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ANGLO-SAXON
LEECHCRAFT



LECTURE MEMORANDA
A.M.A. MEETING
ATLANTIC CITY
1912

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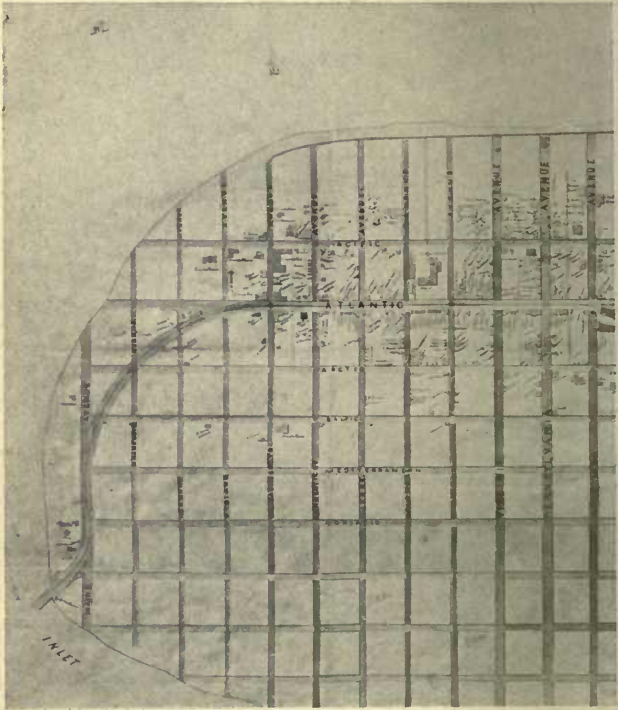
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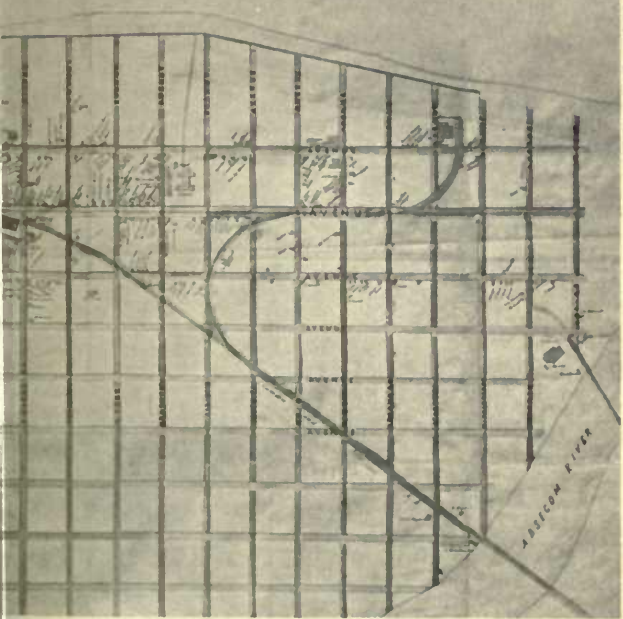


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ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES
IN ANGLO-SAXON TIMES

From a drawing dated A. D. 1259

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General Trade Mark



ÆSCULAPIVS . PLATO . CENTAVRVS

ÆSCULAPIUS, PLATO AND CHEIRON, THE CENTAUR

From the Anglo-Saxon Manuscript
"Herbarium Apuleius Platonius"
ca. A.D. 1000-1050

LIBRARY OF
ANGLO-SAXON LEECHCRAFT

COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHIC
PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS
AN HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF

EARLY ENGLISH MEDICINE

LECTURE MEMORANDA

American Medical Association

ATLANTIC CITY

1912

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.

LONDON (ENG.)

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PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS
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FOREWORD

HISTORICAL EXHIBITION OF RARE AND CURIOUS OBJECTS
RELATING TO MEDICINE, CHEMISTRY, PHARMACY AND
THE ALLIED SCIENCES, LONDON (ENG.), 1913

FOR many years I have been engaged in researches respecting the early methods employed in the healing art, both among civilised and uncivilised peoples; and with the object of stimulating the study of the great past, I have had in my mind for some time past, the organisation of an exhibition in connection with the history of medicine, chemistry, pharmacy and the allied sciences, my aim being to bring together a collection of historical objects illustrating the development of the art and science of healing, etc., throughout the ages.

I have decided to hold the Historical Medical Exhibition, which has been in process of organisation for some years past, at the same time as the International Medical Congress, which is due to take place in London, in 1913.

This decision will, I have no doubt, suit the convenience of the many medical practitioners from all parts of the world, who will be visiting England on the occasion of the Congress.

The success of the Historical Medical Exhibition will depend largely upon the co-operation of those interested in the subject with which it deals, and I again appeal, therefore, to all who possess objects of historical medical interest, to render their kind assistance by lending them to me, so that the Exhibition may be thoroughly representative. A syllabus containing full particulars will be forwarded on request.

HENRY S. WELLCOME

ANGLO-SAXON LEECHCRAFT

An Historical Sketch of Early English Medicine

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COLOURED DRAWING FROM THE ANGLO-SAXON
MANUSCRIPT, "HERBARIUM APULEIUS PLATONICUS"
ca. A.D. 1000-1050

Probably represents Apuleius receiving a book, containing the
secret virtues of herbs, from Apollo, who is here depicted in
ecclesiastical vestments.



ANGLO-SAXON LEEHCRAFT

An Historical Sketch of Early English Medicine

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY

THE GENESIS OF ENGLISH MEDICINE

OF the races that inhabited the Isles of Britain in antient times, few are more interesting than the Anglo-Saxon, which speedily overran the country after the departure of the Romans and flourished for a period which may be said to have extended from A.D. 596 to 1066.

After the decline of the Roman power in Britain, and during the inroads of the barbaric tribes, the greater portion of the practical knowledge of medicine and surgery known to the antient Britons must have disappeared. Their medical books, if any such remained, were probably rendered almost useless owing to the difficulty of procuring many of the ingredients mentioned in them, as they were a people who had little intercourse with the inhabitants of other parts of the world.

Medicine in
Antient
Britain

It would appear, from letters written to Boniface, the Apostle of the Germans, by correspondents in England, that there was a medical literature in the country even as early as the eighth century, since in one letter the fact is stated that, "We have some medical books, but the foreign ingredients we find prescribed in them are unknown to us, and difficult to obtain."

The Teutonic races, however, brought with them a self-acquired knowledge of the properties of worts, which they employed in the treatment of their sick. This empirical knowledge of herbs, which was in some cases intermixed with a certain amount of superstition in the form of charms and incantations, formed the basis of the medical art practised by the Anglo-Saxons in England.

Their early religious belief consisted fundamentally of a rude, fearsome worship of the forces of Nature, but with the introduction of Christianity into England, by Augustine in the year 597, they commenced to emerge from this state, and the Anglo-Saxons, revived and relieved from disquietude, began to develop a literature of their own. The northern runes, the beechen tablet, and the scratching implement were superseded by the Roman alphabet, skin or parchment, style and ink.

Thus were the foundations of the age of Anglo-Saxon learning laid, and the Christian missionaries, coming from the more civilised Roman Empire, doubtless brought with them some knowledge of the medicine of their country. From Greece also, the fountain-head of the medical art in Europe, learning filtered through, and although the Anglo-Saxons were but slow to absorb the knowledge of the more cultivated Greeks, we know from the works on the healing art that have survived, that it exercised a certain influence upon their practice of medicine.

That they were a people of culture is proved by a study of their literature in the manuscripts, written in the vernacular, that have come down to us from the past. In these, we find poetry represented by the rugged lines of Beowulf and Cynewulf, literature by the scholarly treatises of Aldhelm, history by the famous records of the Venerable Bede, and medicine by the Leech

The Saxons' knowledge of herbs

The foundation of Anglo-Saxon learning

Anglo-Saxon knowledge of the arts

Book of Bald. In these works, few though they are in number, we have evidence of their knowledge of the arts and sciences.

In dealing with the culture of a people of a bygone age, a few words on their customs and manner of living will not be out of place.

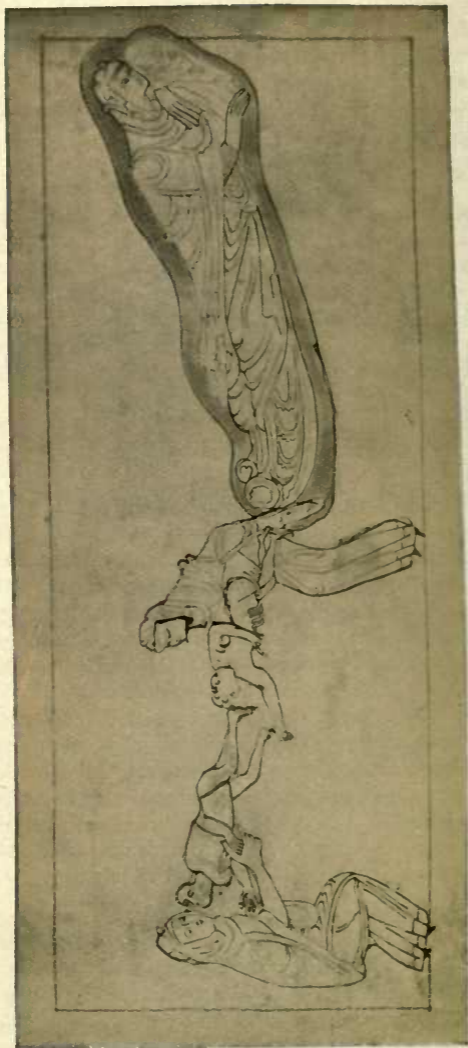
From what records we possess it is evident that the Anglo-Saxons lived in a certain amount of comfort. Their food consisted of beef, mutton, pork, goat, venison, wild boar, peacock, swan, goose, duck, and a great variety of wild fowl; as well as salmon, eel, hake, sturgeon, herrings, and other fish in great variety. Their cookery, judging from historians, was not to be despised. At noon-meal, or dinner, the Anglo-Saxon spread his table with a cloth, on which were placed such dainties as oyster patties, or fowls stuffed with bread, and such worts as parsley. Chickens, pigs' trotters, eggs, and various preparations of milk, formed articles of his everyday diet. The meat was usually brought to table direct from the fire, on small spits, and all food that required it was sweetened with honey. For dessert they had sweet apples, pears, peaches, medlars, plums, and cherries, and to satisfy their thirst they drank mead, home-brewed ale and beer. Of the latter they had many varieties, and we find references to strong beer, strong ale, both clear and foreign, and another which they called "twybrowen," or double-brewed ale. The hop plant was known and used by them, and called "hedge hymele." Further, they imported gold, precious stones, silk, drugs, wine, oil, ivory, glass, and many other articles, which they used in their arts.

During the eighth century great monasteries were founded, first at Winchester, then at Malmesbury, and later, at Glastonbury. These formed the chief centres of learning at the time, and became the cradle of the arts. Their libraries contained manuscripts, some

Anglo-Saxon
foods and
cookery

Foundation
of the
monasteries

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THE BIRTH OF TWINS
From an Anglo-Saxon Manuscript of the XI Century

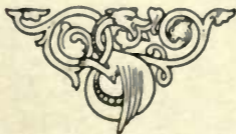
original and in the vernacular, others copied from the learned books in Latin and in Greek introduced from other parts of Europe. Here were doubtless to be found the works of the great Greek physicians, Aretæus of Cappadocia, Alexander of Tralles, and Paul of Ægina; and from these and other works the monks were instructed in all that was then known of the early sciences.

From this period till the end of the tenth century, we have no knowledge of the practice of medicine among the Anglo-Saxons, and it is not until the time of Alfred the Great that we have actual contemporary record of the medical art as practised in England at that time.

From the scanty relics of Anglo-Saxon literature that remain, we are able, however, to form some idea of their knowledge of the art of healing, and their medical manuscripts are of special interest to us, as they are the earliest records of the English people settled in England, as well as being the foundation of English medicine.

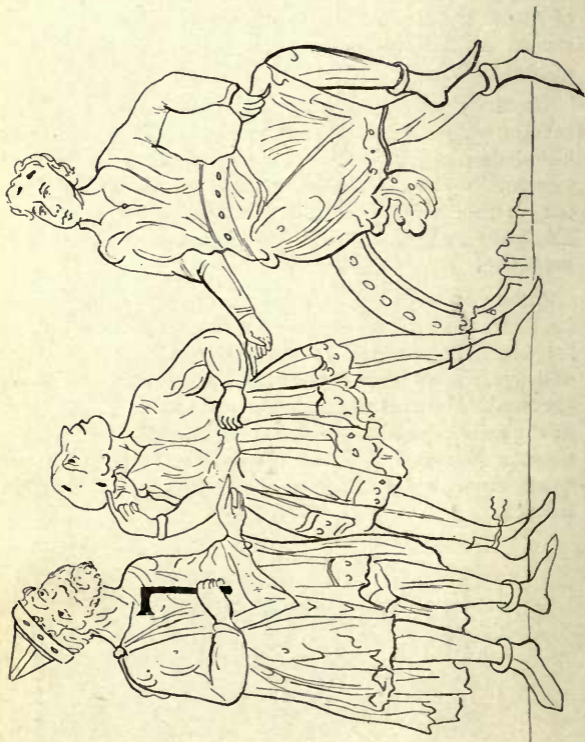
Although, as we shall see from the following pages, in their medical treatment charms and incantations frequently accompanied the administration of drugs, behind these superstitious practices there existed a real and practical knowledge of the art of medicine, which rested mainly upon a knowledge of the properties of the herbs or worts from which they mainly drew their *materia medica*.

Anglo-Saxon
medical
literature



ANGLO-SAXON LEECH AND
PATIENTS AFTER TREATMENT
WITH ACTUAL CAUTERY

from an
Anglo-Saxon drawing of the
X Century



CHAPTER II

THE ANGLO-SAXON LEECH AND HIS PRACTICE

The Anglo-Saxon medical practitioner was known as "the Leech," an appropriate name in one sense, and probably derived from the medical use of the leech for letting blood, known from times of great antiquity. This term for the man of medicine remained in use in England throughout the Middle Ages. Apparently, he was not exclusively of the priestly caste like the Druids, and yet it seems clear from Anglo-Saxon literature that the officials of the church were also exponents of the medical art.

The origin of the term "Leech"

It appears probable that their early training was obtained in the treatment of the sick who were brought to the monasteries, and treated in the monastic infirmaries. That there was some kind of instruction or training in the art may be inferred from the following antient lines:—

The training of the leech

"Twig runes shalt thou ken
 If thou a leech will be,
 And ken a sore to see;
 On bark shall one then write
 And on branch of wood whose
 limbs to east do lout."

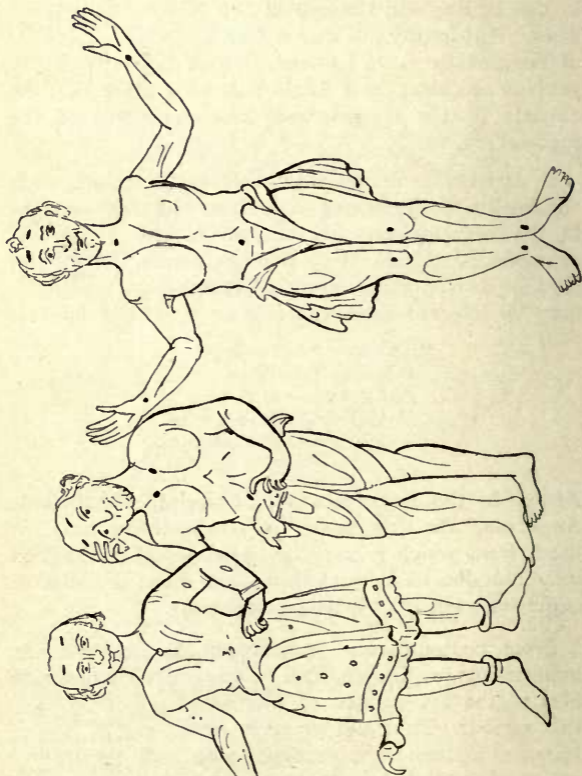
Again, in the Anglo-Saxon manuscript, "Medicinale Anglicum," the expression "as leeches know how" is used, from which it may be presumed that the text was intended to instruct those who were desirous of acquiring some knowledge of leechcraft.

From contemporary drawings in the Anglo-Saxon manuscripts, we are enabled to form a fairly accurate idea of the appearance of the Leech of this period. Thin and grave in mien, as became a man of learning, with full moustaches and beard, he is depicted attired in the rock, or Anglo-Saxon tunic, reaching to his knees, with a decorated border and girdle. His

A pen-picture of the Anglo-Saxon leech

PATIENTS OF AN
ANGLO-SAXON LEECH
AFTER BEING CAUTERISED

from an
Anglo-Saxon drawing of the
X Century



legs are bare, but his feet are covered with pad-hose, a soft boot with a roll-down top. In some representations his head is covered by a pointed cap of the Phrygian type, and to his shoulders is attached a half-length cloak or mantle.

From the "Medicinale Anglicum," known as the Leech Book of Bald, the earliest Anglo-Saxon manuscript extant dealing with medicine, something may be gleaned concerning the leeches of the period. Bald himself, the owner of the book, was a man of learning. He refers to his library, and tells us "he loved his precious volumes more than fees or stored wealth." In the course of this treatise two other leeches are referred to, both appar- Of Bald,
Oxa and Dun ently teachers of the medical art. One is named Oxa, of whom it is said, "he taught this leechdom," and, in another place, a leech named Dun is mentioned as the originator or instructor of a special method of treatment. It is probable that Oxa, Dun, and perhaps other practitioners gave Bald the benefit of their experience to be embodied in this work; and that he was also familiar with the works of the early Greek fathers of medicine is evident from many parts of the book.

It is to the Venerable Bede, the great light of the Northumbrian Church, we owe our chief knowledge of the medical art in the seventh century.

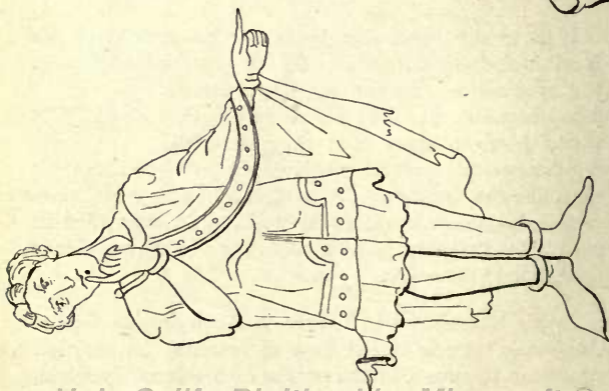
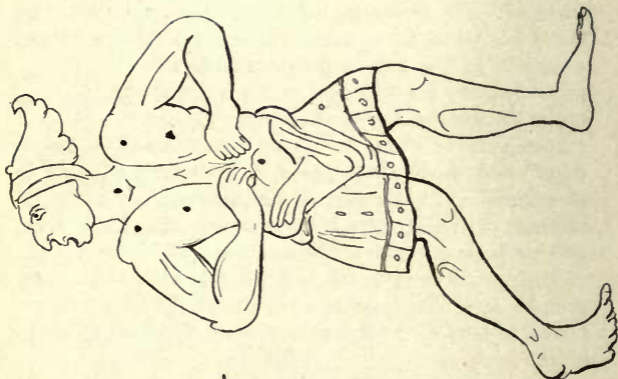
The frequent allusions to leeches in his The Vener-
able Bede works tend to show that they were the regular practitioners of medicine, and it would appear that, like the barber-surgeons of the Middle Ages, they were subordinate to the ecclesiastic, and were called in mainly for the purpose of bleeding or performing minor operations in surgery.

In his historic work, "Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Anglorum," Bede is the first to mention an English physician by name, in the person of Mediens Cynefrid, who attended Ædilthryd, the Abbess of Ely, in her

PATIENTS OF AN
ANGLO-SAXON LEECH
AFTER BEING CAUTERISED

from an

Anglo-Saxon drawing of the
X Century



last illness, and opened a large abscess in her neck. From Bede's account, it is evident that this good woman, filled with religious fervour, gloried in the nature of her disease. "I know," she says, "that I deserve to bear the weight of my disease on my neck, for I remember that in my girlhood I bore there that very foolish weight of necklaces, and I believe that therefore the heavenly mercy wills that I should bear the pain of my neck, that thus I may be absolved from the guilt of my silly levity, since now instead of gold and pearls, the redness and inflammation of a swelling stand out upon my neck."

The first
English
physician
named

Ædilhryd's
illness and
death

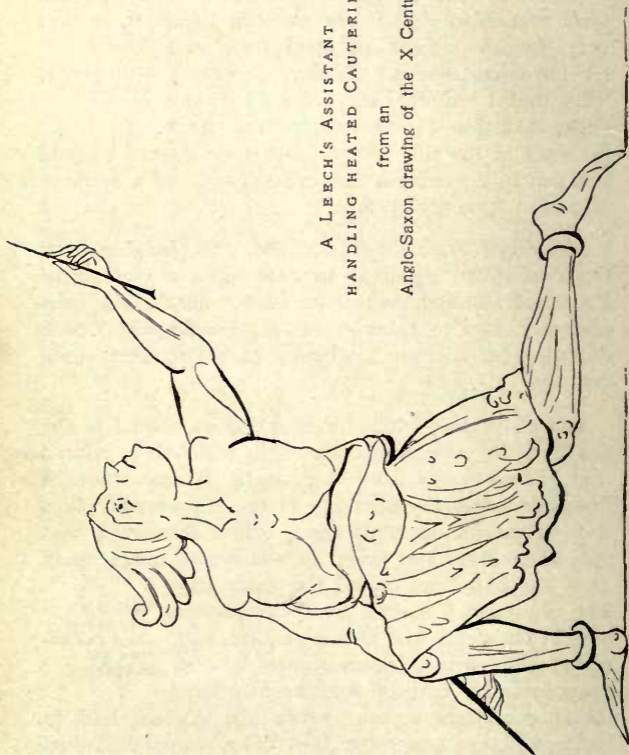
Ædilhryd died about A.D. 680, and, judging from the description given of her affliction, a swelling of the neck ending in suppuration, her death was probably due to tuberculosis, a disease which was doubtless prevalent in England even before the seventh century.

There is a story which forms a curious sequel to the death of the Abbess Ædilhryd, in which it is related that sixteen years after her death, it was thought desirable to transfer her body to the church, and place it in a marble sarcophagus. When the grave was opened the body was found as whole and uncorrupted as if she had been buried the same day.

The physician Cynefrid, who was present both at her death and at her re-interment, added one curious circumstance in confirmation. He had, he said, been ordered to lance a large tumour which the Abbess had, in her last illness, under her jaw. The patient had died three days afterwards. At the re-interment, he states, he found the wound of the incision which he had made healed up in a wonderful manner, so that instead of the gaping wound with which she had been buried, there appeared only the slightest trace of a scar.

Cynefrid's
account of
the exhumation
of
Ædilhryd

A LEECH'S ASSISTANT
HANDLING HEATED CAUTERIES
from an
Anglo-Saxon drawing of the X Century



It is to Bede also that we owe the first account of the plague in this country, when in A.D. 664 it was brought from Ireland, where it had raged from the middle of the previous year. That bleeding was practised by the leeches as early as A.D. 665, is also recorded by him, as follows:—

First account of plague in England

Once when John of Beverley, Bishop of Hexham, was visiting a nunnery at Wetadun (or Watton), in Yorkshire, he was told that one of the nuns was suffering from a severe illness. She had lately been bled in the arm, and in consequence of this it had become swollen and painful, and fears were entertained for her life. On the Bishop enquiring when the maiden had been bled, and being told that it was on the fourth day of the moon, he said, "You have acted very unwisely and unskilfully in bleeding on the fourth day of the moon, for I remember that Archbishop Theodore of pleasant memory, said that bleeding at that time was very dangerous, when both the light of the moon and tide of the ocean are on the increase." Bede goes on to state that the good Bishop said a prayer over the sick nun, and gave her his blessing, after which she immediately felt better, and soon recovered.

Bleeding practice by Anglo-Saxon leeches

Account of the illness of a nun

He also relates a story of a young prince, who had concussion of the brain, owing to a fall from his horse. Through the efforts of John of Beverley he was restored to consciousness, and it is recorded that after so doing a leech was called and charged to set and bandage the broken skull.

Anglo-Saxon surgery

Bede, who wrote on many subjects, is stated to be the author of a work on blood-letting, entitled "De minutione sanguinis sive de phlebotomia." In this book he gives the proper times for bleeding, mentioning the right and the wrong days, and issues a special warning against the letting of blood on certain unlucky

Bede's treatise on blood-letting

days. He states: "At any time by day or night, if need compels, we must use phlebotomy in acute diseases; and especially in the time from the eighth of the Kalends of April to the seventh of the Kalends of June (March 24 to May 25), we have good results from taking away blood, because then the blood is undergoing increase."

In the life of St. Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, there is an interesting description of how the sick were nursed in Anglo-Saxon times. Eadmar, speaking of a saint's life and death, says: "Oh! how many given over in sickness have been brought back to health by his loving care.

Sick-nursing
in Anglo-
Saxon times You felt it, Hereward, helpless old man, when, weighed down, not only by years, but by a severe illness, so that you had no control over any part of your physical frame but your tongue, and were fed by his hand, and were refreshed by wine squeezed from the grapes by one hand into the other, drinking it from his own hand, so that you were restored to health."



CHAPTER III

ANGLO-SAXON MEDICAL LITERATURE

About the middle of the tenth century saw the foundation of a true national literature, which is the more remarkable from the fact that while the learned books of continental nations were written in Latin and Greek, the Anglo-Saxons produced manuscripts on medicine, such as have come down to us, in

Foundation of Anglo-Saxon literature

their vernacular. This fact is unique, because in no other country in Europe can we find at this period, or for centuries afterwards, any signs of a literature written in the language of the people. It also goes to prove that the Anglo-Saxons were a people of culture, intelligence, and activity of mind.



The herb *Centauria major*
Cheiron holding the Greater Centaury
From a Manuscript of the
XII Century

Of Anglo-Saxon works still extant, there are but seven which may be called strictly medical. The most

important of Anglo-Saxon medical manuscripts

these is the "Medicinale Anglicum," known as the Leech Book of Bald. It consists of three parts, and is believed to have been written between A.D. 900 and 950, by an Anglo-Saxon named

mud of dunn eede lunge hyle
dirna toda sari 7 darpa tod pro
maua seulle huz mudet for
notidnyssa brod geluc nude



THE HERB SEA HOLLY

From a Manuscript of the XI Century

Cild for a patron or colleague called Bald. What is termed the third part of this work evidently does not belong to it, but appears to be a shorter treatise something like the preceding portions, and apparently written at the same period.

The next manuscript of importance is an Anglo-Saxon translation of the "Herbarium" by Apuleius Platonius, a work originally written in Latin early in the eleventh century. With this are associated three or four other short treatises, the longest being an adaptation of the work of Dioscorides, and another, the "Medicina de Quadrupedibus" of Sextus Placitus. This work contains many drawings in colour of the herbs described.

There is also an Anglo-Saxon manuscript of Recipes, or *Lacnunga*, consisting of a number of miscellaneous leechdoms, written about the eleventh century.

Further, there is a treatise in Anglo-Saxon entitled "Peri Didaxeon," "Of Schools of Medicine." This work has been shown to be partly founded on the Latin of Petrocclus, a teacher of the School of Salerno, and is of later date, having been probably written about the middle of the twelfth century.

Another manuscript consists of a collection of medical charms, and lastly there is a glossary of the names of plants, which throws an interesting light upon the herblore of the period.



- .lxxxv. Leacedom pid þon þemon hime forþince
- .lxxxvi. Leacedom pid miclum cyle
- .lxxxvii. Leacedom gif min sie feþunga to micel þece 7 cþre
- .lxxxviii. Leacedom to mannlý feþne
- .lxxxix. Leacedom pid þon gif mon þung fee
- .lxxxx. Leacedom pid þon þemon fundize pid lufþeond
to ge forþanne
- .lxxxxi. Leacedom pid miclum gunga of þe land þv
lþ he to þize
- .lxxxxii. Leacedom gif mannlý þax þalle fealf þiþþon
7 gif man calufie
- .lxxxxiii. Leacedomas þiþ hopþe hþeo fe 7 gif hopþ
gealle de sie. 7 gif hopþ feof feoþm of þeoþe

¶ nate

ON þiþrum 7 þiþrean leace eþe tu
geþp cþre sine leacedomas pid eallu
haþdþ untrv m uþþum
Oþþra hæte þv þe ge gnd on moþe þe þe
þiung ge þge. do feaþfulne þiuf to þe fe
fmv þe þonne þ haþd mid 7o þince on mte

FIRST PAGE OF THE LEECHDOMS

From the Anglo-Saxon Manuscript "Medicinale Anglicum"
known as the Leech Book of Bald
ca. A.D. 900-950

CHAPTER IV

"MEDICINALE ANGLICUM"

OR

THE LEECH BOOK OF BALD

The most important of the Anglo-Saxon manuscripts, from a medical point of view, is known as the Leech Book of Bald, and the allusions to King Alfred contained in it show that it was written either in the lifetime of that monarch or shortly after his death. Judging from the character of the caligraphy, authorities are of opinion that it was written in the former half of the tenth century. The book itself is a definite and complete work, consisting of one hundred and twenty-seven folios, written on vellum, and is divided into two parts, each with its proper colophon at the end. The first consists of eighty-eight, and the second of sixty-six, chapters.

This manuscript is thought to have probably once belonged to the famous Abbey of Glastonbury, for a catalogue of the books of that foundation given by Wanley contains the entry—

"Medicinale Anglicum," and when this book was re-bound in 1757, there was found inscribed on one of the fly-leaves the words "Medicinale Anglicum," in almost illegible characters.

Bald, the
owner of
the book

The authorship of the work is largely a matter of conjecture, but the following crude verses are inscribed at the end of the second book:—

"Bald is the owner of this book, which he ordered Cild to write,
Earnestly I pray here all men, in the name of Christ,
That no treacherous person take this book from me,
Neither by force, nor by theft, nor by any false statement.
Why? because the richest treasure is not so dear to me
As my dear books, which the grace of Christ attends."

Judging from these lines it would appear that Bald was probably an Anglo-Saxon leech, or, at least,

Ad dolorem capitis. & profo-
cationem stomachi. incanta-
tur sic.

Ad reuma
gingiva-
rum sic.



AN ANGLO-SAXON LEECH BLISTERING PATIENTS FOR
HEADACHE, AND OPPRESSION IN THE STOMACH,
AND ALSO FOR CATARRH AND HOARSENESS

From a Manuscript, ca. A.D. 1150

Univ Calif - Digitized by Microsoft®

was greatly interested in medicine, and that he had instructed Cild, who may also have been a leech or simply a scribe, to compile this collection of leechdoms or recipes, and other methods of medical treatment in use at the time, together with knowledge gleaned from Greek and Latin authors on medicine.

Cild, who
wrote it

In this treatise of undoubted Anglo-Saxon origin, there is proof that the leeches of the time were keen students of the Greek and Arabian medical schools, the influence of such physicians as Alexander of Tralles, Paul of Ægina, and Rhazes, being clearly traceable in the work.

In the text, as already stated, two other leeches named Dun and Oxa are mentioned, which shows that there must have been others of the class of Bald and Cild who were learned in medicine and contemporary with them.

The plan of work adopted by the writer is a rough classification of the members and limbs of the body, together with the affections and diseases to which they are subject. The book begins with an epitome or list of the various leechdoms recommended for the affections of the head; then ailments of the eyes, ears, throat, parts of the face, the mouth and lips are treated; and so on throughout the body, until we come to the feet. The final chapters contain methods for treating diseases prevalent at the time: fevers, humours, paralysis, smallpox, and others.

Scope of
the treatise

In a study of the Leech Book of Bald one cannot fail to be struck by the significant expressions which are used to describe various diseases. Thus, in connection with epidemics or diseases that spread with rapidity, the term "flying venom" is used, which in our time might be expressed as "air-borne germs." This expression is applied in one case to venomous swellings, which are thought to refer to bubonic plague.

"Flying
venom"

An interesting allusion is made to smallpox, or poek-disease, as it is termed in the translation. The



A LEECH EXAMINING THE URINE OF A PATIENT
From an Anglo-Saxon Manuscript of the XI Century

early history of smallpox is somewhat obscure, owing to the difficulty of identifying the disease under the names that were given to it in antient times. There is good evidence, however, that it appeared in France in A.D. 567, and in Arabia in A.D. 572. Rhazes, the Arabian physician, wrote a treatise upon it in A.D. 923, not long before Bald's Leech Book was written. In Anglo-Saxon it was simply called pockes, the plural of a word which signified "pustules." On the appearance of the disease, bleeding was ordered, thus:—

Smallpox

"Against pockes; very much shall one let blood, and drink a bowlful of melted butter; if they (the pustules) strike out, one shall dig each with a thorn, and then drop one-year alder-drink in, then they will not be seen."

Leechdoms
against
smallpox

This last instruction, evidently intended to prevent pitting, clearly identifies the disease.

Struma was known to the Anglo-Saxon leeches as "neck ratten," or "purulence in the neck," and for this disease they recommended the following treatment:—

"When first the neck ratten begins to exist, smear it with gall of a beeve, or best of an ox; it is a tried remedy; in a few nights he will be whole. If thou wouldst know if it be neck purulence, take an earthworm entire, lay it on the place where the annoyance is, and wrap up fast above with leaves; if it be neck ratten the worm turneth to earth, if it be not, he, *the patient*, will be whole. Again for neck ratten, take coriander, and beans sodden together, and lay on; soon it removes *the disease*."

Leechdoms
against
struma

"Again, a leechdom for the same, take a water crab burnt and then rubbed small and mingled with honey and done on, *or applied*, soon he will be well. For the same again, a southern wort has been called galbanum, lay it on the neck pain, then it draweth altogether out the evil wet, *or humour*, and the ratten."



THE HERB MAYTHE
(CHAMOMILE)

From an Anglo-Saxon Manuscript
The "Herbarium" of Apuleius Platonicus
ca. A. D. 1000-1050

Yellow jaundice is termed "the gall disease, from which cometh great evil." It is diagnosed when "the patient's body all becometh bitter, and as yellow as good silk; and under the root of his tongue there be swart veins and pernicious, and his urine is yellow." The latter observation is interesting as being one of the few instances in the Anglo-Saxon leechdoms of clinical observation, or reference to the appearance of the urine, which was regarded so highly by the Greek physicians as an aid to diagnosis.

Leechdoms
against
yellow
jaundice

The drinks or potions against poison are very numerous, and indicate the dread of poisoning that existed in early times, probably owing to an imperfect knowledge of what was really toxic and poisonous.

Poison
antidote

"Against poison," says the writer, "put in holy water, betony, and the small atterlothe, drink the water and eat the worts.

"Against any poison, boil the netherward part of bishopwort and lupin, and the netherward part of springwort, everthroat, and clote in ale; give to drink frequently."

One of the most curious leechdoms reads as follows:—

"If a man eat wolfsbane, let him stand upon his head, let someone strike him many scarifications on the shanks, then the venom departs out through the incision."

That poisonous snakes were common in the land may be gathered from the many leechdoms for the bites of adders and snakes, although their efficacy is extremely doubtful, as instanced in the following:—

"If an adder strike a man, wash a black snail in holy water, and give to the sick to drink."

The allusions to worms are numerous and interesting, but they are not always easy of identification. Some are termed

Antidotes
against
snake-bite

"hand-worms" or "worms that eat the hand." These were probably the itch mites (*Acarus scabiei*), for which the following is prescribed as treatment:—

“For hand-worms and ‘deaw-worms’; take dock or clote, such as would swim, mingle the roots with cream and with salt, let it stand for three nights, and on the fourth day smear therewith the sore places.”

Leechdoms
for worms

“Against a hand-worm, take ship tar, and sulphur, and pepper and white salt, mingle them together, smear therewith.”

Concerning the deaw-worm, Bradley observes that this must have been something affecting the feet, and therefore probably meant the acarus, and was the same as the hand-worm. Worms are also described “that eat a man’s flesh,” called “flesh-worms.”

The deaw-
worm

Reference is further made to an insect called the “boring-worm, which bores into a man,” and suggests something similar to the guinea-worm, well-known in the East. It is referred to as follows:—

“Against a boring-worm, let the man eat new cheese, beebread, and wheaten loaf.

“Again, burn to ashes a man’s head bone or skull, put it on with a pipe.”

Another variety of worm mentioned is termed the “ana-worm, which grows in a man.” It is referred to as follows:—

“If the worm eat through to the outside and make a hole, take a drop of honey, drop it in the hole, then have broken glass ready ground, shed it on the hole, then as soon as the worm tastes of this, he will die.”

The ana-
worm

“A salve against an ana-worm thus shall a man work it; take cinquefoil, that is five-leave grass, and rue; boil them in butter, sweeten with honey.”

Treatment
by powdered
glass

The treatment by powdered glass is interesting, and shows the antiquity of the reputation of this substance as a poison. It is said to have been used for criminal purposes as late as the eighteenth century.

From this account of the ana-worm it seems probable that maggots of bot-flies, which infest cattle, are referred to, which at that time may have attacked man.

Against lice, an ointment is recommended to be made as follows: "One pennyweight of quicksilver and two of butter; mingle all together in a brazen vessel." A cure for lice

A leechdom to relieve toothache in which it is recommended to mix powdered cinnamon and pepper into a plaster with honey and lay it against the tooth, would doubtless be as effective as many remedies recommended for the same purpose at the present time. A leechdom for toothache

For bronchial troubles, or what is termed "lung-disease, host, or cough," treatment by inhalation is thus suggested:—

"Take swails apple, and brimstone, and frankincense, of all equally much, mingle with wax, lay on a hot stone, let the patient swallow the reek through a horn, and afterwards eat three pieces of old lard or of butter." Leechdoms for bronchitis

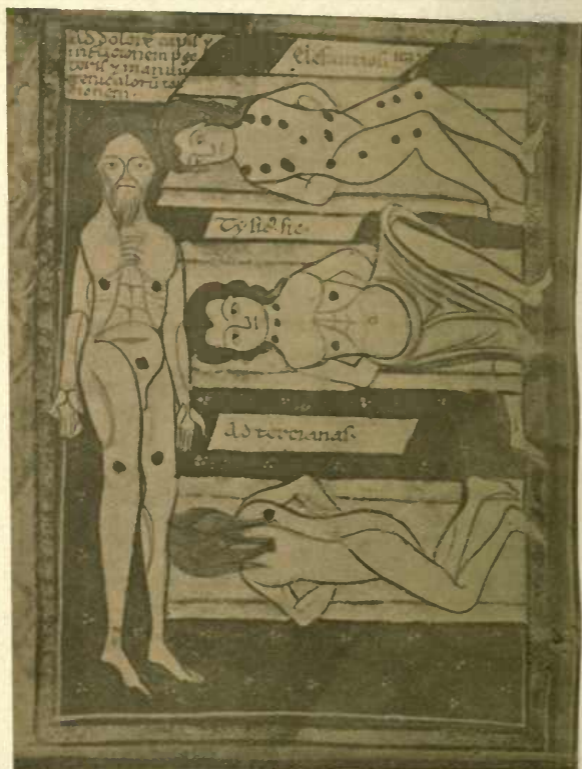
An excellent and rational recipe for a cough is as follows:—

"Boil in honey alone, horehound, add a little barley meal, let the patient eat at night fasting, and when thou givest him drink or brewit, give it him hot." Leechdom for a cough

Hemiplegia was known to the Anglo-Saxons as the "half-dead disease," and is described as "the disease that comes upon the right side of the body or the left, where the sinews are powerless, and are afflicted with a slippery and thick humour, evil, thick and mickle." Paralysis, and its treatment

The following treatment is recommended in the Anglo-Saxon leechdoms:—

"The humour must be removed with blood-lettings, and draughts and leechdoms. When first the disease



INSTRUCTIONS FOR APPLYING THE
ACTUAL CAUTERY

For pain in the head—for inflammation in the chest
—stiffness in the hand and knees—for elephantiasis—for cough
—for tertian fever

From a Manuscript of the XII Century

cometh on the man, then open his mouth, look at his tongue, then is it whiter on that side on which the disease is about to be; then tend to him thus; carry the man to a very close and warm chamber, rest him very well there in shelter, and let warm gledes be often carried in.

“Then unwrap him and view his hands carefully, and whichsoever thou find cold, on that cold vein let him blood. After the blood-letting somewhere about three nights, give him a purging wort drink, put in as many githcorns as leeches know must be put into a wort drink, and suitable worts.

“At whiles must be given him aloes after their proper method, at whiles scammony; at whiles again after wort drinks, when he is in repose, let blood again on a vein as thou didst at first; at whiles draw blood with a *cupping* glass or a horn from the sore deadened places.

“For the half-dead disease. Warm at whiles the sore place at the hearth or by gledes, and smear with oil, and with healing salves, and rub smartly so that the salves may sink in. Work into a salve some old salt grease, some horse marrow, some goose fat or hen's, and add good worts, and warm the sore places at the fire.”

Typhus fever is known in the leechdoms under the name of “lent addle.” The treatment of this disease, as will be seen from the following, is partly by incantation, both over the medicine and the patient:—

A leechdom
for typhus
fever

“A drink against lent addle *or typhus*: feverfue, the herb rams fall (*Menyanthes trifoliata*), fennel, waybread; let a man sing many masses over the worts, souse them with ale and holy water, boil very thoroughly, let *the man* drink a great cup full, as hot as he may, before the disorder will be on him; say the names of the four gossellers, and a charm, and a prayer, etc. Again, a divine prayer, etc., thine hand vexeth, thine hand vexeth.”

Diseases of the liver received considerable attention from the author of this Leech Book, and the leechdom on the subject commences:—

Anglo-Saxon knowledge of the liver “For all liver diseases, and of its nature, increment, and of the six things which work the liver pain, and curing of all these, and plain tokens, either by the mie, or by the loss of appetite, or by the hue of the patient.”

Then follows an anatomical description of the liver, and its physiological action from an Anglo-Saxon point of view.

“The *liver* is extended on the right side as far as the pit of the belly, it hath five *lobes* or lappets; it has a hold on the false ribs, it is the material of the blood; when there is digestion and the attenuation of the meats, they arrive at the liver, and then they change their hue, and turn

Anglo-Saxon treatment of diseases of the liver into blood; and it casteth out the uncleannesses

which be there, and collects the clean blood, and through four veins principally sendeth it to the heart, and also throughout all the body as far as the extremities of the limbs.

Of the six things which work liver pain; first swelling, that is, puffing up of the liver; the second is the bursting of the swelling: the third is wound of the liver; the fourth is a burning heat with sensitiveness and with a sore swelling; the fifth is a hardening of the maw, with sensitiveness and with soreness; the sixth is a hardening of the liver



Woman with Urine Flask and Carrier

From an Anglo-Saxon Manuscript of the XII Century

without sensitiveness and soreness. Thou mayest thus understand swelling or puffing up of the liver; on the right side is under nech (*last*) rib, first the swelling of the liver *observed*, and the *disordered* man there first feeleth heaviness and sore, and from that place the sore riseth over all the side as far as the collar bone, and as far as the right shoulder, and *the man's* mie is blood red as if it were bloody; loss of appetite is incident unto him, and his hue is pale, and he is somewhat feverish, and he suffereth remarkable chill, and quaketh as a man doth in lent addle or *typhus fever*; his meat will not keep down, the liver enlarges, and he may not touch the sore with his hand, to that degree is it strong, and he hath no sleep when it is strongest. When the swelling bursteth then is the mie purulent, as ratten; if it runneth off then is the sore less."

For a swelling or puffing-up of the liver, it is recommended to let blood from a vein on the left side, then after a bath, a salve of oil and rue, dill, and marche, "as much as may seem good to thee; seethe all with the oil and then bathe with nesh wool with the wash for a long time, the right side, and then overlay with wool, and swathe up fast for about three nights."

For an abscess of the liver, "when the purulent swelling bursteth, warm and fresh goat's milk to be given to the patient."

Although diet is rarely mentioned among the leechdoms in the Book of Bald, it is not altogether neglected, as instanced in the following paragraphs, taken from the second part of the book, indicating the proper diet for a patient suffering from enlarged spleen:—

"Thus shall the sick man's diet be administered in that disease; juicy peas, and bread in hot water, and oxymel, of which we wrote before, *when speaking of bladder disease,* Anglo-Saxon regulations as to diet *the southern acid drink; marche also sodden in water, and such worts and diuretic drinks, and thin wine must be given them, and sheer or clear;*



AN ANGLO-SAXON LEECH, HOLDING A SCROLL
INSCRIBED

"Just as starvation is cured by repletion, so repletion is
cured by starvation"

From a Manuscript, ca. A.D. 1150

that will better the power of the milt; and shell fishes are to be taken, and fowls, those, *namely*, which are not *dwellers* in fens. This *that followeth* is to be foregone; let them not partake of fen fishes, nor sea fishes which have hard flesh, and let them take the before-named meats, oysters, and periwinkles, not the meats which puff up a man's strength, nor let them take flesh of bullock, nor of swine, nor of sheep, nor of goat, nor of kid, nor let them drink thick wine, nor food either too extremely hot or too cold. Again, it is good to let blood in early Lent *or spring* from the left arm."

The Anglo-Saxon treatment for insanity was both drastic and curious. Thus the leechdom recommends:—

Curious
treatment for
insanity

"In case a man be a lunatic, take skin of a mere swine, or porpoise, work it into a whip, swinge the man therewith, soon he will be well. Amen."

Another strange remedy, illustrating the superstitious element which enters into many of the leechdoms, is a drink composed of certain herbs, "for a man possessed by devils." The most curious part of the remedy is the admonition that the drink should be administered to the patient *in a church bell*. This leechdom reads as follows:—

"For a fiend sick man, *or demoniac*, when a devil possesses the man or controls him from within with disease; a spew drink, *or emetic*, lupin, bishopwort, henbane, crop-leek; pound *these* together, add ale for a liquid, let it stand for a night, add fifty libcorns, or *cathartic grains*, and holy water.

Treatment
for a man
possessed
by devils

"A drink for a fiend sick man, to be drunk out of a *church bell*; githrife, cynoglossum, yarrow, lupin, betony, attorlothe, cassock, flower de luce, fennel, church lichen, lichen of Christ's mark *or cross*, lovage; work up the drink off clear ale, sing seven masses over the worts, add garlic and holy water, and drop the drink into every drink which he will subsequently drink, and let him sing the psalm, *Beati immaculati*,



INSTRUCTIONS FOR APPLYING THE ACTUAL CAUTERY

For quaternary fever, cauterise and bleed—for kidney disease
and pain in the hips

From a Manuscript of the XII Century

and *Exurgat*, and *Salvum me fac, deus*; and then let him drink the drink out of a church bell, and let the mass priest after the drink sing this over him, *Domine, sancte pater omnipotens*.

