

LECTURE MEMORANDA

B.M.A. MEETING.

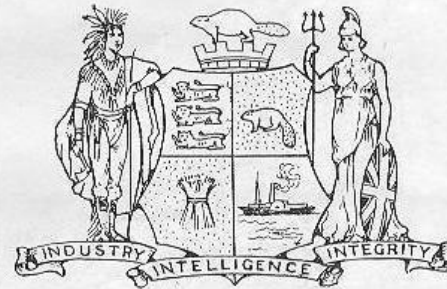
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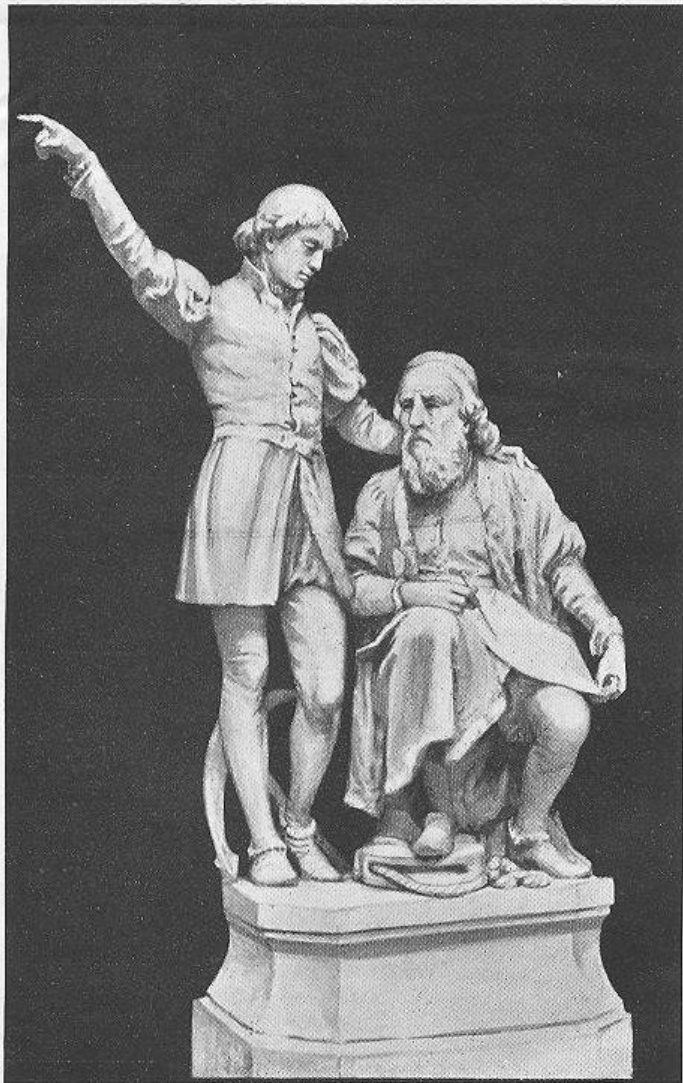
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JOHN CABOT AND HIS SON SEBASTIAN

HISTORIC NOTES
AND
CANADIAN MEDICAL LORE

LECTURE MEMORANDA
British Medical Association
TORONTO
1906

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.

LONDON (ENG.), SYDNEY, CAPE TOWN

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CANADIAN POSTAL INFORMATION

LETTER RATES, ETC.

LETTERS posted in Canada, addressed to any place within the Dominion, 2 cents per oz. If unpaid, such letters cannot be forwarded, but will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. If partially prepaid, the letter will be forwarded to its destination and double the deficiency charged on delivery. Letters mailed at any office for delivery at or from the same office, provided that the office is not one at which free delivery by letter carriers is established, are charged 1 cent per oz., and must be at least partially prepaid; otherwise they are sent to the Dead Letter Office. Letters of this nature mailed at and for delivery from an office at which there is a free delivery by letter carriers are liable to 2 cents per ounce. All postage must be prepaid by postage stamps.

United Kingdom, and British Possessions and Protectorates.
Postage on Letters, 2 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Foreign Countries, except United States.
Postage on letters, 5 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

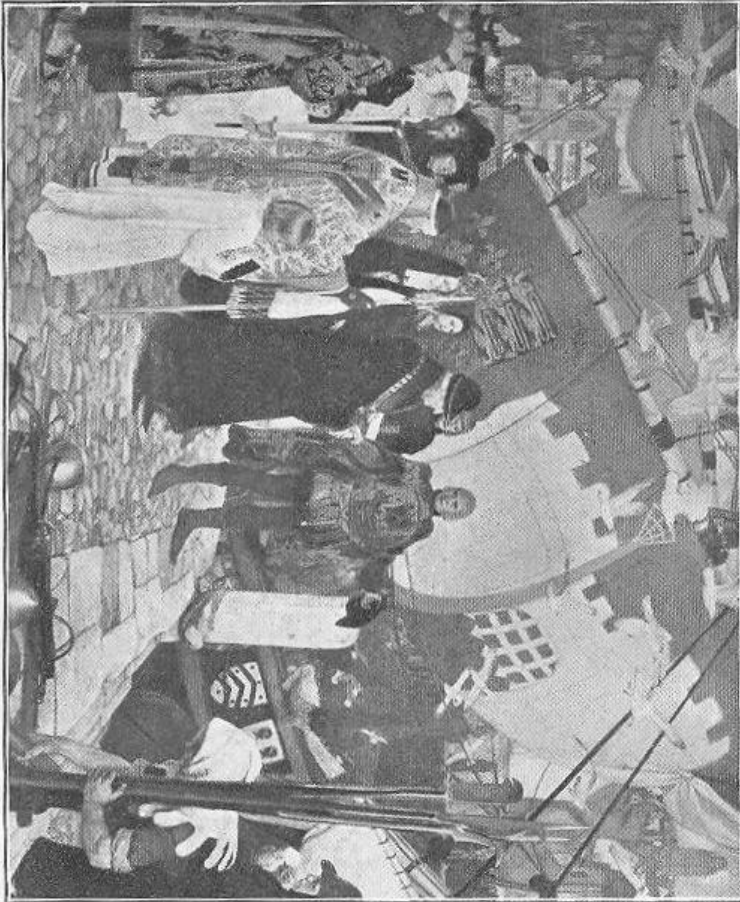
United States.—The rate on letters to the United States is the same as in Canada, and at least one rate must be prepaid.

It is very important to bear in mind that the postage upon letters for the United Kingdom and all foreign countries, except United States, is calculated by the half ounce and double the deficient postage is charged on all unpaid or short paid letters.

POST CARDS.—From any place in Canada to any place in Canada, or to the United States, 1 cent each. British and Foreign, 2 cents each.

PRIVATE POST CARDS.—The face of a private Post Card may be used for advertisements, illustrations, etc., provided that a clear space of at least $\frac{1}{4}$ inch is left along each of the four sides of the postage stamp, and a clear space $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide reserved for the address at the lower right hand corner of the card. Private Post Cards must not exceed a size of 6 inches in length by $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in width. Cards exceeding these limits are treated as insufficiently paid letters. The words "Private Post Card" must be written or printed on the face of private post cards addressed to places outside of Canada.

PICTORIAL PRIVATE POST CARDS WHICH HAVE COMMUNICATIONS ON ADDRESS SIDE.—Cards which have the back covered by a picture, and one-half of the front to the left of the address space reserved for written communications, are admitted as post cards when addressed to places in Canada, the United States, Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Italy and Tunis. The rate for Canada and the United States 1 cent, and for the other countries 2 cents.



“THE DEPARTURE OF
JOHN AND SEBASTIAN CABOT FROM BRISTOL
ON THEIR FIRST VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY”

From a painting by ERNEST BOARD,
exhibited at the Royal Academy,
London, England, 1906

Reproduced by kind permission of the Artist

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS

Persons posting letters containing value should be careful to require them to be registered, and to obtain from the Postmaster a certificate of receipt of registration.

The charge for registration in addition to the postage is, on all classes of matter, 5 cents.

Registered letters posted at and addressed to any P.O. within the Dominion of Canada may be insured against loss for amounts not exceeding \$25.

BOOK POST, ETC.

A Book Packet may contain any number of separate books. Limit of weight for domestic post, 5 lbs. (unless consisting of a single book, in which case a weight of 10 lbs. is allowed); for foreign post, 4 lbs. Limit of size, two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Book packets must be open at both ends or both sides, and must not contain any letter or sealed enclosure.

The rate on Book Packets for delivery in Canada, Great Britain, the United States and all Postal Union Countries, is 1 cent per 2 oz.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

All newspapers and periodicals posted in Canada, other than Canadian newspapers sent from the office of publication and British and foreign newspapers posted by newsagents for regular subscribers in Canada, when addressed to any place within the Dominion, the United Kingdom, certain British Colonies, or the United States, must be prepaid the following rates by postage stamp:—

If posted singly and weighing not more than 1 oz., half a cent each.

If weighing over 1 oz., one cent per 4 oz., or fraction of 4 oz.

PARCEL POST WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM,
NEWFOUNDLAND AND OTHER BRITISH
COLONIES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Closed parcels may be exchanged with the United Kingdom, Newfoundland, and most foreign countries and British colonies.

The dimensions of a parcel addressed to the United Kingdom must not exceed 30 in. in length, or 1 ft. in width or depth, nor must the combined length and girth of any parcel exceed 6 ft. The dimensions of a parcel addressed to any country other than the United Kingdom, must not exceed 2 ft. in length by 1 ft. in width or depth.

For each parcel the sender must fill up a Customs Declaration. On this form the sender will supply an accurate statement of the contents and value of the parcel; also the address thereof,

with signature and place of abode of the sender. The Customs Declaration must be securely affixed by mucilage or paste to the parcel to which it relates.

Parcels from the United Kingdom or any other place beyond the Dominion will be liable to Canadian Custom Duties, and under existing regulations must be examined for the purpose by an Officer of the Customs *in the presence of the persons addressed.*

Rates and limits of weight vary. See Postal Guide, or enquire at a post office.

Parcels must be handed to the postmaster; in no case should they be dropped into a letter box or other receptacle for mail matter.

POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS

On Money Orders drawn by any Money Order Office in Canada on any other Money Order Office in the Dominion, the United States, British Guiana, Barbados, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, the Leeward Islands, or Newfoundland, the commission is as follows:—

\$5 and under ...	3 cents	Over \$30 and up to \$50,	15 cents
Over 5 and up to \$10,	6 "	50 "	75, 25 "
" 10 "	30, 10 "	75 "	100, 30 "

The commission on Money Orders issued in the Yukon, payable in Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, or any of the places above-mentioned, is double the above rates.

No single Money Order can be issued for more than \$100; but as many of \$100 each may be given as the remitter requires.

Money Orders are issued in Canada on most foreign countries and British possessions, at the rates of commission shown below:—

For sums not exceeding \$10, 10 cents	For sums not exceeding \$60, 60 cents
" " " 20, 20 "	" " " 70, 70 "
" " " 30, 30 "	" " " 80, 80 "
" " " 40, 40 "	" " " 90, 90 "
" " " 50, 50 "	" " " 100, \$1

LEGAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES IN CANADA

The legal weights and measures of Canada are the Imperial yard, Imperial pound avoirdupois, Imperial gallon (of 277.27384 cubic inches), and the Imperial bushel. The Imperial gallon is equal to 4.54174 litres, while the wine gallon used in the United States is equal to 3.785 litres. The Imperial fluid ounce of 437.5 grains is legal for pharmaceutical purposes; 25 of these are equal to 24 fluid ounces of the wine measure used in the United States, and thus 25 Imperial minims equal 24 American minims.

The British hundredweight of 112 pounds and the ton of 2,240 pounds have been abolished, and the hundredweight is declared to be 100 pounds, and the ton 2,000 pounds avoirdupois, thus assimilating the weights of Canada and the United States.



SEBASTIAN CABOT
From a picture by Holbein

HISTORIC NOTES AND MEDICAL LORE OF CANADA

ON May 2nd, 1497, "The Matthew", a little caravel of about sixty tons burden, with sails outspread, glided down the Bristol Channel and commenced a voyage which was to influence the destinies of nations.



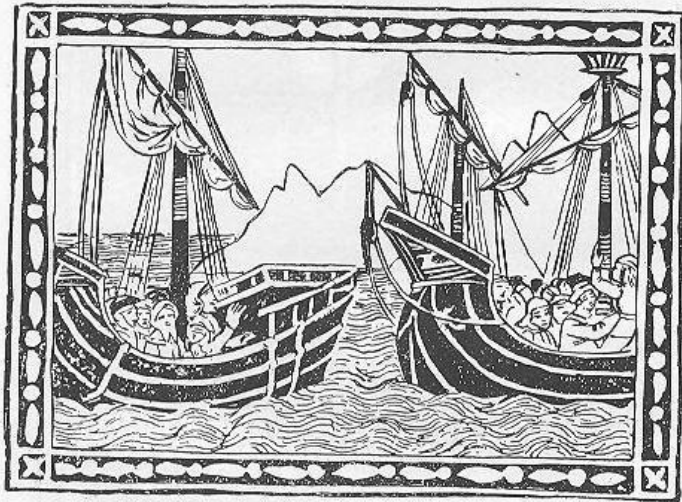
AN EARLY EXPLORER LANDING ON THE CANADIAN COAST
From a woodcut of the XV century

The Captain of the vessel was one, John Cabot, a Venetian by birth, but for some time resident in the city of Bristol. Of his crew and officers, who are said to have numbered eighteen all told, no record of their names is known to exist. Little indeed is known of their intrepid commander, whose achievement proved of such magnitude, beyond the fact that he had obtained a patent from Henry VII.

John Cabot
the
discoverer
of Canada

The record is dated March 5th, 1496, and states, that the King granted letters patent to John Cabot and his three sons, Lewis, Sebastian, and Sanchio, empowering them "at their own expense, to discover and take possession for England of new lands not before found by any Christian nation."

Cabot laid his course north-west across the Atlantic to face the wild waves of a vast unknown, bestrewn by icebergs, darkened by fogs, and oft swept by fierce tempests. One can imagine this man, with a resolution



AN EXPEDITION CROSSING THE ATLANTIC
From an MS. of the XV Century

as inexorable as the doom, as he boldly set his course across the great Atlantic, to penetrate beyond the bounds where the most daring had hitherto feared to venture.

For fifty-two days the little craft, battling with wind and waves, traversed the waste of waters, when, as the sun arose on the morning of June 24th, the welcome cry of "Land Ho!" rang from the look-out man at the mast-head. The sight of those unknown shores was greeted by the ship's company with rousing English cheers.

King
Henry VII
grants
him a
patent

Canada
discovered

Cabot gave to the spot where he first touched the name of Prima Vista, and there he planted the English flag, together with that of Saint Mark and a large Cross. It is improbable that he realized at that time the greatness of his discovery, for he reported on his return, that he had reached the territory of the Grand Khan, so that, like Columbus, he thought the western coast of the Atlantic where he landed was the eastern shore of Asia.

After exploring along the coast for twelve or fourteen days, Cabot turned the bow of his caravel homewards, and on August 6th he arrived back safely to the port of Bristol, after an absence of ninety-six days.

It would appear that Cabot remained but a short time in that city, and then journeyed to London to report to King Henry the result of his voyage. It is probable that the monarch, like the navigator, did not realize the importance of the latter's discovery. All that is known is recorded in the accounts of the Royal Privy Purse, where the following entry appears, under the date of August 10th, 1497:—

"To Hym that found the New Isle £10."

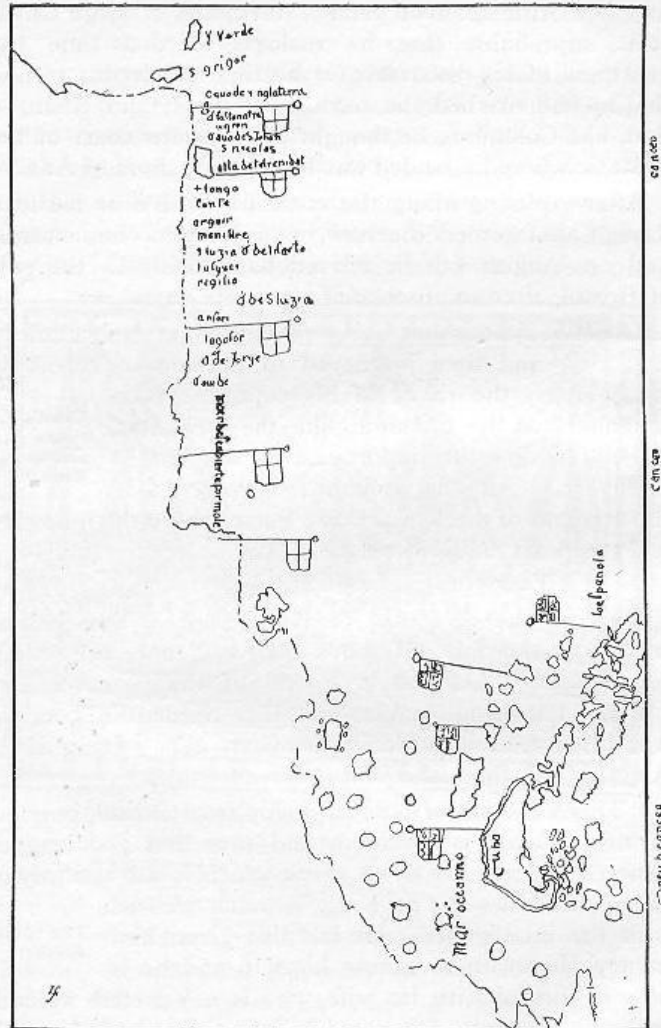
This for the discovery of a continent! Two letters, written at the time of Cabot's discovery, make interesting references to his voyage. One of these, written by Lorenzo Pasqualigo, a Venetian, then resident in London, was discovered in Milan some years ago. It is dated August 23rd, 1497, and in it the writer states:

"This Venetian of ours in a ship from Bristol, in quest of new islands is returned, and says that 700 leagues hence he discovered *terra firma* which is the territory of the Great Khan. The King is much pleased with the intelligence. He has also given him money wherewith to amuse himself, and he is now in Bristol with his wife, who is a Venetian woman, and with his sons. His name is Zuan Cabot, and they call him the 'Great Admiral'."

"Vast honours are paid to him, and he dresses in silk; and these English run after him like mad people, so that he can enlist as many of them as he pleases."

Cabot's
return
and his
Reward!

The 'Great
Admiral'



JUAN DE LA COSA'S MAP OF THE AMERICAN COAST, A.D. 1500
 Juan de la Cosa sailed with Columbus on his first and second voyages. The above map purports to be a copy of John Cabot's chart of his first voyage, copied in MS. by de la Cosa at the close of the year 1500

In another letter from one Raimondo di Soncino, which is dated December 18th, 1497, the writer states:

"This Master Zoanne Caboto has the description of the world in a chart and also in a solid globe which he has made."

Unfortunately neither this globe nor the chart have ever been found, and not a single line written by Cabot himself seems to have escaped the wreck of time.

A second patent was granted to John Cabot alone, which is dated February 3rd, 1498, authorizing him "to sail with six ships to the land and isles of late found by the said John in our name and by our commandment." From that date John Cabot's name disappears from contemporary records.

Second patent granted

Sebastian, who accompanied his father on his first voyage, appears to have commanded the second expedition, and boldly steered to the north-west, risking the icebergs along the rugged coasts of Labrador as far north as Hudson Strait. When compelled to return, owing to the intense cold, he sailed south as far as 38° north, thus discovering the whole coast of North America from Hudson Strait to Florida. Soon after his return to England, he was invited by Ferdinand of Spain to enter his service, which he did and remained for over thirty years, but in his old age he returned again to England, when Edward VI bestowed on him a pension of £166 as a mark of respect. He lived until nearly eighty years of age and died in London about the year 1557.

Sebastian Cabot and his voyages

Commercially the newly-discovered land was regarded as a failure, and the continent which was destined for so great a future was for the time neglected.

Meanwhile, the Bretons and Normans, the Basques of France and Spain, together with the Portuguese, grasped that which England practically abandoned. Navigators from these countries set out to explore the new land. Among these was Amerigo Vespucci, an Italian by birth, who early in life settled in Spain. He sailed along the entire coast of the Mexican Gulf and some distance up the shores of what is now

Other early Voyagers

called Carolina. He made a second voyage to South America in 1499, and explored along the Northern coast line as far as Venezuela.

