treated by carminatives, such as Cardamom Comp. Liq. (p. 87); by Chlor-Anodyne (p. 9); and by nitric acid. Nux Vomica Tinct. (p. 43) is the ideal remedy in the atonic state, and Cascara Evacuant (p. 8) in small doses to promote peristalsis.

INFLAMMATION.

Topical applications. — Thermofuge (p. 41), Capsolin (p. 31), solution of Astringent and Antiseptic C.T. (p. 104), turpentine stupes, or cold compresses.

Internally.—Veratrone (p. 70) and tartar emetic in atonic cases, and cannabis indica in chronic types.

INFLUENZA.

Prophylaxis. — Influenza Vaccine Combined (p. 55), Catarrhalis Immunogen, Combined (p. 49). Naso-pharyngeal spray with solution of Potassium Permanganate C.T. (p. 108).

In the early stages of rigor and hyperpyrexia, the body secretions should be started by Calomel C.T. (p. 104) or Mercury

with Chalk C.T. (p. 107). Sodium Bicarbonate, 20 to 30 grains every four hours. Dover Powder C.T. (p. 105). Aspirin C.T. (p. 104).

Influenza Vaccine Combined (p. 55), Pneumonia Phylacogen (p. 52) in the pneumonic type. Pneumococcus Immunogen (p. 50), Antistreptococcus Serum (p. 46) or Mixed Infection Phylacogen (p. 52) in the septic type. Camphor in Oil (p. 70) for cyanosis.

Phenacetin and Caffeine C.T. (p. 107) as an analgesic.

For depression there is no drug equal to Strychnine H.T. (p. 97) or Nux Vomica Tinct. (p. 43), given to full physiological effect. Ammoniated Quinine C.C.T. (p. 103) is of service.

The best remedies for the catarrhal symptoms are Adrenaline (p. 22), Adrenalin Inhalant (p. 22) or Chloretone Inhalant (p. 23), by means of the 'Glaseptic' Nebuliser or Spray (p. 19), or Adrenalin and Chloretone Oint. (p. 30) to the nostrils. Inhalone (p. 23). Analgesic Balm (p. 31), rubbed into bridge of nose.

In excessive cough, Chloroanodyne (p. 9), Cocillana Comp. Syr. (p. 11), give excellent results.

Bromide and Chloral Comp. Elix. (p. 81) is useful for vertigo, and Chloretone (p. 10) for sleeplessness. For constipation, Cascara Sagrada F.E. (p. 88), Cascara Evacuant (p. 8) and Alophen Pill (p. 100) are efficient.

In convalescence.—Calisaya Elix. (p. 82), Palatable Peptone (p. 34), Glycerophosphates Elix. (p. 82), Hematic Hypophosphites (p. 21), Peptiron (p. 36), Metagen (p. 26), Metatone (p. 27) 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. 10) is often effective when other hypnotics fail; it does not depress the heart, and it need only be given at bedtime. Bromide and Chloral Comp. Elix. (p. 81) is satisfactory.

Scopolamine H.T. (p. 97), or a minute dose (1/50 grain) of Apomorphine H.T. (p. 93), Morphine H.T. (p. 95) if unavoidable.

If due to acidity.—Soda Mint C.T. (p. 109), Milk of Magnesia (p. 27), Cascara Sagrada Aromatic F. (p. 88), Olgar (p. 32).

If due to arterial pressure.—Calomel C.T. (p. 104), Normal Liq. Ergot (p. 29). In case of low blood-pressure (phthisis), Pituitrin (p. 75).

INTERMITTENT FEVER.

Quinine S.C.T. (p. 108) is a specific. It acts better when preceded by several hours by Calomel C.T. (p. 104), Cathartic Vegetable Pill (p. 100), or Cathartic Comp. Pill (p. 100). Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 36), Anti-Malarial Pill (p. 100), Sodium Cacodylate Sol. (p. 77), Nuclein (pp. 30, 74) will enhance disease-resistance.

Phenacetin and Caffeine C.T. (p. 107) for headache; Aspirin C.T. (p. 104) for body pains, and Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), 7 or 8 minims in water, orally, for vomiting.

Cool drinks, such as well-diluted Lime Juice with Pepsin Cordial (p. 35), are grateful in the fever stage.

Pilocarpine H.T. (p. 96) in the cold stage.

For enlarged spleen.—Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), 5 minims, thrice daily.

Also see "Remittent Fever."

INTERTRIGO.

Bathe freely with dilute Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21). Apply Euthymol Talcum Powder (p. 16), Euthymol Cream (p. 16), Euthymol Vanishing Cream (p. 18), Boroseptic Oint. (p. 31), or Emollientine (p. 31).

IRITIS.

Locally.—Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), diluted; Silvol (p. 38) or Neo-Silvol (p. 29). Cold compress. Exclude light.

Internally.—Iodablin (p. 23) is valuable. Calomel C.T. (p. 104).

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

In syphilitic cases, Trifolax (p. 43), and Iodalbum (p. 23) are applicable, whilst in rheumatic conditions Manaca and Salicylates Elix. (p. 83), or Aspirin C.T. (p. 104) will be beneficial.

During convalescence, Pept-iron (p. 36) is excellent.

Gonorrhoeal. — Gonococcus Vaccine (pp. 55, 61), Gonorrhoea Phylacogen (p. 52), Gonococcus Immunogen (p. 49).

Rheumatic. — Rheumatism Phylacogen (p. 53).

Tubercular. — Tuberculin (pp 58, 68).

ITCH.

See "Parasites (Skin)."

JAUNDICE.

Calomel C.T. (p. 104), Cholelith Pill (p. 100), Thyroid (p. 41) to diminish production of bile salts.

Diluted nitro-hydrochloric acid, citric acid, Hydrastis L.E. (p. 89), Pilocarpine H.T. (p. 96).

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. 104).

KALA-AZAR.

Antimony tartrate solution intravenously. Quinine Bisulphate C.T. (p. 108), in solution, injected intramuscularly (*Ind. Med. Gaz.*, March, 1915), Iron Arsenite Sol. (p. 73), Staphylococcus Vaccine (pp. 57, 67), see *Ind. Med. Gaz.*, March, 1915.

KELOID.

Thyroprotein (p. 42).

KERATITIS.

Locally. — Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), Solution of Atropine H.T. (p. 94), Neo-Silvol (p. 29), Yellow Oxide of Mercury Oint. (p. 32).

Internally. — Calcium Sulphide C.C.T. (p. 104), Thyroid (p. 41).

LARYNGISMUS STRIDULUS.

Remove obstructions to breathway, e.g. adenoids.

Apomorphine H.T. (p. 93), Calomel C.T. (p. 104), Adrenalin

Inhalant (p. 22) or Chloretone Inhalant (p. 23) by means of the 'Glaseptic' Nebuliser (p. 19). Inhalation of amyl nitrite. Analgesic Balm (p. 31) externally.

LARYNGITIS, ACUTE.

Adrephine (p. 22), Adrenalin Inhalant (p. 22) or Chloretone Inhalant (p. 23), by means of the 'Glaseptic' Nebuliser (p. 19). Solution of Silvol (p. 38) or Neo-Silvol (p. 29) by means of the 'Glaseptic' Spray (p. 20).

Internally. — Calomel C.T. (p. 104), Apomorphine H.T. (p. 93), Chlor-Anodyne (p. 9), and Ipecacuanha L.E. (p. 89) are useful.

Externally. — Thermofuge (p. 41) or Capsolin (p. 31). Rest in bed. Neck bandage of flannel moistened with Chloretone Inhalant (p. 23), or wrung out of hot-water and covered with a towel, to remain in place all night.

LARYNGITIS, CHRONIC CATARRHAL.

Chloretone Inhalant (p. 23), by means of 'Glaseptic' Nebuliser (p. 19).

Nasal Nebulizer by means of 'Glaseptic' Spray (p. 20): solution of Silvol (p. 38), or Neo-Silvol (p. 29), Nasal Plasma C.T. (p. 107), Borol (p. 6) as a gargle.

Internally. — Bronchial Loz. (p. 6), Throat C.T. (p. 110), Voice C.T. (p. 110), Iodalbum (p. 23) in long-standing cases.

Hypodermically. — Catarrhal Vaccine, Respiratory (p. 54), Catarrhal Immunogen, Combined (p. 49).

LARYNGITIS, TUBERCULOUS.

Treat as preceding.

Ease pain in swallowing with spray of Chloretone Inhalant (p. 23) or Adrenalin Inhalant (p. 22), Morphine and Atropine H.T. (p. 95) or Sol. (p. 74).

Intra-laryngeal injections of creosote or guaiacol in Liquid Petrolatum (p. 24). Spray with solution of Silvol (p. 38) or Neo-Silvol (p. 29). Tubercle Vaccine (p. 68).

LEPRA.

Chaulmugra oil and arsenic are the effective drugs. Thyroid (p. 41) and Thyroprotein (p. 42) are also employed.

LEUCOCYTHEMIA (Leukæmia).

Arsenic, in full ascending doses to point of intolerance. Iron Arsenite Sol. (p. 73), Sodium Cacodylate Sol. (p. 77), Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 36), Iron Iodide Syr. (p. 39), Thy-mus Caps. (p. 41).

Glycerophosphates Elix. (p. 82), Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 12), Metagen and Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 26), Phosphophora (p. 36).

LEUCOPLAKIA.

See "Ichthyosis Linguae."

LEUCORRHEA.

Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 36) and Calisaya Elix. (p. 82) tend to improve the body functions. Liquor Sedans (p. 21), Calcium Sulphide C.C.T. (p. 104), if the discharge is purulent.

Hypodermically.—Mixed Infection Phylacogen (p. 52).

Local Treatment.—Counter-irritation, vaginal injections, and painting of the mucous membrane with iodine, ichthyol, and carbolic acid; Astringent and Antiseptic C.T. (p. 104), dissolved in hot water; solution of Neo-Silvol (p. 29) or Silvol (p. 38). Hydrastis L.E. (p. 89), Alkathymol (p. 3), or Borol (p. 6), diluted, forms a useful douche.

LICHEN.

Internally.—Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 12), Iodalbin (p. 23), mercuric chloride with potassium iodide (p. 107).

Arsenic and cantharides are used.

Storaxol (p. 32), Emollientine (p. 31) are excellent local applications. Euthymol Talcum Powder (p. 16), Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 28).

LITHÆMIA.

See "Gout."

LIVER ABSCESS, AMÆBIC.

Remove pus by aspiration, and inject Emetine Hydrochloride Sol. (p. 71) or Quinine Hydrochloride Sol. (p. 76) into the cavity. Emetine H.T. (p. 95) subcutaneously. Emetine-Bismuth-Iodide C.T. (p. 105).

LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA.

Avoidance of excesses of all sorts is essential. Graded exercises.

Of remedies recommended, Mixed Treatment C.C.T. (p. 107), being a powerful anti-syphilitic, is probably the best. Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Pill (p. 101), Normal Liq. Ergot (p. 29), Peptiron, with Arsenic (p. 36), Iodalbin (p. 23), and Nuclein (pp. 30, 74) are also used.

In tabetic crises.—Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), Sodium Glycerophosphate Sol. (p. 77), Atropine H.T. (p. 94). Hot baths.

For "lightning pains."—Aspirin C.T. (p. 104), Phenacetin and Caffeine C.T. (p. 107), Chloretone (p. 10), Glycerophosphate Comp. Sol. (p. 82), Sodium Cacodylate Sol. (p. 77).

LUMBAGO.

Colchicine with Methyl Salicylate Caps. (p. 80), Iodalbin (p. 23), Aspirin C.T. (p. 104), Veratrone (p. 79), Cascara Evacuant (p. 8), Calomel C.T. (p. 104). Counter-irritation with Capsolin (p. 31), ice-bag, and ether spray may be used at times with advantage.

Paint the skin over the course of the nerve with Adrenalin Chlor. Sol. (p. 1) or apply Adrenalin Oint. (p. 30). Thermofuge (p. 41) relieves pain, as also does Analgesic Balm (p. 31). Rubbing with any simple ointment is often beneficial.

Morphine H.T. (p. 95), on hot compresses, or dry heat.

Rheumatism Phylacogen (p. 53) hypodermically or Sodium Glycerophosphate Sol. (p. 77) intramuscularly.

LUPUS.

Locally.—Apothesine as analgesic. Curettage followed by pure phenol, or Neko (Germici-

dal Soap), (p. 28); electric cautery. Finsen rays after producing ischemia with Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1). Zinc cataphoresis. Pads of 5% solution Potassium Permanganate C.T. (p. 108). Dust with Scarlet Red Oint. (p. 32).

For injection. — Tubercle Vaccine (p. 68) or Tuberculin (p. 58).

Internally. — Nuclein (pp. 30, 74), Cod-Liver Oil Croosotod Emuls. (p. 12), Thyroprotein (p. 42), Thyroid (p. 41), Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 36), Iron Iodide Syr. (p. 39), Iodalbin (p. 23), Phosphophora (p. 36).

LYMPHADENOMA.

Surgical treatment in early stage. Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 36), Iron Iodide Syr. (p. 39), Nuclein (pp. 30, 74), Iodalbin (p. 23), Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 12), Glycerophosphates Elix. (p. 82), Sodium Cacodylate Sol. (p. 77).

LYMPHANGITIS.

Streptococcus Vaccine (pp. 57, 67). Antistreptococcus Serum (p. 46). Mixed Infection Phylacogen (p. 52), Streptococcus Immunogen (p. 51).

MALARIAL FEVER.

See "Intermittent Fever," "Pernicious Malarial Fever" and "Remittent Fever."

MALTA FEVER (Mediterranean or Undulant Fever).

Quinine C.T. (p. 108) or Sol. (p. 76), Aspirin C.T. (p. 104). Cold affusion. Light nutritious diet. Chloretone (p. 10) for insomnia. Cascara Evacuant (p. 3) for constipation.

MANIA, ACUTE.

Temporary measures include: Hyoscyamus F.E. (p. 89), Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 1/10 grain, H.T. (p. 97), Scopolamine Comp. H.T. (p. 97). Chloretone (p. 10) has proved useful in many cases; it must be given in large doses. Bromide and Chloral Comp. Elix. (p. 81) is also valuable. Camphor in Oil (p. 70) subcutaneously.

If very violent, Apomorphine H.T. (p. 93).

Thyroprotein (p. 42) or Thyroid (p. 41). Veratrine (p. 79) to reduce arterial tension.

MARASMUS.

Cod-liver oil by inunction or Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 12), internally. Metagen (p. 26), Metatone (p. 27), Metagen and Cod-Liver Oil Emul. (p. 26), Nucleo-Proteid Comp. C.C.T. (p. 107), Olgar (p. 32), Palol (p. 34), Peptiron (p. 36), Iron Iodide Syr. (p. 39), Thyroprotein (p. 42) or Thyroid (p. 41), Nuclein (pp. 30, 74). Correct digestive disorder with Taka-Diastase (p. 39), Taka-Diastase and Pepsin Comp. C.T. (p. 40), or Pepsin Cordial (p. 35), Palatable Peptone (p. 34), Liquid Petrolatum (p. 24) 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 Emollentine (p. 31). Veratrine (p. 79) will assist in the depletion, if necessary. Mixed Infection Phylacogen (p. 52). Thyroid (p. 41) may often be prescribed with advantage.

MEASLES.

Ipecacuanha L.E. (p. 89), Dover Powder C.T. (p. 105), Milk of Magnesia (p. 27), Cascara Sagrada Aromatic F. (p. 88), Rhubarb Aromatic Syr. (p. 39), Nuclein (pp. 30, 74) to promote leucocytosis. Frequent mouth douche of Borol (p. 6).

Cocillana Comp. Syr. (p. 11) for cough. Analgesic Balm (p. 31) for skin irritation.

For prostration, hypodermoclysis with Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) in physiological solution of Sodium Chloride C.T. (p. 109).

Convalescence. — Hematic Hypophosphites (p. 21), Iron Iodide Syr. (p. 39), Palol (p. 34), Metagen (p. 26), Metagen and Cod-Liver Oil Emulsion (p. 26) and Metatone (p. 27).

MELÆNA.

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

Hemoplastin (p. 47) or Emetine Sol. (p. 71) hypodermically. Hemoplastin, Oral (p. 47).

Hepatic.—Calomel C.T. (p. 104). Mercury with Chalk C.T. (p. 107).

Gastric.—Adrenalin Chlor. Sol. (p. 1), Normal Liq. Ergot (p. 29), Calcium Lactate C.T. (p. 104), Palatable Peptone (p. 34).

Cardiac.—See "Cardiac Depressants" (p. lxxviii).

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. 36) is an admirable tonic, as are Glycerophosphates Elix. (p. 82), Hematic Hypophosphites (p. 21), Metatone (p. 27), and Molevac (p. 28). Thyroid (p. 41) or Thyroprotein (p. 42). In some cases Damiana, Phosphorus and Nux Vomica Elix. (p. 82) or Orchic Substance (p. 32) will be valuable.

Ovarian Substance (p. 33) may be indicated.

Liquid Petrolatum (p. 24). In cerebral anæmia, Pituitrin (p. 75) is indicated.

MENINGITIS.

Acute.—Calomel C.T. (p. 104), castor oil, hot solution of sulphates of sodium and magnesium. Capsolin (p. 31) to neck, warmth to abdomen and feet, cold coil or ice to head. Dark room. Leeches.

Veratrine (p. 79) to lower arterial pressure.

Bromide and Chloral Comp. Elix. (p. 81) is useful as a nerve sedative.

Chronic.—Phosphophora (p. 36) often does good in these cases.

Cerebro-spinal.—Lumbar puncture; wet cupping along spine; ice to head. Purge with Calomel C.T. (p. 104). Serum, Phenacetin and Caffeine C.T. (p. 107), Iodalbin (p. 23). Strict

oral hygiene. Mouth douches of Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21), Borol (p. 6), Euthymol Tooth Paste (p. 16).

Pneumococcal.—Pneumonia Phylacogen (p. 52) Pneumococcus Immunogen (p. 50).

Tubercular.—Iodalbin (p. 23).

MENOPAUSE.

Ovarian Substance (p. 33) or Corpora Lutea (p. 13) often allays nervous or congestive disturbances of the menopause (whether natural or surgical). Phenacetin and Caffeine C.T. (p. 107), and valerianate of ammonium are also employed. Liquid Petrolatum (p. 24) or Cascara Evacuant (p. 8) to maintain free action of the bowels. Analgesic Balm (p. 31), applied locally, relieves headache.

MENORRHAGIA AND METORRHAGIA.

Differentiate cause. Mental and bodily rest.

Cardiac.—Normal Liquid Digitalis (p. 29), Digifortis (p. 14), Digitalone (p. 71), Atropine H.T. (p. 94), Strychnine H.T. (p. 97).

Visceral.—Calomel C.T. (p. 104), Cascara Evacuant (p. 8).

Cerebral.—Bromide and Chloral Comp. Elix. (p. 81).

Pelvic.—Corpora Lutea (p. 13), Ovarian Substance C.C.T. (p. 33), Mammary Substance C.C.T. (p. 26), Pituitrin (p. 75), Posterior Lobe C.T. (p. 37), Anterior Lobe C.T. (p. 4), Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), Potassium Chlorate, Normal Liq. Ergot (p. 29), Ergot Aseptic (p. 72), Liq. Sedans (p. 24), Viburnum Comp. C.C.T. (p. 110), Calcium Lactate (p. 104).

Anæmic.—Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 36).

Local applications: Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), Hydrastis L.E. (p. 89).

MIGRAINE.

See "Neuralgia."

MUCOUS MEMBRANE, DISEASES OF.

Antiseptic and soothing applications are Borol (p. 6), solution of Silvol (p. 38), or Neo-Silvol (p. 29).

MUMPS.

See "Parotitis."

MYALGIA.

Internally.—Manaca and Salicylates Elix. (p. 83) if rheumatism be the cause. Bromide and Choral Comp. Elix. (p. 81), Morphine H.T. (p. 95), Atropine H.T. (p. 94), are efficient anodynes.

Locally.—Capsolin (p. 31) generally affords relief. Analgesic Balm (p. 31) and Adrenalin and Chlorotone Oint. (p. 39) are useful, also Thermofuge (p. 41).

Rheumatism Phylacogen (p. 53) is of service in some cases. Streptococcus Immunogen (p. 51).

MYCOSIS TONSILLARIS.

Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21), Potassium Permanganate C.T. (p. 108), Euthymol (p. 15), as mouth douches, or applied by means of the 'Glaseptic' Nebuliser (p. 19) or on a cotton swab.

MYXŒDEMA.

Thyroid gland is the specific in this disease. Thyroprotein (p. 42) is a standardised concentrated preparation of healthy thyroid gland, available in tablets and as a sterilized solution for hypodermic administration. Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 36), Pilocarpine H.T. (p. 96), Corpora Lutea (p. 13) 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

Chlorotone (p. 10) or Chlor-Anodyne (p. 9) seldom fails. Kola Comp. Elix. (p. 83), diluted hydrocyanic acid (dose, 2 drops in water), or lime water, is often of service. Milk of Magnesia (p. 27), Panteric Tablets (p. 34).

In some cases, Parodontal Streptococcus Vaccine (Mixed) (p. 65) is indicated.

In Pregnancy.—Corpora Lutea (p. 13). Ten minims Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) once or twice daily.

Also see "Sea-Sickness," and "Vomiting."

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. Diet largely, if not entirely, of carbohydrates with 5 or 6 grains of Taka-Diastase (p. 39) with each meal.

Thermofuge (p. 41); potassium bromide quiets restlessness.

Hydragogues, diaphoretics, as Pilocarpine H.T. (p. 96); cardiac tonics, as Strophanthone Dilute (p. 78), in small doses, Digitalone Sol. (p. 71) or Digifortis (p. 14); and stimulants, as Strychnine H.T. (p. 97), may be needed if uræmia is imminent.

In anæmic cases, Peptiron (p. 36) will be valuable.

NEPHRITIS, CHRONIC.

Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), see *Brit. Med. Jour.*, 1917, II., 440. Thyroid (p. 41) in comparatively large doses. Normal Liq. Digitalis (p. 29) or Digitalone (p. 71), Digifortis (p. 14) Strophanthus Tinct. (p. 43), Strophanthone Dilute (p. 78), Normal Liq. Squill (p. 30), Iodalbin (p. 23), Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate Sol. (p. 70).

Kola Comp. Elix. (p. 83), or infusion of juniper berries. Buchu, Juniper and Potassium Acetate Elix. (p. 81) is an efficient and palatable diuretic. Posterior Lobe C.T. (p. 37) or Pituitrin (p. 75), linseed tea, sweet spirit of nitre, and water in abundance are valuable to relieve the strain on the kidneys. Veratrone (p. 79) for high arterial tension.

Dropsy should be treated as indicated under that heading.

NERVOUSNESS.

Chlorotone (p. 10), potassium bromide, monobromated camphor, musk, phosphorus, valerianates, Strychnine H.T. (p. 97),

are used to control nervous debility, excitement and atony. Phosphophora (p. 36) 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. 65) may be beneficial.

Nervous Excitants. — Strychnine H.T. (p. 97) or Nux Vomica Tinct. (p. 43); Quinine (in malaria) S.C.T. (p. 108). Galvanic current.

Nervous Sedatives. — Chlorotone (p. 10), Bromide and Chloral Comp. Elix. (p. 81), Camphor in Oil (p. 70) subcutaneously.

Locally. — Adrenalin and Chlorotone Oint. (p. 30), Thermofuge (p. 41), Analgesic Balm (p. 31), Dentalone (p. 13) to exposed nerve or rubbed into the gum.

Nervous Constructives. — Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Pill (p. 101), Phosphophora (p. 36), Palatable Peptone (p. 34), Glycerophosphates Elix. (p. 82), Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 36), Hematic Hypophosphites (p. 21).

In migraine, Phenacetin and Caffeine C.T. (p. 107), Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate Sol. (p. 70).

Iodalbin (p. 23) in rheumatic type, and Liq. Sedans (p. 24) in ovarian forms.

In obstinate cases, Rheumatism Phylacogen (p. 53) may prove effective.

In trifacial neuralgia, Strychnine H.T. (p. 97), 1/40 to 1/30 grain hourly for four hours has been recommended, also injection of Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride Sol. (p. 76); absolute alcohol into the Gasserian Ganglion.

NEURASTHENIA.

Sunlight; fresh air; dieting; correction of defects in digestion. Liquid Petrolatum (p. 24), Olgar (p. 32), Cascara Evacuant (p. 8).

Suprarenal Gland (p. 38), Thyroid Gland (p. 41), Orchic Substance (p. 32) or Posterior

Lobe C.T. (p. 37) may be indicated. Ovarian Substance (p. 33), Corpora Lutea (p. 13) or Mammary Substance C.C.T. (p. 26) if depending upon ovarian disorder.

Kola Comp. Elix. (p. 83), Calisaya, Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine (p. 82), Palol (p. 34), Glycerophosphates with Iron Elix. (p. 82), Glycerophosphate Comp. Sol. (p. 72), Damiana, Phosphorus and Nux Vomica Elix. (p. 82), Peptiron (p. 36), Sodium Cacodylate Sol. (p. 77), Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Pill (p. 101). Nerve sedatives as under "Neuralgia."

Metagen (p. 26), Metatone (p. 27), Nucleo-Proteid Comp. C.C.T. (p. 107), Palol (p. 34), Palatable Peptone (p. 34), Metagen and Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 26). For insomnia, Chlorotone (p. 10).

NIGHT BLINDNESS. (Nyctalopia.)

Dark room. Smoked glasses. Instil castor oil. Small doses of Ipecacuanha Pill (p. 101). Treat scurvy, if present.

For conjunctivitis. — Solution of Pilocarpine H.T. (p. 96).

If due to liver disorder. — Calomel C.T. (p. 104).

If malarial. — Quinine C.T. (p. 108), in large doses, followed by Peptiron (p. 36).

If syphilitic. — Iodalbin (p. 23).

If due to worms. — Santonin and Calomel C.C.T. (p. 109).

NIGHT-SCREAMING.

Chlorotone (p. 10), Bromide and Chloral Comp. Elix. (p. 81).

Chlorotone Inhalant (p. 23) to nostrils by 'Glaseptic' Nebuliser (p. 19) before sleep. Intestinal antiseptics: Digestive aids: Pepsin Cordial (p. 35) or Taka-Diastase and Pepsin Comp. C.T. (p. 40). Remove adenoids if present.

NIGHT-SWEATS.

Normal Liq. Ergot (p. 29) or Ergot Aseptic (p. 72), with or without Nux Vomica (p. 43). Chlorotone (p. 10). Pilocarpine H.T. (p. 96), sulphuric acid, and zinc oxide are also given, as well as systemic tonics

such as Hematic Hypophosphites (p. 21), Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 12), Metagen and Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 26), and Palol (p. 34).

Sponge body with diluted Euthymol (p. 15).

NIPPLES, SORE.

Borol (p. 6), an alcoholic solution of Chloretone (p. 10) is valuable as a lotion. Adrenalin and Chloretone Oint. (p. 30), Emollientine (p. 31). Cleanliness and dryness are necessary.

For fissures: Remove crusts with Thermofuge (p. 41), apply Chloretone Inhalant (p. 23), or a solution of Neo-Silvol (p. 29). Boroseptic Oint. (p. 31), Emollientine (p. 31), Scarlet Red Oint. (p. 32).

Prompt relief is frequently afforded by the application of Chloretone Inhalant (p. 23), either full strength or diluted with Liquid Petrolatum (p. 24).

NYPHOMANIA.

Chloretone (p. 10), potassium bromide, Bromide and Chloral Comp. Elix. (p. 81), or Scopolamine H.T. (p. 97).

Locally. — After cleansing with Alkathymol (p. 3), application may be made of Emollientine (p. 31), or an ointment of Chloretone (p. 10).

OBESITY.

Thyroid (p. 41) or Thyroprotein (p. 42) if other signs of hypothyroidism are present. Orchic Substance (p. 32) in certain cases. Pituitrin (p. 75) in girdle obesity. Ovarian Substance (p. 33) in gonadal obesity of women. Anterior Lobe C.T. (p. 4) in dystrophia adiposogenitalis.

Fucus vesiculosus is much employed; Iodalin (p. 23). Lime Juice well diluted may also be of service. Saccharin C.T. (p. 108) in place of sugar. Diet, massage, electricity, exercise, and cold baths.

OEDEMA.

Angio-neurotic, nasal, laryngeal or conjunctival œdema may each be treated locally by Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), or Adrenalin Inhalant (p. 22),

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

For angio-neurotic œdema, Thyroid (p. 41) or Thyroprotein (p. 42), Posterior Lobe C.T. (p. 37), Parathyroid and Calcium Tablets (p. 35), or Suprarenal Gland (p. 38) orally. Pituitrin (p. 75) or Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) hypodermically.

Inhalation of Chloretone (p. 23) vaporised by heat has been recommended in laryngeal œdema and dysphagia.

In pulmonary œdema, Atropine H.T. (p. 94).

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. 38), or Neo-Silvol (p. 29).

OPHTHALMIA TARSII.

Staphylococcus Vaccine (p. 67).

ORCHITIS.

See "Epididymitis."

OSTEOMALACIA.

Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), 8 minims daily, subcutaneously, or Suprarenal Gland (p. 38) orally. Parathyroid and Calcium Tablets (p. 35). Pituitrin (p. 75) hypodermically.

Phosphophora (p. 36), Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 12), Glycerophosphates Elix. (p. 82), or Glycerophosphates Comp. Sol. (p. 72). Metagen (p. 26). Metagen and Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 26), Metatone (p. 27).

OSTEOMYELITIS.

Staphylococcus Vaccine (pp. 57, 67). Mixed Infection Phylacogen (p. 52).

OTITIS, SUPPURATIVE.

Acute. — Paracentesis at once if severe. Instil drops of Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), Chloretone Inhalant (p. 23), solution of Silvol (p. 38), Neo-Silvol (p. 29).

Irrigation with Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21).

Internally, Calomel C.T. (p. 104), Calcium Sulphide C.C.T. (p. 104).

Chronic.—Sterilise. Radical operation if persistent or if symptoms of cerebral or labyrinthine complications appear. Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21), Instill Chlorotone Inhalant (p. 23), Neo-Silvol (p. 29) or Silvol (p. 38).

Internally, Parathyroid and Calcium Tablets (p. 35), Parathyroid Gland C.T. (p. 35), Chlorotone (p. 10), Iron Iodide Syr. (p. 39), Calcium Sulphide C.C.T. (p. 104), and as for "Tuberculosis."

Subcutaneously, Mixed Infection Phylacogen (p. 52).

OVARITIS.

Liq. Sedans (p. 24), Chlorotone (p. 10), Calomel C.T. (p. 104).

Locally, Thermofuge (p. 41). Cupping. Leeches.

OZENA.

Nasal douches.—Borol (p. 6), Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21), Euthymol (p. 15), Nasal Plasma C.T. (p. 107).

Nebula.—Chlorotone Inhalant (p. 23) by 'Glaseptic' Nebuliser (p. 19). Solution of Silvol (p. 38) or Neo Silvol (p. 29) by 'Glaseptic' Spray (p. 20).

Insufflations.—Euthymol (p. 15), Inhalone (p. 20).

Internally.—Iodalbum (p. 23), Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 36), Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 12), Easton Syrup S.C.T. (p. 105).

Subcutaneously.—Mixed Infection Phylacogen (p. 52).

PARALYSIS AGITANS.

Parathyroid Gland (p. 35), Posterior Lobe C.T. (p. 37), Pituitrin (p. 75).

Hyoscyamus F.E. (p. 89), Bromide and Chloral Comp. Elix. (p. 81) or Scopolamine H.T. (p. 97). The systemic effects of Glycerophosphates Elix. (p. 82) will be of service. Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Pill (p. 101). Nuclein (pp. 30, 74) hypodermically. Aspirin C.T. (p. 104) for aching pains.

PARASITES.

Skin.—Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 28), Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21), Storaxol (p. 32).

Insect preventives.—Saturated solution of Quinine C.T. (p. 108) in Euthymol (p. 15).

To allay irritation.—Liquid ammonia, Chlorotone Inhalant (p. 23), Alkathymol (p. 3), Analgesic Balm (p. 31).

Intestinal.—See "Worms."

PARATYPHOID FEVER.

Prophylaxis.—Anti-Typhoid-Paratyphoid Vaccine (p. 62).

For constipation, Liq. Petrolatum (p. 24).

For distension, Pituitrin (p. 75), Pitressin (p. 75). Hypodermically.

For collapse, Camphor in Oil (p. 70) hypodermically; Camphor in Oil with Ether (p. 70); rectal injection of physiological solution of Sodium Chloride C.T. (p. 109).

PARONYCHIA.

Antisepsis Vaccine (Mixed) (p. 61). Apply solution of Neo-Silvol (p. 29).

PAROTITIS.

Locally.—Analgesic Balm (p. 31), Emollientine (p. 31), Thermofuge (p. 41), Capsolin (p. 31).

Internally.—Calomel C.T. (p. 104), Calcium Sulphide C.C.T. (p. 104), Iron Iodide Syr. (p. 39), Parathyroid Gland (p. 35) in chronic infective type.

PEDICULOSIS.

Comb the hair, shampoo with Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 28), or apply Storaxol (p. 32) or Liquid Petrolatum (p. 24) repeatedly at daily intervals.

PELLAGRA.

Quinine C.T. (p. 108), 2 to 10 grains, thrice daily. Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), Iron Arsenite Sol. (p. 73), Sodium Cacodylate Sol. (p. 77). Nutritious, digestible food. Metagen (p. 26), Metatone (p. 27), Metagen and Cod-Liver Oil

Emuls. (p. 27). Palatable Peptone (p. 34). Nuclein (pp. 39, 74). Exercise before sunrise and after sundown. Avoid heat and sunlight.

For Salivation, Atropine H.T. (p. 94).

For stomatitis, gargle of potassium chlorate. Ferrous Carbonate and Cascara Comp. Pill (p. 101).

For hemorrhage, Calcium Lactate C.T. (p. 104), Hemoplastin (p. 47).

For insomnia and psychasthenia, Chloretone (p. 10), 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. 36).

PEMPHIGUS.

Arsenic is universally used. Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 36) is a helpful combination. Trifolax (p. 43). Calcium Sulphide C.C.T. (p. 104).

Evacuate pustules and apply Storaxol (p. 32), Emollientine (p. 31).

PERICARDITIS.

In sthenic cases, Veratrone (p. 79), depresses the circulation, and Calomel C.T. (p. 104) with opium every hour prevents the formation of exudates. Iodalbumin (p. 23) is also employed.

Nuclein (pp. 39, 74). Streptococcus Immunogen (p. 51). Rheumatism Phylacogen (p. 53). Colchicine and Methyl Sal. Caps. (p. 80), if of rheumatic origin.