“For a lunatic; costmary, goutweed, lupin, betony, attorlothe, cropleek, field gentian, hove, fennel; let masses be sung over, let it be wrought of foreign ale and of holy water; let him drink this thick for nine mornings, at every one fresh, and no other liquid that is thick and still, and let him give alms, and earnestly pray God for his mercies. For the phrenzied; bishopwort, lupin, bonewort, everfern (*Polypodium vulgare*), githrife, elecampane, when day and night divide, then sing thou in the church litanies, that is, the names of the hallows or saints, and the Paternoster; with the song go thou that thou mayest be near the worts, and go thrice about them, and when thou takest them go to church with the same song, and sing twelve masses over them, and over all the drinks which belong to the disease, in honour of the twelve apostles.”

Other diseases mentioned in the leechdoms are catarrh, dropsy, sciatica, gout, gonorrhœa, elephantiasis, and rheumatism.

In the second part of the Leech Book of Bald occurs a remarkable letter which is supposed to have been sent from Helias, the Patriarch of Jerusalem, to King Alfred the Great. Cockayne thinks this letter is genuine, and it is especially interesting as mentioning a number of foreign drugs which were probably to be found in the Syrian apothecaries' shops of that period. It reads as follows:—

“It (balsam) is also very good in this wise for cough and for carbuncle, apply this wort, soon shall the man be hole. This is smearing with balsam for all infirmities which are on a man's body, against fever, and against apparitions, and against all delusions. Similarly also petroleum is good to drink simple for inward tenderness,

A letter from
Helias to
King Alfred

and to smear on outwardly on a winter's day, since it hath very much heat; hence one shall drink it in winter; and it is good if for anyone his speech faileth, then let him take it, and make the mark of Christ under his tongue, and swallow a little of it. Also if a man become out of his wits, then let him take part of it, and make Christ's mark on every limb, except the cross upon the forehead, that shall be of balsam, and the other *also* on the top of his head. *Theriaca* is a good drink for all inward tenderesses, and the man, who so behaveth himself as is here said, he may much help himself. On the day on which he will drink *theriaca*, he shall fast until midday, and not let wind blow on him that day; then let him go to the bath, let him sit there till he sweat; then let him take a cup, and put a little warm water in it, then let him take a little bit of the *theriaca*, and mingle with the water, and drain through some thin raiment, then drink it, and let him then go to his bed and wrap himself up warm, and so lie till he sweat well; then let him arise and sit up and clothe himself, and then take his meat at noon, *three hours past midday*, and protect himself earnestly against the wind that day; then, I believe to God, that it may help the man much. The white stone (*alabaster*) is powerful against stitch, and against flying venom, and against all strange calamities; thou shalt shave it into water and drink a good mickle, and shave thereto a portion of the red earth, and the stones are all very good to drink of, against all uncouth things. When the fire is struck out of the stone, it is good against lightnings and against thunders, and against delusion of every kind; and if a man in his way is gone astray, let him strike himself a spark before him, he will soon be in the right way."

It is interesting to note in connection with the modern use of petroleum emulsion in chest troubles that petroleum was recommended for "inward tenderness" in the winter in Anglo-Saxon times.

The triacle or *theriaca* referred to is the celebrated treacle of Andronicus, one of Nero's physicians,

which remained famous as an alexipharmic throughout the Middle Ages, and was included in the London Pharmacopœia until the end of the eighteenth century.

Later, in the Book of Bald we find a leechdom in which several drugs of foreign origin, viz. scammony, ammoniacum, gum-dragon, galbanum, petroleum, and the theriaca, spelt "tryacle," are again recommended, as follows:—

"A leechdom; scammony for constipation of the inwards, and ammoniac drops for pain in the milt and stitch, and spices (*cinnamon is much administered*) for diarrhœa, and gum-dragon for foul disordered secretions on a man, and aloes for infirmities, and galbanum for oppression in the chest, and balsam dressing for all infirmities, and petroleum to drink simple for inward tenderness, and to smear outwardly, and a tryacle, that is a good drink, for inwards tendernesses, and the white stone *lapis Alabastrites*, for all strange griefs."

Foreign drugs and their properties, mentioned in the Leech Book of Bald

In more than one leechdom in the Book of Bald an interesting light is thrown on the weights and measures used in medicine at the time. Thus several decoctions or wort drinks are recommended to be given to the patient "by a spoon measure"; a pint of oil is described as weighing twelve pence less than a pint of water, that is the Saxon silver penny of 24 gr., equal to our pennyweight. "And a pint of ale weigheth six pennies more than a pint of water: and a pint of wine weigheth fifteen pennies more than a pint of water: and a pint of honey weigheth thirty-four pennies more than a pint of water: and a pint of butter weigheth eighty pennies less than a pint of water; and a pint of beer weigheth twenty-two pennies less than a pint of water: and a pint of meal weigheth 115 pennies less than a pint of water; and a pint of beans weigheth fifty-five pennies less than a pint of water: and fifteen ounces of water go to the sextarius."

Anglo-Saxon medical weights and measures



A DRAWING FROM THE ANGLO-SAXON MANUSCRIPT
"Herbarium" of Apuleius Platonicus
ca. A.D. 1000-1050

Probably representing Apuleius receiving a book containing
the secret virtues of herbs from Apollo

CHAPTER V

THE "HERBARIUM" OF APULEIUS PLATONICUS

The "Herbarium" of Apuleius Platonicus is the longest of the Anglo-Saxon medical manuscripts, and of the various copies extant, that in the British Museum is the finest. It is a remarkable volume inscribed on vellum, containing a large number of coloured drawings of plants and animals, and is said to have been written between A.D. 1000 and 1050.

Apuleius, the author, was not the Rhetorician of Madoura, the author of "The Golden Ass," and it is not definitely known that he was even a leech, but it is clear from this treatise that he knew something of the properties of plants and was a student of the works of Dioscorides and Pliny. His work may be taken as an early example of the Herbal or Book of Simples for common use which became so popular after the invention of printing.

Apuleius,
the author
of the
"Herbarium"

It contains two full-page drawings in colour, the first consisting of a figure supposed to be Apollo, habited in a loose tunic or amice. In his right hand he holds a spear, and in the left a book. Below him a lion, which may probably be intended to represent disease, has seized the staff of the spear in his jaws. On his right stands a figure, probably representing Apuleius, who is holding a volume supposed to contain the secrets of the virtues of herbs which he has received from the deity of healing, and on his left is the figure of a soldier with one hand resting on a shield.

The full-
page draw-
ing in
colour

The other coloured drawing represents Æsculapius delivering to Cheiron the Centaur and Plato the secrets of medicine. All three are depicted grasping a large volume in plain binding, with a broad tie round the middle. In the foreground are writhing snakes, and at the back various animals, such as the boar, the wolf, the hare, the roebuck, the bear and the dog, are represented. On the reverse of this folio is a design



TITLE PAGE
Of the Anglo-Saxon Manuscript
"Herbarium" of Apuleius Platonicus
ca. A.D. 1000-1050

in colour consisting of a broad ornamental fillet, in the centre of which is inscribed the title of the book, "Herbarium."

The treatise itself is divided into one hundred and thirty-two chapters, each of which is devoted to the description of a herb, and in most cases a drawing of the same in colour is inserted in the text. The name of the plant and its synonyms, together with an indication of the locality in which it is to be found, and also its medicinal properties and uses, are recorded.

The drawings, as will be noticed from those reproduced, are exceedingly crude and conventional, and cannot be said to resemble to any extent the natural plant. Some are treated in a fantastic manner, and the roots are represented by grotesque heads and other figures.

Coloured
drawings
of the
herbs

The work begins with an epitome of the chapters contained in the book, together with the uses of the herbs mentioned therein. The descriptions of the herbs that follow require no special comment, and are similar to those found in other herbals of the period.

The herb betony, which was held in such high esteem in antient times, is described in great detail, and was credited with many virtues. It is recommended for sores of the eyes, and of the ears, for dimness of eyes, for blear eyes, for flow of blood from the nostrils, for toothache, for sore loins, for internal injuries, indigestion, as an antidote to poisons, as a cure for intoxication, and many other purposes.

The herb
betony, and
its virtues

The many antidotes enumerated for snake-bite show that these reptiles were a common source of danger in England in Anglo-Saxon times, but the drawings are purely fanciful.

Antidotes
for snake-
bite

Under the coloured drawing of a snake is inscribed "Against adders-bite, take waybread, the wort, rub it into wine, and let the patient eat it."

Under the drawing of a scorpion is a leechdom for scorpion's-bite, consisting of the roots of waybread,

bas. ex nomine diang. hoc est arte
methe nuncupavit.

Truglbon



Romani: Rumicem uocant. 132
phete: emag' finol. g'p'z' uett'
iunici: Romicem dicunt. Nasci
tur locis sabulosis. & agrarib'. uel
aquosis. uel circa fossas.

THE HERB ARTEMISIA
(MUGWORT)

Diana is here depicted handing the herb to Cheiron

From a Manuscript of the XI Century

which are directed to be bound on the man, presumably over the wound.

Mugwort (*Artemisia pontica*) was another herb to which many virtues were attributed by the Anglo-Saxons, probably from the tradition that it was first found by Diana and given to Cheiron the Centaur, who discovered its properties, and passed it on to man. It is recommended to "put to flight devil-sickness, and for sore feet, sore thighs, gout, fevers, soreness of the stomach, and quaking of the sinews."

Traditions concerning mugwort

"Against a journey over land; lest he become faint, let him take mugwort in his hand, or put it in his shoe, lest he become weary, and when he will gather it, before sunrise, say these words first—Tollam te, artemisia, ne lassus sim in via,—loudly, when thou pullest it up."

Another antient Greek legend is revealed in the account of the herb yarrow (*Achilles millefolium*):—

"Of this wort, which is named Millefolium, and in our language yarrow, it is said that Achilles the chieftain, found it; and he with this same wort, healed them who with iron (the sword) were stricken and wounded. Also for that reason it is named of some men Achilles. With this wort it is said that he also healed a man whose name was Telephos."

The legend of the yarrow

Further, in a note on glovewort, or lily-of-the-valley (*Convallaria majalis*):—"Of this wort," the writer says, "which is named Apollinaris, and by another name, glovewort, it is said that Apollo should first find it and give it to Æsculapius, the leech, whence he set on it the name."

The legend of the lily-of-the-valley

Brownwort (*Ceterach officinarum*), "which the Romans called *teucrium*, and also the Engles call brownwort," is recommended by Apuleius for enlargement of the spleen, and, according to the writer, its properties were discovered accidentally, in the following curious manner:—

Brownwort, for the spleen



Dros pyre pinnas puzam
 mentana jophu nuomn
 humglice puzan nemet by
 ceamed enoudu jon unbrant
 scopum

Pid eugna d' mytpe p' d' r' d' r'
 dolh genim h' t' t' p' p' e' l' e' t'
 h' p' e' j' u' c' u' m' m' e' n' a' m' u' n' i' u' s' u' n'
 o' u' r' e' l' o' u' m' p' i' n' e' z' e' p' e' d' e' n' t' d' o' s' o' n'
 o' n' a' n' g' a' r' t' e' n' p' a' s' m' y' p' e' s' i' p' p' a' u'
 f' a' r' u' m' u' s'

Pid d' r' p' a' b' n' e' o' s' e' n' s' a' p' r' e' g' u' m' u' n'
 h' u' r' y' l' e' a' n' p' y' p' r' e' p' u' c' a' m' p' i' l' u' s'
 a' c' u' m' e' n' i' c' a' o' n' i' p' y' p' e' n' a' n' p' i' c' a'
 m' i' n' h' e' n' s' p' i' e' m' y' e' l' p' p' d' i' u' m' d'
 d' i' m' p' i' n' g' p' o' n' e' g' s' p' i' p' a' n' m' a' g' e'
 d' o' e' n' u' n' p' e' e' t' s' h' e' p' e' o' u' n' i' t' e' p' e' n' e'
 p' i' n' e' s' p' e' r' g' e' n' p' a' r' t' p' e' r' s' y' l' e' d' i' p' u' n'
 c' a' n' g' e' p' e' t' e' t' h' y' n' e' h' e' n' p' u' n' e'

Pid d' r' p' a' b' n' e' o' s' e' n' s' a' p' r' e' g' u' m' u' n'
 h' u' r' y' l' e' a' n' p' y' p' r' e' p' u' c' a' m' p' i' l' u' s'
 a' c' u' m' e' n' i' c' a' o' n' i' p' y' p' e' n' a' n' p' i' c' a'
 m' i' n' h' e' n' s' p' i' e' m' y' e' l' p' p' d' i' u' m' d'
 d' i' m' p' i' n' g' p' o' n' e' g' s' p' i' p' a' n' m' a' g' e'
 d' o' e' n' u' n' p' e' e' t' s' h' e' p' e' o' u' n' i' t' e' p' e' n' e'
 p' i' n' e' s' p' e' r' g' e' n' p' a' r' t' p' e' r' s' y' l' e' d' i' p' u' n'
 c' a' n' g' e' p' e' t' e' t' h' y' n' e' h' e' n' p' u' n' e'

Pid d' r' p' a' b' n' e' o' s' e' n' s' a' p' r' e' g' u' m' u' n'
 h' u' r' y' l' e' a' n' p' y' p' r' e' p' u' c' a' m' p' i' l' u' s'
 a' c' u' m' e' n' i' c' a' o' n' i' p' y' p' e' n' a' n' p' i' c' a'
 m' i' n' h' e' n' s' p' i' e' m' y' e' l' p' p' d' i' u' m' d'
 d' i' m' p' i' n' g' p' o' n' e' g' s' p' i' p' a' n' m' a' g' e'
 d' o' e' n' u' n' p' e' e' t' s' h' e' p' e' o' u' n' i' t' e' p' e' n' e'
 p' i' n' e' s' p' e' r' g' e' n' p' a' r' t' p' e' r' s' y' l' e' d' i' p' u' n'
 c' a' n' g' e' p' e' t' e' t' h' y' n' e' h' e' n' p' u' n' e'

THE HERB RUE

From the Anglo-Saxon Manuscript
 "Herbarium" of Apuleius Platonius
 ca. A.D. 1000-1050

"It whilome happened that a man scripa his intestines with the spleen upon this wort; then soon the spleen clave to this wort, and it quickly consumed the spleen; for which reason it is also designated as splenium by some men, which in our language is called the milt. Hence it is said of the swine which eateth its roots that they are to be found to be without spleen."

Under a drawing representing insects something like horned locusts, is the following text:—

"For bite of the worms or creeping things which are named tarantulas, take juice of the root of this same wort (earth ivy) and give to drink." An antidote for bites of creeping things

"For violent gonorrhœa the wort purslane is recommended, a decoction of the herb being given to the patient to drink." A remedy for gonorrhœa

The mandrake, around which clusters so many curious traditions, and which was regarded with such veneration by the antients, is quaintly described by Apuleius, as follows:—

"This wort, which is named mandragora, is mickle and illustrious of aspect, and it is beneficial. Thou shalt in this manner take it, when thou comest to it then thou understandest it by this, that it shineth at night altogether like a lamp. When first thou seest its head, then inscribe thou it instantly with iron, lest it fly from thee; its virtue is so mickle and so famous, that it will immediately flee from an unclean man, when he cometh to it; hence, as we before said, do thou inscribe it with iron, and so shalt thou delve about it, as that thou touch it not with the iron, but thou shalt earnestly with an ivory staff delve the earth. And when thou seest its hands and its feet, then tie thou it up. Then take the other end and tie it to a dog's neck, so that the hound be hungry; next cast meat before him, so that he may not reach it, except he jerk up the wort with him. Of this wort it is said,

The mandrake and how to gather it, according to Apuleius



THE HERB MANDRAGORA
(MANDRAKE)

From the Anglo-Saxon Manuscript
"Herbarium" of Apuleius Plonicus
ca. A.D. 1000-1050

that it hath so mickle might, that what thing soever tuggeth it up, that it shall soon in the same manner be *deceived*. Therefore, as soon as thou see that it be jerked up, and have possession of it, take it immediately in hand, and twist it, and wring the ooze out of its leaves into a glass ampulla, or pitcher, and when need come upon thee, that thou shouldest therewith help any man, then help thou him in this manner."

The narcotic properties of this drug were recognised and its use is described as follows:—

"For headache, and in case that a man may not sleep, take the ooze (juice), smear the forehead; and the wort also in the same manner relieveth the headaches; and also thou wonderest how quickly the sleep cometh."

The virtues
of mandra-
gora

It is recommended also to be administered for devil-sickness, or insanity, doubtless for the soothing of mania:—

"For witlessness, that is, for devil-sickness, or *demoniacal possession*, take from the body of this same wort mandrake, by weight of three pennies, administer to drink in warm water, as he may find most convenient; soon he will be healed.

"Again for spasmodic action of the sinews, take from the body of this wort, by weight of one ounce, pound to very small dust, mingle with oil, then smear them that have this aforesaid infirmity.

"If any see some heavy mischief in his home, let him take this wort mandragora, into the middle of the house, as much of it as he then may have by him, he compelleth all evils out of the house."

Appended to the "Herbarium" is a short treatise on medicinal plants transcribed from Dioscorides' work on materia medica, which is simply an Anglo-Saxon translation from the Greek text, and calls for no special remark.

si nec venum nec
 si erit nec latus
 so nec aliquem
 in nec p[er]iculis
 t[er]ris p[er]iculis
 t[er]re nec hydrogas
 suspirium facit
 nec dolores &
 nec ad pectus
 nec ad p[er]
 nec tam omni
 nec autem uene
 pastillo usuf sic
 nec & omnia ex
 nec quasi pastilli
 nec p[er]iculis
 nec uia aeri
 s. i. unum
 nec unes. i. o
 nec unes. i. l
 nec brotans. se
 nec unes. i.

Nomen huius herbe Mandra 655



Mandra
 gora.

THE HERB MANDRAGORA
 (MANDRAKE)

From a Manuscript of the XII Century

CHAPTER VI

THE "MEDICINA DE QUADRUPEDIBUS" OF SEXTUS
PLACITUS

The next Anglo-Saxon manuscript of medical interest is the treatise entitled "Medicina de Quadrupedibus," a translation of the Latin work on animal materia medica, of which several copies are to be found scattered among the great libraries of Europe.

In the Latin manuscripts this treatise is attributed to Sextus Placitus, or Platonius, who is said to have lived about the fourth century, although some authorities place him at a later period. His name, however, is not given in the Anglo-Saxon copy.

The book is divided into fifty-three chapters, each dealing with a different animal, and is illustrated with several fantastic drawings in colour. The text chiefly deals with the medicinal properties attributed to the various parts, organs, and excrements of the animals mentioned. This work enjoyed a high degree of popularity in antient times, and continued to be copied by the scribes down to the end of the fifteenth century, when, at the beginning of the era of printing, it was set up in type, and first printed by Johann Philippus de Lignamine, in the year 1480.

The animal substances recommended in medicine by Sextus Placitus

The manuscript begins with the following curious paragraph:—

"They say that a king of the Egyptians, Idpartus he was highten, boded *or sent a message of* health to the Caesar Octavianus, his friend, thus questhing *or saying*: 'By many examples I am aware of thy virtues and prudence, and yet I ween that thou never camest to know leechdoms of thus mickle main, *or such as I learn are* those which we obtained from Æsculapius. I then make it known for thine instruction, and for that I wist thee worthy of this, to wit, that is, of leechcrafts of wild deer *or wild beasts*;' as far as it is well said."

The supposed origin of the book

The animals described in the treatise include the hart, various parts and organs of which were believed to possess medicinal virtues. There are also mentioned the fox, the hare, the goat, the ram, the boar, the wolf, the lion, the bull, the elephant and the dog.

Animals
mentioned
in the
treatise



THE HART

From the Anglo-Saxon Manuscript
"Medicina de Quadrupedibus" of Sextus Placitus
XI Century

Of the medicinal properties attributed to the various parts of the animals described in the work of Sextus Placitus, very few have any rational foundation, and their supposed virtues are in most cases founded chiefly

on legendary superstition. Thus the hart is recommended in case of a sore head, for which the patient is directed to "drink by weight of five pennies of ashes of hart's horn." Foxgrease is recommended for "sore of ears," a hare's brain in wine for over-sleeping, and for dimness of sight "a hare's gall, mingled with honey, which brighteneth the eyes." The gall of a wild duck is also recommended to improve dimness of sight, and the wood-goat's gall, mingled with a little wine, for the same purpose.

A strange application for ulcerous wounds

A ram's lung, "carven up small, and laid to the sore," is said to be good for ulcerous wounds on the face.

For devil-sickness, and for ill-sight, the patient is instructed to eat a wolf's flesh, well dressed, and sodden, and, the leechdom adds, "the apparitions which ere appeared to him, shall not disquiet him."

Wolf's flesh for devil-sickness

To remove ugly marks from the face it is directed to smear with wolf's blood, "for it taketh away all the marks." "For griping also," says the leechdom, "let the sick drink hound's blood, it healeth wonderfully."

Hound's blood as a remedy

"For a man who has the falling-sickness (epilepsy) work to a drink a boar's coillons in wine or in water; the drink will heal him."

A remedy for epilepsy

"For sore of ears; take fox's loin fat, melt it, drop it into the ears; good health will come to him."

For the bite of a mad dog, the following remarkable remedy is suggested:—

"Take the worms which be under a mad hound's tongue, snip them away, leave them round about a fig-tree; give them to him that hath been rent, he will soon be hole."

Treatment for the bite of a mad dog

A curious relic of the antient mythology of the Gothic races is apparent in a leechdom connected with the hound, which reads as follows:—

...
 ...
 ...
 he lxxviiij. ...
 ...
 ...
 ...



Dante semelae ppopu n ean
 leon pte nethopud hv oer
 b armg semelae.
P id rapena sapie in leon glynec
 mylt on scalle d pte onf rapie
 n mulun hv pte.
P id iclu sapie semelae d leon
 glynec. s hap mid g p m p ed
 ale rap hie g lidign.
P id imia quid eneopa lredn rapu
 n leon glynec. theopet meup
 myle g emng to somne p m p te
 mid b rap d p lichoman sona
 hie b b hal.

P id me d p r m ...
 geny pte. p m p p t h o p n g b e
 nedne cou p un p p t e d h a p n e d
 p a n r a p o n e n h v p l e o d o n p e g.
P o m a p o p a n o p l a t e a n t o d o n n e
 p m y p t e m i d p r a p p e t b l o d e t a l l e
 h n p o m a p h y t o p g m a t h.
F r a p p e t g r u l l a n p i d t a g e n a h y p a u
 g e n i p e m e n g p i d p e l d b e o n a
 h u m g d o o n h a r u g a n p u n e a p
 h i e h y e g h i e t h.
P u m b e t o u p t u g e n n e m p r a p p e t
 g r u l l a n p o m n a o n p u l l e p i d
 u n e e p h p e l n e o d i v i p o n a h e b a
 p a b e o n l y t e h. d o b y t e e i l o u o e r
 d o n e n a p o l a n h e p r o p p e t u t
 h a p o p m a p.
P id rapena sapie p m p p t e g r u l l a n
 m e n g p i d h u m g p r a p p e t o n d a
 t a p a n p o n a h i b h p t e l.
P id r y p u l i d e b e t o n m a n n e t

THE LION AND THE OX

From the Anglo-Saxon Manuscript
 "Medicina de Quadrupedibus" of Sextus Placitus
 XI Century

“To do away a dwarf, give to the troubled man to eat thost of a white hound pounded to dust and mingled with meal and baked to a cake, ere the hour of the dwarf’s arrival, whether by day or by night, it be; his



THE GOAT

From the Anglo-Saxon Manuscript
 “Medicina de Quadrupedibus” of Sextus Placitus
 XI Century

access is terribly strong, and after that it diminisheth and departeth away.”

According to the Gothic mythology, the “dwarfs” here mentioned were the disease demons that entered into man and caused convulsions, and in this way the name became associated with epilepsy and other convulsive diseases.

An ancient
 Gothic
 tradition
 concerning
 epilepsy

omnes plures p[er] se non p[er] se p[er]
 scilicet p[er] se non habet chene

et h[ab]et h[ab]et p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se



P ad p[er] se h[ab]et odde manne p[er] se
 p[er] se und p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se
 h[ab]et odde h[ab]et

P id idde h[ab]et p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se
 p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se
 on tulle p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se h[ab]et
 gelidigud p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se

P id p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se
 on h[ab]et t[er]re p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se

P id ad t[er]re p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se
 p[er] se on h[ab]et t[er]re p[er] se p[er] se h[ab]et

P id h[ab]et p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se
 p[er] se on h[ab]et t[er]re p[er] se p[er] se h[ab]et

P id p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se
 p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se

G yf p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se
 p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se
 p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se
 p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se
 donbd h[ab]et h[ab]et

G yf p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se
 p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se
 odde t[er]re p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se

P id p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se
 p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se
 p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se

E p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se
 p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se
 p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se



P id tulle p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se
 p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se
 p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se p[er] se

THE APE, THE ELEPHANT AND THE DOG
 From the Anglo-Saxon Manuscript
 "Medicina de Quadrupedibus" of Sextus Placitus
 XI Century

The gall of the bull is recommended for obscurity of the sight, and, finally, powdered ivory, the product of the elephant, is directed to be applied to the face by the woman who desires to clear her complexion from spots or blemishes.

An Anglo-Saxon face beautifier

"OF SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE"

There is one other treatise on Anglo-Saxon medicine of which mention should be made, viz., "Of Schools of Medicine," which consists of a number of recipes for various ailments, with an introduction on medical doctrines. This work has now been shown to be a translation in part of a Latin treatise by Petrocetus or Petronius, a writer of the School of Salerno, who lived in the eleventh century. But there is a considerable difference between the original treatise and the Anglo-Saxon leech book, and what few herbs are prescribed in the latter are mainly those that grow in Southern Europe. The book begins with the following interesting epitome of the history of medicine:—

The Anglo-Saxon manuscript, "Of Schools of Medicine"

"Here beginneth the book *Περὶ Διδάξεων*, that is, the setting forth for how many years leechcraft was hidden, and the learned leeches sagaciously investigated about the ascertaining of it. The earliest was Apollo, and his sons Æsculapius and Asclepios*; and Asclepios was uncle of Hippocrates; these four earliest invented the building up of leechcrafts about fifteen hundred years after Noah's flood in the days of Artaxerxes, who was king of the Persians; they revealed the light of the leechcrafts. We know that Apollo first invented *methodicam*, that is, the irons (cauteries) when one healeth men with knives, and Æsculapius *empiricam*, that is, the leechening (or medical use) of leechcrafts, and Asclepios *loicam* (*logicam*), that is, the observance

An Anglo-Saxon version of medical history

Univ Calif - Digitized by Microsoft
*The writer here makes a curious error in inferring that Asclepios and Æsculapius were two separate personages.

of the law and the life, and Hippocrates *theoricam*, that is, the foreseeing of the sicknesses.

“Then Plato and Aristoteles, the very learned philosophers, followed after these the aforesaid leeches, and they said that there are four humours in the human body; inasmuch as there are also in the rainbow (?); that is, the *liquid* (or phlegm) in the head, and the *blood* in the breast; and the rough (or red) *bile* in the inwards, and the *black bile* within the (gall) bladder. And each of them ruleth for three months.”

The remainder of the treatise consists of a collection of recipes for various diseases, beginning with those connected with the head, followed by the diseases affecting other members of the body down to the feet. One recipe is especially interesting, as it describes a method of making a compound ointment of acetate of lead.

“Thus shall one work the salve for ‘humours,’ and thus shall they be healed. Take twenty shillings weight of litharge, and twenty shillings weight of new lime, and half a sextarius of vinegar, and four shillings weight of oil of myrtle, and mingle them together, and rub them thoroughly up together with the vinegar, and then take some other oil, and mingle therewith and smear the sore therewith.”

Ung. Plumbi
Comp. of
the Anglo-
Saxons

In this treatise there is a notable absence of the magic and incantations that are so frequent in the earlier Anglo-Saxon leechdoms, which shows the influence exerted by the more advanced medical teaching of Southern Europe on the Anglo-Saxon medicine of a later period.



CHAPTER VII

ANGLO-SAXON SURGERY

The references to surgery in the Anglo-Saxon leechbooks are not numerous, but judging from the scattered allusions that are to be found in the manuscripts, it would appear that surgery was not altogether practised as a separate calling. Although Bede mentions that "other than the monk physicians were called in to bleed and scarify," he gives no special name to this class of practitioner, so that probably they were prototypes of the barber-surgeon of a later period.

The usual treatment for a broken head or knock from an axe in early times may be gathered from the following leechdom:—

"For broken head take betony, bruise it and lay it on the head above, then it unites the wound and healeth. Again, for the same, take garden cress, that which waxeth of itself, and is not sown, put it in the nose, that the smell and the juice may get to the head."

Treatment
for a
broken head

The use of splints was known to the Anglo-Saxon leeches, and that they employed them in cases of fractures is evidenced from the following:—

"If a sinew shrink (that is, when a leg is broken), and again after that swell, take a she goat's tord, mingle with vinegar, smudge it on, soon the sinew healeth. In the case of many a man, his feet shrink up to his hams, work baths, add tares and cress and small nettle and beewort (*Acarus calamus*), put hot stones well heated in a trough, warm the hams with the stone bath, when they are in a sweat, then let him, the patient, duly arrange the bones as well as he can, apply a splint, and it is so much the better the oftener a man bathes with the preparation. If a sinew have pulsation, mugwort beaten and mingled with oil, and laid on is good. Juice

Splints
known and
used by
Anglo-
Saxons

Treatment
for fracture



ÞE O S P Y R T

þe man betomean nemned
 he is þe cenned on mædū þe neltur
 uam duntan duntan þe neltur
 þe neltur seodent gelyf þe gelyf
 man ne þe gelyf þe gelyf
 þe neltur seodent gelyf þe gelyf
 þe neltur seodent gelyf þe gelyf
 þe neltur seodent gelyf þe gelyf
 þe neltur seodent gelyf þe gelyf
 þe neltur seodent gelyf þe gelyf
 þe neltur seodent gelyf þe gelyf
 þe neltur seodent gelyf þe gelyf
 þe neltur seodent gelyf þe gelyf
 þe neltur seodent gelyf þe gelyf
 þe neltur seodent gelyf þe gelyf
 þe neltur seodent gelyf þe gelyf

þe man betomean nemned
 he is þe cenned on mædū þe neltur
 uam duntan duntan þe neltur
 þe neltur seodent gelyf þe gelyf
 man ne þe gelyf þe gelyf
 þe neltur seodent gelyf þe gelyf
 þe neltur seodent gelyf þe gelyf
 þe neltur seodent gelyf þe gelyf
 þe neltur seodent gelyf þe gelyf
 þe neltur seodent gelyf þe gelyf
 þe neltur seodent gelyf þe gelyf
 þe neltur seodent gelyf þe gelyf
 þe neltur seodent gelyf þe gelyf
 þe neltur seodent gelyf þe gelyf
 þe neltur seodent gelyf þe gelyf
 þe neltur seodent gelyf þe gelyf
 þe neltur seodent gelyf þe gelyf
 þe neltur seodent gelyf þe gelyf
 þe neltur seodent gelyf þe gelyf

THE HERB BETONY
(BISHOPWORT)

From the Anglo-Saxon Manuscript
"Herbarium" of Apuleius Platonicus
ca. A.D. 1000-1050

of mugwort mingled with rose oil, smear with that, soon will the quaking be stilled."

For bones that were fractured the following treatment was also prescribed:—

"If the shanks be broken, take bonewort (banwort, generally interpreted as violet or pansy), pound it, pour the white of an egg out, mingle these together for the man whose shanks are broken.

"For a broken limb, lay this salve on the broken limb, and overlay with elm rind, apply a splint; again always renew these till the limb be healed. Clean some elm-rind, and boil it thoroughly, then remove the rind, take ground linseed and brew it up with the drink (decoction) of elm. That shall be a good salve for a broken limb."

Leechdom
for a
broken limb

Amputation was performed when gangrene set in, and the treatment may be gathered from the following:—

"If a man have a limb cut off, be it finger, foot, or hand, if the marrow be out, take sheep's marrow boiled, lay it to the other marrow, bind it very well at night."

As a dressing for wounds, honey appears to have been generally employed, but is directed to be specially prepared by first warming before the fire, and then mixing it with a little salt; thus:—

"For cleansing of a wound take clean honey, warm it at the fire, then put it in a clean vessel, add salt to it, and stir it till it is the thickness of pottage, smear the wound with it, then it cleanseth it."

Honey as a
wound
dressing

It is worthy of note that cleanliness is specially enjoined in the above preparation, not only in connection with the honey itself, but also with the vessel in which it is to be placed. That this preparation formed an antiseptic protection to the wound, there can be no doubt. The antiquity of the use of honey as a dressing for wounds goes back to a very early period, and a

Antiquity
of honey as
a dressing



INSTRUCTIONS FOR APPLYING THE ACTUAL CAUTERY

For gout, cut and cauterise—for hernia—for swellings and pains
in the knees—an operation for hæmorrhoids

From a Manuscript
ca. A.D. 1150

knowledge of its antiseptic properties was possessed by the Assyrians many centuries before the Christian era. It was recommended by Hippocrates, and several of the early Greek physicians, in the treatment of wounds.

From what may be gathered from the leechdoms, the Anglo-Saxon leech does not appear to have employed mechanical methods for reducing dislocations, but in such cases, apparently, applied an ointment, as described in the following:—

Treatment
for
dislocated
shoulder

“If the shoulder get up out of place, take the salve, apply a little warm with a feather; it will soon be well with the man.”

This salve consisted of yarrow, woodruff, fieldmore, and solwherf (probably marigold), boiled in good butter, and strained through a cloth. For a fractured skull the leech is directed to pound green betony and lay it on the wound frequently, “till the fragments of the bone come away, and the wound is mended.”

Leechdom
for fractured
skull

For a prolapsed bowel, the following treatment is directed:—

“If a man’s bowel be out, pound galluc, wring through a cloth into milk warm from the cow, wet thy hands therein, and put *back* the bowel into the man, sew up with silk, then boil him for nine mornings galluc, *that is, comfrey*, except need be for a longer time, feed him with fresh hens flesh.”

Treatment
for
prolapsus

That surgery had acquired some degree of importance, however, may be gathered from the fact that an operation for opening an abscess of the liver is described in the Leech Book of Bald.

Operation
for abscess
of the liver

“For sensitiveness, and hardness of the liver,” says the writer, “various lotions and fomentations are first to be employed, but in case of swelling and



MAN KILLING A SNAKE, AND A LEECH EXAMINING THE ARM OF A
PATIENT

From an Anglo-Saxon Manuscript of the XII Century!

when the pus mounts up to that degree that it may seem possible for one to cut into it, then let it out."

The operation itself is described as follows:—

"First make a salve of culvers' (pigeons) dung and the like, and bathe the part with water and the worts before spoken of.

"When thou understandest that the swelling is growing soft, and mild, then touch thou it with the cutting iron, and cut a little and cleverly, so that the blood may come out, lest an evil pouch (or sinus) descend in thither. Do not let too much blood at one time, lest the sick man become too languid or die; but when thou dost prick or cut it, then have a linen cloth ready that thou mayest soon bind up the cut therewith; and when thou wilt again let more, draw the cloth off, let it out a little at a time till it gets dry. And when the wound is clean, then enlarge it that the thirl (or aperture) be not too narrow; but do thou every day syringe through it with a tube, and wash it out by those means; after that, lay thereon what may cleanse the wound. If it turn very impure, cleanse it with honey and draw it again together."

Method of
cleansing
a wound

"When the insensible hardness of the liver is of too long duration, then it forms a dropsy which cannot be cured."

Payne, commenting on this observation, remarks: "This evidently refers to cirrhosis of the liver with ascites, and is remarkable because long after this, and up to the seventeenth century, the prevalent belief was that dropsy caused hardening of the internal organs, instead of being caused by it."

No description of this operation is recorded by any Greek or Latin author, so it would appear that it recounts the actual experience of a contemporary Anglo-Saxon leech.

Another interesting description of an operation is that for hare-lip, which is given as follows:—

Albulę oculis sic excutunt.



Funghi de nare
sic inciduntur.



ANGLO-SAXON LEECHES OPERATING ON THE EYE
AND FOR NASAL POLYPUS

From a Manuscript
ca. A.D. 1150

“For hare-lip, pound mastic very small, add the white of egg, and mingle as thou dost vermilion [this seems to mean as vermilion is mixed with white of egg for painting. In the old painting for decoration of books, white of egg was the medium chiefly employed], cut with a knife, sew fast with silk, then smear without and in with the salve, ere the silk rot. If it draw together, arrange it with the hand; anoint again soon.”

An operation
for
hare-lip

The following curious leechdom is given in the Leech Book of Bald:—

“If a man’s head pan or skull be seemingly gelenked” [the latter word is rendered by Cockayne as “iron-bound,” and it probably means that his head became fixed, and he was unable to turn it]. The remedy directed is “to lay the man with face upwards, drive two stakes into the ground at the armpits, then lay a plank across his feet, then strike on it thrice with a sledge-beetle, the skull will come right soon.”

A curious
operation

Payne interprets the word “gelenked” as meaning a rigidity of the neck, or dislocation of the cervical vertebræ. Whatever may be the exact interpretation of it, there is little doubt that the heroic treatment suggested must have been far from pleasant for the sufferer.

That the actual cautery or blistering rod was extensively used by the Anglo-Saxon leech is evidenced, not only from the references in the leechdoms, but also from contemporary drawings, reproduced in this work, which show the form of the instrument, and the methods of its employment. It was apparently used in the preliminary treatment of a variety of diseases, from gout to headache. Its employment is referred to in the leechdoms as follows:—

Use of the
actual
cautery

“If the edges of the wound are too high (granulations?) run them round with a hot iron very lightly, so that the skin may whiten.”



INSTRUCTIONS FOR APPLYING THE ACTUAL CAUTERY

For breathing and dyspnœa—for the liver—for the spleen—for
pain in the kidneys

From a Manuscript
ca. A.D. 1150

Venesection is also frequently mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon leechdoms, but more importance appears to have been placed upon the time at which the patient should be bled than on the operation itself. It is prescribed as the first treatment in cases of paralysis.

Bleeding was practised with the lancet, the cupping-glass or horn, and the scarifier.

Thus, for a paralysis, blood is directed to be drawn "with a cupping-glass or horn from the sore deadened places," and scarifying is alluded to as follows:—

"Scarify the neck after the setting of the sun, pour in silence the blood into running water, after that spit three times, then say, 'Have thou this unheal, and depart away with it'; go again on a clean way to the house, and go either way in silence."

In the Leech Book of Bald the following minute directions are laid down as to the time at which the patient should be bled, together with the methods of treatment for staunching hæmorrhage in connection therewith:—

"On what season blood-letting is to be foregone, on what to be practised. Blood-letting is to be foregone fifteen nights ere Lammas (August 1), and after it for five and thirty nights, since then all venomous things fly and much injure men. Leeches who were wisest, have taught, that in that month no man should either drink a *potion* drink, nor anywhere weaken his body, except there were a necessity for it; and that in that case, he during the middle of the day should remain within, since the lyft, *or air*, is then most mingled *and impure*. The Romans for this reason, and all south folk, wrought to themselves earth houses, for the boiling heat and venomousness of the lyft (the Italian *strocco*). Also leeches say that blossomed worts are then best to work, either for drinks, or for salves, or

Anglo-Saxon
directions
as to the
proper
seasons for
blood-letting



INSTRUCTIONS FOR APPLYING THE ACTUAL CAUTERY

For toothache—for tertian fever—for dropsy

From a Manuscript of the XII Century

for dust. *Here is set forth* how a man shall forego blood-letting on each of the six fives in the month, and when it is best. Leeches teach that no man on the five nights old moon, and again on the ten nights *old*, and fifteen *nights old*, and twenty, and five and twenty, and on the thirty nights old moon, should let blood, but betwixt each of the six fives: and there is no time for blood-letting so good as in early Lent, when the evil humours are gathered which be drunken in during winter, and on the kalends of April best of all, when trees and worts first up sprout, when the evil ratten waxeth, and the evil blood, in the hulks, *or hollow frame-works*, of the body. If a lancet wound grow corrupt in a man, then take mallow leaves, boil them in water, and bathe therewith, and pound the netherward part *of the wort*; lay on. If thou wilt stop blood running in an incision, take kettle soot, rub it to dust, shed it on the wound. Again, take rye and barley balm, burn it to dust; if thou may not staunch a blood-*letting* wound, take a new horses tord, dry it in the sun, or by the fire, rub it to dust thoroughly well, lay the dust very thick on a linen cloth, tie up for a night the blood-*letting* wound with that. If thou may not staunch a gushing vein, take that same blood which runneth out, dry it on a hot stone and rub it to dust, lay the dust on the vein, and tie up strong. If in blood-letting a man cut upon a sinew, mingle together wax, and pitch, and sheeps' grease, lay on a cloth, and on the cut."





ANGLO-SAXON LEECH INSTRUCTING AN ASSISTANT IN
THE PREPARATION OF MEDICINE

From a Manuscript
ca. A D. 1150

CHAPTER VIII

ANGLO-SAXON PHARMACY AND HERB-LORE

The Anglo-Saxons, as already stated, drew their materia medica chiefly from the herbs that grew around them, and their knowledge of herb-lore, or "wort-cunning," must have been considerable. It had come down to them from the accumulated traditions of past ages, and from the earliest of their manuscripts connected with the art of healing it is evident that they cultivated herbs for medicinal purposes, and had a practical knowledge of gardening.

In their gardens were to be found rue, hyssop, fennel, mustard, elecampane, celandine, lupin, flax, rosemary, coriander, savin, and many other worts, whose properties they had studied and whose virtues they had proved. These they used freshly gathered and also in the dried state. From the latter we have the origin of the word drug, which was derived from the Anglo-Saxon word "*drigan*" to dry.

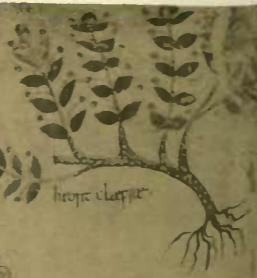
Anglo-Saxon worts

It is also evident that besides their own extensive herb-lore, they had a fair knowledge of Roman botany and medicine, which came into this country with the Roman missionaries, and formed a natural accompaniment to their religious instruction. There are indications in the Anglo-Saxon herb vocabularies which support this presumption, which is confirmed by a comparison of the following plant names between which there is evident similarity:—

Influence of the Latin on Saxon names of herbs

<i>English</i>	<i>Anglo-Saxon</i>	<i>Latin</i>
beet	bete	beta
cummin	cymen	cuminum
fennel	finul	fœniculum
lettuce	lactuce	lactuca
radish	raedic	radix
rose	rose	rosa
rue	rude	ruta

...the ...
 ...
Pid rugna ...
 ...
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 ...
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 ...
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Der ...
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Es ...
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Pid rugna ...
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Pid ...
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Pid ...
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THE HERB SOLAGO MAJOR
 Used against snake-bite
 From the Anglo-Saxon Manuscript
 "Herbarium" of Apuleius Platonicus
 ca. A.D. 1000-1050

The few drugs of foreign origin that are mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon leechdoms, viz. scammony, aloes, galbanum, frankincense, mastich, pepper, ammoniacum, cinnamon, myrrh, ginger, oxymel, vermilion, quicksilver, pumice, sulphur and petroleum, are all taken from Greek sources.

Drugs of
foreign
origin

In connection with Anglo-Saxon herb-lore it is worthy of note that many of the worts employed by them a thousand years ago are still used in medical practice at the present day. Thus, the modern medical practitioner still prescribes henbane, colchicum, lily-of-the-valley, camomile, marsh-mallow, horehound, white poppy, hop, celandine, triticum repens, savin, rue, pennyroyal, wormwood, marjoram, coriander, dill, fennel, hellebore, foxglove, liquorice, elder, violets, dog-rose, serpentary and stavesacre, the properties of which for destroying pediculi were recognised by the Anglo-Saxons.

Herbs used
by Anglo-
Saxons and
employed
to-day

On the other hand, some herbs that were regarded by the Anglo-Saxons with great veneration and reverence for their medicinal properties, are now almost forgotten. The common betony, for instance, was credited with extraordinary virtues, and was recommended in no less than twenty-nine different diseases, but it has now sunk entirely into oblivion. Vervain (*Verbena officinalis*), around which clusters so many legends and traditions, and which, down to the Middle Ages, was regarded as a magical plant, was known to the Anglo-Saxons as "Ash-throat," the dried root being used as a charm, suspended from the neck for strumous ulcerations.

Betony and
vervain

"Against all poisons take dust of this same wort," states the leechdom, "it is said that sorcerers use it for their crafts."

Strangely enough, this plant, which is still commonly found in Norfolk, is used in the same way to-day.

rre opitann pona in ondi
 botry ppeniul mpre.
P ad mnddy plippan gema hpre
 ppre pnd hpre ukula ppa nrm
 ungemene sed into fahum eeede
 pte dpmcun hve gppid hpre mnd

P ad rrepleuise ppon hpre dlem
 ppre ppre hpre hpre mnd
 pona hahum bone pte dpmcun.

Popis

P eugan
 copinge ghu
 de grecaq in
 papauca
 hpa popig hpre adde hpre hahum
 ma hpa papauca hpre hpre hpre

P ad hpre pona hpre adde hpre hpre
 eq ghu hpre hpre hpre hpre
 ppre mnd hpre hpre hpre hpre
 hpre hpre hpre hpre hpre

L rre hpre gema hpre hpre hpre
 hpre hpre hpre hpre hpre
 man ocunantet ppre naman
 nrmnd to duse gema hpre hpre
 dpmcun cupire hpre hpre hpre

G rre hpre hpre hpre hpre hpre
 hpre hpre hpre hpre hpre
 hpre hpre hpre hpre hpre
 hpre hpre hpre hpre hpre

haly ppa

THE HERB MECONIA
 (WHITE POPPY)

From the Anglo-Saxon Manuscript
 "Herbarium" of Apuleius Platonius
 ca. A.D. 1000-1050

Only a few years ago a child was brought to a hospital in East Norfolk, suffering from strumous ulcerations, with a charm formed from verbena root suspended from the neck. It has now ceased to be used as a medicinal agent, and its oil is employed chiefly in the blending of perfumes.