In the year 1500, Gaspar Cortereal, a Portuguese navigator, crossed the Atlantic and touched at Labrador and Newfoundland; and in 1524 the French despatched to the New World John Verruzzano, who sailed down the Atlantic Coast of Nova Scotia and named the country New France.

Gaspar
Cortereal
and John
Verruzzano

Then came Jacques Cartier, a sturdy and courageous French navigator, who discovered the St. Lawrence, which was at once the entrance to Canada, and the ocean gateway of its great freshwater lakes.

Jacques
Cartier

Born in 1494 at St. Malo, in Brittany, he went to sea when a mere lad, and in 1534 was selected by Philippe de Brion-Chabot, Admiral of France, to lead an exploring expedition to the New World.



JACQUES CARTIER

During his first voyage he sailed up the St. Lawrence to Anticosti Island, and on the second he penetrated past the grim and frowning entrance to the Saguenay, until he reached the Isle d'Orleans, which he called Bacchus, on account of the grapes found there by his crew.

During his third visit in 1541, Cartier met with some hostility from the Indians, and eventually returned to France, where he died in 1557.

In his narration of "the voyage to Canada or New France," in 1535, Cartier gives the following interesting

account of a disease that attacked his crew:

"In the months of December we understoode that the plague or pestilence was come to the people of Stadagona in such sort, that before we knew of it, according to their confession there were dead about fifty, whereupon we forbade them neyther to come near us on foote nor about our ships. And albeit, we had driven them from us the said unknown sickness beganne to spread itself amongst us after the strangest sort that ever was eyther heard of or seen, insomuch as some did lose all their strength and could not stand on their feete, then did their legs swell, their sinnows shrink as black as any cole. To others all their skinnes werè spotted with spottes of bloode of a purple couloure, then did it ascende up alofte to their ankles, knees, thighes, shoulders, armes, and necke; theyre mouth became stincking, theyr gummies so rotten that all the flesh did fall off, even to the rootes of theyr teeth which did also almost all fall out. With such infection did this sicknesse spread itselife in our three shippes, that about the middle of February of One Hundred & Tenne persons that we were, not tenne whole so that one coulde not helpe the other a most horrible and pitifull case.

Cartier's
Account of
a Curious
Disease in
Canada.

Symptoms

"The daye Philip Rougement, borne in Amboisa, died, being two and twenty years olde, and because the sicknesse was to us unknown. Our Capitayne caused him to be ripped to see if by any means possible we might know what it was and to seeke means to save and preserve the reste of the Companie. He was founde to have his heart white but rotten and more than a pottle of red water about it. His liver was indifferente faire, but his lungs black and mortified. His bloud was altogether shrunk aboute his heart; his milt towards the back was somewhat perished and rough as if it had been rubbed against a stone. Moreover because one of his thighes was very black without, it was opened, but within was whole and sound, that done as well as we could he was buried.

Post
Mortem
Appearance

"In such sorte did the sickness continue encrease that there were not above three sounde men in the shippe.

"We were so oppressed and greved with that sickness that we had lost all hope ever to see France againe, if God in His infinite mercie had not revealed a singular and excellent remedy unto us. Oure Capitayne considering oure estate one daye went forthe walking, when he saw a troupe of those countrymen coming from Stadagona, among which was Domagaia who not passing tenne or twelve dayes before had been very sick with that disease. Oure Capitayne seeing him whole and sounde was thereat marvellous glad. He asked Domagaia how he had done to heale hymselfe. He answered that he had take the juice and sappe of the leaves of a certayne tree and

The Cure

therewith had healed hymselfe. Our Capitayne asked him if any were to be had thereabout,

desiring him to show it him. Domagaia straight sent two women to fetch some of it whyche brought tenne or twelve branches of it and therewithal showed us the waye how to use it, and that is thus: to take the barke and leaves of the said tree and boile it together, then to drinke of the saide decoction one daye and the other not, and the dregges of it to be put upon his legges that is sicke. The tree is in their language called *Ameda*. Oure Capitayne presently caused some of that drinke to be made, but there was none durst taste of it, except one or two who ventured the drinking of it onely to taste and prove it, the others seeing that did the like and presently recovered their health and were delyvered of that sicknesse soever.

"After this medicine was founde and proved to be true there was much strife about it that they were readie to kill one another, that a tree as bigge as anye oake in France was spoyled and lapped bare."

In 1592, Juan de Fuca is stated to have followed the Mexican and Californian coast until he reached the broad inlet of the sea which now bears his name, and forms the Southern limit of Canada on the Western Ocean.

The central figure, however, of Canadian internal exploration and pioneer colonization was Samuel de Champlain, for after Cabot's discovery the

French ad-venturers were the first

Samuel de Champlain

to attempt to colonize the new Continent. While Cabot first set foot on the Canadian half of the Continent, and Cartier led the way up the St. Lawrence to vast unknown fields of discovery, Champlain, the father of French Canada, was the pioneer in practical work and in the systematic exploration of the interior of the country.



SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN

Born in 1567 at Brouage, in Western France, when thirty-six years of age he joined with one Pontgrave, an adventurous merchant sailor of St. Malo, and Pierre du Guast, Sieur de Monts, a chivalrous noble of Henry IV's Court, in an expedition to investigate the unknown regions of New France. The expenses of the undertaking were guaranteed by M. de Chastes, Governor of Dieppe, who was anxious to see France in the fore-front of American settlement.

The expedition sailed up the river as far as the rapids of St. Louis, and then after some exploration along the coast, in 1604, they returned to France. In 1608, a settlement was made by Champlain on the shores of St. Lawrence, and the foundations of the city of Quebec were laid under the shadow of the great rock which has frowned upon such varied scenes of historic strife. Many explorations into

Champlain's Expeditions

the interior followed, together with constant struggles with the Iroquois, but Champlain never relaxed his efforts to establish the new France which he had made the work of his life. He struggled on for two years after the temporary occupation of Quebec by the English, but succumbed and died in Fort St. Louis, on Christmas Day, 1635.

The French adventurers, traders and missionaries were the first civilized men to penetrate far into the interior of the Canadian Continent. They passed from the St. Lawrence through the great lakes of Huron and Superior, and by the many hazardous rivers and streams to Winnipeg, thence they ascended the Saskatchewan beyond the 103rd meridian, where they planted their most distant trading post.

Early in the Seventeenth Century, Henry Hudson, an English pioneer, ascertained the existence of and explored a great inland sea accessible from the Atlantic side of the New Continent. In his honour this was named Hudson Bay, and in the year 1670, the whole region surrounding the Bay was granted by the British Crown to the Society of Merchants, ever since known as the Hudson Bay Company.

To the Great Company, as it was also called, and its agents, Canada is largely indebted, for owing to the persistent exertions of these pioneer colonists, great tracts of unknown territory were explored and opened up for trade.

Between 1769 and 1772, Samuel Hearne, an agent of the Company, made journeys, on foot and in canoes, a thousand miles west from the place of his departure on Hudson Bay. He discovered Great Slave Lake and traced the Copper Mine River to its mouth in the Arctic Ocean; while Alexander Mackenzie of the North-West Fur Trading Co.,

The
Earliest
Canadian
Colonists

Henry
Hudson
and his
discovery

Foundation
of
Hudson
Bay
Company

Samuel
Hearne
and his
explorations

between the years 1789 and 1793 was the first civilized man to penetrate the Rocky Mountains and cross the continent to the Canadian Pacific coast. He ascended the Peace River to its source, and explored to its mouth the great river that now bears his name.

The North-West Passage, a problem which had baffled the energy and skill of many navigators and explorers, remained unsolved at the beginning of the Nineteenth Century.

The indomitable perseverance and heroic endurance displayed in the expeditions that went forth at this time will cause them to be ever remembered in Canadian History.

In 1819 an Arctic Land Expedition was organized under the command of Captain Franklin. He explored the Red River, the Cumberland House of the Saskatchewan, and thence by Fort Chipewyan, Port Enterprise, and the Copper Mine River to the Arctic coast. In 1825 Franklin started on a second expedition, and having reached Lake Ontario, he passed by the way of Lakes Huron and Superior to the Red River, and thence traversed the country to Great Bear Lake, where he wintered.

Another expedition, sent out by the Hudson Bay Company, was commanded by Dr. Rae, a medical practitioner. He and his party reached Chesterfield inlet, wintered in Repulse Bay, and completed a survey of almost the entire coast of the North American Continent. Alone, in the year 1849, he passed down the Copper Mine River in quest of Franklin, who was missing, and in the following year renewed his search. He travelled over ice for nearly 1,100 miles, at an average rate of from twenty-five to twenty-six miles a day, and made the fastest long Arctic journey known. It was Rae who brought the tidings of the sad fate of Sir John Franklin's final expedition, for which he received a reward of \$50,000, which had been offered by the British Government.

The
Franklin
Expeditions

Dr. Rae,
Physician
and
Explorer

THE ABORIGINES OF CANADA

No account of the history of Canada would be complete without some brief reference being made to the aboriginal inhabitants of the Continent. When the first explorers made their way into the wilds of Canada, they soon came into conflict with the various Indian nations who inhabited the country. The great family of the Algonquins extended right up through the centre of the Continent. They formed the chief central race of early Canada, and reached in scattered masses from the Atlantic to Lake Winnipeg, and from the Carolinas to Hudson Bay. Cartier met them when he ascended the St. Lawrence, and the early English settlers encountered them along the coast of Virginia.

Indian Nations

The Delawares and Shawnees were branches of this race. Other branches dwelt along the shores of the Atlantic, and in the wastes north of Lakes Michigan, Superior and Huron. The latter tribes included the Ojibiways, the Pottawatamies, and the Ottawas, who at one time were partly allied and formed a check on the conquests of the Iroquois. In this region were also the Sacs, the Foxes, and other small divisions of the Algonquin race.

The Iroquois stretched across what afterwards became the State of New York, into Ontario and Quebec, and included the Mohawks, the Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Another race not inferior in courage to the Iroquois were the Hurons who almost disappeared before the close of the Seventeenth Century.