If heart shows signs of failure, Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), Normal Liq. Digitalis (p. 29), Digitalone Sol. (p. 7), Digifortis (p. 14), Strophanthus Tinct. (p. 43), or Atropine H.T. (p. 95). In large effusion, hydragogues, Sodium Sulphate or Magnesium Sulphate.

Capsolin (p. 31) or Thermofuge (p. 41) over the pericardium is often of service. Blisters.

Rest in semi-recumbent posture. Paracentesis.

PERIOSTITIS.

Locally. — Thermofuge (p. 41), Capsolin (p. 31), cold coll. Evacuate pus early.

Internally. — Iodalbumin (p. 23), Calomel C.T. (p. 104), Iron Iodido Syr. (p. 39), Glycerophosphates Elix. (p. 82). Phosphophora (p. 36) is strongly indicated. Mixed Infection Phylacogen (p. 52). Aspirin C.T. (p. 104), Chlor-Anodyne (p. 9).

Dental. — After evacuating pus apply Dentalone (p. 13) or solution of Silvol (p. 38) or Neo-Silvol (p. 29).

Chronic. — Parodontal Streptococcus Vaccine (Mixed) (p. 65).

PERITONITIS, ACUTE.

Calomel C.T. (p. 104), in conjunction with opium is the usual line of treatment. Mixed Infection Phylacogen (p. 52). Hyoseyamus (p. 89). Chlor-Anodyne (p. 9), Ergot Aseptic (p. 72), Veratrone (p. 79) may also be indicated.

Turpentine stupes, Thermofuge (p. 41) or Capsolin (p. 31) is employed to relieve tympanites, and Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), Camphor in Oil (p. 70), or Pituitrin (p. 75) to prevent collapse. Chloretone (p. 10) 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. 108) or Sol. (p. 76) 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 hemoglobinuric, quinine should be used with caution, if at all. Morphine and Atropine H.T. (p. 95) or Sol. (p. 74) to check vomiting. Large draughts of water acidulated with lime juice and Pepsin Cordial (p. 35).

PERTUSSIS.

Prophylaxis. — Whooping Cough Vaccine (p. 68), Pertussis Immunogen (p. 49).

Acute Stage. — Pertussis Vaccine (p. 56) in full doses at 2- or 3-day intervals. Cod-Liver Oil Croesoted Emuls. (p. 12). Calomel C.T. (p. 104), Ipecacuanha L.E. (p. 89),

Emetine H.T. (p. 95). Capsolin (p. 31) or Thermofuge (p. 41) to chest; turpentine stupes. Throat spray of Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21).

Whooping Stage.—Adrenalin Chlor. Sol. (p. 1), 1 to 3 minims in water, every three or four hours. Pertussis Vaccine Combined (p. 56), Whooping Cough Vaccine (p. 68), Chloretone (p. 10), Bromide and Chloral Comp. Elix. (p. 81), Cocillana Comp. Syr. (p. 11), Adrenalin Inhalant (p. 22) or Chloretone Inhalant (p. 23) by the 'Glaseptic' Nebuliser (p. 19). Inhalation of amyl nitrite, terebene or creosote. Steam-laden atmosphere.

Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21) to larynx on a swab or by the 'Glaseptic' Spray (p. 20).

PHARYNGITIS.

Acute.—Calomel C.T. (p. 104), Chloretone (p. 10), Adrenalin Inhalant (p. 22) by means of 'Glaseptic' Nebuliser (p. 19) through nose and mouth. Aspirin (p. 104) allowed to dissolve on the tongue. Swab of solution of Silvol (p. 38) or Neo-Silvol (p. 29). Gargle of solution of potassium chlorate. External application of Capsolin (p. 31) or Analgesic Balm (p. 31).

Chronic.—Chloretone Inhalant (p. 23), Adrenalin Inhalant (p. 22).

Solution of zinc chloride (1%) as pigment to oropharynx. Sprays or mouth douches of Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21), Euthymol (p. 15), Borol (p. 6), solution of Silvol (p. 38), Neo-Silvol (p. 29), Potassium Permanganate C.T. (p. 108), Hydrastis L.E. (p. 89), Bronchial Loz. (p. 6), Throat C.T. (p. 110).

PHTHISIS.

See "Tuberculosis."

PILES.

See "Hæmorrhoids."

PITYRIASIS.

Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 28), Alkathymol (p. 3), Storaxol (p. 32), Emollientine (p. 31).

Pityriasis capitis.—See "Dandruff."

PLAGUE, BUBONIC.

Calomel C.T. (p. 104), Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) in solution of Sodium Chloride C.T. (p. 109) hypodermically. Haffkine or Yersin-Roux serum. Morphine H.T. (p. 95) or Sol. (p. 74).

Externally.—Thermofuge (p. 41), Capsolin (p. 31).

PLEURITIS.

In the first stage the affected side should be strapped; applications of Thermofuge (p. 41) or Capsolin (p. 31) are valuable. Veratrine (p. 79) may be required to control the pulse. Morphine H.T. (p. 95). Mixed Infection Phylacogen (p. 52).

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. 30, 74), Iodalbin (p. 23), Pilocarpine H.T. (p. 96).

Collapse.—Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) under tongue, or, in dilute form, hypodermically or intravenously. Pituitrin (p. 75), Normal Liq. Digitalis (p. 29), Digitalone Sol. (p. 71), Digifortis (p. 14), Strophanthus Tinct. (p. 43), Strychnine H.T. (p. 97), Palatable Peptone (p. 34).

PNEUMONIA.

First Stage.—Thoracic congestion is inhibited by a hot foot-bath, or by local application of Thermofuge (p. 41) or Capsolin (p. 31), and by the judicious use of Veratrine (p. 79) or Veratrine Powder C.T. (p. 105) or Phylacogen (p. 52) (Germicidal Soap) and upwards, repeated at least daily. Pneumococcus Immunogen (p. 50). Pneumonia Vaccine (p. 56) or Pneumococcus Vaccine (p. 66). Small hourly doses of Iodalbin (p. 23) with Normal Liq. Digitalis (p. 29), Digifortis (p. 14) every four hours. Aspirin C.T. (p. 104), 10 to 15 grains every four hours. Complete rest. A mild purge of Calomel C.T. (p. 104). Pituitrin (p. 75) 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. 108).

For Heart.—Camphor in Oil (p. 70), Camphor in Oil with Ether (p. 70), Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), or Suprarenal Gland (p. 38), Pituitrin (p. 75), Normal Liq. Digitalis (p. 29), Digitalone Sol. (p. 71), Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate Sol. (p. 70), Strophanthus Tinct. (p. 43), Strophanthone, Dilute (p. 78).

If heart action becomes laboured and veins pulsating, venesection may be called for. Strychnine H.T. (p. 97) and inhalations of oxygen are the sheet anchors in cyanosis. For kidneys, sweet spirit of nitro or potassium citrate. Venesection if right heart becomes dilated.

Grey Hepatisation.—Stimulating expectorants are needed; Normal Liq. Squill (p. 30), Cocillana Comp. Syr. (p. 11) is also valuable.

Later stages Palatable Peptone (p. 34), should be given with strict regularity.

POISONING.

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

Emetics.—Probably Apomorphine H.T. (p. 93) is surest and quickest; Apomorphine and Strychnine H.T. (p. 94), when appropriate, is less likely to produce depression. Collapse may be treated as suggested under "Shock."

Acetanilide.—Emetic. Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), Digitalone Sol. (p. 71), Strophanthone Dilute (p. 78), Atropine H.T. (p. 94), Strychnine H.T. (p. 97), stimulants, external heat, oxygen. Artificial respiration.

Acetic Acid.—Milk, lime water (saccharated), Milk of Magnesia (p. 27) or other alkaline liquid. After neutralisation of the acid, saturated aqueous solution of Chloretone (p. 10) as a soothing mouth wash.

Acids, Mineral.—Alkalis, as Milk of Magnesia (p. 27), lime, whitewash, and soap. White of egg. Opium Oils. External heat. After neutralisation of the acid, saturated aqueous solution of Chloretone (p. 10) as a soothing mouth wash.

Aconite.—Head low, feet high; evacuate stomach; hot applications; Thermofuge (p. 41) or Capsolin (p. 31); hypodermic injections of ether, alcohol, Strophanthone Dilute (p. 78), Strychnine H.T. (p. 97) or Atropine H.T. (p. 94).

Alcohol (Acute).—External heat. Strychnine H.T. (p. 97) or Strophanthone Dilute (p. 78), if heart fails. Morphine H.T. (p. 95). Liquor Ammon. Acet.; purgatives; ice to head.

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

Ammonia and Alkalis.—Do not use stomach pump or tube. Weak acetic acid (vinegar), oil or butter. After neutralisation of the alkali, saturated aqueous solution of Chloretone (p. 10) as a soothing mouth wash.

Aniline.—Treat as for "Hydrocyanic Acid."

Antimony.—Tannic acid in large doses; external heat. Strophanthus Tinct. (p. 43), alcohol. Strophanthone Dilute (p. 78), or Strychnine H.T. (p. 97) 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. 95), Chloroanodyne (p. 9) or Chloretone (p. 10) for pain. If collapsed, Atropine H.T. (p. 94). In chronic forms. Iodabin (p. 23), with tonics and outdoor exercise.

Belladonna.—Stomach pump or emetic. External heat. Opium, or Morphine H.T. (p. 95) is the physiological antidote. Strychnine N.T. (p. 97) to avert collapse. Artificial respiration.

Camphor.—Emetic. Digitalone Sol. (p. 71), Strychnine H.T. (p. 97), warmth to extremities.

Cannabis Indica.—Employ stomach pump and treat the symptoms. Atropine H.T. (p. 94).

Carbolic Acid.—Stomach pump. Gastric lavage with solution of sodium sulphate (1 in 40). Warm mucilaginous drinks; hot applications to extremities, and counter-irritation with Capsolin (p. 31). For shock, Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), intravenous or rectal injection of normal saline solution, Strychnine H.T. (p. 97). Saturated aqueous solution of Chlorotone (p. 10) as a soothing mouth wash.

Carbonic Oxide.—Treat as for "Asphyxia" (see page xxiii).

Chloral.—Emetic in early stage; external heat; lay flat, with feet elevated. Strychnine H.T. (p. 97), Strophanthus Tinct. (p. 43), or Strophanthone Dilute (p. 78), Digitalone Sol. (p. 71), ether, whisky, ammonia.

Chlorine Gas.—In acute cases, venesection; in less acute, inhalation of ammonia and injection of Atropine H.T. (p. 94).

Chloroform.—Artificial respiration. Head low, massage precordium. Lingual traction.

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. 109). Atropine H.T. (p. 94), Strychnine H.T. (p. 97), Strophanthus Tinct. (p. 43) or Strophanthone Dilute (p. 78), or Digitalone Sol. (p. 71) for heart. Interrupted current.

Coal Gas.—Treat as for "Asphyxia" (see page xxiii).

Cocaine.—Stomach pump. Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), Strychnine H.T. (p. 97), Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate Sol. (p. 70), Camphor in Oil (p. 70), Camphor in Oil with Ether (p. 70), ammonia, coffee, alcohol. Very light ether anaesthesia by the open drop method. Friction. Artificial respiration. Treat convulsive type as for "Nux Vomica."

Colchicum.—Tannic acid, emetic, oil. For pain, opium or Morphine H.T. (p. 95). Atropine H.T. (p. 94) and stimulants for collapse.

Conium.—Emetics. External

heat. Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), Strychnine H.T. (p. 97), or other cardiac stimulant.

Copper.—Yellow prussiate of potash, white of egg, olive oil followed by emetic. Thermofuge (p. 41) or Capsolin (p. 31) over abdomen.

Corrosive Sublimato.—Large amounts of white of egg followed by stomach pump. Stimulants and external heat. One gramme of sodium hypophosphite in 10 c.c. of water with 5 c.c. of Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21); repeat every eight hours for several days. For pain and corrosion, mouth-wash of saturated aqueous solution of Chlorotone (p. 10).

Croton Oil.—Treat as for "Gastro-enteritis" (see p. xlii).

Cyanides.—Treat as for "Hydrocyanic Acid."

Dhatara.—Same treatment as for "Aconite."

Digitalis.—Tannic acid is the chemical, and aconite the physiological antidote. Emetic. External heat or Capsolin (p. 31) to abdomen.

Elaterium.—Treat as for "Gastro-enteritis" (see p. xlii).

Eserine.—Stomach pump or emetic. Tannic acid; Atropine H.T. (p. 94) in full doses. Strychnine H.T. (p. 97). External heat.

Ether.—Treat as for "Chloroform," also employ interrupted current, friction, and hot applications.

Eucaïne.—Treat as for "Cocaine."

Formaldehyde.—Dilute ammonia.

Fungi.—Stomach pump or emetic. Diuretics (see p. lxxix). Castor oil. External heat. Gastric lavage with Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21). Atropine H.T. (p. 94). Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), 1 drop in water, hourly or two-hourly. Hypodermoclysis with physiological solution of Sodium Chloride C.T. (p. 109). Camphor in Oil (p. 70), subcutaneously. Morphine H.T. (p. 95) for pain. Oxygen for dyspnoea.

Gelsemium.—Emetic. Strophanthus Tinct. (p. 43), Strophanthone Dilute (p. 78), Digitalone Sol. (p. 71). Atropine H.T. (p. 94) or ammonia; external heat, Strychnine H.T. (p. 97).

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. 93)]. Atropine H.T. (p. 94). Stomach lavage with Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21).

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. 96).

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. 94), Strophanthus Tinct. (p. 43) or Strophanthone Dilute (p. 78). Digitalone Sol. (p. 71) or Strychnine H.T. (p. 97).

Iodoform. — Sodium Bicarbonate, hot blankets, alcohol. Diuretics (see p. lxxix).

Laudanum. — See "Opium."

Lead (Acute). — Epsom salt, alum, emetic or stomach pump. Hot applications. Opium or Chlor-Anodyne (p. 9) for pain.

Lead (Chronic). — Sodium Sulphate, Calomel C.T. (p. 104), with (especially in colic) opium. Chlor-Anodyne (p. 9). Electric current and blistering are sometimes employed, also Pilocarpine H.T. (p. 96), Iodalbum (p. 23), Strychnine H.T. (p. 97).

Mercury. — See "Corrosive Sublimate."

Morphine. — Treat as for "Opium."

Nux Vomica and its Alkaloids. — Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) to retard absorption. Amyl nitrite, Apomorphine H.T. (p. 93) or stomach pump, tannic acid, 0.5% solution of Potassium Permanganate C.T. (p. 108). Prolonged ether anaesthesia (complete). Oxygen inhalation. Physiological antidotes: potas-

sium bromide, Chlorotone (p. 10) 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. 108), 2 grs. in 4 ozs. of water, immediately. Emetic or stomach pump; tannic acid. Atropine H.T. (p. 94), Strychnine H.T. (p. 97). Alcohol, ammonia, and external heat. Keep patient awake; exercise, coffee, electricity. Intravenous injection of Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), freely diluted. Repeated washings of stomach with solution of Potassium Permanganate C.T. (p. 108). Artificial respiration.

Opium (Chronic). — Decrease intake. Scopolamine H.T. (p. 97), Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate Sol. (p. 70), Digitalone Sol. (p. 71), Pituitrin (p. 75) or Strychnine H.T. (p. 97) if heart fails. Kola Comp. Elix. (p. 83).

Oxalic Acid. — Lime water or chalk, followed by a full dose of castor oil. Milk of Magnesia (p. 27). Heat to abdomen. Apomorphine H.T. (p. 93). Brandy enema. Ether subcutaneously.

Phenacetin. — Treat as for "Acetanilide."

Phosphorus. — Potassium Permanganate C.T. (p. 108), 4 grains in 1 oz. of water; magnesium sulphate, Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21), Liquid Petrolatum (p. 24). For pain, Morphine H.T. (p. 95).

Physostigma. — Atropine H.T. (p. 94) is the physiological antidote. External heat, cardiac and respiratory stimulants, as Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), Strychnine H.T. (p. 97).

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. Strychnine H.T. (p. 97). Nitroglycerin, Digitalin and Strychnine H.T. (p. 95). Digitalone Sol. (p. 71), amyl nitrite,* Strophanthus Tinct. (p. 43), Strophanthus

Dilute (p. 78), Potassium Chlorate.

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

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

Demulcents.—Milk, oils, soap and water.

Silver Nitrate (Chronic).—Iodalbumin (p. 23).

Strychnine.—See "Nux Vomica."

Tobacco.—Strychnine H.T. (p. 97), Chlor-Anodyne (p. 9). Hot water, ammonia.

Veratrum Viride.—Prone position, head low; Atropine H.T. (p. 94), Strychnine H.T. (p. 97); external heat and cardiac stimulants, as Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), Strophanthus Tinct. (p. 43), Strophanthone Dilute (p. 78) or Digitalone Sol. (p. 71).

Veronal.—Treat as for "Acetanilide."

Zinc Salts.—Tannic acid. Sodium Bicarbonate. Treat as for "Gastro-enteritis" (see p. xlii).

POLIOMYELITIS, ACUTE ANTERIOR.

Lumbar puncture. Intraspinal injection of 0.5 c.c. Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1). Intramuscular injection of Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride H.T. (p. 96) 20 grains, followed by 10 grains or less every eight hours while necessary. Calomel C.T. (p. 104). Enemata of sodium or magnesium sulphate with Hyoscyamus F.E. (p. 89), Normal Liq. Ergot (p. 29) or Ergot Aseptic (p. 72), Iodalbumin (p. 23).

Locally.—Thermofuge (p. 41), Capsolin (p. 31). Leeches or cupping to spine.

POST-PARTUM HÆMORRHAGE.

See "Hæmorrhage, Post-Partum."

PRIAPISM (Chordee).

Hot bath. Free purgation. Calomel C.T. (p. 104), with or without Dover Powder C.T. (p. 105).

Chloretone (p. 10), Bromide and Chloral Comp. Elix. (p. 81),

Chlor-Anodyne (p. 9), Scopolamine H.T. (p. 97).

Locally to perineum.—Ointment of Chloretone (p. 30) leeches. Ice-bags to spine.

Perineal injections.—Morphine and Atropine H.T. (p. 95), Pilocarpine H.T. (p. 96).

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

PRICKLY HEAT.

See "Urticaria."

PROLAPSUS ANI.

Hot sitz bath. Warm application of Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1). Emollientine (p. 31). Reduce. Hydrastis L.E. (p. 89), Adrenalin and Chloretone Oint. (p. 30) by rectal tube.

Cascara Evacuant (p. 8) or Liquid Petrolatum (p. 24) to keep stools soft. Strychnine H.T. (p. 97), Normal Liq. Ergot (p. 29) or Ergot Aseptic (p. 72) to increase tonicity of parts.

PROSTATITIS.

Adrenalin Oint. (p. 30), Adrenalin and Chloretone Oint. (p. 30).

Injections of Neo-Silvol (p. 29) or Silvol (p. 38) solution, preceded by Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1). Soft catheter left in bladder; surgical measures when pus forms.

Orchic Substance (p. 32). Parathyroid Gland (p. 35). Buchu, Juniper and Potassium Acetate Elix. (p. 81) to keep urine alkaline. Saw Palmetto and Santal Elix. (p. 83) or Caps. (p. 80), Uritone Comp. Elix. (p. 84), Morphine H.T. (p. 95) for irritable bladder. Mixed Infection Phylacogen (p. 52).

Cascara Evacuant (p. 8), Liquid Petrolatum (p. 24), Calomel C.T. (p. 104), Olgar (p. 32).

In specific forms, Gonococcus or Gonorrhœal Vaccine (pp. 55, 64), Urethritis Vaccine (p. 58) or Gonorrhœa Phylacogen (p. 52). Gonococcus Immunogen (p. 49).

PRURITUS.

Determine cause—parasites, diabetes, gastro-intestinal troubles, dyscrasia, diathesis.

Investigate patient's reaction to proteins. Vegetarian or even purely milk diet.

Externally. — Thoroughly cleanse. Warm solution of Chlorotone (p. 10). Adrenalin and Chlorotone Oint. (p. 30), compress of sodium bicarbonate, Borol (p. 6), Analgesic Balm (p. 31), Emollientine (p. 31), Storaxol (p. 32), Boroseptic Oint. (p. 31), Euthymol Cream (p. 16), Euthymol Talcum Powder (p. 16).

Internally. — Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 36), Hematic Hypophosphites (p. 21), Thyroid (p. 41) or Thyroprotein (p. 42), Colechicine and Methyl Sal. Caps. (p. 80) if of rheumatic origin.

Anal. — Adrenalin and Chlorotone Oint. (p. 30). Cleanse the part with hot water and Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 28) by means of a pledget of absorbent cotton; dry thoroughly and apply Storaxol (p. 32) or a 10% solution of Silvol (p. 28). Liquid Petrolatum (p. 24) to keep bowel movements soft.

Cleanliness. Euthymol Cream (p. 16), and lotions of Chlorotone (p. 10). Emollientine (p. 31) has been found of great value. Subcutaneous infiltration with Quinine and Urea Sol. (p. 76). X-rays.

Internally. — Uritone Co. Elix. (p. 84).

Staphylococcus, Streptococcus or Antisepsis Vaccine (pp. 57, 67, 61).

Vulval. — Adrenalin and Chlorotone Oint. (p. 30), Storaxol (p. 32), solution of Astringent and Antiseptic C.T. (p. 104), tampon of Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), 1 in 3000. Uritone Co. Elix. (p. 84), Ovarian Substance (p. 33), Corpora Lutea (p. 13).

Senile. — Posterior Lobe C.T. (p. 37), belladonna with Nux Vomica Tinct. (p. 43).

PSORIASIS.

Emollientine (p. 31), Storaxol (p. 32), Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 28), ammoniated mercury, chrysarobin, gallic acid, locally.

Thyroprotein (p. 42) or Thyroid (p. 41), Parathyroid Gland (p. 35), Orchic Substance (p. 32), Emetine H.T. (p. 95), Trifolax (p. 43), Sodium Cacodylate Sol.

(p. 77), Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 36), Iodalbin (p. 23), Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 12), Metagen and Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 26).

PTYALISM.

Mouth douches. — Alum, Potassium Chlorate, Euthymol (p. 15).

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Antistreptococcus Serum (p. 46), Streptococcus Vaccine (pp. 57, 67), Streptococcus Immunogen (p. 51), Combined Bacterial Vaccine (p. 54) or Mixed Infection Phylacogen (p. 52) in infectious cases. Thyroprotein (p. 42) or Thyroid (p. 41). Irrigate with Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21). Intravenous or subcutaneous injections of physiological solution of Sodium Chloride C.T. (p. 109).

Internally. — Nuclein (pp. 30, 74), Quinine C.T. (p. 108), Normal Liq. Ergot. (p. 29), Cathartic Comp. Pill (p. 100).

If symptoms of systemic invasion arise, use stimulants and large amounts of nutriment. Palatable Peptone (p. 34) is of great value.

Also see "Eclampsia."

PURPURA HÆMORRHAGICA.

Hemoplastin (Oral) (p. 47), 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. Pituitrin (p. 75), Ergot Aseptic (p. 72) may prove useful. Phosphorus, Iron Quinine and Strychnine Pill (p. 101).

PURPURA, HENOCH'S.

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

PYEMIA.

Mixed Infection Phylacogen (p. 52). Antistreptococcus Serum (p. 46). Streptococcus Vaccine (pp. 57, 67). Streptococcus Immunogen (p. 51).

PYELITIS.

Empty bladder and inject 5 c.c. of 10% solution of Silvol (p. 38). Uritone Comp. Elix. (p. 84), Buchu L.E. (p. 87), Copaiba, Cubeb and Santal Caps. (p. 80), Calcium Sulphide C.C.T. (p. 104). Mixed Infection Phylacogen (p. 52). Gonorrhœa Phylacogen (p. 52) if indicated. Gonococcus Immunogen (p. 49).

PYORRHEA ALVEOLARIS.

Remove dead bone or tartar. Wash out pockets with solution of Eucetone H.T. (p. 95) and pack with Euthymol Tooth Paste (p. 16), Silvol (p. 38) or Neo-Silvol (p. 29). Gums to be massaged with Euthymol Tooth Paste (p. 16) and teeth brushed with same after every meal.

Hypodermically. — Eucetone H.T. (p. 95). Parodontal Streptococcus Vaccine (Mixed) (p. 65) or Pyorrhœa Alveolaris Vaccine, Combined (p. 56).

Mouth-washes. — Borol (p. 6), Euthymol (p. 15), Potassium Permanganate C.T. (p. 108), Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21).

Internally. — Iodalbin (p. 23). Parathyroid Gland C.T. (p. 35). Correct intestinal stasis if present.

PYREXIA.

See "Fever."

PYROSIS.

Soda Mint C.T. (p. 109), Milk of Magnesia (p. 27), Chloretone (p. 10), Chlor-Anodyne (p. 9).

QUINSY.

See "Tonsillitis, Acute."

RACHITIS.

General Tonics. — Metagen and Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 26), Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. with Hypophosphites (p. 12), Poptiron (p. 36), Palol (p. 34), Iron Iodide Syr. (p. 39), Lecithin Pill (p. 101), Nucleo-Proteid Comp. C.C.T. (p. 107), Gualacol and Hypophosphites Comp. C.T. (p. 106), Quinine S.C.T. (p. 108), Nux Vomica

(p. 43), digestive tonics, simple bitters and mineral acids. Beef fat.

Bone Tonics and Stimulants. Glycerophosphates Elix. (p. 82), Glycerophosphates Comp. Sol. (p. 72), Hematic Hypophosphites (p. 21), Phosphophora (p. 36), Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), Suprarenal Gland (p. 38), Parathyroid and Calcium O.T. (p. 35), Thyroprotein (p. 42) or Thyroid (p. 41), Thymus Caps. (p. 41), Pituitrin (p. 75) 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. 108), Nux Vomica Tinct. (p. 43).

REMITTENT FEVER.

To cut short the dangerous pyrexial stage, give a purgative dose (3 to 4 grains) of Calomel C.T. (p. 104), or Cathartic Comp. Pill (p. 100), and follow in half an hour with a large dose (20 to 30 grains) of Quinine Acid Hydrochloride C.T. (p. 108) or a smaller dose of the Solution (p. 76).

Digitalone Sol. (p. 71) or Pituitrin (p. 75) to support the heart.

The cold pack may have to be employed, also application of Capsolin (p. 31), Thermofuge (p. 41) or turpentine stupes.

Chloretone (p. 10) dissolved in Cardamom Comp. Liq. (p. 87), Chlor-Anodyne (p. 9), to allay vomiting.

To prevent the development of "pernicious malaria," hypodermoclysis has been recommended with 30 to 45 grains of quinine in 10 ounces or more of normal saline solution, repeated every 4 to 8 hours in equal or smaller doses and in less dilution as the symptoms may indicate.

Intestinal hæmorrhage calls for Hemoplastin (p. 47) or Hemoplastin (Oral) (p. 47). Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) diluted with 50 to 100 parts of solution of Sodium Chloride C.T. (p. 109) intravenously. Ergot Aseptic (p. 72), or gallic acid. In convalescence, Hematio Hypophosphites (p. 21), Meta-tone (p. 27), or Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 36) will be valuable.

RETENTION OF URINE.

Find cause. Examine rectum. Hot bath. Catheter; purge. Capsolin (p. 31) to spine. Enema of castor oil.

Internally. — Hyoscyamus F.E. (p. 89), Apomorphine H.T. (p. 93).

Hypodermically. — Pituitrin (p. 75) has been reported to be effective; its effect upon blood-pressure may be a contra-indication in some cases.

RHEUMATISM, ACUTE.

Treatment of Attack.—Veratrine (p. 79), cold pack or sponging. Rheumatism Phylacogen (p. 53), Streptococcus Immunogen (p. 51), Aspirin C.T. (p. 104), Manaca and Salicylates Elix. (p. 83), Iodalbin (p. 23), Phenacetin and Caffeine C.T. (p. 107), Colchicine and Methyl Salicylate Caps. (p. 80), Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate Sol. (p. 70) or Kola Comp. Elix. (p. 83) to support the heart.

Locally. — Solution of Sodium Bicarbonate 20 grains to each ounce of water. Thermofuge (p. 41), cold compresses, Emollientine (p. 31), Analgesic Balm (p. 31), Capsolin (p. 31).

Also see "Arthritis."

RHEUMATISM, CHRONIC.

Rheumatism Phylacogen (p. 53), Streptococcus Immunogen (p. 51), Colchicine with Methyl Salicylate Caps. (p. 80) is a useful combination. Aspirin C.T. (p. 104), Manaca and Salicylates Elix. (p. 83), Iodalbin (p. 23), Parathyroid Gland (p. 35), Thyroid C.T. (p. 41) and Thyroprotein (p. 42) are other available remedies.

Thymocarbolate Pill (p. 101) as intestinal antiseptic.

In anemia and weakness, Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 12) is of great value. Metagen and Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 26).

Thermofuge (p. 41) is very beneficial in enlarged and painful joints. Dentalone (p. 13) as a liniment, Analgesic Balm (p. 31), Capsolin (p. 31) or an ointment containing veratrine.

Pyorrhœic. — Parodontal Streptococcus Vaccine (Mixed) (p. 65) or Pyorrhœa Alveolaris Vaccine Combined (p. 36).

RHEUMATISM, GONOCOCCAL.

Gonococcus Vaccine (pp. 55, 64), Gonococcus Immunogen (p. 49), Gonorrhœal Combined Vaccine (p. 55), or Gonorrhœa Phylacogen (p. 52).

RHEUMATISM, MUSCULAR.

See "Myalgia."

RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS.

Counteract all sources of toxæmia—oral, intestinal and vaginal. Borol (p. 6) as mouth wash; Liquid Petrolatum (p. 24) to obviate intestinal stasis.

Locally.—Radiant heat. Massage. Analgesic Balm (p. 31), Thermofuge (p. 41), Capsolin (p. 31).

Internally. — Iodalbin (p. 23), Colchicine and Methyl Salicylate Caps. (p. 80), Thymocarbolate Pill (p. 101), Thyroid (p. 41), Parathyroid (p. 35), Thymus Caps. (p. 41). Two tablespoonfuls of Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 12) at bedtime daily. Aspirin C.T. (p. 104) or Phenacetin and Caffeine C.T. (p. 107) for pain. Chloretone (p. 10) for insomnia. Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 36) for anemia.

Hypodermically. — Streptococcus Vaccine (pp. 57, 67), Rheumatism Phylacogen (p. 53) is worthy of trial; it has proved beneficial in many cases.

RHINITIS.

See "Coryza."

RHUS (IVY) POISONING.

Goulard water and Lobelia F.E. (p. 90). Chloretone Inhalant (p. 23) is well reported of.

RICKETS.

See "Rachitis."

RINGWORM.

Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 28), Thermofuge (p. 41), compresses of Sodium Bicarbonate to remove scabs. Apply Storaaxol (p. 32), or Emollientine (p. 31); alcoholic solution (saturated) of salicylic acid. Paint part twice daily with oil of saffras. X-rays.

SALIVATION.

See "Ptyalism."

SARCOMA.

Injection of Coley's Fluid (erysipelas and prodigiosus toxins) is employed. Injection of Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) has been credited with good effects, as also has Sodium Cacodylate Sol. (p. 77).

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. 57, 67). Nuclein (pp. 30, 74).

Veratrine (p. 79) in the first stage. Cascara Evacuans (p. 8). Suprarenal Gland (p. 38) to counteract low blood-pressure.

To prevent or treat sore throat vaporisation of eucalyptol or turpentine is employed. Chloretone Inhalant (p. 23) to nose and throat by the 'Glaseptic' Nebuliser (p. 19); Inhalone (p. 23), spray of diluted Borol (p. 6) or Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21). In angina, Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) by the 'Glaseptic' Spray (p. 20).

Euthymol Cream (p. 16) relieves the hot, itching skin, and prevents infection during exfoliation.

Should suppurative adenitis or purulent otitis media develop, Antistreptococcus Serum (p. 46) or Streptococcus Vaccine (pp. 57, 67) is indicated. Diphtheria Antitoxin (p. 46) if false membrane forms.

If convulsions threaten, Chloretone (p. 10); if they develop, Veratrine (p. 79).

Convalescence.—Palatable Peptone (p. 34), Iron Iodide Syr. (p. 39), Palol (p. 34), Hematic Hypophosphites (p. 21), Metagen (p. 26), Metagen and Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 26) and Metatone (p. 27).

SCIATICA.

Internal treatment is the same as for rheumatism.

Rheumatism Phylloegen (p. 53), Mixed Infective Phylloegen (p. 52). Nuclein (pp. 30, 74). Parathyroid Gland C.T. (p. 35).

Locally, hypodermic injections of Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride Sol. (p. 76), Sodium Glycerophosphate Sol. (p. 77), Camphor in Oil (p. 70), Morphine H.T. (p. 95), Acupuncture, ether spray, blisters, and cupping are suggested. Capsolin (p. 31), Analgesic Balm (p. 31), Adrenalin and Chloretone Oint. (p. 30), Emollientine (p. 31) and Dentalone (p. 13) are effective applications. Radiant heat. X-rays.

SCLERODERMA.

Thyroprotein (p. 42).

SCROFULOSIS.

Hygiene. Full nourishment, Metagen (p. 26). Massage. Out-of-door life. Cod-Liver Oil Crocosoted Emuls. (p. 12) is the remedy *par excellence*.

Iodalbin (p. 23), Trifolax (p. 43), Calcium Sulphide C.C.T. (p. 104), Hematic Hypophosphites (p. 21), Glycerophosphates Elix. (p. 82), and Glycerophosphate Compound Sol. (p. 72) are also useful.

Nuclein Caps. (p. 30) have given excellent results. Thyroid C.T. (p. 41) or Thyroprotein (p. 42), Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 36) or Iron Iodide Syr. (p. 39) is valuable in anæmic conditions.

Emollientine (p. 31) should be used for enlarged glands, unless suppuration calls for surgery.

SCURVY.

Fresh foods, fresh fruit and vegetables, lemon or lime juice. General hygiene. Metagen (p. 26). Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 36) is of great service. Lime Juice with Pepsin Cordial (p. 35) is of considerable value.

Euthymol (p. 15) or Borol (p. 6) as a mouth-wash.

SEA-SICKNESS.

Chloretone (p. 10) is trustworthy. Pituitrin (p. 75) has also been favourably spoken of. Atropine H.T. (p. 94), 1/60 grain as a preventive, 1/50 to 1/30 grain as a remedy.

One or two Alophen Pills (p. 100) or Cathartic Vegetable Pills (p. 100) 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. 8) or Cascara Sagrada F.E. (p. 88), followed by a saline draught in the morning, if necessary. Slight nausea may be controlled by Milk of Magnesia (p. 26) or Chlor-Anodyne (p. 9). Meals should be of light digestible character. Palatable Peptone (p. 34), with water biscuits, is an ideal stimulating, predigested food. Kola Comp. Elix. (p. 83) removes depression. Well-diluted Lime Juice with Pepsin Cordial (p. 35) is a refreshing drink and a powerful antiscorbutic.