The Anglo-Saxon name for the common house-leek was "sinfull," and it is curious to find in the "Herbarium" of Apuleius a leechdom which is still commonly used in some parts of England at the present time for troublesome bed-sores. Thus we read:—

The survival
of the
house-leek
ointment

"For all gatherings of the ill-humour from the body, take this wort, which is named *semper vivum*, and by another name, *sinfull*, and lard, and bread, and coriander, pound all together in the manner in which thou wouldst work a poultice, and lay it to the sore."

Contrary to the statement made by Payne, the knowledge of pharmacy possessed by the Anglo-Saxon leeches was by no means small, as may be judged from the various methods of preparing medicines for administration, described in the leechdoms.

For extracting the properties of herbs for internal use, they employed chiefly wine, vinegar, or beer, and as a basis for their ointments they used butter, lard and goat's grease.

There is also evidence in the medical manuscripts that the Anglo-Saxon leeches employed certain pharmaceutical implements in preparing their medicines. They used a press to express the juice of fresh worts, and also that most antient of all pharmaceutical implements, the mortar, for reducing solid substances to powder.

Anglo-Saxon
pharma-
ceutical
implements

In one leechdom it is interesting to note that the wooden mortar is termed a "treen," probably so called because it was hollowed out of the trunk of a tree.

The simplest and most common method of administering a wort was in the form of a simple decoction

made with water, beer, or wine, as instanced in the following leechdoms :—

1. "Take roots of betony, seethe them in water to the third part" (evaporating two thirds of the water).
 Anglo-Saxon pharmacy

2. "Take of the same wort by three drachms weight, boil in water, then give it to him to drink."

3. "Take roots of ashthroat and pound them: boil then in hot wine; give to drink."

4. "Take mugwort and pound it to dust, and mix it with new beer, and give it to drink."
 Decoctions employed

The pill was also a known medium for administration.

Thus:—

"Let the man on whom may be water-addle or *dropsy*, swallow goats' grease squeezed to pills, and let him drink therewith cold water."
 Pills used

The poultice was another common method of medication, as instanced in the following leechdom:—

1. "If for thee thy throat be sore, or any part of thy swere (neck) take the same wort (betony) and knock (pound) it very small, lay it on the swere, then it will cleanse it both within and without."
 Poultices known

2. "If any stiffness come upon the body, take wood dock and old swine lard and the crumb of an over-baked loaf; pound together in the manner in which one makes a poultice, lay it to the sore, it healeth wonderfully."
 Expressed juices of plants employed

In many cases the expressed juice of the fresh herb was used for direct administration, and dusting powders, made by finely levigating various seeds, were used to cool the surface of the skin.
 Ointments used

Ointments were employed as external applications, thus:—

“For heats of wounds take waybread, the wort, pound it on lard without salt, lay it on the wound, then will he (the patient) be soon hole.”

Some worts were dried and then administered in the form of a simple powder. Thus:—

“For sore of liver take on midsummers day the same wort (ashthroat) and rub it to dust. Take then five spoons full of the dust and three draughts of good wine; mix them together and give this to the sick man to drink.”

An embrocation or liniment for sore sinews and swellings is directed to be prepared as follows:—

Embrocations known

“Take artemisia, pound it well with oil, well boiled, apply it hereto, it heals wonderfully.”

The plaster was another form of external application employed by the Anglo-Saxon leeches. In this manner the wort called fiveleaf was applied:—

“If thou wilt blind a cancer or prevent its discharging, take then fiveleaf the wort, see the it in wine, and in an old barrow pigs’ grease without salt, mix all together, work to a plaister, then lay it on the wound, then it soon will heal.”

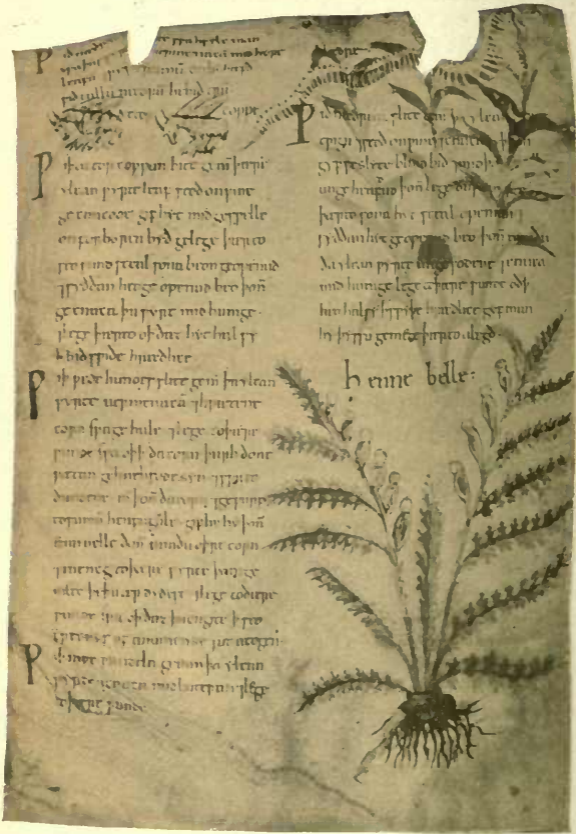
Plasters known

The Anglo-Saxons were aware of the narcotic properties of the henbane, which was known to them as “hennebelle” or “belene.” The derivation of the former name is somewhat obscure. In some antient herbals henbane is called “Herba Symphonica,” a symphonica being a rod, with small bells upon it. It is probable, therefore, that from this word the Anglo-Saxon name “hennebelle” was derived.

Henbane, and the derivation of its name

For sore ears it is recommended to “take juice of this same wort and warm it, drop it into the ear; it in a wonderful manner puts to flight the sore of the ears, and also likewise though there be worms in it, kills them.”

Antiquity of the use of henbane



THE HERB HENNEBELLE
(HENBANE)

From the Anglo-Saxon Manuscript
"Herbarium" of Apuleius Platonius
ca. A.D. 1000-1050

Henbane was employed by the Babylonians, 4000 years B.C., to relieve toothache. It is not, therefore, surprising to find that the Anglo-Saxons recommended it for the same purpose.

“For sore of the teeth take roots of the same wort; seethe in strong wine; let (the patient) sip it so warm and hold it in his mouth; soon it will heal the sore of teeth.”

The demulcent properties of horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*) were also known to the Anglo-Saxon leeches, and it is thus prescribed:—

“For colds in the head; and in case a man breaks heavily (makes great efforts to clear his throat of phlegm), take this wort, which the Romans call marrubium, and also the English call it horehound, seethe it in water, give it to drink to them that break heavily; it will heal them wonderfully.”

Horehound—
its proper-
ties known

“For lungs disease; take this same wort, seethe it in honey, give it to swallow, he will be wonderfully healed”; a remedy which is often used in country places in England to-day for bronchial troubles.

Another method of medication used by the Anglo-Saxons was that of fumigation, and in this way dwarf dwosle, or pennyroyal (*Mentha pulegium*), was employed:—

Fumigation
employed

“For the tertia, or a fever, which cometh on a man on the third day, take twigs of this same wort, and fold them up in wool, incense (fumigate) the patient before the time when the fever will be upon him.”

A quaint but doubtful method of soothing a cross child is given in the following leechdom:—

“If any child be vexed, then take smearwort and smoke it with this; then wilt thou render it the gladder.”

Anglo-Saxon
method of
soothing a
cross child

The Anglo-Saxons even had their remedy for seasickness, and this distressing malady is referred to as follows:—

“If any thole (endure) nausea on ship-board, let him take the same wort (pulegium) and wormwood, let him pound them together with oil and with vinegar; let him smear himself therewith frequently.”

Remedy for
sea-sickness

The medicated bath was another method of treatment employed by the Anglo-Saxons which survives to the present day.

The medi-
cated bath
used

“For ache of loins and sores of the thighs,” we are told to “take this same wort pullegium and pepper, of either alike much by weight; pound them together, and when thou be in the bath smear therewith where it most troubleth.”

The cerate, a stiff ointment prepared with wax, a form of pharmaceutical preparation often used in the eighteenth century, was also known, as instanced in the following leechdom:—

“Work a salve thus, and smear the sore places; seethe rue in oil, add parsley, if thou have it, and roots of rushes, and poppy; after all is sodden, then add wax to the oil, in order that the whole may become a nesh (soft) waxen cake.”

Cerate
employed

Lastly, it may surprise some to learn that even the nasal bougie was known to the Anglo-Saxon leech, the method of preparation being as follows:—

“For the extreme flow of blood from the nostrils, take this same wort (betony) and knock (pound) it, and mix thereto some portion of salt, and take then as much as thou mayest up in two fingers, work it into roundness, and put it into the nostrils.”

Nasal
bougies
known

From the extracts given it will be noticed that the knowledge of pharmacy possessed by the Anglo-Saxon leeches was of no mean order, and that many forms of medication employed by them are still in use at the present day.

CHAPTER IX

ANGLO-SAXON METHODS OF HEALING BY CHARM
AND INCANTATION

Although a considerable number of charms and incantations are intermixed with the Anglo-Saxon leechdoms, the proportion is really small as compared with those found in the early Greek works on medicine.

In considering these practices in connection with the art of healing, we must bear in mind the idea prevalent at the time as to the causation of disease. In England, in the Anglo-Saxon period, as in many other countries, disease was supposed to be caused by the entrance into the body of demons or evil spirits, and the treatment resorted to was naturally one that would be most likely to rid the body of these obnoxious intruders. To this end, invocations to the unseen power were employed either alone or in conjunction with some material treatment in the form of medicine. Witches, and other beings believed to possess the power of the evil eye, were also credited with exerting a malevolent influence on the human body, and with the ability to cause sickness and disease.

Anglo-Saxon
belief as
to the
causation
of disease

We have a reference to this in the following leechdom:—

“When any man will begin a journey, let him take in his hand the herb artemisia, and have it with him, then he will not be much fatigued in his journey, and it also drives away evil sicknesses, and in the house where it is kept it hinders evil cures, and also it averts the eye of evil men.”

Charm to
drive away
devil-
sickness

Fevers, more particularly, were attributed to these causes, and in this class of disease treatment by incantation and charm was frequently recommended. For instance, in the Leech Book of Bald, the following remedy is prescribed for ague:—



INSTRUCTIONS FOR APPLYING THE ACTUAL CAUTERY
For sciatica—for quotidian fever
From a Manuscript of the XII Century

“A drink against spring diseases (*i. e.* Ague), Feverfue, the herb ram’s gall (*Menyanthes*) fennel, waybread. Let a man sing many masses over the worts, wet them with ale, put holy water on them, boil very thoroughly, let the sick man drink a large cupful as hot as he may, before the disorder be upon him; name the four Gospellers and a charm and a prayer. ‘Matheus ++ Marcus ++ Lucas ++ Iohannes ++, intercedite pro me. Tiecon, Leleloth patron, adiurovos.’”

Treatment
for ague

“Again, a goodly prayer. ‘In nomine domini sit benedictum Beronice Beronicen, et habet in vestimento et in hemore suo scriptum rex regum et dominus dominantium!’”

“Again a goodly prayer. ‘In nomine sit benedictum; DEERETH HAND THIN, DEERETH HAND THIN, Thine hand vexeth, thine hand vexeth.’”

The name “Leleloth” is the name of an Arabian deity, and in the second prayer the name “Beronice” refers to St. Veronica and the legend of the Sacred Handkerchief, which received the impression of Christ’s head.

Another curious example of a leechdom for fever is as follows:—

“Against fever disease:—A man shall write this upon the sacramental paten, and wash it off into the drink with holy water,

+++ A +++++ CD +++++

and sing over it, ‘In principio erat verbum,’ etc., ‘In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.’ (John i, 1).

Then wash the writing off the dish into the drink, then sing the Credo, and the Pater Noster and this lay: Beati immaculati, the Psalm; (Ps. cxix) with the twelve prayer Psalms, ‘I adjure you,’ etc. And let each of the two men (the leech and the sick) then sip thrice of the water so prepared.”

Charm
against
fevers

albi & geminos inde filios chiamar edidit. Onedn au nunc loe desat ineta
dolla; in fimb; clarchetropoleof;



BATHING A CHILD AFTER BIRTH
From an Anglo-Saxon Manuscript of the XI Century

There is a curious charm, which is evidently of Irish origin, mentioned in the Leech Book of Bald to staunch blood:—

“To staunch blood; some write this, Celtic charm to stop hæmorrhage aegryn, thon, struth, fola, aergrenn tart, struth on, tria,” etc. (about thirty intelligible words are given). These words, or something like them, occur in several charms.

“For flying venom and every venomous swelling, (probably for epidemic diseases and for the bubonic plague) on a Friday churn butter which has been milked from a neat or hind all Charm against epidemic diseases of one colour; and let it not be mingled with water. Sing over it nine times a litany, and nine times the Pater Noster, and nine times this incantation:—

“Acrae, aercrae, aernem, nadre, aercuna, hel, aernem, aeradspice,” etc.

That the author of Bald's Leech book was not without a sense of humour may be gathered from the following leechdoms:—

“Some teach against bite of adder to speak one word, that is, “Faul”; it may not hurt him.”

“Against bite of snake, if the man Charms against snake-bite procures and eats rind which cometh out of Paradise, no venom will damage him. Then said he that wrote this book that the rind was hard to be gotten.”

Some curious charms given in the Anglo-Saxon leechdoms, and said to be mostly of Christian origin, are those which are directed to be repeated or given in the narrative form. These recur with many variants, but the following may be taken as examples:—

“Contra dolorem dentium—Christus super mar-
moreum sedebat; Petrus tristis ante eum
stabat, manum ad maxillam tenebat; et Charm against toothache
interrogabat eum Dominus dicens, quare
tristis es Petre? Respondit Petrus et
dixit, Domine, dentes mei dolent, et Dominus

dixit; Adiuro te migranea vel gutta maligna per patrem et filium et spiritum sanctum et per caelum et terram et per XX ordines angelorum et per LX prophetas et per XII apostolos et per IV evangelistas, &c. ut non possit diabolus nocere ei nec in dentes nec in aures, nec in palato famulo dei," etc.

Another charm of this character is specially interesting, as it is used against smallpox, with which, as has already been stated, the Anglo-Saxons were familiar:—

Charm
against
smallpox

"For poccas. Sanctus Nicasius habuit minutam et rogavit Dominum ut quicumque nomen suum portaret scriptum Sancte Nicasi presul et martir egregie ora pro me N. peccatore et ab hoc morbo tua intercessione me defende. Amen."

"St. Nicasius had the small variola, and asked of God that whoever should carry his name written Oh! St. Nicasius, bishop and martyr, pray for me N. a sinner, and by thy intercession defend me from this disease."

Another charm of this character makes mention of the name of Longinus, the traditional name of the soldier who pierced the side of Christ on the Cross:—

"For a stitch. Write a cross of Christ, and sing thrice over the place these words and a Pater Noster:—

"Longinus miles lancea ponxit Dominum et restitit sanguis et recessit dolor."

"Longinus, the soldier, pierced our Lord with a lance, and the blood stopped and the pain ceased."

Charm for
healing
wounds

This charm was much in favour down to the Middle Ages, for healing wounds and staunching blood, and is to be found repeated by Gilbertus Anglicus, in his *Compendium of Medicine*.

That the Anglo-Saxons employed amulets in the form of the hearts of animals, plants, precious stones,

and other objects to ward off disease, is evident from several of the leechdoms in the Book of Bald. Thus:

“For onfall, catch a fox, strike off the tusk from him while he is alive, bind (the Anglo-Saxon amulets tooth) in a fawn’s skin; have it upon thee.”

For a headache it is recommended to “take the lower part of the crosswort, put it on a red fillet, let him bind the head therewith.”

“For the same: Delve up waybread without iron, ere the rising of the sun, bind the roots about the head with crossworts by a red fillet. He will soon be well.

“For the same: Seek in the maw of young swallows for some little stones, and mind that they touch neither earth, nor water, nor other stones; look out three of them; sew up three of them in what thou wilt, and put them on the man that hath need; he will soon be well. They are good for headache and eye-troubles, and for temptations of the fiend, and for night visitors (goblins), and for spring disease (ague), and for nightmare, and for fascination, and for evil incantations. They must be big nestlings in which thou shalt find them.

“For swollen eyes: Take a live crab, put his eyes out, and put him alive again into water, and put the eyes upon the neck of the man who hath need. He will soon be well.”

For a fever the patient is recommended to “take the ripe foot-shank of a dead black hound, hang it on the arm. It shaketh off the fever.”

It was a common belief in connection with magical medicine at this period that a disease might be transferred from the sufferer to some animal or object, which was then to be driven away or buried. The running brook was some- Healing of disease by transference times used for this purpose, as in the East to-day. The object to which the disease was transferred was floated on a running stream, and so got rid

of. An instance of this is cited in the following leechdom:—

“For Blaece (some kind of skin disease). Take goose-grease, and the nether end of helenium, and viper’s bugloss, bishopswort, and hayrife; pound the four worts well together, wring them, add thereto a spoonful of old soap if you have it, mingle thoroughly a little oil, and at night lather it on. Scarify the neck after the setting of the sun, pour silently the blood into running water.

“For onfall. Take, to begin, a hazel or an elder stick; write thy name thereon, cut three scores, and fill the name with thy blood; throw it over thy shoulder or between thy thighs into running water, and stand over the man. Cut the scores and do all this in silence.

“For flying venom (*i.e.* air-borne infection). Make four strokes with a oaken brand towards the four quarters of heaven. Make the brand bloody, throw it away and sing this three times:—

Charm
against
infectious
diseases

‘ + Matheus me ducat + Marcus me
conservat. + Lucas me liberet +
Iohannes me adiuvet semper. Amen.
Contrive (contere) Deus omnem
malum et nequitiam per virtutem
patris et filii et *spiritus sancti*
sanctifica me Emanuhel ihs xps
libera me ab omnibus invidiis inimici
benedicto domini super caput meum.
potens Seus in omni tempore. Amen.’

“Matthew, lead me! Mark, preserve me! Luke, deliver me! John, assist me ever! Lord, crush all evil and wickedness by the power of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, etc.”

In one of the Anglo-Saxon medical manuscripts there are the following curious lines relating to the properties of mugwort, which was held in such high esteem by the leeches.

“ Thou art good against venom,
 And against vile things that fly,
 Mighty against the loathed ones
 That rove through the land.”

These lines are very remarkable, as they clearly show that the Anglo-Saxon leeches attributed certain infectious diseases to something that was carried by the air, and seem to foreshadow the germ theory of disease. With reference to this subject, the following account of the herb wergulu, which was probably the nettle, is also worthy of note:—

Anglo-Saxon
 idea of
 air-borne
 infection

“ This is the wort which wergulu hight;
 This did the seal send
 Over the sea's ridge
 Of other poison
 The malice to mend.
 These nine plants
 'Gainst nine poisons.

A worm came sneaking,
 It bit a man.
 Then took up Woden
 Nine wondrous twigs.
 He smote the nadder
 Till it flew in nine bits,
 There did apple and poison
 Bring about that it (sc. the nadder)
 Nevermore entered house.”

The allusion to the legend of Woden, with his nine wondrous twigs, is evidently of Scandinavian origin.

In the foregoing pages it has been our endeavour to sketch a picture of the Anglo-Saxon leech and his craft, from which may be traced the origin of the medical art in England. The herb-lore that he so carefully gathered became the foundation of English medicine, and formed the basis of the herbals or books on medicine which had so great a popularity throughout the Middle Ages down to the end of the seventeenth century.

In
 conclusion

From a careful survey of the remnants of the medical literature that have come down to us from the time of King Alfred, one must conclude that the Anglo-Saxon leeches also had some training beyond simple experience, and that they believed in the efficacy of their native herbs, whose properties they so assiduously studied. Further, it may be said: to these early practitioners of medicine, who first made and recorded their observations on the effect of the remedies they employed on the human body, we owe much of our knowledge of the vegetable drugs used in medical practice at the present day.





GOLDEN SEAL (*Hydrastis canadensis*)

An experimental crop of *Hydrastis* (*Hydrastis canadensis*) grown under natural conditions, in a grove shaded by hedges and trees.



DIGITALIS IN FLOWER

Digitalis purpurea is obtained from the seed of carefully-selected wild plants, any variants from the type being struck out. Great care is taken in collecting and drying the leaves, without which their medicinal activity would be adversely affected. Blighted, faded or defective leaves are rejected, and only the finest preserved for use. The chemistry of the active principles of Digitalis is still obscure, and physiological tests are employed in standardising B. W. & Co. preparations of this herb.

Reproduced from photographs taken on the 'Wellcome' Materia Medica Farm, and developed with 'Tabloid' Photographic Chemicals.



HEMLOCK (*Conium maculatum*)

A typical bush of Hemlock (*Conium maculatum*). The fresh leaves and branches are collected when the fruit begins to form.



THE 'WELLCOME' MATERIA MEDICA FARM

A MODERN PHYSIC GARDEN

OF "physic gardens," that founded at Chelsea, in 1673, was the official prototype. The picture of careful dames and frugal housewives, tending and culling herbs and simples, in "high-walled gardens green and old" is brought to mind in reading of these

Of physic
gardens

old physic gardens which are associated with much quaint lore of "balmes and cordials," sirops, essences and "sovrane remedies," of which we get infrequent glimpses. The Chelsea Physic Garden was established that "apprentices and others" might "better distinguish good and useful plants from those that bear resemblance to them, and yet are hurtful, and other the like good purposes." Evelyn, in 1685, thus records a visit to the Chelsea Physic Gardens, where he saw the Cinchona tree: "7 August. I went to see Mr. Wats, Keeper of the Apothecaries' Garden of Simples at Chelsea, where there is

Evelyn

a collection of innumerable varieties of that sort, particularly, besides many annuals, the tree bearing jesuits bark, which had don such wonders in quartan agues." To the support of its founders, the Society of Apothecaries, Chelsea Gardens owe their continuance although they are now under different control.

Earlier than the Apothecaries' Garden of Simples at Chelsea, and differing from it chiefly in that it was the creation of a public body, were the gardens of private herbalists in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; and congener with it was the garden of John Gerarde in Holborn, within a stone's throw of where Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s Chief Offices, London (Eng.), now stand.

Gerarde's
herb-garden

The considerations that guided the older pharmacists—acute and learned men—were chiefly those relating to the recognition of drugs; of distinguishing, in short, the medicinal and beneficial from those which were toxic or noxious. The plants as grown were accepted without question for the preparation of galenicals, and, as the crude drugs are subject to great variation in composition, so, of necessity, their preparations varied in potency and in therapeutic activity.

Of old
methods
and new
requirements

The isolation of alkaloids in the early part of last century made this apparent. In a word, pharmacognosy was not enough. How to ensure constancy in strength of active principles and alkaloidal content was the problem that emerged. A paper by Carr and Reynolds, published in the *Chemist and Druggist* (London, Eng.), illustrates the necessity of solving that difficulty. In the case of *Cinchona* they found a difference between the highest and lowest grades, bought on the actual market, of 3.58 per cent. of Quinine and Cinchonidine; in *Belladonna* herb, a difference of 0.85 per cent. of total alkaloids; of Hydrastine in *Hydrastis* root of 2.3 per cent., and of Berberine in the same root of 3.5 per cent., etc. These serious figures, representing marked differences in activity of the

drugs, illustrate the necessity for adopting some means of securing uniformity in strength.

Standardisation is now recognised as essential. In this, as in other departments of pharmacy, Burroughs Wellcome & Co. have been pioneers. They have also applied the principle of scientific control to the cultivation of the plants employed by attention to the composition of the soil, selection of the best varieties, collection at the ideal stage of growth, and so forth, thus eliminating adventitious factors of variability. This has been accomplished by the establishment of a scientific farm near the 'Wellcome' Chemical Works at Dartford. The greater part of this 'Wellcome' Materia Medica Farm is devoted to staple crops, but an experimental section is maintained in constant activity. **The root of the matter** **Experimental results** Belladonna, for instance, has been treated with different manures, and shaded, during growth, by various coloured fabrics. In the course of these researches it was ascertained that the yield of alkaloid is affected to a greater extent by climatic conditions than by other alterations in environment, and the opinion has been reached that the superiority of English leaves is due to the climate. Experiments with Broom tops, again, proved that the amount of sparteine contained in them varies according to the time of year, being low during the flowering and growing period, and increasing during autumn and winter when reproductive activity has ceased. The Digitalis required for the production of 'Wellcome' Brand Concentrated Tincture of Digitalis and 'Wellcome' Brand Extract of Digitalis is also grown at the 'Wellcome' Materia Medica Farm. The result is that variations in

character of the leaves have been reduced to those necessarily due to the variations of season from year to year. Add to which, errors

Advantages due to the inclusion of faulty or untrue specimens are avoided, whereas, according to recent literature on the subject, such errors are frequently to be found in the collections made both by amateur and professional herb gatherers.

Further advantages derived from this conjunction of the actual growing of the plants with the preparation of their galenicals are:—

(1) A drug may be expressed or worked up immediately it has been collected.

(2) Herbs may be dried directly they are cut, before fermentation and other deteriorating enzymic changes have set in.

(3) Freedom from caprice on the part of collectors, who, in gathering wild herbs, are very difficult to control in the matter of adulteration, both accidental and intentional.

(4) The ability to select and cultivate that particular strain of a plant which has been found by chemical and physiological tests to be the most active, and which gives the most satisfactory preparations. Notable instances of these are to be found in connection with *Digitalis* and *Belladonna*.

An article in the *Chemist and Druggist*, London (Eng.), of January 29, 1910, gives us an idea of this latest of "physick gardens," situated

"on an undulating slope, with here and there a clump of trees and a strip of wild woodland, between the river and the North Downs, hard by the little village of Darent. No more ideal spot for a herb farm could have been chosen. It has shade,

sunshine and moisture, and a fine loamy soil, varied by sandier uplands. Here the firm have for the last six years been cultivating medicinal plants under the immediate superintendence of pharmaceutical and botanical experts. The farm was established, firstly, to provide opportunities and materials for research and experiment, and, secondly, to supply the manufacturing departments with medicinal herbs of proper quality.

The
'Wellcome'
Materia
Medica Farm

"A visit to the farm shows that the greater part is devoted to the cultivation of staples; but a number of plots are used for experimental crops. Among such are meadow saffron (*Colchicum autumnale*), with its pale-purple flower. Lavender, peppermint, and French roses grow side by side. Senega and the unpretentious taraxacum, with its bright yellow petals, occupy other spaces. Ginseng, the root that plays so important a part in Chinese medicine, is also grown. *Podophyllum peltatum*, *Scopolia atropoides*, *Datura meteloides*, sea poppy (*Glaucum luteum*), and *Grindelia robusta*, are other plants that one does not usually find growing on a scale greater than the experimental; but the plots of *Hydrastis canadensis* are botanically and commercially the most interesting on the farm, in view of the fact that we are coming within measurable distance of the end of the natural supply from North America.

"The purpose which Burroughs Wellcome & Co. had immediately in view when they established this farm, *i.e.* supplying the products of the field direct to their Works, has been fulfilled. . . . On the research side, experiment goes on, especially in regard to selection and cultivation of strains which have been found by chemical and physiological tests to be the most active."





EARLE OVINGTON

Mr. Ovington gained the "Three States Prize" of \$10,000, passing over New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, 160 miles in 3 hours 6 minutes. He was the first official carrier of the U.S.A. Aerial Mail, and in the above photograph Postmaster-General Hitchcock is shown handing him the mail-bag on the aviation field at Long Island. Inset is a photograph of his 'Tabloid' First-Aid Equipment.



HISTORICAL MEDICAL EQUIPMENTS

THE twentieth century sees mankind on the verge of subdivision into airmen and earth-dwellers. The "emotion" of flying—the sensation of "extra-terrestrial tranquillity"—has been nobly described for us by Lieut. Conneau, who tells us that only the ocean and the mountains retain their immensity in the vast solitudes of the air. Man is a pigmy, and his greatest works—his locomotives, his factories and his cities—as but toys in a land of dreams. The aviator notes the train dragging its slow length, the busy hive of human industry, the almost pathetic regularity of the little patterns of fields and parks and hedgerows. He crosses the Apennines, and views the clouds reddening beneath him in the morning sun. Approaching Rome, he sees "something of significance" which grows into the sun-bathed dome of St. Peters, rising out of the mists of the Campagna. Rostand finely pictures the awakened Pontiff opening an oratory window to bestow a blessing on this human bird. . . .

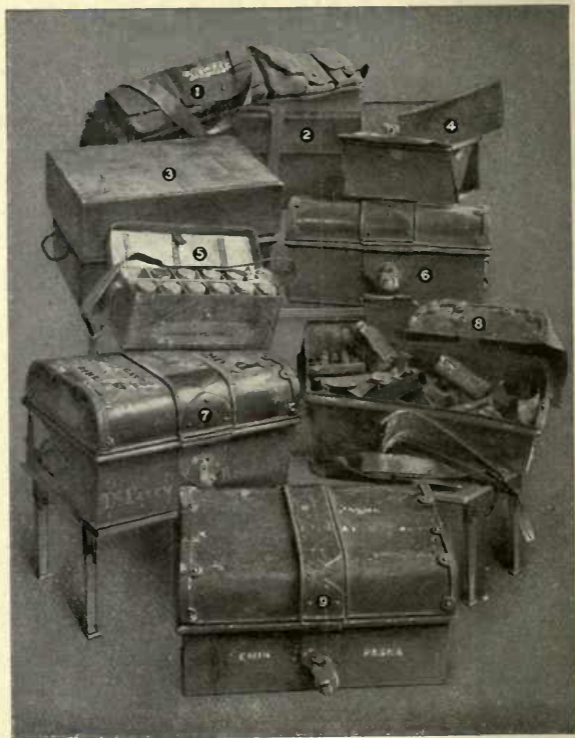
"*Pulvis es* . . . dit l'église au fragile mortel . . ."

. . . Perishable dust, that is, but compact of blood and bone and sinew, braving at risk the perils of the



THE SMALLEST
MEDICINE CHEST
IN THE WORLD

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



RELIC 'TABLOID' MEDICINE CASES—AFRICA

1—Medicine belt carried by Capt. Stairs throughout his Katanga Expedition. 2—The famous "Rearguard" medicine chest used during Sir H. M. Stanley's travels. 3—Extricated from the ruins after the Bandawe Mission House had been demolished by lightning; the contents that escaped damage were used for more than ten years afterwards. 4—Once the property of E. G. Glave. Supplied for a journey made concerning the great slave question of Central Africa.

5—Carried by Capt. Thomas Stevens on the expedition in East Africa to find Stanley. 6—Chest carried by Sir H. M. Stanley during the Emin Pasha Relief and other Expeditions. 7—Formerly the property of Dr. Percy Rendall, Principal Medical Officer, British Central Africa Administration. 8—Case carried by Frank Muxworthy, the famous African Caravan Leader, on three journeys through Uganda. 9—The last medicine chest supplied to Emin Pasha.

air, and needing equipment for his dangers. The chest depicted on *page 109* could be carried by a bird. The airman needs equipment relatively but a little larger. Contrast between these and antient medicine chests and cupboards is easy, comparison difficult or impossible. We stand on the brink of great events, of which it is impossible to divine the trend. It is, however, certain that the aviator's demands for First-Aid equipment are being met, and will be met as have those of all other pioneers in exploration and adventure, the history of whose equipments is related briefly in the following pages. What has been done for aviation is told on *pages 123 et seq.*

IN AFRICA

AFRICA, as of old, still guards her secrets with a hundred deaths—not now with the magic, so much of which was science cunningly applied, but with the sullen frontiers of disease. These are barriers a newer science is teaching us to pass unscathed. But Africa is old. Learning, too, was hers. The age-long history of antient dynasties in mighty Egypt, the lost libraries of Alexandria, the splendours of Carthage tell of that. Some fragments of forgotten history have, however, come to light. The Ebers papyrus, for instance, discovered reposing between the legs of a mummy, contains 110 pages covered with prescriptions for all manner of diseases, some of the recipes being of incalculable antiquity. At Kahun, near the pyramids of Illahun, the most antient record of medicine and pharmacy known was found in 1889. It dates from the XII Dynasty, a thousand years before the Exodus. At Thebes the medicine chest of Queen Mentu-Hotep came to light—a massive outer wooden case decorated with hieroglyphics, among them the royal cartouche and the figure of a crouching jackal. Within it is enclosed an inner stand of plaited papyrus, containing various medicinal roots, in elegant alabaster jars, and a wooden spoon, the handle of which was ornamented with the head of Hathor.

The secrets
of Africa

Antient
Egypt

Despite its great size the medical supplies it contained were of the most meagre description.

It is a far cry from Mentu-Hotep to Stanley. Yet with Stanley begins the practical demonstration of the utility of the modern medicine chest.

The coming
of the
white man

Centuries had passed, and still the heart of Africa lay undiscovered. The white man came—Park, Burton, Livingstone, Stanley. Always the practical man of affairs, Stanley records a difficulty, and its solution:—

“When I think [he said in one of his lectures] of the dreadful mortality of Capt. TUCKEY’s Expedition in 1816, of the NIGER Expedition in 1841, of the sufferings of BURTON and SPEKE, and of my own first two expeditions, I am amazed to find that much of the mortality and sickness was due to the crude way in which medicines were supplied to travellers. The very recollection causes me to shudder.”

Tuckey,
Burton,
and
Speke

Speaking at a later date of his wish to ameliorate the miseries of African explorers, he continues the thought:—

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

The mention of Stanley recalls Emin Pasha, Gordon’s Governor of Equatorial Africa. The last medicine chest supplied to him was the product of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. In a pathetic report he writes:—

Emin Pasha

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

but at the hand of the greatest artists in their own department. If any one relieved from intense pain pours out his blessings, they will come home to you.

“I should like to expatiate somewhat longer on the intrinsic value, but sickness preventing me to do so. I wish you to believe me,”

Dr Emin Pasha

This chest was looted by the Arabs when Emin was massacred in 1892, and was recaptured by Baron Dhanis, Commandant of the Congo Free State troops, after the battle of Kasongo. It was subsequently stolen by natives, but afterwards recovered near Kenia, in the Aruwhimi Dwarf Country, and returned to Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

Another famous chest, the “Rear-Guard” ‘Tabloid’ Medicine Chest, remained in the swampy forest regions of the Aruwhimi for nearly four years, and more than once was actually submerged in the river. The remaining contents were tested by the official analyst of *The Lancet* (London, Eng.) when it was brought back to England, and the ‘Tabloid’ medicaments declared to have perfectly preserved their efficiency.

The medical officers of the great British Companies occupied in commercial enterprise in Africa, have been able to submit ‘Tabloid’ equipments and ‘Tabloid’ medicaments to thorough and exhaustive trials. Their reports are, therefore, of special interest.

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

“We have had two Chests fitted with ‘Tabloid’ medicines in daily use during the occupation of the country. I think it only just to tell you they have proved of inestimable service. Being quite portable, compact, and readily accessible whilst upon the march, they have saved patients and myself much time and worry. I know of no medicine chests so admirably adapted to the wants of the traveller.”

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

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

The tale might be continued. It is the history, practically, of the medical equipments of every punitive expedition and of every explorer for nearly 30 years. A single extract must suffice. It is from the report of the Special War Correspondent of the *Lancet* (London, Eng.), a veteran of many campaigns:—

“It affords me infinite satisfaction to state that I have myself for some years dispensed, and have also seen administered by medical officers of both Naval and Military Services, Burroughs Wellcome & Co.’s ‘Tabloid’ preparations during the Sudan, Ashanti, Benin, and recent South African Campaigns. I cannot refrain from expressing my opinions as to their distinct and marked superiority over the medicinal preparations of former days. They are far more portable, very acceptable so far as the palate is concerned, far less liable to absorb damp on service during rapid changes of climate, are always found exact as to their dose-weight, and, what is of far more importance, retain their efficiency much longer than any other medicinal products I know of.

“Scales and weights can be dispensed with, and much valuable time is saved both to patient and doctor, as the dispensary—*multum in parvo*, in fact—can be carried by the prescriber in his hand, or in front of him on cycle or horse. During my recent experience amongst the goldfields of Ashanti, W. A., under conditions the most severe and trying, these ‘Tabloid’ Medicines could always be depended upon. The firm of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. are deservedly to be congratulated upon the marked scientific advance they have made in pharmaceutical reform.”

If, to-day, the savagery of all the welter of humanity that still hides in the darkness of darkest Africa, is receding—ever so slowly—before the march of Science, something is surely due to the ‘Tabloid’ weapons of precision with which disease and death have been fought.

The real
problem
of Africa

IN TRAVEL AND EXPLORATION

THE true traveller is born. The call of the beyond is in his blood. It may be merely the chafing of the restless spirit for a strange sky and a wider horizon; or the deeper longing of the reflective mind for something “over the hills and far away.”

The horn
traveller

Discontent has made travellers of some, desire for fame of others. In all, the result is action. Of one—a man of imagination and of magnetic qualities—Lord Morley has finely said, he was “a man with pity in him, with a sense of justice in him, with good-temper in him. . . . He raised no ill-will anywhere.”

Dr. Sven Hedin, of whom these words were spoken, for two long years wandered about the wildernesses of Tibet, tracing the “Mighty Mountain Palisade” of the trans-Himalaya, and exploring the “Roof of the World.”

The “Roof
of the
World”

His constant companion was a ‘Tabloid’ Medicine Chest, which stood him in good stead in illness and hardship, and even in the primrose paths of diplomacy. At Shigatse he made it his offering of friendship to the Tashi-Lama. We are indebted to Messrs. Macmillan, Dr. Sven Hedin’s publishers, for permission to quote his account of the incident:—

“When we had conversed for two hours I made a move to leave him, but the Tashi-Lama pushed me back on to the chair and said, ‘No, stay a little longer.’ Now was the time to present my offering. The elegant English medicine chest was taken out of its silk cloth, opened and exhibited, and excited his great admiration and lively interest; every-thing must be explained to him. The hypodermic syringe



RELIC 'TABLOID' MEDICINE CASES—TRAVEL, ETC.

1—Harry de Windt's medical equipment, used on his travels in E. Siberia. 2—Chest taken by Ex-President Roosevelt on his recent shooting and hunting expedition in East Africa. 3—Chest carried by Lionel Declé on his three years' journey from the Cape to Uganda (6000 miles). 4—Mrs. Bishop (Miss Isabella Bird), in her book describing her extensive wanderings, highly commends this medicine case. 5—The medical equipment carried by Mrs. French Sheldon, F.R.G.S., on

her adventurous expedition throughout the entire Congo Free State. 6—Duplicate of medicine chest taken by Sven Hedin on his unique journey beyond the Himalayas into the heart of Tibet. 7—Case carried by R. L. Jefferson, F.R.G.S., on his famous bicycle ride to Khiva. 8—Pocket-case carried by J. E. Budgett Meakin. 9—Medicine chest carried by Julius Price, of the "Illustrated London News," for over 30,000 miles through various climes.

in its tasteful case, with all its belongings, especially delighted him. Two monks of the medical faculty were sent for several days running to write down in Tibetan the contents of the various 'Tabloid' boxes and the use of the medicines."

Such picturesque incidents do not stand alone in the annals of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. The U.S.A. Mission to Abyssinia in 1903—the first American expedition to that Empire—found their 'Tabloid' Medicine Chest "a highly valued In Abyssinia resource in time of trouble. It was carried on the back of a faithful domestic, rejoicing in a name which, being translated, means 'Slave of the Holy Trinity'"—reports a member of the Commission.

Again, Professor Garner, who studied at close quarters the habits of gorillas in the forests of the Gabuns, speaks affectionately of "my little 'Tabloid' Medicine Chest" as "a treasure more sacred than my rifle."

Ex-President Roosevelt on his African expedition took with him the 'Tabloid' Medical and Photographic Equipment, and found it, Lieut.-Col. Mearns reports, "very satisfactory Some travellers of distinction and useful." Many other travellers of distinction, including Glave, Muxworthy, Rendall, Captain Stair, W. S. Caine, Mrs. Bishop (Miss Isabella Bird), and Mrs. French Sheldon, have been equipped with 'Tabloid' Medicine Cases, and have reported favourably on their portability and reliability.

IN WARFARE

To Military Expeditions, 'Tabloid' Medical Equipments are as indispensable as the emergency ration. Their compression, concentration, compactness and convenience meet the first requirements of successful transport. U.S. Govt. Digitized by Microsoft® In addition, they possess such advantages as purity, reliability and accuracy of dosage.



RELIC 'TABLOID' MEDICINE CASES—WARFARE

1—One of the medicine belts used during the Spanish-American War. 2—One of the medicine chests used in the Ashanti Campaign, 1895-6. 3—G. W. Steevens carried this equipment through many campaigns and journeys. 4—A relic of many battles and sieges, formerly the property of W. Maxwell, war correspondent. 5—Cases of this design were used by British Colonial contingents during the South African War. 6—Part of the medical equipment of Greece during the war with Turkey, 1897. 7—Duplicate of the medical equipment of Bennet Burleigh,

war correspondent. 8—The portable medical supply used on the Dongola Expedition. 9—A duplicate of the equipment used during the Anglo-Egyptian campaign in the Sudan. 10—A specially-designed case carried by the C.I.V. in the South African War. 11—A specially-designed chest, part of the medical equipment entirely supplied by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. for the Hospital Ship "Maine." 12—Pocket medicine case carried by Gen. Viljoen throughout the South African War. 13—Medicine belt used during the Benin Campaign.

The human factor in warfare requires, for efficiency, first to be fed, next to have its hurts and ailments tended. It is a well-known axiom of military operations that disease kills more men than do the bullets of the enemy. Many of the horrors of the Crimean War might have been averted had 'Tabloid' medicaments been available.

The human factor and 'Tabloid' First-Aid

For more than a generation past 'Tabloid' Medical Equipments have been used in every campaign of note. It is therefore impossible to deal with them in detail. During the war between the United States of America and Spain the utility of 'Tabloid' outfits was tested and confirmed both in Cuba and the Philippines. In the campaigns of Kitchener, from Omdurman to South Africa, they have played a prominent part.

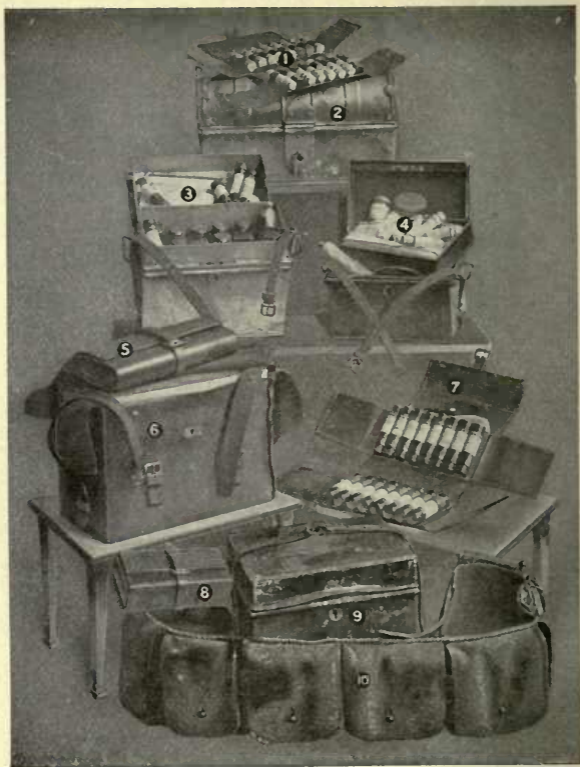
Of special interest was the equipment of the American Ladies' Hospital Ship *Maine*, for the South African Campaign, the whole of the medical outfit of which was supplied by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

"The whole of the medical outfit has been supplied by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome and Co.

"One of the medicine chests supplied by this firm is in tooled leather, designed by Mr. Henry S. Wellcome. On the top panel appear the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes entwined, portraits of Queen Victoria, George Washington, and President McKinley, and representations of the American Eagle and British Lion. The front and other panels bear symbolic designs indicating the bond of union between the English and American peoples. Prominently inscribed on the chest are Keble's line, 'No distance breaks the tie of blood,' and Ambassador Bayard's notable phrase, 'Our Kin across the Sea.'"

This beautiful cabinet and its contents formed in itself a complete and compact dispensary.

In these days, no war seems to be complete without its war correspondents - than whom no keener judges of kit and equipment exist. The list of eminent



RELIC 'TABLOID' MEDICINE CASES—POLAR EXPLORATION

1—Scottish National Antarctic medicine case. 2—Chest used during three years' exploration by the Jackson-Harmsworth Arctic Expedition. 3—A duplicate of the chest carried by the Duke of the Abruzzi's Polar Expedition. 4—Part of the complete medical equipment supplied by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. for the National Antarctic Expedition, 1901. 5—Andree, on his historical attempt to reach the North Pole by balloon, carried a case of this design. 6— Medicine case

used by Wellman on his attempt to reach the North Pole in an airship. 7—Carried on the journey to the summit of Mount Erebus, and during the "Farthest South" journey, British Antarctic Expedition, 1907-9. 8—Case carried by the party which reached the South Magnetic Pole, British Antarctic Expedition, 1907-9. 9—Duplicate of the chest which formed part of Peary's equipment on his historic discovery of the North Pole. 10—Belt supplied to Nansen for his journey "Farthest North."

journalists who have carried 'Tabloid' Cases includes among other world-famous names, those of Bennet Burleigh, Frederick Villiers, René Bull, Julius Price and William Maxwell, the late G. W. Steevens, and a host of others. Of her husband's 'Tabloid' outfit Mrs. Steevens reports:—

“He took it everywhere with him—to the Græco-Turk War, twice to the Soudan, India and lastly (well replenished by you) to South Africa.”