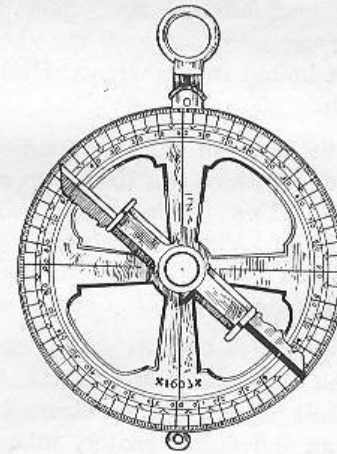
However the religions of the Indian races slightly differ, they all appear to believe in spiritual manifestations and interventions. They suppose the air to be peopled with friendly or hostile spirits, and believe in the power of their medicine men to control the demons of disease and death. The Indians put the greatest faith in dreams, and oratory is regarded as almost as great a factor in success as bravery.

Religious beliefs

In the wars between the French and English and Americans, which ravaged North America for nearly three

centuries, the Indians exercised no small influence. The Algonquins and Hurons stood by the French, while the Iroquois and some minor tribes fought for the British.

But whatever faults the Indian may have, he has always been faithful to those who have been true to him, true to their individual engagements, and true to their national pledges. Though his career as a nomadic, freeborn savage is now closed, to the British Crown and the Canadian Provinces he has in the past century been friendly, a fact which redounds alike to the credit of the Flag of England and to the honour of the Dominion of Canada.



CHAMPLAIN'S ASTROLABE

THE STRUGGLE FOR A CONTINENT

For the greater part of a century the English and French fought for mastery of the Continent to which each laid claim. Sometimes with the aid of the Indians, and at others through wars involving the Home nations, or in strife between the Colonists, the great struggle went on.

Between 1534 and 1628 De Monts and de Roberval, Cartier and Champlain founded the settlements in Nova Scotia and Quebec, and took nominal possession for the French Crown of a vast region north and south of the St. Lawrence.

Meanwhile the British had settled in Virginia and New England, and established themselves in Newfoundland and also upon the borders of the great northern bay, in whose dark and oft ice-bound waters Henry Hudson met both fame and death.

Acadia was the scene of the first conflict between the English and French, which was to lead to such prolonged strife. This action was due to Samuel Argall of Virginia, who, in 1613, wholly up-rooted the French at Port Royal and established a temporary British Colony in its place.

The French claims to Canada were based on Cartier's discovery of the St. Lawrence and the explorations of Champlain, while the English claimed the Atlantic countries and an indefinite territory inland by virtue of the Cabots' still earlier discoveries.

Thus commenced the great struggle, not only between the national governments and military forces of the countries concerned, but also between Colonists whose descendants were to occupy the soil, either as rulers or ruled. For nearly 130 years the strife continued until the Treaty of Paris, made on February 10th, 1763, closed the protracted warfare, and by it the Canadian Continent passed into British hands.

French
Colonies

Early
British
Settlements

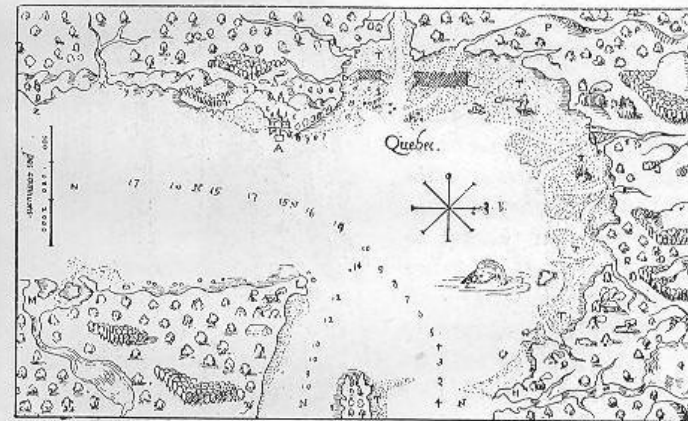
The
First
Blow

THE FOUNDATION OF AND FIGHT FOR QUEBEC

When Champlain ascended the river St. Lawrence with the object of establishing a settlement, he at length decided upon a spot near the Indian village of Stadacona, where he landed on the 3rd July, 1608.

Champlain
founds
Quebec

Huts were soon erected, a storehouse built, lands cleared and sown with wheat and rye, and a few gardens made to ascertain the quality of the soil, which proved to be excellent. Here he was joined by four priests of the Récollet order in 1612, and in 1625 a Mission of Jesuits was sent out from France and received by the Récollets in a house they had built on the banks of the St. Charles, on the site of which the Quebec General Hospital was afterwards built.



CHAMPLAIN'S MAP OF QUEBEC, ABOUT 1612

About this time hostilities broke out between England and France, and Sir David Kirke appeared before Quebec in 1628, with an English fleet, to summon Champlain to surrender. He returned so spirited an answer that Kirke left the town for the time, but returned in the following summer with a stronger force, and offered such honourable terms to the little garrison, that Champlain, finding resistance useless, gave in, and resigning the fortress into their hands, returned to France.

Quebec
besieged

Passes
into
British
hands



THE CITADEL OF QUEBEC

The population of Quebec at this time scarcely numbered a hundred souls, and Montreal and Three Rivers comprised but a few log huts.

After three years the Colony was again restored to France by the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye, and Champlain returned once more to resume charge of the settlement.

About 1638 the Hôtel Dieu, probably the first hospital for reception of the sick in Canada, was founded, and in the year following, the Ursuline Convent for the



FRANÇOIS DE LAVAL
Bishop of Quebec

education of girls was established. A Hospital founded

From 1650 the Colony was subjected to constant attacks from the Indians, who invested it for several months. The settlers, however, eventually drove them off, and as the population of the settlement had so increased as to form a town of considerable importance, a force of regular troops was dispatched from France for its protection.

In the year 1663 a Royal Governor was appointed, and seven years later the See of Quebec was established, François de Laval, Abbot of Montigny, being installed as the first Bishop. See of Quebec founded

Considerable jealousy had for some time existed between the French Colony of Quebec and the neighbouring settlement of New York, which then belonged to the British. Matters were brought to a crisis in 1690 by Count de Frontenac, the Governor of Quebec, who commenced hostilities with the British Colony. Retributive measures were speedily adopted, and a fleet of thirty-five vessels, under the command of Sir William Phipps, arrived off Quebec in October of the same year and summoned the garrison to surrender. Frontenac, however, Sir William Phipps besieges Quebec

had the city in a good state of defence, and Phipps, after making several attacks, withdrew his fleet.

During the next half century the British made two further attempts to invade Canada, both of which, however, were unsuccessful.

Hostilities again broke out in the year 1756, when a body of troops

Montcalm's success against the British

sent out from France, under the command of the Marquis de Montcalm, attacked the British settlements and demolished the fort at Oswego. Other British reverses followed, and in the summer of 1759 military operations on a more extensive scale were commenced by Great Britain.

A general movement of the British forces in Canada was organized in three divisions; General Prideaux advancing against Niagara, where the French had erected a fort of great importance; a second division, under General Amherst, proceeding up Lake Champlain; while a third, consisting of 8,000 men, under General Wolfe, sailed up the St. Lawrence towards Quebec.

Montcalm used every exertion in the defence of the city and made a most stubborn resistance.

Quebec besieged by Wolfe

Again and again the British troops attacked the stronghold, but only to be repulsed—the difficulties confronting them were enormous. In the final battle which took place on the Plains of Abraham just outside the town, on September 13th, 1759, and which at length crowned the British arms with success, the two great commanders Wolfe and Montcalm fell. Wolfe was shot while leading a bayonet charge at the head of his grenadiers

Death of Wolfe and of Montcalm



LEWIS JOSEPH DE ST-VÉRAM
Marquis de Montcalm

and expired at the moment of victory, while Montcalm, who shared his fate in this memorable battle, was mortally wounded and died on the following day.

Shortly afterwards the city surrendered to General

Townshend, and was at once occupied by a force of 5,000 men under General Murray.

Fall of Quebec

The British, however, were not allowed to remain long in undisputed possession, for in the following spring, a force of 12,000 men under the Chevalier de Levi was despatched to attempt to regain Quebec for France.

General Murray resolved to anticipate the attack by meeting Levi



MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES WOLFE

at once in the field, and marched his troops out from the city. A desperate battle ensued

in which Murray, overpowered by numbers, had to fall back on the city, which was then invested by the French General. Reinforcements for the beleaguered garrison, however, were already on the way from England, and on May 15th Commodore Swanton anchored with his squadron in the Bay and proceeded to attack the French fleet. The latter fled in disorder and were completely destroyed, whereupon the Chevalier de Levi abandoned the siege the same night and retreated from Quebec, abandoning all his guns, ammunition and stores to the British.

De Levi's attempt to recover Quebec

The reduction of Montreal by General Amherst, and the entire submission of the French forces in Canada followed soon after. The province was finally ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Peace in 1763, and General Murray was appointed Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief.

Defeat of De Levi's Army

End of the War

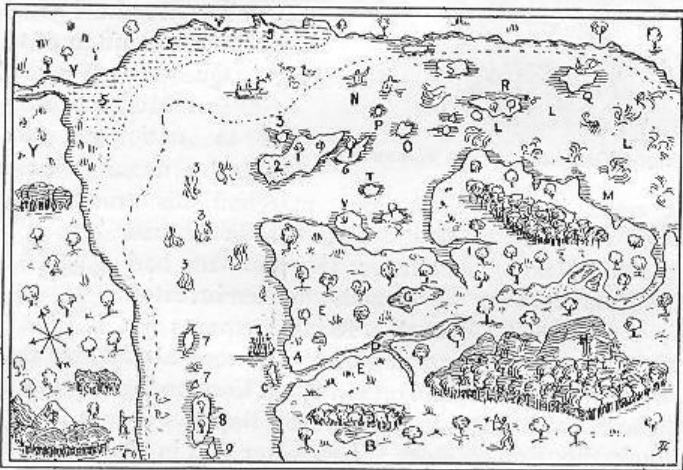
During the American War of Independence, the City of Quebec was again invested by the American Generals Montgomery and Arnold. An assault was made on the city, which was garrisoned by only 1,800 men, but the Americans were repulsed, and on the arrival of reinforcements from Great Britain they evacuated Canada.