SEBORRHOEA.

See "Pityriasis."

SEPTICÆMIA.

Nuclein Caps. (p. 30) and Antistreptococcus Serum (p. 46) should be administered early and persisted in as the case requires. Streptococcus, Staphylococcus or Antisepsis Vaccine (Mixed) (pp. 57, 67, 61), Streptococcus Combined Immunogen (p. 51). Mixed Infection Phylacogen (p. 52) often has a very prompt and radical effect.

SHINGLES.

See "Herpes Zoster."

SHOCK.

Elevate foot of bed. Room temperature of 100°F. Pituitrin (p. 75), 15 minims well diluted with sodium chloride solution, intravenously. Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), 2 to 5 minims diluted with 40 to 100 minims of solution of Sodium Chloride C.T. (p. 109), as intravenous injection; direct intracardiac in-

jection has also been suggested. Camphor in Oil (p. 70), Camphor in Oil with Ether (p. 70), Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate Sol. (p. 70), Ergot Aseptic (p. 72).

Normal Liq. Digitalis (p. 29), Digifortis (p. 14), or Strophanthus Tinct. (p. 43) by mouth, Digitalone Sol. (p. 71) or Strophanthone Dilute (p. 78), subcutaneously or intravenously. Intravenous or rectal injection of solution of Sodium Chloride C.T. (p. 109), Nitroglycerin H.T. (p. 96), Strychnine H.T. (p. 97), Atropine H.T. (p. 94); ether subcutaneously; oxygen, brandy enema. Galvanism, friction. Capsolin (p. 31) to epigastrium.

SINUSITIS.**(Nasal Accessory.)**

Transilluminate. Injection with solution of Nasal Plasma C.T. (p. 107). Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21), Borol (p. 6) or solution of Silvol (p. 38) or Neo-Silvol (p. 29). Ventilate and drain surgically.

Inhalants.—Adrenalin (p. 22) or Chloretone (p. 23) by 'Glaseptic' Nebuliser (p. 19).
Internally.—Parathyroid Gland (p. 35).

Mixed Infection Phylacogen (p. 52), Staphylococcus Immunogen (p. 50) or Staphylococcus Vaccine (pp. 57, 67) in some cases.

SMALL-POX.

See "Variola."

SNAKE BITE.

See "Stings and Bites."

SORES.

Emollientine (p. 31), Borol (p. 6), salicylic acid, Potassium Permanganate C.T. (p. 108), Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21), Euthymol Cream (p. 16).

Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 28) is an ideal antiseptic.

Also see "Bed-sores."

SORE THROAT.

See "Pharyngitis" and "Tonsillitis."

SPASM.

Glottic. — Amyl nitrite or chloroform, by inhalation. Nitroglycerin H.T. (p. 96).

Inhalants of Chlorotone (p. 23) or Adrenalin (p. 22) by 'Glaseptic' Nebuliser (p. 19).

Gastric. — Chlor-Anodyne (p. 9), Chlorotone (p. 10), Chlorodyne C.C.T. (p. 105), Bromide and Chloral Comp. Elix. (p. 81), Hyoscyamus F.E. (p. 89).

Externally. — Capsolin (p. 31), turpentine stupes, Thermofuge (p. 41), dry heat.

Menstrual. — Ginger F.E. (p. 89).

Muscular. — Massage with Capsolin (p. 31) or Analgesic Balm (p. 31). Manaca and Salicylates Elix. (p. 83) if rheumatic. Morphine H.T. (p. 95). Clear bowels with Calomel C.T. (p. 104) or Cascara Evacuans (p. 8).

SPERMATORRŒA.

See "Emissions."

**SPLEEN ABSCESS,
AMEBIC.**

Aspirate pus and inject Emetine Hydrochloride Sol. (p. 71) subcutaneously or into the cavity.

SPRAINS.

Analgesic Balm (p. 31), Thermofuge (p. 41), Capsolin (p. 31).

SPRUE.

Emetine Hydrochloride H.T. (p. 71), Sodium Cacodylate Sol. (p. 77). Massive doses of Sodium Bicarbonate. Parathyroid Gland (p. 35), Parathyroid and Calcium C.T. (p. 35), with milk diet.

**STINGS AND BITES OF
FLEAS, BUGS, MOS-
QUITOES, ETC.**

To allay irritation. — Dilute alkaline liquids, as Alkathymol (p. 3) or ammonia. Strong solution of Potassium Permanganate C.T. (p. 108). Paste of Sodium Bicarbonate and water. Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21), Emollientine (p. 31), Analgesic Balm (p. 31), Chlorotone Inhalant (p. 23).

Prevention. — Chlorotone Inhalant (p. 23). Saturated solution of Quinine C.T. (p. 76) in Euthymol (p. 15), Analgesic Balm (p. 31), lemon-grass oil, or a 2-1/2% solution of phenol.

Scorpion Stings. — Inject solution of Cocaine H.T. (p. 94) where the venom entered, if ascertainable, otherwise at the focus of pain as nearly as possible.

Snake Bite. — Ligate when possible, scrape the wound with a clean knife, and rub powdered Potassium Permanganate C.T. (p. 108) into the wound. Inject 40 minims of a 1% solution of the permanganate in the line of penetration of the serpent's fang as nearly as possible, also into the surrounding area. Inject solution of 1/4 grain Cocaine Hydrochloride H.T. (p. 94) into the puncture.

Hypodermically. — Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) or Pituitrin (p. 75) to arrest hemorrhage and counteract shock. Nitroglycerin H.T. (p. 96), Strychnine H.T. (p. 97), Pilocarpine H.T. (p. 96), Hemoplastin (p. 47) if hemorrhage persists.

Internally. — Echinacea is reputed to be of value. Alcohol.

STOMATITIS.

Aphthous. — Calomel C.T. (p. 104), Mercury with Chalk C.T. (p. 107), Adrenalin Inhalant (p. 22).

Oral douches. — Euthymol (p. 15), Borol (p. 6), Silvol (p. 38), Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21), Nasal Plasma C.T. (p. 107), Potassium Chlorate, Hydrastis L.E. (p. 89), Potassium Permanganate C.T. (p. 108).

Ulcerative. — Touch ulcers with Silvol (p. 38) or Neo-Silvol (p. 29). Mouth douches as above. Mixed Infection Phylacogen (p. 52), Parodontal Streptococcus Vaccine (Mixed) (p. 65).

Internally. — Calcium Sulphide C.C.T. (p. 104), Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 12), Metagen and Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 26), Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 36), Iron Iodide Syr. (p. 39), Parathyroid Gland (p. 35).

STRICTURE.

Instillation of Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), diluted, reduces turgescence and facili-

tates the introduction of a catheter or sound. Adrenalin Inhalant (p. 22) may be used for the same purpose, diluted with olive oil or cottonseed oil if desired.

STYE.

See "Hordeolum."

SUBINVOLUTION OF UTERUS.

Local depletion, leeches to cervix, curettage, glycerin tampons. Mammary Substance C.C.T. (p. 26). Aletris Comp. Elix. (p. 29), Normal Liq. Ergot (p. 29), Pituitrin (p. 75), Liq. Sedans (p. 24), Normal Liq. Digitalis (p. 29).

SUDAMINA.

See "Hyperhidrosis."

SUNBURN.

Solution of salicylic acid, applied on lint, Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21). Pads moistened with Borol (p. 6). Euthymol Talcum Powder (p. 16), Euthymol Vanishing Cream (p. 18), Emollientine (p. 31) or Boro-septic Oint. (p. 31) for blisters.

SUNSTROKE.

In thermic fever, ice to chest, back and abdomen. Nitroglycerin, Digitalin and Strychnine H.T. (p. 97), Morphine H.T. (p. 95).

Venesection is the best treatment if the face is cyanotic and the heart labouring, and if meningitis threatens after thermic fever.

Veratrone (p. 79) if meningitis threatens. Chlorotone (p. 10) in delirium.

Hot baths or hot bottles in heat exhaustion.

Glycerophosphates Elix. (p. 82) during convalescence.

Also see "Heat Stroke."

SYCOSIS.

Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 28), Emollientine (p. 31), Staphylococcus or suitable Vaccine (pp. 57, 67), Mixed Infection Phylacogen (p. 52), Staphylococcus Immunogen (p. 50).

SYNCOPE.

See "Shock."

SYNOVITIS.

Acute.—As "Arthritis."

Chronic.—Thermofuge (p. 41), oleic acid and iodine (10%) compresses of iodine. Aspiration and injection of Morton's Fluid. Friction with Capsolin (p. 31).

Septic.—Mixed Infection Phylacogen (p. 52).

SYPHILIS.

Mercury 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. 107).

A course of intravenous injections of Mercurosal (p. 73) alternated with a course of organic arsenic is the most effective means of treatment. Intramuscular injections of Sodium Cacodylate Sol. (p. 77) in comparatively large doses, of Grey Oil (p. 72) or Mercury Salicylate (p. 74) are used by some. Cephalalgia is treated by Calomel C.T. (p. 104), Bismuth Salicylate (p. 69).

To mucous patches, condylomata, etc., apply Silvyl (p. 38).

In the third stage, Iodabin (p. 23) is indicated. Mixed Treatment C.C.T. (p. 107) is very effective. The excellent vegetable alternative, Trifolax (p. 43), forms an agreeable vehicle and auxiliary to these drugs.

Tonic and general treatment must be observed. Generous diet. Peptiron (p. 36), Nuclein (pp. 30, 74), Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 12), Metagen and Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 26).

Also see "Chancre."

TABES.

See "Locomotor Ataxia."

TACHYCARDIA.

See "Heart Disease."

TAPE-WORM.

See "Worms."

TEETHING.

See "Dentition."

TELANGIECTASIS.

Pituitrin (p. 75).

TETANUS.

Tetanus Antitoxin (p. 48) should be administered as soon as possible after the wound is received; it may not be effectual if not given before spasms occur.

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. 10) in olive oil.

Other measures.—Bromide and Chloral Comp. Elix. (p. 81), amyl nitrite, Pilocarpine H.T. (p. 96), Strophanthus Tinct. (p. 43), Rectal injection of solution of Sodium Chloride C.T. (p. 109).

TETANY.

Inhalation of amyl nitrite or chloroform. Exercise, fresh air. Parathyroid Gland (p. 35), Calcium Lactate (p. 104), Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 12), Palol (p. 34), Palatable Peptone (p. 34).

THRUSH.

See "Stomatitis."

TINEA.

See "Parasites."

TINNITUS.

Calomel C.T. (p. 104) followed by a saline purge. Pilocarpine H.T. (p. 96). Iodalin (p. 23) in otosclerosis. Glycerophosphates Elix. (p. 82) in neurasthenic conditions. Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 36) in anæmic conditions. Capsolin (p. 31) over mastoid region.

TONSILLITIS (Acute).

Calomel C.T. (p. 104), or Mercury with Chalk C.T. (p. 107), followed by hot solution of sulphate of sodium or magnesium. Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) on cotton wool mop; Euthymol (p. 15), Hydrastis L.E. (p. 89), Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21), solution of Silvol (p. 38) or Neo-Silvol (p.

29) Aspirin C.T. (p. 104). Potassium Chlorate *allowed to dissolve on the tongue*. Chloretone Inhalant or Adrenalin Inhalant (p. 22) by 'Glaseptic' Nebuliser (p. 19). Chlor-Anodyne (p. 9). Iodalin (p. 23). Mixed Infection Phylacogen (p. 52), Antistreptococcus Serum (p. 46). Nuclein Caps. (p. 30). To avert quinsy, Parathyroid Gland (p. 35) or Calcium Sulphide C.C.T. (p. 104). Incision of tonsil or peritonsillar area.

In rheumatic tonsillitis, prompt and pronounced results are to be expected from Rheumatism Phylacogen (p. 53); and in any case, if bacteriological diagnosis can be established, a corresponding vaccine or phylacogen should be used.

Externally.—Thermofuge (p. 41), Analgesic Balm (p. 31).

Mouth-washes.—Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21). Zinc chloride 1%, Potassium Permanganate C.T. (p. 108), Borol (p. 6). Chloretone (p. 10) dissolved in Cardamom Compound Liq. (p. 87), to be sipped occasionally.

No gargles.

TOOTHACHE.

See "Neuralgia."

TORPOR.

In hepatic torpor, Alophen Pill (p. 100), Chololith Pill (p. 100), citric acid, Hematic Hypophosphites (p. 21), nitrohydrochloric acid.

Arsenic in gastric torpor.

Torpidity of skin and kidneys is helped by baths.

TORTICOLLIS.

Attend to adenoids, worms, teeth, etc., in children. Section of muscle or spinal accessory nerve. Galvanism, high frequency currents, massage. Morphine H.T. (p. 95). Thyroid (p. 41) or Thyroprotein (p. 42).

Intramuscular injection of Atropine H.T. (p. 94).

TRACHOMA.

Instill solution of Adrenalin Chloride (p. 1), Silvol (p. 38).

TREMOR.

Scopolamine H.T. (p. 97).
Parathyroid Gland (p. 35).

TRICHINOSIS.

Calomel C.T. (p. 104). Cathartic Vegetable Pill. (p. 100), turpentine Ergot Aseptic (p. 72) hypodermically.

TRYPANOSOMIASIS.

Sodium Cacodylate Sol. (p. 77), trypan red, methylene blue, Antimony tartrate.

TUBERCULOSIS.

In so-called "pre-tubercular" stage.—Fresh air, sunlight, hypernutrition, Cod-Liver Oil Creosoted Emuls. (p. 12), Guaiacol and Hypophosphites Comp. C.T. (p. 106), Metagen (p. 26), Lecithin Pill (p. 101), Nucleo-Proteid Comp. C.C.T. (p. 107), Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 36), Iodalbin (p. 23), Palol (p. 34), Glycerophosphates Elix. (p. 82), Metagen and Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 26).

Pulmonary.—Nuclein Caps. (p. 30), Camphor in Oil (p. 70), Hematic Hypophosphites (p. 21), Glycerophosphates Elix. (p. 82), Tuberculin (p. 58) Mixed Infection Phylacogen (p. 52) for secondary infections.

Cough.—Cocillana Comp. Syr. (p. 11).

Sweating.—Atropine H.T. (p. 94), Quinine Sulphate C.T. (p. 108), Strychnine Sulphate H.T. (p. 97).

Hæmoptysis.—Treat as indicated under that heading.

Insomnia.—Chloretone (p. 10), Pituitrin (p. 75).

Laryngeal.—Ease pain in swallowing by insufflation of Chloretone (p. 10), Morphine and Atropine H.T. (p. 95).

Intra laryngeal injections of creosote or guaiacol in Liquid Petrolatum (p. 24) or almond oil.

To assist general nutrition.—Taka-Dia-stase (p. 39), Pepsin Cordial (p. 35), Palatable Peptone (p. 34), Metatone (p. 27), Metagen (p. 26).

Tuberculin Therapy.—Tuberculin, B.E. (p. 58). Both Tuberculin and Tubercle Vaccine (p.

68) 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."

TUMOUR.

See "Sarcoma."

TYMPANITES.

See "Dilatation, Gastric and Intestinal."

TYPHLITIS.

See "Appendicitis."

TYPHOID FEVER.

See "Enteric Fever."

ULCERS.

Superficial.—Treat cause. *Lotions and compresses.*—Alkathymol (p. 3), Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21).

Storaxol (p. 32), Boro-septic Oint. (p. 31), Scarlet Red Oint. (p. 32), Ointment of Chloretone (p. 30), Emollientine (p. 31), Curettage, Antiseptic Vaccine (Mixed) (p. 61) in suppurating ulcer. Cataphoric ions of zinc, etc., especially in lupus and rodent ulcer. Noko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 28).

Indolent Ulcer.—Strapping, elevation of limb. Alkathymol (p. 3), Potassium Permanganate C.T. (p. 108), Neo-Silvol (p. 29) or Silvol (p. 38), Scarlet Red Oint. (p. 32), carefully applied, stimulates epithelial growth.

Internally.—Parathyroid Gland (p. 35), Parathyroid and Calcium C.T. (p. 35), Calcium iodide or calcium chloride, Iodalbin (p. 23), Nuclein (p. 30), Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 36).

Ulcers of the mouth and throat.—Parodontal Streptococcus Vaccine (Mixed) (p. 65), Pyorrhœa Alveolaris Vaccine Combined (p. 56), or Mixed Infection Phylacogen (p. 52).

Syphilitic Ulcer.—Dress with Scarlet Red Oint. (p. 32).

Varicose Ulcer. — Parathyroid Gland (p. 35), Mixed Infection Phylacogen (p. 52), Scarlet Red Oint. (p. 32).

Also see "Gastric Ulcer," and "Cornea, Ulcers of."

URÆMIA.

For convulsions, Bromide and Chloral Comp. Elix. (p. 81) is well suited. A measure of great value is transfusion with a solution of Sodium Chloride C.T. (p. 109).

Elaterium, compound jalap powder, Pilocarpine H.T. (p. 95), to eliminate the poison. Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), Normal Liq. Digitalis (p. 29), Digifortis (p. 14), Digitalone Sol. (p. 71), or Pituitrin (p. 75), for heart failure. Parathyroid Gland (p. 35). Venesection, hot packs, hot bath and cupping are useful.

To lower arterial tension, Nitroglycerin H.T. (p. 96), Veratrone (p. 79).

URETHRITIS.

See "Gonorrhœa."

URIC ACID DIATHESIS.

Regulation of diet; exercise. Cascara Evacuant (p. 8) in laxative doses.

URINARY INCONTINENCE.

See "Incontinence of Urine."

URINARY RETENTION.

See "Retention of Urine."

URTICARIA.

Emetic or purgatives. Correct errors in diet. Investigate patient's reaction to proteins.

Locally. — Paste of Sodium Bicarbonate, Alkathymol (p. 3), Storaxol (p. 32), Emollientine (p. 31), Analgesic Balm (p. 31), Solution of Astringent and Antiseptic C.T. (p. 104).

Hypodermically. — Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), Pituitrin (p. 75).

Internally. — Sodium Bicarbonate, Calomel C.T. (p. 104), Calcium Lactate (p. 104), Mer-

cury with Chalk C.T. (p. 107). Posterior Lobe C.T. (p. 37).

Infantile. — Quinine C.T. (p. 108), 1-1/2 grains thrice daily.

UTERUS, INERTIA OF.

Manual compression.

Internally. — Normal Liq. Ergot (p. 29), Aletris Comp. Elix. (p. 81), Viburnum Comp. C.C.T. (p. 110), Kola Comp. Elix. (p. 83).

Hypodermically. — Pituitrin (p. 75), 0.25 to 0.5 c.c. Ergot Aseptic (p. 72), Pitocin (p. 75).

UVULA, RELAXED.

Glycerin with tincture of capsicum, as a gargle. Astringent gargles, as of Hydrastis L.E. (p. 89).

Chloretone Inhalant (p. 23) or Adrenalin Inhalant (p. 22) by the 'Glasoptie' Nebuliser (p. 19). Swab with Neo-Silvol (p. 29) or Silvol (p. 38).

VAGINITIS.

If gonococcal, Gonorrhœa Phylacogen (p. 52), Gonococcus Immunggen (p. 49). Douche with Neo-Silvol (p. 29) or Silvol (p. 38).

VARICOCELE.

Local support, surgical measures under analgesia from Apothesine (p. 5), or Quinine and Urea Hydrochlor. Sol. (p. 76). Cascara Evacuant (p. 8) or Mercury with Chalk C.T. (p. 107), to diminish portal tension.

Local subcutaneous injection of Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1). Application of Adrenalin Oint. (p. 30), Thermofuge (p. 41) or compress of solution of Astringent and Antiseptic C.T. (p. 104), 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. 76), and Sodium Salicylate Solutions are the accredited sclerosing agents.

VARIOLA.

For restlessness or insomnia, Chlorotone (p. 10) or Bromide and Chloral Comp. Elix. (p. 81). Stimulants as needed.

A thick coating of Euthymol Cream (p. 16) is applied to prevent pitting, or the entire body surface may be painted with 5% solution of Potassium Permanganate C.T. (p. 108).

VERTIGO.

Labyrinthine or Aural.—Calomel C.T. (p. 104) in small and frequent doses. Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), 5 to 20 drops orally twice daily for ten days. Nux Vomica Tinct. (p. 43). Treat obstruction.

Cerebral.—Nitroglycerin Comp. Elix. (p. 83), Alophen Pill (p. 100), Calomel C.T. (p. 104) or Mercury with Chalk C.T. (p. 107), amyl nitrite, Ergot Aseptic, (p. 72), Iodalbum (p. 23), Glycero-phosphates Elix. (p. 82). Veratrine (p. 79).

Autotoxic and Gastro-intestinal.—Apomorphine H.T. (p. 93), Chlor-Anodyne (p. 9), Calomel C.T. (p. 104), Cascara Evacuant (p. 8), Thymocarbonate Pill (p. 101). 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. 95), Chlor-Anodyne (p. 9), ice, Chlorotone (p. 10) dissolved in Cardamon Comp. Liq. (p. 87), Thermofuge (p. 41). For constipation, Alophen Pill (p. 100).

Irritability.—Chlorotone (p. 10), Chlor-Anodyne (p. 9), hydrocyanic acid, Nitroglycerin H.T. (p. 96). Liquid Petrolatum (p. 24), Milk of Magnesia (p. 27), Taka-Diastase, Pepsin and Strychnine C.C.T. (p. 40) before each meal.

Pituitrin (p. 75) has been reported to allay vomiting of Graves' disease, sea-sickness and biliousness.

Purge or enema to remove toxins or irritants. Capsolin (p. 31) or turpentine stupes to abdomen.

Cerebral.—Darkened room, ice to head, tepid sponging to spine. Solution of Sodium Chloride C.T. (p. 109), with or without opium, *per rectum*. Chlorotone (p. 10). Leeches or blisters behind ear, if labyrinthine.

Utero-ovarian.—Treat constipation if present. 10 minims Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), once or twice daily. Suprarenal Gland (p. 38), Corpora Lutea (p. 13), Ovarian Substance (p. 33), Placenta Substance C.C.T. (p. 37). Apply to the cervix uteri 2% solution of Apothesine H.T. (p. 5), on cotton. Taka-Diastase (p. 39), 2-1/2 grains with 5 grains of Chlorotone (p. 10), before each meal. Apomorphine Hydrochloride H.T. (p. 93), 1/30 grain in water, orally. Abdominal support.

Post-anæsthetic.—Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), Pituitrin (p. 75) or Posterior Lobe C.T. (p. 37). Chlorotone (p. 10), 1 to 2 grains dissolved in Cardamon Comp. Liq. (p. 87), and followed by iced water.

Also see "Sea-sickness."

WARTS.

Cutaneous.—Calcium Lactate, (p. 104), Thyroid (p. 41) or Thyroprotein (p. 42), Milk of Magnesia (p. 27), Calcium Sulphide C.C.T. (p. 104), Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 36).

Local application.—Inject the base with 33% to 55% solution of Quinine and Urea H.T. (p. 96). Cataphoresis.

WHITLOW.

See "Felon."

WHOOPIING-COUGH.

See "Pertussis."

WORMS.

Ascaris Lumbricoides, Round Worm.—Santonin and Calomel C.C.T. (p. 109), either half or the whole of a tablet.

Oxyuris Vermicularis, Seatworm.—Rectal injections of 5% solution of Sodium Chloride C.T. (p. 109), or of well diluted Alkathymol (p. 3).

Liquid Petrolatum (p. 24), 1 teaspoonful thrice daily. Restrict carbohydrate foods.

Tænia Solium, Tape-worm.

—Liquid extract of male fern; Calomel C.T. (p. 104), salines, and castor oil are useful adjuvants. Chloroform, 30 minims in 4 drachms of castor oil.

WOUNDS.

Adrenalin Chlor. Sol. (p. 1) or Hemoplastin (p. 47), or Hemoplastin (oral) (p. 47) to check bleeding. Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21) or solution of Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 28) as a

cleansing lotion. Boroseptic Oint. (p. 31), Emollientine (p. 31), Tetanus Antitoxin (p. 48), or Antiseptic Vaccine (Mixed) (p. 61) in gun-shot wounds and those contaminated by soil or road dust, to protect from tetanus or sepsis, respectively.

Suppurating.—Mixed Infection Phylacogen (p. 52), Combined Bacterial Vaccine (p. 54), Streptococcus Vaccine (pp. 57, 67) or Antiseptic Vaccine (Mixed) (p. 61). Wet dressings of 1% solution of Quinine Hydrochloride C.T. (p. 96) or of Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 21).

VACCINE THERAPY

OVER two decades of clinical use and the continued and increasing demand for bacterial vaccines by the medical profession have demonstrated that when due consideration is given to the matter of dosage these products, if properly prepared, are of immense value to the physician for the prophylaxis and treatment of infectious diseases.

The antigenic potency of the vaccines prepared under the direction of Sir Almroth E. Wright, K.B.E., M.D., F.R.S., etc.—the founder of vaccine therapy—is constantly checked by observation of their clinical effects in the Inoculation Department at St. Mary's Hospital, London.

Keeping Properties

Evidence derived from the laboratory and from clinical observation indicates that the majority of bacterial vaccines (except those containing typhoid organisms) retain their antigenic properties almost indefinitely—especially if stored at temperatures between 40°F. and 60°F. (5°C. and 15°C.)

Nevertheless, since the introduction of the regulations under the Therapeutic Substances Act, 1925, which require the date of manufacture to be stated on the label, it has been considered desirable to indicate an expiry date also. This expiry date is three years from the date of manufacture in the case of all vaccines, with the exception of those of the typhoid series, for which the period is eighteen months.

An Effective Counter-Irritant



CAPSOLIN (P., D. & Co.) is a preparation of ointment-like consistence, containing oleoresin of capsicum, camphor, oil of turpentine, oil of cajuput and croton oil. This combination exerts a counter-irritant influence that is of great value in various localised painful affections and may advantageously be employed in place of a mustard plaster, fomentation, liniment, etc.

It is highly effective as a means of reducing pain due to local congestion—rheumatic, neuralgic, pleuritic, laryngeal or bronchial as well as pain which involves no organic lesion, but which indicates a localised disturbance of circulation that may be remedied by direct or reflex diversion of the blood.

Only a brief rub with but a small quantity of Capsolin produces a decided rubefacient effect and induces increased flow of blood to the part, whereby inflammation and swelling are reduced, pain is relieved, and a return to normal conditions is promoted.

In cases of muscular rheumatism, sprains, neuritis, lumbago, sciatica, arthritic joints, synovitis, etc., massage with a little Capsolin will usually afford a measure of relief. If applied as soon as the advent of a chilblain is suspected, that occurrence may often be prevented; and when a chilblain is established a brisk rubbing with Capsolin is one of the best remedies—but it must not be used if the skin is broken. The maturation of abscesses, boils or carbuncles may often be expedited by friction of the surrounding area with Capsolin.

Earache will frequently yield to the application of Capsolin behind the ear, and nervous or congested headache may often be dispelled by rubbing the remedy into the skin at the nape of the neck. Similar treatment is often beneficial in cases of tonsillitis, quinsy, pharyngitis and swollen glands.

(See Ointments, page 31.)

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. vii-xvii.

Alteratives.—Cacodylates of Iron, Sodium and Strychnine, Calcium Sulphide, Calomel, Cascara Cordial, Cod-Liver Oil Emuls., Colchicum, Guaiacum, Hematic Hypophosphites, Iodalin, 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, Strychnine Cacodylate and Sodium Glycerophosphate, Trifolax.

Anæsthetics, Local.—Apothesine, Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride Sol.

Analgesics.—*Internal.* Atropine, Bromide Comp. Elixir, Chlor-Anodyne, Chlorotone, Cocaine, Codeine, Hyoscine, Hyoscyamus, Morphine, Phenacetin and Caffeine, Scopalamine.

Topical. Analgesic Balm, Belladonna, Chlorotone, Cocaine, Dentalone, Ethylmorphine.

Subcutaneous. Apophesine, Atropine, Hyoscine, Morphine, Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride, Scopalamine.

aphrodisiacs.—Potassium Bromide, Salix Nigra, Scopalamine, Stramonium.

Hydrotics.—Atropine, Quinine, Strychnine, Zinc Salts.

Anodynes.—See "Analgesics."

Antacids.—Alkathymol, Antacid Lozenges, Milk of Magnesia, Rhubarb Aromatic Syrup, Soda Mint, Sodium Bicarbonate.

Anthelmintics.—

Round Worm. Santonin, Nema.

Tape Worm. Calomel, Male Fern.

Seat Worm. Liquid Petrolatum, Enemata of Aloes, or Sodium Chloride.

Antigalactogues.—Ergot, Iodalin.

Antilithics.—Alkalis, Buchu, Cholelith Pill, Guaiacum, Iodalin, Lithium Salts, Sodium Benzoate, Sodium Salicylate, Tartalax, Uritone.

Antiperiodics.—Calisaya, Iron Arsenite, Peptiron with Arsenic, Quinine, Sodium Cacodylate.

Antipruritics.—Chlorotone Inhalant, Emollientine, Euthymol Cream, Storaxol.

Antipyretics.—Aspirin, Quinine, Sodium Salicylate, Veratrone.

Antirheumatics.—Aspirin, Colchicine with Methyl Salicylate, Colchicum, Manaca and Salicylates Elixir, Rheumatism Phylacogen, Sodium Salicylate, Streptococcus Immunogen.

Antiseptics.—

Intestinal. Creosote, Ipecacuanha Enteric Pills, Mercury, Potassium Permanganate Enteric Pills, Quinine, Silvol, Thymocarbolate Pill.

Topical. Alkathymol, Astringent and Antiseptic Tablets, Boric Acid, Borol, Chlorotone, Emollientine, Euthymol, Neko (Germicidal Soap), Hydrogen Peroxide Sol., Mercuric Chloride, Mercuric Iodide, Neo-Silvol, Potassium Permanganate, Silvol, Storaxol.

Urinary. Buchu, Corn-silk, Sodium Benzoate, Uritone.

Antispasmodics. — Bromide and Chloral Comp. Elixir, Camphor in Oil, Chlor-Anodyne, Chlorotone, Hyoscyanus, Nitroglycerin, Parathyroid Gland, Sodium Bromide, Stramonium, Viburnum.

Antisymphilitics. — Bismuth Salicylate, Grey Oil, Mercuric Chloride with Potassium Iodide Tablets, Mercurosal, Mercury Salicylate, Mixed Treatment Tablets, Sodium Cacodylate.

Aperients.—

Intestinal Lubricant. Liquid Petrolatum, Olgar.

Mild or Laxative. Cascara Aromatic, Cascara Evacuante, Cathartic Comp. Pill, Milk of Magnesia, Rhubarb Aromatic Syrup, Rhubarb Comp. Tincture.

Cathartics. Aloes, Alophen Pill, Cascara, Euonymin, Jalap, Phenolphthalein, Podophyllin, Senna.

Cholagogues. Calomel, Chololith Pill, Euonymin, Leptandrin, Mercury Pill, Mercury with Chalk, Podophyllin.

Hydragogues. Colocynth, Jalap, Sodium Sulphate, Magnesium Sulphate.

Aphrodisiacs. — Aletris, Anterior Lobe Pituitary, Cantharides, Corpora Lutea, Damiana, Glycerophosphates, Kola, Nuclein, Nux Vomica, Orchic Substance, Ovarian Substance, Phosphophora, Phosphorus, Saw Palmetto.

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, Veratrine.

Cardiac Stimulants and Tonics.—Adrenalin, Caffeine, Camphor in Oil, Digifortis, Digitalis, Digitalone, Kola Cordial, Nitroglycerin Compound Elixir, Pituitrin, Squill, Strophanthone, Strophanthus, Suprarenal Gland.

Carminatives. — Capsicum, Cardamoms, Chlorotone, Ginger, Pepsin Cordial, Taka-Diastase Liquid.

Cathartics.—See "Aperients."

Cerebral Stimulants. — Caffeine, Kola Cordial, Nitroglycerin, Strychnine.

Cholagogues. — See "Aperients."

Counter-irritants.—Analgesic Balm, Capsolin, Thermofugo.

Demulcents. — Bronchial Lozenges, Tolu.

Deodorants. — Borol, Euthymol, Hydrogen Peroxide Sol., Potassium Permanganate.

Diaphoretics.—Apomorphin, Dover Powder, Ipecacuanha, Lobelia, Pilocarpine, Sodium Salicylate, Thyroid Gland, Veratrine.

Digestives.—Pepsin, Pepsin Cordial, Pepsin Lactate, Taka-Diastase.

Disinfectants. — Euthymol, Neko (Germicidal Soap), Hydrogen Peroxide, Mercuric Chloride, Mercuric Iodide, Potassium Permanganate. Also see "Antiseptics."

Diuretics.—Buchu, Juniper and Potass. Acetate Elixir, Caffeine, Chimaphila, Colchicum, Corn-silk, Cubebs, Digitalis, Digitalis, Digitalone, Pituitrin, Saw Palmetto, Squill, Strophanthus, Veratrone, Pitressin.

Echolics.—Cotton Root, Ergot, Hydrastis.

Emetics.—Apomorphine, Emetine, Ipecacuanha, Sodium Chloride.

Emmenagogues. — Aloin, Caulophyllum, Cotton Root, Ergot, Ergotin and Aloes Comp. Pill, Gossypium Comp. Guaiacum, Peptiron, Potassium Permanganate, Quinine.

Emollients.—Euthymol Cream, Euthymol Vanishing Cream, Inhalone, Liquid Petrolatum, Thermofuge.

Expectorants.—Anodyne Pine Expectorant, Apomorphine, Bronchial Lozenges, Cocillana, Codeine, Iodalbum, 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, Chlorotone, Pepsin Cordial, Taka-Diastase.

Hæmatinics.—Cacodylates of Iron, Sodium and Strychnine,

Ferrous Carbonate Pill, Glycerophosphates, Hematic Hypophosphites, Iron Arsenite, Iron Citrate, Iron Iodide, Liver Extract, Nuclein, Peptiron, Phosphorus.

Hæmostatics.—

Internal. Adrenalin, Ergot, Hemoplastin (oral), Hydrastis, Nitroglycerin.

Subcutaneous or Intravenous. Emetine, Ergot Aseptic, Hemoplastin, Pituitrin.

Local. Adrenalin, Hemoplastin, Hydrastis, Hydrogen Peroxide Sol.

Hepatic Stimulants.—Alophen Pill, Calomel, Cascara, Chololith Pill, Emetine, Glycerophosphate Comp., Ipecacuanha, Leptandrin, Nux Vomica, Podophyllum.