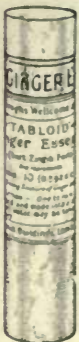
IN ARCTIC AND ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION

'TABLOID' Medicine Chests and Cases have always been of inestimable value to the Arctic and the Antarctic explorer, and are associated with the names of Peary, Amundsen, Scott, Nansen, Shackleton, Jackson-Harmsworth, the Duke of the Abruzzi, and very many others. The belts and other 'Tabloid' Equipments supplied to Nansen for his journey "Farthest North,"

'Tabloid' Cases "as distant as the Poles asunder"

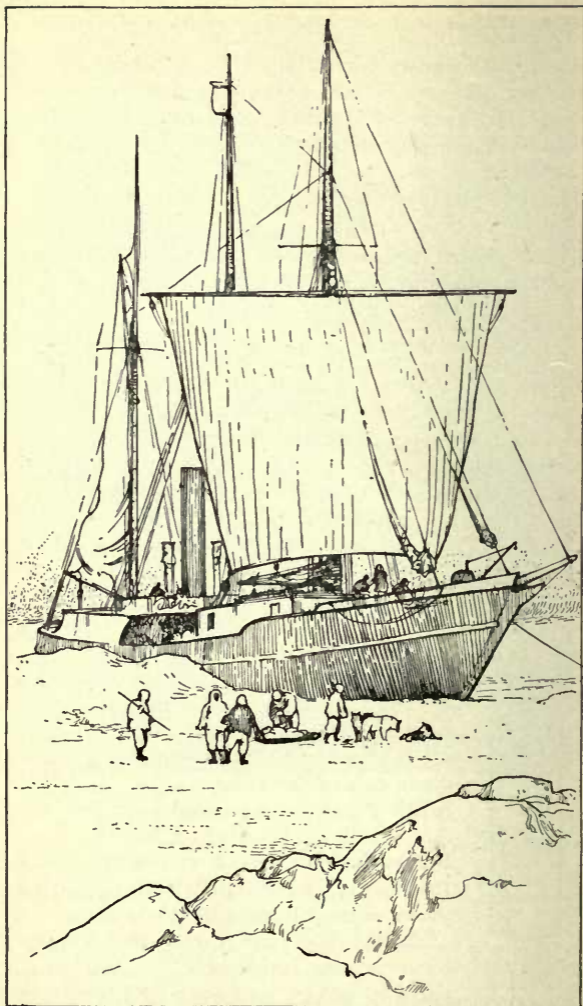
and those used by the Jackson-Harmsworth Expedition, have now been added to Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s collection of historic outfits. "Hearty thanks, splendid indeed," reported the enthusiastic Norseman, Nansen. One of the eight tubes of 'Tabloid' products carried by Peary to the North Pole was presented by that celebrated explorer to Burroughs Wellcome & Co. on his return. In a report forwarded from Etah, Greenland, Peary wrote: "Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s 'Tabloid' Medicine Cases and supplies have proven invaluable." And, in a previous report, he conveyed his "appreciation of the wonderful compactness and utility of your products."

An actual relic from the North Pole



Tube of 'Tabloid' products carried by Commander Peary to the NORTH POLE

In the Antarctic, 'Tabloid' Medicine Chests and Products formed the sole medical equipment of



S.S. "ROOSEVELT"

PEARY ARCTIC EXPEDITION, 1907-9

Univ Calif - Digitized by Microsoft®

The medical equipment of this Expedition was furnished by

Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

Shackleton when he established the then record "Farthest South"—within 97 miles of the Pole. His relief ship *Morning* was similarly equipped.

'Tabloid' Cases also accompanied Scott and Shackleton in the *Discovery*, and Bruce in the *Scotia*. For the Australian Antarctic Expedition of 1911, Burroughs Wellcome & Co. supplied the entire medical equipment. Nearest the South Pole Capt. Amundsen was also supplied by them for his mysterious voyage to the South Polar regions, the triumphant return from which took place in March, 1912.

IN AVIATION

THE airman, in his element, lives face to face with perils. "Flying resolves itself into a series of unforeseen incidents. It is then that we must command our nerves to avoid *un drame*," writes one of the greatest aeronauts of the day. "Even the least stirring of the air grips the machine and rolls it gently from side to side, while the stopping of the motor gives an acute if inomentary pang of despair." Lost in the clouds, fog-bound, tempest-tossed, compelled in his huge kite to rush onwards through the Perils of the air obscure in order to preserve equilibrium and remain aloft—not knowing when he emerges whether he will find himself above the plain-lands, the streets or the sea—the instant emergency constantly confronts him, far, possibly from any hope of human aid. The margin of safety to life and limb must be increased, not only by improving the powers of the machine, but by the provision of the essentials of treatment in its most readily accessible form—compact, reliable, and Increase the margin of safety practically featherweight. The airman who ventures aloft without 'Tabloid' First-Aid is foolhardy. Lieut. Conneau ("Beaumont") in his book, gives a graphic account of dangers—happily overcome—in his famous Circuit of Britain:—



"BEAUMONT"

Naval-Lieut. Jean Conneau. Won over \$100,000 in prizes in 1911.

Lieut. Conneau is seen examining the 'Tabloid' First-Aid, No. 706, which he carries on his flights.

JULES VÉDRINES

Won the Paris-Madrid Race in 1911 and holds a record for speed over the English Channel.

The photograph shows the aviator handling his 'Tabloid' pocket-outfit.

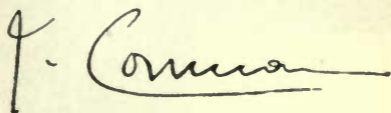


“When I approach Langdale Fell I make my dispositions for attacking the terrible defile. Before everything I must have height. I try to rise. Alas, I cannot get above 2400 feet. Suddenly the motor stops during 6-10 seconds, and I fall. Beneath me is nothing but crevasses and pointed summits. The loss of my machine is evident; I must try to put off being crushed upon the ground as long as possible. So I seek to direct my *vol plané* in the direction of the deepest places in the gorge, to prolong my descent still more. At this moment an eddy flings me downwards. It seems to me I am done for. But evidently death does not want me, since, by an almost incredible chance, the motor begins to turn again. I am saved.”

“Un drame”
and nerves
of steel

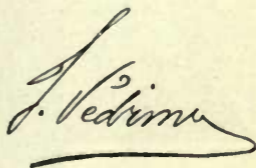
For this *course* “Beaumont” received the *Daily Mail* prize of £10,000 (\$50,000) (see also page 124). In a report on his First-Aid equipment he says:—

“Grâce à sa légèreté et son format la petite boîte ‘Tabloid’ First-Aid se recommande spécialement aux aviateurs.”



Védrines, who ran him close in this great contest, reported:—

“Je considère votre Premier-Secours ‘Tabloid’ comme très utile. Son peu de volume en fait un modèle d’une extrême commodité.”



The mention of Védrines recalls the fact that he was the first airman to deliver letters by aeroplane (Paris-Madrid). In crossing the Pyrenees, Védrines had to rise to a height of over 6000 feet (2000 metres) in order to surmount

The first
airman
to deliver
letters®



H. PÉCQUET

Carried the first official Indian Aerial Mail.

M. Pécquet always carries a 'Tabloid' First-Aid on his flights.

GARROS

Was second to Védérines in the Paris-Madrid Race, 1911. 'Tabloid' First-Aid forms part of his equipment.



the pass of Somosierra. It was during this flight that he was attacked by an eagle.

In India, Pécquet (February 18, 1911) carried a whole mail of 6000 letters and postcards from Allahabad across the Jumna to Naini. Pécquet and Keith-Davies will be remembered as the first airmen to fly in India. Of 'Tabloid' First-Aid, Pécquet reports:—

“J'ai toujours emporté avec moi l'équipement Premier-Sécours 'Tabloid,' et puis vous confirmer qu'il m'a toujours été de très grande utilité aux petits accidents que j'ai eus.”

H. Pécquet

Mails have also been carried in England by Hamel and Hubert (between Hendon and Windsor), and in America by Earle Ovington.

'Tabloid' First-Aid Equipments were used on all these journeys. Earle Ovington, under the personal direction of Postmaster-General Hitchcock, carried the first U.S.A. Government Aerial Post.

British and
American
Aerial Posts



Monoplane used by Mr. G. Hamel in connection with the United Kingdom Aerial Posts. The position of the 'Tabloid' First Aid Equipment carried by the aviator is indicated by the white line.

On one occasion the Postmaster-General accompanied Mr. Ovington on a flight with the mails. The aviator reports:—



PIERRE PRIER
 Who flew from London to Paris without a stop, using a Blériot monoplane, reports. ". . . Ces troussees 'Tabloid' sont en effet excessivement pratiques." The position of his 'Tabloid' First-Aid Equipment on the machine is shown in this illustration.

HUBERT
 LATHAM

Has made many successful flights, notably at Rheims and Blackpool. Held the height record in 1909.

Inset is a photograph of M. Latham's 'Tabloid' First-Aid Equipment.



“I have looked the [‘Tabloid’] outfits over carefully, and wish to compliment you upon the wonderful compactness and efficiency of your product. I feel decidedly more comfortable because I have your little outfits along with me to administer to my aid when necessity arises.”

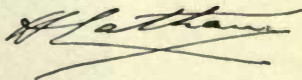
Captain Sido also took a ‘Tabloid’ First-Aid equipment with him when he set out to establish a rapid postal service in French Senegal.

These aerial experiments are interesting, ^{The mail of the future} though there is still much leeway to be made up before Kipling’s daring forecast of a trans-Atlantic Aerial Post is realised.

Prominent among other aviators who have carried ‘Tabloid’ First-Aid equipments during their flights are Blériot—first to fly the English Channel; Ely, who flew across San Francisco Harbour, landing like a bird on the deck of the cruiser ^{Prominent aviators} “Pennsylvania,” and flying back again to land; as well as Weymann, who won the Gordon-Bennett Cup for America in 1911; Fowler, who was saved at Alta from serious injury to limb in falling, by the ‘Tabloid’ equipment he carried in his pocket; McCurdy, Sopwith, Tabuteau, Garros, Hubert Latham and very many others, from whom reports have been received. Latham reports as follows of his ‘Tabloid’ equipment:—

“Je tiens à vous dire combien m’a été utile votre trousse de Premier-Secours ‘Tabloid.’

“Elle est si peu volumineuse que je n’hésite jamais à l’emporter en aéroplane, et m’a rendu service plusieurs fois, surtout dans les meetings d’aviation où un pansement rapide est souvent nécessaire. Bien à vous.”



Univ Calif - Digitized by Microsoft®
Paulhan, after his race through darkness against time and his competitor, Grahame-White, in the



CLAUDE
GRAHAME-
WHITE

Won the Gordon-Bennett Cup for England at Belmont, N.Y., 1910, on a Blériot monoplane, seen in this photo with 'Tabloid' First-Aid Equipment attached to it.

S. F. CODY

Born in America ; has done important work for the British War Office, and uses aeroplanes of his own design.

The arrow indicates the position of the 'Tabloid' First-Aid Equipment on the machine.



tour de force flight from London to Manchester (*Daily Mail* \$50,000 prize, 1910), made the following report:—

“Je profite de cette occasion pour vous exprimer le plaisir que j’ai eu de porter avec moi durant le vol que j’ai fait de Londres à Manchester une trousse Premier-Séours ‘Tabloid.’

Graham-White

Graham-White has since gained many honours, but in the following report to Burroughs Wellcome & Co. he recalls that first exploit which startled England into recognition of the fact that man had achieved dominion over the air:—



‘Tabloid’ First-Aid as carried by Mr. C. Graham-White on his flight from London to Manchester for the ‘Daily Mail’ \$50,000 prize

“You will be interested to know that I first made the acquaintance of your ‘Tabloid’ First-Aid Cases by carrying one of the small aluminium pocket equipments (No. 706) on my flight from London to Manchester. . . . I found it so well adapted for the re-

quirements of aviators that I have never been without this case, or one of your other models, on subsequent flights, and I consider no aviator should be without one.

Yours faithfully,

Univ Calif Digitized by *Graham-White*

LIEUT. H. E.
WATKINS, R.E.

With the Vickers
monoplane fitted
with 'Tabloid' First-
Aid.

Was to have joined
the Mawson Ant-
arctic Expedition as
aviator, but was pre-
vented owing to an
accident.



GUSTAV HAMEL

The first official
carrier of the British
Aerial Post, and the
first aviator to carry
a lady passenger
from England to
France. In his hand
may be seen the
'Tabloid' First-Aid
Equipment which he
carries on his flights.

Cody, the inventor and aviator, carries 'Tabloid' First-Aid on all his flights, and thus reports:—

"The 'Tabloid' First-Aid Case has always been in its place on my machine, and I have found the contents of inestimable value on numerous occasions. I consider it altogether a most excellent idea, enabling one, as it does, to carry in the smallest possible space, remedies with which to meet every emergency.



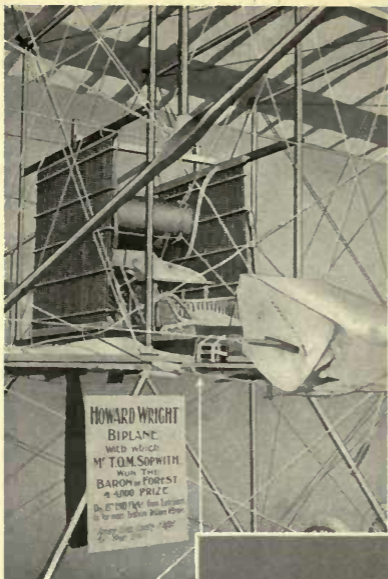
'Tabloid' First-Aid actually carried by Mr. S. F. Cody on his flights

Lieutenant Watkins, who was prevented by a broken leg from accompanying the Australian Antarctic Expedition, 1911, as official aviator, made the following report:—

"Fortunately for myself I have had no occasion to use the small 'Tabloid' First-Aid you so kindly sent me, but a friend of mine, Dr. Pointer, R.A., who has been in aviation for many years, had a bad fall on his monoplane and was badly cut in many places. Your small outfit came in most handy. I consider that the 'Tabloid' Equipment you sent me for the Vickers monoplane is quite the most useful thing one could desire."

The relative qualities and superiorities displayed, and the functions to be fulfilled respectively by heavier-than-air and lighter-than-air machines, continue to excite expert controversy, and even to influence the policy of governments. The evolution of a dominant type remains upon the knees of the gods. When Andree, greatly daring, set out on his last quest for the North Pole by balloon, he carried a 'Tabloid' Medical Equipment as his sole medical outfit and to the present day the products of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. continue to be associated with the history of scientific airmanship.

The rôle of the "dirigible"



HOWARD WRIGHT
BIPLANE
WITH WHICH
MY T.O.M. SOPWITH
WON THE
BARON DE FOREST
PRIZE
ON 5TH FEBRUARY 1910
at Brooklands
London
1910

T. O. M. SOPWITH'S AEROPLANE

Mr. Sopwith won the Baron de Forest prize, 1910. He flew from Brooklands to Windsor (Eng.) to be received by King George.

The arrow shows the position on the machine of the 'Tabloid' First-Aid Equipment.

CHARLES WEYMANN

Won the Gordon-Bennett Cup for America at Eastchurch (Eng.), 1911, on a Nieuport monoplane.

He is shown holding a No. 706 'Tabloid' First-Aid in his hand.



Equally great in conception was Wellman's effort to cross the Atlantic, on which the explorer brought to bear immense pains and forethought, and all the experience of his Arctic travels. The result revealed a task pre-destined to ultimate achievement. Wellman reports :—

“We are glad to inform you that your ‘Tabloid’ Medical Equipment was the only one carried in the airship “America” during one thousand miles flight over the Atlantic Ocean. We had several occasions to use its contents for minor troubles, and found it complete and wholly satisfactory, which was but repeating the experience I have had with your equipments in my expeditions to the Arctic regions.”

Walter Wellman

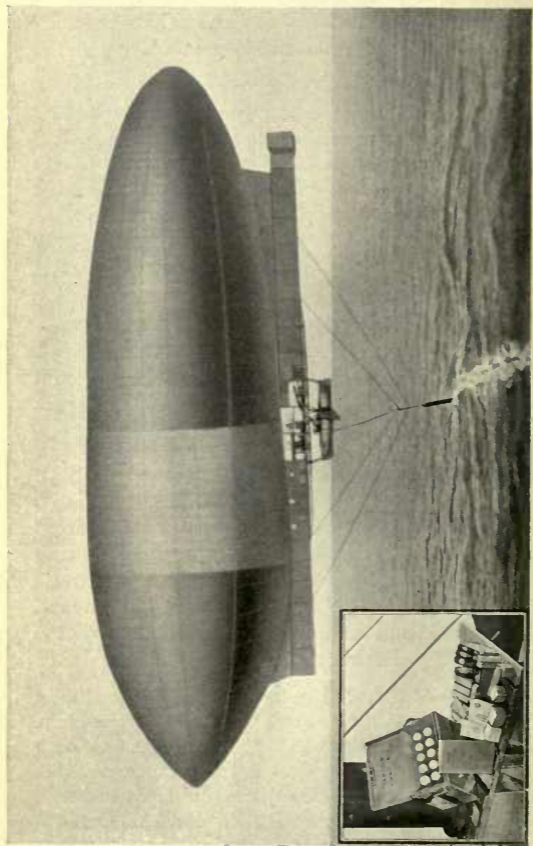
Mr. Wellman here refers to his ‘Tabloid’ equipment for the dirigible “America,” with which he had proposed to fly to the North Pole from Spitzbergen.

The British record for a long-distance balloon voyage is held by Messrs. Gaudron, Maitland and C. C. Turner, who, on November 18, 1908, started from the Crystal Palace, London, and on the following day alighted at Mateli Derevni, Novo Alexandrovsk, Russia, having travelled 1117 miles in $31\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Their sole medical equipment was a ‘Tabloid’ Medicine Case, of which Mr. Turner reports:—

“The ‘Tabloid’ First-Aid Aeronaut’s Outfit proved most valuable during our balloon voyage to Russia. We used the ‘Vaporole’ Ammonia with excellent results when suffering from the presence of gas in the air. But for the other remedies we should probably have suffered considerably. In future voyages I shall certainly take a ‘Tabloid’ First-Aid Outfit.”

Charles C. Turner

‘Tabloid’ Medicine Chests and ‘Tabloid’ First-Aid Equipments have also been supplied to Willows, Count Zeppelin, and many other aeronauts.



THE FLIGHT OF THE AIRSHIP "AMERICA"

Mr. Wellman and five companions started from Atlantic City, October 15, 1910, with the intention of crossing to Europe, but were driven out of their course. After remaining in the air 72 hours, and covering a distance of 1008 miles, they were rescued by the R.M.S. Trent. (See also page 135)

Inset is a photograph of the 'Tabloid' Medical Equipment carried on the 'America'

HYPODERMIC POCKET-CASES

'TABLOID' BRAND

[B. W. & Co.]

Special Designs, the property of Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

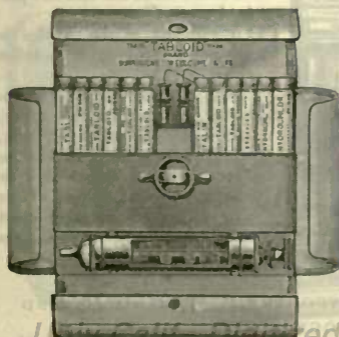
The word 'TABLOID' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. This brand should always be specified when ordering.

'TABLOID' Hypodermic Pocket-Cases provide complete armamentaria for hypodermic work. The whole object of hypodermic medication is to administer drugs in full physiological dosage by the shortest route. It is, therefore, *par excellence*, the method for emergency purposes. For the same reasons it follows that the highest accuracy of dosage combined with the utmost purity of the drug administered is essential. 'Tabloid' Hypodermic Products possess all these qualities and are compact, convenient to use, and free from the disadvantages of stock solutions, which may undergo rapid changes and become septic and irritating. They retain their strength, and remain unaltered for many years in any climate. A full equipment of hypodermic drugs, together with syringe and needles, may, by means of the 'Tabloid' Hypodermic Outfit, easily be carried in the waistcoat pocket.

For the
waistcoat
pocket

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

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



In Cowhide, Pigskin, Crocodile, Morocco, Seal and other fine leathers. Fitted with twelve tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, a B. W. & Co. Nickel-Plated Hypodermic Syringe, two regular steel needles, etc.

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

MEASUREMENTS: $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$ in.

NO. 7. ASEPTIC HYPODERMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE



NO. 7. ASEPTIC HYPODERMIC
'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE

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

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

NO. 10. ASEPTIC HYPODERMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE

This Case is a model of compact completeness. It is made of nickel-plated metal, each edge and corner being smoothly rounded. It contains a B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe, with detachable nickel-plated finger-grip, and two regular steel needles enclosed in a protective tube.



NO. 10. ASEPTIC HYPODERMIC
'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE

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

Each part of the syringe is separately held in a holdfast clip.

The tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, five in number, are carried in a hinged rack, which securely holds them when the case is closed, and which, when swung outwards, allows of the easy withdrawal of the desired tube. Complete with doeskin cover.

NO. 20. ASEPTIC HYPODERMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE

Fitted with ten tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, a small glass phial, stoppered and capped, for ether or distilled water, a B. W. & Co.

All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe (each part securely held by a separate clip), two steel needles in a protective tube, finger-grip, etc. In nickel-plated metal, complete with doeskin cover.

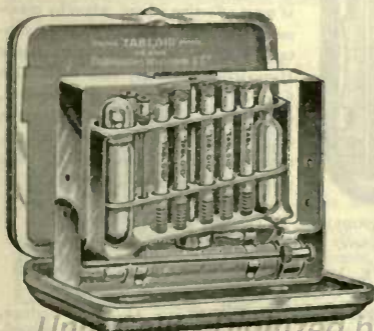


NO. 20. ASEPTIC HYPODERMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE
Measurements: $4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in.

NO. 21. HYPODERMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE

Measurements: $4 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Fitted with nine tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, a B. W. & Co. Nickel-Plated Hypodermic Syringe, with two steel needles, a small phial, glass-stoppered and capped, for sterilised water, capsule of ether, etc. In Morocco and other fine leathers.

NO. 23. ASEPTIC HYPODERMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND
POCKET-CASE

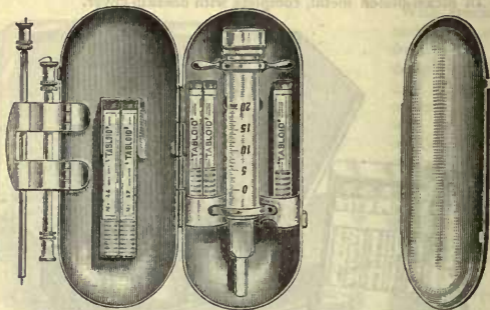


In Aluminium, Gun-metal or Solid Silver, with special detachable nickel-plated aseptic frame and revolving rack. Contents same as those of No. 21 Case, with the addition of a steel exploring needle. This Case, after the removal of the tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, may readily be sterilised.

NO. 23. ASEPTIC HYPODERMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE

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

NO. 32. ASEPTIC HYPODERMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE (*The Mussel Shell*)



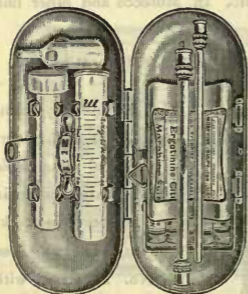
OPEN

CLOSED

NO. 32. ASEPTIC HYPODERMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE (*The Mussel Shell*) Measurements: $3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in.

In nickel-plated metal, conveniently shaped for the pocket. Fitted with a B. W. & Co. Nickel-Plated Hypodermic Syringe, one exploring and two regular steel needles, and five tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products. The Case is also supplied fitted with a B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe, etc. (*as illustrated*), but *without* 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products. Complete with leather or doeskin cover.

NO. 40. ASEPTIC HYPODERMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE (*The Mussel Shell*)



A particularly efficient and convenient pocket-case. The component parts are held securely in clips and rack. The spring catch, of improved design, is most effective in use, whereby maximum security is attained. The case contains a B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe, with detachable finger-grip, two regular steel needles, one exploring needle, and five tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, etc. In nickel-plated metal, complete with doeskin cover.

NO. 40. ASEPTIC HYPODERMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE (*The Mussel Shell*) Measurements: $3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in.

NO. 45. QUININE INJECTION 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE

Measurements: $5\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{7}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in. Fitted with an All-Metal Syringe, min. 20, with two steel-needles, two $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bottles, stoppered and capped, spirit-lamp, sterilising-cup, sterilising-tray, one tube 'Soloid' Corrosive Sublimate, three tubes 'Tabloid' Hypodermic Quinine Bihydrochloride, etc. In nickel-plated metal, complete with doeskin cover.

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

NO. 80. HYPODERMIC AND OPHTHALMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE (*The "British Army Regulation"*)



NO. 80. HYPODERMIC AND OPHTHALMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE (*The "British Army Regulation"*)

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

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

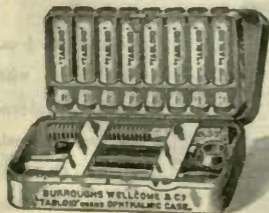
OPHTHALMIC POCKET-CASES 'TABLOID' BRAND [B. W. & Co.]

Special Designs, the property of Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

The word 'TABLOID' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

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

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

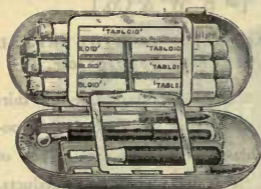


NO. 91. ASEPTIC OPHTHALMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE

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

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

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



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

Measurements: $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{8}$ in.

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

MEDICINE POCKET-CASES, 'TABLOID' BRAND [B. W. & Co.]

Special Designs, the property of Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

The word 'TABLOID' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

'TABLOID' Medicine Pocket-Cases are compact equipments of pure, active drugs, divided into accurate doses, ready for administration. They enable practitioners to have always with them an equipment of reliable medicines specially suitable for emergency purposes. 'Tabloid' Pocket-Cases are a recognised essential in the equipment of physicians practising in country districts.

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

NO. 115. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE POCKET-CASE



Contains ten $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials filled with 'Tabloid' Brand products, etc. In Seal, Pigskin, Cowhide, Morocco and other

NO. 115. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE
POCKET-CASE fine leathers.

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

NO. 117. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE POCKET-CASE



This Case, which is somewhat larger and more comprehensive than the No. 115 Case, contains sixteen $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, etc. In Cowhide, Pigskin, Crocodile, Morocco and other fine leathers.

No. 117. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE POCKET-CASE

Measurements: $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 3$ in.

NO. 124. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE POCKET-CASE



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

No. 124. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE POCKET-CASE

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

NO. 125. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE POCKET-CASE



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

No. 125. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE POCKET-CASE

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

NO. 126. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE POCKET-CASE

With the exception that it contains a No. 3 'Tabloid' Brand Hypodermic Case instead of the removable tray, this Case is the same as No. 125.

NO. 133. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE POCKET-CASE



NO. 133. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE POCKET-CASE

Measurements: $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in.

An ideal pocket-case, which closes without straps or other external fastening. Metal body, covered with black Morocco or Cowhide. Contains eight $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, etc., and wallet for papers.

NO. 141. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE POCKET-CASE

In Morocco leather. Measurements: $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Fitted with fifteen $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, and a compartment containing small boxes for the physician's use in distributing requisite medicaments. Design similar to No. 117 Case.

NO. 232. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE
(Physician's Emergency Case)

In Cowhide, containing 'Vaporole' Brand products, 'Ernutin' products, 'Wellcome' Brand Chloroform, a B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe, 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, stomach tube, and other emergency appliances.

NO. 232. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE (Physician's
Emergency Case)Measurements: $8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ in.

CYCLE, CARRIAGE AND MOTOR-CAR CASES
MEDICAL EQUIPMENT CHESTS, ETC.

'TABLOID' BRAND

[SM B. W. & Co.]

Special Designs, the property of Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

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

'TABLOID' Cycle, Carriage and Motor-Car Cases and Medical Equipment Chests contain 'Tabloid,' 'Soloid' and other fine products of B. W. & Co., minor surgical instruments and sundry emergency dressings. A great variety is prepared to meet the requirements of professional men in home practice, according to the extent and the special character of their particular requirements.

For
general
practi-
tioners

'Tabloid' Medical Equipment Chests and Cases provide complete portable dispensaries for practitioners in distant stations, missionaries, explorers and expeditions of all kinds. For such purposes they are the only really satisfactory form of medical equipment, and have been universally adopted. In addition to full supplies of accurate doses of permanent and reliable products, these equipments contain minor surgical instruments and dressings.

For
travellers,
explorers,
expeditions,
missions,
etc.

NO. 137. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE SADDLE-CASE



In Cowhide or Pigskin. Measurements: $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Fitted in a similar manner to No. 117 Case (*see page 143*), with sixteen $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, etc.

NO. 137. 'TABLOID' BRAND
MEDICINE SADDLE-CASE

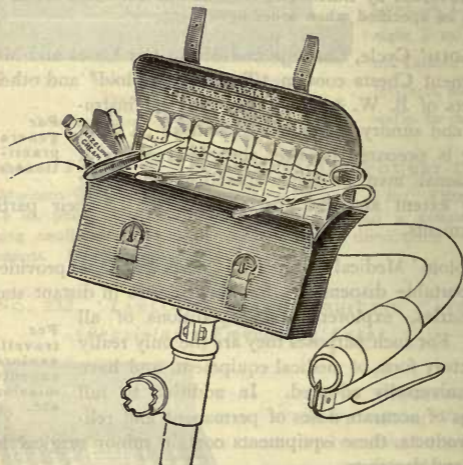
NO. 139. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE SADDLE-CASE

Similar to No. 137 Case, but fitted with feather-weight tubes. Measurements: $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in. In Cowhide or Pigskin.

NO. 143. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE SADDLE-CASE

In Cowhide. Measurements: $8 \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ in. Contains 16 phials of 'Tabloid' Brand Products, etc., and a removable tray for instruments, etc. (*see also page 162*).

NO. 200. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE (Physician's Cycle Handle-Bar)



NO. 200. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE (PHYSICIAN'S CYCLE HANDLE-BAR)

In black enamelled Cowhide. Measurements: $8\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ in. Fitted complete with nine $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, etc., minor surgical instruments, and sundry emergency dressings. Weight, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

NO. 202. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE (Physician's Cycle Stay-Bar)

In black enamelled Cowhide. Measurements: $10 \times 2\frac{3}{4} \times 5$ in. Fitted complete with twelve $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, etc., minor surgical instruments and dressings. Similar in design to No. 200 Case.

NO. 206. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHEST

(As carried by Mr. THOS. STEVENS)

A reduced facsimile of No. 208 Chest (see below). Measurements: $14\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ in. Made of dressed and varnished raw-hide. Fitted with twelve $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. stoppered bottles of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, minor instruments, dressings, etc.

NO. 208. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHEST



NO. 208. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHEST

Made of dressed and varnished raw-hide; very light, portable and durable. Measurements: $15\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 9$ in. Fitted with twelve 4 oz. stoppered bottles of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, instruments, dressings, etc.

NO. 209. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE

In Morocco leather, Cowhide or Pigskin. Measurements: $10 \times 5 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ in. Contains nine 1 oz., twenty-four $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and thirteen 2 dr. phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products; medicine measure, extra pockets, and loops for instruments; twelve tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, a B. W. & Co. Nickel-Plated Hypodermic Syringe, two regular steel needles, etc.

NO. 216. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE

In Cowhide or Morocco leather. Measurements: $10\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ in. Fitted with nine 1 oz. and twenty-four $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand Products, loops for minor instruments, two wallets for books, papers, etc.

NO. 219. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE

In Morocco leather. Measurements: $13\frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 6\frac{1}{4}$ in. Metal frame. Contains eight 2 oz. stoppered, ten 1 oz., twelve 6 dr., eight 4 dr. and ten 2 dr. corked phials. The rows of phials are arranged to fall so as to show the labels. Fitted with 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, twelve tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, a B. W. & Co. Nickel-Plated Hypodermic Syringe, with two regular steel needles, etc.

NO. 220. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE

In Morocco leather or Cowhide. Measurements: $14 \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ in. Phials arranged in tiers to display labels. Contains eight 2 oz. stoppered, twelve 1 oz. fourteen 6 dr. and sixteen 4 dr. corked phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, twelve tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, a B. W. & Co. Nickel-Plated Hypodermic Syringe, two regular steel needles, space and loops for instruments, etc. Similar in design to No. 221 Case.

NO. 221. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE



NO. 221. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE

In *extra finish* Cowhide, Morocco, Crocodile or Pigskin. Measurements: $14 \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ in. Fitted in the same way as No. 220 Case, with the addition of nine 2 dr. phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, and a glass-stoppered and capped ether bottle.

NO. 227. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE

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

NO. 229. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE

This case is conveniently shaped for packing in trunk, kit-bag or suit case. Its rounded corners prevent injury to adjacent articles. Measurements: $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ in. Made of two metal cups and frames covered with Cowhide. Arranged to hold forty 4 dr. phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products. Weight, about 4 lb. 13 oz.

NO. 230. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE

A Morocco leather or Cowhide case, which, when closed, measures $8 \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Fitted with ten phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, minor surgical instruments, and emergency dressings.



NO. 230. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE

Conveniently shaped for packing in trunk or bag. This case provides a remarkably compact and satisfactory outfit of emergency drugs, instruments and dressings, and will be found of particular utility when the practitioner is working at some distance.

NO. 231. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE

(As suggested by Sir W. MOORE)



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

NO. 231. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE 6 lb. 14 oz.

NO. 250. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHEST

As supplied to the late Sir H. M. STANLEY, EMIN PASHA, Military Expeditions, Missionaries, etc.)

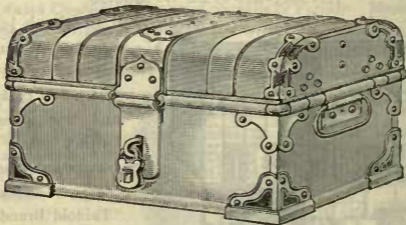


NO. 250. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHEST

In japanned sheet-steel. Measurements: $15\frac{3}{4} \times 10\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ in. Weight, about 40 lb. Contains six 5 oz. and thirty $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. glass-stoppered bottles of 'Tabloid,' 'Soloid' and other fine products, in movable teak-wood tray. The lid holds supplies of 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, minor surgical instruments and other accessories.

NO. 251. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHEST

As supplied to the Jackson-Harmsworth Polar, the National Antarctic the British Antarctic and other expeditions)



NO. 251. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHEST

In Aluminium. Measurements: $15\frac{3}{4} \times 10\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ in. Weight, about 27 lb. Contains forty $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. feather-weight bottles of 'Tabloid,' 'Soloid' and other fine products. In other respects the fitting is the same as No. 250. The ideal expeditionary chest when lightness and completeness are essential.

NO. 254. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHEST (*The Indian*)



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

NO. 254. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHEST (*The Indian*)

NO. 256. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHEST

(As supplied to the DUKE OF THE ABRUZZI'S POLAR EXPEDITION)

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

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

NO. 258. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE (*The Settler's*)



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

NO. 258. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE (*The Settler's*)

NO. 603. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE

Measurements: $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4} \times 2$ in. Fitted with five oval bottles of 'Tabloid' Brand products: Cascara Sagrada, gr. 2; Phenacetin Compound; Potassium Chlorate and Borax; Quinine Bisulphate, gr. 2, and Soda-Mint; also one bottle of 'Soloid' Boric Acid, gr. 6 (*perfumed*).

In Rex Red, Royal Blue or Brewster Green Enamelled Metal, or in Aluminised Metal.

NO. 700. 'TABLOID' BRAND EMERGENCY BELT

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

ANTIDOTE CASE, 'TABLOID' BRAND

[B. W. & Co.]

Special Design, the property of Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

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

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

NO. 300. 'TABLOID' BRAND ANTIDOTE CASE



Measurements: $12 \times 6 \times 3$ in. Fitted with stomach syphon-tube, catheter, a B. W. & Co. Nickel-Plated Hypodermic Syringe, two needles, 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, 'Vaporole' Amyl Nitrite, and toxicological chart; also eighteen $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials and three tubes of 'Tabloid' Brand antidotes, etc., etc.

No. 300. 'TABLOID' BRAND ANTIDOTE CASE

ANALYSIS CASES, 'SOLOID' BRAND

[B. W. & Co.]

Special Designs, the property of Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

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

NO. 500. 'SOLOID' BRAND WATER ANALYSIS CASE

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

Analysis

at source

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

In case of breakage, the whole or any single piece of the apparatus may be obtained separately. The supply of 'Soloid' reagents may be renewed.



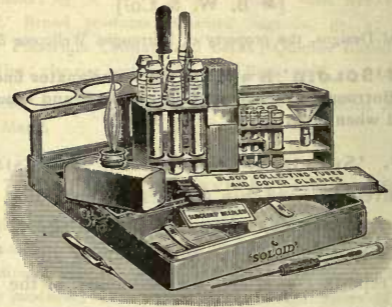
NO. 500. 'SOLOID' BRAND WATER ANALYSIS CASE

NO. 502. 'SOLOID' BRAND WATER AND SEWAGE ANALYSIS CASE

In polished Mahogany. Measurements: $18\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ in. Contains a complete equipment specially adapted for examination of water and of sewage effluents. It is fitted with a supply of the necessary reagents and apparatus, including a special distillation outfit for the estimation of ammonia.

Univ. Calif. - Digitized by Microsoft®
Full particulars of these and other examples sent on request

NO. 505. 'SOLOID' BRAND BACTERIOLOGICAL CASE



NO. 505. 'SOLOID' BRAND BACTERIOLOGICAL CASE

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

This case enables medical men to carry out examinations which formerly were usually submitted to laboratory workers. Owing to its small size and light weight it can readily be carried in the pocket to the patient's bedside, to obtain a blood specimen or a throat swab. In nickel-plated metal with doeskin cover, easily rendered aseptic, and containing :—

Three stoppered bottles, containing :—

Methyl alcohol, dr. $1\frac{1}{2}$

Absolute alcohol, dr. $1\frac{1}{2}$

Distilled water, dr. $1\frac{1}{2}$

Rod-stoppered bottle of Canada balsam

Graduated pipette

Cover-glass forceps

Dissection forceps

Twelve microscopic slides

Spirit-lamp

Glass funnel

Two watch-glasses

Packet of filter papers

Metal case of needles (straight No. 9)

Supply of blood-collecting pipettes

Fifty cover-slips

Glass rod for powdering microscopic stains, etc.

Sterile swab

One tube each of the following 'Soloid' stains :—

Eosin, Methyl Violet, Fuchsine,

Romanowsky Stain, Eosin-

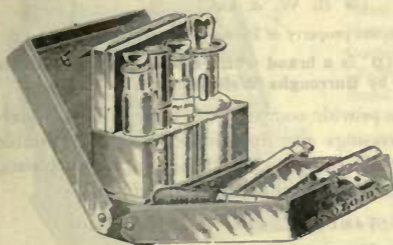
Methylene Blue, Methylene

Blue, Hæmalum, Toison

Blood Fluid.

NO. 506. 'SOLOID' BRAND BLOOD TEST CASE

Containing 'Soloid' Brand Romanowsky Microscopic Stain (Leishman's Powder), one 20 c.c. drop bottle, two 10 c.c. stoppered phials of Methyl Alcohol, 1 c.c. pipette, grease pencil, and vest pocket-case contain-



ing six microscopic slides and Hagedorn needle in carbolised alcohol. The Hagedorn needle and microscopic slides are in a separate box which may, if separately required, be carried in the vest pocket. In nickel-plated metal, with doeskin cover.

NO. 506. 'SOLOID' BRAND BLOOD TEST CASE

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

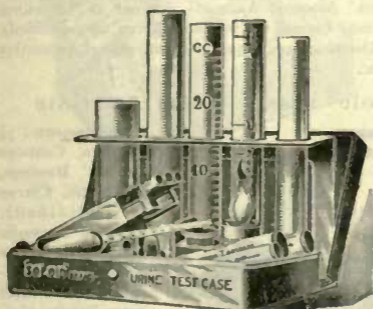
NO. 510. 'SOLOID' BRAND URINE TEST CASE

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

Urine
analysis
made at
the bedside

In nickel-plated metal, which is easily rendered aseptic. It contains

a complete set of materials for making an examination of urine, both qualitative and quantitative, for albumin, sugar, etc. The outfit includes a urinometer, Esbach's albuminometer, a graduated measure, pipette, test-tubes and stand, test-papers, spirit-lamp, analysis charts, and a good supply of 'Soloid' reagents, including Fehling's Test, Indigo Test, Picric Acid, Potassium Ferrocyanide and Citric



NO. 510. 'SOLOID' BRAND URINE TEST CASE

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

Acid. Each portion of the apparatus can also be obtained separately. Complete with doeskin cover.

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID

FOR AUTOMOBILISTS, AVIATORS, AERONAUTS, YACHTSMEN, SPORTSMEN, TRAVELLERS, TOURISTS, ETC.

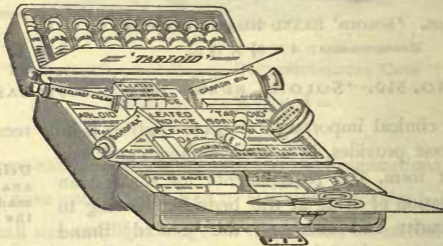
[B. W. & Co.]

Special Designs, the property of Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

The word 'TABLOID' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

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

NO. 702. 'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID



NO. 702. 'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID

In Rex Red, Royal Blue or Brewster Green Enamelled Leather. Measurements: $7 \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ in. Contains eight tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, for use as "Smelling Salts," 'Borofax,' 'Hazeline' Cream, sal volatile, Carron oil (solidified), 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, tourniquet, jaconet, plaster, protective skin, scissors, pins, etc., etc.

NO. 706. 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET FIRST-AID



Measurements: $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times \frac{3}{4}$ in. Contains 'Tabloid' Bandage, boric gauze, Carron oil (solidified), 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, for use as "Smelling Salts," adhesive plaster, court plaster, jaconet, pins, a card of contents, etc. In Aluminium.

NO. 706. 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET FIRST-AID

As carried by M. Louis Paulhan in his aeroplane flight from London to Manchester, April 27-28, 1910.

NO. 707. 'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID



NO. 707. 'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID

In Rex Red, Royal Blue or Brewster Green Enamelled Metal, or in Aluminised Metal. Measurements: $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ in. Contains seven tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, for use as "Smelling Salts," 'Borofax,' Carron oil (solidified) and jaconet, castor oil, 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, plaster, protective skin, scissors, pins, etc., etc.

NO. 708. 'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID

(The Nurse's)



NO. 708. 'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID

In Rex Red, Royal Blue or Brewster Green Enamelled Metal, or in Aluminised Metal. Measurements: $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ in. Contains 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, for use as "Smelling Salts," 'Borofax,' Carron oil (solidified), jaconet, plaster, protective skin, camel-hair brush, pins, etc., and two tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products. With webbing strap for attaching to belt or cycle.

NO. 709. 'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID

(The Boy Scout's)

In Rex Red or Royal Blue Enamelled Metal. Measurements: $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ in. Contains 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, for use as "Smelling Salts," 'Borofax,' Carron oil (solidified), jaconet, plaster, protective skin, camel-hair brush, pins, etc. With webbing strap for attaching to belt or cycle.

NO. 710. 'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID

Measurements: $4 \times 3\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{5}{8}$ in. Contains 'Tabloid' Bandage, 'Tabloid' Cotton, 'Tabloid' Boric Gauze and Swab, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, for use as "Smelling Salts," 'Borofax' Boric Acid Ointment, Carron oil (solidified), adhesive plaster, court plaster, etc. In Scarlet Enamelled Metal.



NO. 710. 'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID

NO. 715. 'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID

In Rex Red, Royal Blue or Brewster Green Enamelled Metal, or in Aluminised or Black Japanned Metal.



Measurements: $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ in. Contains eight tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, for use as "Smelling Salts," 'Borofax,' sal volatile, Carron oil (solidified), castor oil, 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, jaconet, plaster, protective skin, scissors, pins, etc.

NO. 715. 'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID

NO. 730. 'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID

(Wall-case for Offices, Theatres, Assembly Halls, etc.)

Measurements: $16\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Contains 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, 'Borofax' Boric Acid Ointment, Carron oil, sal volatile,



NO. 730. 'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID

'Hazeline,' 'Hazeline' Cream, "Hazeline' Snow," 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, for use as "Smelling Salts," adhesive plaster, court plaster, scissors, forceps, camel-hair brushes, safety-pins, etc., and 10 phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products.

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In Mahogany, with glass front.

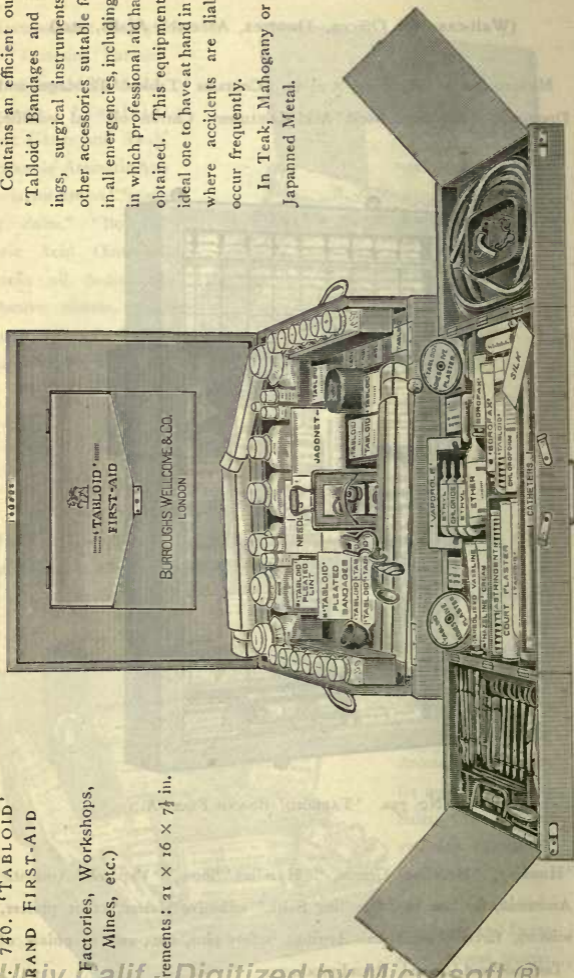
NO. 740. 'TABLOID'
BRAND FIRST-AID

(For Factories, Workshops,
Mines, etc.)

Measurements: 21 x 16 x 7½ in.

Contains an efficient outfit of 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, surgical instruments and other accessories suitable for use in all emergencies, including those in which professional aid has been obtained. This equipment is an ideal one to have at hand in places where accidents are liable to occur frequently.

In Teak, Mahogany or Black Japanned Metal.



No. 740. 'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID

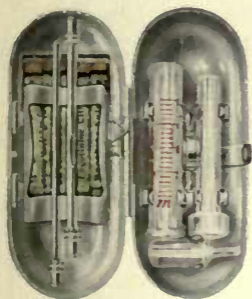
SOME CHARACTERISTIC 'TABLOID' AND 'SOLOID' CASES

For Hypodermic, Ophthalmic, Dispensing,
Analytical and First-Aid use

On these four pages are presented facsimile reproductions in natural colours of some characteristic 'TABLOID' and 'SOLOID' Equipments. Further particulars of these Cases will be found on the pages indicated under the illustrations.