In 1791 the province was divided into Lower and Upper Canada, a representative assembly being granted, and in December of the following year, the first provincial parliament, consisting of fifty members, was opened by Lieut.-Governor Clarke.

Canada
under
British
rule

THE FOUNDING OF MONTREAL

On the site now occupied by the city of Montreal once stood the Indian village of Hochelaga. The first



CHAMPLAIN'S MAP OF PART OF THE ISLAND OF MONTREAL, ABOUT 1612

European to enter it was Jacques Cartier, on the 3rd October, 1535.

The inhabitants were of the Huron tribe, and the approach to their village was through undulating fields of Indian corn. Cartier describes it as being "surrounded by three separate roads of palisades, with a single entrance, which is guarded with pikes and stakes." The cabins or lodges of the Indians, about fifty in number, were built in the

form of a tunnel, and were constructed of wood covered with bark. Each cabin contained several chambers, and the whole was so arranged as to enclose an open courtyard where the fire was made.

Cartier seems to have been regarded by these simple people as a superior being, capable at least of curing disease at his pleasure, for during his stay he was surprised to see the chief of the village brought towards him. The Indian, pointing to his limbs, testified by signs that he was suffering from pain and desired to be healed.

Cartier
regarded
as a
"medicine
man"

The gesticulations of the chief were imitated by his attendants, and presently a number of other persons were brought in, who were either ill or decrepid from old age.

Cartier did what he could to soothe their minds, and recited some verses of scripture, made the sign of the cross upon the sick, and distributed chaplets and images of the Agnus Dei amongst them, while he impressed them with the belief that these things had great healing value. "The objects," he says, "delighted the natives beyond measure."

His followers were much troubled with scurvy, and, while at Hochelaga, twenty of his men succumbed to this disease. He states that the others escaped by learning from the Indians their remedy for the complaint, which consisted of a decoction of spruce fir (*Pinus canadensis*).

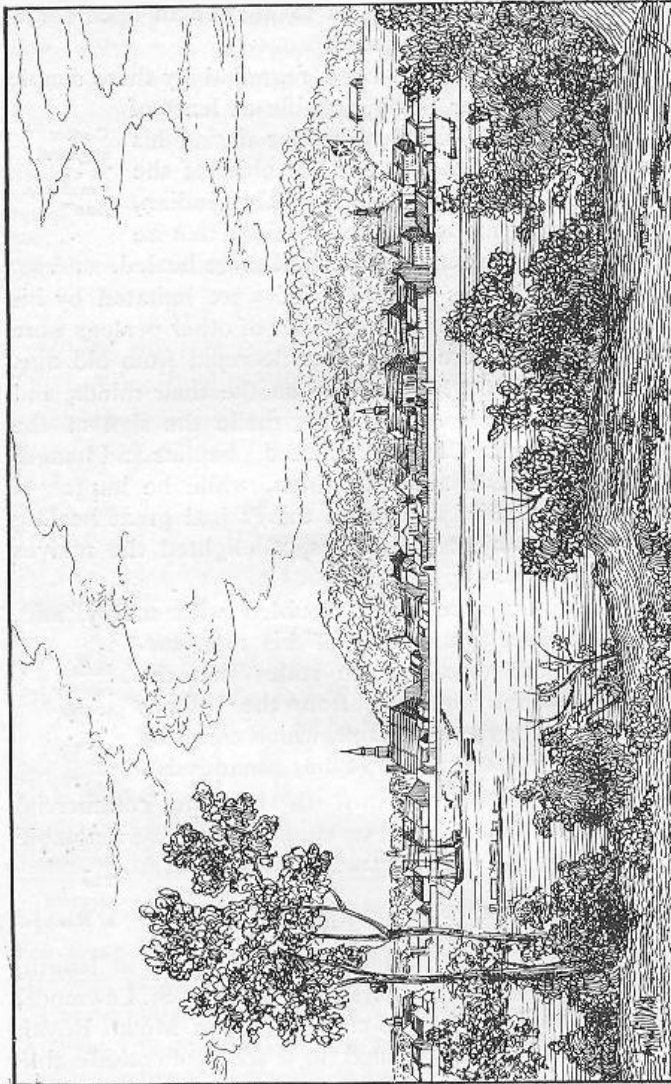
Indian
remedy for
scurvy

Montreal has now grown to be the commercial metropolis of Canada, and its connections have a notable influence on the western trade of the North American continent.

The
progress
of Montreal

Its natural advantages are remarkable. Standing on a fertile island thirty-two miles in length, which is washed by the waters of the majestic St. Lawrence, at the back rises the tree-clad heights of Mount Royal, forming a fitting background to a scene of considerable beauty.

Its growth has been consistent. At the time of the cession to Great Britain the population was 3,000, at the



THE CITY OF MONTREAL, IN 1803

beginning of the last century 12,000, and now it numbers about 350,000 souls.

“Sprung of the Saint and Chevalier,
And with thy scarlet tunic wed!
Mount Royal’s crown upon thy head,
And past thy footstool, broad and clear,
St. Lawrence sweeping to the sea;
Reign on, majestic Ville-Marie!”

THE FOUNDATION OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL AT MONTREAL

The foundation of the General Hospital of Montreal, one of the earliest in the Dominion, originated in a movement of an association called the Ladies’ Benevolent Society, which was formed in 1818 to relieve the wants of the poor and suffering in that city. A fund was started for this purpose, and it was pressed upon the attention of the Committee which administered it, that medical relief to the sick was also greatly needed.

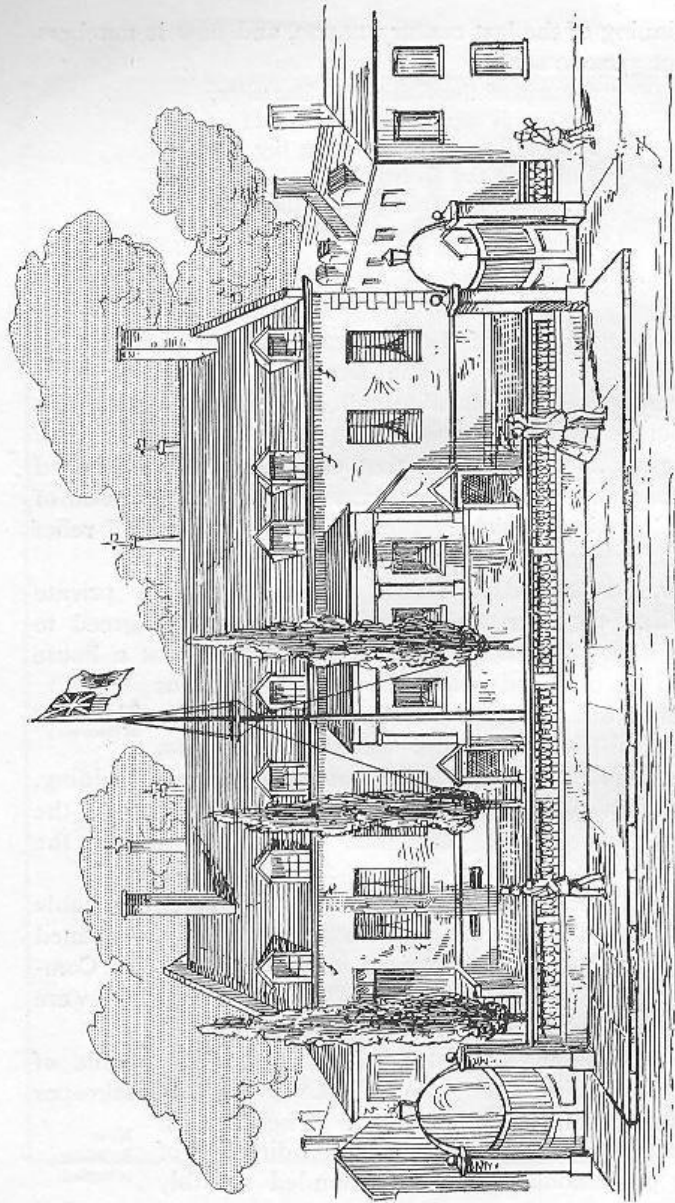
Dr. Blackwood, a retired army surgeon in private practice, together with other medical men, agreed to give their professional assistance, provided that a house could be obtained where the most necessitous cases of the sick poor could be relieved. The Duke of Richmond, who was then Governor, contributed a quantity of condemned barrack-bedding, and a small building, containing four rooms, in the St. Joseph suburb was then taken, and called the “House of Recovery”.

The “House
of Recovery”

This became the incentive for a still greater charitable effort to aid the sick, and a subscription list was opened and donations were promised, which enabled the Committee to take larger premises in Craig Street, which were soon suitably fitted.

The building consisted of three wards, capable of accommodating twenty-four patients, and a housekeeper and attendants were engaged. The Medical Department was placed under the direction of four professional men, who attended monthly in rotation, and one of them as house-surgeon attended daily in case of accidents.

New
Building
occupied



OLD GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONTREAL

On the first of May, 1819, the patients who were in the "House of Recovery" were removed to the new institution, which was named the Montreal General Hospital.

Twelve months afterwards the Hon. J. Richardson, the Hon. William McGillivray, and Samuel Gerrard, purchased on their joint credit, a piece of land, which was then a nursery garden, and held it in trust for the purpose of building a hospital upon it. In 1821 contracts for the work were entered into at an estimate of £2,200, and on June 6th of the same year, the foundation stone was laid with Masonic ceremony. In less than a year the building was completed, and on May 1st, 1822, it was open for the reception of patients.