Hydragogues. — See "Aperients."

Hypnotics. — Apomorphine, Bromide and Chloral Comp. Elixir, Chlor-Anodyne, Chlorotone, Codeine, Hyoscine, Hyoscyamus, Morphine, Potassium Bromide, Scopolamine.

Inhalants.—Adrenalin Inhalant, Adrephine, Chlorotone Inhalant, Inhalone.

Local Anæsthetics. — See "Anæsthetics, Local."

Mouth-Washes and Nasal Douches. — Alkathymol, Borol, Euthymol, Hydrogen Peroxide Solution, Nasal Plasma Tablets.

Mydriatics. — Atropine, Cocaine, Hyoscine.

Myotic.—Pilocarpine.

Narcotics.—See "Hypnotics."

Nerve Excitants.—Kola, Nux Vomica, Phosphorus, Strychnine.

- Nerve Sedatives.**—Bromide and Chloral Comp. Elixir, Camphor in Oil, Chlor-Anodyne, Chlorotone, Hyoscine, Hyoseyamus, Lobelia, Morphine, Potassium Bromide, Scopolamine, Veratrine.
- Nervines.**—Caffeine, Damiana, Glycerophosphates, Hematic Hypophosphites, Kola, Lecithin, Metatone, Nuclein, Nucleo-Proteid Compound, Nux Vomica, Phosphorus, Quinine.
- Nutrients.**—Cod-Liver Oil Emulsion, Lecithin, Metagen, Metagen and Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, Palatable Peptone, Palol.
- Oxytocics.**—Corn-silk, Cotton-root Bark, Ergot, Hydrastis, Pituitrin, Pitocin, Quinine, Strychnine.
- Parasitocides.**—Antiseptic Tablets, Neko (Germicidal Soap), Mercuric Chloride, Mercuric Iodide, Storaxol, Also see "Anthelmintics."
- Purgatives.**—See "Aperients."
- Respiratory Sedatives.**—Anodyne Pine Expectoant, Chlor-Anodyne, Cocillana Comp. Syrup, Ethylmorphine, Euphorbia Comp. Elixir, Morphine, Stramonium.
- Sialogogues.**—Ginger, Menthol, Pilocarpine.
- Soporifics.**—See "Hypnotics."
- Stomachics.**—Bismuth, Cardamoms, Cascara Aromatic, Chlor-Anodyne, Gentian, Ginger, Hydrastis, Metatone, Milk of Magnesia, Nux Vomica, Sodium Bicarbonate.
- Styptics.**—See "Hæmostatics."
- Sudorifics.**—Apomorphine, Dover Powder, Ipecacuanha, Pilocarpine, Sodium Salicylate.
- Tonics, General.**—Calsaya Elixir, Cod-Liver Oil Emuls., Ferrous Carbonate, Gentian, Glycerophosphates, Hematic Hypophosphites, Hydrastis, Lecithin, Metagen and Cod-Liver Oil Emulsion, Nucleo-Proteid Compound, Nux Vomica, Palol, Peptiron, Quinine, Strychnine.
- Uterine Sedatives.**—Aletris Comp. Elixir, Bromide and Choral Comp. Elixir, Liquor Sedans, Viburnum Compound Tablet.
- Vaso-Constrictors.**—Adrenalin, Adrephine, Caffeine, Digifortis, Digitalis, Digitalone, Ergot, Hydrastis, Nux Vomica, Pituitrin, Pitressin.
- Vaso-Dilators.**—Dover Powder, Nitroglycerin, Pilocarpine.
- Vermifuges.**—See "Anthelmintics."
- Vulneraries.**—Boroseptic Ointment, Emollientine, Euthymol Cream, Scarlet Red Ointment.

ADRENALIN (P., D. & Co.)

THE ORIGINAL PREPARATION

ADRENALIN was introduced to the Medical Profession in 1901 by Parke, Davis & Co. Long experience has demonstrated that natural Adrenalin possesses many advantages over the synthetic product.

Adrenalin, P., D. & Co., is extracted from the medullary portion of selected adrenal glands and then standardised by both physiological and chemical methods to secure full activity.

For list of Adrenalin preparations see pages 1 to 3.

AIDS TO MEMORY

POSOLGY.

Axioms for Remembrance.

The action of medicines is modified by sex, age, temperament and diathesis, idiosyncrasies, habits of life, race and mental impressions.

Women, being possessed of more delicate organisations than men, rarely require the same doses. 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 specially 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.

<i>Age.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>
1 month	$\frac{1}{20}$	7 and 8 years	$\frac{1}{2}$
3 months	$\frac{1}{10}$	10 to 12 years	$\frac{2}{5}$
6 months	$\frac{1}{5}$	13 to 15 years	$\frac{3}{4}$
9 months	$\frac{1}{4}$	18 to 20 years	$\frac{4}{5}$
1 year	$\frac{1}{3}$	21 to 45 years	1
2 years	$\frac{1}{2}$	50 years	$\frac{3}{4}$
3 years	$\frac{2}{3}$	60 to 70 years	$\frac{3}{4}$
4 years	$\frac{3}{4}$	80 to 90 years	$\frac{3}{4}$
5 and 6 years	$\frac{1}{2}$	100 years	$\frac{1}{2}$

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 specially 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, Hindoos, 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 prescription, or in the prescriber, may remove mountains of difficulties. Every means should be used to implant confidence and stimulate hope.

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 a combination of opium and ipecacuanha 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, the drugs in 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 latter are given as guides merely, and are not infallible.

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 whose operation is speedy, 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 effect of diuretics.

Season also 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. Again, **turpentine** should never be given alone in large doses during cold or damp weather, because then it tends to supply fuel for the evolution of animal heat rather than to exert any therapeutic influence.

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. **Tannin**, when designed to act upon the stomach and bowels, is most suitably exhibited in pill form, but a solution is to be preferred if the general circulation is the object in view. **Digitalis** 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 salts**.

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 that 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 one degree usually marks an increase of the pulse from six to ten 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 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.
Two to six years	23 ..
Six to twelve years	20 ..
Twelve to fifteen years	18 ..
Fifteen to twenty-one years	16 to 18 ..

Respiration in the adult female is usually slightly more rapid than in the male, especially during pregnancy.

THE PULSE AT VARIOUS AGES.

<i>Ages.</i>	<i>Beats per minute.</i>
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.
Over the twenty-first year	From 75 down to 65.
In old age	From 70 down to 60.

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, followed by the lower lateral incisors slightly later; first molars about the fifteenth month, followed by the canines, which push their way between the incisors and the molars. There is then a distinct pause until about the twenty-fourth month, when the second molars appear. The full set of temporary teeth consists of ten in each jaw, viz. four incisors, two canines, and four molars.

Second Dentition. First molars, sixth year; central incisors, sixth to seventh year; lateral incisors, eighth year; lower canines and first premolars, tenth year; upper canines and second premolars, eleventh year; second and third molars, from the sixteenth to twenty-fifth year.

N.B.—While children bear cathartics and mercurials better proportionately to age than adults, they do not bear narcotics so well; and the latter are apt to act cumulatively.

DIET TABLES.

Constipation.

In any consideration of the diet in constipation as much attention should be paid to bulk as to suitability.

An increase in the quantity ingested is often of great assistance in correcting this condition, and green vegetables lend themselves admirably to this purpose.

Allowed:—Meat broths; all kinds of fish; all fresh meats; poultry and game; Palatable Peptone; oatmeal (porridge); brown bread; bran biscuits; ginger bread; all vegetables (except peas and beans) if fresh or watery; stewed prunes and figs; dates; apples; melons and grapes; oranges on rising in the morning; water, abundantly (especially after meals); hot water an hour before meals; buttermilk; coffee, if half milk; malt extract.

Forbidden:—All salt or smoked fish or meat; milk; nuts; pickles; pastry; tea; cheese; gin.

Diabetes Mellitus.

In the treatment of diabetes mellitus diet is of such importance that recent advances tend to discountenance any attempt to generalise by tabulation, except on a very definite carbohydrate percentage basis.

The intake of fats, proteins and carbohydrates must be regulated on this definite quantitative basis, and suited to each individual

case, being determined by an examination of either the blood-sugar or the urine. The following table is appended with the reservations made above.

Allowed :—All meat soups, meat and fish ; lobsters and shrimps ; poultry and game ; bacon ; ham ; bread and biscuit made with gluten flour ; cabbage ; spinach ; watercress ; lettuce ; tomatoes ; mushrooms ; celery ; string beans ; chicory ; cucumbers ; olives ; asparagus ; truffles ; radishes ; onions ; custard without sugar ; eggs in all forms ; cheese ; butter ; all nuts except chestnuts ; water ; milk, particularly in the form of buttermilk ; claret and sherry ; oranges and acid fruits ; lemonade, *unsweetened* ; cream ; tea or coffee *without sugar*.

NOTE.—Saccharin may be used in place of sugar ; one 1/2 grain tablet will sweeten a cup of coffee or tea.

Forbidden :—Liver ; whole-wheat bread, biscuit and toast ; farinaceous vegetables ; lentils, rice, cornflour, sago, tapioca and arrowroot ; saccharine vegetables, such as turnips, carrots, parsnips, green peas and beets ; most fruits ; all preserves ; sweets and chocolate ; sweet wines, beer or cider ; pastry, puddings, honey and ice cream.

Diarrhœa.

During the acute stage solids should be avoided and barley water, albumen water, rice water or weak broths substituted. As the condition subsides a gradual return to the normal diet may be made.

Allowed :—Beef extract ; sweetbreads ; dry toast ; whole-wheat biscuits ; macaroni ; rice ; tapioca ; eggs, soft boiled ; peptonised milk ; junket ; custard ; claret ; buttermilk ; tea.

NOTE.—Reduce the amount of fruits. Eat at long intervals. In severe cases restrict the diet to the plainest articles.

Forbidden :—Soups ; fresh bread ; vegetables ; fried foods ; saccharine foods ; fish, veal, lamb and pork.

Fevers.

In any case of pyrexia, where a diagnosis is not immediately obvious, it is advisable to restrict the patient to water, orange juice or junket, until such time as symptoms are sufficient to define the condition.

Allowed :—Mutton and chicken broth ; beef extract ; oatmeal gruel (if diarrhœa is absent) ; water, abundantly ; lemonade ; orange juice ; junket ; milk, plain or peptonised ; kumiss ; Palatable Peptone ; buttermilk.

Forbidden :—All solids until after the crisis ; in typhoid, solid food should not usually be given until a week after the temperature becomes permanently normal.

Gastric Ulcer.

In acute gastric ulcer, a full diet should be taken between the attacks ; little attention need be paid to constituents of diet, except that obviously indigestible foods should be avoided.

In chronic gastric ulcer, food should be as non-irritating as possible, and should not only be ample for the patient's wants, but should be given with a frequency sufficient to keep the hydrochloric acid in the stomach neutralised.

Lenhartz diet: Milk and eggs, gradually increasing the number of eggs, and early adding raw beef or raw ham. Many prefer a stricter diet, as follows: For the first week, milk (1 pint in frequent small quantities during 24 hours, this amount to be gradually increased). For the second week, milk, bread and butter, eggs. Third week, chicken may be added. Fourth week, mixed diet. If at any stage pain occurs, revert to earlier stage of the diet.

Gastritis.

Acute:—During the acute symptoms, water, or soda water. As the symptoms subside, sweetened arrowroot, diluted milk, eggs, fish, chicken and meat progressively.

Chronic:—In extreme cases, Lenhartz diet. In less severe cases easily digestible foods such as chicken, mutton, boiled fish, spinach, asparagus, cauliflower and toast. Alcohol very sparingly except in hypersecretion when it is contra-indicated. Tea should be freshly brewed and weak. Coffee should be diluted with 50 per cent. of milk.

All food should be taken at definite regular intervals, and should be of sufficient frequency to keep the acid content of the stomach neutralised.

Gout.

So long as nothing is included in the diet that would tend to burden the kidneys, reasonable moderation is all that is necessary. Sweetbreads, liver, kidney, brain and other foods rich in purins, are definitely contra-indicated.

Allowed:—All vegetable soups except pea or bean; fresh fish; raw oysters; beef, mutton, chicken, ham and bacon; whole-wheat and rye bread; biscuits; oatmeal; zwieback toast; rice; potatoes; fresh vegetables; custards and milk puddings; junket; fruits of all kinds in moderation, if not too acid; water, plentifully; gin; dry wines; milk; weak tea.

Forbidden:—Eggs; gravies; spices; pork and veal; turkey; pastry and rich puddings; confections; sweet wines and malt liquors; tapioca; coffee; asparagus, peas and beans; all acid fruits.

Heart Disease.

In Slight Myocardial and Valvular Lesions, also in the Stage of Compensation:—Ordinary moderate diet—preferably dry diet with fluids between meals, especially in myocardial lesions. Limit quantity of fluid. Very little alcohol.

Cardiac Failure and Broken Compensation:—In severe cases, liquid nutriment only, e.g. beef juice or white of egg in limited quantity. Avoid starchy foods and milk slops. Give solid food as early as possible, with fluids separately. Salt-free diet desirable in oedema.

Jaundice, Catarrhal.

Liquid nourishment at first. Avoid fats. For the first two or three days: broth, milk (preferably peptonised), gruel. Later: milk puddings, custard, eggs, egg-flip, and in due course pounded or boiled fish.

Malnutrition.

Allowed:—Thick meat, cereal and milk soups; fish and raw oysters; beef, mutton and chicken; Palatable Peptone; cheese; eggs, soft boiled, poached or scrambled; whole-wheat bread; all kinds of ripe and well-cooked vegetables; custards and milk puddings; all ripe fruits; junket; milk and cream; malt extract; claret; port; sherry; tea. Metagen (P., D. & Co.) and Metatone (P., D. & Co.) are indicated in cases due to a deficiency of vitamins in the diet.

Forbidden:—Pork and veal; salt meats except ham; hashes and stews; cooked oysters; turkey; pickles and spices; pastry; preserves; thick gravies.

Nephritis, Acute and Chronic.

In acute cases, treatment of the kidneys should be the first consideration, and in chronic cases the general condition of the patient is of greater moment: these facts should be borne in mind when regulating the diet in individual cases. Milk, owing to its nitrogen content, should not be given except as a diluent of barley water. Butter, bread, sugar (toffee), water and fruit juice are permitted. Diet may be gradually increased with eggs, fish, chicken, vegetables; meat may be permitted if urine and other symptoms do not contra-indicate. Meat extracts and alcohol should be avoided. If œdema persists, salt should be excluded, also milk, bread, eggs and vegetables.

In chronic interstitial nephritis, a light mixed diet may be permitted, meat and fish each once daily, eggs, fruit. Moderation is important. Rich foods must be avoided.

Obesity.

The carbohydrate and fat content of the diet should be reduced about 50 per cent. The reduction of protein is not of the same importance. Care should be exercised that no more than the usual amount of food is taken after exercise.

Allowed:—Beef, mutton and chicken broth; fish, all kinds; lean beef and mutton; asparagus; cauliflower; onions; celery; spinach; tomatoes; cabbage; lettuce; stale bread and toast, sparingly; gluten biscuits; grapes, oranges and cherries; acid fruits; water, plentifully; wines, in moderation; tea or coffee, without milk or sugar.

NOTE.—In place of sugar the use of saccharin is recommended; one 1/2 grain tablet will sweeten a cup of tea or coffee.

Forbidden:—Fats; sauces and spices; cream; oatmeal; potatoes; rice; beets; carrots; parsnips; puddings; pastry, cakes and confections; milk; malt liquors.

Rheumatism, Chronic.

Allowed:—Fish, all kinds; raw oysters; beef; mutton; chicken; eggs; Palatable Peptone; whole-wheat bread; rice; green vegetables generally; custards; sago pudding; acid fruits; old cheese; tea; water; milk, plain or peptonised; buttermilk; lemonade; lemon and seltzer, orange juice; cod-liver oil.

NOTE.—Meats and nitrogenous foods are to be taken in moderation. An absolute milk diet is sometimes necessary.

Forbidden:—Fried fish; veal; pork; bacon; potatoes; all starchy and sugary substances, except as allowed; all gravies and made dishes; all fried foods; beer, wines and malt liquors.

In **arthritis deformans**, full diet may be allowed, with plenty of fats and proteins, though gastric disturbance must be avoided or corrected. Alcohol is permissible.

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 4.</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. Elimination is quicker, the danger of cumulative action is less, 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 Germicidal Soap (Neco) and the part painted with a solution of iodine or other; 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. 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 inner surface of the forearm or 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 are 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 the 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 scopolamine 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 Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride Solution 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.

Although the blood and most of the body tissues possess a pH value around 7, the various ampoules range in value from about 4 to 9. This is not a crude adjustment. As the measuring stick is a logarithmic one, and as we go away from the true neutral point (7) each division is ten times greater than the preceding one. The range from 4 to 9 thus represents only one-thousandth of the range from 1 to 13, though it covers one-third of the distance in the table. The ratios are the same, but the absolute difference is stupendous.

Most alkaloids are precipitated by 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 Chlorotone 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, and 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.

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; conjunctiva unaffected.	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.	In 3 to 5 days; first where it appeared first; generally copious desquamation, in shreds.	So long as desquamation, ear discharge or abscess present; danger indefinitely in clothing, etc., not well disinfected.
Rubeola (Measles; Morbilli.)	7 to 14 days	Rather sudden; catarrhal symptoms, particularly of the eyes; moderate fever.	4th day; sometimes on 3rd or 5th; first on forehead and behind ears.	Red dots like fleabites; crescentic; thickly about mouth and forehead.	In about 4 days.	For 3 weeks after eruption.
Rubella (Rötheln; German Measles.)	5 to 21 days	Gradual; fever slight or wanting.	Eruption usually first symptom of onset; on face, forehead and behind ears.	Like rubeola, but less distinct.	In 4 to 6 days, without desquamation.	One week from date of eruption.
Variola (Smallpox.)	10 to 14 days but usually 12 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.	Desiccation at end of 2nd week; crusts slowly separate, leaving pits.	Six weeks or until patient certified free by medical officer.
Varioloid (Modified Smallpox.)	10 to 14 days	Sudden; chill; high fever; headache; pain in loins, etc.	3rd or 4th day on face, scalp, and arms; fully formed pustules on 6th to 9th day.	Like variola, but less distinct.	Vesicles dry up on 5th to 9th day of disease, without suppuration.	So long as crusts re-form; indefinitely in fomites, etc.
Varicella (Chickenpox.)	11 to 21 days	Sudden; slight symptoms, sometimes none.	Within 24 hours; often in successive crops.	Pink papules, becoming vesicles; first about nose.	In 3 or 4 days, drying up without suppuration.	Three weeks or until shedding of dried crusts.
Typhoid Fever .. (Typhus abdominalis.)	10 to 14 days	Gradual; sometimes sudden.	7th to 14th day.	Pink spots; few in number.	Variable and recurrent.	Throughout disease danger in stools.

IMPORTANT INCOMPATIBLES.

Acacia, Gum, with alcohol, iron salts, lead subacetate, calomel, and mineral acids.

Acetylsalicylic Acid (Aspirin), with free acids, iron salts and alkalis.

Acids, Mineral, with alkalis and salts of other relatively weak acids; such as bromides, iodides, salicylates, and benzoates; also with compound tincture of cardamoms and fluid extract of liquorice.

Adrenalin Chloride Solution, with alkalis or alkaline salts, ammonia vapour, borax, formaldehyde (even the vapour), tannic acid, iron salts, silver nitrate, oxidising agents such as peroxides or permanganates, chromic acid, nitric acid, salts of easily reducible metals. A very minute quantity of iron (mere traces in chemicals such as boric acid, zinc sulphate, alum, hydrochloric acid, etc.) acts prejudicially. Glassware and distilled water should be tested to ensure freedom from alkali and iron before being used in connexion with Adrenalin. Adrenalin preparations should not be exposed to strong light or heat, or to the air.

Alkalis, with acids, and most metallic salts; also with alkaloidal salts.

Alkaloidal Salts (Salts of Cocaine, Morphine, Quinine, Strychnine, etc.), with alkalis, carbonates, tannic acid, vegetable infusions, iodine, mercuric chloride and the usual alkaloid precipitants.

Antipyrino, with cinchona alkaloids, iron salts, calomel in the presence of alkalis, and spirit of nitrous ether.

Apothesine, with alkalis and the ordinary alkaloidal reagents.

Arsenic, with tannic acid, hydroxides of iron and magnesium.

Bismuth Subnitrate, with alkaline bicarbonates and iodides, calomel, gallic and tannic acids.

Bromides, with acids, acid salts, spirit of nitrous ether, soluble lead and silver salts.

Calomel, with alkalis, lime-water, salts of iron and lead, and iodide of potassium.

Carbonates, with acids and acid salts, alkaloidal salts and soluble salts of most heavy metals.

Chloral Hydrate, with alcohol, alkalis, calomel, carbolic acid, and potassium iodide.

Chlorates, with strong mineral acids, hypophosphites, sulphur, and ferrous iodide.

Chlorides, with silver salts, lead and salts.

Corrosive sublimate, with alkalis, lime-water, salts of iron and lead, iodide of potassium unless excess is used, albumin, gelatin, and vegetable astringents.

Creosote, with silver nitrate and other oxidising substances.

Digitalis, with iron salts and preparations containing tannic acid.

Hydrogen Peroxide Solution, with oxidising and reducing substances, most metallic salts, lime water and alkalis.

Hypophosphites with Donovan's and Fowler's solutions, ferric chloride, mercuric chloride, silver salts, and oxidising agents.

Iodalbumin, with alkaline substances or solutions.

Iodides, with alkaloidal salts, bismuth, iron, lead, mercury and silver salts, spirit of nitrous ether and chlorates.

Iodine, with alkaloids and their salts, alkalis and essential oils.

Iron Salts, with anything containing tannic acid. Tincture of chloride of iron with alkalis, carbonates, mucilages and preparations containing tannic acid; also with antipyrine, salicylates, iodides, and bromides.

Lead Acetate, with acids, alkalis, carbonates, chlorides, albumin, soap, and preparations containing tannic acid.

Pancreatin, with acids, tannin, and vegetable infusions.

Pepsin, with alkalis, saturated solutions of magnesium sulphate, mineral acids (above 0.5%), and alcohol (above 20%).

'**Pituitrin**,' with alkalis and oxidising agents.

Potassium Permanganate, with glycerin, sugar, alcohol, and all oxidisable substances.

Silver nitrate, with hydrochloric and tartaric acids or their salts; also with iodides, bromides, carbonates, phosphates, tannin and oxidisable substances.

Sodium Salicylate in solution, with acids, and with iron salts.

Spirit of Nitrous Ether, with sulphate of iron, tincture of gelsecum, antipyrine, iodides, and bromides.

Strychnine.—The official solution of strychnine hydrochloride is incompatible with aromatic waters in the preparation of which carbonate of magnesia has been used, but tincture of nux vomica is not.

Taka-Diastase, with mineral acids, soluble alkalis, tannic acid, infusions.

Tannic and Gallic Acids, with alkaloids and albumin.

Vegetable preparations containing tannic acid, with salts of iron, lead and many other heavy metals.

Zinc Sulphate and Zinc Sulphocarbolate, with hard water and soluble carbonates.

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, or of vaginal origin (in gonorrhœa).

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.

Diacetic Acid.—In mental diseases with excitement, inanition, carcinoma, 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 15.4323564 grains.
1 Litre (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 (mil), it is not precisely identical. The British Pharmacopœia defines 1 mil as the volume at 4° C of 1 gramme of water.

1 minim is defined as the volume at 16.7° C. (62° F.) of 0.9114583 grains of water.

100 grains of water at 16.7° C. (62° F.) measure 109.7143 minims (usually taken as 110 minims).

The term "drop" is defined in accordance with the International Agreement of 1906 as the drop from a tube of which the external diameter is exactly 3 millimetres; at 15° C., 20 drops of distilled water from this dropping tube are equivalent to 1 millilitre.

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 grammes into grains, multiply by 15.432 (more exactly, 15.4323564).

To convert grammes into ounces (avoir.), divide by 28.35 (more exactly, 28.349523875).

To convert kilograms into pounds (avoir.), multiply by 2.2046 (more exactly, 2.2046223).

To convert litres into pints, multiply by 1.7598.

To convert cubic centimetres into fluid ounces, multiply by 0.03519.

To convert cubic centimetres into minims, divide by 0.0592.

To convert millilitres into minims, divide by 0.0591926.

To convert grains into grammes, multiply by 0.0648 (more exactly, 0.0647989).

To convert ounces (avoir.) into grammes, multiply by 28.35 (more exactly, 28.349523875).

To convert pounds (avoir.) into kilograms, multiply by 0.4536 (more exactly, 0.45359243).

To convert pints into litres, divide by 1.7598.

To convert fluid ounces into cubic centimetres, divide by 0.03519.

To convert minims into cubic centimetres, multiply by 0.0592.

To convert minims into millilitres, multiply by 0.0591926.

EQUIVALENTS OF IMPERIAL AND METRIC QUANTITIES.

ABBREVIATIONS.

kilo. = kilogram (1000 grammes).
 gm. = gramme (1000 milligrammes).
 cgm. = centigram (10 milligrammes).
 mgm. = milligram (0.001 gramme).
 ml. = millilitre (0.001 litre).
 c.c. = cubic centimetre.

lb. = pound (16 oz. or 7000 gr.).
 oz. = ounce (437.5 gr.).
 gr. = grain.
 gall. = gallon (160 fl. ounces).
 fl. oz. = fluid ounce (480 min.).
 min. = minims.

Imperial Measure	Metric Equivalent	Convenient Approximation
1 gallon	4.54596 litres	4.5 litres
1 pint (20 fl. oz.)	568.245 mils	568 mils
1 pint (20 fl. oz.)	568.3359 c.c.	568 c.c.
16 fl. ounces	454.668 c.c.	455 c.c.
15 fl. ounces	426.25 c.c.	425 c.c.
12 fl. ounces	344 c.c.	340 c.c.
8 fl. ounces	227.324 c.c.	225 c.c.
3 fl. ounces	85.25 c.c.	85 c.c.
1 fl. oz. (480 min.)	29.416 c.c.	29.5 c.c.
360 minims	21.312 c.c.	21 c.c.
300 minims	17.76 c.c.	17.75 c.c.
240 minims	14.2 c.c.	14 c.c.
200 minims	11.84 c.c.	12 c.c.
180 minims	10.656 c.c.	10.5 c.c.
120 minims	7.104 c.c.	7 c.c.
100 minims	5.92 c.c.	6 c.c.
90 minims	5.328 c.c.	5.25 c.c.

Imperial Measure	Metric Equivalent	Convenient Approximation
80 minims	4.736 c.c.	4.75 c.c.
60 minims	3.552 c.c.	3.5 c.c.
50 minims	2.96 c.c.	3 c.c.
20 minims	1.184 c.c.	1.25 c.c.
17 minims	1.066 c.c.	1 c.c.
12 minims	0.71 c.c.	0.7 c.c.
10 minims	0.592 c.c.	0.6 c.c.
8 minims	0.473 c.c.	0.5 c.c.
6 minims	0.355 c.c.	0.35 c.c.
5 minims	0.296 c.c.	0.3 c.c.
4 minims	0.238 c.c.	0.25 c.c.
3 minims	0.177 c.c.	0.2 c.c.
2 minims	0.118 c.c.	0.12 c.c.
1½ minims	0.088 c.c.	0.1 c.c.
1 minim	0.059 c.c.	0.06 c.c.
½ minim	0.029 c.c.	0.03 c.c.
¼ minim	0.014 c.c.	0.015 c.c.

1 Standard Drop of distilled water at 15° C. weighs 5 centigrams and measures 5 centimils.
 To find the price per litre from the price per gallon, divide the latter by 4.546.

Metric Weight	Avoirdupois Equivalent	Convenient Approximation
1 kilogram	2.2 lb. 161.78 gr.	11 lb.
1 kilogram	2 lb. 3 oz. 119.85 gr.	2 ¼ lb.
500 grammes	1 lb. 1 oz. 278.6 gr.	17 ½ oz.
450 grammes	15 oz. 392 gr.	1 lb.
400 grammes	14 oz. 48 gr.	14 ½ oz.
350 grammes	10 oz. 254.7 gr.	10 ½ oz.
300 grammes	3 oz. 250.7 gr.	3 ½ oz.
85 grammes	2 oz. 436.75 gr.	3 oz.
50 grammes	1 oz. 351 gr.	1 ½ oz.
40 grammes	1 oz. 179.8 gr.	1 ½ oz.
30 grammes	1 oz. 25.47 gr.	1 oz.
10 grammes	154.3285 gr.	154 gr.
8 grammes	123.458 gr.	123 ½ gr.
7.5 grammes	115.742 gr.	115 ¾ gr.

Metric Weight	Avoirdupois Equivalent	Convenient Approximation
3 grammes	46.297 gr.	46 ¼ gr.
1 gramme	15.43235 gr.	15 ½ gr.
75 cgm. (6.75 gm.)	11.574 gr.	11 ½ gr.
50 cgm. (5.00 gm.)	7.716 gr.	7 ¾ gr.
40 cgm. (4.00 gm.)	6.173 gr.	6 ¼ gr.
30 cgm. (3.00 gm.)	4.629 gr.	4 ¾ gr.
10 cgm. (1.00 gm.)	1.543 gr.	1 ½ gr.
7.5 cgm. (0.75 gm.)	1.157 gr.	1 ¼ gr.
4 cgm. (0.40 gm.)	0.617 gr.	¾ gr.
3 cgm. (0.30 gm.)	0.462 gr.	½ gr.
1 cgm. (0.01 gm.)	0.154 gr.	¼ gr.
4 mgm. (0.004 gm.)	0.06 gr.	⅙ gr.
3 mgm. (0.003 gm.)	0.046 gr.	⅓ gr.
1 mgm. (0.001 gm.)	0.015 gr.	⅓ gr.

To find the price per pound from the price per kilogram, divide the latter by 2.2046.

Metric Measure	Imperial Equivalent	Convenient Approximation
10 litres	2 gall. 31.96 oz.	2 ½ gall
1 litre (1000 mils)	35 oz. 94.08 min.	13 ¼ pints
1600 c.c. (0.0016 litre)	35 oz. 91.376 min.	13 ¼ pints
750 c.c.	26 oz. 188.532 min.	11 ½ pints
500 c.c.	17 oz. 285.688 min.	17 ½ oz.
250 c.c.	8 oz. 382.844 min.	8 ¾ oz.
200 c.c.	7 oz. 18.275 min.	7 oz.
150 c.c.	5 oz. 138.7 min.	5 ¼ oz.
100 c.c.	3 oz. 249.137 min.	3 ½ oz.
90 c.c.	3 oz. 86.22 min.	3 ¼ oz.
80 c.c.	2 oz. 391.31 min.	2 ¼ oz.
75 c.c.	2 oz. 306.85 min.	2 ½ oz.
70 c.c.	2 oz. 222.396 min.	2 ½ oz.
60 c.c.	2 oz. 53.482 min.	2 ½ oz.

Metric Measure	Imperial Equivalent	Convenient Approximation
50 c.c.	1 oz. 364.568 min.	1 ¾ oz.
40 c.c.	1 oz. 195.63 min.	1 ¾ oz.
30 c.c.	1 oz. 26.74 min.	8 ½ fl. dr.
20 c.c.	337.827 min.	5 dr. 38 min.
15 c.c.	253.37 min.	4 dr. 13 min.
10 c.c.	168.913 min.	2 dr. 49 min.
9 c.c.	152.022 min.	2 ¼ fl. dr.
8 c.c.	135.131 min.	2 ¼ fl. dr.
7 c.c.	118.239 min.	2 fl. dr.
6 c.c.	101.348 min.	100 min.
5 c.c.	84.456 min.	85 min.
4 c.c.	67.565 min.	67 ½ min.
3 c.c.	50.674 min.	50 min.
2 c.c.	33.782 min.	34 min.
1 c.c.	16.89 min.	17 min.
0.5 c.c.	8.445 min.	8 min.

To find the price per gallon from the price per litre, divide the latter by 0.219.

EQUIVALENTS OF IMPERIAL AND METRIC QUANTITIES

concluded.

<i>Avoirdupois</i> Weight	<i>Metric</i> Equivalent	<i>Centesimal</i> Approximation	<i>Avoirdupois</i> Weight	<i>Metric</i> Equivalent	<i>Centesimal</i> Approximation
11 pounds	4983 kilos.	5 kilos.	1 1/2 grains	0.067198 gm.	0.1 gm.
2 1/2 pounds	1029.5829 gm.	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.	1/2 grain	0.038872 gm.	0.04 gm.
4 ounces	113.398 gm.	113 gm.	1/4 grain	0.022599 gm.	0.03 gm.
2 ounces	56.699 gm.	56 gm.	1/8 grain	0.011299 gm.	0.02 gm.
1 ounce	28.3495 gm.	28 gm.	1/16 grain	0.005649 gm.	0.01 gm.
240 grains	15.5517 gm.	15.5 gm.	1/32 grain	0.002824 gm.	0.013 gm.
1 1/2 ounce	14.1747 gm.	14 gm.	1/64 grain	0.001412 gm.	0.01 gm.
150 grains	9.7198 gm.	9.75 gm.	1/128 grain	0.000706 gm.	0.008 gm.
120 grains	7.7758 gm.	7.75 gm.	1/256 grain	0.000353 gm.	0.004 gm.
1 1/4 ounce	7.0873 gm.	7 gm.	1/512 grain	0.000176 gm.	0.002 gm.
100 grains	6.4798 gm.	6.5 gm.	1/1024 grain	0.000088 gm.	0.001 gm.
60 grains	3.8879 gm.	4 gm.	1/2048 grain	0.000044 gm.	0.0005 gm.
1/8 ounce	3.5436 gm.	3.5 gm.	1/4096 grain	0.000022 gm.	0.00025 gm.
50 grains	3.2299 gm.	3.25 gm.	1/8192 grain	0.000011 gm.	0.000125 gm.
30 grains	1.9619 gm.	2 gm.	1/16384 grain	0.000005 gm.	0.00006 gm.
24 grains	1.355 gm.	1.5 gm.	1/32768 grain	0.000002 gm.	0.00003 gm.
20 grains	1.2909 gm.	1.3 gm.	1/65536 grain	0.000001 gm.	0.000015 gm.
15 grains	0.97198 gm.	1 gm.	1/131072 grain	0.0000005 gm.	0.0000075 gm.
12 grains	0.77758 gm.	0.775 gm.	1/262144 grain	0.0000002 gm.	0.000003 gm.
10 grains	0.64798 gm.	0.65 gm.	1/524288 grain	0.0000001 gm.	0.0000015 gm.
9 grains	0.58319 gm.	0.58 gm.	1/1048576 grain	0.00000005 gm.	0.00000075 gm.
8 grains	0.51839 gm.	0.5 gm.	1/2097152 grain	0.00000002 gm.	0.0000003 gm.
7 grains	0.45359 gm.	0.45 gm.	1/4194304 grain	0.00000001 gm.	0.00000015 gm.
6 grains	0.38879 gm.	0.4 gm.	1/8388608 grain	0.000000005 gm.	0.000000075 gm.
5 grains	0.32399 gm.	0.325 gm.	1/16777216 grain	0.000000002 gm.	0.00000003 gm.
4 grains	0.25919 gm.	0.26 gm.	1/33554432 grain	0.000000001 gm.	0.000000015 gm.
3 grains	0.19439 gm.	0.2 gm.	1/67108864 grain	0.0000000005 gm.	0.0000000075 gm.
2 grains	0.12959 gm.	0.13 gm.	1/134217728 grain	0.0000000002 gm.	0.000000003 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	65	52.8	100	37.8	30.2	53.6	12	9.0
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	95.2	34	27.2	32	0	0
186.8	86	68.8	125.6	52	41.6	89.6	32	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	100.4	38	30.4	64.4	18	14.4	3.2	-16	-12.8
158	70	56	96.8	36	28.8	60.8	16	12.8	-0.4	-18	-14.4
154.4	68	54.4	93.2	34	27.2	57.2	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.