NO. 40 ASEPTIC HYPODERMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE (*Registered*)

(*The Mussel Shell*)



Fitted with a B. W. & Co. All-Glass
Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe

In Nickel-plated Metal, with
Doeskin Cover

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

No. 40 'Tabloid' Aseptic Hypodermic Pocket-Case

For full details, see "Modern Medical Equipments," page 140

NO. 91 ASEPTIC OPHTHALMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE (*Registered*)



Fitted with 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid'
Ophthalmic products, Camel-
Hair Brushes, Mortar and
Pestle, etc.

In Nickel-plated Metal, with
Doeskin Cover

Measurements: $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ in.

No. 91 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic Pocket-Case

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For full details, see "Modern Medical Equipments," page 141

NO. 143 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE SADDLE-CASE
(Dust-Proof) (Registered)



A compact case,
suitable for carrying
on horseback. Sup-
plied in Cowhide.

No. 143 'Tabloid' Medicine Saddle-Case

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

For full details, see "Modern Medical Equipments," page 146

NO. 133 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE POCKET-CASE



A unique case
for the pocket. The
outside is perfectly
flush. Body of
metal, covered with
Cowhide or Black
Morocco Leather.

No. 133 'Tabloid' Medicine Pocket-Case (Cowhide)

Measurements: $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

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For full details, see "Modern Medical Equipments," page 144

NO. 216 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE (*Registered*)

Supplied also in
Morocco Leather

Measurements:
 $10\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ in.

No. 216 'Tabloid' Medicine Case (Cowhide)

For full details, see "Modern Medical Equipments," page 147

NO. 232 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE (*Registered*)

Contains those Instruments and drugs most requisite for use in an emergency. A compact portable outfit.



No. 232 'Tabloid' Medicine Case (Cowhide) - Closed

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

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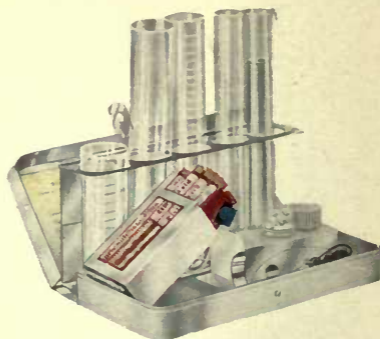
For full details, see "Modern Medical Equipments," page 144

NO. 510 'SOLOID' BRAND URINE TEST CASE
(Registered)

No. 510 'Soloid' Urine
Test Case
(Nickel-plated Metal)

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

Complete with
Doeskin Cover



For full details, see "Modern Medical Equipments," page 155

NO. 702 'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID (Registered)

In Rex Red, Royal Blue or Brewster Green
Enamelled Leather

Measurements:
 $7 \times 5\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ in.



No. 702 'Tabloid' First-Aid (Brewster Green Enamelled Leather) - Open 

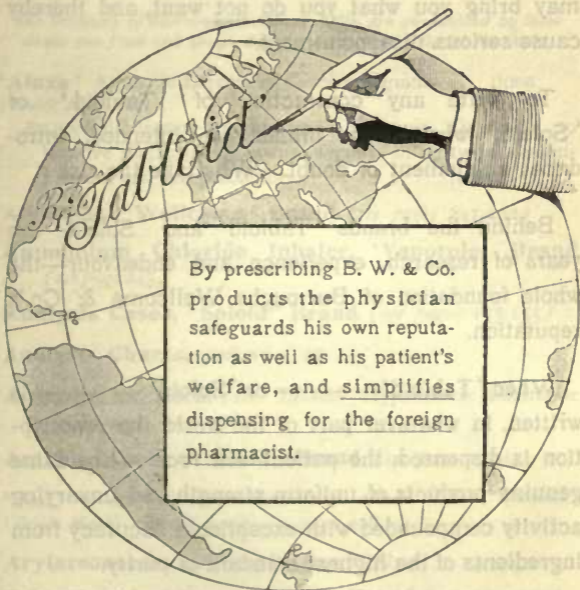
For full details, see "Modern Medical Equipments," page 155

B. W. & Co. PRODUCTS

STANDARDISE DISPENSING

ALL OVER THE WORLD

No matter when or where the physician's prescriptions are dispensed, the patient will receive medicaments of the same standard of activity, accuracy and dosage,



By prescribing B. W. & Co. products the physician safeguards his own reputation as well as his patient's welfare, and simplifies dispensing for the foreign pharmacist.

so long as the products of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. are specified.

B. W. & Co. have Offices and Warehouses in every Continent, and Depots in every civilised community. Their products are stocked by, or are within the reach of, every Pharmacist.

DANGEROUS ABBREVIATION

The words 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' should always be written in full to ensure the supply of genuine—B. W. & Co.—products.

When ordering a certain product an abbreviation may bring you what you do not want, and thereby cause serious disappointment.

To write any contraction of 'Tabloid' or 'Soloid,' when these brands are intended, introduces an element of doubt. Why take the risk?

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

When 'Tabloid'— — — or 'Soloid' — — — is written, in whatever part of the world the prescription is dispensed, the patient will receive the same genuine products of uniform strength and unvarying activity compounded with exceptional accuracy from ingredients of the highest standard of purity.

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

Pr Tabloid

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FORMULARY
 OF
FINE PRODUCTS
 ISSUED BY
BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.

The Products of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. are guaranteed by them under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906.—Serial No. 3394

'Alaxa' Aromatic Liqueur of Cascara Sagrada DOSE
(Trade Mark)

An aromatic liqueur which presents the tonic One-half to
 laxative properties of cascara sagrada in a two teaspoon-
 pleasant and acceptable form. fuls.

Alkaloids, 'Wellcome' Brand *(see pages 247-262)*

Ammonium Chloride Inhaler, 'Vaporole' Brand
(see page 245)

Analysis Cases, 'Soloid' Brand *(see pages 153-155)*

Analysis Charts, packets of 25.

Anæsthetics, Local *(see 'Tabloid' Hypodermic Anæsthetic Compounds, page 178)*

Antidote Case, 'Tabloid' Brand *(see page 152)*

'Aol,' a derivative of *Santalum album* *(see 'Tabloid' Brand products, page 208)*
(Trade Mark)

Arylarsonates *(see 'Soamin,' page 197)*

Bacteriological Case, 'Soloid' Brand *(see page 154)*

Bandages, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand
(see page 169)

'Bivo' Beef and Iron Wine
(Trade Mark)

Restorative and stimulant. Possesses exceptional properties which distinguish it from ordinary beef-wines.

'Borofax' BRAND BORIC ACID OINTMENT*(Trade Mark)*

An emollient, possessing antiseptic and sedative properties.

'Brockedon' Products

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

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

"	"	"	„ Potass	„	„
"	„ Chlorate	„	„	„	„

Chemicals, 'Wellcome' Brand (*see pages 247-262*)

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

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

Analysis Cases, 'Soloid' Brand (*see page 153*)

Antidote Case, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see page 152*)

Antiseptic Cases, 'Soloid' Brand

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

Bacteriological Case, 'Soloid' Brand (*see page 154*)

Blood Test Case, 'Soloid' Brand (*see page 155*)

First-Aid, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see pages 156-160*)

Hypodermic Pocket-Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see pages 137-141*)

Medicine Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see pages 142-152*)

Urine Test Case, 'Soloid' Brand (*see page 155*)

Compound Menthol Snuff (B. W. & Co.) (*see page 185*)

Dental Hypodermic Syringe, The B. W. & Co.
(*see page 177*)

DRESSINGS, SURGICAL

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

Pleated Compressed Dressings were originated and introduced by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

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

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

Important
advance

The superiority of 'Tabloid' Dressings over the ordinary variety is very marked, not only in convenience and compactness, but also in quality of materials. Notwithstanding



Graphic representation (one-half actual size), showing the relative bulk of an ordinary and a 'Tabloid' Bandage
Each 6 yards \times 2½ inch

the great saving in space thus effected by means of compression, 'Tabloid' Dressings are yet as easily unfolded as those in ordinary use. Other advantages are their freedom

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

Dressings, 'Tabloid' Brand—continued

from contamination, exceptional evenness of medication, and extreme compactness which enables them easily to be carried in the hand-bag, saddle- or cycle-case.

The illustration on *page 169*, representing an ordinary and a pleated bandage, graphically demonstrates the striking difference in their relative size, and renders apparent the consequent economy in space effected by the use of 'Tabloid' Pleated Compressed Bandages and Dressings, while their flattened sides enable them, even bulk for bulk, to be packed still more closely and compactly than the old-fashioned rounded roller-bandage in common use.

'Tabloid' Surgical Dressings are also issued *sterilised* in special impervious coverings. By means of these *sterilised* pleated bandages and dressings the last requirements of modern surgical practice are adequately and conveniently provided for.

The following are issued in packages of 1 dozen :—

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

In 2 ounce packets.

Bandages, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand—

Open Wove, 1 in. × 6 yds.

„ „ 2½ in. × 6 yds.

Flannel, 2½ in. × 5 yds.

Triangular (Esmarch's Pictorial), in packets of 2 bandages

Carbolised Tow, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand—

In 2 ounce packets.

Cotton, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand—

Absorbent, ¼ ounce, in packets of 4 (*not supplied sterilised*)

„ 1 and 2 ounce packets

Boric, 1 and 2 „ „

Double Cyanide, 3%, 1 and 2 „ „

Iodoform, 1 and 2 „ „

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

Dressings, 'Tabloid' Brand—continued**Gauzes, 'Tabloid' Brand—**

Absorbent,	in packets of 3 yds. (compressed)		
Bismuth, in cartons of 6,	1 in. × 1 yd., <i>sterilised only</i>		
”	”	2 in. × 1 yd.	”
”	”	3 in. × 1 yd.	”
”	in packets of 36	in. × 3 yds. (compressed)	”
”	”	1 in. × 6 yds.	”
”	”	2 in. × 6 yds.	”
”	”	3 in. × 6 yds.	”
”	”	1 in. × 12 yds.	”
”	”	2 in. × 12 yds.	”
”	”	3 in. × 12 yds.	”
Boric,	in packets of 3 yds. (compressed)		
Double Cyanide, 3%,	”	3 yds.	”
Iodoform,	”	1 yd.	”
”	”	3 yds.	”
”	”	6 yds. × 1 in.	”
Sal Alembroth, 1%,	”	3 yds.	”

Lint, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand—

Plain,	1 and 2 ounce packets
Boric,	1 and 2 ”
Carbolised,	1 ”

Effervescent Medicinal Substances, 'Tabloid' Brand—

In the preparation of 'Tabloid' Effervescent products, only ingredients of exceptional purity are employed, and special methods are adopted to retain their effervescent properties. On account of their relatively small surface, the 'Tabloid' products are much less liable to deterioration than the ordinary granular preparations. Mixed with water they promptly render draughts of a refreshingly effervescent nature and accurate posology. (See 'Tabloid' Brand Effervescent Products, page 217)

TRADE MARK 'ELIXOID' BRAND PRODUCTS

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

'ELIXOID' Brand Products are elegant and acceptable fluid preparations of important medicaments to which agreeable

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

'Elixoid' Brand Products—*continued*

flavours have been imparted without in any degree diminishing their physiological activity.

'ELIXOID' BRAND—

- „ **Ammonium Valerate**, in bottles of 8 Imperial fl. oz.—
Each fluid drachm contains Ammonium Valerate, gr. 2.
- „ **Formates Compound**, in bottles of 4 Imperial fl. oz.—
Each fluid ounce contains: Calcium Formate, gr. 12;
Sodium Formate, gr. 6; and Magnesium Formate, gr. 6.
- „ **Glycerophosphates**, in bottles of 4 Imperial fl. oz.—
Each fluid ounce contains: Calcium Glycerophosphate,
gr. 4; Sodium Glycerophosphate, gr. 2; Potassium
Glycerophosphate, gr. 2; and Magnesium Glycerophos-
phate, gr. 1.
- „ **Mucin**, in bottles of 4 Imperial fl. oz.—
Each fluid drachm contains Mucin, in suspension, gr. 2½.
- „ **Phosphates of Iron, Quinine and Strychnine**
- „ **Pine Tar Compound**, in bottles of 4 Imperial fl. oz.—
A pleasantly-flavoured preparation containing Tar, 'Pinol,'
Terpin Hydrate, Wild Black Cherry, Tolu and Ipecac
in a convenient and acceptable form.

Also various other preparations issued under the 'Elixoid' Brand

TRADE
MARK**'ENULE' BRAND RECTAL****SUPPOSITORIES**

The word 'ENULE' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

The 'ENULE' Rectal Suppository possesses conspicuous advantages over those of the ordinary conical shape, which are difficult to introduce, and may even be expelled. 'Enule' Suppositories are encased in sheaths of pure tinfoil, easily stripped off at the moment of using. They contain accurate doses of pure drugs, the active principles of which are evenly diffused throughout the mass, and they retain the full activity of the medicament for long periods of time.

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

'Enule' Brand Rectal Suppositories—continued



'Enule' Brand Rectal Suppository
after removal of sheath.

'Enule' Brand Rectal Suppository
showing sheath of pure tinfoil.

This shape originated by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

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

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

Expert
opinion

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

'ENULE' BRAND—

DIRECTION

No.				DIRECTION
26.	Belladonna Extract	gr. 1/4	...	As required
27.	“ “	gr. 1/2	...	As required
9.	Bismuth Subgallate	gr. 10	...	As required
14.	Cocaine Hydrochloride	gr. 1/2	...	As required
25.	Gall and Opium ...	... ..	...	As required
	℞ Acidi Tannici	gr. 3		
	Ext. Opii	gr. 1/4		
1.	Glycerin (Anhyd.), 95%	Children's size		As required
2.	Glycerin (Anhyd.), 95%	Adults' size		As required
5.	'Hazeline' Compound ... ..	...	...	As required
	Containing 'Hazeline,' Extract of Hamamelis and Zinc Oxide. (See also 'Hazeline' Suppositories)			
28.	Lead and Opium ... ..	...	...	As required
	℞ Plumbi Acetatis	gr. 3		
	Pulv. Opii	gr. 1		
3.	Meat, Predigested	Children's size	}	As required
4.	“ “	Adults' size		
	Containing gr. 8½ and gr. 15, respectively, of concentrated peptone from choice fresh beef.			
6.	Milk, Predigested	Children's size	}	As required
7.	“ “	Adults' size		
	Containing gr. 10 and gr. 18, respectively, of concentrated peptone from new milk.			

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'Enule' Brand Rectal Suppositories—*continued*

'ENULE' BRAND—		DIRECTION	
No.			
„ 29.	Morphine and Belladonna	As required	
	℞ Morphinæ Hydrochloridi ... gr. 1/4		
	Ext. Belladonnæ gr. 1/2		
„ 16.	Morphine Hydrochloride gr. 1/4 ...	As required	
„ 17.	„ „ gr. 1/2 ...	As required	
„ 18.	„ „ gr. 1 ...	As required	
„ 20.	Opium Extract ... gr. 1 ..	As required	
„ 13.	Quassin, Amorphous gr. 1/2 ...	One on each	
	The bitter principle of quassia wood, used in the treatment of thread- worms, especially in children.	of at least 12 successive nights	
„ 8.	Quinine Bisulphate ... gr. 5 ...	As required	
„ 21.	Santonin gr. 3 ...	As required	
„ 23.	Soap Compound	As required	
	℞ Saponis Animalis ... gr. 7		
	Sodii Sulphatis Exsiccati ... gr. 7		

Also other products issued under the 'Enule' Brand

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

TRADE
MARK

'EPININE' PRODUCTS

'Epinine' (3 : 4-dihydroxyphenylethylmethylamine), 1 in 100

'Epinine,' the synthetic hæmostatic, introduced and prepared by Burroughs Wellcome & Co., possesses the characteristic sympatho-mimetic action of supra-renal extract. Compared with adrenine, its pressor activity in the cat was found to be 1 : 10, while the rise of blood-pressure produced by 'Epinine' persists longer than that produced by a dose of adrenine which raises the pressure to an equal maximum. In all other respects, the action of 'Epinine' is similar to that of the natural supra-renal active principle.

The uses of 'Epinine' correspond in every respect to those of the natural extract—principally hæmostatic and styptic.

Being a synthetic preparation, forming crystalline salts, the chemical purity of 'Epinine' can be guaranteed, and its solutions may be sterilised without undergoing decomposition.

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

'Epinine'—*continued*

In amber-coloured stoppered bottles containing 10 c.c. and 25 c.c.

A supply of 'Soloid' Sodium Chloride, 0.23 gm., for preparing normal saline solution, is included with each bottle.

'Epicaine' (Trade Mark) ('Epinine' and Cocaine Hydrochloride), presents special and obvious advantages, and renders possible a practically painless and bloodless minor surgery.

In amber-coloured stoppered bottles containing 10 c.c.

'Epinine,' 'Vaporole' Brand, *see page 244*

'Epicaine,' 'Vaporole' Brand, *see page 245*

TRADE MARK **'ERNUTIN'** BRAND PRODUCTS

The characteristic effects on the uterus and blood-pressure, for the induction of which ergot is exhibited, are due to certain active principles, which have been isolated at the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories. Many ergot preparations contain little or none of these principles, and give negative or even harmful results.

'ERNUTIN' products present the active therapeutic principles of ergot, in a state of purity which hitherto has never been approached. They are free from undesirable concomitants, and produce exact therapeutic effects. 'Ernutin,' controlled in manufacture, is finally subjected to physiological standardisation, by observation of its effects upon the uterus and blood-pressure, and has, therefore, a constant and unvarying strength.

'Ernutin' (Oral)—In 1, 4 and 16 fl. oz. DOSE
amber-coloured stoppered bottles. 30 to 60 minims

'Ernutin' (for Hypodermic use) (*see* 'Vaporole'
'Ernutin,' *page 245*)

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

Ether, in hermetically-sealed glass capsules, each containing min. 60.

'Eucalyptia,' pure oil of *Eucalyptus globulus*—

(Trade Mark) Respiratory disinfectant and deodorant.

Bottles containing 2 Imperial fl. oz.

First-Aid, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see pages 156-160*)

Gauzes, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see page 171*)

Glycerin 'Enule' Suppositories (*see page 173*)

TRADE MARK 'HAZELINE' PRODUCTS

		DOSE
'Hazeline' Brand <i>Hamamelis virginiana</i> , in 4 and 16 Imperial fl. oz. bottles.	An anodyne and styptic fluid obtained by dis- tillation from the fresh young twigs.	dr. 1 to dr. 3
'Hazeline' Cream, in collapsible tubes and glass pots.	Combines anodyne astringent and emol- lient properties.	—
'Hazeline' Soap, in boxes of 3 tablets.	Contains pure 'Hazeline.'	—
"'Hazeline' Snow," (Trade Mark) in glass pots.	A non-greasy preparation, owing its astringent, soothing and healing properties to the pre- sence of a high per- centage of 'Hazeline.'	—
'Hazeline' Supposi- tories, in boxes of 12.	Contain pure 'Hazeline.'	One as required

(See also 'Enule' 'Hazeline' Compound, page 173)

Also other preparations issued under the 'Hazeline' Brand

HYPODERMIC APPARATUS

SYRINGES

All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe,

The B. W. & Co.

Barrel, piston and nozzle consist entirely of glass. The solid piston obviates any necessity for packing. May be instantly taken apart and sterilised. In four sizes, min. 15, min. 20, min. 60, or 1 c.c., with two steel needles. A detachable finger-grip (nickel-plated), entirely distinct from the working parts of the syringe, can be supplied. A 'Tabloid' Brand Detachable Sheath-Grip is also issued for use with this syringe.

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

All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe (H Pattern), The B. W. & Co.

Constructed specially for intramuscular injection. Min. 20
or min. 40, each with two intramuscular steel needles.

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

Hypodermic Apparatus—continued**SYRINGES—continued****Dental Hypodermic Syringe, The B. W. & Co.**

Made of solid metal throughout; therefore durable and easily rendered aseptic. Min. 30, with adjustable finger-grip, three needle-attachments, and three steel needles; complete in nickel-plated metal case, with doeskin cover.

Hypodermic Syringe, The B. W. & Co.

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

Hypodermic Syringe, The B. W. & Co.

Nickel-plated. With two regular steel needles and finger-grip. Capacity, min. 15 or min. 20.

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

Mercury Succinimide Outfit, The B. W. & Co.

For treatment with Mercuric Succinimide.

CONTENTS—

The B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Syringe (H pattern), min. 20.

Two Platino-iridium Needles.

Two tubes 'Tabloid' Hypodermic No. 98, Mercuric Succinimide, gr. 1/5. Complete in metal case.

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

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

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

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

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

Needles for B. W. & Co. Syringes

(Full list, etc., sent on request)
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HYPODERMIC PRODUCTS

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

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

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

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

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

PREPARATION	STRENGTH	DOSE	
'TABLOID' BRAND			
(Hypodermic)—			
No.			
36	Aconitine Nitrate ... gr. 1/640	One	
71.	*Anæsthetic Compound, A	As required	
	℞ Cocainæ Hydrochloridi... gr. 1/10		
	Morphinæ Hydrochloridi gr. 1/50		
	Sodii Chloridi ... gr. 9/10		
70.	*Anæsthetic Compound, B	As required	
	℞ Cocainæ Hydrochloridi... gr. 1/5		
	Morphinæ Hydrochloridi gr. 1/50		
	Sodii Chloridi ... gr. 9/10		
80.	*Anæsthetic Compound, C	As required	
	℞ Eucainæ Lactatis ... gr. 7/16		
	Sodii Chloridi ... gr. 3-15/16		
87.	Apomorphine Hydrochloride	} gr. 1/20 to gr. 1/10	
51.	" "		gr. 1/20
19.	" "		gr. 1/15
93.	* { Apomorphine Hydrochloride Strychnine Hydrochloride	} One	
	gr. 1/10 gr. 1/60		
15.	Atropine Sulphate ... gr. 1/150	} gr. 1/200 to gr. 1/100 (in- creased)	
14.	" " ... gr. 1/100		
13.	" " ... gr. 1/60		
121.	{ Atropine Sulphate ... gr. 1/200 Strychnine Sulphate ... gr. 1/100	} One	

Univ Calif * In tubes of 12 (others contain 20) soft ®

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

Hypodermic Products, 'Tabloid' Brand—continued

PREPARATION	STRENGTH	DOSE
'TABLOID' BRAND		
(Hypodermic)—		
No.		
" 122.	{ Atropine Sulphate ... gr. 1/150 } { Strychnine Sulphate ... gr. 1/80 }	One
" 43.	*Caffeine Sodio-salicylate gr. 1/2	gr. 1/2 to gr. 4
" 23.	Cocaine Hydrochloride ... gr. 1/10	} gr. 1/10 to gr. 1/2
" 22.	" " ... gr. 1/6	
" 54.	* " " ... gr. 1/4	
" 40.	* " " ... gr. 1/2	
	Cocaine Compounds (<i>see</i> Anæsthetic Compounds A and B, <i>page</i> 178)	
" 44.	Cocaine Phosphate ... gr. 1/4	gr. 1/4 to gr. 2
" 77.	*Cotarnine Hydrochloride gr. 1/4	gr. 1/4 to gr. 1/2
" 46.	Curara gr. 1/12	gr. 1/12 to gr. 1/2
" 30.	Digitalin (Amorphous) ... gr. 1/100	gr. 1/100 to gr. 1/30
" 86.	{ Digitalin (Amorphous) Strychnine Sulphate $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ gr. 1/100 }	One to two
" 125.	{ Digitalin (Amorphous) Strychnine Sulphate Trinitrin ... $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ gr. 1/100 }	One to two
" 38.	Ergotinine Citrate ... gr. 1/200	} gr. 1/200 to gr. 1/50
" 37.	" " ... gr. 1/100	
" 92.	* { Ergotinine Citrate ... gr. 1/100 } { Morphine Sulphate ... gr. 1/6 }	One
" 81.	* { Ergotinine Citrate ... gr. 1/100 } { Strychnine Sulphate ... gr. 1/20 }	One
" 116.	*Ergotoxine gr. 1/100	One to two
" 119.	* { Ergotoxine gr. 1/100 } { Morphine Sulphate ... gr. 1/6 }	One to two
" 120.	* { Ergotoxine gr. 1/100 } { Strychnine Sulphate ... gr. 1/20 }	One
	Eserine (<i>see</i> Physostigmine)	
" 79.	*Eucaine Hydrochloride gr. 1/3	} gr. 1/10 to gr. 1/2
" 78.	* " " ... gr. 1	

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

Hypodermic Products, 'Tabloid' Brand—continued

PREPARATION	STRENGTH	DOSE
'TABLOID' BRAND		
(Hypodermic)—		
No.		
,, 112.	*Eucaine Lactate... .. gr. 1/3	} gr. 1/3 to gr. 2
,, 113.	* " " gr. 1	
,, 102.	Heroin Hydrochloride ... gr. 1/25	} gr. 1/25 to gr. 1/6
,, 101.	" " ... gr. 1/12	
,, 127.	" " ... gr. 1/6	
,, 47.	Homatropine Hydrochloride gr. 1/250 } gr. 1/250 to gr. 1/20	
	Hydrarg. Chlor. Corros. (<i>see</i> Mercuric Chloride)	
	Hydrargyri Succinimidi (<i>see</i> Mercuric Succinimide)	
,, 49.	Hyoscine Hydrobromide gr. 1/200	} gr. 1/200 to gr. 1/100 (in- creased)
,, 100.	" " gr. 1/100	
,, 48.	* " " gr. 1/75	
,, 95.	*Hyoscine Compound, A ...	One
	℞ Hyoscinae Hydrobromidi ... gr. 1/100	
	Morphinae Sulphatis ... gr. 1/6	
	Atropinae Sulphatis ... gr. 1/180	
,, 96.	*Hyoscine Compound, B ...	One
	℞ Hyoscinae Hydrobromidi ... gr. 1/100	
	Morphinae Sulphatis... .. gr. 1/4	
	Atropinae Sulphatis ... gr. 1/150	
,, 31.	*Hyoscyamine Sulphate gr. 1/80	} gr. 1/200 to gr. 1/100 (in- creased)
,, 41.	* " " gr. 1/20	
,, 29.	Mercuric Chloride ... gr. 1/60	} gr. 1/60 to gr. 1/30
,, 28.	" " ... gr. 1/30	
,, 124.	Mercuric Succinimide ... gr. 1/10	} gr. 1/10 to gr. 1/5
,, 98.	" " ... gr. 1/5	
,, 66.	Morphine Hydrochloride gr. 1/6	} gr. 1/8 to gr. 1/4 (in- creased)
,, 55.	" " gr. 1/4	
,, 90.	" " gr. 1/3	
,, 91.	* " " gr. 1/2	
,, 74.	* { Morphine Hydrochlor. gr. 1/6 Atropine Sulphate ... gr. 1/70	
,, 27.	Morphine Meconate ... gr. 1/8	} gr. 1/8 to gr. 1/4 (in- creased)
,, 26.	" " ... gr. 1/6	
,, 25.	" " ... gr. 1/4	
,, 24.	" " ... gr. 1/3	

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Hypodermic Products, 'Tabloid' Brand—continued

PREPARATION	STRENGTH	DOSE	
'TABLOID' BRAND			
(Hypodermic)—			
No.			
6.	Morphine Sulphate ... gr. 1/12	} gr. 1/8 to gr. 1/4 (in- creased)	
5.	" " ... gr. 1/8		
4.	" " ... gr. 1/6		
3.	" " ... gr. 1/4		
2.	" " ... gr. 1/3		
1.	" " ... gr. 1/2		
76.	" " ... gr. 1		
12.	{ Morphine Sulphate ... gr. 1/12 Atropine Sulphate ... gr. 1/250	} One of required strength	
11.	{ Morphine Sulphate ... gr. 1/8 Atropine Sulphate ... gr. 1/200		
10.	{ Morphine Sulphate ... gr. 1/6 Atropine Sulphate ... gr. 1/180		
9.	{ Morphine Sulphate ... gr. 1/4 Atropine Sulphate ... gr. 1/150		
8.	{ Morphine Sulphate ... gr. 1/3 Atropine Sulphate ... gr. 1/120		
85.	{ Morphine Sulphate ... gr. 1/3 Atropine Sulphate ... gr. 1/60		
7.	{ Morphine Sulphate ... gr. 1/2 Atropine Sulphate ... gr. 1/100		
89.	{ Morphine Sulphate ... gr. 1/4 Strychnine Sulphate ... gr. 1/60		} One
88.	Morphine Tartrate ... gr. 1/4		
	Nitroglycerin (<i>see</i> Trinitrin)		gr. 1/8 to gr. 1/4 (increased)
39.	Physostigmine Salicylate gr. 1/100	gr. 1/100 to gr. 1/25	
84.	Picrotoxin ... gr. 1/60	gr. 1/100 to gr. 1/25	
34.	Pilocarpine Nitrate ... gr. 1/10	} gr. 1/20 to gr. 1/2	
64.	" " ... gr. 1/6		
33.	" " ... gr. 1/3		
32.	" " ... gr. 1/2		
82.	*Potassium Permanganate gr. 2	gr. 1 to gr. 5	
83.	*Quinine Bihydrochloride gr. 1	} gr. 1 to gr. 5	
73.	" " ... gr. 3		
97.	" " ... gr. 5		

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In tubes of 12 (others contain 20)

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

Hypodermic Products, 'Tabloid' Brand—continued

PREPARATION	STRENGTH	DOSE
'TABLOID' BRAND		
(Hypodermic)—		
No.		
103.	*Quinine Bisulphate ... gr. 5	gr. 1 to gr. 5
42.	*Quinine Hydrobromide ... gr. 1/2	gr. 1/2 to gr. 2
56.	*Sparteine Sulphate ... gr. 1/2	gr. 1/2 to gr. 1
52.	Strophanthin ... gr. 1/500	gr. 1/500 to gr. 1/100
109.	Strychnine Hydrochloride gr. 1/200	} gr. 1/150 to gr. 1/10
110.	" " ... gr. 1/100	
111.	" " ... gr. 1/30	
62.	Strychnine Nitrate ... gr. 1/15	} gr. 1/150 to gr. 1/10
61.	" " ... gr. 1/10	
18.	Strychnine Sulphate ... gr. 1/150	} gr. 1/150 to gr. 1/10
17.	" " ... gr. 1/100	
16.	" " ... gr. 1/60	
104.	" " ... gr. 1/50	
99.	" " ... gr. 1/40	
75.	" " ... gr. 1/30	
123.	" " ... gr. 1/20	
126.	{ Strychnine Sulphate ... gr. 1/50 Trinitrin ... gr. 1/100	One to two
65.	Trinitrin (Nitroglycerin) gr. 1/250	} gr. 1/250 to gr. 1/50
115.	" " ... gr. 1/100	
361.	*'Tyramine' (Trade Mark), 0.02 gm. (Para-hydroxyphenyl-ethylamine) [gr. 1/3]	One

* In tubes of 12 (others contain 20)

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

Hypodermic Veterinary Products, 'Tabloid' Brand

(Full particulars sent on request)

Inhaler

Ammonium Chloride Inhaler, 'Vaporole' Brand

A remarkably compact apparatus which will deliver
perfectly neutral vapour of pure Ammonium Chloride.

'Vaporole' Acid } For use in above Inhaler.

'Vaporole' Alkali } In boxes of 12.

A Nasal Attachment is also supplied for use with

Univ Calif - Dig above Inhaler. Microsoft®

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

TRADE MARK 'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT AND
COMBINATIONS

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

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

PREPARATION AND STRENGTH

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT—

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

Ditto with BEEF AND IRON

Each fluid drachm contains: Extract of Beef, gr. 1; and Iron and Ammonium Citrate, gr. 1/8

Ditto with CASCARA SAGRADA

Each fluid ounce contains Extract of Cascara Sagrada, gr. 6

Ditto with HÆMOGLOBIN

Each fluid ounce contains Hæmoglobin, gr. 8-3/4

Ditto with HYPOPHOSPHITES

Each fluid ounce contains: Calcium Hypophosphite, gr. 8; Potassium Hypophosphite, gr. 4; and Sodium Hypophosphite, gr. 4

Ditto with IRON

Each fluid ounce contains Soluble Iron Pyrophosphate, gr. 4

Ditto with IRON AND QUININE CITRATE

Each fluid ounce contains Iron and Quinine Citrate, gr. 7-1/2

Ditto with IRON IODIDE

Each fluid ounce contains Iron Iodide, gr. 2

Ditto with IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE

Each fluid ounce contains: Iron Phosphate, gr. 1/2; Quinine Phosphate, gr. 3/8; and Strychnine Phosphate, gr. 1/64

Ditto with PEPSIN

Each fluid ounce contains pure Pepsin, gr. 4

Ditto with PHOSPHORUS

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

'Kepler' Malt Extract and Combinations—continued**'KEPLER' SOLUTION (OF COD LIVER OIL IN MALT EXTRACT)—**

Among known fatty food-stuffs in nature the highest in nutritive value is also the most readily assimilated, and that most easily utilised by the tissues. It is, moreover, a tissue-builder; it repairs waste, and fortifies resistance against disease.

The drawbacks of cod liver oil in a natural state have always been the nausea, unpleasant eructations and alimentary disturbances it produces even when given in the purest form. 'Kepler' Solution (of Cod Liver Oil in Malt Extract) is especially designed to overcome these difficulties in administration. In this form it presents the purest cod liver oil intimately incorporated in a state of minute molecular subdivision with the finest extract of winter-malted barley.

Thoroughly diffused in 'Kepler' Malt Extract its digestion is easy and assimilation certain, while its unique palatability makes it readily acceptable to the most delicate children and fastidious patients, and even in the most debilitated of subjects its administration is followed by a rapid increase in weight and strength.

Initial doses should be small, and increases, gradual.

Ditto with HYPOPHOSPHITES

Each fluid ounce contains: Calcium Hypophosphite, gr. ; Potassium Hypophosphite, gr. 2; and Sodium Hypophosphite, gr. 2

Ditto with IRON IODIDE

Each fluid ounce contains Iron Iodide, gr. 2

Ditto with PHOSPHORUS

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

Also various other products issued under the 'Kepler' Brand

Lint, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand (see page 171)

Malt Extract (see 'KEPLER,' page 183)

Medicine Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (see pages 142-152)

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

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

An extremely effective and convenient combination of menthol, ammonium chloride, 'Epinine,' etc., issued in enamelled tins, after the manner of old-fashioned black-and-gold snuff boxes.

Mercury Succinimide Outfit, The B. W. & Co.

(see Hypodermic Apparatus, page 177)

Methyl Alcohol (Pure)

For use in microscopic staining. In hermetically-sealed glass phials, each containing 15 c.c. (approx. $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.).

Microscopic Stains, 'Soloid' Brand (see page 205)**Mucin (in scales)—**

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

Nasal Medicaments, 'Soloid' Brand (see page 201)

Needles, for Hypodermic and Serum Syringes. (*Full list on application.*)

Needles, Urethral, silver-plated, 8-inch, with bulb the size of the point of a No. 12 French bougie.

Nessler's Solution, glass capsules (see 'Soloid' Brand Products, page 204)

'Nizin' (Trade Mark)—

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

'Opa' LIQUID DENTIFRICE

(*Trade Mark*) Aromatic, antiseptic, refreshing. Bottles containing 2 Imperial fl. oz. and 4 Imperial fl. oz. (with sprinklers).

Ophthalmic and Hypodermic Pocket-Cases,

'**Tabloid**' Brand (see page 141)

Ophthalmic Pocket-Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand

(see pages 141 and 142) Digitized by Microsoft®

OPHTHALMIC PRODUCTS

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

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

'TABLOID' Ophthalmic products are minute in size, as thin as notepaper, and contain exact doses of pure drugs, prepared with a perfectly innocuous and rapidly soluble basis.

PREPARATION

STRENGTH

'TABLOID' BRAND

(Ophthalmic)—

,,	T	Alum	...	...	...	gr.	1/250
,,	EE	Argyrol	...	...	...	gr.	1/24
,,	B	{ Atropine Hydrobromide Cocaine Hydrochloride	...	...	...	gr.	1/200
,,	X	Atropine Sulphate	...	...	...	gr.	1/600
,,	A	,,	,,	...	...	gr.	1/200
,,	AA	Cocaine Hydrochloride	...	...	...	gr.	1/50
,,	C *	,,	,,	...	...	gr.	1/20
,,	BB	Dionin	...	...	0.0005 gm.	[gr.	1/130]
,,	FF *	,,	...	...	0.005 gm.	[gr.	1/13]
,,	AC *	'Epinine'	...	0.006 gm.	[approx. gr.	1/11]	(Trade Mark)
,,	Y	*Euphthalmine Hydrochloride	...	...	...	gr.	1/40
,,	Z	*Fluorescein	...	...	...	gr.	1/250
,,	H	Homatropine Hydrochloride	...	...	...	gr.	1/400
,,	E *	,,	,,	...	...	gr.	1/40
,,	O *	{ Homatropine Hydrochloride Cocaine Hydrochloride	...	...	...	gr.	1/240
,,	W *	{ Homatropine Hydrochloride Cocaine Hydrochloride	...	...	...	gr.	1/24
,,	U	Hyoscine Hydrobromide	...	...	...	gr.	1/50
,,	GG	Physostigmine Salicylate	...	...	...	gr.	1/600
,,	F	,,	,,	...	...	gr.	1/2000
,,	G *	{ Physostigmine Salicylate Tropacocaine Hydrochloride	...	...	...	gr.	1/600
,,	K	Pilocarpine Nitrate	gr.	1/100
,,	M	{ Pilocarpine Nitrate... Cocaine Hydrochloride	gr.	1/400
			gr.	1/500
			gr.	1/200

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* In tubes of 12 (others contain 25)

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

Ophthalmic Products, 'Tabloid' Brand—continued

PREPARATION STRENGTH

'TABLOID' BRAND**(Ophthalmic)—**Scopolamine (*see* Hyoscine)

„ L	*Tropacocaine Hydrochloride	...	gr.	1/30
„ R	Zinc Sulphate	... ..	gr.	1/250
„ DD*	{ Zinc Sulphate	... ..	gr.	1/250
	{ Cocaine Hydrochloride	... ..	gr.	1/20

* *In tubes of 12 (others contain 25)*

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

OPHTHALMIC PRODUCTSTRADE
MARK **'SOLOID' BRAND**

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

'SOLOID' BRAND**(Ophthalmic)—**

„ J	Corrosive Sublimate (<i>Hydrarg. Chlor. Corrosiv.</i>)	gr.	1/1000, tubes of 25
-----	--	-----	---------------------

For other 'Soloid' Brand products suitable for Ophthalmic use, see pages 197-203

Ophthalmic Veterinary Products, 'Soloid' Brand

(Full particulars sent on request)

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

**PASTILLES, TRADE
MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND**

The word **'TABLOID'** is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

'TABLOID' Pastilles provide an agreeable vehicle for the gradual and prolonged application of medicaments to the mouth and throat, and in some cases may be used to secure

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

Pastilles, 'Tabloid' Brand—continued

the general effects of a drug. By their use, astringents, antiseptics, anæsthetics, expectorants and laxatives can be conveniently exhibited. The basis of the pastille is demulcent, increasing the efficiency of the active ingredients.

'TABLOID' BRAND

- No. ...
- „ 1. Ammonium Chloride and Licorice
Each contains Ammonium Chloride, gr. 1
- „ 3. Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. 1/10
- „ 4. Codeine, gr. 1/8
- „ 2. Codeine and Benzoic Acid Compound
- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|----------|
| ℞ Acidi Benzoici... | ... | ... | gr. 1/2 |
| Codeinæ | ... | ... | gr. 1/10 |
| Mentholis | ... | ... | gr. 1/10 |
| Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ | ... | ... | gr. 1/10 |
| Cocainæ Hydrochloridi | ... | ... | gr. 1/40 |
| Gummi Rubri | ... | ... | gr. 1/2 |
| Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ | ... | ... | q.s. |
- „ 22. Codeine and Benzoic Acid Compound, without Cocaine
Similar to No. 2, but contains no Cocaine Hydrochloride
- „ 5. Glycerin
- „ 6. Glycerin and Black Currant
- „ 7. Glycerin, Tannin and Black Currant
Each contains Tannin, gr. 1/2
- „ 8. Glycerin, Tannin, Capsicum and Black Currant
Each contains Tannin, gr. 1/2, and the solid equivalent of Tincture of Capsicum, min. 3/4, equal to Capsicum, gr. 3/80.
- „ 18. Laxative Fruit
Each contains Extract of Senna Fruit, gr. 5, pleasantly flavoured. The 'Tabloid' Pastille is extremely palatable, and facilitates the administration, to children and fastidious patients, of an efficient laxative.
- „ 10. Lemon Juice
- „ 11. Linseed, Licorice and Chlorodyne
Each contains Morphine Hydrochloride, gr. 1/120
- „ 16. Menthol, gr. 1/8
- „ 17. Menthol and Eucalyptus
- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|----------|
| ℞ Mentholis | ... | ... | gr. 1/20 |
| Olei Eucalypti... | ... | ... | min. 1/2 |
- „ 12. Morphine and Ipecac
- | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|----------|
| ℞ Morphinæ Hydrochloridi | ... | gr. 1/36 |
| Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ | ... | gr. 1/12 |

Pastilles, 'Tabloid' Brand—continued**'TABLOID' BRAND**

No.

- „ 20. **Pectoral**
Containing Licorice, Squill, Tolu, Senega, Ipecac, Wild Black Cherry, etc.
- „ 19. **Pine Tar Compound**
Containing Pine Tar, Terebene, Benzoin, Tolu, Ipecac, etc.
- „ 13. **'Pinol,' min. I**
- „ 14. **Red Gum and Cocaine**

℞ Gummi Rubri	...	...	gr. 1
Cocainæ Hydrochloridi	...	...	gr. 1/20
- „ 15. **Rhatany (Krameria), Menthol and Cocaine**

℞ Ext. Kramerizæ	...	...	gr. 2
Mentholis	...	...	gr. 1/20
Cocainæ Hydrochloridi	...	...	gr. 1/20

Also various other Pastilles issued under the 'Tabloid' Brand

'Phenofax' BRAND CARBOLIC ACID OINTMENT

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

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALSTRADE MARK **'TABLOID' BRAND**

The word 'TABLOID' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

'TABLOID' Photographic Chemicals represent the acme of convenience and reliability, while their superior quality and accuracy in weight and composition ensure the best results. They entirely obviate the trouble of weighing small quantities of chemicals, are superior in point of solubility to ordinary crystalline and other preparations, and prevent the disappointments occasioned by the deterioration of stock solutions. Their extreme compactness enables the tourist, traveller, or explorer to carry everywhere with him the materials for developing, fixing, etc., without sensibly increasing his load. They are exceptionally resistant to climatic influences, and keep well under all conditions. At home they save time, trouble and space.

Pure and
reliable

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

Photographic Chemicals, 'Tabloid' Brand

—continued

Developers

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

'TABLOID' BRAND**(Photographic)—**

- „ Amidol
- „ Edinol
- „ Eikonogen
- „ Glycin
- „ Hydroquinone (Quinol)
- „ Pyro-Metol (*Imperial Standard Formula*)
- „ *Pyro-Soda (*Ilford Formula*)
- „ **'Rytol'** (*Trade Mark*) Universal Developer

'TABLOID' BRAND**(Photographic)—**

- „ Metol
- „ Metol-Quinol
- „ Ortol
- „ Paramidophenol
- „ Pyro

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

Intensifiers**'TABLOID' BRAND****(Photographic)—**

- „ Chromium Intensifier
- „ Mercuric Iodide and Sodium Sulphite

Toners**'TABLOID' BRAND****(Photographic)—**

- „ Gold Chloride, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, with Borax, gr. 15 (B 1)
- „ „ „ „ Sodium Bicarbonate, gr. 15 (B 2)
- „ „ „ „ Sodium Phosphate, gr. 15 (B 3)
- „ „ „ „ Sodium Tungstate, gr. 15 (B 4)
- „ „ „ „ Sodium Formate Compound (B 5)
- „ „ „ „ Sulphocyanide Compound (B 6)
- „ „ „ „ Thiosulphate Compound

(*Combined Bath for toning and fixing P.O.P.*) (B 10)

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

Photographic Chemicals, 'Tabloid' Brand

—continued

Toners—continued**'TABLOID' BRAND****(Photographic)—**

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

Accessories**'TABLOID' BRAND****(Photographic)—**

STRENGTH

- „ *Alkali*—
 - 'Tabloid' Sodium Carbonate gr. 44
- „ *Density Reducers*—
 - 'Tabloid' Ammonium Persulphate ... gr. 11
 - 'Tabloid' Potassium Ferricyanide ... gr. 2
- „ *Fixer*—
 - 'Tabloid' Sodium Thiosulphate (Hypo), } Equals gr. 44
Dried, gr. 28.5 } of crystals
- „ *Hardener*—
 - 'Tabloid' Alum gr. 10
- „ *Hardener and Clearer*—
 - 'Tabloid' Alum and Citric Acid
Compound
Chrome Alum, gr. 5; Citric Acid, gr. 5
- „ *Preservatives*—
 - 'Tabloid' Potassium Metabisulphite ... gr. 10
 - 'Tabloid' Sodium Sulphite, Dried, gr. 5 } Equals gr. 10
of crystals
- „ *Restrainers*—
 - 'Tabloid' Ammonium Bromide ... gr. 1
 - 'Tabloid' Potassium Bromide ... gr. 1
 - 'Tabloid' Sodium Citrate ... gr. 1
- „ *Sensitiser (for carbon tissue, etc.)*—
 - 'Tabloid' Potassium Ammonium
Chromate gr. 24

Photographic Chemicals, 'Tabloid' Brand*—continued***Accessories—continued****'TABLOID' BRAND****(Photographic)—****For Direct Colour Photography**

(with Autochrome, Thames, Omnicolore, and other Plates)

'TABLOID' BRAND**(Photographic)—**

,, Reversing Compound

,, Colour Plate Intensifier

(In development, 'Tabloid' 'Rytol' Universal Developer is used, *see page 190*)*Also other Photographic products issued under the 'Tabloid' Brand.***For Photographic Staining****'SOLOID' BRAND****(Photographic)—**

,, Photographic Stains (Red, Yellow, Green, Blue or Salmon), tubes of 6

**PHOTOGRAPHIC EXPOSURE RECORD
AND DIARY, THE 'WELLCOME'**

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

U.S.A. EDITION. Bound in red canvas.