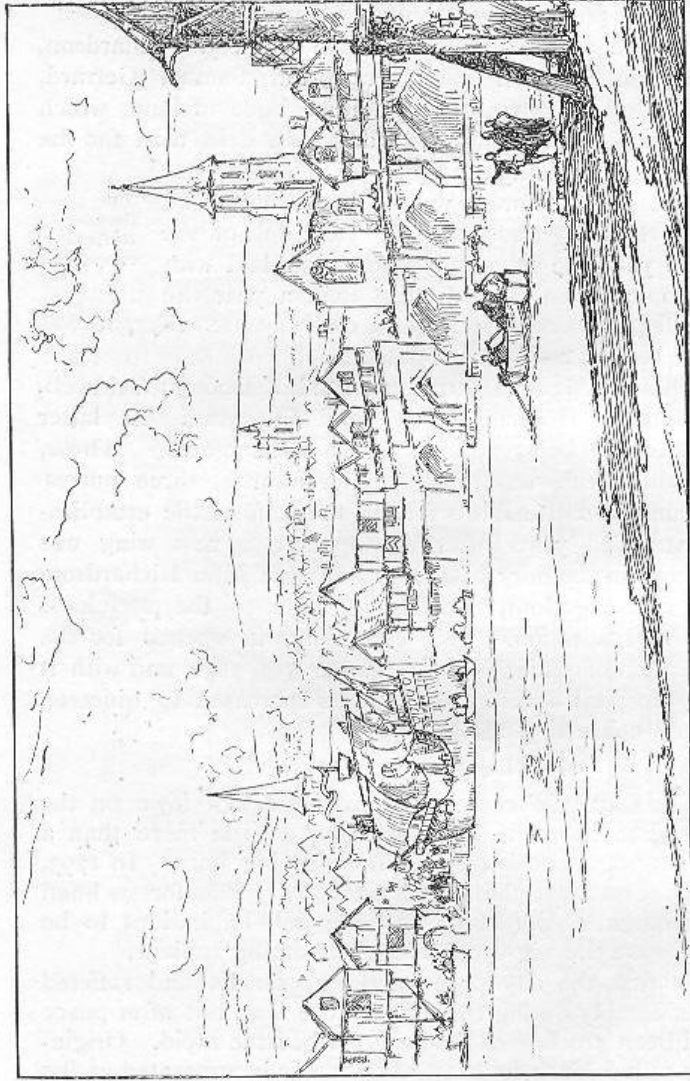
The
General
Hospital
completed

The first Medical Board consisted of Doctors Caldwell, Robertson, Holmes, Leodel, and Stevenson, the latter gentleman being appointed house-surgeon. These, together with an apothecary, a matron, three nurses servants and attendants formed the staff of the establishment. Ten years after the opening a new wing was erected in memory of the Honourable John Richardson, the first President, so adding greatly to the usefulness of the Institution. This extension was opened for the reception of patients on December 7th, 1832, and with it the Hospital accommodation was increased to nineteen wards, containing 160 beds.

THE RISE OF TORONTO

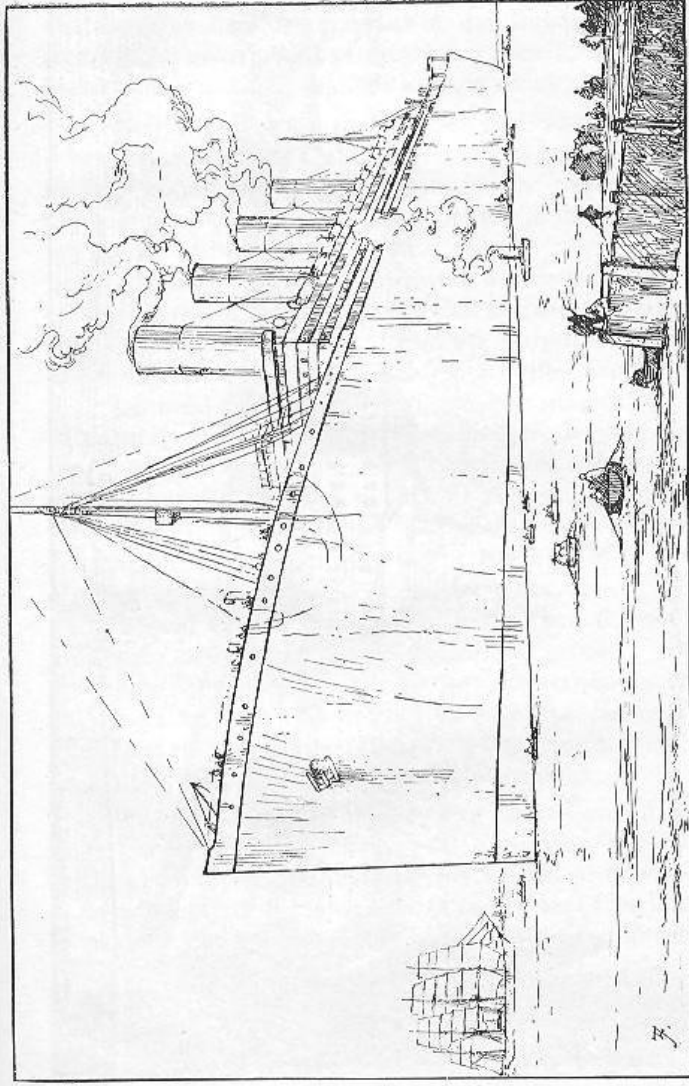
The City of Toronto, the most important town on the Canadian shore of Lake Ontario, a little more than a century ago, consisted of but a few log huts. In 1793, when it was first planned, dense and tractless forests lined the margin of the Lake, and the only habitations to be seen were the wig-wams of the wandering Indians.

At first the city progressed but slowly, and suffered considerably during the time of the war, but after peace had been proclaimed, its progress became rapid. Originally called York, in 1834, when it was incorporated as the first city of Upper Canada, its name was changed to Toronto, probably derived from the Indian word which means "the place of meeting of the tribes".



THE EMBARKATION OF JOHN CABOT, AND HIS SON IN HIS CARAVEL, "THE MATTHEW," FROM BRISTOL.

This tiny craft, of about fifty tons burden, in which Cabot and his crew braved the Atlantic four centuries ago, forms a striking contrast to the latest Cunard turbine liner, the "Lusitania."



S.S. "LUSTANIA"

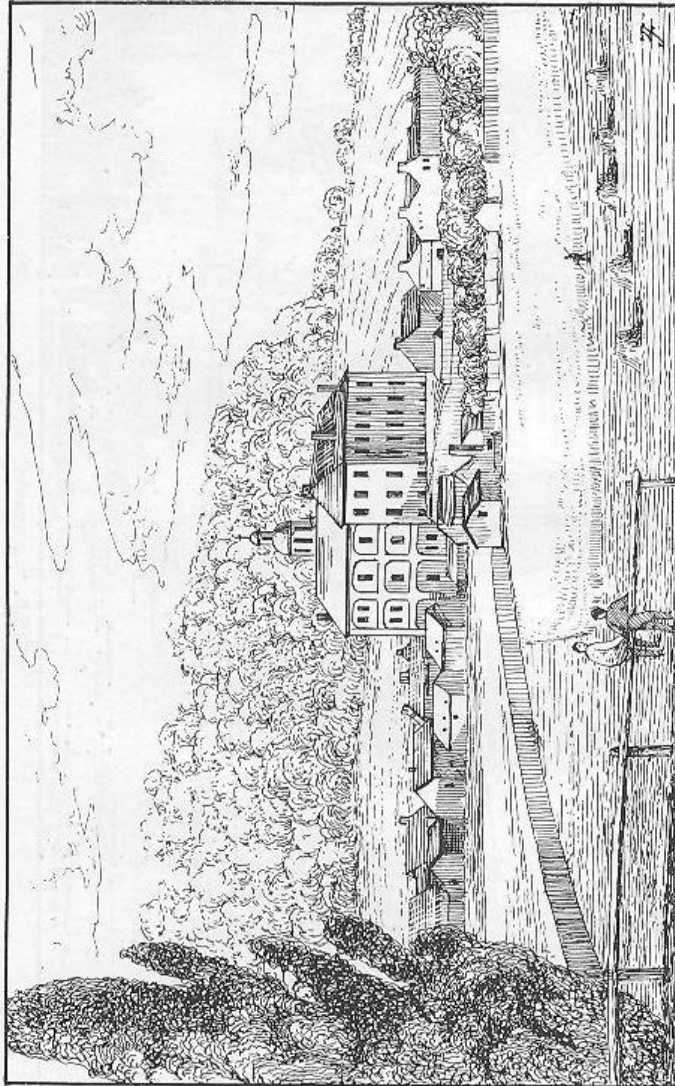
Twin-screw, turbine ship, recently built for the Cunard Steamship Company. Displacement 45,000 tons, length 796 feet and breadth 88 feet. Fitted with engines of 70,000 horse power.

INDIAN MEDICAL LORE

The earliest practitioners of healing in Canada were the medicine men or Shamans of the Indian tribes who roamed the great plains of the North American Continent before the white man planted his foot on its shores.

Scrofula, tuberculosis, rheumatism, syphilis, malarial and other fevers, dysentery, and pulmonary diseases were more or less common to the Indians, who were dependent on the Medicine Man for help in time of need. Like most primitive people, they believed that disease and death were not natural, but were caused by the evil influence of animal and other malevolent spirits, ghosts, or witches. For the purpose of driving these demons out of the human body they had entered, they believed it necessary to employ magical as well as natural remedies. While believing in a great Spirit, the "Gitche Manitou", the Indian's actions seemed more frequently dictated by fear of the Spirit of Evil, or "Matche Manitou". Magic he terms "bad medicine" and the medicine men were adepts in the use of this terrible power. Acquainted through tradition and long experience with the medicinal properties of the herbs and trees that grew around him, he used his knowledge as a terrifying agent, and cunning as a fox in his estimate of motive and character, the Medicine Man could make peace or war, or destroy the influence of a powerful chief.