SPECIALITIES.

Please specify "P., D. & Co." on Orders and Prescriptions.

For prices, see Price List.

Acne Vaccine, see pages 53 and 60.

***ADRENALIN CHLORIDE SOLUTION, 1 : 1000**, in 1-oz. and 10-c.c. bottles, and in 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 ($C_9H_{13}O_2N$) is the constricting 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 specialized 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 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 cavities of 10 minims of Adrenalin Chloride Solution, 1:1000, arrest serous effusions.

* 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.

Telegraphic Address : "CASCARA, BOMBAY."

For prices, see Price List.

***ADRENALIN CHLORIDE SOLUTION—concluded.**

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 anesthesia; injection previous to the administration of the anesthetic is preferable (see *Brit. Med. Jour.*, 1912, II., 627).

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 symptomatic remedy for asthma known. Its action is said to be prolonged if the site of the injection is gently massaged from time to time (*Jour. Amer. Med. Assoc.*, 1928, I., 1192); 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 Chlorotone 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 109) 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.)

Adrenalin Inhalant, see "Inhalants," page 22.

Adrenalin Ointment, see "Ointments," page 30.

Adrenalin and Chlorotone Ointment, see "Ointments," p. 30.

*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.

Telegraphic Address: "CASCARA, BOMBAY."

For prices, see Price List.

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," p. 22.

Aletris Compound, see "Elixirs," page 81.

ALKATHYMOL, in 4-fl. oz. and 16-fl. oz. bottles.

Each fluid ounce contains :

Sodium Biborate.....	8 gra.
Sodium Bicarbonate	8 gra.
Sodium Benzoate	4 gra.
Sodium Chloride	2 gra.
Sodium Sulphate	1 gr.
Menthol.....	1/4 gr.
Thymol.....	1/4 gr.
Eucalyptol	1/8 min.
Oil of Pinus Familio	1/4 min.
Glycerin	90 mins.

A non-irritant, alkaline antiseptic, deodorant and alterative, of particular value in the treatment of catarrhal conditions of the mucous membranes of the nose and throat. It may be applied either in the form of a spray, or as a douche, and should always be used warm.

As a dentifrice one tablespoonful to three of water is recommended in the case of adults. One or two teaspoonfuls in half a tumblerful of water will be sufficient for children.

Used as a gargle, it corrects offensive breath and keeps the gums and teeth in a healthy condition.

Alkathymol, diluted with eight parts of water, and used as a spray or gargle, is indicated in the throat irritation that frequently complicates phthisis and bronchial diseases.

Its alterative and antiseptic effects render it useful as an injection in cases of cystitis and other genito-urinary affections. For this purpose it should be diluted with 4 to 12 parts of warm water.

In leucorrhœa and uterine affections a douche of two tablespoonfuls of Alkathymol in a quart of warm water should be introduced into the vagina or uterine cavity once a day.

Alkathymol has proved useful in various forms of dermatitis (full strength, on absorbent cotton), burns and scalds (one part to three or four of water, on absorbent cotton), and sore nipples (one part in three of water).

It may be used to advantage internally in some forms of dyspepsia, particularly that characterised by gaseous eructations, in doses of one to two fluid drachms, well diluted with water.

Alophen Pills, see page 100.

Ampoules of Sterilised Solutions, see "Glaeptic Ampoules," p. 69.

Analgesic Balm, see "Ointments," page 31.

Telegraphic Address : "CASCARA, BOMBAY."

For prices, see Price List.

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 (Balsa of Gilcad)	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 that has been used extensively by physicians for many years with more than ordinary success 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, Chlorotone, etc., if desired.

ANTACID LOZENGES, in decorated tin boxes.

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 calculated 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 (C.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 5 grains (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 (100 grains per diem) sometimes prove effectual when lesser amounts have failed.

Beneficial results are also reported from the oral administration of anterior lobe substance in bronchial asthma. Pituitrin, from the posterior lobe, may be given at the same time, either with or without Adrenalin, for the immediate control of an attack.

Telegraphic Address : "CASCARA, BOMBAY."

Specify

SPECIALITIES.

P., D. & Co.

For prices, see Price List.

Anti-Asthmatic Elixir, see "Elixir Euphorbia Compound," page 82.

Anti-Catarrh Vaccine (Prophylactic), see page 60.

Anti-Cholera Vaccine (Prophylactic), see page 61.

Antidiphtheria Serum, see Diphtheria Antitoxin, page 46.

Anti-Gas-Gangrene Serum, see page 45.

Antisepsis Vaccine (mixed), see page 61.

Antistreptococcus Serum, see page 46.

Antistreptococcus Serum, Puerperal Septicæmia, see p. 47.

Antitetanus Serum, see Tetanus Antitoxin, page 48.

Antitetanus Serum, Veterinary, see Tetanus Antitoxin, page 112.

Anti-Typhoid Vaccine (Prophylactic), see page 62.

Anti-Typhoid-Paratyphoid Vaccine (Prophylactic), see page 62.

APOTHESINE (local anæsthetic)

Apothesine is a synthetic compound, the hydrochloride of gamma-diethyl-amino-propyl-cinnamate. It occurs in small, white crystals, readily soluble in alcohol, slightly soluble in acetone and ether, and very soluble in water. It is quite stable and will keep indefinitely, if reasonably protected from contamination.

While Apothesine is as efficient as any known local anæsthetic when placed in direct contact with the sensory nerves, its toxicity is comparatively low—about one-sixth that of cocaine.

The principles governing its application as a local anæsthetic are the same as those which apply to cocaine—except that, being much less toxic, it can be administered in greater amount if necessary. The strength of the solution, and the quantity to be injected, are determined by circumstances and the nature of the case. The solutions generally employed range from 0.5 to 3 per cent. in strength.

Apothesine has been extensively employed in such operations as removal of tonsils and hypertrophied inferior turbinates, excision of thyroid, removal of gall-stones, prostatectomy, excision of carcinoma, plastic operations on the mouth, circumcision, laparotomy, resection of femur, suprapubic cystectomy, inguinal hernia, sacral nerve blocking, breast amputation, vaginal hysterectomy, gland excision, wound stitching, gastrostomy, exploratory tracheotomy, enucleation of the eye, dentistry, etc.

An article on "Inguinal Herniotomies under Local Anæsthesia" (with Apothesine), by W. V. Kane, B.A., L.M.S., appeared in *The Indian Journal of Medicine* for March, 1922 (pp. 3-5).

APOTHESINE TABLETS (I.T. No. 216), tubes of 20 tablets. Each tablet contains 1-1/4 grains of Apothesine, and dissolved in 68 minims (4 c.c.) of water forms a 2% solution.

Telegraphic Address: "CASCARA, BOMBAY."

For prices, see Price List.

B. Coli Vaccine, see page 62.

Bismuth Salicylate in "Ampoules," see page 69.

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 diarrhoea, etc. (See *Indian Med. Gazette*, April, 1912, p. 129; *Brit. Med. Journ.*, 1911, II., 1342.)

A japanned metal case (measurements, $5 \times 3\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ in.) containing fifteen $\frac{1}{2}$ 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	$\frac{1}{4}$ min.
Thymol	$\frac{5}{16}$ gr.
Menthol	$\frac{1}{8}$ gr.
Oil of Ficus 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. For a gargle in tonsillitis, pharyngitis or bronchitis, as a mouth-wash in stomatitis, gingivitis, etc., for the dental toilet, or as an oral purifier in general, it should be diluted with three volumes of warm water: in conditions requiring a more decided disinfectant action, two volumes will be sufficient. For an injection in leucorrhoea and non-specific urethritis it should be diluted with three volumes of water. Internally, in gastric fermentation, etc., 1 fluid drachm (4 c.c.) may be given in half a tumblerful of water.

Boroseptic Ointment, see "Ointments," page 31.

Bromide and Chloral Compound, see "Elixirs," page 81.

Bronchial Asthma Vaccine (Mixed), see page 63.

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.

Telegraphic Address: "CASCARA, BOMBAY."

For prices, see Price List.

- Buchu, Juniper and Potassium Acetate**, see "Elixirs," p. 81.
Cacodylates of Iron and Sodium with Strychnine, Solution of, see "Ampoules," page 70.
Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate Solution, see "Ampoules," p. 70.
Calisaya, Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine Elixir, see "Elixirs," page 82.
Camphor in Oil, see "Ampoules," page 70.
Canine Distemper Bacterin, see page 111.
Capsolin, see "Ointments," page 31.

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. A critical comparison with other brands is requested. Samples will be sent on application.



APPROXIMATE CAPACITY OF EMPTY ORAL CAPSULES.—The fluid capacity and the capacity for quinine (sulphate) stated in the table below 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.

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

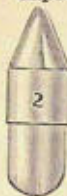
Telegraphic Address : "CASCARA, BOMBAY."

Specify

SPECIALITIES.

P., D. & Co.

For prices, see Price List

CAPSULES, EMPTY—concluded.**Empty Rectal Suppository Capsules.**

These capsules are useful for the rectal administration of medicaments of ointment-like consistence.

In boxes of 100 and 1000.

No. 13. Special Size Adapted for Various Purposes.

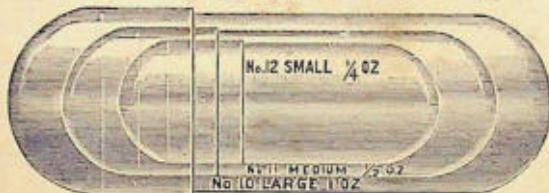
In boxes of 100.



Capacity, about 2.75 c.c. or 1/10 ounce.

Extra-Size Empty Capsules, in boxes of 10 and 100.

May be employed in vaginal medication, by filling with absorbent cotton saturated with the required agent. Also convenient for the administration of powders, boluses, electuaries, etc., in veterinary practice.



We supply the medium size in absence of specification.

Capsules, Filled, see "Soluble Gelatin Capsules," page 80.

CASCARA EVACUANT, in 1-1/2-, 4- 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 of cascara sagrada 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

Telegraphic Address: "CASCARA, BOMBAY."

Research in Therapeutics

THE research work undertaken by Parke, Davis & Co., ever since the establishment of the firm more than half a century ago has resulted in the introduction into medicine of several admittedly valuable therapeutic agents. Prominent among these have been ADRENALIN, 'PITUITRIN' and CASCARA SAGRADA.

To Parke, Davis & Co. there must also be credited the application, for the first time, of the CHEMICAL STANDARDISATION of drugs which was begun in 1882, and later, of PHYSIOLOGICAL STANDARDISATION of non-alkaloidal toxic products.

Research is being carried on continuously and, necessarily, over a widened area. In the Research Laboratory a staff of about 70 persons is engaged on this work, months, and sometimes years, being devoted to the completion of an investigation, which may even then prove fruitless.

The most recent example of successful research is the isolation in the firm's laboratories of 'PITOCIN' and 'PITRESSIN,' the active principles of the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland (*Vide Jour. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, Feb. 4, 1928).

Parke, Davis & Co. are definitely committed to a perpetuation of this long-established policy of scientific research, which may logically be expected to lead to equally important developments in the future.



STOCK OF CASCARA BARK IN F. D. & Co.'s WAREHOUSE. THE
NORMAL QUANTITY IN STOCK EXCEEDS TWO MILLION POUNDS.

Specify

SPECIALITIES.

P., D. & Co.

For prices, see Price List.

CASCARA EVACUANT—concluded.

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 30 minims (1.25 to 2 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 Vaccine, see pages 54 and 60.

CHLOR-ANODYNE, in 1-ft. oz. bottles.

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.

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, cholera morbus,



Telegraphic Address: "CASCARA, BOMBAY."

For prices, see Price List.

CHLOR-ANODYNE—concluded.

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 ($C_8H_{10}OCl_2$), 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. In the treatment of insomnia it is stated by a well-known Professor of *Materia Medica* to be without an equal. Chloretone is a powerful sedative, and an excellent preventive of post-operative nausea and of sea-sickness. The usual dose is 5 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 intra-rectally in doses of 40 to 80 grains, dissolved in hot olive oil.

Solubility: 0.5% 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 7) afford the best means of dispensing and administering Chloretone.

Topically, Chloretone is antiseptic and analgesic.

Also see "Chloretone Inhalant," page 23, and "Dentalone," page 13.

CHLORETONE CAPSULES, 5 grains, in bottles of 25 and 100.

A convenient form in which to administer this excellent 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 100) or Cathartic Vegetable Pills (see page 100) 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 23.

Cholera and Infantile Diarrhoea Blood Tests, see "Blood Gravity Test Outfit," page 6.

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 (see *Indian Medical Gazette*, November 1909, and April 1912; *British Medical Journal*, 1910, II., 835, and 1911, II., 631, 1342 and 1404).

Telegraphic Address: "CASCARA, BOMBAY."

For prices, see Price List.

CHOLERA TREATMENT OUTFIT—concluded.

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



CHOLERA TREATMENT CASE.

Instruments and canulae; 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, Germicidal Soap, Iodine Tubes (for making iodine tincture), and Collodion, also a Blood Gravity Test Outfit (see page 6).

Cholera Vaccine, see "Anti-Cholera Vaccine," page 51.

Cinchonine Bihydrochloride (Acid Hydrochloride) Solution, see "Ampoules," page 70.

COCILLANA COMPOUND SYRUP, in 2-fl. oz., 4-fl. oz. 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.

Telegraphic Address: "CASCARA, BOMBAY."

For prices, see Price List.

COCILLANA COMPOUND SYRUP—concluded.

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 known to the public, but is supplied for dispensing purposes only. Dose— $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 gra.
Sodium Hypophosphite		4 gra.

Each fluid ounce represents at least 4,500 units Vitamin A (U.S.P. test) and 1000 units Vitamin D.

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 "Palol," page 34, and "Metagen and Cod-Liver Oil Emulsion," page 26.

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	.....	2 gra.
Sodium Hypophosphite	.....	2 gra.
Finest Beechwood Creosote	.....	1 %

Telegraphic Address: "CASCARA, BOMBAY."

For prices, see Price List.

COD-LIVER OIL, CREOSOTED EMULSION—concluded.

Each fluid ounce represents at least 3,350 units Vitamin A (U.S.P. test) and 750 units Vitamin D.

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 anemia; in chronic rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, and neuralgia; in advanced syphills 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 80.

Cold Vaccine (Mixed), see page 64.

Coliform Vaccine, see B. Coli Vaccine, page 62.

Combined Bacterial Vaccine (Van Cott), see page 54.

Copaiba, see "Soluble Gelatin Capsules," page 80.

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 33). 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, Corpora Lutea is often of value. The usual dose is 5 grains, thrice daily, an hour before meals; this may be increased to 10 grains if necessary.

Corpora Lutea Emplets, see page 14.

Corpora Lutea Soluble Extract, see "Ampoules," page 71.

Damiana, Phosphorus and Nux Vomica Elixir, see "Elixirs," page 82.

DENTALONE, in 1-oz. glass-stoppered bottles.

A saturated solution of Chloretone (see page 10) 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 anesthetic 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.

Telegraphic Address: "CASCARA, BOMBAY."

For prices, see Price List.

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 B.P. tincture. See important references to Digifortis by Professor R. N. Chopra, M.D., and Assistant Professor P. De, B.Sc., M.B., and Dr. S. C. Bose, I.M.S., in the *Indian Medical Gazette*, May, 1926, p. 212. Also by Professor J. C. David, M.B., and C. Varied, M.B., in the *Madras Medical Journal*, January, 1929. See also page 71.

The average dose is 8 minims (0.5 c.c.), two or three times a day or more often if indicated.

Digitalis, Normal Liquid, see page 29.

Digitalone Solution, see "Ampoules," page 71.

Diphtheria Antitoxin, see page 46.

Distemper Vaccine, see "Canine Distemper Bacterin," page 111.

Elixirs, see pages 81 to 84.

Emetine-Bismuth-Iodide, see "Tablets," page 105.

Emetine Hydrochloride, see "Hypodermic Tablets," page 95. and "Ampoules," page 71.

Emollientine, see "Ointments," page 31.

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.
Thyroid Gland.....	14 grs.
Thyroid Gland.....	5 grs.

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.

EPHEDRINE SULPHATE SOLUTION 3 % in bottles of 1-fl. oz.

Telegraphic Address : "CASCARA, BOMBAY."

For prices, see Price List.

EPHEDRINE SULPHATE 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 asthma, hay fever, and allergic diseases. Ephedrine can be administered either orally or hypodermically.

Dose—One tablet as prescribed.

Ergot Aseptic, see "Ampoules," page 72.

Ergot, Normal Liquid, see page 29.

'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 wine-glassful 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 82.

EUTHYMOL, in 4-fl. oz. and 16-fl. oz. bottles.

Each fluid ounce contains:

Oil of Eucalyptus	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

Telegraphic Address: "CASCARA, BOMBAY."

For prices, see Price List.

EUTHYMOL—*concluded.*

disorders of the digestive system, in typhoid fever, gastritis, dyspepsia and gastro-intestinal affections accompanied by flatulence and diarrhoea. One fluid drachm may be given three or more times daily in water. In the diarrhoea of children, when foetid 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 leucorrhoea 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 pyorrhoea 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 CREAM, WITH LANOLIN, *in collapsible tubes.*

In this preparation the distinctive antiseptic and healing properties of Euthymol are combined with pure Lanolin, providing a dainty and effective application for the skin. It renders dry, rough skin supple and smooth; is useful in the treatment of abrasions, chafes, insect bites, etc., and is an excellent application for burns, broken blisters, etc.

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.

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. Independent bacteriologists have certified that contact with Euthymol Tooth Paste will kill the germs that cause dental decay.

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:—

Telegraphic Address: "CASCARA, BOMBAY."

Specify

SPECIALITIES.

P., D. & Co.

For prices, see Price List.

EUTHYMOL TOOTH PASTE—concluded.

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 DIPHTHERIÆ.

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.

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.

Telegraphic Address: "CASCARA, BOMBAY."

For prices, see Price List.

EUTHYMOL TOOTH POWDER, *in circular tins.*

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.

EUTHYMOL VANISHING CREAM, *in collapsible tubes.*

Euthymol Vanishing Cream admirably fulfils the requirements of a cosmetic which is neither greasy nor sticky. It has a refreshing and delicately pleasant perfume. Euthymol Vanishing Cream is an invaluable toilet accessory for ladies. Applied to the skin with light massage, it is most soothing and beneficial; it is rapidly absorbed, and imparts a smoothness and suppleness without the unpleasant greasiness which is characteristic of many toilet preparations. Gentlemen who are possessed of tender skins will find that a little Euthymol Vanishing Cream applied while the chin is still wet prevents the unpleasant after-effects of soap and razor.

Fehling's Test, see "Urinary Test Tablets," page 44.

Furunculosis Vaccine, see page 54.

Germicidal Soap, see "Neko," page 28.

GERMICIDAL SOAP, SOFT, *in collapsible tubes of about 2 ounces.*

Contains 1% of mercuric iodide, and is coloured blue for distinctiveness.

This form is very convenient for surgical use, as the exact quantity required may be squeezed out from time to time. It is particularly effective for sterilising the hands, being applied directly to the skin, with the addition of only enough water to form a lather; the saponaceous base mixes with the natural oils of the skin. Convenient for carrying in the instrument bag.

GLAND PRODUCTS:

Adrenalin (in various combinations), see page 1.

Anterior Lobe Pituitary Gland Tablets, see page 4.

Corpora Lutea Capsules, see page 13.

Corpora Lutea Emplets (No. 2), see page 14.

Corpora Lutea Soluble Extract, see page 71.

Mammary Substance Tablets, see page 26.

Orchic Compound Tablets, see page 32.

Orchic Substance Tablets, see page 33.

Orchic Substance Emplets (No. 5), see page 14.

Ovarian Compound Tablets, see page 33.

Ovarian Residue Capsules, see page 33.

Ovarian Residue Soluble Extract, see page 74.

Ovarian Substance Soluble Extract, see page 74.

Ovarian Substance Tablets, see page 33.

Ovarian Substance Emplets (No. 6), see page 14.

Parathyroid Gland Tablets, see page 35.

Parathyroid Gland Emplets (No. 8), see page 14.

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For prices, see Price List.

GLAND PRODUCTS—concluded.

Pitocin, see page 75.

Pitressin, see page 75.

Pituitrin, see page 75.

Placenta Substance Tablets, see page 37.

Posterior Lobe Pituitary Tablets, see page 37.

Suprarenal Compound Tablets, see page 38.

Suprarenal Gland Tablets, see page 38.

Suprarenal Gland Emplets (No. 13), see page 14.

Tetraglandular Tablets, see page 41.

Thymus Gland Capsules, see page 41.

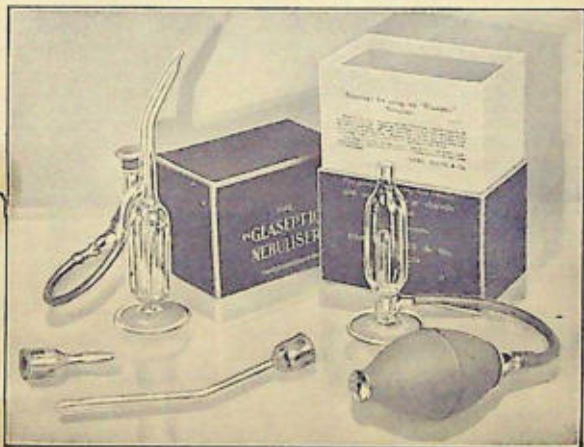
Thyroid Gland Tablets, see page 41.

Thyroid Gland Emplets, see page 14.

Thyroprotein Solution, see page 78.

Thyroprotein Tablets, see page 42.

Thyrovaryan Compound Tablets, see page 42.



'GLASEPTIC' NEBULISERS AND SPRAYS :

When ordering, please be careful to 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 pre-

Telegraphic Address : "CASCARA, BOMBAY."

For prices, see Price List.

'GLASEPTIC' NEBULISERS AND SPRAYS—concluded.

parations such as Adrenalin Inhalant. It can be easily 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 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 '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 English-made red rubber bulbs and tubing.

Globules, see "Soluble Gelatin Capsules," page 80.

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 72.

Glycerophosphates with Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, see "Elixirs," page 82.

Gonococcus Immunogen, see page 49.

Gonococcus Vaccine, see pages 55 and 64.

Telegraphic Address: "CASCARA, BOMBAY."

Specify

SPECIALITIES.

For prices, see Price List.

Gonorrhœa Phylacogen, see page 52.

Grey Oil, see "Ampoules," page 72.

'HEMATIC HYPOPHOSPHITES' (Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, P., D. & Co.), in 4-, 8-, 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 anemia 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 page 47.

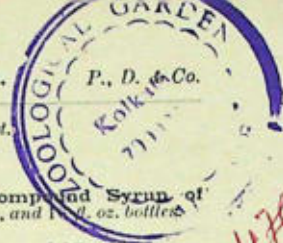
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE SOLUTION (P., D. & Co.), in 4-fl. oz. and 16-fl. oz. bottles.

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 'P., D. & Co.' Hydrogen Peroxide Solution is in great contrast to the variability of that which is usually met with in commerce.



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For prices, see Price List.

HYPODERMIC NEEDLES.

Needles for hypodermic syringes formerly listed are still kept in stock by our various depôts.

Hypodermic Solutions, see "Glaseptic" Ampoules, page 69.

Hypodermic Tablets, see page 93.

Hypophosphites Compound Syrup, see "Hematic Hypophosphites," page 21.

Immunogens, see page 48.

INHALANTS :

***Adrenalin Inhalant**, in 1-oz. bottles.

Adrenalin Chloride	1 part.
Aromatised neutral oil base containing 3% Chlorotone.....	1000 parts.

Adrenalin Inhalant is an excellent application in inflammatory affections of the nose and throat; a soothing and antiseptic constrictant 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 19). Should the astringent effect be so pronounced as to be followed by a reaction, the Inhalant should be diluted with olive oil or cottonseed oil, not petrolatum.

The presence of 3 per cent. of Chlorotone, 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 Chloride	1 in 10,000
Ephedrine Sulphate	1 in 50
Chlorotone	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. It may be applied by the 'Glaseptic' Spray (see page 20).

* 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.

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For prices, see Price List.

INHALANTS—concluded.

Chloretone Inhalant, in 1-fl. oz. and 4-fl. oz. bottles.

Each 100 grammes contain :

Chloretone	1.0 gm.
Camphor	2.5 gm.
Menthol	2.5 gm.
Oil of Cinnamon (U.S.P.)	0.25 gm.
Liquid Petrolatum	93.75 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 19), or may be applied directly to the part by means of a cotton pledget.

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, notably that due to ivy poisoning; apply full strength or diluted, as indicated.

Also see Chloretone, page 10.

Inhalone, in collapsible tubes.

Phenol, menthol and eucalyptol in a bland aromatized 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.

Intestinal Streptococcus Vaccine, see page 65.

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

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For prices, see Price List.

IODALBIN—*concluded.*

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, and it produces typical alterative, resolvent and eliminative effects. 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.

IODALBIN CAPSULES, 5 grains, in bottles of 25 and 100.

See preceding note.

Iron Arsenite Solution, see "Ampoules," page 73.

Iron Citrate Solution, see "Ampoules," page 73.

Iron Iodide Syrup, see "Syrups," page 39.

Iron Peptonate and Manganese Solution, see "Peptiron," page 36.

Iron Peptonate and Manganese Solution with Arsenic, see "Peptiron with Arsenic," page 36.

Kahn Standard Antigen, see page 51.

Kola Compound Elixir, see "Elixirs," page 83

Lactated Pepsin, see "Pepsin, Lactated," page 107.

LIQUID PETROLATUM, COLOURLESS, 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 fecal stasis, mucous colitis, malnutrition of children, depending upon a catarrhal condition of the intestine, hemorrhoids, prostatic enlargement, and for expelling thread worms 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. See also "Olgar," page 32.

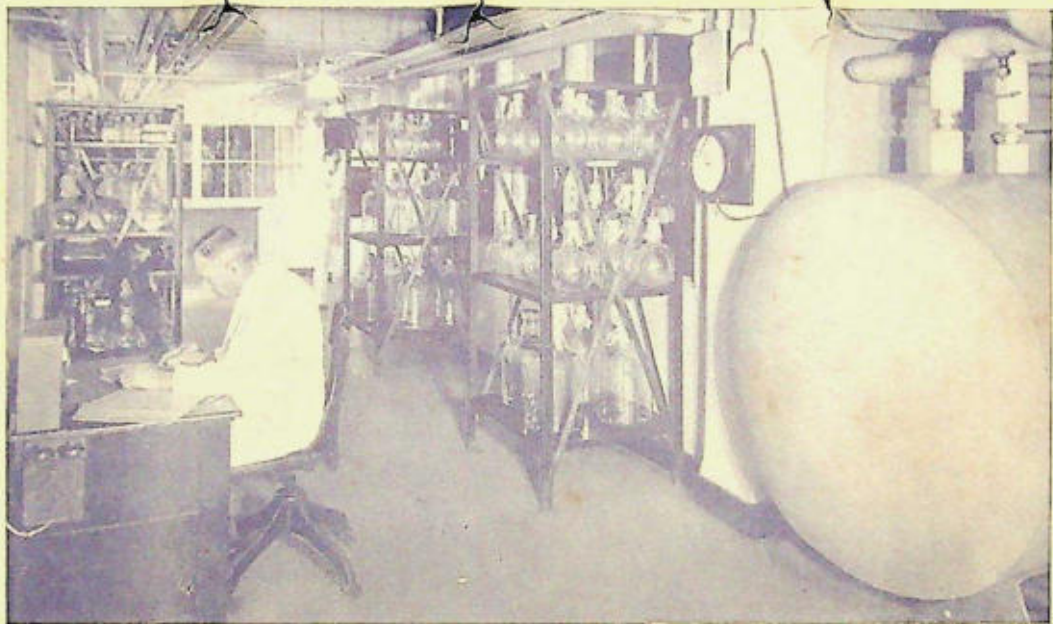
Liquid Taka-Diastase, see "Taka-Diastase, Liquid," page 40.

LIQUOR SEDANS, in 4-, 8- and 16-fl. oz. bottles.

Each fluid ounce represents:

Viburnum Prunifolium (Black Haw)	60 gra.
Hydrastine, to represent Fluid Extract	
Hydrastis	30 mins.
Piscidia Piscipula (Jamaica Dogwood)	30 gra.
Aromatics	q.s.

Telegraphic Address: "CASCARA, BOMBAY."



LABORATORY USED EXCLUSIVELY FOR WORK WITH SPORE-FORMING ORGANISMS.



THIS Extract is prepared by a process perfected in the Parke, Davis & Co. Pharmaceutical Laboratories. It is a highly concentrated preparation containing those active ingredients of liver which are responsible for the production of reticulocytosis. The extract is quite palatable, and may be taken in soup or water, or as a condiment.

"P. D. & Co.'s" Liver Extract has been clinically tested and favourably reported on by numerous British and American medical authorities as a specific in the treatment of pernicious anaemia. Each dose of about 2 grammes represents the extract from 100 grammes (nearly 4 ounces) of fresh liver.

The extract may also prove of value in secondary anaemia following acute disease or hæmorrhage, but its usefulness in this class of cases has not been so definitely demonstrated as in cases of pernicious anaemia.

(See page 25)

For prices, see Price List.

LIQUOR SEDANS—concluded.

Liquor Sedans is of great value in cases of painful menstruation, ovarian congestion, enlargement of the womb (subinvolution), uterine engorgement, etc.

In threatened miscarriage, in acute and chronic inflammation of the womb and ovaries, in uterine hæmorrhage (either alone or in combination with our Normal Liquid Ergot), and in menstrual irregularities, especially when complicated with cervical or corporeal catarrh, 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.

Boxes of 12 or 24 vials.

Each vial contains the powdered extract from 100 grammes of fresh liver.

The administration of liver extract has been reported to give very satisfactory results in the treatment of pernicious anemia.

Dose: The initial dose of Liver Extract, P., D. & Co., in pernicious anemia is the contents of 6 vials daily until the erythrocyte count has been raised to a satisfactory level. After that the contents of 3 vials daily will protect the patient against relapse.

Lozenges, Antacid, see page 4.

Lozenges, Bronchial, see page 6.



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For prices, see Price List.

MAMMARY SUBSTANCE (DESICCATED) TABLETS
(chocolate-coated) (C.T., No. 418), in bottles of 25.

Each tablet contains 5 grains (0.325 gm.) of desiccated substance, equivalent to 30 grains (2 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 menorrhagia of young girls, and in metrorrhagia of the climacteric. It is said to diminish excessive menstrual flow. It is also employed in agalactia, in subinvolution of the uterus, in cases of neurasthenia or hysteria associated with gynaecological disorders and hyperemesis gravidarum (see *Practitioner*, May 1926).

Dose—1 to 2 tablets, before meals, two or three times daily.

Manaca and Salicylates, see "Elixirs," page 83.

MEDICINE CASES AND CHESTS are discontinued with the exception of the Cholera treatment case, page 11.

Mercuriosal, see page 73.

Mercury Salicylate Suspension, see "Ampoules," page 74.



METAGEN, in bottles of 50 capsules.

A combination of water-soluble and fat-soluble vitamins in extract form. Physiologically tested.

The administration of Metagen is indicated in the treatment of deficiency diseases such as beriberi, 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.

The administration of this emulsion, which contains at least 5400 Vitamin A units (U.S.P. test) and 1200 Vitamin D units in each fluid ounce, is 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

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For prices, see Price List.

METAGEN AND COD-LIVER OIL EMULSION—concluded.

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 ossification 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 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.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Strychnine Glycerophosphate.....	8/200 gr.

Metatone is a palatable, reconstructive tonic that may be prescribed in anemia, 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.) after meals; as a stomachic tonic it is better given before meals.

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. 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. (Illustration, facing p. 28).



Mixed Infection Phylacogen, see "Phylacogens," page 52.

Telegraphic Address: "CASCARA, BOMBAY."

For prices, see Price List.

Mixed Vaccine for Acne, see Acne "A" and "B" Vaccine (Mixed), page 60.

Mixed Vaccine for Colds, see Cold Vaccine (Mixed), page 64.

Mixed Vaccine for Coliform Infections, see B. Coll Vaccine page 62.

MOLEVAC (a mechano-physiological tonic-laxative).

A combination of Liquid Petrolatum of high viscosity with Malt Extract and Cascara Evacuans, 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. Supplied in glass jars.

Morphine Sulphate Solution, see "Ampoules," page 74.

Morphine and Atropine Solution, see "Ampoules," page 74.

Nebulisers, see 'Glaseptic' Nebuliser, page 19.

NEKO (Germicidal Soap), in large square cakes.

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's 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 (p. 54), Mixed Infection Phylacogen (p. 52), or Staphylococcus Immunogen (p. 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.

Needles (Hypodermic), see page 22.

Telegraphic Address: "CASCARA, BOMBAY."



For particulars, see page 27.



For particulars, see opposite page.

NEO-SILVOL

*A Non-irritating
Colloidal Silver Iodide Compound*

FOR the treatment of local infections of accessible mucous membranes, Neo-Silvol, a colloidal silver iodide compound, is specially serviceable because it does not stain the skin, mucous membrane, or linen with which it comes in contact; because it causes neither pain nor irritation to sensitive tissues; and because it has a selective action against certain bacteria which makes it even more effective than carbolic acid. For gonorrhœal infections it is particularly appropriate, being many times more strongly germicidal than pure carbolic acid.