Also issued:

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE AND TROPICAL EDITION, for Canada, Europe, and all countries north of the Tropic of Capricorn except the United States of America. Bound in light green canvas.

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

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

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

PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFITS, Nos. 905 & 906

TRADE
MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

Complete and compact chemical outfits for developing and fixing plates, films, bromide or gaslight papers, and for toning and fixing P.O.P.

STANDARD CONTENTS:—

No. 905

'Tabloid' 'Rytol' Universal Developer, to make 80 ounces of solution; 'Tabloid' Sodium Thiosulphate (Hypo), Dried, gr. 28.5; 'Tabloid' Chromium Intensifier, to make 50 ounces of solution; 'Tabloid' Gold Chloride with Thiosulphate Compound (Combined Bath), to make 30 ounces of solution; 'Tabloid' Sepia Toner.

Measurements: $4 \times 4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in. In rex red, royal blue, imperial green or bright scarlet enamelled metal.

No. 906

'Tabloid' Alum and Cit. Acid Co.; 'Tabloid' 'Rytol' Developer; 'Tabloid' Metol-Quinol Developer; 'Tabloid' Sodium Thiosulphate (Hypo), Dried, gr. 28.5; 'Tabloid' Sepia Toner; 'Tabloid' Chromium Intensifier; 'Tabloid' Copper Ferrocyanide Toning Compound; 'Tabloid' Potassium Bromide, gr. 1.

Measurements: $8\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{8} \times 2$ in. In black japanned or aluminium-bronzed metal outside, enamelled white inside.

(The contents of either case may be varied as desired)

(When ordering, please specify colour required)

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

(Trade Mark)

A valuable stimulant, disinfectant and antiseptic in respiratory affections. The 'Tabloid' Pastille (see page 189) affords a pleasant means of securing prolonged continuous local action.

In $\frac{1}{2}$ Imperial fl. oz. and 1 Imperial fl. oz. bottles.

Saccharin, 'Tabloid' Brand (see page 235)

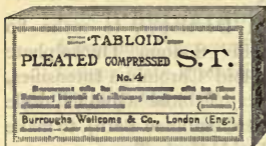
(See also 'Tabloid' 'Saxin,' page 235)

Saline Solutions for Intravenous Injection (see page 202)

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

Pleated Compressed Sanitary Towels were originated and introduced by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

'TABLOID' Pleated Compressed Sanitary Towels possess several points of superiority over ordinary sanitary towels.



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

They are made of materials of exceptional quality specially adapted for the purpose. Their highly absorbent properties are particularly noteworthy. The delicate texture of the surface of these towels ensures perfect freedom from the slightest sense of discomfort in

use. Owing to the extremely small space which they occupy, they are particularly convenient when travelling. Extreme compactness is secured by compression, and perfect cleanliness ensured by the method of packing.

Four sizes are issued, each size in packages of 12

'Saxin' (see 'Tabloid' 'Saxin,' page 235)
(Trade Mark)

SERA, TRADE MARK 'WELLCOME' BRAND

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

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

'Wellcome' Brand Sera are prepared under U.S.A. Government Licence, No. 18, in the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories, Brockwell Hall, London, England, under conditions which fulfil every requirement of modern

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

Sera. 'Wellcome' Brand—continued

science and under the immediate supervision of specialists of long and varied experience. The sera are not sent out until they have successfully passed rigorous sterility and toxicity tests; they are then issued in hermetically-sealed phials of convenient sizes.

Tests

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

Sera should be carefully kept in their original packings, in a cool, dark place, avoiding, as much as possible, variations of temperature.

'WELLCOME' BRAND—**„ Diphtheria Antitoxic Serum**

1000, 2000, 3000 or 4000 Ehrlich units in hermetically-sealed phials.

1000 units are contained in 2.5 c.c., or less.

The same doses are also supplied in syringe-containers.

„ Concentrated Diphtheria Antitoxin

1000, 2000, 3000, 4000 or 5000 Ehrlich units in syringe-containers.

1000 units are contained in 1 c.c., or less.

Larger doses are supplied to special order only

The following Sera are issued in hermetically-sealed phials.

„ *Anti-colon Bacillus Serum: from horses immunised against many strains of *Bacillus coli* obtained mostly from cases of peritonitis and puerperal fever:—

In phials containing 25 c.c.

„ *Anti-dysentery Serum: from horses immunised against cultures of *Bacillus dysenterie* obtained from several cases of dysentery:—

In phials containing 25 c.c.

„ *Anti-gonococcus Serum: from horses immunised against cultures of gonococci obtained from cases of urethritis and gonorrhœal conjunctivitis:—

In phials containing 25 c.c.

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* See note on page 197

Sera, 'Wellcome' Brand—continued**'WELLCOME' BRAND—**

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

„ ***Anti-streptococcus Serum, Erysipelas:** from horses immunised against cultures from typical cases of erysipelas:—
In phials containing 25 c.c.

„ ***Anti-streptococcus Serum, Polyvalent:** from horses immunised against cultures of streptococci from a large number of sources, including organisms isolated from cases of:—

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

In phials containing 10 c.c. and 25 c.c.

„ ***Anti-streptococcus Serum, Puerperal Fever:** from horses immunised against a number of cultures of *Streptococcus* from cases of puerperal fever:—
In phials containing 25 c.c.

„ ***Anti-streptococcus Serum, Pyogenes:** from horses immunised against several cultures of *Streptococcus pyogenes* from fatal cases:—
In phials containing 25 c.c.

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

„ ***Anti-streptococcus Serum, Scarlatina:** from horses immunised against cultures from a number of severe cases of scarlet fever:—
In phials containing 25 c.c.

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

Sera, 'Wellcome' Brand—continued**'WELLCOME' BRAND—**

„ ***Anti-typhoid Serum:** from horses immunised against cultures of *Bacillus typhosus* from several cases of typhoid fever:—

In phials containing 25 c.c.

* Phials containing 50 c.c. of Anti-streptococcus Serum, Polyvalent, 'Wellcome,' and 10 c.c. and 50 c.c. of the others are supplied to special order only.

Also various other Sera issued under the 'Wellcome' Brand

Serum Syringes (B. W. & Co.) (see page 177)**'Soamin' (Sodium Para-aminophenylarsonate)**

(Trade Mark)

DOSE

An organic preparation of low toxicity as compared with arsenous acid or the inorganic salts of arsenic. It contains 22.8 per cent. of arsenium (As), and is soluble in three parts of water at body temperature and in five parts at 60° F. Used in syphilis, malaria, kala-azar, trypanosomiasis and other protozoal diseases. In bottles of 5 gm. and 30 gm.

See special
leaflet

For full particulars, see 'Soamin' booklet

Soap, 'Hazeline' (see page 176)**TRADE MARK 'SOLOID' BRAND PRODUCTS**

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

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

The series of 'Soloid' Brand Products provides reliable antiseptics, astringents and anaesthetics; also convenient means of preparing stains for microscopic work, and test solutions for water, sewage or urine analysis. The portability, accuracy in strength, uniform activity and ready solubility which characterise them, present great



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

'Soloid' Brand Products—continued

advantages over stock solutions. Each product is so standardised in weight as to produce, when added to the required quantity of solvent, a solution of definite strength (e.g. see 'Soloid' Corrosive Sublimate).

'SOLOID' BRAND—	STRENGTH	Issued in	
		bots. of	bots. of
„ Alkaline Compound (<i>see page 201</i>)			
„ Alum	gr. 10	—	100
„ Alum and Zinc Sulphate ...		25	—
℞ Aluminis	gr. 15		
Zinci Sulphatis	gr. 15		
„ Alum and Zinc Compound, Strong		25	—
℞ Aluminis	gr. 30		
Zinci Sulphatis	gr. 15		
„ Antiseptic and Alkaline Com- pound (<i>see page 201</i>)			
„ Argyrol, tubes of 12	gr. 1	—	—
„ „ „ 6	gr. 5.45	—	—
„ Atropine Sulphate, tubes of 6	gr. 0.545	—	—
„ Atropine and Cocaine, tubes of 6		—	—
℞ Atropinæ Sulphatis	gr. 0.272		
Cocainæ Hydrochloridi	gr. 1.09		
„ Black Lotion (Black Wash) (<i>see Mercurial Compound, page 200</i>)			
„ Boric Acid (<i>scented with Otto of Rose</i>)	gr. 6	25	—
„ Boric Acid (<i>unscented</i>) ...	gr. 15	50	250
„ Boric Acid and Zinc Sulphate (<i>scented with Otto of Rose</i>)		25	—
℞ Acidi Borici... ..	gr. 6		
Zinci Sulphatis	gr. 1/2		
„ Carbohc Acid (Phenol), tubes of 25	gr. 5	—	—
„ „ „ „ „ 12	gr. 20	—	—
„ „ „ „ „ 6	gr. 60	—	—

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

Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

U.S.P. *Soloid* — — —

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'Soloid' Brand Products—continued

'SOLOID' BRAND—

STRENGTH

Issued in
bts. of bts. of

„ Cocaine Hydrochloride	tubes of 25	gr. 1/2	—	100
„ „ „	... ..	gr. 1	25	100
„ „ „	... ..	gr. 5	25	—
„ Cocaine and Eucaine, of each		gr. 1/2	25	—
„ Copper Sulphate	... ..	gr. 1	—	100
„ Corrosive Sublimate (Hydrarg. Chlor. Corrosiv.) (<i>Ophthalmic</i>) (see page 187)...	... ..	gr. 1/1000		
„ Corrosive Sublimate (Hydrarg. Chlor. Corrosiv.)	... ..	gr. 1.825	—	100
One in 4 fluidounces of water = 1 in 1000 solution.				
One in one pint (16 fluidounces) of water = 1 in 4000 solution.				
„ Corrosive Sublimate (Hydrarg. Chlor. Corrosiv.)	... ..	gr. 7.3	25	100
One in one pint (16 fluidounces) of water = 1 in 1000 solution.				
„ Corrosive Sublimate (Hydrarg. Chlor. Corrosiv.)	... ..	gr. 14.6	—	100
One in one pint (16 fluidounces) of water = 1 in 500 solution.				
„ Eucaine Hydrochloride	... ..	gr. 1	25	—
„ „ „	... ..	gr. 5	25	—
„ Eucaine Lactate	... ..	gr. 1	25	—
„ „ „	... ..	gr. 5	25	—
„ 'Eucalyptia' Compound (see page 201)				
„ Homatropine and Cocaine, tubes of 6	... ..		—	—
℞ Homatropinæ Hydro- bromidi	... ..	gr. 0.545		
Cocainæ Hydro- chloridi	... ..	gr. 1.09		
„ Homatropine Hydrobromide, tubes of 6	gr. 0.545	—	—

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

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Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

Ry. Soloid

'Soloid' Brand Products—continued

Issued in
bts. of bts. of

'SOLOID' BRAND—	STRENGTH		
„ Homatropine Methylbromide and Cocaine, tubes of 6 ...		—	—
℞ Homatropinæ Methyl- bromidi gr. 0.545 Cocainæ Hydro- chloridi gr. 1.09			
„ Hydrarg. Chlor. Corrosiv. (<i>see</i> Corrosive Sublimate, <i>page</i> 199)			
„ Iodic-Hydrarg. (<i>see</i> Mercuric Potassium Iodide)			
„ Lead and Opium		25	—
One, added to one fluidounce of hot water, yields a lotion of same strength as Lotio Plumbi et Opii N.F.			
„ Lead Subacetate gr. 11.5		25	—
One in 2½ fluidounces of distilled water yields a 1 per cent. (ap- prox.) solution, corresponding to Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis Dilutus.			
„ Mercurial Compound, for the preparation of Black Lotion		25	—
One in 6 fluidrachms of distilled water yields a solution corre- sponding to Lotio Nigra, N.F.			
„ Mercuric Potassium Iodide (formerly known as Iodic- Hydrarg.) gr. 1.825		—	100
One in 4 fluidounces or one in one pint (16 fluidounces) of water yields respectively a solution of 1 in 1000 and 1 in 4000 (fre- quently known as Mercury Biniodide Solution).			
„ Mercuric Potassium Iodide (formerly known as Iodic- Hydrarg.) gr. 7.3		25	100
One in one pint (16 fluidounces) of water = 1 in 1000 solution (frequently known as Mercury Biniodide Solution).			
„ Mercury Oxycyanide, tubes of 25,	0.1 gm.	—	100
„ „ „	0.25 gm.	25	100
„ „ „	0.5 gm.	25	100

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

Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

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 Ry. Soloid — — —

'Soloid' Brand Products—continued

'SOLOID' BRAND—

STRENGTH

Issued in
bts. of bts. of

„ Mucin and Menthol Compound		25	100
℞ Mucini gr. 4-1/2			
Sodii Bicarbonatis gr. 4-1/2			
Mentholis gr. 1/20			
„ (Nasal)			
„ „ Alkaline Compound ...		25	100
℞ Sodii Boratis ... gr. 5			
Sodii Chloridi ... gr. 5			
„ „ Antiseptic and Alkaline Compound		25	100
℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis gr. 5			
Phenolis gr. 1/2			
Sodii Boratis ... gr. 5			
„ „ 'Eucalyptia' Compound		25	100
℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis gr. 8			
Sodii Boratis ... gr. 8			
Sodii Benzoatis ... gr. 1/3			
Sodii Salicylatis gr. 1/3			
Eucalyptolis ... min. 1/6			
Thymolis gr. 1/6			
Mentholis... .. gr. 1/12			
Ol. Gaultheriæ ... min. 1/12			
„ „ Phenol Compound ...		25	—
℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis gr. 12			
Phenolis gr. 1-1/2			
Sodii Chloridi ... gr. 2			
„ „ Sodium Bicarbonate Compound		25	100
℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis gr. 5			
Sodii Boratis ... gr. 5			
Sodii Chloridi ... gr. 5			
„ „ Sodium Bicarbonate Compound, Saccharated		25	100
℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis gr. 5			
Sodii Boratis ... gr. 5			
Sodii Chloridi ... gr. 5			
Sacchari Albi ... gr. 5			
„ Naso-Pharyngeal Compound		25	100
℞ Sodii Chloridi ... gr. 7			
Sodii Boratis ... gr. 2-1/2			
Sodii Benzoatis ... gr. 1/2			
Acidi Borici ... gr. 3/4			
Mentholis ... gr. 1/50			
Thymolis... .. gr. 1/100			
Cocainæ Hydrochloridi gr. 1/6			
Ol. Gaultheriæ min. 1/20			

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

Write the
Brand in
full, thus: *Soloid*  Microsoft®

'Soloid' Brand Products—continued

		Issued in	
		bots. of	bots. of
'SOLOID' BRAND—	STRENGTH		
„ 'Nizin' (Trade Mark) ...	gr. 2	—	100
„ „ „ „ ...	gr. 20	25	—
A zinc salt of sulphanic acid			
„ Paraform ...	gr. 5	—	100
„ Phenol (see Carbolic Acid, page 198)			
„ Potassium Permanganate ...	gr. 1	—	100
„ „ „ „ ...	gr. 5	25	100
„ Potassium Permanganate and Alum ...		—	100
℞ Pot. Permanganatis	gr. 3		
Aluminis ...	gr. 5		
„ Saline Compound, No. 2, tubes of 12		—	—
℞ Calcii Chloridi			
Potassii Chloridi	0.05 gm. [gr. 3/4]		
Sodii Chloridi	0.05 gm. [gr. 3/4]		
Sodii Bicarbonatis	2.25 gm. [gr. 35]		
Dextrosi	0.025 gm. [gr. 3/8]		
	0.25 gm. [gr. 3-3/4]		
One dissolved in 250 c.c. of boiled (sterile) water for intravenous injection at 40° C.			
„ Silver Nitrate ...	gr. 1	25	—
„ „ „ „ ...	gr. 5	25	—
„ Sodium Bicarbonate... ..	gr. 44	25	—
One in 5 fluid ounces of water = 2 per cent. solution (approx.)			
„ Sodium Bicarb. Co. (see page 201)			
„ Sodium Bicarb. Co., Saccharated (see page 201)			
„ Sodium Chloride, tubes of 12	gr. 32	—	—
Two dissolved in 16 fluid ounces of boiled (sterile) water, for intravenous injection at 100°F. (37.8°C.), give a solution containing 0.9 per cent. of sodium chloride.			

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

'Soloid' Brand Products—continued

'SOLOID' BRAND—	STRENGTH	Issued in	
		bots. of	bots. of
„ Sodium Chloride, tubes of 6	gr. 64	—	—
One in 16 fluid ounces of boiled (sterile) water, for intravenous injection at 100°F. (37.8°C.)			
„ Sodium Citrate and Sodium Chloride		25	100
<i>R</i> Sodii Citratis	gr. 3		
Sodii Chloridi	gr. 16		
„ Zinc Chloride... ..	gr. 5	25	—
„ Zinc Permanganate	gr. 1/8	—	100
„ Zinc Sulphate... ..	gr. 1	—	100
„ „ „ „ „ „	gr. 10	—	100
„ Zinc Sulphocarbolate (Phenol-sulphonate)	gr. 2	—	100
„ „ „ „ „ „	gr. 10	—	100

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

'SOLOID' BRAND PRODUCTS FOR TESTING PURPOSES, etc.

For Urine Analysis

'SOLOID' BRAND—	STRENGTH	Issued in tubes of
„ Citric Acid	gr. 1	20
„ Fehling's Test, for preparing Fehling's Solution, cartons of 24		
„ Indigo Test for Sugar (Sodium Nitrophenylpropiolate)	gr. 1/4	20
„ Picric Acid	gr. 1	20
„ Potassium Ferrocyanide	gr. 1	20
„ Salicyl-sulphonic Acid... ..	gr. 2	16

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

Write the Brand in full, thus:

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Ry. Soloid — — —

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

For Water Analysis

'SOLOID' BRAND—	STRENGTH
„ Ammonium Chloride	0.00016 gm.
„ Lead Acetate... ..	0.0184 gm.
„ Meta-phenylenediamine Sulphate	0.01 gm.
„ Oxalic Acid	0.1 gm.
„ Potassium Chromate... ..	0.0065 gm.
„ Potassium Ferrocyanide	0.013 gm.
„ Potassium Nitrate	0.00144 gm.
„ Potassium Permanganate	0.00395 gm.
„ Silver Nitrate... ..	0.0096 gm.
„ Soap	
„ Sodium Acid Sulphate	0.324 gm.
„ Zinc Dust	0.13 gm.
„ Zinc Sulphide	0.25 gm.

In packages of 25

„ Nessler's Solution, in hermetically-sealed glass capsules	
Boxes of 30 capsules, each containing ...	0.5 c.c.
„ 24 „ „ „	2 c.c.

For Sewage Analysis

'SOLOID' BRAND—	STRENGTH
„ Oxalic Acid	0.0079 gm.
„ Potassium Permanganate	0.00395 gm.
„ Pyrogalllic Acid	0.032 gm.
„ Sodium Hydroxide	0.13 gm.

In packages of 25

Test Indicators

'SOLOID' BRAND—	'SOLOID' BRAND—
„ *Indigo-Carmine	„ *Phenolphthalein
„ *Lacmoid	„ *Rosolic Acid
„ *Methyl-Orange	„ Starch, 0.5 gm.

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

In tubes of 10

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

Microscopic Stains

'SOLOID' BRAND—	STRENGTH
„ Bismarck Brown, pure	0.1 gm.
„ Borax Methylene Blue	
„ Ehrlich Triple Stain	
„ Eosin, pure	0.1 gm.
„ Eosin-Azur (for Giemsa staining with one solution)	0.038 gm.
„ Eosin-Methylene Blue (Louis Jenner's Stain)	0.05 gm.
„ Fuchsin (Basic), pure	0.1 gm.
„ Gentian Violet, pure	0.1 gm.
„ Gram's Iodine Solution	15 c.c.
„ Hæmalum	
„ Hæmatoxylin, pure	0.1 gm.
„ Methyl Violet, pure	0.1 gm.
„ Methylene Blue, pure	0.1 gm.
„ Romanowsky Stain (Leishman's Powder) ...	0.015 gm.
„ Romanowsky Stain (Wright's Modification)	0.05 gm.
„ Sodium Carbonate	0.05 gm.
„ Thionin Blue, pure	0.1 gm.
„ Toison Blood Fluid	
	<i>In tubes of 6</i>
Methyl Alcohol, pure	<i>(see page 185)</i>

Culture Media

'SOLOID' BRAND	
„ Bile Salt Agar-Agar (MacConkey)	} <i>In tubes of 6</i>
„ Nutrient Agar-Agar	
„ Nutrient Broth	

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

Strophanthus Tincture (B. W. & Co.)

(Physiologically Standardised in the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories.)

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

In bottles containing 1, 4, 8 and 16 fluid ounces.

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

Strophanthus, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see page 237*)

Suppositories (*see 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, pages 173-174; and 'Hazeline' Suppositories, page 176*)

Surgical Dressings, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see pages 169-171*)

Syringes, Hypodermic and Serum (*see pages 176-177*)

TRADE MARK **'TABLOID' BRAND PRODUCTS**

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

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

Under the 'Tabloid' Brand is issued an immense variety of drugs and combinations thereof, all prepared from the purest ingredients. When using them the physician has power to administer at any moment the exact dose required, and that without any measuring or weighing. They keep unchanged in any climate. Owing to their extreme portability, supplies may be comfortably carried in the waistcoat-pocket, and doses taken regularly whilst following the usual routine of social, professional or commercial life. 'Tabloid' Brand products of unpleasant drugs are coated with a thin film of white sugar, readily soluble in the stomach, while those intended to act after leaving the stomach are coated with keratin, soluble only in the alkaline secretions of the intestine.

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in	
		oval bots. of	bots. of
A			
„ Acetanilide (<i>see Antifebrin</i>)			
„ Aconite, each containing the solid ingredients of Tincture of Aconite, min. 1/4 ...	I frequently	100	—
„ Aconite, each containing the solid ingredients of Tincture of Aconite, min. 1 ...	I frequently	100	—

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

Write the Brand in full, thus: *Rx Tabloid* — — —

Univ. of
Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

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'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued		Issued in	
		oval bott. of	bott. of
'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE		
„ Aconite, each containing the solid ingredients of Tincture of Aconite, min. 5	1 to 3	36	100
„ Aloes and Iron	1 to 2	—	100
Each product equals one of the U.S.P. pills.			
„ Aloes and Myrrh	1 to 2	—	100
Each product equals one of the U.S.P. pills.			
„ Aloin, gr. 1/10	1 frequently	100	—
„ „ gr. 1/2	1 to 4	25	100
„ Aloin Compound	1 to 2 after meals, or 1 to 3 at bed-time	50	100
℞ Aloini ... gr. 1/5 Strychninæ Sulph. ... gr. 1/60 Ext. Belladonnæ ... gr. 1/8 Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ ... gr. 1/16			
A stomachic and tonic laxative combination of especial value in chronic constipation.			
„ Ammoniated Quinine	1 repeated if necessary	25	100
Each contains Quinine and Ammonium Bicarbonate to correspond with one fluidrachm of the tincture.			
„ Ammonium Bromide, gr. 5 ...	1 to 6	—	100
„ „ „ gr. 10	1 to 3	—	100
„ Ammonium Carbonate, gr. 3 ...	1 to 3	—	100
„ Ammonium Chloride, gr. 3 ...	1 to 6	25	100
„ „ „ gr. 5	1 to 4	—	100
„ „ „ gr. 10	1 to 2	—	100
„ Ammonium Chloride and Borax	1 as required	—	100
„ Ammonium Chloride and Licorice	1 as required	25	100
℞ Ammonii Chloridi... gr. 3 Ext. Glycyrrhizæ ... gr. 2			
„ Ammonium Chloride Co.	1 as required	25	100
℞ Ammonii Chloridi... gr. 1 Potassii Chloratis ... gr. 2 Pulv. Cubebæ ... gr. 1/4 Ext. Glycyrrhizæ ... gr. 1			

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

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued			Issued in	
			oval bts. of	bts. of
'TABLOID' BRAND—				
	DOSE			
„ Ammonium Hippurate, gr. 1	1 or more	—	100	
„ Antifebrin (Acetanilide), gr. 2	1 to 2	25	100	
„ „ „ gr. 5	1 (<i>in special cases</i>)	25	100	
„ Antifebrin Compound	... 1	—	100	
℞ Acetanilidi				
(Antifebrini), gr. 2				
Camphoræ Mono-				
bromatæ ... gr. 1				
Caffeinæ Citratis ... gr. 1				
„ Antimony Compound Pill				
(Plummer Pill), N.F., gr. 4	1 to 2	25	100	
Each contains approximately:				
Sulphurated Antimony, gr. 1;				
Mild Mercurous Chloride, gr. 1;				
Guaiaic, gr. 2.				
„ Antimony and Potassium Tartrate				
(Tartar Emetic), gr. 1/50 ...	1 to 3	100	—	
„ Antipyrine (Phenazone),				
gr. 2-1/2	1 to 4 or more	25	100	
„ „ „ gr. 5	1 to 4	25	100	
„ Antipyrine Compound	... 1 to 4	25	100	
℞ Antipyrini				
(Phenazoni) ... gr. 3				
Caffeinæ ... gr. 1				
Content pure. Dosage accurate.				
Disintegration rapid.				
„ 'Aol' (Trade Mark), 0.3 gm.,				
[approx. gr. 5] (Capsule),				
a derivative of <i>Santalum</i>				
<i>album</i> , boxes of 50	... 2 or more	—	—	
„ Apomorphine Compound	... 1 as required	25	100	
℞ Apomorphinæ				
Hydrochloridi gr. 1/50				
Ammonii Chloridi gr. 3				
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ gr. 1-1/2				
„ Apomorphine Hydrochloride,				
gr. 1/50 ...	1 to 3 (<i>expectorant</i>)	50	—	
„ Arsenic Trioxide				
(Arsenous Acid),				
gr. 1/100 ...	1 to 6	100	—	
„ „ „ gr. 1/50 ...	1 to 3	100	—	
„ „ „ gr. 1/20 ...	1	100	—	

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

Write the
Brand in
full, thus: *Ry Tabloid* Micro soft [®]

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in	
		oval bts. of	bts. of
„ Arsenical Compound... ..	1 to 2	—	100
℞ Arseni Trioxidi ... gr. 1/100			
Ferri Sulph. Exsic. gr. 1			
Calcii Sulphidi ... gr. 1/4			
Ext. Gentianæ ... gr. 2			
„ Arsenous Iodide and Mer- curic Iodide... ..	1 to 4	—	100
One represents min. 5 of Liq. Arseni et Hydrargyri Iodidi (Donovan Solution) contain- ing Arsenous and Mercuric Iodides, of each gr. 1/21 (approx.)			
„ Asafetida and Opium Com- pound	1 to 2	—	100
℞ Asafetidæ, Camphoræ, Pulv. Opii, Pulv. Piperis Nigri āā gr. 1			
„ 'Aspirin,' gr. 5	1 to 3	25	100
„ Atropine Sulphate, 0.0005 gm. [gr. 1/130] 1	1	25	—
B			
„ Belladonna Extract, each con- taining the solid ingredients of Tincture of Belladonna Leaves... .. min. 1	1 frequently	100	—
„ Belladonna Extract, each con- taining the solid ingredients of Tincture of Belladonna Leaves... .. min. 5	1 to 3	48	100
„ Benzoic Acid, gr. 5	1 to 3	—	100
„ Benzonaphthol, gr. 5	1 to 2	—	100
„ Betanaphthol, gr. 3	1 to 3	—	100
„ Betanaphthol Compound	1 to 4	25	100
℞ Betanaphtholis ... gr. 1			
Carbonis Ligni ... gr. 4			
Ol. Menthiæ Pip.... min. 1/2			

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

'TABLOID' BRAND—			Issued in	
			oval bts. of	bts. of
„	Bismuth and Dover Powder	I to 6	—	100
	℞ Bismuthi Subnit. ... gr. 2-1/2 Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ et Opii ... gr. 2-1/2			
„	Bismuth and Soda	I to 4 or more	—	100
	℞ Bismuthi Subnit. ... gr. 2-1/2 Sodii Bicarbonatis gr. 2-1/2			
„	Bismuth, Rhubarb and Soda ...	I to 4	25	100
	℞ Bismuthi Subnit. ... gr. 3 Pulv. Rhei ... gr. 1 Sodii Bicarbonatis gr. 2 Pleasant and easy to take. By its use the unpleasantness of the ordinary nauseous mixture is avoided.			
„	Bismuth Subcarbonate, gr. 5	I to 4	25	100
„	Bismuth Subgallate, gr. 5 ...	I to 4	25	100
„	Bismuth Subnitrate, gr. 5 ...	I to 4	25	100
„	„ „ gr. 10 ...	I to 2	—	100
„	Bismuth Subsaliicylate (<i>Physio- logically Pure</i>), gr. 5 ...	I to 4	25	100
„	Blaud (Pil. Ferrugin.), gr. 5 ...	I to 3	—	100
„	„ „ gr. 10 ...	I to 2	—	100
	Permanently representing 20 per cent. of ferrous carbonate			
„	Blaud Pill and Aloin	I to 4	—	100
	℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud) gr. 5 (= 20 % Ferri Carbonatis) Aloini gr. 1/20			
„	Blaud Pill and Arsenic	I to 4	—	100
	℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud) gr. 5 (= 20 % Ferri Carbonatis) Arseni Trioxidi ... gr. 1/64			
„	Blaud Pill, Arsenic and Strychnine	I to 4	—	100
	℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud) gr. 5 (= 20 % Ferri Carbonatis) Arseni Trioxidi ... gr. 1/100 Strychninæ gr. 1/100			
„	Blaud Pill and Cascara	I increased to 4	—	100
	℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud) gr. 5 (= 20 % Ferri Carbonatis) Ext. Cascar. Sagrad. gr. 1/2			

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

Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

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℞ Tabloid — — —

'Tablet' Brand Products—continued		Issued in	
'TABLET' BRAND—	DOSE	oval bts. of	bts. of
„ Blaud Pill Compound ...	I	—	100
℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud) gr. 10 (= 20 % Ferri Carbonatis) Pulv. Capsici ... gr. 1/4 Aloini ... gr. 1/30 Strychninæ ... gr. 1/30 Arseni Trioxidi ... gr. 1/30			
„ Blaud Pill, Nux Vomica and Cascara ...	I to 4	—	100
℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud) gr. 3 (= 20 % Ferri Carbonatis) Ext. Nucis Vomicae gr. 1/10 Ext. Cascar. Sagrad. gr. 1			
„ Blue Pill, gr. 4 ...	I to 2	25	100
Each contains gr. 1-1/3 of pure Metallic Mercury			
„ Blue Pill and Rhubarb Com- pound ...	I to 2	—	100
℞ Massæ Hydrargyri ... gr. 2-1/2 Pil. Rhei Comp. ... gr. 2-1/2			
„ Blue Pill, Colocynth and Hyoscyamus ...	I to 2	25	100
℞ Massæ Hydrargyri ... gr. 2 Pil. Colocynthidis et Hyoscyami ... gr. 4			
„ Blue Pill, Squill and Digitalis	I to 2	—	100
℞ Massæ Hydrargyri ... gr. 1 Pulv. Scillæ ... gr. 1-1/2 Pulv. Digitalis ... gr. 1			
„ Bone Medulla, gr. 5 (Capsule), boxes of 50 ...	I or more	—	—
„ Borax (Sodium Borate), gr. 5	I to 4 or more	25	100
„ Boric Acid, gr. 5 ...	I to 3	—	100
„ Bromides Compound (<i>see</i> Sodium Bromide Compound)			
„ Butyl-Chloral Hydrate and Gelsemine ...	I	—	100
℞ Butyl-Chloral Hydratis ... gr. 3 Gelseminæ Hydrochloridi ... gr. 1/200			

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

Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

W. W. & Co. - Tablets - Digitized by Microsoft®

'Tabloid' Brand Products— <i>continued</i>				Issued in	
'TABLOID' BRAND—		DOSE	oval bts. of	bts. of	
C					
„	Caffeine, Citrated, gr. 2 ...	I or more	—	100	
„	Caffeine Compound (<i>see</i> Anti- pyrine Compound, <i>page</i> 208)				
„	Calcium Carbonate Compound	I to 4 before meals, or I occasionally	25	100	
	℞ Calcii Carb. Præcip. gr. 3-1/2 Mag. Carb. Pond. gr. 2-1/2 Bismuthi Subcarb. gr. 2				
„	Calcium Iodo-ricinoleate, gr. 3, (Capsule), boxes of 50 ...	I to 3	—	—	
„	Calcium Lactate, gr. 5 ...	I to 3	25	100	
„	Calcium Sulphide, gr. 1/10 ...	I or more	100	—	
„	„ „ gr. 1/4 ...	I to 4	—	100	
„	„ „ gr. 1/2 ...	I to 2	—	100	
„	„ „ gr. 1 ...	I	—	100	
„	Calomel (Hydrarg. Chlor. Mit.), gr. 1/10, gr. 1/6, gr. 1/4 and gr. 1/2 ...	I repeated	100	—	
„	„ gr. 1 ...	I to 5	—	100	
„	„ gr. 2 ...	I to 3	—	100	
„	„ gr. 3 ...	I to 2	—	100	
„	„ gr. 5 ...	I	—	100	
	Prepared with pure sublimed English Mercurous Chloride				
„	Calomel and Creosote ...	I to 5	—	100	
	℞ Hydrarg. Chlor. Mit. gr. 1/6 Creosoti ... min. 1				
„	Calomel and Jalap ...	I to 4	—	100	
	℞ Hydrarg. Chlor. Mit. gr. 1 Pulv. Jalapæ ... gr. 2				
„	Calomel and Piperine, of each gr. 1/2 ...	I repeated	—	100	
„	Calomel, gr. 1/10, and Sodium Bicarbonate, gr. 1 ...	I repeated	25	100	
„	Calomel, gr. 1/4, and Sodium Bicarbonate, gr. 1 ...	I or more	25	100	

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

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in	
		oval bts. of	bts. of
'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued			
„ Calomel, gr. 1/2, and Sodium Bicarbonate, gr. 2-1/2 ...	I or more	25	100
„ Calomel, gr. 1, and Sodium Bicarbonate, gr. 5 ...	I or more	25	100
„ Camphorated Opium, each containing the solid ingredients of Camphorated Tincture of Opium (Paregoric), min. 2 ...	I frequently	100	—
„ Camphorated Opium, each containing the solid ingredients of Camphorated Tincture of Opium (Paregoric), min. 5 ...	I frequently	48	100
„ Camphorated Opium, each containing the solid ingredients of Camphorated Tincture of Opium (Paregoric), min. 15 ...	I to 4	36	100
„ Cane Sugar, gr. 3 ...		—	100
„ Cannabis Indica (see Indian Cannabis Extract)			
„ Capsicum, each containing the solid ingredients of Tincture of Capsicum, min. 1 ...	I frequently	100	—
„ Capsicum, each containing the solid ingredients of Tincture of Capsicum, min. 5 ...	I to 3 or more	—	100
„ Capsules— See 'Aol,' Bone Medulla, Calcium Iodo-ricinoleate, Carbolic Acid, Castor Oil, Juniper Oil, Phenol and Menthol Compound, Sandal Wood Oil, Terebene, Turpentine Oil, Rectified.			
„ Carbolic Acid (Phenol), gr. 1/4 and gr. 1/2 (for the throat)...	I as required	25	100
„ Carbolic Acid (Phenol), gr. 1 (Capsule), boxes of 24 ...	I to 3	—	—

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

Write the Brand in full, thus:  — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued		Issued in	
'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	oval bts. of	bts. of
,, Carbolic Acid, gr. 1/2, with Slippery Elm, bottles of 25	I occasionally	—	100
,, Carlsbad Salt, Effervescent, Artificial, N.F., tubes of 25	I or more as desired	—	—
,, Cascara Sagrada (Dry Extract), gr. 1	I or more	25	100
,, " " " " gr. 2	I to 4	25	100
,, " " " " gr. 3	I to 3	25	100
,, " " " " gr. 4	I to 2	25	100
,, " " " " gr. 5	I as required	25	100
The uniform reliability of 'Tabloid' Cascara Sagrada has established for it the premier position in the esti- mation of physicians through- out the world.			
,, Cascara Compound	I to 4	25	100
℞ Ext. Cascar. Sagrad. gr. 1 Ext. Euonymi ... gr. 1/2 Iridini ... gr. 1/2 Ext. Nucis Vomicae gr. 1/16 Ext. Hyoscyami Vir. gr. 1/3			
,, Cascara and Gentian	Compound I to 3	25	100
℞ Ext. Cascar. Sagrad. gr. 2 Ext. Nucis Vomicae gr. 1/5 Ext. Belladonnae ... gr. 1/10 Ext. Gentianae ... gr. 1 Capsicini ... gr. 1/10			
,, Castor Oil, min. 5, (Capsule), boxes of 50	I or more	—	—
,, Cathartic Compound... ..	I to 2	25	100
℞ Ext. Colocynth. Co. gr. 1-1/3 Hydrarg. Chlor. Mit. gr. 1 Resinae Jalapae ... gr. 1/3 Pulv. Cambogiae ... gr. 1/4			
A cathartic compound of excep- tional purity of ingredients and of proved reliability.			
,, Cerebrin, gr. 5	I or more	—	100
,, Cerium Oxalate, gr. 5	I to 2	—	100
,, Charcoal (Pure Willow), gr. 5, bottles of 40	I or more as required	—	100

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

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—

DOSE

Issued in
oval
bots. of | bots. of

„ Chloralformamide (Chloral- amide), gr. 5	3 to 6	—	100
„ Chloral, Hydrated, gr. 5 ...	1 to 4	—	100
„ „ „ gr. 10	1 to 2	—	100
„ Chocolate, gr. 60, boxes of 12		—	—
„ Cinchona, each containing the solid ingredients of Tincture of Cinchona, min. 30	1 to 2	36	100
„ Cinchona Compound, Red, each containing the solid ingredients of Compound Tincture of Cinchona, min. 30	1 to 2	25	100
„ Citric Acid, gr. 5	1 to 4	—	100
Cocaine Hydrochloride (<i>see</i> 'Soloid' Brand products)			
„ Cocaine Co. with Potassium Chlorate and Borax (<i>see</i> Voice, page 240)			
„ Cocoa, gr. 60, boxes of 12 ...		—	—
„ Codeine, gr. 1/4	1 to 4 or more	25	100
„ „ gr. 1/2	1 to 4	25	100
„ Codeine and Benzoic Acid Compound	1 as required	25	100
℞ Cocainæ Hydrochloridi ... gr. 1/40 Codeinæ ... gr. 1/10 Acidi Benzoici ... gr. 1/2 Mentholi ... gr. 1/10 Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ gr. 1/10 Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ min. 1/16 Gummi Rubri ... <i>q.s.</i>			
Highly efficient in the irritating cough of pharyngitis, etc.			
„ Codeine and Benzoic Acid Compound, without Cocaine	1 as required	25	100
Differs from foregoing only in that no Cocaine is added.			

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

Write the
Brand in
full, thus: *R. Tabloid* — — —
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'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued				Issued in	
'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	oval bts. of	bts. of		
,, Codeine and Nux Vomica ...	I to 2	25	—		
℞ Codeinæ Phosphatis gr. 1 Ext. Nucis Vomicae gr. 1/4					
,, 'Coffee-Mint' ...	I to 4 or more	25	100		
℞ Sodii Bicarb. ... gr. 3 Ammonii Bicarb. ... gr. 1/16 Ext. Coffeæ ... gr. 1/2 Cerii Oxalatis ... gr. 1/4 Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ q.s.					
Diffusible stimulant, especially valuable in flatulence, in the nausea associated with liver disorder, and in the vomiting of pregnancy.					
,, Colchicine Salicylate, gr. 1/32	I to 2	—	100		
,, Colocynth and Hyoscyamus, N.F. Pill ...	I to 2	—	100		
Each product equals one of the N.F. pills.					
,, Colocynth Compound, N.F. Pill ...	I to 2	—	100		
Each product equals one of the N.F. pills.					
,, Corrosive Sublimate (see Hydrarg. Perchlor., page 221)					
,, Cotarnine Hydrochloride, gr. 3/4, bottles of 25 ...	I to 3	—	—		
,, Cubeb and Belladonna, Effer- vescent ...	I as required	—	100		
℞ Pulv. Cubebæ ... gr. 1/2 Ext. Belladonnæ ... gr. 1/20					
,, Cubeb Compound ...	I as required	25	100		
℞ Oleo-resinæ Cubebæ gr. 1/4 Ammonii Chloridi ... gr. 1/2 Glycyrrhizini ... gr. 1/4					
D					
,, Dentifrice ...		—	100		
,, Didymin (Testicular Sub- stance), gr. 5 ...	I increased to 4	—	100		
,, Digitalin (Amorphous), gr. 1/100 ...	I to 3	50	—		

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

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued				Issued in	
'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	oval botts. of	botts. of		
„ Digitalis, each containing the solid ingredients of Tincture of Digitalis, min. 1	... I frequently	100	—		
„ Digitalis, each containing the solid ingredients of Tincture of Digitalis, min. 5	... I	48	100		
„ Donovan Solution (<i>see</i> Arsenous and Mercuric Iodide)					
„ Dover Powder (<i>see</i> Ipecac and Opium Powder)					
E					
„ Easton Syrup (<i>see</i> Phosphates of Iron, Quinine and Strychnine)					
„ Effervescent Products					
<i>See</i> Carlsbad Salt, Cubeb and Belladonna, Kissingen Salt, Lithium Citrate, Lithium Citrate and Urotropine, Magnesium Citrate, Magnesium Sulphate, Magnesium Sulphate Compound, Piperazine, Quinine Bisulphate and Potassium Citrate, Seltzer Salt, Sodium Phosphate, Sodium Sulphate, Sodium Sulphate Compound, Three Bromides, Vichy Salts.					
„ Elaterin, gr. 1/40	... I to 4	25	—		
„ Ergot Extract (Ergotin), gr. 1	I to 4 or more	—	100		
„ „ „ „ gr. 2	I to 4	—	100		
„ „ „ „ gr. 3	I to 3	—	100		
„ Ergotin and Strychnine	... I to 2	—	100		
℞ Ext. Ergotæ (Ergotini) gr. 3 Strychninæ Sulphatis gr. 1/30					
„ Erythrol Tetranitrate (Tetranitryn), gr. 1/4, tubes of 25	... I to 4	—	—		
„ Erythrol Tetranitrate (Tetranitryn), gr. 1/2	... I to 2	25	—		

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

Write the Brand in full, thus: *Calif. Tabloids* — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued				Issued in	
'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	oval bts. of	bts. of		
„ Erythrol Tetranitrate (Tetra- nitrin), gr. 1	I	12	—		
„ Euonymus Extract (Euony- min), gr. 1/8	1 to 4 or more	50	—		
„ Euonymus Extract (Euony- min), gr. 1/2	1 to 4	50	—		
„ Exalgine, gr. 2	1 to 2	—	100		
F					
„ Fellis Bovis Purificati (<i>see Ox Bile, page 229</i>)					
„ Fellis Porcini Purificati (<i>see Pig Bile, page 231</i>)					
„ Ferric Chloride, gr. 1-1/4 ...	I	—	100		
Each represents the amount of Ferric Chloride contained in min. 10 of Tinct. Ferri Chlor. with a small quantity of ammonium chloride as vehicle.					
„ Ferric Chloride and Arsenic... I		—	100		
℞ Ferri Chlor. gr. 1-1/4 (= Tinct. Ferri Chlor., min. 10) Arseni Trioxidi ... gr. 1/30					
„ Ferri Reducti (<i>see Reduced Iron, page 234</i>)					
„ Ferri Sulphatis Exsicc. (<i>see Iron Sulphate, dried, page 223</i>)					
„ Ferruginous (<i>see Blaud Pill and combinations, page 210</i>)					
„ Ferrum (<i>see Iron, page 223</i>)					
G					
„ Ginger, each containing the solid ingredients of Essence of Ginger (1 in 2), min. 5 ...	1 to 4	48	100		
„ Ginger, each containing the solid ingredients of Essence of Ginger (1 in 2), min. 10	1 to 2	—	100		

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

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—

DOSE

Issued in
oval
bts. of

„ Glycerophosphates Compound,
dr. 1/2 1 to 8

25 100

Each presents the amount of Calcium, Sodium, Potassium, Magnesium and Iron Glycerophosphates, with Strychnine, Glycerophosphate, gr. 1/800, Pepsin, Diastase and Kola, contained in 1/2 fluid drachm of Syrup of Glycerophosphates.

Presents Phosphorus in the organic condition, as it is found in the system.

„ Glyceryl Trinitrate
(see Trinitrin, page 239)

„ Granulated Opium (see Opium, Granulated, page 228)

„ Green Dye, Aniline, gr. 30,
tubes of 12

— —

„ Gregory Powder (see Rhubarb Compound Powder, page 234)

„ Grey Powder
(Hydrarg. cum Cretâ)

gr. 1/4, gr. 1/3,
and gr. 1/2 ...

1 repeated

100 —

„ „ „ gr. 1

1 to 5

100 —

„ „ „ gr. 2

1 to 3

— 100

„ „ „ gr. 3

1 to 2

— 100

„ „ „ gr. 5

1

— 100

The 'Tabloid' products contain 38 per cent. of pure Metallic Mercury.