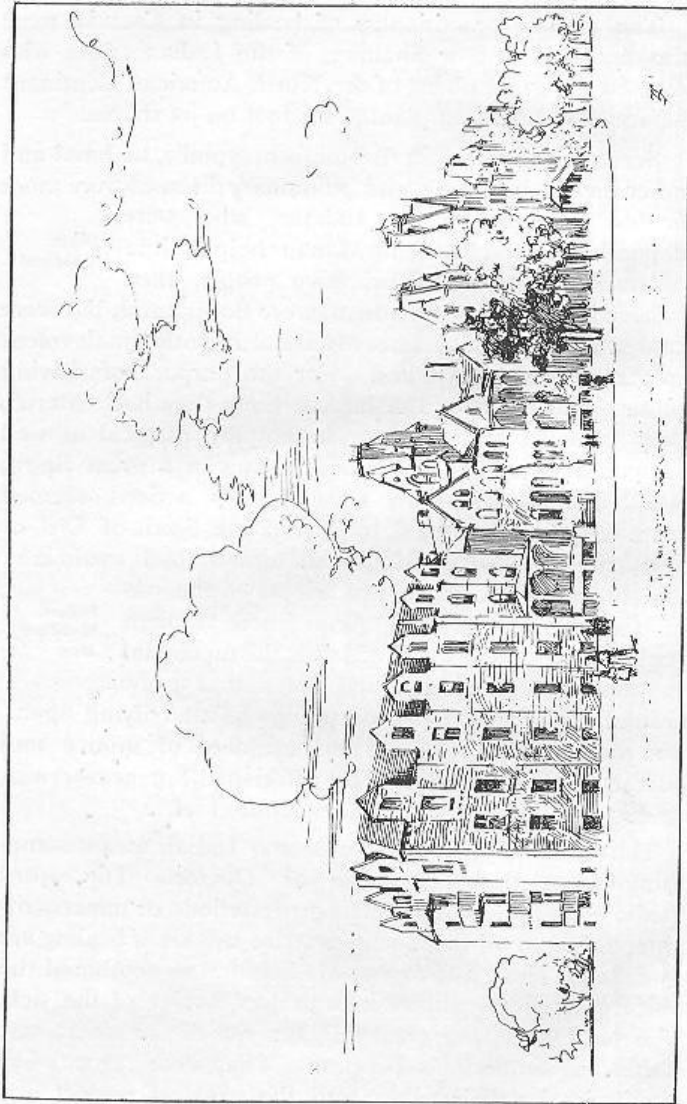
The name Medicine Man to the Indian meant something more than Physician or Doctor. The word medicine is applied to anything mysterious or unaccountable, although all those who practise the art of healing are so called. The Physician or Medicine Man combined the office of spiritual adviser with that of healer of the sick. The Sun-Dance, the great religious rite of the plains, was conducted under their direction. They were regarded as dignitaries by their tribes, and the greatest respect was paid to them by the whole community. Shrewd and intelligent, they were the magicians and soothsayers, and superintended and conducted all the religious ceremonies,



THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, MONTREAL, 1819 (See page 33)

Death
unnatural

Indian
Medicine
Men



THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, TORONTO (See page 61)

and were looked upon as the oracles of the nation. Generally there are grades of distinction among them, the lower resorting to the use of herbs and other medicines only, while the higher rely upon supernatural influences to aid them, in addition to their materia medica.

In some tribes there existed, and still exist, secret societies and organizations of Medicine Men who guard sacredly their medical lore and mysterious rites.

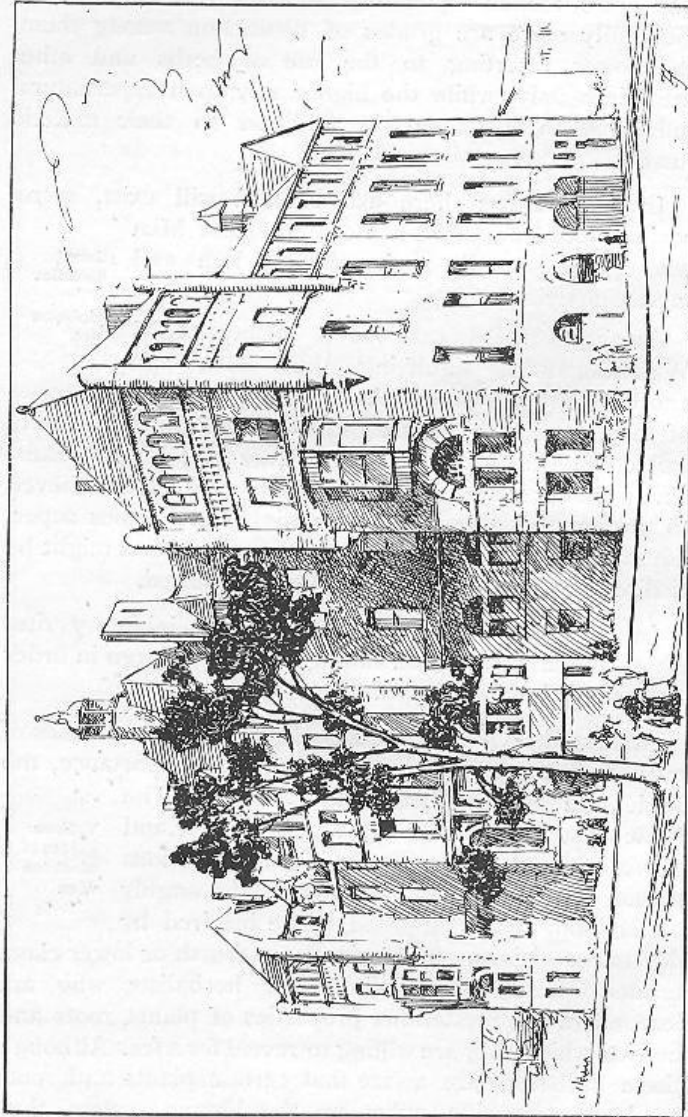
Secret
Societies
of
Medicine
Men

Among the Ottawas was a society called Wabahnōwin, signifying the East, and another termed Midē-wigān. Among some of the tribes of the Algonkian linguistic division there was a society called the Midē'-wiwin, Society of the Midē or Shamans. The persons admitted into this society were firmly believed to possess the power of communing with various supernatural beings and, in order that certain desires might be realized, they were sought after and consulted.

In these societies there were certain initiatory rites which candidates for the calling had to undergo in order to fit them for their duties.

Among the Ojibwa Indians there are three classes of mystery men termed, in order of their importance, the Midē', the Jēs'sakkid, and the Wābēnō'. The Midē' is a Shaman; the Jēs'sakkid a seer and a prophet; while the Wābēnō' is a mysterious person whose profession is not thoroughly understood, but is supposed to be inspired by dreams or visions. There is also a fourth or lower class, termed Maski' Kikē Wininī, or herbalists, who are learned in the mysterious properties of plants, roots and berries, which they are willing to reveal for a fee. Although these herbalists are aware that certain plants and roots produce a specific effect on the human system, they attribute any result to the fact that such remedies are distasteful and injurious to the demons occupying the body to whom the disease is attributed.

Various
grades of
Medicine
Men



THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, TORONTO

It is customary for the Midē' priests to preserve birch-bark records, bearing delicate incised lines to represent pictorially the grand plan of the number of degrees to which the owner is entitled. Such records or diplomas are held very sacred, and never exposed to public view. At one time a specific method of coloured facial decoration was practised by the priests of various degrees, answering in a manner to the coloured hoods worn by medical university graduates to-day.

Degrees
in Indian
Medicine

The Midē's implements consist of a drum and a rattle, which he employs at the side of the sick person to invoke the presence of the sacred spirit, and to assist in expelling the evil man'idōs or spirits who possess the body of the patient. The rattle is considered the most powerful in the expulsion of the evil demon, and is used as an accompaniment to the sacred songs. The Midē' also carries with him a small white shell called the Mī'gis, which is regarded as the sacred emblem of the Midē'wiwin. This is presented to the neophyte when he has been taught the sacred songs.

Instruments
of healing

Among the Crees there are four grades of Shamans leading to the highest position.

The costume of the Medicine Man is generally as hideous and grotesque as he can make it, and usually consists of the skin of a bear or other wild animal, which he wraps round his body, while his face is hideously painted. The medicine men of the Black Feet often use the head of the animal as a mask, while the Chinooks daub their bodies with thick grease, and then cover themselves with the soft down of a goose, over which they wear a cloak of friezed cedar-bark. Every member of the medical fraternity possesses the indispensable medicine bag containing the infection tube, the herbs in common use, together with a few specimens of rare drugs known only to the possessor, and various amulets for warding off disease and imparting wisdom from the gods.

Costumes
of Indian
Medicine
Men
and their
equipment

INDIAN METHODS OF CURING DISEASE

The means of healing employed by the native medicine men and their methods of procedure in treating a patient, seem to vary somewhat according to the tribe to which they belong. It may be interesting to quote the experiences of some of the early explorers who were first to visit the native tribes. Champlain states "the Indians have certain persons who are called Oqui who are the medicine men who heal the sick and bind up the wounded and predict future events. These Oquis or conjurers persuade their patients and the sick to make or have made, banquets and ceremonies, that they may be the sooner healed. When they are sick the man or woman who is attacked with any disease sends for the Oqui, who visits the patient and informs himself about the malady and the suffering. After this the Oqui sends for a large number of men, women and girls, including three or four old women. These enter the cabin of the sick, each one having on his head a skin of a bear or some other wild beast, that of the bear being the most common as it is the most frightful. There are three or four more old women about the sick or suffering, who for the most part feign sickness or are sick really in imagination. The old women near the sick person receive the presents, each singing and pausing in turn. When all the presents have been made, they proceed to lift up their voices with one accord, all singing together and keeping time with sticks on pieces of dry bark. Then all the women and girls proceed to the end of the cabin as if they were about to begin a ballet. The old women walk in front with their bear-skins on their heads, all the others following them one after the other. After dancing an hour or two, the old women lead out the sick person who gets up dolefully and prepares to dance, and after a short time she dances and enjoys it as well as the others. The medicine man thus gains honour and credit, his patient being so soon healed and on her feet.

Champlain's
account of
the "Oqui"

Singing
and
Dancing



A MANDAN SHAMAN OR MEDICINE MAN



SHAMAN PREPARING MEDICINE AND TREATING A PATIENT

“This treatment, however, does nothing for those who are dangerously ill and reduced by weakness, but causes their death rather than their cure.

“Sometimes the patient and the Medicine Man, accompanied by some others, make grimaces and perform magic art and twist themselves about so that they generally end in being out of their senses, seemingly crazy, throwing the fire from one side of the cabin to the other, eating burning coals, holding them in their hands for a while, and throwing red-hot ashes into the eyes of the spectators. Those who suffer, especially during this time, are the wives of those possessed, and all the inmates of their cabin, from the fear they have, lest the raging one burn up all that is in their houses, for as soon as he arrives he is all in a fury, his eyes flashing and frightful, sometimes standing up and sometimes seated, as his fancy takes him. Suddenly a fit seizes him, and laying hold of everything he finds in his way, he throws them to one side and the other. Then he lies down and sleeps for some time. Waking up with a jump he seizes fire and stones, which he throws about recklessly on all sides. Then he rages and calls several of his friends to sweat with him. The latter is the best means they have for preserving themselves in health. They remain two or three hours or so, covered up with great pieces of bark and wrapped in their robes with a great many stones about them which have been heated hot in the fire. Then they give them many draughts of water, since they are very thirsty, when the demoniac who was crazy or possessed of an evil spirit becomes sober.”