Neo-Silvol in aqueous solution is especially valuable in inflammatory affections of the eye, ear, nose, throat, urethra, and bladder. As a pyclographic medium in 20 per cent. solution it casts clear-cut shadows on the X-ray film; it is not toxic but, on the contrary, exerts a soothing and healing effect.

*Supplied in bottles of 25 capsules, each
containing 6 grains and thus convenient for
making approximately a 5 per cent.
solution when added to 2
fluid drachms of water.*

Specify

SPECIALITIES.

P., D. & Co.

*For prices, see Price List.***Nema Worm Capsules**, see page 111.**Nema Mouth Spreader and Forceps**, see page 112.**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 inflammations 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 38.

Nitroglycerin Compounds, see "Hypodermic Tablets," page 96, and "Elixirs," page 83.

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 85, par. 6). Standard, 65 heart-tonic units per c.c. Ten times stronger than the B.P. Tincture. Average dose—1 minim (0.06 c.c.), cautiously increased if necessary.

Cardiac tonic; indirectly diuretic. Vaso-constrictor, raises arterial pressure. 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 9 volumes of 70% alcohol. Dose of the tincture—5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 c.c.).

Also see "Digitalone Solution," page 71, and "Digifortis," page 14.

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 (see page 85, par. 6). Dose—10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 c.c.). In inertia uteri, 20 to 60 minims (1.25 to 4 c.c.) may be given every fifteen to twenty minutes till the desired effect is obtained.

Uterine motor stimulant; hæmostatic. This preparation is of the same drug strength as the B.P. Liquid Extract of Ergot, but is made by a process which gives a more reliable product from drug the activity of which has been proved by physiological test, by which, also, the preparation is adjusted to a definite degree of activity.

Also see "Ergot Aseptic," page 72.

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For prices, see Price List.

NORMAL LIQUIDS—concluded.

Normal Liquid Squill (Fluid Extract of Squill), in 4-fl. oz. and 16-fl. oz. bottles.

Physiologically tested (see page 85, par. 6). Five 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 4 volumes of 60% alcohol. Dose of the tincture—5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 c.c.).

To prepare Syrup of Squill, B.P., dissolve 39 ozs. of Refined Sugar in a mixture of 2-1/2 fl. ozs. of Acetic Acid, B.P., and 16 fl. ozs. of Distilled Water, by the aid of heat; add 2-1/2 fl. ozs. of Normal Liquid Squill. When cool, add distilled water, if necessary, to weigh 60 ozs. Dose of the syrup—1/2 to 1 fl. dr. (2 to 4 c.c.).

NUCLEIN CAPSULES, in bottles of 25.

Each contains 2 grains of dry nucleic 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.

Nuclein is prescribed in incipient tuberculosis, in septicæmia, suppurative tonsillitis, chronic bronchial catarrh, anæmia, general debility, typhoid fever, serofula, furunculosis, etc.

Nuclein Solution, see "Ampoules," page 74.

Nux Vomica, see "Tinctures," page 43.

OINTMENTS:

***Adrenalin Ointment, 1:1000**, in 1/2-oz. collapsible tubes.

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 hemorrhoids, etc. Often of service in eczema, anal and vulval pruritus, anal fissure, varicose veins, etc. The application of a very small quantity along the course of the nerve involved is reported to give prompt relief in sciatica and other forms of nerve pain.

***Adrenalin and Chloretone Ointment**, in 1/2-oz. collapsible tubes.

1000 parts contain 1 part of Adrenalin and 45 parts of Chloretone.

A constringent, analgesic and antiseptic ointment, well adapted to the treatment of inflammatory conditions of mucous membrane accompanied by pain or irritation, as hay fever, nasal catarrh, anal fissure, hemorrhoids, 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.

* 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 prices, see Price List.

OINTMENTS—continued.

Analgesic Balm, in collapsible tubes.

Each ounce represents 130 grains menthol and 82 grains methyl salicylate incorporated in a lanolin base. An effective local analgesic and counter-irritant, for external application in the treatment of neuralgia, migraine, rheumatism, sciatica, sprains, etc. Analgesic Balm does not require to be rubbed in, and its action is prolonged if the part is covered with a piece of 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. An excellent antiseptic and mildly astringent dressing for abrasions, also a soothing and protective application for eczema, impetigo and other inflamed conditions of the skin, blisters (broken or unbroken), etc.

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 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.

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, hemorrhoids, ulcers, whitlows, burns, scalds, cuts, etc.

Its use is recommended in fissure of the anus, itching piles, and pruritus ani. Gynecologists state that it is adapted to the treatment of pruritus of the vulva, vagina or cervix uteri; it is also of service in various inflammatory diseases of the mammary glands, such as puerperal mastitis, cracked nipples, etc.

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For prices, see Price List.

OINTMENTS—concluded.

Euthymol Vanishing Cream, see page 18.

Euthymol Cream, see page 16.

Inhalone, see page 23.

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, 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 only be applied to the growing epithelial margins.

Storaxol, in 2-oz. collapsible tubes and 1-lb. tins.

Each ounce contains storax 9 grains, resorein 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%, 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 a small quantity of the ointment on to the inner surface of the everted eyelid.

OLGAR, in bottles of 16-fl. oz.

An agar emulsion containing 65 per cent. of liquid petrolatum, possessing the consistence of thick cream, agreeably flavoured, and very palatable. The emulsified petrolatum appears to mix more easily with the intestinal contents; it is less liable to the risk of anal leakage. For treatment of constipation, the adult dose is one tablespoonful night and morning, and for children a teaspoonful once or twice daily as may be required.

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.

Orchic Substance Emplets, see page 14.

For prices, see Price List.

ORCHIC SUBSTANCE (DESICCATED) TABLETS (*chocolate-coated, 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, diabetes prostatic hypertrophy, impotence, hysteria, hystero-epilepsy, and as an aphrodisiac. Dose—1 tablet shortly before meals, one or more times daily; the dose may be gradually increased as found necessary.

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, in amenorrhœa, and even in menorrhagia and metrorrhagia when ascribable to ovarian insufficiency. 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 6 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 74.

Ovarian Substance Emplets, see page 14.

OVARIAN SUBSTANCE (DESICCATED) TABLETS (C.T. No. 485), in bottles of 25.

Each tablet contains 5 grains (0.325 gm.) of desiccated ovarian substance, equivalent to 30 grains (2 gm.) of fresh entire ovary. The tablets are chocolate-coated.

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 dysmenorrhœa, kraurosis, menorrhagia and metrorrhagia, also in osteomalacia and certain forms of hysteria and neurasthenia. It has been employed as an aphrodisiac, also in cases of sterility and of repeated abortion. In chlorosis, ovarian substance often proves a valuable auxiliary to iron treatment.

The dose is 1 tablet three times daily, between meals. Treatment may need to be maintained for a long period, or may have to be renewed from time to time if symptoms recur after an apparent cure.

Also see "Thyrovarian Compound Tablets," page 42.

Telegraphic Address: "CASCARA, BOMBAY."

Specify

SPECIALITIES.

P., D. & Co.

For prices, see Price List.

Ovarian Substance, Soluble Extract, in "Glaseptic" Ampoules, see page 74.

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.

Contains gaduol (extracted from cod-liver oil) together with malt extract, wild cherry, and the glycerophosphates of calcium and sodium.

'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. The sedative influence of wild cherry renders

'Palol' of service in bronchitis

and catarrhal conditions of the larynx. Dose—1 to 4 fluid drachms (4 to 15 c.c.).

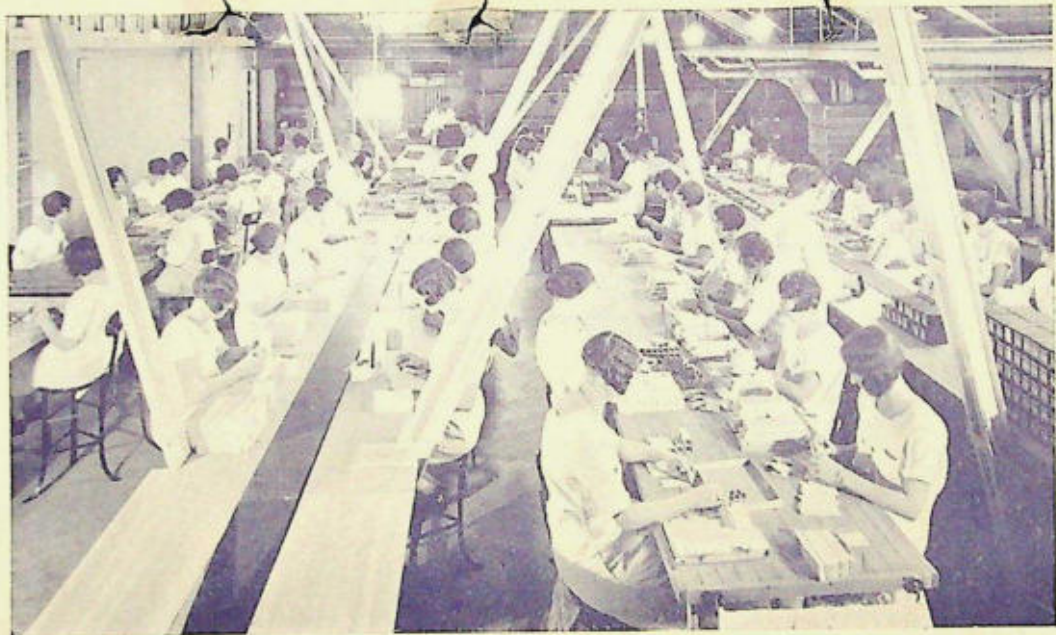
'PANTERIC' TABLETS—Triple-strength Pancreatin, 5 grs. (Enteric-coated) (C.O.T. 503). In bottles of 25 and 100.

'Pantic' 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, diabetes mellitus, certain forms of urticaria, etc., with the object of raising the diet capacity of the patient.

Dose—One or two tablets taken after meals.

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SECTION OF FINISHING ROOM OF PARKE, DAVIS & Co.'s LABORATORIES.



EMPLETS

EMPLETS are something quite new in medicine. They consist of compressed gland tablets with an acid-resisting coating, which ensures that the medicament shall pass unaltered into the small intestine. There is reason to believe that the maximum effect is obtained if the gland material is protected from contact with the gastric secretion.

A perfect enteric coating must resist the action of the gastric juice, dissolve readily in the alkaline secretion of the small intestine, have no therapeutic effect, and be perfectly harmless. As a result of considerable investigation such a coating has now been perfected and has been submitted to extensive clinical trial with entirely satisfactory results (see page 14).

For prices, see Price List.

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 Emplats, see page 14.

PARATHYROID AND CALCIUM TABLETS (C.T. No. 583).

Desiccated Parathyroid Gland 1/40 gr.
Calcium Lactate 5 gr.

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. *Supplied in bottles of 25 and 100.*

Parodontal Streptococcus Vaccine (Mixed), see page 65.

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 107, and "Elixirs," page 83.

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For prices, see Price List.

'PEPTIRON' (Iron Peptonate and Manganese Solution), in 4-fl. oz. and 16-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 31.

Pertussis Immunogen, page 49.

Pertussis Vaccine (Pertussis Bacterin), see page 56, also "Whooping Cough Vaccine," page 68.

Petrolatum, see "Liquid Petrolatum," page 21. See also "Olgar," page 32.

'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 51 to 53.

Pills, see page 99.

'Pitocin,' see "Ampoules," page 75.

'Pitressin,' see "Ampoules," page 75.

Pituitary Gland, see "Anterior Lobe Tablets," page 4, and "Posterior Lobe Tablets," page 37.

'Pituitrin,' see "Ampoules," page 75.

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For prices, see Price List.

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 40 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, see page 50.

Pneumococcus Vaccine, see page 66.

Pneumonia Phylacogen, see page 52.

Pneumonia Vaccine, Combined (Pneumonia Bacterin, Combined), see page 56.

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. Good results have been reported to follow the administration of this substance in cases of endocarditis, myocarditis, arterio-sclerosis, exophthalmic goitre, Addison's disease, nephritis, diabetes insipidus, anaemia, chlorosis, menorrhagia, amenorrhœa, urticaria, telangiectasis, angio-neurotic œdema, prurigo and other skin affections. Dose—1 to 2 tablets, one hour before meals, twice or thrice daily.

Also see "Pituitrin," page 75.

Pyorrhœa Alveolaris Vaccine (Pyorrhœa Alveolaris Bacterin), see page 56.

Quinine, Acid Hydrochloride, see "Hypodermic Tablets," page 96, "Tablets," page 108, and "Ampoules," page 76.

Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride, see "Hypodermic Tablets," page 96, and "Ampoules," page 76.

Quinine Hydrochloride and Urethane, see page 76.

Quinine Bisulphate, see "Tablets," page 108.

Rheumatism Phylacogen, see "Phylacogens," page 53.

Rhubarb Syrup, Aromatic, U.S.P., see "Syrups," page 39.

Sarsaparilla Compound Syrup with Potassium Iodide, see "Syrups," page 39.

Saw Palmetto and Santal Compound, see "Elixirs," page 83, also "Soluble Gelatin Capsules," page 80.

Scarlet Red Ointment, see "Ointments," page 32.

Serums, Curative (Antistreptococcus, Antidysenteric, Anti-Gas-Gangrene, Puerperal Septicœmia, Diphtheria Antitoxin, and Tetanus Antitoxin), see pages 45 to 48.

Also see "Bacterial Vaccines," pages 53 to 58, "Phylacogens," pages 51 to 53, and "Immunogens," pages 48 to 51.

Telegraphic Address: "CASCARA, BOMBAY."

For prices, see Price List.

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, gonorrhoeal urethritis, vaginitis, etc., and for the prevention of ophthalmia neonatorum.

Also see "Neo-Silvol," page 29.

Sodium Cacodylate Solution, see "Ampoules," page 77.

Sodium Glycerophosphate Solution, see "Ampoules," page 77.

Solution Iron Peptonate and Manganese, see "Peptiron," p. 36.

Solution Iron Peptonate and Manganese with Arsenic, see "Peptiron with Arsenic," page 36.

Staphylococcus Vaccine, see pages 57 and 67.

Staphylococcus Immunogen, see page 50.

Storaxol, see "Ointments," page 32.

Streptococcus Immunogen, see page 51.

Streptococcus Vaccine, see pages 57 and 67.

Strophanthone Dilute, see "Ampoules," page 78.

Strophanthus, Tincture, see page 43.

Strychnine Cacodylate and Sodium Glycerophosphate Solution, see "Ampoules," page 78.

Strychnine Sulphate Solution, see "Ampoules," page 78.

Squill, Normal Liquid, see page 30.

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 32, "Ovarian Compound Tablets," page 33, and "Tetraglandular Tablets," page 41.

Suprarenal Gland Emplats, see page 14.

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 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 healthy gland. Dose—1 to 2 tablets administered with caution.

Also see "Adrenalin," page 1, and "Thyrovarian Compound Tablets," page 42.

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For prices, see Price List.

SYRUPS, in 4-fl. oz. and 16-fl. oz. bottles.

Anodyne Pine Expectorant, see page 4.

Cocillana Compound, see page 11.

Hematic Hypophosphites, see page 21.

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 that the remedy should be supplied in its integrity. We believe the quality of our Syrup of Iron Iodide to be unimpeachable.

Dose— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.).

Rhubarb, Aromatic, U.S.P. (No. 41).

100 c.c. represent : 1 fl. oz. represents about :

3 gm.	Rhubarb	13 gra.
0.6 gm.	Cinnamon	2-3/5 gra.
0.6 gm.	Cloves	2-3/5 gra.
0.3 gm.	Nutmeg	1-3/10 gra.
0.1 gm.	Potassium Carbonate ..	2/5 gr.

In the treatment of infantile disorders this syrup acts not only as a pleasant and efficient purgative which depletes the stomach of undigested food, but also as a prompt, safe and effective carminative.

Average dose— $2\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachms (10 c.c.). For an infant, 1 fluid drachm (3.5 c.c.), repeated every two hours, if required.

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 affections are manifest.

Dose—1 to 2 fluid drachms, well diluted with water.

Trifolium Compound, see page 43; also see "Trifolax," page 43.

Squill, Normal Liquid, see page 30.

Tablets, see page 103.

TAKA-DIASTASE.

Taka-Diastase is the most powerful amyolytic known to modern science; it is a pure ferment obtained from the cultivation of a fungus (*Eurotium Oryzae*) 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

Telegraphic Address: "CASCARA, BOMBAY."

For prices, see Price List.

TAKA-DIASTASE—concluded.

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 is many times more powerful than the best malt extract, and 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.

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 both 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 and 100.

Taka-Diastase	2 grs.
Strychnine Phosphate	1/100 gr.

Indicated in cases of amylaceous 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.C.T. 273), 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.

TARTALAX, in 8-oz. bottles, with measuring cap.

Tartalex 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.

For prices, see Price List.

Testicular Substance, see Orchic Substance, page 33.

Tetanus Antitoxin, see pages 48 and 112.

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.

Also see "Suprarenal Compound Tablets," page 38.

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 of convenient size 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.

THYMUS GLAND (DESICCATED) CAPSULES, in bottles of 25.

Each capsule contains 2 grains of desiccated material, equivalent to 10 grains of fresh thymus gland.

Thymus Gland has produced good results in exophthalmic and simple goitre, in rickets, and in the defective nutrition of childhood. Of reputed value in cases of sexual precocity or hyperactivity and, on prolonged use in large doses, in arthritis deformans. Dose—1 capsule, five times daily.

Thyroid Emplets, see page 14.

THYROID TABLETS, in bottles of 100.

Representing 1 (C.T. 590), 2-1/2 (C.T. 593), and 5 grains (C.T. 674) of fresh thyroid, corresponding respectively to 1/5, 1/2 and 1 grain of desiccated gland.

Employed in doses of from 1/4 to 10 grains fresh (1/2 to 2 grains desiccated) gland, these tablets have given wonderful results in the treatment of myxœdema, cretinism, and infantilism; they have also proved beneficial in hæmophilia, scleroderma, certain forms of obesity, and benign goitre. Delayed menstruation in young women, also amenorrhœa of adults, may frequently be remedied by thyroid medication, and it has been strongly recommended in the toxæmias of pregnancy; under it, also, chlorosis often improves rapidly. Curative effects have been credited to it in nocturnal enuresis of children, in incontinence of urine in

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For prices, see Price List.

THYROID TABLETS—concluded.

adults and in certain forms of arthritis. It is best to commence with a small dose (2-1/2 grains of the fresh 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 standardised with reference to iodine content, the desiccated substance containing 3% of iodine in organic combination; they keep well when protected from moisture, and are free from ptomaines and from disagreeable odour.

Also see "Thyroprotein," below. Thyroid gland also enters into the composition of Suprarenal Compound Tablets (page 38), Tetraglandular Tablets (page 41), and "Thyrovarian Compound Tablets" (below).

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.

THYROPROTEIN, 1% (C.T., No. 676), 2% (C.T., No. 677), and 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 the most reliable means of applying thyroid medication. These tablets, which are uniformly 2 grains in weight, respectively contain 1/50, 1/25 and 1/10 grain of the pure standardised thyroid proteid. The dose is one tablet, thrice daily, the strength to be employed depending upon the condition to be treated.

Thyroprotein Solution, see "Ampoules," page 78.

THYROVARIAN COMPOUND TABLETS (C.T., No. 595), in 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. The dose is 1 tablet two or three times daily between meals.

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For prices, see Price List.

TINCTURES: Standardised B.P. Tinctures. In bottles of 4 and 16 fl. ozs.

These preparations are adjusted to a definite standard, either by physiological or chemical assay.

The dosage adopted is in each case that of the British Pharmacopœia.

Digitalis. Standard, 6½ heart tonic units* per c.c. Dose—5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 c.c.). Also see "Digifortis," page 14.

Nux Vomica. Standard, 0.125% strychnine (w/v). Dose—5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 c.c.).

Strophanthus. Standard, 1300 heart tonic units* per c.c. Dose—2 to 5 minims (0.12 to 0.3 c.c.).

Tooth Paste and Powder, see "Euthymol," pages 16 and 18.

* **TRIFOLAX** (Syrup Trifolium Compound with Cascara), in 4-, 8- 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 that a marked alterative effect is produced. Dose—1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 c.c.).

TRIFOLIUM COMPOUND, SYRUP, in 4-, 8-, 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 long and faithfully tried in some of the largest clinical centres, and has everywhere met with unqualified praise.

In secondary and tertiary syphilis it meets many important indications, acting as a tonic to the digestive, assimilative and excretory organs, and aiding the engorged glandular system in excreting the products of tissue metamorphosis undergoing fatty degeneration. It may be employed to advantage in all scrofulous and cutaneous diseases. Dose—2 fluid drachms, well diluted with water, thrice daily; increasing to 4 fluid drachms, if required.

Trypan Blue Tablets, see page 112.

Tubercle Vaccine, see page 68.

Tuberculin, see page 58.

Tuberculin Tablets, see page 58.

Typhoid Phylacogen, see page 53.

* See page 85, par. 6.

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For prices, see Price List.

Typhoid Vaccine, see "Anti-Typhoid Vaccine," page 62.

Typhoid-Paratyphoid Vaccine, see "Anti-Typhoid-Paratyphoid Vaccine," page 62.

Urethritis Vaccine, Combined (Urethritis Bacterin, Combined), see page 58.

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 84.

Vaccines, Bacterial, see pages 53 to 58.

Veratrone, see "Ampoules," page 79.

Veterinary Preparations, see page 110.

Whooping Cough Vaccine, see page 68, also "Pertussis Vaccine," page 56.

Yellow Oxide of Mercury Ointment, see "Ointments," page 32.



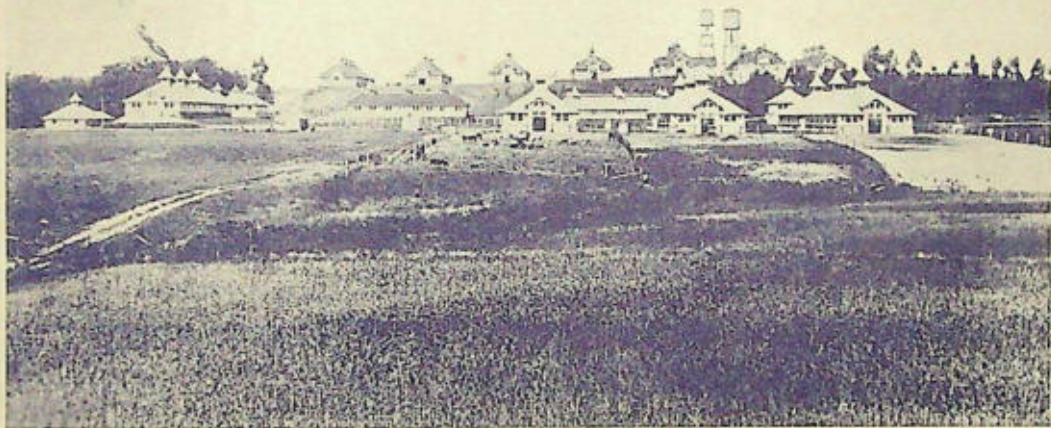
(See page 39).

FOR PERSONAL NOTES

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GENERAL VIEW OF P., D. & Co.'s BIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES AND FARM AT PARKEDALE, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.



*An effective blood coagulant
for oral use*

A SIMPLE and effective method of guarding against the risk of excessive bleeding is to give an *oral* dose of HEMOPLASTIN about three hours before operation.

Hitherto administered hypodermically only, HEMOPLASTIN has recently been found to shorten the coagulation time of the blood if given orally, though the dose is slightly larger and the action somewhat slower.

The convenience of the oral method is obvious, for not only are the inconveniences of injection eliminated but the risks of reaction, protein shock or serum sickness are avoided.

For further particulars see page 47

BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS.

**Serums, Immunogens, Phylacogens, Bacterial Vaccines,
and Tuberculin.**

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 depôts, 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.

Antidysenteric Serum (Bio. 122), in vials of 20 c.c.

Obtained from the blood of horses which 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 subcutaneously at intervals of from 6 to 10 hours, if necessary; in severe cases from 60 to 100 c.c. may be given, preferably intravenously.

Anti-Gas-Gangrene Serum (Welchii); Perfringens Antitoxin (Refined and Concentrated). (Bio. 2024) *Each bulb contains 10,000 "W" units.*

Anti-Gas-Gangrene Serum is indicated for use in all cases where infection with B. Perfringens (B. Welchii) is expected or known to be present. Absorption of the toxins of B. Perfringens leads to a toxemia that is characteristic and is rapidly fatal unless proper treatment is instituted early. The antitoxin is

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BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS.

For prices, see Price List.

SERUMS—continued.

Anti-Gas-Gangrene Serum—concluded.

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 5 to 10 c.c.; 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 or even 50 c.c. should be given, preferably intravenously, and this dose repeated daily until the bowels are acting regularly.

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, hemolytic and non-hemolytic; it has yielded remarkable results in erysipelas, and reports have also been made of its value in puerperal and other forms of septicemic poisoning including the septic complications of tuberculosis and influenza. Dose—10 to 20 c.c., or more in severe cases.

Also see *Streptococcus Vaccine*, pages 57 and 67.

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 1500 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.

It seems advisable to administer (intramuscularly) at least 5000 antitoxin units in ordinary cases seen early in the course of the disease, but when treatment is commenced late, or in cases of the laryngeal type, the initial dose should be 10,000 units or more. 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. Very satisfactory reports have appeared of the intravenous injection of massive doses, up to 50,000 units (*Lancet*, 1928, II., 4). It is generally considered advisable to administer a prophylactic injection of 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.

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BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS.

For prices, see Price List.

SERUMS—continued.

Hemoplastin (Hæmostatic Serum), in 2-c.c. bulbs (Bio. 70), also in 5-c.c. bulbs (Bio. 73) for oral use.

The preparation of Hemoplastin is based upon recent studies of the phenomena of blood coagulation. It has long been recognised that the formation of blood-clot depends upon the evolution of fibrin from the fibrinogen of the blood, through the action of a ferment known as *thrombin*. Thrombin does not exist as such in the blood, but is present as *prothrombin*, and is kept in this antecedent state by a neutralising substance. All the necessary constituents are constantly present in the blood, fluidity being maintained by an inhibitory substance. This substance is neutralised by thrombokinase, which, when the vessels are ruptured, is supplied at once by the cellular elements—leucocytes and platelets—and by tissue fluids. The process of coagulation then takes place in a manner which may be represented by the following equations (Howell):

Cellular elements supply thrombokinase.

Thrombokinase + calcium + prothrombin = thrombin.

Thrombin + fibrinogen = fibrin.

The fibrin enmeshes the formed elements of the blood, and the clot results.

The blood of hæmophiliacs is defective in prothrombin, and possibly thrombokinase; and as normal blood contains these principles, it is used as a hæmostatic. That it is the serum of the blood which supplies the coagulating principles is apparent from the success of normal blood-serum in the treatment of hæmorrhage.

Hemoplastin is a blood-serum derivative containing prothrombin and thrombokinase in balanced solution, and very little protein. It is a clear, light amber-coloured solution, and is ready for immediate use by intravenous, subcutaneous, or intraperitoneal injection. Its use is indicated not only in hæmophilia, but in any case of severe hæmorrhage, since it not only supplies the coagulating principles defective in hæmophiliacs, but intensifies the action of those principles in all cases. It has been used with satisfactory effect in the treatment of pulmonary hæmorrhage, purpura hæmorrhagica, intestinal bleeding, bleeding of the new-born, indolent ulcers, and hæmorrhages incident to various surgical procedures such as bone operations, intracranial surgery, herniotomy, tonsillectomy, amputations, and hysterectomy.

The dose, both for children and adults, is from 1 c.c. to 2 c.c., intravenously or subcutaneously. The doses should be repeated every four to six hours until perfect control is established. As a local hæmostatic, a small piece of sterile gauze saturated in Hemoplastin may be applied to control capillary oozing.

Hemoplastin is of great value as a prophylactic of hæmorrhage in surgical operations on hæmophiliacs. For this purpose 2 c.c. should be injected one or two hours before the operation.

Hemoplastin (oral) has given excellent results; for prophylaxis, however, it is wise to administer a dose of 5 c.c. 3 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.

Puerperal Septicæmia Antistreptococcus Serum (Refined and Concentrated), in bulbs containing 500,000 units (approximately 10 c.c.). (Bio. 2020.) 2021

Obtained from the blood of horses that have been immunised

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BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS.

For prices, see Price List.

SERUMS—concluded.

Puerperal Septicæmia Antistreptococcus Serum—concluded.

against the toxins and live cultures of streptococci isolated from cases of puerperal septicæmia. Standardised so that each c.c. will neutralise 50,000 skin-test doses of the specific toxin.

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 in which 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. Statistics show that the administration of a dose of 1500 units of Tetanus Antitoxin as a prophylactic immediately after the receipt of the wound renders it almost impossible for the patient to develop tetanus; and if a similar dose be injected a week and also a fortnight after the first, the patient may be regarded as practically safe.

If treatment is not commenced before tetanic symptoms are apparent, from 10,000 to 20,000 units should be administered intravenously as an initial dose, and 5000 to 10,000 units should be injected intramuscularly every six to twelve hours, or more often, until recovery is assured. The serum is more effective when the muscular rigidity (lockjaw, etc.) is controlled by large doses of Chlorotone (40 to 60 grains) in warm olive oil, administered by enema.

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 Labora-

* The name "Immunogen" distinguishes the series of bacterial antigens manufactured by Parke, Davis & Co.

Telegraphic Address: "CASCARA, BOMBAY."

BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS.

For prices, see Price List.

IMMUNOGENS—continued.

ories, and published in *the British Medical Journal*, July 31, 1926, page 177.]

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 subacute 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 if necessary.

Types of Immunogens.—Two types of “Immunogens” are issued, those prepared from one species of organism only, and those prepared from secondary infecting organisms in addition to the principal infecting agent; the title “Immunogen Combined” is applied to the latter type to distinguish them from the former.

The following are now 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.

Gonococcus Immunogen (Bio. 296).

Contains in each c.c. the antigens from: *Gonococcus*, 2000 million.

Indicated for the treatment of acute forms of gonococcus infection. 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 (Bio. 316).

Contains in each c.c. the antigens from: *Bacillus pertussis*, 2000 million.

Indicated as a prophylactic against whooping cough; may also be serviceable for treatment in the first stages of the disease. For dosage, see above.

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BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS.

For prices, see Price List.

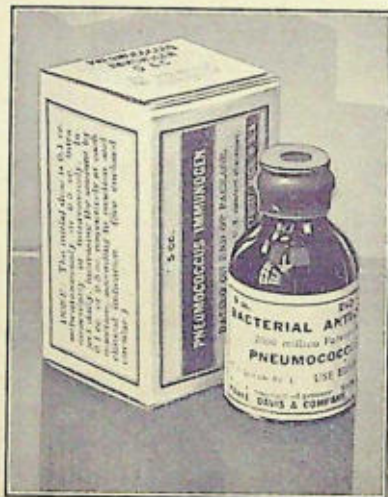
IMMUNOGENS—continued.

Pertussis Immunogen, Combined (Bio. 321).

Contains in each c.c. the antigens from: *Bacillus Pertussis*, 2000 million; *Staphylococcus (aureus and albus)*, 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 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 page 49.



Pneumococcus Immunogen (Bio. 306).

An extract containing in each c.c. the antigens from: *Pneumococcus* (3 types), 2000 million.

Used in the treatment of pneumonia and pneumococcal infections in general. For dosage, see page 49.

Pneumococcus Immunogen, Combined (Bio. 311).

Contains in each c.c. the antigens from: *Pneumococcus* (5 types), 2000 million; *Streptococcus (haemolytic and non-haemolytic)*, 2000 million.

Indicated for the treatment of infections due to the pneumococcus associated with the streptococcus.

Both *Pneumococcus Immunogen* and *Pneumococcus Immunogen, Combined*, have been employed in a considerable number

of cases of pneumonia with extremely favourable results. See report in the *Indian Medical Gazette*, June, 1929. For dosage, see page 49.

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.

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BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS.

For prices, see Price List.

IMMUNOGENS—concluded.

Streptococcus Immunogen (Bio. 326).

Contains in each c.c. the antigens from: Streptococcus (hæmolytic and non-hæmolytic), 2000 million.

Indicated in streptococcal infections generally. Has been employed in sub-acute and chronic conditions and localised acute infections such as those of the arthritic type; also in acute septic conditions following injuries, in septic abortion and puerperal septicæmia. 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.

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.

DOSAGE OF PHYLACOGEN.—For some time past, clinical observations have been directed towards the subject of phylacogen dosage with a view to determining the amount best calculated to produce the required physiological response with a minimum of undesirable reaction. The following paragraphs embody the conclusions arrived at after very extensive experience in Phylacogen therapy, and apply to all the varieties at present supplied.

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 name "Phylacogen" distinguishes the modified bacterial derivatives manufactured by Parke, Davis & Co.

Telegraphic Address: "CASCARA, BOMBAY."

BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS.

For prices, see Price List.

PHYLACOGENS—*continued.*

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.

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 be gradually 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 page 51 and 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 page 51 and 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)*, *Coler 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 page 51 and 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 page 51 and above.

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Phylacogen Therapy

IT is now commonly accepted that infection by a single species of micro-organisms rarely occurs, but that while one species may predominate the pathological processes engendered are intensified by organisms of other species. The great variety of micro-organisms which are harboured by the body, without harm to itself, during periods of normal biological resistance may have a pathological significance as a result of impaired resistance or breach of tissue continuity. These micro-organisms must be taken into consideration for the successful treatment of those conditions in which it does not appear that all the symptoms can be attributed to the influence of a single species of bacterium.

Recognising the importance of these complicating factors Phylacogens have been prepared from the culture of a number of different species of pathogenic bacteria derived from freshly isolated virulent cultures obtained from a variety of sources.



THE PREPARATION OF CULTURE-MEDIUM FOR TOXIN PRODUCTION.

BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS.

For prices, see Price List.

PHYLACOGENS—concluded.

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 page 51.

Typhoid Phylacogen (Bio. 601).

A sterile aqueous solution of bacterial derivatives from cultures of Typhoid bacillus, Paratyphoid bacillus (A and B), Influenza bacillus (Pfeiffer) and Pneumococcus (four types). For use in the treatment of typhoid fever. For dosage, see page 51.

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 60 to 68.

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 28) 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 a 5% solution of carbolic acid or other germicidal solution. 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 100 millions *Staphylococcus albus*.. 1200 millions
Acne diplococcus..... 100 millions *Staphylococcus aureus* 600 millions

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

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BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS.

For prices, see Price List.