„ Grey Powder and Dover
Powder, of each gr. 1/2 ... 1 to 5 or more

— 100

„ Grey Powder and Dover
Powder, of each gr. 1 ... 1 to 5

— 100

„ Grey Powder and Opium ... 1 to 5

— 100

R Hydrarg. cum Cretâ gr. 1
Pulveris Opii ... gr. 1/6

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

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Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

Tabloid — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products— <i>continued</i>		Issued in	
		oval botts. of	botts. of
'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE		
„ Grey Powder, Opium and Quinine 1 to 3		—	100
℞ Extracti Opii ... gr. 1/6			
Hydrarg. cum Cretâ gr. 1-1/2			
Quininæ Sulphatis gr. 1-1/2			
„ Grey Powder, gr. 1/2, and Sodium Bicarb., gr. 2-1/2 ... 1 repeated		—	100
„ Grey Powder, gr. 1, and Sodium Bicarbonate, gr. 5 1 to 5		25	100
„ Guaiac, gr. 5 1 to 3		25	100
„ Guaiac and Quinine Comp. 1 to 4		—	100
℞ Guaiaci gr. 2			
Sulphuris gr. 2			
Quininæ Salicylatis gr. 1/2			
„ Guaiac and Sulphur 1 to 4		25	100
℞ Guaiaci gr. 3			
Sulphuris Præcip. ... gr. 3			
„ Guaiacol Camphorate, gr. 5 1 to 2		25	100
„ Guaiacol Carbonate, gr. 5 ... 1 to 2		25	100
H			
„ Hæmoglobin, gr. 5 1 or more		—	100
„ Heroin Hydrochloride, gr. 1/25 1 to 4		25	100
„ „ „ gr. 1/10 1		—	100
„ Hydrarg., Colocynth et Hyoscy. (see Blue Pill, Colocynth and Hyoscyamus, page 211)			
„ Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis and combinations (see Calomel and combinations, page 212)			
„ Hydrarg. c. Cretâ and com- binations (see Grey Powder and combinations, page 219)			
„ Hydrarg. Iodid. Flavi, gr. 1/8 1 to 4		25	100
„ Hydrarg. Iodid. Rubri, gr. 1/20 1		50	—
„ „ „ „ gr. 1/16 1		50	—

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Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

℞ Tabloid — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued		Issued in	
		oval bts. of	bts. of
'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE		
„ Hydrarg. Iodid. Viridis, gr. 1/8	1 to 4 increased	50	—
„ Hydrargyri Perchloridi (Mercuric Chloride), gr. 1/100 ...	1 to 4 or more	100	—
„ Hydrargyri Perchloridi (Mercuric Chloride), gr. 1/16 ...	1	100	—
„ Hydrarg. Perchlor., gr. 1/32, et Potassii Iodidi, gr. 2-1/2	1 to 2	—	100
„ Hydrarg. Perchlor., gr. 1/16, et Potass. Iodidi, gr. 5 ...	1	—	100
„ Hydrastine Compound ...	1 to 3	25	100
℞ Hydrastinæ Hydrochloridi gr. 1/4	repeated		
Cannabinæ Tannatis gr. 1/2			
Ext. Ergotæ (Ergotini), gr. 1/2			
„ Hydrastine Compound and Cotarnine Hydrochloride ...	1 to 3	25	100
℞ Hydrastinæ Hydrochloridi gr. 1/4	repeated		
Cotarninæ Hydrochloridi gr. 1/4			
Cannabinæ Tannatis gr. 1/2			
Ext. Ergotæ (Ergotini), gr. 1/2			
„ Hydrastine Hydrochloride, gr. 1/4	1 to 4 repeated	—	100
„ Hydrated Chloral (<i>see</i> Chloral, Hydrated, <i>page</i> 215)			
„ Hyoscyamus, each containing the solid ingredients of Tincture of Hyoscyamus, min. 10	1 to 4 or more	36	100
„ Hypodermic Products (<i>see pages</i> 178-182)			
„ Hypophosphites Compound, gr. 1-1/2	1 to 2	25	100
Each contains: Calcium, Potassium, Sodium, Manganese, Iron and Quinine Hypophosphites, with gr. 1/128 of Strychnine Hypophosphite.			

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

Write the Brand in full, thus: *Ry Tabloid* — — —

Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

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'Tabloid' Brand Products— <i>continued</i>		Issued in	
		oval bts. of	bts. of
'TABLOID' BRAND— DOSE			
„ Hypophosphites Compound, gr. 3 I		25	100
Containing gr. 1/64 of Strychnine Hypophosphite.			
„ Hypophosphites Compound and Creosote I		—	100
Each contains : Creosote, min. 1, and gr. 3 of the combined Hypophosphites of Calcium, Sodium, Potassium, Man- ganese, Iron and Quinine, with gr. 1/64 of Strychnine Hypo- phosphite.			
„ Ichthyol, gr. 2-1/2 I to 4		25	100
„ Indian Cannabis Extract, each containing Extract equivalent to Tincture of Indian Cannabis, min. 5 ... I to 3		48	100
„ Ipecac Powder, gr. 1/10 ... I frequently		100	—
„ „ „ gr. 5 ... I every hour		—	100
„ Ipecac deprived of its Emetic Principles, gr. 5 ... I to 4 or more		—	100
„ Ipecac with Antimony and Potassium Tartrate, of each gr. 1/100 I frequently		—	100
„ Ipecac Extract, each contain- ing the solid ingredients of Wine of Ipecac, min. 5 ... (expectorant)	I to 3	50	100
„ Ipecac and Opium Powder (Dover Powder), gr. 1/4 ... I frequently		100	—
Each contains Opium and Ipecac, of each gr. 1/40			
„ Ipecac and Opium Powder (Dover Powder), gr. 5 ... I to 3		25	100
Each contains Opium and Ipecac, of each gr. 1/2			

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

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Brand in
full, thus:

R_x Tabloid — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—

DOSE

Issued in
oval
bts. of | bts. of

„ Ipecac with Squill	I to 2	—	100
Each contains approximately: Ipecac and Opium, of each gr. 1/5, Powdered Squill and Powdered Ammoniacum, of each gr. 2/3			
„ Iridin Compound	I to 2	25	100
℞ Iridini	gr. 2		
Ext. Hyoscyami Vir. ...	gr. 1/2		
Pil. Rhei Comp.	gr. 1-1/2		
„ Iron and Arsenic Compound	I to 3	—	100
℞ Ferri Hypophosphitis	gr. 2		
Quininae Sulphatis ...	gr. 1		
Arseni Trioxidi	gr. 1/50		
Strychninae Sulphatis	gr. 1/50		
Tonic, stimulant, hæmatinic and alterative.			
„ Iron, Arsenic and Digitalin...	I to 3	25	100
℞ Ferri Phosphatis Sol.	gr. 3		
Arseni Trioxidi	gr. 1/100		
Digitalini (Amorph.)	gr. 1/100		
„ Iron Carbonate, Saccharated, gr. 5	I to 6	—	100
„ Iron Glycerophosphate, gr. 3	I to 2	25	100
„ Iron Phosphate with Quinine and Strychnine (see page 230)			
„ Iron Pill (see Blaud, page 210)			
„ Iron and Quinine Citrate, gr. 3	I to 3	25	100
„ Iron, Reduced (see Reduced Iron, page 234)			
„ Iron and Strychnine Phos- phates	I	25	100
℞ Ferri Phosphatis Sol.	gr. 1		
Strychninae Phosphatis	gr. 1/32		
„ Iron Sulphate, Dried, gr. 3...	I	—	100
„ Iron Valerate, gr. 1	I or more	—	100
J			
„ Jalap, gr. 5	I to 4	—	100

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Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

Rf 'Tabloid' — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products— <i>continued</i>		Issued in	
		oval bott. of	bott. of
'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE		
,, Juniper Oil, min. 3 (Capsule), boxes of 50	I	—	—
K			
,, Kino Compound Powder, N.F., gr. 5	I to 4	—	100
Each contains: Kino, gr. 3-3/4; Opium, gr. 1/4; and Cinnamon, gr. 1.			
,, Kissingen Salt, Effervescent, Artificial, N.F., tubes of 25	I or more as required	—	—
,, Krameria and Cocaine ...	I occasionally	25	100
℞ Ext. Krameriaë ... gr. 1 Cocainæ Hydrochlor. gr. 1/20			
L			
,, Laudanum (<i>see</i> Opium, Granu- lated, <i>page</i> 228)			
,, Laxative Vegetable	I to 3	25	100
℞ Ext. Colocynth. Co. gr. 1 Ext. Jalapæ ... gr. 1/2 Resinæ Podophylli ... gr. 1/4 Leptandrini ... gr. 1/2 Ext. Hyoscyami Vir. gr. 1/4 Ext. Taraxaci ... gr. 1/4 Ol. Menthæ Pip. ... <i>q.s.</i>			
A purely vegetable laxative and cholagogue prepared with drugs of exceptional purity.			
,, Lead with Opium, N.F. Pill I		—	100
Each product equals one of the N.F. Pills.			
,, Lithium Benzoate Compound I to 4 or more		—	100
℞ Lithii Benzoatis ... gr. 3 Sulphuris Præcip. ... gr. 2 Quininæ Salicylatis ... gr. 1/3			
,, Lithium Carbonate, gr. 2 ...	I to 3	—	100
,, Lithium Citrate, gr. 5, <i>Effer- vescent</i> , bottles of 25 ...	I to 2	—	100

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Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

℞ *Tabloid* — — —

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in	
		oval bts. of	bts. of
„ Lithium Citrate, Effervescent, gr. 60, tubes of 25	I to 2	—	—
Each contains about gr. 3 of Lithium Citrate.			
„ Lithium Citrate and Sodium Sulphate, Effervescent, tubes of 25	I to 2	—	—
℞ Lithii Citratis... .. gr. 5			
Sodii Sulphatis gr. 30			
„ Lithium Citrate and Urotropine, Effervescent, tubes of 25	I or more	—	—
℞ Lithii Citratis gr. 5			
Urotropinæ gr. 3			
Salis Effervescentis q.s.			
Livingstone Rouser (see Quinine and Rhubarb Compound, page 232)			
„ 'Lodal' (Trade Mark) (6:7-Dimethoxy-2-methyl-3:4-dihydroisoquinolinium Chloride), gr. 1	I	25	100
M			
„ Magenta Dye, Aniline, gr. 30, tubes of 12		—	—
„ Magnesium Carbonate Compound	I to 4	25	100
℞ Magnesii Carbonatis gr. 3			
Potass. Bicarbonatis gr. 3			
Sodii Bicarbonatis ... gr. 3			
„ Magnesium Citrate (True), Effervescent, gr. 60, tubes of 25... ..	I to 3	—	—
„ Magnesium Sulphate, Effervescent, gr. 60, tubes of 25	I to 4	—	—
Each represents gr. 30 of Magnesium Sulphate.			

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Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

L. Tabloid — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products— <i>continued</i>		Issued in	
		oval bts. of	bts. of
'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE		
„ Magnesium Sulphate Com- pound, Effervescent, tubes of 25... .. I to 4		—	—
℞ Magnesii Sulphatis gr. 15 Sodii Sulphatis ... gr. 15 Magnesii Carbonatis gr. 5 Liq. Zingiberis, N.F. min. 3-1/2			
„ Magnesium Sulphite, gr. 5 ...	I frequently	—	100
„ 'Mamos' (Trade Mark) (for- merly known as 'Tabloid' Mammary Gland), gr. 5... ..	I increased	—	100
„ Manganese Citrate (<i>soluble</i>), gr. 3... .. I to 3		25	—
„ Manganese Citrate (<i>soluble</i>), gr. 5... .. I to 2		25	—
„ Manganese Peroxide, gr. 2... ..	I to 5	25	100
„ Manganese and Iron Citrate (<i>soluble</i>), gr. 3 I to 3		25	100
„ Manganese and Iron Citrate (<i>soluble</i>), gr. 5 I to 2		25	100
„ Manganese and Iron Citrate with Quinine (<i>soluble</i>), gr. 3	I to 3	25	—
Each contains Quinine, approxi- mately gr. 1/2.			
„ Manganese and Iron Citrate with Quinine (<i>soluble</i>), gr. 5	I to 2	25	—
Each contains Quinine, gr. 3/4.			
„ Manganese and Iron Citrate with Strychnine (<i>soluble</i>), gr. 1 I to 3		25	100
Each contains Strychnine, gr. 1/100.			
„ Manganese and Iron Phos- phate (<i>soluble</i>), gr. 3 I to 3		25	100
„ Manganese and Iron Phos- phate (<i>soluble</i>), gr. 5 I to 2		25	100

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

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued		Issued in	
'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	oval bots. of	bots. of
„ Medulla, Bone (see page 211)			
„ Menthol, gr. 1/4, bottles of 40	I repeated	—	100
„ Menthol Compound	I to 4	—	100
℞ Mentholis gr. 1/2			
Sodii Bicarbonatis... gr. 3			
Saccharini gr. 1/6			
Prepared with Menthol of ex- ceptional quality.			
„ Mercurous Chloride (see Calomel, page 212)			
„ Mercuric Chloride (see Hydrarg. Perchlor., page 221)			
„ Mercuric Potassium Iodide, (formerly known as Iodic- Hydrarg.), gr. 1/6... ..	I	—	100
„ Mercury preparations, (see under Hydrargyrum, Calomel and Grey Powder)			
„ Methylene Blue, gr. 2	I to 2	—	100
„ Milk Sugar, gr. 3		—	100
„ Mineral Water Salts, <i>Effer- vescent, Artificial</i> (see Carls- bad, Kissingen, Seltzer and Vichy)			
„ Morphine and Emetine, bottles of 50	I	—	—
℞ Morphinae Sulphatis gr. 1/40			
Emetinae Hydrobrom. gr. 1/80			
„ Morphine, Strychnine and Belladonna	I as required	25	100
℞ Morphinae Sulphatis gr. 1/12			
Strychninae Sulphatis gr. 1/60			
Ext. Belladonnæ ... gr. 1/20			
„ Morphine Sulphate, gr. 1/20	I to 4 or more	50	—
„ „ „ gr. 1/8	I to 4	50	—
„ „ „ gr. 1/4	I to 2	50	—

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Brand in
full, thus:

R Tabloid — — —

‘Tabloid’ Brand Products— <i>continued</i>				Issued in	
‘TABLOID’ BRAND—	DOSE			oval botts. of	botts. of
„ Mucin Compound	2 or more			25	100
℞ Mucini			gr. 5		
Sodii Bicarbonatis			gr. 5		
N					
„ Nitroglycerin (<i>see</i> Trinitrin, <i>page 239</i>)					
„ Nuclein, gr. I	I or more			—	100
„ Nux Vomica, each containing the solid ingredients of Tinc- ture of Nux Vomica, min. I	I frequently			100	—
„ Nux Vomica, each containing the solid ingredients of Tinc- ture of Nux Vomica, min. 5	I to 3			48	100
„ Nux Vomica, each containing the solid ingredients of Tinc- ture of Nux Vomica, min. 10	I			36	100
„ Nux Vomica Compound ...	I to 3			25	100
℞ Ext. Nucis Vomicae, Aloini, Ferri Sulphatis, Pulv. Myrrhæ, Pulv. Saponis āā gr. 1/2					
Stomachic and tonic aperient, of special value in chronic constipation.					
O					
„ Ophthalmic Products (<i>see</i> <i>pages 186, 187</i>)					
„ Opium, gr. 1/2	I to 4			—	100
„ „ gr. I	I to 2			—	100
„ Opium, Granulated, each con- taining the solid ingredients of Tincture of Opium (Laudanum), min. 2 ...	I to 5			48	100

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

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—

DOSE

Issued in
oval
bts. of | bts. of

„ Opium, Granulated, each containing the solid ingredients of Tincture of Opium (Laudanum), min. 5	... I to 3	48	100
„ Opium, Granulated, each containing the solid ingredients of Tincture of Opium (Laudanum), min. 10	... I	36	100
„ Ovarian Substance (see 'Varium')			
„ Ox Bile (Purified), gr. 4	... I to 4	—	100

P

„ Pancreatin (see 'Pepana')			
„ Papain, gr. 2	... I to 4	25	100
„ Paregoric (see Camphorated Opium, page 213)			
„ Pastilles (see pages 187-189)			
„ Pelletierine Tannate, gr. 2	... I to 4	25	—
„ 'Pepana' (Trade Mark) (Gastro-enteric digestive)	... I to 3	25	100
℞ Pepsini... .. gr. 1 Pancreatini gr. 1 Calcii Lactophosphatis gr. 1 Scientifically prepared for the treatment of dyspeptic conditions affecting both stomach and intestine.			
„ Pepsin, Bismuth and Charcoal	I to 3	25	100
℞ Pepsini... .. gr. 2 BismuthiSubcarbonatis gr. 2 Carbonis Ligni ... gr. 2 Digestive, sedative and absorbent, of special service in flatulent dyspepsia.			
„ Pepsin and Strychnine	... I to 3	25	100
℞ Pepsini gr. 2 Strychninae Sulphatis gr. 1/100			

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Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

Rf 'Tabloid' — — —

‘ Tabloid ’ Brand Products— <i>continued</i>		Issued in	
‘ TABLOID ’ BRAND—	DOSE	oval bts. of	bts. of
„ Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine	I to 3	25	100
℞ Pepsini gr. 2			
Bismuthi Subcarbonatis	gr. 3		
Strychninæ Sulphatis	gr. 1/100		
„ Pepsin, Saccharated, gr. 5	I to 4 or more	—	100
„ Phenacetin, gr. 5	I to 2	25	100
„ Phenacetin Compound	I to 3	25	100
℞ Phenacetini gr. 4			
Caffeinæ gr. 1			
Conspicuously safe and effective in the treatment of headache and neuralgia.			
„ Phenacetin and Quinine Com- pound	I to 3	—	100
℞ Phenacetini gr. 3			
Quininæ Hydrobromidi	gr. 1/2		
Caffeinæ gr. 2/3			
„ Phenacetin and Salol	I to 2	25	100
℞ Phenacetini, Salol gr. 2½			
„ Phenazone (<i>see</i> Antipyrine)			
„ Phenol (<i>see</i> Carbolic Acid, <i>page 213</i>)			
„ Phenol and Menthol Com- pound, (Capsule), boxes of 25	I as required	—	—
℞ Phenolis gr. 1/4			
Mentholis gr. 1/2			
Ol. Cajuputi min. 1			
„ Phenyl Salicylate (<i>see</i> Salol, <i>page 235</i>)			
„ Phosphates of Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, dr. 1/2	I to 2	25	100
„ Phosphates of Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, dr. 1	I	25	100
Present, in a soluble condition, the amount of Iron (ferric state), Quinine and Strychnine contained in corresponding doses of Easton Syrup.			
„ Photographic (<i>see pages</i> 189-192)			

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Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

℞ *Tabloid's* — — —

'TABLOID' BRAND—		DOSE	Issued in	
			oval bts. of	bts. of
'Tabloid' Brand Products— <i>continued</i>				
,, Pig Bile (Purified), gr. 4		I to 4	—	100
,, Pilocarpine Nitrate, gr. 1/10		I to 5	25	—
,, ,, ,, gr. 1/4 ...		I to 2	25	—
,, Piperazine, gr. 5, bottles of 25		I to 2	—	—
,, Piperazine, gr. 5, <i>Effervescent</i> , tubes of 12		I to 2	—	—
,, Pituitary Gland, gr. 2 ...		I to 3	—	100
,, Plummer Pill (<i>see</i> Antimony Compound Pill)				
,, Podophyllin, gr. 1/4... ..		I to 4	100	—
,, Podophyllin and Euonymin...		I to 2	—	100
℞ Resinæ Podophylli gr. 1/4 Ext. Euonymi ... gr. 1				
,, Podophyllin Compound ...		I to 3	—	100
℞ Resinæ Podophylli ... gr. 1/6 Pil. Rhei Comp. ... gr. 2-1/2 Ext. Hyoscyami Vir. gr. 1-1/4				
,, Potassium Bicarbonate, gr. 5		I to 6	40	100
,, Potassium Bromide, gr. 5 ...		I to 6	—	100
,, ,, ,, gr. 10 ...		I to 3	—	100
,, Potassium Chlorate, gr. 5 ...		I as required	40	100
In graven white-metal boxes, each containing 40 or 100 Stimulating expectorant, super- ior to gargles and sprays.				
,, Potassium Chlorate and Borax		I as required	40	100
In graven white-metal boxes, each containing 40 or 100 Presents its constituents in the most efficient and convenient form for the relief of hoarse- ness, etc.				
,, Potassium Chlorate, Borax and Cocaine Co. (<i>see</i> Voice)				
,, Potassium Iodide, gr. 1 ...		I frequently	—	100
,, ,, ,, gr. 3 ...		I to 6	—	100
,, ,, ,, gr. 5 ...		I to 4	—	100

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

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Brand in
full, thus:

Ry 'Tabloid' — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued				Issued in		
				oval bts. of	bts. of	
'TABLOID' BRAND—				DOSE		
„	Potassium Nitrate (Sal Pru- nella), gr. 5...	...	...	I to 4	—	100
„	Potassium Permanganate, gr. 1			I to 3	—	100
„	„ „ „ gr. 2			I	—	100
„	Prostate Gland, gr. 2-1/2	...	...	I to 2	—	100
Q						
„	Quinine, Ammoniated (<i>see</i> Ammoniated Quinine)					
„	Quinine, Arsenic and Strych- nine ... ..	...	...	I	—	100
℞	Quininæ Bisulphatis	gr. 1				
	Arseni Trioxidi	...	gr. 1/20			
	Strychninæ	...	gr. 1/30			
„	Quinine and Camphor	...	...	I every hour	25	100
℞	Quininæ Bisulphatis	gr. 1				
	Camphoræ	...	gr. 1/5			
„	Quinine, Belladonna and Cam- phor...	...	...	I to 4	25	100
℞	Quininæ Sulphatis	gr. 1/4				
	Ext. Belladonnæ	...	gr. 1/8			
	Camphoræ	...	gr. 1/4			
„	Quinine and Rhubarb Com- pound (<i>well known for many</i> <i>years as 'Tabloid' Living-</i> <i>stone Rouser</i>)	...	...	I to 3	25	100
℞	Pulv. Jalapæ	...	gr. 1-1/2			
	Hydrarg. Chlor. Mit.	...	gr. 1			
	Pulv. Rhei	...	gr. 1-1/2			
	Quininæ Bisulphatis	...	gr. 1			
„	Quinine and Strychnine	...	...	I to 3	25	100
℞	Quininæ Bisulphatis	gr. 1				
	Strychninæ Sulphatis	...	gr. 1/60			
„	Quinine Bihydrochloride (Acid Quinine Hydrochlor.), gr. 2, as gr. 3, gr. 5 and gr. 10	...	...	required	25	100

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

'**Tabloid**' Brand Products—*continued*

'**TABLOID**' BRAND—

DOSE

Issued in
oval
bts. of bts. of

„ Quinine Bisulphate, gr. 1/2 ...	I or more	50	100
„ „ „ gr. 1 ...	I or more	36	100
„ „ „ gr. 2 ...	I to 5	25	100
„ „ „ gr. 3 ...	I to 3	25	100
„ „ „ gr. 4 ...	I to 2	25	100
„ „ „ gr. 5 ...	I to 2	25	100
„ „ „ gr. 10 ...	I	25	100

Proved by the experience of medical officers to retain its therapeutic activity under the most adverse climatic conditions.

„ Quinine Bisulphate and Potassium Citrate, Effervescent, tubes of 25 ...	I to 2, repeated as necessary	—	—
℞ Quininae Bisulphatis gr. 1 Potassii Citratis ... gr. 15			
„ Quinine Compound ...	I every hour	25	100
℞ Acetanilidi (Antifebrini) gr. 1-1/5 Cinchonae Alkaloid. gr. 1 Camphor. Monobrom. gr. 1/5 Pulv. Ipecacuanhae gr. 1/8 Ext. Cascar. Sagrad. gr. 1/4			
„ Quinine Hydrobromide, gr. 1, gr. 2, gr. 3, gr. 4, gr. 5, each strength ...	as required	25	100
„ Quinine Hydrochloride, gr. 1, gr. 2, gr. 3, gr. 4, gr. 5, each strength ...	as required	25	100
„ Quinine Salicylate (<i>Physiologically pure</i>), gr. 1 ...	I to 6	25	100
„ Quinine Salicylate (<i>Physiologically Pure</i>), gr. 3 ...	I to 2	25	100
„ Quinine Salicylate (<i>Physiologically Pure</i>), gr. 5 ...	I to 2	25	100
„ Quinine Sulphate, gr. 1, gr. 2, gr. 3, gr. 4, gr. 5, each strength ...	as required	25	100
„ Quinine Valerate, gr. 2 ...	I to 2	—	100

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

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Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

R_x *Tabloid* — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—

DOSE

Issued in
oval
bts. of

bts. of

R

,, Red Gum	I occasionally	25	100
,, Reduced Iron, gr. 2	I to 3	—	100
,, Reduced Iron Compound	I to 2	25	100
℞ Ferri Reducti ... gr. 2			
Ext. Hyoscyami ... gr. 1			
Ext. Nucis Vomicae gr. 1/2			
Olei Cari min. 1/4			
,, Reduced Iron and Rhubarb Compound	I to 2	25	100
℞ Ferri Reducti ... gr. 2			
Ext. Hyoscyami ... gr. 1			
Ext. Nucis Vomicae gr. 1/2			
Pil. Rhei Comp. ... gr. 1			
Olei Cari min. 1/4			
These two preparations are of special value in the treatment of neurasthenia, chlorosis and sequelæ.			
,, Residuum Rubrum, gr. 5	I to 4	—	100
,, Resina Podophylli (<i>see</i> Podophyllin, page 231)			
,, Resorcin (Resorcinol), gr. 3... ..	I to 2	—	100
,, Rhubarb, gr. 3	I to 4 or more	25	100
,, Rhubarb and Soda	I to 5	25	100
℞ Pulv. Rhei gr. 3			
Sodii Bicarbonatis gr. 1-1/2			
Pulv. Zingiberis ... gr. 1/2			
,, Rhubarb Compound Pill	I to 2	25	100
Each product equals one of the U.S.P. pills.			
,, Rhubarb Compound Powder (Gregory Powder), gr. 5	I to 4 or more	25	100
Each contains 5 grains of the U.S.P. Powder.			
,, Rhubarb, Soda and Magnesia	I to 5	25	100
℞ Pulv. Rhei ... gr. 1			
Sodii Bicarbonatis gr. 1-1/2			
Magnesii Carb. Pond. gr. 2			
Pulv. Zingiberis ... gr. 1/2			

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

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—

DOSE

Issued in
oval
bts. of | bts. of

S

„ Saccharin, gr. 1/2		} 100 & 200 }	
„ Salicin, gr. 5	I to 4		25	100
„ Salicylic Acid (<i>Physiologically Pure</i>), gr. 3	I to 4 or more	—	100
„ Salicylic Acid (<i>Physiologically Pure</i>), gr. 5	I to 4	—	100
„ Salol (Phenyl Salicylate), gr. 5	I to 3	25	100
„ Sandal Wood Oil, min. 5, (Capsule), boxes of 25 ...	I to 3 or more	—	—
„ Sandal Wood Oil, min. 10 (Capsule), boxes of 20 ...	I to 2	—	—
„ Santonin, gr. 1/2	I to 4 or more	50	—
„ „ gr. 1	I to 4 or more	50	100
„ „ gr. 2	I to 3	50	—
„ „ gr. 3	I to 2	50	—
„ Santonin and Calomel ...	I to 3	25	100
℞ Santonini ... gr. 1 Hydrarg. Chlor. Mit. gr. 1			
„ 'Saxin' (<i>Trade Mark</i>), gr. 1/4, bottles of 200	I or more	—	100
More powerful and more delicate in flavour than saccharin. About 600 times sweeter than sugar.			
„ Seltzer Salt, Effervescent, Artificial, tubes of 25 ...	I or more, as desired	—	—
„ Slippery Elm, bottles of 25 ...	I or more	—	100
Each represents gr. 5 of the mucilage of Slippery Elm Bark.			
„ 'Soamin' (Sodium Para- (<i>Trade Mark</i>) aminophenyl- arsonate), gr. 1	<i>See special leaflet</i>	—	100
„ „ „ gr. 3 bottles of 25		—	—

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

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Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

R Tabloid

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued		Issued in	
		oval bts. of	bts. of
'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE		
„ Soda-Mint (<i>Neutralising</i>) ...	1 to 4 or more	30	100
<p>℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis... gr. 4 Ammon. Bicarb. ... gr. 1/12 Ol. Menthæ Pip. ... q.s.</p> <p>A most effective antacid, aromatic and stimulating compound of exceptional purity. Possesses the advantage over the N.F. product in containing Oil of Peppermint in place of Oil of Spearmint.</p>			
„ Sodium Bicarbonate, gr. 5 ...	1 to 6	40	100
„ „ „ gr. 10 ...	1 to 3	40	100
„ Sodium Borate (<i>see Borax</i>)			
„ Sodium Bromide, gr. 5 ...	1 to 6	—	100
„ „ „ gr. 10 ...	1 to 3	—	100
„ Sodium Bromide Compound	1 to 6	—	100
<p>℞ Sodii Bromidi ... gr. 2 Strontii Bromidi ... gr. 2 Ammonii Bromidi ... gr. 1 Sodii Arsenatis ... gr. 1/60</p>			
„ Sodium Citrate, gr. 2 ...	for milk	—	100
„ „ „ gr. 5 ...	modification	25	100
„ Sodium Phenolsulphonate (<i>see Sodium Sulphocarbonate</i>)			
„ Sodium Phosphate, <i>Effer- vescent</i> , gr. 60, tubes of 25	1 or more	—	—
<p>Each represents gr. 30 (<i>approx.</i>) of Sodium Phosphate.</p>			
„ Sodium Salicylate (<i>natural</i>)			
	gr. 3 1 to 6 or more	25	—
„ „ „ „ gr. 5	1 to 6	25	—
„ Sodium Salicylate (<i>Physio- logically Pure</i>), gr. 3 ...	1 to 6 or more	25	100
„ Sodium Salicylate (<i>Physio- logically Pure</i>), gr. 5 ...	1 to 6	25	100
„ Sodium Salicylate (<i>Physio- logically Pure</i>), <i>Effer- vescent</i> , gr. 5, tubes of 25 ...	1 or more	—	—

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

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in	
		oval bts. of	bots. of
„ Sodium Salicylate and Potassium Bicarbonate, of each gr. 5... ..	I to 6	25	100
„ Sodium Sulphate Compound, Effervescent, tubes of 20 ...	I to 2	—	—
℞ Sodii Sulph. Exsicc... gr. 30			
Potassii Bitartratis ... gr. 10			
Potassii Bicarbonatis ... gr. 2-1/2			
Ess. Zingiberis ... q.s.			
Salis Effervescentis ... q.s.			
„ Sodium Sulphate, Effervescent, gr. 60, tubes of 25	I or more	—	—
Each represents gr. 30 of Sodium Sulphate.			
„ Sodium Sulphocarbolate (Phenolsulphonate), gr. 5	I to 3	—	100
„ Sparteine Sulphate, gr. 1, bottles of 25	I	—	—
„ Spinal Cord Substance, gr. 2-1/2	I or more	—	100
„ Spleen Substance, gr. 5 ...	I or more	—	100
„ Strontium Bromide, gr. 5 ...	I to 6	—	100
„ Strophanthus, each containing the solid ingredients of Tincture of Strophanthus, min. 5	I repeated as necessary	50	100
Unique in preserving the full therapeutic activity of the true Strophanthus kombé.			
„ Strychnine Sulphate, gr. 1/60	I to 4	50	—
„ „ „ gr. 1/30	I to 2	50	—
„ „ „ gr. 1/20	I	50	—
„ „ „ gr. 1/15	I	50	—
„ Sugar of Milk (see Milk Sugar)			
„ Sulphonal (Sulphonmethane), gr. 5	I to 6	25	100
„ Sulphonethylmethane (see Trional)			

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

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Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

Ry Tabloid' — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products— <i>continued</i>			Issued in	
'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE		oval botts. of	botts. of
„ Sulphur Compound	I to 4 or more		25	100
℞ Sulphuris Præcipitati ... gr. 5				
Potassii Bitartratis ... gr. 1				
„ Sumbul Compound	I to 2		—	100
℞ Ext. Sumbul gr. 1				
Asafoetidæ gr. 2				
Ferri Sulph. Exsiccat. ... gr. 1				
Arseni Trioxidi gr. 1/40				
„ Supra-renal Gland, gr. 5 ...	I to 3		—	100
T				
„ Tannin, gr. 2-1/2	I to 2		—	100
„ Tar, gr. 1	I frequently		50	100
„ Tar and Codeine	I to 4		25	100
℞ Picis Liquidæ ... gr. 1				
Codeinæ gr. 1/8				
„ Tartarated Antimony (<i>see</i> Antimony and Potassium Tartrate, <i>page</i> 208)				
„ Tea (<i>see page</i> 241)				
„ Terebene, min. 5 (Capsule), boxes of 50	I to 3		—	—
„ Tetranitrin (<i>see</i> Erythrol Tetranitrate, <i>pages</i> 217, 218)				
„ Thirst Quencher	I to 2 or more as desired		25	100
Containing Tartaric Acid, Sodium Bicarbonate, lemon and 'Saxin.'				
„ Three Bromides, <i>Effervescent</i> , tubes of 10 and 25	I to 2		—	—
℞ Potassii Bromidi ... 0.4 gm.				
Sodii Bromidi ... 0.4 gm.				
Ammonii Bromidi ... 0.2 gm.				
Salis Efferves. ... q.s.				
„ Three Valerates	I		—	100
℞ Quininæ Valeratis ... gr. 1				
Ferri Valeratis ... gr. 1				
Zinci Valeratis ... gr. 1				
Retains the full therapeutic activity of the Valerates, whilst concealing their un- pleasant odour.				

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

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Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

℞ Tabloid — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—

DOSE

Issued in
oval
bts. of | bts. of

„ Thymol, gr. 1	... ..	I to 2	25	—
„ „ gr. 2	... ..	I	25	—
„ „ gr. 5	... ..	Used in special cases	—	100
„ Thymus Gland, gr. 5	... ..	I to 5	—	100
„ Thyroid Colloid, gr. 1/2	... ..	I increased	—	100
„ Thyroid Gland (<i>Standard- ised</i>), gr. 1/2	... ..	I or more	—	100
„ „ „ „ gr. 1	... ..	I or more	—	100
„ „ „ „ gr. 1-1/2	... ..	I or more	—	100
„ „ „ „ gr. 2-1/2	... ..	I or more	—	100
„ „ „ „ gr. 5	... ..	I	—	100

The most successful Thyroid preparation, standardised to Iodine content.

„ Tinctures—

See Aconite, Belladonna, Camphorated Opium, Indian Cannabis, Capsicum, Cinchona, Digitalis, Ginger, Granulated Opium, Hyoscyamus, Nux Vomica and Strophanthus.

„ Tonic Compound	... ..	I to 3	25	100
℞ Ferri Pyrophos.	... gr. 2			
Quininæ Bisulphatis	... gr. 1			
Strychninæ Sulph.	... gr. 1/100			

„ Trinitrin (Nitroglycerin),

	gr. 1/200	I or more	25	100
„ „ „	gr. 1/100	I to 2	25	100
„ „ „	gr. 1/50	I	25	100

One of the many important therapeutic agents in the introduction of which B. W. & Co. were pioneers.

„ Trinitrin Compound	... ..	I to 2	25	100
℞ Trinitrini	... .. gr. 1/100			
Capsicini	... .. gr. 1/200			
Mentholis gr. 1/100			

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

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Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

℞ Tabloid — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued			Issued in	
			oval bts. of	bts. of
'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE			
„ Trional (Sulphonethyl- methane), gr. 5	1 to 6	25	100	
„ Turpentine Oil, Rectified, min. 10 (Capsule), boxes of 20	1 or more	—	—	
U				
„ Urotropine, gr. 3	1 to 5	25	100	
„ „ gr. 5	1 to 3	25	100	
V				
„ 'Varium' (Trade Mark) (formerly known as 'Tabloid' Ovarian Substance), gr. 5...	1 to 2 or more	—	100	
„ Vegetable Laxative (<i>see</i> Laxative Vegetable)				
„ Veronal, gr. 5	1 to 2	25	—	
„ Viburnum Prunifolium Extract, gr. 2... ..	1 to 5	—	100	
„ Vichy Salt, Effervescent, Artificial, N.F., tubes of 25	1 or more as desired	—	—	
„ Vichy Salt, Effervescent, Arti- ficial, with Lithium, N.F., tubes of 25... ..	1 or more as desired	—	—	
In addition to the essential con- stituents of Vichy Water, each contains Lithium Citrate, gr. 2-1/4.				
„ Vinum Ipecacuanhæ (<i>see</i> Ipecac Extract, page 222)				
„ Violet Dye, Aniline, gr. 30, tubes of 12		—	—	
„ Voice (Potass. Chlor., Borax and Cocaine Co.)	1 as required	25	80	
Also in graven white-metal boxes, each containing 25 or 80.				

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

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in oval bts. of	bts. of
Z			
„ Zinc Oxide, gr. 2	1 to 5	—	100
Zinc Sulphate (see 'Soloid' Brand Products, page 203)			
„ Zinc Valerate, gr. 2	1	—	100
„ Zinc Valerate Compound ...	1	—	100
℞ Zinci Valeratis ... gr. 1			
Pulv. Rhei ... gr. 1			
Ext. Belladonnæ ... gr. 1/8			
Pulv. Zingiberis ... gr. 1			
„ Zinc Valerate and Asafetida Compound	1	—	100
℞ Zinci Valeratis ... gr. 1			
Asafetidæ ... gr. 1			
Myrrhæ ... gr. 1/2			
„ Zinc Valerate with Iron and Arsenic	1	—	100
℞ Zinci Valeratis ... gr. 2			
Ferri Reducti ... gr. 1			
Arseni Trioxidi ... gr. 1/60			
Ext. Gentianæ ... gr. 1			
„ Zingib. (see Ginger, page 218)			

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

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

In enamelled tins containing 100 and 200.

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

In enamelled tins containing 100 and 200.

Terebene, Pure (B. W. & Co.) — DOSE

1 Imperial fl. oz., 2 Imperial fl. oz. and 16
Imperial fl. oz. bottles... .. 5 to 15 min.

Test Cases, 'Soloid' Brand (*see* Analysis Cases, *pages* 153-155)

Tow, Carbolised, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see* Dressings, *page* 170)

Towels, Sanitary, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see page* 194)

TUBERCULINS, ^{TRADE MARK} 'WELLCOME' BRAND

Issued in hermetically-sealed phials

For Diagnosis—

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

„ **Old Tuberculin (Human)**

1 c.c. containing 0.001 c.c. of Old Tuberculin (Koch)

„ **Old Tuberculin (Bovine)**

1 c.c. containing 0.001 c.c. of Old Tuberculin (Koch)

For Treatment—

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

„ **New Tuberculin [W] (Human)**

1 c.c. containing 0.00001 mgm. of dried bacillary substance

1 c.c. „ 0.0001 mgm. „ „ „

1 c.c. „ 0.001 mgm. „ „ „

* 1 c.c. „ 2 mgm. „ „ „

„ **New Tuberculin [W] (Bovine)**

1 c.c. containing 0.00001 mgm. of dried bacillary substance

1 c.c. „ 0.0001 mgm. „ „ „

1 c.c. „ 0.001 mgm. „ „ „

* 1 c.c. „ 2 mgm. „ „ „

„ **Tubercle Vaccine (Human), Bacillary Emulsion**

1 c.c. containing 0.0001 mgm. Tubercle bacilli

* 5 c.c. „ 25 mgm. „ „ „

* *For dilution by the user*

Tuberculins, 'Wellcome' Brand—continued**'WELLCOME' BRAND—****„ Tubercle Vaccine (Bovine), Bacillary Emulsion**

1 c.c. containing 0.0001 mgm. Tubercle bacilli

1 c.c. „ 0.0005 mgm. „ „

5 c.c. „ 25 mgm. „ „

** For dilution by the user***VACCINES, ^{TRADE MARK} 'WELLCOME' BRAND**

The word 'WELLCOME' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

The 'WELLCOME' Brand VACCINES are prepared under U.S.A. Government Licence, No. 18, at the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories, Brockwell Hall, London, England. Every stage of their preparation is carried out under the immediate supervision of a skilled staff of highly-qualified experts. They may be relied upon as being of full activity and capable of producing the best results.

Vaccines should be kept in a cool dark place, and protected from extremes of temperature.

'Wellcome' Brand Vaccines are issued in hermetically-sealed phials.

'WELLCOME' BRAND—**„ Gonococcus Vaccine**

1 c.c. containing 5 million organisms

1 c.c. „ 20 „ „

1 c.c. „ 200 „ „

1 c.c. „ 1000 „ „

„ Staphylococcus Vaccine, Aureus

1 c.c. containing 200 million organisms

1 c.c. „ 1000 „ „

„ Staphylococcus Vaccine, Mixed

1 c.c. containing 200 million organisms

1 c.c. „ 1000 „ „

„ Streptococcus Vaccine, Polyvalent

1 c.c. containing 10 million organisms

1 c.c. „ 50 „ „

„ Typhoid Vaccine

1 c.c. containing 500 million organisms

1 c.c. „ 1000 „ „

1 c.c. „ 2000 „ „

TRADE MARK **'VALOID'** BRAND PRODUCTS

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

'VALOID' BRAND—

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| „ Aromatic Cascara Sagrada, 4 Imperial | DOSE |
| fl. oz. bottles | 10 to 60 min. |
| „ Ergot, 4 Imperial fl. oz. bottles | 10 to 30 min. |

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

Various other preparations are also issued under this brand

TRADE MARK **'VALULE'** BRAND PRODUCTS

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

'VALULE' BRAND—

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| „ Bone Medulla, gr. 5, bottles of 100 | DOSE |
| ... | 1 or more |
- (See also 'Tabloid' Bone Medulla, page 211)

Various other products are also issued under this brand

'VANA' (Trade Mark) Brand Tonic Wine— DOSE

In bottles of 16 Imperial fl. oz. Half a wineglassful

TRADE MARK **'VAPOROLE'** BRAND PRODUCTS

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

Issued in hermetically-sealed containers

'VAPOROLE' BRAND—

For Hypodermic Injection

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| „ Calomel, 0.05 gm. Sterile Suspension in a | DOSE |
| Neutral Fatty Basis (1 c.c.) with Creosote | |
| and Camphor, boxes of 10 | 1 (by injection) |
| „ 'Epinine' (Trade Mark), 1 in 100, 1 c.c., | |
| sterile, boxes of 10 | 1 (by injection) |

'Vaporole' Brand Products—continued**'VAPOROLE' BRAND—**

- „ 'Epicaine' (*Trade Mark*) ('Epinine' and Cocaine Hydrochloride), *sterile*, boxes of 10 I (by injection)
- B 'Epinine' 0.0003 gm.
 Cocainæ Hydrochloridi... 0.02 gm.
 Aquam ad 1 c.c.
- „ 'Ernutin' (*Trade Mark*), min. 10, *sterile*, boxes of 6... .. I (by injection)
- „ Grey Oil. Sterile Suspension of 0.1 gm. of Mercury in a Neutral Fatty Basis (1 c.c.), boxes of 10 I (by injection)
- „ Iron and Arsenic, Sterilised Solution, boxes of 10 I to 3 (by injection)
- B Ferri Citratis Viridis ... 0.05 gm.
 Sodii Arsenatis Exsicc. ... 0.002 gm.
 Aquam ad 1 c.c.
- „ Pituitary (Infundibular) Extract, *sterilised*, 1 c.c., boxes of 6 I (by injection)

For Inhalation

- „ Amyl Nitrite, min. 3 and min. 5 (glass capsules), boxes of 12 I (by inhalation)
- „ Aromatic Ammonia (glass capsules), enclosed in silken sacs, boxes of 12. *For use as "Smelling Salts"* I (by inhalation)

Various other products are also issued under the 'Vaporole' Brand

'Vaporole' Brand Ammonium Chloride Inhaler

Delivers perfectly neutral fumes of pure ammonium chloride for inhalation. A model of compactness, convenience and utility.

'VAPOROLE' ACID AND ALKALI, for use in the above Inhaler, are supplied in boxes of 12 products.

Nasal Attachment for use with above Inhaler.

Veterinary Hypodermic Products, 'Tabloid' Brand
(See B. W. & Co.'s Price List)

**Veterinary Ophthalmic Products, 'Tabloid' and
'Soloid' Brands** (See B. W. & Co.'s Price List)

Vulcanite Nozzles—Curved or Straight.

To screw on to collapsible tubes of 'Hazeline' Cream when it is desired to apply this preparation to the mucous membranes of the nose, ear, urethra or rectum.

Water Analysis, A Simple Method of (7th Edition)

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

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

Water Analysis Cases, 'Soloid' Brand (see page 153)

'Wellcome' Brand Products (see pages 247-262)

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



TRADE
MARK

'WELLCOME' BRAND PRODUCTS

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

Three great essentials pertain to all drugs—of like value to patient, dispenser and prescriber—namely, purity, potency and quality. Should these fail or vary to any extent, the patient responds uncertainly to treatment, the physician can no longer rely upon his weapons, nor the dispenser guarantee the reliability of his products. And, in this battle, the physician must be armed with weapons of precision.

The main object of 'Wellcome' Brand Products is to establish uniformity of content in drugs, and to eliminate variations and their first causes; in a word, STANDARDISATION. So we get back to sources, be they mineral, vegetable, animal, or their synthetic congeners; and to tests, whether chemical, optical or physiological. Moreover, the tests imposed by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. are subject to continual revision as new and improved standards of stringency are devised. 'Wellcome' Brand Products are, therefore, unsurpassed, and pre-eminently trustworthy.

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

Doses in
Apothecaries'
and Metric
weights

The new soluble Bismuth Salts and the soluble Iron Arsenate are the outcome of investigations conducted in the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories, and mark a great advance in the preparation of scale salts. Particular attention has also been devoted to the preparation of fine alkaloids, and the standards of purity

Recent
additions

'Wellcome' Brand Products—continued

adopted are higher in many instances than those of the United States Pharmacopœia.

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

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

,, Aconitine, U.S.P.

The pure crystallised alkaloid from *Aconitum napellus*, free from pseudoaconitine and japaconitine, and from the non-toxic aconine and benzaconine. Owing to its extremely poisonous properties, aconitine should be prescribed and dispensed with the utmost caution.

Dose—gr. 1/640 to gr. 1/400 (0.0001 gm. to 0.00015 gm.)

U.S.P. AVERAGE DOSE—0.00015 gm. (gr. 1/400)

Tubes of gr. 5 (0.3 gm.)

,, Aconitine Hydrobromide

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

Dose—gr. 1/640 to gr. 1/400 (0.0001 gm. to 0.00015 gm.)

Tubes of gr. 5 (0.3 gm.)

,, Aloin, U.S.P.

Free from resin. Lighter in colour and affords a clearer solution than the usual commercial article.

Dose—gr. 1/2 to gr. 2 (0.03 gm. to 0.13 gm.)

U.S.P. AVERAGE DOSE—0.065 gm. (gr. 1)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

,, Aloin, Crystal

Well-defined crystals. Free from resin.

Dose—gr. 1/2 to gr. 2 (0.03 gm. to 0.13 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

,, Apomorphine Hydrochloride

The melting point of this pure salt is between 295° and 300° C., not 276° C. as usually stated.

U.S.P. AVERAGE DOSE—{ Expectorant, 0.002 gm. (gr. 1/30)
{ Emetic, 0.005 gm. (gr. 1/10)

Tubes of 1 gramme. Bottles of 5 grammes.