BACTERIAL VACCINES (BACTERINS)—*continued.*

Acne Vaccine—*concluded.*

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 hyperemia of involved areas induced by massage or rubbing with a Turkish towel.

Also see "Acne Vaccine (Mixed)," page 60.

Catarrhal Vaccine, Respiratory (Catarrhal Bacterin, Respiratory) (Bio. 613). Also in bulbs of 5 c.c. (Bio. 614).

Each c.c. contains:

M. catarrhalis	50 millions	Staphylococcus aureus ..	350 millions
B. pneumoniae (Friedländer)	50 millions	Staphylococcus albus ..	350 millions
Streptococcus, hemolytic		B. pseudo-diphtheria ..	100 millions
and non-hemolytic	100 millions	B. influenza (Pfeiffer) ..	100 millions
Pneumococcus (4 types)	100 millions		

The subcutaneous administration of this vaccine is indicated in prophylaxis and treatment of catarrhal infections involving the respiratory passages and 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 60, and Cold Vaccine (Mixed), page 64.

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 millions	Staphylococcus aureus	500 millions
Staphylococcus albus ..	500 millions	B. coli communis	200 millions
		Pneumococcus ..	200 millions

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 57, "Antisepsis Vaccine (Mixed)," page 61, and "Mixed Infection Phylacogen," page 52.

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 specially 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 hyperemia increases the efficiency of vaccine treatment.

Also see "Staphylococcus Vaccine," pages 57 and 67.

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BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS.

For prices, see Price List.

BACTERIAL VACCINES (BACTERINS)—continued.

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 millions). 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 64.

Gonorrhœal Vaccine, Combined (Gonorrhœal Bacterin, Combined) (Bio. 288). Also in bulbs of 5 c.c. (Bio. 282).

Each c.c. contains:

Gonococcus..... 500 millions Staphylococcus albus..... 200 millions
Staphylococcus aureus 200 millions

This combination is specially recommended in those subacute 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 58, and "Gonorrhœa Phylacogen," page 52.

Influenza Vaccine, Combined (Influenza Bacterin, Combined) (Bio. 673).

Each c.c. contains:

B. influenza (Pfeiffer) 400 millions Streptococcus hæmolytic

M. catarrhalis..... 100 millions and non-hæmolytic 300 millions

Pneumococcus (4 types).... 400 millions

The administration of this vaccine is indicated in the treatment of true influenza (la grippe) due to infection with Pfeiffer's



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BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS.

For prices, see Price List.

BACTERIAL VACCINES (BACTERINS)—*continued.*

Influenza Vaccine—*concluded.*

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 millions	<i>M. catarrhalis</i>	40 millions
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> ..	500 millions	<i>B. influenzae</i> (Pfeiffer) ..	100 millions
<i>Streptococcus hæmolyticus</i> ..	100 millions	<i>Pneumococcus</i> (4 types)	200 millions
and non-hæmolytic ..	100 millions		

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," page 68.

Pneumonia Vaccine, Combined (Pneumonia Bacterin, Combined) (Bio. 395).

Each c.c. contains :

<i>Pneumococcus</i> (4 types)	500 millions
<i>Bacterium pneumoniae</i> (Friedländer)	250 millions
<i>Streptococcus hæmolyticus</i> and non-hæmolytic ..	250 millions

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 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 "Pneumococcus Vaccine," page 66, and "Pneumonia Phylacogen," page 52.

Pyorrhœa Alveolaris Vaccine, Combined (Pyorrhœa Alveolaris Bacterin, Combined) (Bio. 631).

Each c.c. contains :

<i>Streptococcus</i>	500 millions
<i>Staphylococcus albus</i>	1000 millions
<i>Pneumococcus</i>	500 millions

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

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BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS.

For prices, see Price List.

BACTERIAL VACCINES (BACTERINS)—*continued.*

Pyorrhœa Alveolaris Vaccine—concluded.

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 65.

Staphylococcus Vaccine, Combined (Staphylococcus Bacterin, Combined) (Bio. 392).

Each c.c. contains :

Staphylococcus albus 1000 millions Staphylococcus aureus 1000 millions

The administration of this vaccine is indicated in the treatment of boils, carbuncles, osteomyelitis, psoas abscesses, infected fistula, 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., though some clinicians employ larger amounts.

Also see "Staphylococcus Vaccine," page 67, and "Furunculosis Vaccine," page 54.

Streptococcus Vaccine (Streptococcus Bacterin) (Bio. 457).

Each c.c. contains :

Streptococcus hæmolytic and non-hæmolytic .. 500 millions

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 67.

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 .. 500 millions Staphylococcus albus .. 500 millions
and non-hæmolytic .. 250 millions Staphylococcus aureus 500 millions

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, fistula, 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 54), which contains, in addition to streptococci and staphylococci, the pneumococcus and the colon bacillus.

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BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS.

For prices, see Price List.

BACTERIAL VACCINES (BACTERINS)—concluded.

Streptococcus and Staphylococcus Vaccine Combined (Streptococcus and Staphylococcus Bacterin, Combined)— concluded.

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 than at first, but it will seldom, if ever, be necessary to give more than 1 c.c. at a single injection.

Also see "Antisepsis Vaccine (Mixed)" page 61.

Urethritis Vaccine, Combined (Urethritis Bacterin, Combined) (Bio. 693).

Each c.c. contains :

Gonococcus	1000 millions	Streptococcus	200 millions
Staphylococcus albus ..	1200 millions	B. coli communis	500 millions
Staphylococcus aureus	800 millions	M. catarrhalis	100 millions
	B. pseudo-diphtherie...		200 millions

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 subacute 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% at daily intervals.

Also see "Gonococcus Vaccine," pages 55 and 64, "Gonorrhoea Phylacogen," page 52, and Immunogens, 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.

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.R. (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

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BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS.

For prices, see Price List.

TUBERCULINS (P., D. & Co.)—concluded.

Tuberculin, B.E.—concluded.

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 68.

BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS (Numerical List).

Nos.				
70.	Hemoplastin,	2 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.	Tetanus Antitoxin (Antitetanus Serum),	10,000 (U.S.A.) 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.	Gonorrhoeal Vaccine, combined,	5 c.c.		
288.	"	"	1 c.c.	
296.	Gonococcus Immunogen,	5 c.c.		
301.	"	combined,	5 c.c.	
306.	Pneumococcus	5 c.c.		
311.	"	combined,	5 c.c.	
316.	Pertussis	5 c.c.		
321.	"	combined,	5 c.c.	
326.	Streptococcus	5 c.c.		
331.	"	combined,	5 c.c.	
336.	Staphylococcus Immunogen, combined,	5 c.c.		
341.	Catarrhalis Immunogen, combined,	5 c.c.		
392.	Staphylococcus Vaccine,	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	" " "
476.	"	"	1/100	" " "
477.	"	"	1/10	" " "
478.	"	"	1	" " "

Telegraphic Address: "CASCARA, BOMBAY."

BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS.

For prices, see Price List.

BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS (Numerical List)—concluded.

Nos.			
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 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 112.)
808.	Canine Distemper Mixed Bacterin Tablets, vial of 20. (See Veterinary Section, page 111.)		
2071.	Anti-Gas-Gangrene Serum (Welchii).		
2026.	Puerperal Septicæmia Antistreptococcus Serum.		

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL VACCINES.

In glass bulbs containing 1 c.c.

The following vaccines are prepared in the Department for Therapeutic Inoculation, St. Mary's Hospital, London, W., under the supervision of the Director, Sir Almroth E. Wright, K.B.E., C.B., M.D., F.R.S., etc.

Parke, Davis & Co. are the sole agents for the sale of these vaccines.

Also see "Bacterial Vaccines (Bacterins)," pages 53 to 59

Acne, 'A' Vaccine (Mixed).

Each c.c. contains :

Staphylococcus albus	1000 millions
Acne bacillus	20 millions

Applicable when the staphylococcus and the acne bacillus are both present as pathogenetic 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 53.

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 millions
Bacillus pneumoniae	50 millions
Pneumococcus (mixed types)	250 millions
Bacillus septus	50 millions
Bacillus influenzae	250 millions
Streptococcus (mixed types)	25 millions

Dosage—Three doses, viz., 0.25 c.c., 0.5 c.c. and 1 c.c., for adults, should be given at intervals of 7 to 10 days. In persons

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BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS.

For prices, see Price List.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL VACCINES—*continued.*

Anti-Catarrh Vaccine (Prophylactic)—*concluded.*

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.

This vaccine may also be used in treatment, in which case the initial dose should never exceed 0.1 c.c.

Also see "Catarrhal Vaccine, Respiratory," page 54.

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 who are proceeding to districts in which 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 millions 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 millions
Streptococcus pyogenes	20 millions
Streptococcus (various types) from septic wounds	30 millions

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.

Dosage—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.

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 54.

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BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS.

For prices, see Price List.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL VACCINES—continued.

Anti-Typhoid 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 millions

Each 'second dose' contains:

B. typhosus 2000 millions

For children between 10 and 16, give two-thirds of the adult doses.

" " 7 and 10, give one-half " " "

" " 2 and 7, give 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 53.

Anti-Typhoid-Paratyphoid Vaccine (T.A.B.).

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 millions

B. paratyphosus A. 250 millions

B. paratyphosus B. 250 millions

Each 'second dose' is double the strength of the first dose.

For doses for young people see Anti-Catarrh Vaccine, page 61.

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 uro-genital peritoneal infection, and issued for the treatment of cases of coliform infection where it is impracticable to prepare an autogenous vaccine.

Each c.c. contains:

B. coli communis. 100 millions B. lactis aerogenes 40 millions

B. coli communior 100 millions B. acidi lactici 20 millions

The use of this vaccine is chiefly indicated in cases of urinary infection: (1) cases of chronic bacilluria without pyrexia or

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BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS.

For prices, see Price List.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL VACCINES—*continued.*

B. Coli Vaccine—*concluded.*

marked anemia, and (2) bacilluric cases with either pyrexia or marked anemia—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 7 or 10 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 millions
Bacillus pneumoniae.....	5 millions
Pneumococcus	10 millions
Staphylococcus.....	40 millions
Bacillus septus	5 millions
Bacillus influenza	10 millions
Streptococcus	2 millions

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.

Also see Intestinal Streptococcus Vaccine, page 65.

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BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS.

For prices, see Price List.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL VACCINES—continued.

Cold Vaccine (Mixed).

Each c.c. contains:

Pneumococcus (mixed types)	50 millions
Bacillus pneumoniae	25 millions
Staphylococcus	200 millions
Micrococcus catarrhalis	25 millions
Bacillus septus	25 millions
Bacillus influenzae	50 millions
Streptococcus (mixed types).....	10 millions

It is suggested that in a case of acute coryza the initial dose should be 0.25 c.c., increasing subsequently up to 0.5 c.c., or even 1 c.c. if necessary, with proportionate doses for children. The smaller doses may be repeated, if required, after from 24 to 48 hours; the larger ones at intervals of 4 or 5 days.

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 60, "Catarrhal Vaccine, Respiratory," page 54, "Influenza Vaccine, Combined," page 55, and "Catarrhalis Immunogen (Combined)," page 49.

Gonococcus Vaccine.

Prepared from cultures of Gonococcus (Neisser) 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—gonorrhoeal 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 Gonorrhoeal Vaccine (see page 55) is suggested.

In the case of gonococcal arthritis it is also well to feel one's way very carefully, beginning with very small doses. In acute cases, doses of 2 to 5 millions 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 6 or 12 months.

This vaccine also finds application in cases in which vague pains persist for months or years after gonorrhoea, notably in the heels and in the back, upper arm 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 3 months.

Gonococcus Vaccine is issued in five dilutions, as follows:

5, 20, 50, 200 and 500 million gonococci per c.c.

The minimum effective dose is 1 to 5 millions, and a medium dose 10 to 50 millions.

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BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS.

For prices, see Price List.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL VACCINES—continued.

Gonococcus Vaccine—concluded.

As a provocative dose for test purposes, 1 c.c. of the strongest dilution, namely, 500 millions, may be used.

Also see "Gonococcus Vaccine," page 55, "Gonorrhoeal Vaccine, Combined," page 55, "Urethritis Vaccine, Combined," page 58, "Gonorrhoea Phylacogen," page 52, and "Gonococcus Immunogen," page 49.

Intestinal Streptococcus Vaccine (Mixed).

Prepared from a large number of different strains of streptococcus isolated from the feces of many patients showing an enormous preponderance of streptococci in the intestine, and suffering from various forms of intestinal toxæmia.

This vaccine is issued for use in cases of *intestinal toxæmia* attributed to streptococci rather than to coliform bacilli, and in which it is not practicable to make a definite bacteriological diagnosis.

Intestinal Streptococcus Vaccine (Mixed) is issued in four dilutions as follows :

2 millions of streptococci per c.c.		
10	"	per c.c.
50	"	per c.c.
500	"	per c.c.

It is recommended that the initial dose be 5 millions : subsequent injections at intervals of four to seven days, to be increased by about 50 per cent. on each occasion, up to 500 millions if necessary. If the clinical condition appears to be improving rapidly with any given dose this should be repeated several times, and any subsequent increase should be very gradual. If any dose should induce a general reaction, the next dose should be reduced, and caution is required in subsequent increases. If it is suspected that *B. Coli* is associated with the streptococcus in causing the toxæmia the *B. Coli* Vaccine (page 62) may be combined with this vaccine.

The dilution containing 2 million streptococci per c.c. is specially provided for use in cases of *asthma due to protein sensitisation* arising from the streptococcal infection of the intestine. Doses may be given twice weekly, commencing with 0.25 c.c. and gradually increased. By a more intensive method, doses may be given daily or on alternate days, commencing with 0.25 c.c. and increasing at first by 100 per cent., later by 50 per cent. until a reaction seems to be threatening, when the increase must be more cautious. The occurrence of a general reaction indicates a slight reduction in the dose on the next and future occasions. When a dose of 1 c.c. has been attained, the course may be continued with proportionate doses of the next stronger vaccine.

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 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.

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BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS.

For prices, see Price List.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL VACCINES—continued.

Parodontal Streptococcus Vaccine (Mixed)—concluded.

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, the vaccine may usefully be employed in connection with those cases of rheumatism which are 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 56.

Pneumococcus Vaccine.

Prepared from cultures of pneumococcus isolated from cases of croupous pneumonia, bronchitis, the common 'cold,' and other conditions; it contains representatives of the different immunological types into which pneumococci have been divided. Its use is indicated in the following conditions:—

In *lobar pneumonia*, in the very early stages before consolidation of the lung is extensive, and in protracted cases in which resolution of the pneumonic exudate has been delayed or in which an empyema has developed.

In *broncho-pneumonia* where this is demonstrated to be a pure pneumococcus infection; also in *bronchitis*, acute or chronic, some cases of common 'cold,' *rhinitis*, *tonsillitis*, or *laryngitis*, certain *catarrhal ophthalmias* and *corneal ulcers*—if the pneumococcus is the infecting agent.

Pneumococci are responsible entirely or in part for a very large proportion of the acute and chronic infections of the nose, larynx and bronchi, and a pneumococcal vaccine gives extremely good results in those conditions. The pure pneumococcus vaccine should be used when the infection is a simple one, but in mixed infections one of the compound vaccines (see Mixed Vaccine for Colds) may be preferable.

Pneumococcus vaccine may also be employed as a prophylactic measure against lobar pneumonia.

Issued in two dilutions, as follows:

50 million pneumococci per c.c.

200 million pneumococci per c.c.

The minimum effective dose is 10 millions; a medium dose, from 20 to 30 millions. In the case of pneumonia, an appropriate initial dose would be 20 millions. Where that dose brings down the temperature it may with advantage be repeated in two or three days, the curve of the temperature being taken as a guide. If the initial dose of 20 millions leaves the patient's condition unaltered, a dose of 30 millions may with advantage be administered next day. In average cases of acute or chronic pneumococcal bronchitis, an initial dose of 15 to 20 millions is recommended.

Also see "*Pneumonia Vaccine, Combined*," page 56, "*Pneumonia Phylacogen*," page 52, and "*Pneumococcus Immunogen*," page 50.

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BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS.

For prices, see Price List.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL VACCINES—*continued.*

Staphylococcus Vaccine.

Prepared from cultures of *Staphylococcus* obtained from cases of furunculosis, carbuncle, osteomyelitis, etc., and may be applied in any of the various forms of staphylococcus 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—*syccosis*; (c) deep-lying structures—*achilow 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 50 to 100 millions, and a medium dose 250 millions at the outset, increasing to 750 or 1000 millions.

Also see "*Furunculosis Vaccine*," page 54; "*Staphylococcus Vaccine, Combined*," page 57; "*Antisepsis Vaccine (Mixed)*," page 61; and "*Staphylococcus Immunogen*," page 50.

Streptococcus 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 septicemia, acute surgical septicemia, 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.

Issued in three dilutions, as follows:

- 5 million streptococci per c.c.
- 20 million streptococci per c.c.
- 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 57; "*Parodontal Streptococcus Vaccine (Mixed)*," page 65; "*Antisepsis Vaccine (Mixed)*," page 61; and "*Streptococcus Immunogen*," page 51.

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BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS.

For prices, see Price List.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL VACCINES—concluded.

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 3 to 5 days, and so to promote healing in and about the focus, or foci, of disease. As this healing progresses, the dose may be cautiously 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 7 to 10 days, and such a dose should be at once 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. or in bottles of 25 c.c.

Whooping Cough Vaccine 'B' (Prophylactic).

Each c.c. of this vaccine contains:

Bordet's Bacillus.....	4000 millions
B. Influenzæ (Pfeiffer)	500 millions
Pneumococcus.....	100 millions

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).

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," page 49.

Whooping Cough Vaccine, 'C' (for Treatment).

Each c.c. of this vaccine contains:

Bordet's bacillus	500 millions
B. influenzae (Pfeiffer)	250 millions
Pneumococcus.....	20 millions

It has been shown that the administration of vaccine to children suffering from whooping cough cut short the duration of the attack and proved of definite value in the treatment. Such patients appeared 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 2 or 3 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. 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," page 49.

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FOR PERSONAL NOTES

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'GLASEPTIC' AMPOULES

*of Sterilised Solutions (or Suspensions)
for Hypodermic Injection*

THESE ampoules embody the perfection of pharmaceutical excellence and present the following distinctive features.

Q The drug is dissolved or suspended in a carefully selected medium, whether this be an oil, distilled water or normal saline solution, and the finished product is carefully sterilised.

Q The solution is adjusted to contain a specific amount of medicament in each cubic centimetre, thus ensuring accuracy in dosage. In most cases the solution is ready for immediate use.

Q The acidity of the solution approximates as closely as possible to the pH of the blood, thus combining maximum chemical stability with minimum irritation to the tissues of the patient.

Q The contents are preserved from bacterial contamination and from oxidation by the hermetically-sealed container.

Q The ampoules are made of special glass, free from soluble alkali, which protects the contents from deterioration.

Q An excess of solution is included in each ampoule, so that a full dose can always be withdrawn.

THESE
*are some of the reasons why
'Glaseptic' Ampoules merit your specification
when ordering solutions for hypodermic use.*

'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 93-97.

For packages and prices, see Price List.

***Adrenalin Chloride Solution, 1 : 1000 (0.5 c.c.).** See "Adrenalin," page 1.

Bismuth Salicylate, 2 grs.

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 chloroform, 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.

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Specify 'GLASEPTIC' AMPOULES. P., D. & Co.

For packages and prices, see Price List.

Cacodylates of Iron and Sodium with Strychnine 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 anaemia, neurasthenia, convalescence from debilitating illness, etc. Dose—0.125 to 0.5 c.c. (2 to 8 minims).

Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate Solution (2 c.c.).

Each ampoule contains :

Caffeine	0.25 gm. (3-3/4 grains)
Sodium Benzoate	0.25 gm. (3-3/4 grains)

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. (15 to 30 minims).

Camphor in Oil (3 grains in 1 c.c.).

Each ampoule contains 0.2 gm. (3 grains) of camphor in 1 c.c. (17 minims) of pure vegetable oil.

Camphor in Oil (36 grains in 10 c.c.).

Each ampoule contains 2.33 gm. (36 grains) in 10 c.c. (168 minims) of pure vegetable oil.

Used as a diffusible heart stimulant, in nervous depression, hysteria, convalescence, persistent hiccup, etc.

Dose—1 to 10 c.c. (3 to 36 grains of camphor).

Camphorated Oil, hypodermically, 15 to 30 minims every two or three hours, or oftener 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 have a specific curative action.

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) Solution (7-1/2 grains in 1 c.c. and 15 grains in 2 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.

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Specify 'GLASEPTIC' AMPOULES. P., D. & Co.

For packages and prices, see Price List.

Corpora Lutea, Soluble Extract (1 c.c.).

Each ampoule (1 c.c.) contains the equivalent of 0.2 gm. (3 grains) of desiccated corpora lutea in physiological saline solution saturated with Chlorotone. The contents of one ampoule may be injected intramuscularly daily or on alternate days if necessary, though ordinarily two or, at most, three doses a week will be found sufficient. The dose may be gradually reduced as the symptoms subside. (See note on Corpora Lutea, page 13.)

Digitalin and Strychnine (1 c.c.).

Each ampoule contains:

Digitalin, Amorphous	0.00665 gm. (1/100 gr.)
Strychnine Nitrate	0.001 gm. (1/60 gr.)
Chlorotone	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 95.

Digitalone Solution (1 c.c.).

Standardised physiologically (see page 85). 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; identical in strength with B.P. tincture of digitalis. Each c.c. corresponds to 6 1/2 heart tonic units (see page 85).

The ordinary galenic 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 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 amoebic dysentery and hepatitis. It causes little, if any, of the nausea which follows the administration of ipecacuanha (see *Brit. Med. Jour.*, 1919, II., 376; 1922, I., 347; *Lancet*, 1926, II., 762; *Ind. Med. Gaz.*, Feb., 1917, March, 1924). 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—mekena, hæmatemesis, membranous colitis, enteric fever, hepatic cirrhosis (see *Lancet*, 1926, I., 681), bilharziasis (see *Journ. Trop. Med.*, May 1, 1922, p. 112, April 1, 1924, p. 73; Dec. 31, 1924, p. 322), and in Sprue (*Lancet* 1914, I., 1605; *Ind. Med. Gaz.*, Aug. 1919, 317). It is said also to overcome the craving for alcohol and tobacco (see *Brit. Med. Jour.*, 1922, I., 955, and *Medical Press*, Nov. 29, 1922, p. 449). Injections should be given intramuscularly (*Lancet*, 1917, II., 258).

Dose—1/6 to 1 grain of the emetine salt.

Also see "Emetine-Bismuth-Iodide Tablets," page 105.

Telegraphic Address: "CASCARA, BOMBAY."

Specify 'GLASEPTIC' AMPOULES. P., D. & Co.

For packages and prices, see Price List.

Ergot Aseptic (1 c.c.).

Standardised physiologically (see page 85). Ergot Aseptic is a non-alcoholic, concentrated, permanent, non-irritating preparation of ergot, guaranteed to be of full and uniform therapeutic activity. One c.c. (17 minims) is equivalent to 2 grammes (30 grains) of prime drug, or 30 minims of liquid extract of ergot, and constitutes an average dose.

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.

Prompt effects are most reliably produced by injecting Ergot Aseptic deeply into the tissues where there is plenty of muscle, rather than subcutaneously. The syringe, needle, and skin at the point of injection, should all, of course, be carefully sterilised.

Glycerophosphate Compound 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. (1/6 grain)

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 70; "Sodium Glycerophosphate Solution," page 77; "Glycerophosphates Elixir," page 82; "Metatone," page 37, and "Nucleo-Proteid Compound Tablets," page 107.

Grey Oil, 10% (1 c.c.).

Each ampoule (1 c.c.) contains 0.1 gm. (1-1/2 grains) of mercury very finely subdivided, in sterilised oily suspension, together with a small quantity of Chlorotone for analgesic effect. In the treatment of syphilis it is generally considered that intramuscular injections of from 0.03 to 0.1 gramme (1/2 to 1-1/2 grs.) of mercury are suitable for male patients, and 0.03 to 0.06 gm. (1/2 to 1 gr.) for female, but some practitioners exceed these amounts. The requisite dose is obtained by taking a proportion of the contents of an ampoule.

Also see "Mercury Salicylate Suspension," page 74, and "Mercurosal Solution," page 73.

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.

Telegraphic Address: "CASCARA, BOMBAY."

Specify 'GLASEPTIC' AMPOULES. P., D. & Co.

For packages and prices, see Price List.

*Iron Arsenite Sterilised Solution (1 grain in 1 c.c.).

Each ampoule contains :

Iron Arsenite with Ammonium

Citrate 0.065 gm. (1 grain)

The above stated quantity of the double salt is equivalent, approximately, to 11 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 cutaneous disease, particularly in anæmic subjects; in the anæmia of chronic diarrhoea; in chlorosis, pernicious anæmia, leucocythæmia, chorea, pellagra, 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).

*Iron Citrate Sterilised Solution (1½ grains in 1 c.c.).

Each ampoule contains :

Iron and Ammonium Citrate ... 0.1 gm. (1½ 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-mercuri-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. Intra-muscular 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.

* It occasionally happens that a darkening in colour takes place in iron solutions supplied in ampoules. This, however, does not contra-indicate their use. Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride is added to these solutions to minimise pain on injection.

Telegraphic Address : "CASCARA, BOMBAY."

Specify 'GLASEPTIC' AMPOULES. *P., D. & Co.**For packages and prices, see Price List.***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. The contents of one ampoule may be slowly injected deep into the gluteal muscle every fourth day—or more frequently if no systemic effect is observed.

Morphine Sulphate 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 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, diminishing blood pressure and favouring the spontaneous cessation of bleeding. Given before ether, it facilitates administration by checking the secretion of mucus; anesthesia may be maintained with less ether, post-operative pain is not felt so soon, and vomiting is less severe.

Nuclein Solution, No. 1, 5 % (1 c.c.).

Each solution contains 1 c.c. sodium nucleinate solution (representing 5 % of nucleinic acid) specially 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., p. 109) and injected deep into the muscular tissue of the gluteal region.

Ovarian Residue, Soluble Extract (1 c.c.).

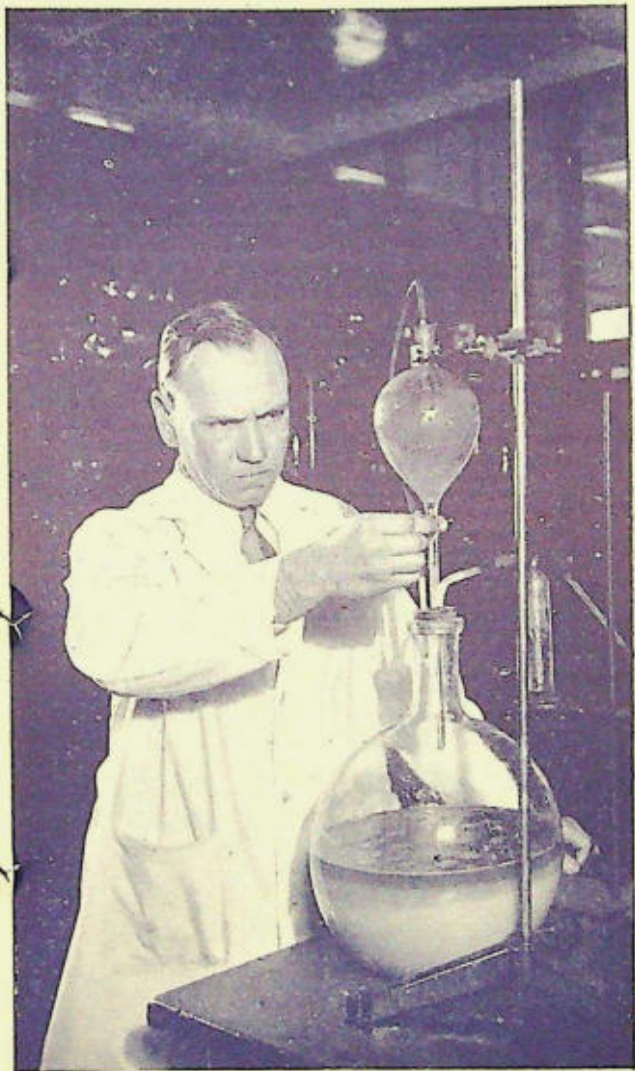
Each ampoule contains 1 c.c. of the extract obtained from ovarian tissues from which the corpora lutea have been removed. This extract is used in the treatment of abnormally frequent menstruation, also in amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa and sterility.

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.

Telegraphic Address: "CASCARA, BOMBAY."



DR. OLIVER KAMM, SCIENTIFIC DIRECTOR OF P., D. & CO.'S RESEARCH LABORATORIES.

'Pitocin' 'Pitressin' 'Pituitrin'

THE first extract of the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland offered to the medical profession was Parke, Davis and Company's 'Pituitrin.' That was in 1908. Since that time constant clinical use has demonstrated the pre-eminence of 'Pituitrin' over other pituitary (posterior lobe) extracts.

The test for posterior pituitary extract legally recognised under the Therapeutic Substances Act is the measure of its oxytocic power on isolated guinea-pig uterus; but for many years Parke, Davis and Company have employed an additional test as a measure of pressor activity, there being evidence to show that the properties of 'Pituitrin' were due to more than one active principle.

This attitude was justified by the isolation in Parke, Davis and Company's Research Laboratories (in 1927), under the direction of Dr. Oliver Kamm, of two active principles from the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland.

The oxytocic principle, termed alpha-hypophamine and available under the name 'Pitocin,' is standardised to the same degree of oxytocic activity as 'Pituitrin,' namely, 10 units per c.c.

The pressor principle, 'Pitressin' beta-hypophamine, is standardised to a pressor activity equivalent to twice that of 'Pituitrin.' 'Pitressin' thus represents 20 pressor units per c.c. as compared with 10 pressor units per c.c. of 'Pituitrin.'

*For further particulars of these products see the booklet
"Pitocin, Pitressin, Pituitrin" issued by
Parke, Davis and Co., Bombay.*

Specify 'GLASEPTIC' AMPOULES. P., D. & Co.

For packages and prices, see Price List.

'Pitocin' (formerly known as Oxytocin) (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, as reported in a paper read before the American Chemical Society, September 1927.

'Pitocin' exerts the same oxytocic action as 'Pituitrin' (see below) from which it differs in that it is practically free from the pressor principle which some authorities hold to be responsible for so-called "pituitary shock." It is standardised to represent 10 international units per c.c., the dose for obstetrical purposes being the same as that of 'Pituitrin' (see below). 'Pitocin' may be used in cases of uterine inertia when a rise in blood-pressure is contra-indicated, e.g. in pre-eclamptic cases.

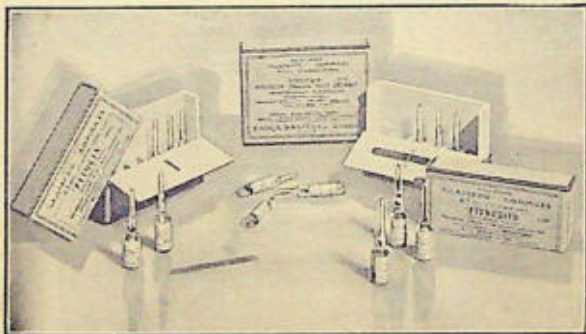
'Pitressin' (formerly known as 'Vasopressin') (0.5 c.c.).

'Pitressin' represents the pressor principle of the posterior lobe of the pituitary body, first separated in the P., D. & Co. Research Laboratories as reported in a paper read before the American Chemical Society, September 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; in post-partum anuria, in 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. Standard Powdered Pituitary (U.S.P.). The dose of 'Pitressin' is 0.5 c.c., or as indicated.

'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, 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

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Specify 'GLASEPTIC' AMPOULES. P., D. & Co.

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'Pituitrin'—concluded.

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. 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 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 (*Ind. Med. Gaz.*, March, 1915, p. 103).

Quinine Hydrochloride and Urethane (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. This solution is similar to that originally used by Gouévrier and recommended by Douthwaite.

Dose: 0.25 to 0.5 c.c. (4 to 8 mins.) 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 mins.) may be given on subsequent occasions, at intervals of five to seven days.

Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride Solution, 1% (5 c.c.).

Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride Solution, 1%, 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

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Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride Solution—concluded.

before sensation is abolished) it is remarkably persistent. Post-operative anesthesia lasts from four hours up to several days, and in many cases has continued during the entire period of repair, which 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% should be employed. Deep injections of 5 c.c. of this solution have given good results in sciatica and lumbago.

Sodium Cacodylate Solution (3/4 grain in 1 c.c.).

Each ampoule contains 3/4 grain of Sodium Cacodylate (sodium dimethylarsenate) 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 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.

Sodium Glycerophosphate Solution (1-1/2 grains in 1 c.c.).

Sodium Glycerophosphate is employed as a nerve tonic, its subcutaneous injection being resorted to in cases which require either a rapid systemic effect or an immediate local action, e.g., muscular atrophy, tic douloureux and other atonic nervous conditions. Average dose—1 c.c. (17 minims). It is of special value in muscular and nervous debility, rachitis, osteomalacia, etc.; it accelerates metabolism while retarding the elimination of organic phosphorus. The glycerophosphates are said to have a marked effect in ameliorating the pains of tabes. In sciatica and lumbago, Robin has obtained good results by injecting 4 grains, in solution, very slowly, and as deep as possible into the muscular tissue in the neighbourhood of the nerve, with due aseptic precautions, once or twice daily.

Also see "Glycerophosphate Compound," page 72.

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Specify 'GLASEPTIC' AMPOULES. P., D. & Co.

For packages and prices, see Price List.

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.

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).

Each c.c. of Strophanthone Dilute represents 1 milligramme (1/65 grain) strophanthin.

Strophanthone should be used with caution in patients recently treated with digitalis.

Strychnine Cacodylate and Sodium Glycerophosphate Solution (1 c.c.).

Each ampoule contains :

Strychnine Cacodylate 0.0005 gm. (1/125 grain)
Sodium Glycerophosphate 0.1 gm. (1-1/2 grains)

This tonic alterative combination is administered intramuscularly in cases of nervous prostration, muscular atrophy, convalescence from prolonged illness, etc. Dose—1 c.c. (17 minims).

Strychnine Sulphate 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.

Thyroprotein 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% of Chlorotone 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.

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Specify 'GLASEPTIC' AMPOULES. P., D. & Co.

For packages and prices, see Price List.

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.



STORAXOL

STORAXOL has proved highly beneficial as a local application in the treatment of chronic eczema, herpes zoster and dermatitis herpetiformis. It allays inflammation and soothes irritation. In pruritus ani and pruritus vulvæ, relief is afforded by the occasional application of Storaxol after bathing the parts with hot water. In chronic urticaria and lichen urticatus the sedative properties of Storaxol render its use grateful to the patient.