'Wellcome' Brand Products—continued

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

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

The pure crystallised alkaloid, free from hyoscyamine and hyoscyne.

Dose—gr. 1/200 to gr. 1/100 (0.0003 gm. to 0.0006 gm.)

Bottles of gr. 60 (3.9 gm.), oz. 1/4 (7 gm.) and oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)

,, Atropine Sulphate, U.S.P.

Prepared from pure atropine.

Dose—gr. 1/200 to gr. 1/100 (0.0003 gm. to 0.0006 gm.)

Bottles of gr. 60 (3.9 gm.), oz. 1/4 (7 gm.) and oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)

,, Bismuth Carbonate, U.S.P.

Dose—gr. 5 to gr. 20 (0.3 gm. to 1.3 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 8 (227 gm.) and tins of oz. 16 (454 gm.)

,, Bismuth Citrate

Practically free from nitrate (containing less than 0.05 per cent. of N_2O_5). Renders a clear solution with ammonia. Yields by the official test 56–58 per cent. of Bi_2O_3 .

Dose—gr. 2 to gr. 5 (0.13 gm. to 0.3 gm.)

U.S.P. AVERAGE DOSE—0.125 gm. (gr. 2)

Bottles of oz. 4 (113 gm.), oz. 8 (227 gm.) and oz. 16 (454 gm.)

,, Bismuth and Iron Citrate (*Soluble*)

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

Dose—gr. 5 to gr. 10 (0.3 gm. to 0.65 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.), oz. 4 (113 gm.) and oz. 8 (227 gm.)

,, Bismuth and Lithium Citrate (*Soluble*)

In handsome, colourless scales, readily soluble in water. Its exhibition is indicated when the therapeutic effects of lithium in conjunction with those of bismuth are desired. The proportion of lithium, in combination, corresponds to 25–30 per cent., by weight, of anhydrous lithium citrate.

'Wellcome' Brand Products—continued

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

,, Bismuth and Lithium Citrate (*Soluble*)—continued

DOSE—gr. 2 to gr. 5 (0.13 gm. to 0.3 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.), oz. 4 (113 gm.) and oz. 8 (227 gm.),, Bismuth Salicylate, U.S.P. (*Physiologically Pure*)

This preparation contains the proper proportion of bismuth combined with pure salicylic acid, and is uniform in composition.

DOSE—gr. 5 to gr. 20 (0.3 gm. to 1.3 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

,, Bismuth Subgallate, U.S.P.

This is in a state of very fine powder—a condition which renders it eminently suitable for local application.

DOSE—gr. 10 to gr. 20 (0.65 gm. to 1.3 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

,, Bismuth Subnitrate, U.S.P.

DOSE—gr. 5 to gr. 20 (0.3 gm. to 1.3 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 8 (227 gm.) and oz. 16 (454 gm.),, Bismuth Tartrate (*Soluble*)

Readily soluble in water, yielding a bright, permanent solution. Being slightly acid, it is chemically and physiologically compatible with pepsin preparations.

DOSE—gr. 2 to gr. 5 (0.13 gm. to 0.3 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

,, Brucine

Free from strychnine.

Tubes of 1 gramme. Bottles of 5 grammes.

,, Caffeine, U.S.P.

DOSE—gr. 1 to gr. 5 (0.06 gm. to 0.3 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

,, Caffeine Citrate, U.S.P.

DOSE—gr. 2 to gr. 10 (0.13 gm. to 0.65 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.), oz. 4 (113 gm.) and oz. 8 (227 gm.)

,, Calcium Glycerophosphate

DOSE—gr. 2 to gr. 5 (0.13 gm. to 0.3 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.) ®

For prices, see separate list

'Wellcome' Brand Products—continued

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

,, Calcium Hypophosphite, U.S.P.

Special attention is invited to this salt and to its property of readily rendering a perfectly clear solution with water. It conforms strictly in all respects to the U.S.P. requirements.

Dose—gr. 3 to gr. 10 (0.2 gm. to 0.65 gm.)

U.S.P. AVERAGE DOSE—0.5 gm. (gr. 7-1/2)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.), oz. 4 (113 gm.) and oz. 8 (227 gm.)

,, Cantharidin

The crystalline active principle of *Cantharis vesicatoria*.

Tubes of gr. 5 (0.3 gm.). Bottles of 1 gramme.

,, Chloroform

Of exceptional purity and reliability. Conforms to requirements of the U.S.P. Specially prepared for the use of anæsthetists. Free from all irritating products of decomposition.

Amber-coloured stoppered bottles of oz. 2 (57 gm.), 1/4 lb. (113 gm.), 1/2 lb. (227 gm.), and 1 lb. (454 gm.).
Hermetically-sealed tubes of 30 c.c. (approx. 1 fl. oz.), 60 c.c. (approx. 2 fl. oz.), and 1/4 lb. (113 gm.)

,, Choline Hydrochloride

The pure, white crystalline salt of choline.

Tubes of 1 gramme. Bottles of 5 grammes.

,, Chrysarobin, U.S.P.

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

,, Cocaine (Pure Alkaloid), U.S.P.

Bottles of oz. 1/8 (3.5 gm.), oz. 1/2 (14 gm.) and oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)

,, Cocaine Hydrochloride, U.S.P.

Dose—gr. 1/5 to gr. 1/2 (0.013 gm. to 0.03 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1/8 (3.5 gm.), oz. 1/2 (14 gm.) and oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)

'Wellcome' Brand Products—continued

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

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

DOSE—gr. 1/4 to gr. 2 (0.015 gm. to 0.13 gm.)

Bottles of gr. 60 (3.9 gm.), oz. 1/2 (14 gm.) and oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)

,, Codeine Phosphate, U.S.P.

DOSE—gr. 1/4 to gr. 2 (0.015 gm. to 0.13 gm.)

Bottles of gr. 60 (3.9 gm.), oz. 1/2 (14 gm.) and oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)

,, Coniine Hydrochloride

A pure, white salt of the alkaloid of *Conium maculatum*.*Tubes of 1 gramme. Bottles of 5 grammes.*,, Emetine (*Pure Alkaloid*)

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

DOSE—Expectorant, gr. 1/200 to gr. 1/50 (0.0003 gm. to 0.0013 gm.)
Emetic, gr. 1/6 to gr. 1/3 (0.01 gm. to 0.02 gm.)*Tubes of 1 gramme. Bottles of gr. 60 (3.9 gm.)*

,, Emetine Hydrobromide

The most suitable salt of emetine for therapeutic use.

DOSE—Expectorant, gr. 1/200 to gr. 1/50 (0.0003 gm. to 0.0013 gm.)
Emetic, gr. 1/6 to gr. 1/3 (0.01 gm. to 0.02 gm.)*Tubes of 1 gramme. Bottles of gr. 60 (3.9 gm.)*

,, Ergotinine

A pure crystalline alkaloid, obtained from ergot.

Tubes of 1 gramme. Bottles of 5 grammes.

,, Ergotoxine Phosphate

A crystalline salt of the alkaloid Ergotoxine, one of the active principles of Ergot.

Tubes of 0.1 gramme, 0.5 gramme and 1 gramme,, Ether (*Pure*)

Prepared specially for anæsthesia. Its standard exceeds that of the U.S.P. Sp. gr. (at 25° C.) 0.710.

Hermetically-sealed tubes of 30 c.c. and 60 c.c. = approx. 1 fl. oz. and 2 fl. oz.

For prices, see separate list

'Wellcome' Brand Products—continued

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

,, Ethyl Chloride, U.S.P.

Prepared specially for general anæsthesia.

Hermetically-sealed tubes of 3 c.c. and 5 c.c.,, Ferric Phosphate, *Soluble*See Iron Phosphate, *Soluble*, page 255,, Gelsemine Hydrochloride (Gelsemininum hydrochloricum
cryst., Ger.)A salt of the crystallisable alkaloid of *Gelsemium
nitidum*.

DOSE—gr. 1/120 to gr. 1/30 (0.0005 gm. to 0.002 gm.)

Tubes of gr. 5 (0.3 gm.) and 1 gramme,, Homatropine (*Pure Alkaloid*)*Tubes of gr. 5 (0.3 gm.)*

,, Homatropine Hydrobromide, U.S.P.

This salt is presented in an exceptionally pure form,
the importance of which is best realised when the
minuteness of the dose, as a mydriatic, is considered.

DOSE—gr. 1/80 to gr. 1/20 (0.0008 gm. to 0.003 gm.)

U.S.P. AVERAGE DOSE—0.0005 gm. (gr. 1/128)

Tubes of gr. 5 (0.3 gm.)

,, Homatropine Methylbromide

Tubes of gr. 5 (0.3 gm.)

,, Hordenine

The alkaloid contained in the germ of malt-grains,
presented in a pure form.*Tubes of 1 gramme. Bottles of 5 grammes.*,, Hydrastine (*Pure Alkaloid*), U.S.P.The crystallised white alkaloid from *Hydrastis
canadensis*.

DOSE—gr. 1/4 to gr. 1 (0.015 gm. to 0.06 gm.)

U.S.P. AVERAGE DOSE—0.01 gm. (gr. 1/5)

Tubes of 1 gramme. Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)

,, Hydrastine Hydrochloride

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

DOSE—gr. 1/4 to gr. 1 (0.015 gm. to 0.06 gm.)

Tubes of 1 gramme. Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)

For prices, see separate list

'Wellcome' Brand Products—continued

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

,, Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, U.S.P.

An oxidation product of the alkaloid hydrastine, free from those other bases which are generally associated with it in its production.

DOSE—gr. 1/4 to gr. 1/2 (0.015 gm. to 0.03 gm.)

U.S.P. AVERAGE DOSE—0.03 gm. (gr. 1/2)

Tubes of gr. 5 (0.3 gm.) and 1 gramme

,, Hyoscyamine (*Pure Alkaloid*)

Pure, lævo-rotatory Hyoscyamine, free from atropine and hyoscyne. This product will always be supplied unless dextro-Hyoscyamine is specified.

DOSE—gr. 1/200 to gr. 1/100 (0.0003 gm. to 0.0006 gm.)

Tubes of gr. 5 (0.3 gm.) and 1 gramme

,, Hyoscyamine (*dextro-Hyoscyamine*)

The optical isomeride of lævo-Hyoscyamine, to which it is very inferior in physiological activity.

Tubes of gr. 5 (0.3 gm.). Bottles of 1 gramme

,, Hyoscyamine Sulphate

DOSE—gr. 1/200 to gr. 1/100 (0.0003 gm. to 0.0006 gm.)

U.S.P. AVERAGE DOSE—0.0005 gm. (gr. 1/128)

Tubes of gr. 5 (0.3 gm.) and 1 gramme

,, Hyoscyne Hydrobromide, U.S.P.

This alkaloidal salt is lævo-rotatory.

DOSE—gr. 1/200 to gr. 1/100 (0.0003 gm. to 0.0006 gm.)

Tubes of 1 gramme. Bottles of gr. 60 (3.9 gm.)

,, Iron Arsenate (*Soluble*)

In handsome green scales, readily soluble in water. Arsenic content is equivalent to 34–35 per cent. of anhydrous ferric arsenate. May be used for preparation of a solution similar to Syrup of Arsenate of Iron, N.F.

DOSE—gr. 1/16 to gr. 1/4 (0.004 gm. to 0.015 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)

'Wellcome' Brand Products—continued

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

,, Iron Glycerophosphate

Handsome scales, readily soluble in warm water.

Dose—gr. 3 to gr. 6 (0.2 gm. to 0.4 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

,, Iron Hypophosphite (*Soluble*)

In handsome greenish scales, distinguished from the ordinary iron hypophosphite by being readily soluble in water. Contains about 12 per cent. of iron.

Dose—gr. 1 to gr. 5 (0.06 gm. to 0.3 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.), oz. 4 (113 gm.) and oz. 8 (227 gm.)

,, Iron Phosphate (*Soluble*), U.S.P.

In the form of bright green transparent scales, freely soluble in water. Conforms in every respect to the requirements of the United States Pharmacopœia.

Dose—gr. 5 to gr. 10 (0.3 gm. to 0.65 gm.)

U.S.P. AVERAGE DOSE—0.25 gm. (gr. 4)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.), oz. 4 (113 gm.) and oz. 8 (227 gm.)

,, Iron Pyrophosphate (*Soluble*), U.S.P.

Dose—gr. 5 to gr. 10 (0.3 gm. to 0.65 gm.)

U.S.P. AVERAGE DOSE—0.25 gm. (gr. 4)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.), oz. 4 (113 gm.) and oz. 8 (227 gm.)

,, Lithium Benzoate, U.S.P.

Dose—gr. 5 to gr. 10 (0.3 gm. to 0.65 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

,, Lithium Citrate, U.S.P.

Dose—gr. 5 to gr. 10 (0.3 gm. to 0.65 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.), oz. 4 (113 gm.), oz. 8 (227 gm.) and oz. 16 (454 gm.)

,, Magnesium Glycerophosphate

Dose—gr. 3 to gr. 6 (0.2 gm. to 0.4 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

'Wellcome' Brand Products—continued

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

,, Manganese and Iron Citrate (*Soluble*)

A scale salt, readily soluble in water, containing about 7 per cent. of manganese and 14 per cent. of iron in organic combination.

DOSE—gr. 3 to gr. 10 (0.2 gm. to 0.65 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.), oz. 4 (113 gm.), oz. 8 (227 gm.) and oz. 16 (454 gm.)

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

Contains 0.5 per cent. of arsenic trioxide, but is otherwise identical with Manganese and Iron Citrate (*Soluble*). (*See above.*)

DOSE—gr. 3 to gr. 10 (0.2 gm. to 0.65 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

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

Contains 15 per cent. of quinine, but is otherwise identical with Manganese and Iron Citrate (*Soluble*). (*See above.*)

DOSE—gr. 3 to gr. 10 (0.2 gm. to 0.65 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

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

Contains 1 per cent. of strychnine, but is otherwise identical with Manganese and Iron Citrate (*Soluble*). (*See above.*)

DOSE—gr. 1 to gr. 3 (0.06 gm. to 0.2 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

,, Manganese and Iron Phosphate (*Soluble*)

A scale salt readily soluble in warm water. Contains about 7 per cent. of manganese and 14 per cent. of iron.

DOSE—gr. 3 to gr. 10 (0.2 gm. to 0.65 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.), oz. 4 (113 gm.), oz. 8 (227 gm.) and oz. 16 (454 gm.)

For prices, see separate list

'Wellcome' Brand Products—continued

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

,, Manganese Citrate (*Soluble*)

In the form of handsome, nearly colourless scales, which are readily soluble in water. Contains about 12 per cent. of manganese in organic combination.

Dose—gr. 3 to gr. 10 (0.2 gm. to 0.65 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

,, Manganese Hypophosphite, U.S.P.

Dose—gr. 1 to gr. 10 (0.06 gm. to 0.65 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

,, Manganese Peroxide (*Pure*)

Contains approximately 85 per cent. of manganese peroxide, MnO_2 .

Dose—gr. 2 to gr. 10 (0.13 gm. to 0.65 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

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

Of uniform physical character, prepared by sublimation. Being free from mercuric chloride and other contaminations, it possesses desirable uniformity of action. Guaranteed English preparation.

Dose—gr. 1/2 to gr. 5 (0.03 gm. to 0.3 gm.)

U.S.P. AVERAGE DOSE— $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Laxative, 0.125 gm. (gr. 2)} \\ \text{Alterative, 0.065 gm. (gr. 1)} \end{array} \right.$

Bottles of oz. 4 (113 gm.), oz. 8 (227 gm.) and oz. 16 (454 gm.)

,, Mercury Iodide, Red, U.S.P. (Mercuric Iodide)

Dose—gr. 1/32 to gr. 1/16 (0.002 gm. to 0.004 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.), oz. 4 (113 gm.), oz. 8 (227 gm.) and oz. 16 (454 gm.)

,, Mercury Iodide, Yellow, U.S.P. (Pure Mercurous Iodide)

A true mercurous iodide of definite and constant composition. Contains no free mercury.

Dose—gr. 1/8 to gr. 1 (0.008 gm. to 0.06 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)

,, Mercury Oxide, Yellow, U.S.P.

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

'Wellcome' Brand Products—continued

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

,, Morphine Acetate, U.S.P.

DOSE—gr. 1/8 to gr. 1/2 (0.008 gm. to 0.03 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1/8 (3.5 gm.), oz. 1/2 (14 gm.), oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

,, Morphine Hydrochloride, U.S.P.

DOSE—gr. 1/8 to gr. 1/2 (0.008 gm. to 0.03 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1/8 (3.5 gm.), oz. 1/2 (14 gm.), oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

,, Morphine Sulphate, U.S.P.

DOSE—gr. 1/8 to gr. 1/2 (0.008 gm. to 0.03 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1/8 (3.5 gm.), oz. 1/2 (14 gm.), oz. 1 (28.3 gm.), oz. 4 (113 gm.) and oz. 8 (227 gm.)

,, Nicotine

The pure re-distilled alkaloid of *Nicotiana tabacum*.*Tubes of 1 gramme. Bottles of 5 grammes.*

,, Nicotine Tartrate

A definite, well crystallised salt, readily soluble in water.

Tubes of 1 gramme and 5 grammes.

,, Pelletierine Tannate, U.S.P.

An amorphous product. Prepared from the total alkaloids of pomegranate bark.

DOSE—gr. 2 to gr. 8 (0.13 gm. to 0.5 gm.)

Bottles of gr. 60 (3.9 gm.),, Physostigmine (*Pure Alkaloid*)*Tubes of gr. 2 (0.13 gm.) and gr. 5 (0.3 gm.)*,, Physostigmine Hydrobromide (*Eserine Hydrobromide*)

DOSE—gr. 1/60 to gr. 1/20 (0.001 gm. to 0.003 gm.)

Tubes of gr. 5 (0.3 gm.) and 1 gramme,, Physostigmine Salicylate (*Eserine Salicylate*), U.S.P.

DOSE—gr. 1/60 to gr. 1/20 (0.001 gm. to 0.003 gm.)

U.S.P. AVERAGE DOSE—0.001 gm. (gr. 1/64)

Tubes of gr. 5 (0.3 gm.) and 1 gramme

For prices, see separate list

'Wellcome' Brand Products—continued

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

,, Physostigmine Sulphate (Eserine Sulphate), U.S.P.

DOSE—gr. 1/60 to gr. 1/20 (0.001 gm. to 0.003 gm.)

U.S.P. AVERAGE DOSE—0.001 gm. (gr. 1/64)

Tubes of gr. 2 (0.13 gm.) and gr. 5 (0.3 gm.)

,, Pilocarpine Hydrochloride, U.S.P.

'Wellcome' Brand pilocarpine salts are free from the less active *isopilocarpine* and the inactive *pilocarpidine*. Their purity is guaranteed by their respective melting points, which are indicated on each package.

DOSE—gr. 1/20 to gr. 1/2 (0.003 gm. to 0.03 gm.)

U.S.P. AVERAGE DOSE—0.01 gm. (gr. 1/5)

Tubes of 1 gramme. Bottles of gr. 60 (3.9 gm.), oz. 1/2 (14 gm.) and oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)

,, Pilocarpine Nitrate, U.S.P.

This salt, which is stable, is the one best adapted for general use.

DOSE—gr. 1/20 to gr. 1/2 (0.003 gm. to 0.03 gm.)

U.S.P. AVERAGE DOSE—0.01 gm. (gr. 1/5)

Tubes of 1 gramme. Bottles of gr. 60 (3.9 gm.), oz. 1/2 (14 gm.) and oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)

,, Piperine, U.S.P.

The pure, crystallised alkaloid of black pepper.

DOSE—gr. 1 to gr. 5 (0.06 gm. to 0.3 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)

,, Podophyllin (Resina Podophylli, U.S.P.)

Prepared strictly in accordance with the official method, from a carefully selected drug.

DOSE—gr. 1/4 to gr. 1 (0.015 gm. to 0.06 gm.)

U.S.P. AVERAGE DOSE— $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Purgative, 0.015 gm. (gr. 1/4)} \\ \text{Laxative, 0.005 gm. (gr. 1/10)} \end{array} \right.$ *Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.), oz. 4 (113 gm.) and oz. 8 (227 gm.)*

,, Potassium Glycerophosphate

A syrupy liquid containing 50 per cent. of anhydrous potassium glycerophosphate.

DOSE—gr. 2 to gr. 5 (0.13 gm. to 0.3 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

'Wellcome' Brand Products—continued

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

,, Potassium Hypophosphite, U.S.P.

Dose—gr. 1 to gr. 6 (0.06 gm. to 0.4 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

,, Quinine Bihydrochloride

Dose—gr. 1 to gr. 10 (0.06 gm. to 0.65 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)

,, Quinine Bisulphate, U.S.P.

Being readily soluble in water (1 in 10), this salt is more convenient for many purposes than the less soluble sulphate.

Dose—gr. 1 to gr. 10 (0.06 gm. to 0.65 gm.)

U.S.P. AVERAGE DOSE—0.25 gm. (gr. 4)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

,, Quinine Hydrobromide, U.S.P.

Dose—gr. 1 to gr. 10 (0.06 gm. to 0.65 gm.)

U.S.P. AVERAGE DOSE—0.25 gm. (gr. 4)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

,, Quinine Hydrochloride, U.S.P.

Dose—gr. 1 to gr. 10 (0.06 gm. to 0.65 gm.)

U.S.P. AVERAGE DOSE—0.25 gm. (gr. 4)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

,, Quinine Hypophosphite

Dose—gr. 1 to gr. 3 (0.06 gm. to 0.2 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)

,, Quinine Lactate

Dose—gr. 1 to gr. 5 (0.06 gm. to 0.3 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)

,, Quinine Phosphate

Dose—gr. 1 to gr. 10 (0.06 gm. to 0.65 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)

,, Quinine Salicylate, U.S.P.

Prepared from physiologically pure salicylic acid.

Dose—gr. 2 to gr. 6 (0.13 gm. to 0.4 gm.)

U.S.P. AVERAGE DOSE—0.25 gm. (gr. 4)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

For prices, see separate list

'Wellcome' Brand Products—continued

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

,, Quinine Sulphate (*Compact*)

This salt is presented in a more compact form of crystals than that usually supplied, although identical in composition with the official salt. Its diminished bulk renders it more convenient for storage and dispensing.

When ordering Quinine Sulphate, please indicate whether "compact" or "large flake" is required.

Dose—gr. 1 to gr. 10 (0.06 gm. to 0.65 gm.)

U.S.P. AVERAGE DOSE—0.25 gm. (gr. 4)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.). Tins of oz. 25 (709 gm.) and oz. 100 (2835 gm.)

,, Quinine Sulphate (*Large Flake*)

This is the official salt in the usual bulky form of light feathery crystals. We recommend in preference the compact crystals, which occupy one-third the space, as being more portable and convenient.

When ordering Quinine Sulphate, please indicate whether "compact" or "large flake" is required.

Dose—gr. 1 to gr. 10 (0.06 gm. to 0.65 gm.)

U.S.P. AVERAGE DOSE—0.25 gm. (gr. 4)

Bottles of oz. 1/4 (7 gm.), oz. 1/2 (14 gm.) and oz. 1 (28.3 gm.). Tins of oz. 4 (113 gm.), oz. 25 (709 gm.) and oz. 100 (2835 gm.)

,, Scammony Resin, U.S.P.

This resin is issued in the form of a fine, light-coloured powder, which is specially convenient for dispensing.

Dose—gr. 3 to gr. 8 (0.2 gm. to 0.5 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

,, Sodium Hypophosphite, U.S.P. (*Pure Crystals*)

In colourless transparent crystals containing one molecule of water of crystallisation. It is free from phosphate and phosphite.

Dose—gr. 3 to gr. 10 (0.2 gm. to 0.65 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.), oz. 4 (113 gm.) and oz. 8 (227 gm.)

For prices, see separate list

'Wellcome' Brand Products—*continued*

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

,, Sodium Salicylate, U.S.P. (*Physiologically Pure*)

This salt is issued in "powder" and in "flake."

When ordering, please indicate which is required.

DOSE—gr. 10 to gr. 30 (0.65 gm. to 2 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 4 (113 gm.), oz. 8 (227 gm.) and oz. 16 (454 gm.),, Sodium Salicylate (*Natural*)

Prepared from genuine oil of wintergreen.

DOSE—gr. 10 to gr. 30 (0.65 gm. to 2 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

,, Sparteine Sulphate, U.S.P.

DOSE—gr. 1/2 to gr. 1 (0.03 gm. to 0.06 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)

,, Strophanthin, U.S.P.

A preparation of uniform activity, controlled by physiological test.

U.S.P. AVERAGE DOSE—0.0003 gm. (gr. 1/200)

Tubes of gr. 5 (0.3 gm.) and 1 gramme,, Strychnine (*Pure Alkaloid*), U.S.P.

DOSE—gr. 1/60 to gr. 1/15 (0.001 gm. to 0.004 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)

,, Veratrine

Pure crystalline alkaloid, not a mixture.

Tubes of gr. 5 (0.3 gm.). Bottles of 1 gramme, and gr. 60 (3.9 gm.).

For prices, see separate list

TRADE
MARK

'WELLCOME' BRAND CHEMICALS

WERE AWARDED

GRAND PRIZES AT THE FOLLOWING INTERNATIONAL
EXHIBITIONS

St. Louis, 1904

Alaska-Yukon, Seattle, 1909

Liège, 1905

Japan-British, London, 1910

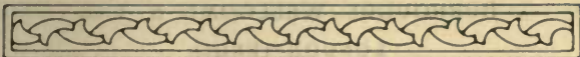
Milan, 1906

[1908

Brussels, 1910

Franco-British, London,

Turin, 1911



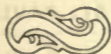
TRADE MARK 'WELLCOME' BRAND CHLOROFORM

Clinically proved to be the ideal anæsthetic.

Marks the latest degree of efficiency and safety yet achieved.

Contains that small yet definite proportion of Ethyl Chloride which has been found to conduce to the comfort of the patient.

(See page 251)



TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND 'SOAMIN' TRADE MARK

This product presents 'SOAMIN,' the reliable Arylarsonate (Sodium para-aminophenylarsonate), in accurate and soluble doses.

'SOAMIN' has been extensively used with marked success in syphilis, sleeping-sickness and other protozoal diseases. It is an excellent means of exhibiting arsenic in anæmias, etc.

(See page 235)



BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.

LONDON (ENG.)

NEW YORK MONTREAL SYDNEY CAPE TOWN

MILAN SHANGHAI BUENOS AIRES

U.S.A. Offices and Exhibition Room:

35, 37 & 39, WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET
(NEAR FIFTH AVENUE), NEW YORK CITY

Cables and Radiotelegrams—"TABLOID, NEW YORK"

Telephone No.—"508 GREELEY" (two lines)

A B C and LIEBER'S Telegraphic Codes used

o o o

Canadian Offices and Warehouses:

101-109, CORISTINE BUILDING
ST. NICHOLAS & ST. PAUL STS., MONTREAL

o o o

DEPOTS IN U.S.A.

ATLANTA, GA.—Jacobs' Pharmacy
Co., 10, Marietta Street

BALTIMORE, MD.—Muth Bros. &
Co., 23, South Charles Street

BOSTON, MASS.—Eastern Drug Co.,
8-20, Fulton Street

CHICAGO, ILL.—E. H. Buehler,
134, Lake Street

DALLAS, TEX. — Greiner - Kelly
Drug Co.

DETROIT, MICH.—L. A. Seltzer,
32, W. Adams Street

DULUTH, MINN.—Leithhead Drug
Co.

HAMILTON, BERMUDA. — Phoenix
Drug Co.

HOUSTON, TEX. — Houston Drug
Co., 102, Travis Street

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Kiefer Drug
Co.

KANSAS CITY, MO. — Faxon &
Gallagher

LOS ANGELES, CAL. — Western
Wholesale Drug Co., 235-237,
South Los Angeles Street

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Robinson-Pettet
Co., 528-532, West Main Street

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—I. L. Lyons
& Co., Ltd., 222-224, Camp
Street

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Smith, Kline
& French Co., 429-435, Arch
Street

PITTSBURG, PA.—W. J. Gilmore
Drug Co., 426, Seventh Avenue

PORTLAND, OREGON.—The Clarke
Woodward Drug Co., 401-407,
Hoyt Street

ST. LOUIS, MO.—J. S. Merrell
Drug Co., Fourth and Market
Streets

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Noyes Bros. &
Cutler, 396-408, Sibley Street

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—San Antonio
Drug Co.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. — Langley
& Michaels Co., 34-40, First
Street

SEATTLE, WASH.—Stewart Holmes
Drug Co., 209-211, Third
Avenue Street

SPOKANE, WASH.—The Spokane
Drug Co.

MEMORANDA

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LONDON BRANCH

New York Montreal Chicago San Francisco
Boston Washington Toronto London

30, 37 & 38 WEST STREET, THIRD FLOOR
NEAR FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

Charles and Catherine M. - Toronto, Ont. Can.
Joseph M. - Montreal, Que. Can.
A. J. C. - London, Ont. Can.

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30-38 WEST STREET BUILDING

ST. NICHOLAS W. ST. PARK ST. MONTREAL

DEPOTS IN U.S.A.

- ATLANTA, Ga. - J. B. ...
- BALTIMORE, Md. - ...
- BOSTON, Mass. - ...
- CHICAGO, Ill. - ...
- DALLAS, Tex. - ...
- DETROIT, Mich. - ...
- HARTFORD, Conn. - ...
- HONOLULU, Hawaii - ...
- INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. - ...
- KANSAS CITY, Mo. - ...
- LOS ANGELES, Calif. - ...
- MEMPHIS, Tenn. - ...
- MILWAUKEE, Wis. - ...
- MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. - ...
- NEW ORLEANS, La. - ...
- NEW YORK, N.Y. - ...
- PHILADELPHIA, Pa. - ...
- PITTSBURGH, Pa. - ...
- ST. LOUIS, Mo. - ...
- ST. PAUL, Minn. - ...
- WASHINGTON, D.C. - ...

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THE SYNTHETIC HÆMOSTATIC

TRADE 'EPININE' MARK

(3:4-dihydroxyphenylethylmethylamine)

The result of investigations at the 'Wellcome' Chemical Works.

It possesses the characteristic physiological action of the extract of the supra-renal gland, being approximately 1/10 as active as the supra-renal active principle, according to measurements of their effects on the blood-pressure of the cat.

Since it is a synthetic substance forming crystalline salts, its purity can be chemically guaranteed.

(See page 174)


TRADE 'VAPOROLE' BRAND 'EPININE' TRADE MARK

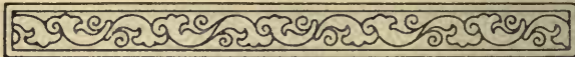
Each product presents 1 c.c. of sterile solution (1 in 100) in an hermetically-sealed container, for hypodermic use.

Additional stability is thus secured.

'EPININE' is also issued in combination with Cocaine Hydrochloride.

(See page 244)





ERGOT IDEALISED

TRADE MARK 'ERNUTIN' BRAND PRODUCTS

'ERNUTIN' contains the desirable constituents of Ergot, but is free from its inactive and objectionable ingredients.

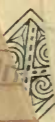
'ERNUTIN' is physiologically standardised.

'ERNUTIN' is a preparation of unvarying composition.

'ERNUTIN' is reliable. It is successful when ordinary galenicals fail owing to the variability of the crude drug.

USE	DOSE
<p>After normal confinements: 'Ernutin' prevents or arrests hæmorrhage, promptly produces a firm contraction of the uterus, improves the tone of the uterine muscle and assists involution.</p> <p>In post-partum hæmorrhage.</p>	<p>Give 30-60 minims of 'Ernutin,' by the mouth, every three hours after the completion of the third stage of labour, until firm uterine contraction is produced.</p> <p>In ordinary cases inject, hypodermically, 5-10 minims of 'Vaporole' 'Ernutin.' In urgent cases, it should be given by intramuscular injection.</p>

(See page 175)





TRADE MARK 'WELLCOME' BRAND

CONCENTRATED DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN

In Syringe-containers

This product consists of the antitoxic globulins separated by a method of salt precipitation from Diphtheria Antitoxic Serum.

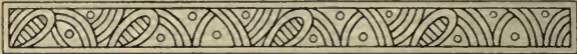
Although the fraction of the serum which is removed in the process of concentration possesses no antitoxic value, it is at least equally responsible with the antitoxin-bearing proteins for those incidental toxic symptoms which sera may produce in susceptible patients.

IMPORTANT.—In the resultant product 1000 Ehrlich units are contained in, at most, 1 c.c. of fluid as compared with the 2.5 c.c. necessary to contain the same number of units in the case of an average unconcentrated serum.

Each container presents an accurate dose of antitoxin in a thoroughly reliable syringe.

(See page 195)





TRADE
MARK

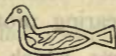
'TABLOID' BRAND

BLAUD PILL AND COMBINATIONS

'TABLOID' BLAUD PILL produces, in the presence of the gastric secretion, nascent ferrous carbonate, which, without the slightest derangement of the alimentary functions, is quickly and entirely absorbed.

A very complete series of compounds, which possess the same high efficiency, is issued.

(See page 210)



TRADE
MARK

'TABLOID' BRAND

CASCARA SAGRADA

Accurate doses of the *true* Cascara Sagrada.

Reliable, uniform and stable.

Produces the full uncomplicated physiological action.

Free from the griping tendency of false or inferior cascara preparations.

(See page 214)





TRADE MARK 'KEPLER' SOLUTION

(Of Cod Liver Oil in Malt Extract)

The combination of cod liver oil and malt that is digested by invalids, infants and convalescents.

It makes flesh, fat and bone when ordinary emulsions make trouble.

Its rich nutty malt flavour is much appreciated by fastidious patients.

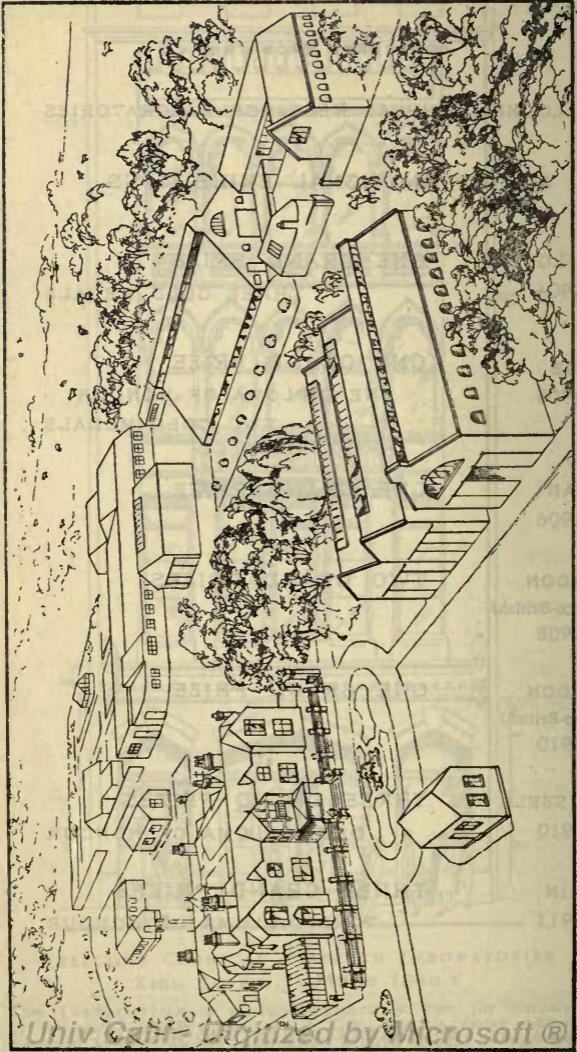
ABOUT THE PRODUCTION OF
'KEPLER' MALT PRODUCTS

The finest ingredients the world produces, the most intimate knowledge, the widest experience and the most costly machinery that science has yet devised, are the factors which secure the characteristic superiority of 'KEPLER' MALT PRODUCTS.

(See pages 183 and 184)



AWARDS



WELLCOME PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES, HERNE HILL, LONDON (ENG.)

This INSTITUTION is conducted separately from the business of BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., and is under distinct direction although in the Laboratories a large amount of important scientific work is

AWARDS

CONFERRED UPON THE

WELLCOME PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES

AT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

ST. LOUIS
1904

ONE GRAND PRIZE
ONE GOLD MEDAL

LIÉGE
1905

ONE GRAND PRIZE
TWO GOLD MEDALS

MILAN
1906

ONE GRAND PRIZE

LONDON
(Franco-British)
1908

TWO GRAND PRIZES

LONDON
(Japan-British)
1910

ONE GRAND PRIZE

BRUSSELS
1910

FOUR GRAND PRIZES

TURIN
1911

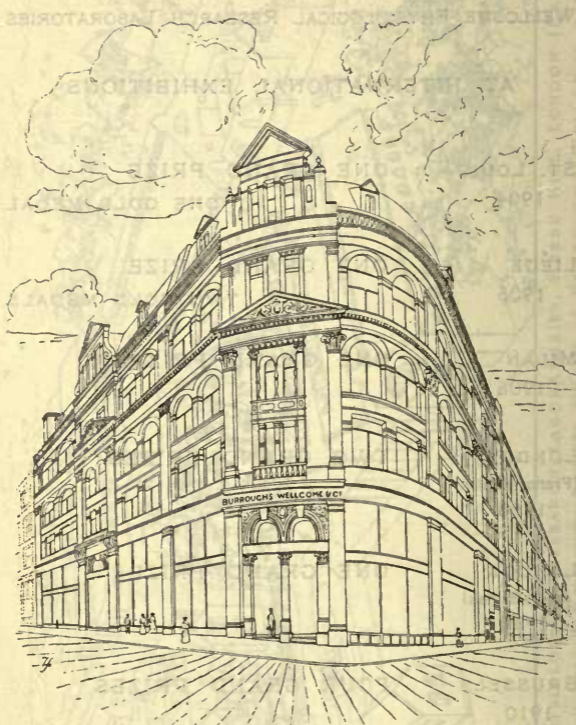
THREE GRAND PRIZES

FOR

PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND PREPARATIONS

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ETC., ETC.



PORTION OF FRONTAGE
BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.'S CHIEF OFFICES
LONDON (ENG.)
Corner of Holborn Viaduct and Snow Hill
facing Holborn Viaduct Station

TYPICAL AWARDS

AT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

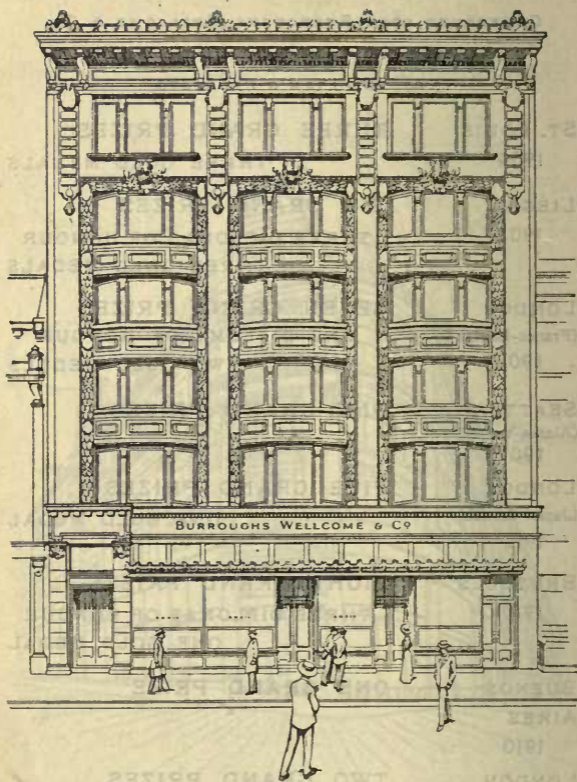
CONFERRED UPON BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co.
FOR THE SCIENTIFIC EXCELLENCE
OF THE FIRM'S PRODUCTS

ST. LOUIS 1904	THREE GRAND PRIZES THREE GOLD MEDALS
LIÈGE 1905	SIX GRAND PRIZES THREE DIPLOMAS OF HONOUR THREE GOLD MEDALS
LONDON (Franco-British) 1908	SEVEN GRAND PRIZES ONE DIPLOMA OF HONOUR TWO GOLD MEDALS
SEATTLE (Alaska-Yukon) 1909	ONE GRAND PRIZE
LONDON (Japan-British) 1910	FIVE GRAND PRIZES ONE GOLD MEDAL
BRUSSELS 1910	EIGHT GRAND PRIZES THREE DIPLOMAS OF HONOUR ONE GOLD MEDAL
BUENOS AIRES 1910	ONE GRAND PRIZE
LONDON (Festival of Empire) 1911	TWO GRAND PRIZES ONE GOLD MEDAL
TURIN 1911	EIGHT GRAND PRIZES TWO DIPLOMAS OF HONOUR THREE GOLD MEDALS

MAKING IN ALL

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TYPICAL AWARDS
AT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS



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NEW YORK OFFICES AND EXHIBITION ROOM
35, 37 & 39, West Thirty-third Street
(near Fifth Avenue), NEW YORK CITY

THE

Trade Marks

'Tabloid' } Invented
AND } by
'Soloid' } B. W. & Co.

Are
B.W.&Co.

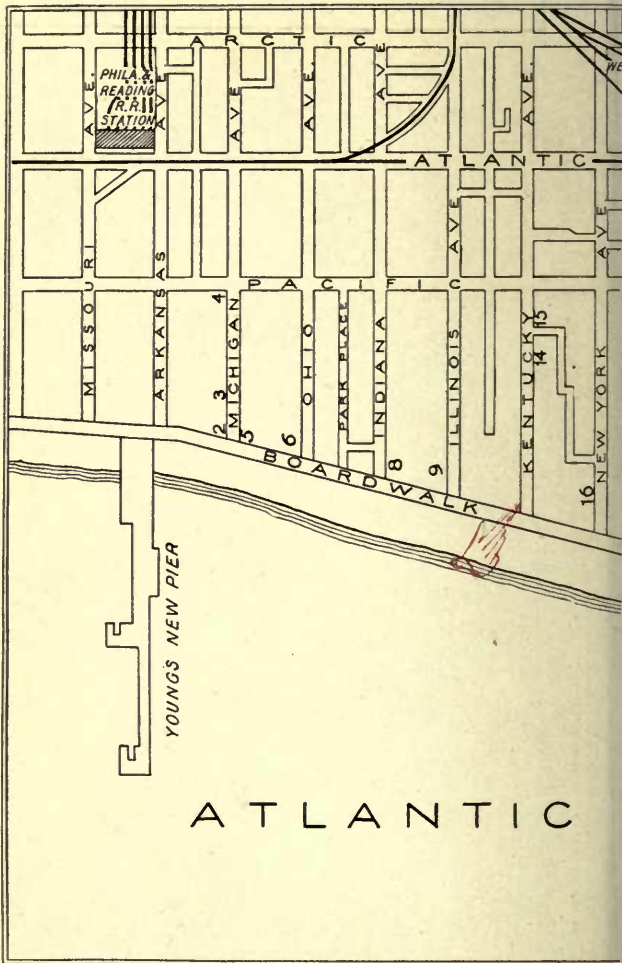
Hall Marks

They *mark* the work of
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

They *mean* "Issued by
Burroughs Wellcome & Co."

They *stand* for

24 CARAT products

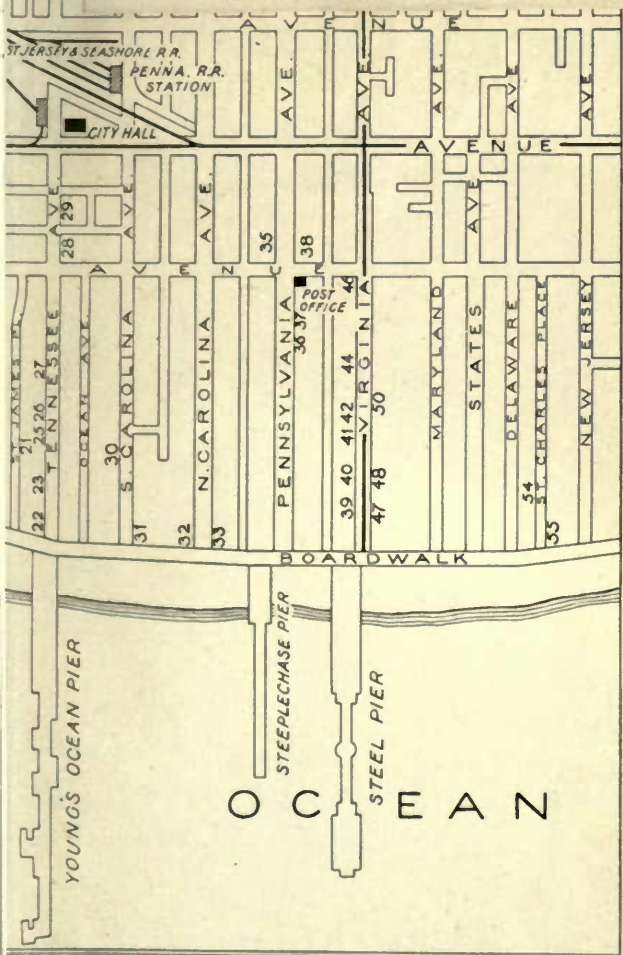


ATLANTIC

PLAN OF CENTRAL PORTION

Acme Hotel	14	Edison Hotel	4
Albemarle Hotel	46	Elberon Hotel	28
Baptist Church	35	Fredonia Hotel	23
Berkshlre Inn	50	Greater Pittsburgh Hotel	26
Borton Hotel	27	Haddon Hall Hotel	33
Bothwell Hotel	40	Holmhurst Hotel	36
Brighton Hotel	8	Howard Hotel	25
Chalfonte Hotel	32	Iroquois Hotel	30
Continental Hotel	29	Islesworth Hotel	47
Dennis Hotel	5		

MEETING IS HELD IN
 ATLANTIC CITY EXPOSITION BUILDING
 BOARDWALK AND KENTUCKY AVENUE
 Position indicated by Red Hand



OF ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

Jackson Hotel	39	St. Charles Hotel	55
Marlborough-Bienheim Hotel	6	St. James' Hotel	21
Netherland Hotel	16	Shelburne Hotel	2
New Chatham Hotel	37	Shoreham Hotel	44
Pennhurst Hotel	3	Sothorn Hotel	41
Ponce de Léon Hotel	48	Traymore Hotel	9
Presbyterian Church	38	Warwick Hotel	31
Raleigh Hotel	84	Westminster Hotel	15
Raymond Hotel	42	Young's Hotel	22

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Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

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