(See also page 32).

FOR PERSONAL NOTES

FOR PERSONAL NOTES

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	1/200 gr.
Methyl Salicylate	3 mins.

This combination has proved highly beneficial in the treatment of subacute 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 mins.
Oil of Cubeb	2 mins.
Oil of Santal (P., D. & Co.)	2 mins.

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.

For Successful Digitalis Medication

'DIGIFORTIS'

Fifty per cent. more potent than B.P. tincture.
Physiologically standardised and protected from deleterious action of light and air.

(See page 14)

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-oz. and 16-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 82.

Bromide and Chloral Compound (No. 127).

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 hiccup, 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 85, par. 6).

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 subacute 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.

Telegraphic Address: "CASCARA, BOMBAY."

For prices, see Price List.

Calisaya, Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine, in 4 fl. oz. bottles only (No. 32).

Each fluid ounce represents :

Mixed Alkaloids of 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.).

This elixir agreeably presents the best characteristics of a tonic, digestant, and gastric sedative.

Damiana, Phosphorus and Nux Vomica (No. 53).

Each fluid ounce represents :

Damiana	60 gra.
Phosphorus.....	8/200 gr.
Nux Vomica	8 gra.

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.

Euphorbia Compound (No. 132) (Anti-Asthmatic).

Each fluid ounce represents :

Fl. Ext. Euphorbia Pithulifera	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.

Telegraphic Address : "CASCARA, BOMBAY."

For prices, see Price List.

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 gonorrhoeal forms. This elixir is well adapted to the treatment of all rheumatic and gouty affections.

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 85, par. 6).

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

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For prices, see Price List.

Saw Palmetto and Santal Compound (No. 124)—concluded.

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.

Uritone Compound (No. 154).

Each fluid ounce represents:

Uritone (hexamine)	10 gra.
Saw Palmetto Berries	120 gra.
Sandalwood	30 gra.
Corn-silk	120 gra.

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 83.

VITAMIN DEFICIENCY

VITAMINS have not only an important action on the general nutrition of the body, but they are also regarded as having a reaction on the functions of the secretory glands, and an insufficiency of vitamins in the diet may often be the true cause of disordered conditions for which the physician finds it difficult to account.

METAGEN is a concentrated preparation of several types of fat-soluble and water-soluble vitamins, and it possesses growth-promoting, anti-rachitic and anti-neuritic properties. Its administration is not only indicated in acute forms of disease due to a lack of vitamins in the diet, such as beri-beri, etc., but its power to stimulate metabolism renders it of great service in cases of subnormal nutrition and impaired body tone, such as rickets, marasmus, simple anæmia, chlorosis, neuritis, diabetes, furunculosis, etc., and also in conditions in which it is desired to build up nutrition, as in convalescence, pregnancy, lactation, tuberculosis, chronic dyspepsia and neurasthenia. (See also page 26.)

STANDARDISED FLUID EXTRACTS

In Bottles of 4 and 16 Fl. Ozs.

NOTWITHSTANDING the progress that has been made in connection with the preparation of drug extracts during the 50 years that have elapsed since we introduced standardisation, it is disappointing to find that official medicine still lags far behind, and that, in the British Pharmacopœia of 1914, only a minority of galenicals are definitely standardised. There is, therefore, still much reason for medical men insisting that only guaranteed drugs should be used in the dispensing of their prescriptions, and for that purpose no expedient can be more satisfactory than the specification of "P., D. & Co."

For many years subsequent to 1879, when we issued our first standardised galenical, 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.

Besides the numerous preparations of alkaloidal and resinous drugs which we standardise on the basis of their active principles, there are some very important drugs the activity of which cannot be estimated by chemical means, and the strength of these is adjusted to a fixed standard by careful observance of their physiological effect on animals.

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.

In the standardisation of preparations of digitalis and strophanthus, we follow the "heart tonic unit" method devised by Dr. Houghton—one heart tonic unit being equivalent to ten times the normal minimum fatal dose per gramme body-weight 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.

Telegraphic Address : "CASCARA, BOMBAY."

Specify
P., D. & Co.

FLUID EXTRACTS.

In 4-fl. oz. and
16-fl. oz. bottles**Standardised Fluid Extracts—continued.**

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 on the labels the dates on which our physiologically standardised preparations are tested.

In the case of tincture of strophanthus our research department has established the fact that when a mixture containing the tincture with water is dispensed, deterioration is rapidly caused. Perfectly sterile mixtures of strophanthus and water retain their activity indefinitely, but such refinements are impossible in ordinary dispensing, and it is therefore suggested that medical men might usefully prescribe undiluted tincture of digitalis and tincture of strophanthus, directing that the dose should be taken in the form of drops with water.

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.

The doses stated are those current for fluid extracts in American medical practice, and do not in all cases bear an exact relation to those given for tinctures in the British Pharmacopœia. Where an "average dose" is quoted, it is in accordance with the pharmacopœia of the United States. 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.

Some tinctures cannot be advantageously 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 a few instances a tincture will be produced corresponding in *drug power* to that of the B.P., but as these particular Fluid Extracts are not entirely soluble in alcohol of the strength prescribed by the B.P., we have recommended a *stronger menstruum*.

Fluid Extracts, being saturated solutions of the constituents soluble in the menstruum used, are occasionally liable, owing to change of temperature and loss of alcohol by exposure, to deposit more or less on standing. This deposit usually diffuses through the liquid upon shaking, and dissolves on the tincture being made up. If not perfectly clear the tincture may be filtered to remove inert matter.

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.

Telegraphic Address: "CASCARA, BOMBAY."

Specify
P., D. & Co.

FLUID EXTRACTS.

In 4-fl. oz. and
16-fl. oz. bottles

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*.

Black Willow Buds, see *Salix Nigra*.

Buchu for B.P. Tincture (Liq. Ext. No. 541)

Five times stronger than the B.P. 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., 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 the B.P. Tincture.

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, 5 to 10 minims (0.3 to 0.6 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 Compound Tincture of Camphor, 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.

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, *Rhamnus Purshianus*, DC. .. (Fl. Ext. No. 116)

Tonic-laxative. Is physiological in action and tonic to the vaso-motor 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

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For prices, see Price List.

Cascara Sagrada—concluded.

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 8.**Chimaphila, Chimaphila umbellata (L.), Nutt.**

(Pipsissewa) (Fl. Ext. No. 363)

Astringent, alterative, tonic and diuretic. Reported to be highly beneficial in diabetes mellitus, and to cause the disappearance of sugar in the urine within three weeks. Average dose—1/2 fl. dr. (2 c.c.).

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 29.**Ergot, see "Normal Liquid Ergot," page 29.****Foxglove, see Digitalis.****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.

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.).

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For prices, see Price List.

Ginger (U.S.P.), *Zingiber officinale*, Rosc. . . . (Fl. Ext. No. 219)

Ten times stronger than the B.P. Tincture and twice as strong as Essence of Ginger, B.P. 1885.

Stimulant and carminative. Average dose—8 minims (0.5 c.c.).

To prepare 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 Essence of Ginger (B.P. 1885) dilute the Fluid Extract with an equal volume of 90% alcohol. Dose of the essence—5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 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*.

Henbane, see *Hyoscyamus*.

Hydrastis, B.P., *Hydrastis canadensis*, Lin. . . . (Liq. Ext. No. 663)

Standard, 2% hydrastine. Ten times stronger than the B.P. 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., 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 (U.S.P.), *Hyoscyamus niger*, Lin. (Fl. Ext. No. 244)

Prepared from second year's growth of biennial plants.

Standard, 0.055 to 0.075% mydriatic alkaloids. 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 minims (0.2 c.c.).

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., *Psychotria Ipecacuanha*,

Stokes (Liq. Ext. No. 585)

Standard, 2% alkaloids. Twenty times stronger than Ipecacuanha Wine, B.P., or Ipecacuanha Vinegar, B.P. 1898.

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, 15 to 20 minims (1 to 1.25 c.c.), repeated if necessary.

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For prices, see Price List.

Ipecacuanha, B.P.—concluded.

To prepare Ipecacuanha Wine, B.P., 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 Vinegar of Ipecacuanha, B.P. 1898, take 1 fl. oz. Liquid Extract, 2 fl. ozs. 90% Alcohol, and 17 fl. ozs. Diluted Acetic Acid, B.P. 1898. Mix, filter, and make up, if necessary, to 20 fl. ozs. with diluted acetic acid. Dose of the vinegar—10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 c.c.).

Liquorice, see Glycyrrhiza.

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. Twelve times stronger than the B.P. Tincture.

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 0.2 c.c.).

Antidotes.—Chloral, potassium bromide, and chloroform inhalations.

To prepare Tincture of Nux Vomica, B.P., take 1 fl. oz. of the Liquid Extract, 3 fl. ozs. of Distilled Water, and sufficient 90% Alcohol to measure 16 fl. ozs. Dose of the tincture—5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 c.c.).

Pipsissewa, see Chimaphila.

Rhamnus Purshianus, see Cascara Sagrada.

Rose, Soluble (for the preparation of rose water) (Fluid No. 573)

Miscible with distilled water in any proportion. One pint will make 4 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.).

For prices, see Price List.

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 *Sabat*. 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 mamme, 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 gra.
Parsley Seed	12 gra.
Kola Nut	24 gra.
Coca	12 gra.
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 83.

Squill, see "Norma Liquid Squill," page 30.**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, 28 ozs. of Refined Sugar, and Distilled Water to make 3 lbs. Dissolve in a water bath. Dose of the syrup—1/2 to 1 fl. dr. (2 to 4 c.c.).

Valerian, *Valeriana officinalis*, Lin. (Fl. Ext. No. 484)

Eight times stronger than Tincture of Valerian, B.P. 1885.

A gentle anodyne and stimulant. Average dose—30 minims (2 c.c.).

To prepare Tincture of Valerian, B.P. 1885, dilute the Fluid Extract with 7 volumes of 57% alcohol. Dose of the tincture—1 to 2 fl. drs. (4 to 8 c.c.).

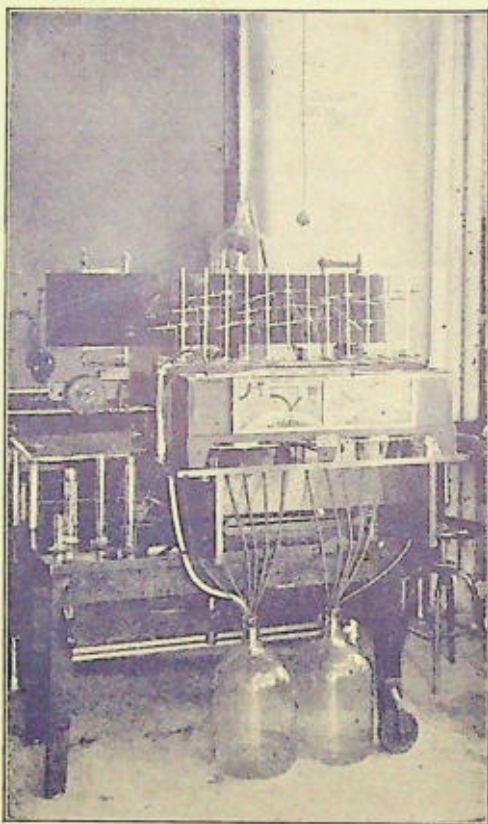
Viburnum Prunifolium, B.P., *Viburnum prunifolium*,
Lin. (Liq. Ext. No. 671)

Introduced by us; now made official in the British Pharmacopœia. Uterine tonic and sedative, valuable in threatened abortion, in dysmenorrhœa, and in uterine hemorrhage. Dose—1 to 2 fl. drs. (4 to 8 c.c.).

Also see "Liquor Sedans," page 24.

Zingiberis, see Ginger.

Measuring the Oxytocic Activity of PITOCIN or PITUITRIN



IN testing the oxytocic activity of a solution, a strip of uterine muscle from a guinea-pig is attached to a working lever in such a way that its contractions are recorded on the smoked paper of a kymograph. Standard Pituitary Solution is used alternately with the unknown solution until doses of each are found which will cause equal contractions of the uterine muscle. The above apparatus consists of an electrically heated water bath in which twelve strips of muscle can be used simultaneously (see also page 75).

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. Distilled water (sterilised by boiling) should be used whenever possible. If it is not obtainable, the softest water available should be employed, after boiling to precipitate mineral matter and to destroy germs.

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 109) 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 69.

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 3.
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

Telegraphic Address: "CASCARA, BOMBAY."

Specify **HYPODERMIC TABLETS.** P., D. & Co.

For packages and prices, see Price List.

Apomorphine Hydrochloride—concluded.

asphyxia, croup, pneumonia, tonsillitis, broncho-pneumonia, laryngismus stridulus, mania, hystero-epilepsy, epilepsy, and to promote expulsion of foreign bodies from the oesophagus. 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. A solution of 2 tablets in 11 minims of recently boiled distilled water is of the same drug strength as *Injectio Apomorphinae Hypodermica*, P.B.

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.

Apomorphine and Strychnine (H.T. 163)

Apomorphine Hydrochloride 1/10 gr.

Strychnine Nitrate 1/60 gr.

A prompt emetic. The association of strychnine with apomorphine obviates depression or other unpleasant after-effect. Dose—One tablet.

Apothesine, see Specialities, page 5.**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.—Apomorphine as emetic. Adrenalin to retard absorption. Morphine as physiological antagonist. Strychnine to avert collapse.

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.

A solution of one of the 1/4-grain tablets in 5 minims of recently boiled distilled water is of the same drug strength as *Injectio Cocainæ Hypodermica*, P.B.

Antidotes.—Use stomach pump if the drug has been taken orally. Adrenalin Chloride Solution, ammonia, coffee or alcohol. Ether, strychnine or digitalone subcutaneously.

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Specify **HYPODERMIC TABLETS.** P., D. & Co.

For packages and prices, see Price List.

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.—Tannic acid (chemical antidote) followed by apomorphine, if the drug has been taken orally. Aconitine as physiological antidote. Hot compress or Capsolin to abdomen.

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 71.

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 amœbiocide. 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 71). One-sixth of a grain is stated to be equivalent to 15 grains of ipecacuanha.

Also see "Emetine Hydrochloride Solution," page 71.

Hyoscine, see Scopolamine, page 97.**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.—If a poisonous dose has been taken orally, give 2 grains of potassium permanganate in 4 ounces of water at once. Use stomach pump. Wash out stomach with weak solution of potassium permanganate however the drug has been taken. Intravenous injection of Adrenalin. Atropine or strychnine hypodermically. Alcohol, ammonia, hot coffee. Keep patient awake—exercise, electricity. Artificial respiration.

Also see "Morphine Sulphate, Sterilised Solution," page 74.

Morphine and Atropine, R 'H' (H.T. 16)

Morphine Sulphate 1/4 gr.

Atropine Sulphate 1/150 gr.

Morphine and Atropine, R '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

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Specify **HYPODERMIC TABLETS.** P., D. & Co.

For packages and prices, see Price List.

Morphine and Atropine, R 'N'—concluded.

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 (Hyoscine) Compound," page 97, and "Morphine and Atropine, Sterilised Solution," page 74.

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, dyspnoea, hæmoptysis, vascular tension of the aged, syncope and shock; also in epilepsy, vertigo, sea-sickness, and puerperal convulsions.

Antidotes.—Ergot, atropine, strychnine. Cold applications to the head.

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. 10)

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, 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.—If a poisonous dose has been taken orally, give tannic acid. Atropine as a physiological antagonist. Coffee. Brandy.

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 150—7 grains in 40 to 60 ounces of normal saline solution has been recommended (*Ind. Med. Gazette*, March 1915, p. 103).

Also see "Quinine, Acid Hydrochloride, Sterilised Solution," page 76.

Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride, 2 grs. (H.T. 139)
(In bottles 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

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Specify **HYPODERMIC TABLETS.** P., D. & Co.

For packages and prices, see Price List.

Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride—concluded.

said to be superior to any single quinine salt in malaria (*Brit. Med. Jour. Epit.*, 1908, II., 91); 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 anaesthesia preparatory to surgical and dental operations (see note on page 76). For this purpose a 1 per cent. 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 hemorrhoids.

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.—Same as for atropine.

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 (see *Brit. Med. Jour.*, 1908, II., 808); atropine is included in order to obviate the constipation and nausea which morphine sometimes causes.

Sodium Cacodylate, see page 77.**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 diabetes insipidus, myasthenia and dipsomania. Their action is cumulative.

Antidotes.—If a poisonous dose has been taken orally give adrenalin (or tannic acid) to prevent absorption, use stomach pump, or produce emesis with apomorphine. Inhalation of amyl nitrite. The physiological antagonists are: chloral hydrate, potassium bromide, or chloretone, repeated as necessary; if convulsions prevent swallowing, chloroform the patient and give the antidote in an enema of starch. Hot coffee. Frequent catheterisation.

For strychnine combinations, see Apomorphine and Strychnine; and Nitroglycerin, Digitalin and Strychnine. Also see "Strychnine Sulphate, Sterilised Solution," page 78.

Trinitrin, see Nitroglycerin.

Telegraphic Address: "CASCARA, BOMBAY."

DENTAL SEPSIS

ALTHOUGH matters concerning the teeth belong primarily to the sphere of the dental surgeon, pathological conditions arising from dental sepsis are constantly encountered by the physician. This is particularly true in the case of rheumatic affections, especially those of the arthritic type. Other conditions attributed to dental sepsis are anaemia, including septic anaemia, 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 power, and one which is without harmful effect on the delicate tissue of the gums. Such a tooth paste is EUTHYMOL TOOTH PASTE, which is made with the same exacting care as is exercised in the manufacture of Parke, Davis & Co.'s medicinal preparations. It is surprising how beneficial the simple massage of the gums with this dentifrice can be.

EUTHYMOL TOOTH PASTE is definitely designed to combat bacterial infection of the buccal cavity. It has a guaranteed carbolic co-efficiency of 0.14, and every batch is tested bacteriologically. Laboratory tests show that, in the strength usually employed on the toothbrush, it is lethal within thirty seconds to the pathogenic micro-organisms mainly responsible for septic conditions in the mouth and teeth.

(See page 16)

GELATIN-COATED, SUGAR-COATED AND ENTERIC PILLS.

"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, bisulphate or hydrochloride, 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.

Many other formulæ are given in our American and British Lists.

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 or 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	1/3 gr.

* Gelatin-coated only.

Telegraphic Address: "CASCARA, BOMBAY."

Gelatin-Coated (G.C.)

PILLS.

Sugar-Coated (S.O.)

For packages and prices, see Price List.

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, whose action is not accompanied by the objectionable effects of many cathartics.

Anti-Constipation, R '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, R '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. 808)

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 (natural)	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."

* Gelatin-coated only. † Either gelatin or sugar-coated.

Telegraphic Address: "CASCARA, BOMBAY."

For packages and prices, see Price List.

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.
Excised Ferrous Sulphate	1 gr.
Ext. Savin	1/4 gr.

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. 1035)

Ipecacuanha, 5 grs. (enteric-coated)..... (No. 1039)

In cases of amebic dysentery, hepatitis, etc., the administration of Ipecacuanha in doses of from 20 to 60 grains is recommended (see *Ind. Med. Gazette*, Sept. 1910 and Dec. 1911, also Jan. 1920, p. 25; *Jour. Trop. Med.*, Jan. 15 and Nov. 15, 1912; *Brit. Med. Jour.*, March 4, 1922, p. 345). 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.

Lecithin, 0.1 gm. (1-1/2 grs.)†..... (No. 924)

Dose—1, three times a day.

Contains phosphorus in organic combination. Prescribed in neurasthenia, chlorosis, tuberculosis, and impaired nutrition generally.

Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine*..... (No. 472)

Phosphorus.....	1/50 gr.
Reduced Iron	3 grs.
Quinine Sulphate.....	1/2 gr.
Strychnine	1/40 gr.

Dose—1 to 2.

Phosphorus, Nux Vomica and Damiana*..... (No. 477)

Phosphorus.....	1/100 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1/8 gr.
Ext. Damiana	2 grs.

Dose—1 to 4.

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 (see *Ind. Med. Gazette*, Sept. 1910, p. 350, April 1912, p. 131, and Aug. 1915, p. 281).

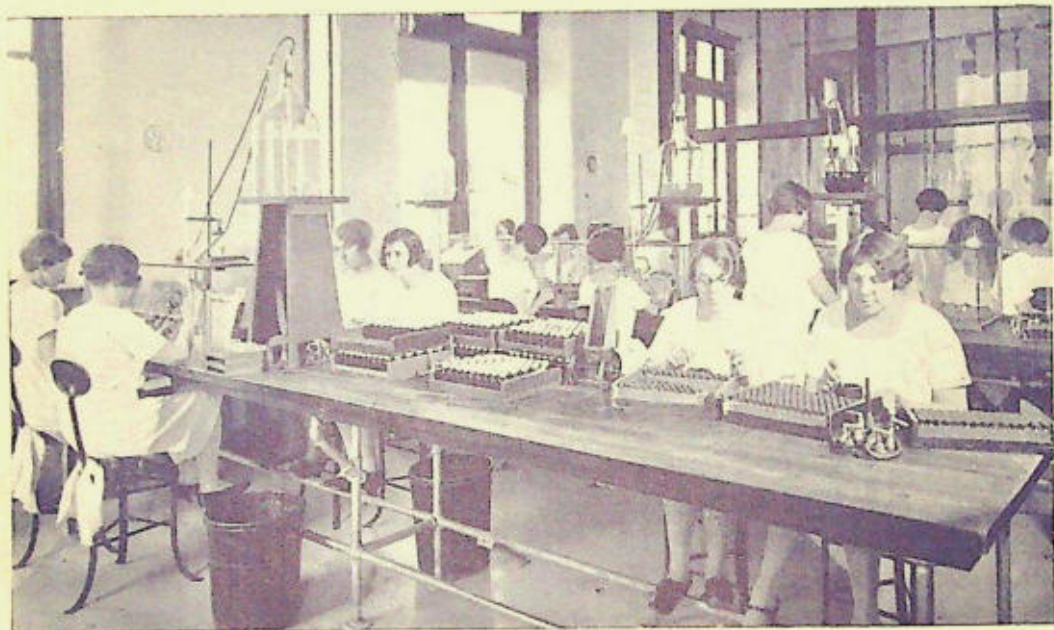
Thymocarbolate (soft mass Chocolate-coated)..... (No. 1033)

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 diarrhoea, typhoid fever and other bowel infections.

* Gelatin-coated only. † Sugar-coated only.

Telegraphic Address: "CASCARA, BOMBAY."



FILLING AND FINISHING BIOLOGICAL SPECIALITIES

TABLETS.

Compressed Tablets (C.T.)

Tablet Triturates (T.T.)

Chocolate-coated Tablets (C.C.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, 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."

Many other formulæ are given in our American and British lists.

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.

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.

Telegraphic Address: "CASCARA, BOMBAY."

Compressed (C.T.)
Triturates (T.T.)

TABLETS.

Chocolate-coated (C.C.T.)
Sugar-coated (S.C.T.)

For packages and prices, see Price List.

Aspirin, 5 grs.(C.T. 278)

Dose—1 to 3.

Employed in acute rheumatism, neuralgia, pleuritis, migraine, lumbago, and as an antipyretic.

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. Soothing and tonic. Valuable 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. Useful also as an auxiliary measure in prolapsus uteri and related conditions. 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—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.

Telegraphic Address: "CASCARA, BOMBAY."

Compressed (C.T.)
Triturates (T.T.)

TABLETS.

Chocolate-coated (C.C.T.)
Sugar-coated (S.C.T.)

For packages and prices, see Price List.

Chlorodyne (C.C.T. 59)

Morphine Hydrochloride	1/6 gr.
Ext. Indian Cannabis	1/4 gr.
Nitroglycerin (Trinitrin)	1/500 gr.
Ext. Hyocyamus	1/2 gr.
Oleoresin of Capsicum	1/20 min.
Oil of Peppermint	1/10 min.

Dose for adults—1, followed by a draught of warm water.

A prompt and 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.

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.

Dover Powder, 5 grs. (C.T. 33)

Dose—1 to 3.

An efficacious diaphoretic. Of value in treatment of malarial fever.

Easton Syrup (S.C.T. 263)

One tablet = 1 fluid drachm of the Syrup.

Iron Phosphate	1 gr.
Quinine Phosphate	3/4 gr.
Strychnine Phosphate	1/32 gr.

Dose—1.

Easton Syrup (S.C.T. 264)

One tablet = 1/2 fluid drachm of the Syrup.

Emetine-Bismuth-Iodide, 1 gr. (enteric-coated) (C.T. 568)

Dose—3 tablets to be taken on each of 12 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.

Emplets, see page 14.

Gonorrhœa, see Cubeb Compound.

Telegraphic Address: "CASCARA, BOMBAY"

Compressed (C.T.)
Friturates (T.T.)

TABLETS.

Chocolate-coated (C.C.T.)
Sugar-coated (S.C.T.)

For packages and prices, see Price List.

Gossypium Compound (C.T. 156)

Ext. Cotton Root Bark	1 gr.
Ergotin (Bonjean)	1 gr.
Exsiccated Ferrous Sulphate.....	1 gr.
Socotrine Aloes	1 gr.
Oil of Savin	1/4 min

Dose—1 to 3.

Grey Powder, see Mercury with Chalk.**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 107**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 gra.
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 6)—also for subcutaneous or intravenous injection in severe cases of infantile summer diarrhoea. 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 (see *Brit. Med. Jour.*, 1910, II., 835, also 1911, II., 632 and 1342; *Lancet*, 1921, I., 1079).

Jambul and Codeine (C.T. 551)

Ext. Jambul.....	2 gra.
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.

Telegraphic Address: "CASCARA, BOMBAY."

Compressed (C.T.)
Triturates (T.T.)

TABLETS.

Chocolate-coated (C.C.T.)
Sugar-coated (S.C.T.)

For packages and prices, see Price List.

Lactated Pepsin, see Pepsin, Lactated, below.

Mammary Substance, see page 26.

Mercury with Chalk, 1 gr. (C.T. 459)

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 syphills.

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, and this, when used as a nasal or pharyngeal spray or douche, dissolves crusts of dried mucus, and removes accumulated secretion without irritation and without causing engorgement of the tissues. In the treatment of sore throat, tonsillitis, or nasal catarrh, the solution (slightly warmed) may be sprayed into the throat or nose every three or four hours.

Nucleo-Proteid Compound (C.C.T. 479)

Potassium Glycerophosphate	1 gr.
Calcium Glycerophosphate	1 gr.
Leclithin	1/2 gr.
Nuclein	1/4 gr.

Dose—1 or more.

This combination is of value in any disorder depending upon impaired nutrition and nerve tone, also in general for stimulating the disease-resisting power of the patient.

Orchic Compound, see page 32.

Orchic Substance, see page 33.

Ovarian Compound, see page 33.

Ovarian Substance, see page 33.

Pantheric, see page 34.

Parathyroid Gland, see page 35.

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.

Telegraphic Address: "CASCARA, BOMBAY."

Compressed (C.T.)
Friturates (T.T.)

TABLETS.

Chocolate-coated (C.C.T.)
Sugar-coated (S.C.T.)*For packages and prices, see Price List.***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 "Alphen Pills," page 100.

Pituitary Gland, Anterior Lobe, see Anterior Lobe, page 4.**Pituitary Gland, Posterior Lobe**, see Posterior Lobe, page 37.**Placenta Substance**, see page 37.**Plasma Nasal**, see Nasal, Plasma, page 107.**Posterior Lobe Pituitary Gland**, see page 37.**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 gonorrhoea, 1 grain in from 2 to 8 ounces, according as the inflammation is subacute or acute; for application to burns and scalds, 1 grain in 2 ounces; for deodorising drains, chamber utensils, etc., 4 grains in each ounce. For sloughing ulcers, abscesses, bedsores, infected wounds, etc., irrigation with, followed by cold compresses of, 1% solution (say 2 tablets in 1 ounce of water) is recommended.

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. Forty minims of a 1% solution should also be injected as nearly in the line of penetration of the serpent's fang as possible, and into the surrounding area.

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 101) 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 76.

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.

Telegraphic Address: "CASCARA, BOMBAY."

Compresses (C.T.)
Triturates (T.T.)

TABLETS.

Chocolate-coated (C.C.T.)
Sugar-coated (S.C.T.)

For packages and prices, see Price List.

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. This tablet is identical in every respect with that formerly known as C.T. 330.

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 41.

Thyroprotein, see pages 42 and 78.

Thyrovarian Compound, see page 42.

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. Mitchellia Repens	1/2 gr.
Caulophyllin	1/4 gr.

Dose—1 to 4.

The administration of this combination is indicated in all cases of atonicity of the generative organs, and as a routine measure in pregnancy and accouchement, to obviate the occurrence of untoward painful symptoms, also in the after-pains of parturition, and as a sedative when abortion threatens. The dose should be followed with a draught of hot water.

Voices, R ' B ' (C.T. 291)

Potassium Chlorate	2-1/2 grs.
Sodium Biforate	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.

VETERINARY SPECIALITIES.

Arecoline Hydrobromide 1/2 gr. (V.H.T. No. 525).
In tubes of 12 tablets.

Arecoline Hydrobromide 1 gr. (V.H.T. No. 526).
In tubes of 12 tablets.

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., 1/8 grain.

Telegraphic Address: "CASCARA, BOMBAY."

VETERINARY SPECIALITIES.

For packages and prices, see Price List.

Arecoline Compound (V.H.T. No. 552).

Arecoline Hydrobromide	1/2 grain
Physostigmine Salicylate	1/2 grain
Strychnine Sulphate	1/8 grain

in tubes of 12 tablets.

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.

Canine Distemper Mixed Bacterin, in vials of 20 tablets (Bio. 808).

This polyvalent bacteria is adapted for use both in the prophylaxis and treatment of canine distemper. It is presented in the form of readily soluble tablets, each of which contains:

Bacillus bronchisepticus (canine)	1500 millions
Staphylococcus albus (canine)	150 millions
Staphylococcus aureus (canine)	150 millions
Streptococcus (canine)	200 millions

For prophylaxis, a dog weighing 20 pounds should be given three doses at intervals of three or four days, respectively 2, 3 and 5 tablets, dissolved in a suitable quantity of sterile distilled water, and injected subcutaneously. Where it is known that a dog will be exposed to infection (as at shows) treatment should be commenced in time to allow an interval of ten days between the final dose and the date of exposure.

For treatment of distemper, the initial dose should be the solution of half a tablet; one tablet should be given for the second dose, and two tablets for the third. If further treatment is necessary the dose should be increased by one tablet on each occasion.

When a dog has received an injection of bacterin, a certain amount of reaction follows, and during the negative phase thus produced the animal is more susceptible to infection. This phase sometimes continues for a few days, especially after a first injection, and when a dog has been injected, either for prophylaxis or treatment, it is extremely important to protect him from the possibility of contact with animals which may be in an infectious condition, for at least three weeks after he has received his first dose. It has been established repeatedly that failures to protect have arisen from a dog being exposed to infection before the negative phase has been entirely overcome. Intending exhibitors often wish to have their dogs inoculated a week or ten days before they are shown. Such should be dissuaded from having this done; to accede to their request would simply court failure, any animal shown under these conditions being quite as likely to contract distemper as if he had been uninoculated.

'Nema' Worm Capsules (Tetrachlorethylene), Veterinary.

In boxes of 12 capsules.

0.2 c.c. No. 189.

For puppies, toy dogs, cats and fox cubs.

1 c.c. No. 187.

For little pigs, small adult dogs and adult fowls.

2.5 c.c. No. 189.

For 50 lb. hogs, lambs, kids and medium-sized dogs.

5 c.c. No. 190.

For 150 lb. hogs, large-sized dogs, adult sheep and goats.

Telegraphic Address: "CASCARA, BOMBAY."

VETERINARY SPECIALITIES.

For packages and prices, see Price List.

• **Nema' Worm Capsules**—*concluded.*

'Nema' Worm Capsules contain chemically pure tetrachlorethylene (coloured red), which has a marked action against roundworms, hookworms and stomach worms, but is without effect on tape worms. The dose varies in accordance with the weight of the animal treated. In the case of highly sensitive, pure-bred animals it may be advisable to give smaller doses than those indicated.

Nema' Capsule Forceps.

A special long-handled forceps, useful for placing the capsule in the throat of the animal.

• **Nema' Mouth Spreader.**

An effective apparatus for the purpose of holding open the mouth of a dog, fox or other animal so that the capsule may be inserted with the aid of the forceps, with safety to the operator and without injury to the animal.

Nuclein Solution, Veterinary, 10% (5 c.c.).

Each ampoule contains 5 c.c. Sodium Nucleinate solution (representing 10% of nucleic acid) for use in veterinary practice.

Employed in pneumonia, pleurisy, strangles, influenza and other diseases of bacterial origin.

Dose for a horse or cow—5 c.c. In canine distemper, 1 minim for every two pounds of body weight should be injected hypodermically twice daily whilst necessary, or twice that quantity may be given orally, in a little milk, every three or four hours. It is not necessary to dilute this solution before hypodermic administration.

Tetanus Antitoxin (Antitetanus Serum) (Veterinary), *in vial* containing 3000 antitetanus units (Bio. 740).

Essentially the same as Tetanus Antitoxin for human medication, but less limpid in appearance.

For prophylaxis, inject 500 to 1500 antitetanus units, part subcutaneously and part intramuscularly, in the neighbourhood of the wound, as soon as possible after the wound has been inflicted, and repeat eight or ten days afterwards. For curative treatment, inject 5000 to 15,000 units immediately upon the appearance of suspicious symptoms, and repeat every six to twelve hours, or more often, according to conditions, until recovery is assured. Some authorities recommend the slow intravenous injection of 75 to 150 c.c. (according to the size of the animal) as more effective than hypodermic administration of repeated smaller doses. If necessary a second intravenous dose may be injected after five days.

Trypan Blue (C.T. 575).

In tubes of 25 tablets.

Each tablet contains 2 3/10 grs. (0.15 gm.) trypan blue. Two tablets dissolved in 1 fluid ounce (30 c.c.) of sterile water makes a 1 per cent. solution.

Used in subcutaneous or intravenous injection in the treatment of biliary fever or malignant jaundice in the dog, and of redwater in cattle.

Doses for puppies: 1 to 2 c.c. (15 to 30 minims); dogs up to 20 lbs., 4 c.c. (1 fl. drachm); 40 lbs., 8 c.c. (1/4 ounce), and over 40 lbs., 15 c.c. (1/2 ounce). For cattle: 3-1/2 to 9 ounces; repeated if necessary.

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