The Ogui's
Method of
curing
Disease

Another early explorer, writing in the year 1568, gives an interesting description of the “Diseases most rife in America and Canada, and the means that they observe to cure them”: “Whenever any sycke man feeleth his stomacke to swelle by the occasions of some humours in the stomacke and liver, the whyche by debilitie or otherwyse he cannot caste or vomite up, he thinketh that it is his

Diseases
prevalent
among the
Indians in
1568

soule complainthe. To heale this disease they sucke with their mouthes the place where the sore or disease lieth, thinking that by this meanes they drawe it oute. Lykewyse they sucke one another. The women use other meanes, they will put into the patient's mouth a threede



A BLACK-FOOT MEDICINE MAN OR SHAMAN

of cotton a two foote long whyche afterwards they sucke, thynkyne also by this threede for to get away thys disease or sicknesse.

“If one of them doe hurt anothere in earnest or otherwise, he is bounde to sucke hys wounde untill the tyme that he be healed.

“They have ye meanes to lette bloud betweene the shoulders with a kynde of herb, very cutting, or with the teethe of some beast. Those in the country they inhabit neare the sea are subiecte to rotten diseases as fevers, catarres, and others.”

Primitive
Indian
venesection

The method of procedure among the Chenooks, Crees, and Black Feet, is as follows: One or two medicine men sit near the patient singing, praying, and swaying their bodies energetically, until the perspiration flows freely. One blows a whistle continually as he sways to and fro, while the other shakes his medicine rattle vigorously, and the friends of the patient present, beat an accompaniment on small drums and sing.

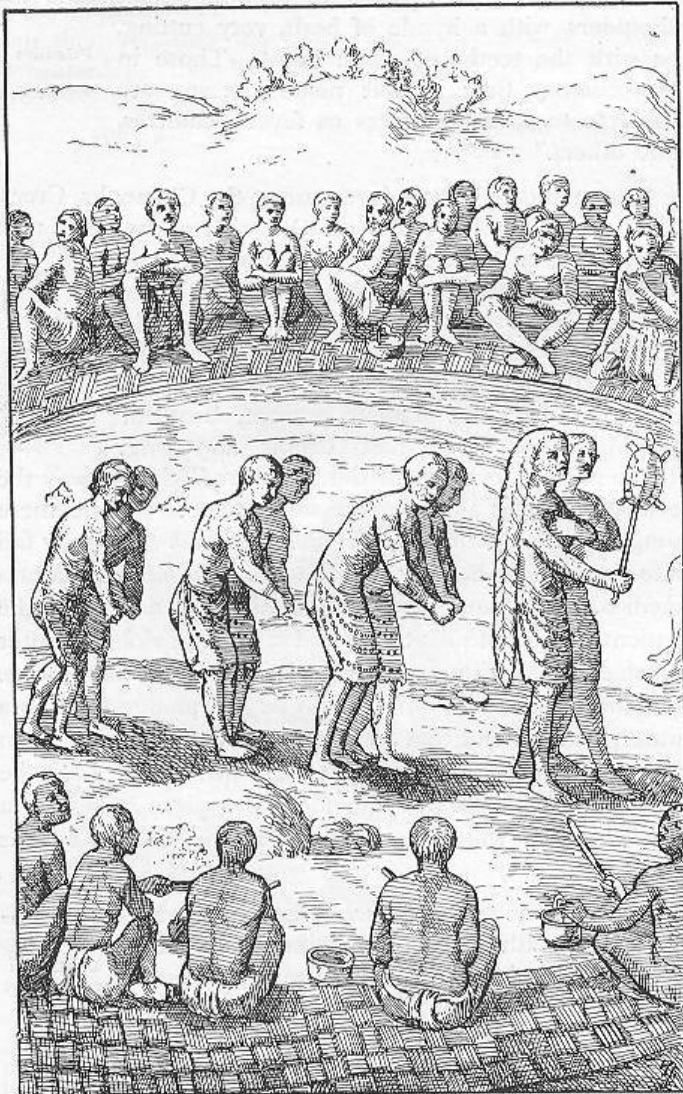
Method
of
healing
among
the
Chenooks,
Crees and
Black Feet

These incantations are for the purpose of driving away the evil spirit that is afflicting the sick person. While these songs are being sung, one of the medicine men may fall into a trance, or he may resort to the use of his materia medica. Sometimes he will suddenly seize a part of the patient's body with his teeth, and trembling violently, after much exertion, will shout out that he has found the disease. Holding his hands to his mouth he will plunge them into water, and pretend that he is keeping the disease demon from returning to the patient. He will then exhibit the result of his labours in the form of a piece of flesh or a small reptile, which he declares is the disease he has extracted.

Among some tribes, failure to cure means severe punishment or death to the medicine man. The Papagos of Arizona punish the unsuccessful medicine man with death, and when he fails to cure one of the Sachems of the tribe, he is lead forth after the burial and instantly shot.

Death as a
punishment
for
failure

Besides the administration of drugs, the chief methods of healing employed by the Indian medicine men, are bleeding and sweating. The idea of drawing or sucking out the evil spirit that causes the disease is the prevailing



INDIAN METHOD OF HEALING THE SICK
From a woodcut of the XVII century

one in their theory of the practice of medicine. The Shaman is thus associated with the nature of a leech which is curiously illustrated in the Indian custom of naming their children. The names are chosen by their grandfathers or recognized patriarch of the family in the following manner:—The subject of the first striking dream he has after the child's birth determines its name. Thus, if he dreams of a leech or a mosquito, particularly the latter (being the most determined and energetic blood sucker), it is at once decided that the child, be it male or female, is predestined for the medical profession.

Shaman
and
leech

There are several methods of bleeding, one being by means of a small cupping horn to which suction is applied by the mouth in the ordinary way, after scarification with a piece of flint or broken glass. In the blood thus drawn, the Shaman sometimes claims to find a small pebble which he asserts to be the cause of the disease. Another method is by scratching the flesh with a briar, flint, arrow-head, or piece of glass, and while the blood is still flowing, certain medicines are rubbed into the wound. The mouth is used also for sucking blood and for cleansing wounds.

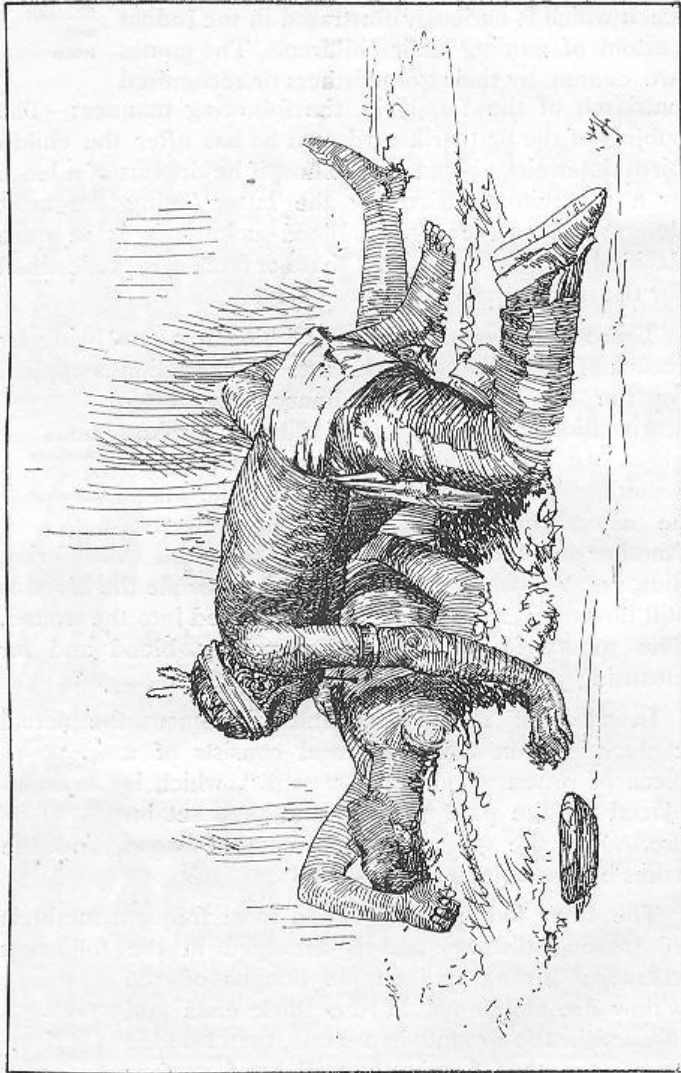
Indian
methods
of
bleeding

In cases of rheumatism and biliousness the actual cautery is often employed, and consists of a piece of rotten wood called "punk", which is placed on the part affected, and then set on fire. The fire gradually consumes the wood, and the ashes burn a hole in the flesh.

Use of
the actual
cautery

The sweat-lodge is one of the most frequent methods of treating disease, and is arranged in the following manner: Strong and supple boughs of the willow are sharpened at the thick ends and inserted in the ground in a circle, then braided at the top, thus forming a small hut from four to six feet in diameter, and about three feet high, with an opening for the patient to crawl inside. Blankets or hides are placed over the tent, and when the patient has

The
sweat-
lodge



SHAMAN BLEEDING A PATIENT AND REMOVING DISEASE BY SUCTION

entered, hot stones are placed within, and a vessel of hot water is given to him. When he has removed all his clothing, and every aperture of the tent is closed, he pours the water on the hot stones, and the steam enveloping him, causes copious perspiration. The operation is continued until he is satisfied that the bath has been complete.

Hæmorrhage from wounds is restrained by plunging the part into cold water, and thereby producing constriction of the blood-vessels.

The Shaman estimates the condition of his patient by his appetite, for while an Indian is able to eat he is looked upon as being free from danger.

INDIAN MATERIA MEDICA

The Indian Shaman derives his knowledge of the properties of the plants he employs in healing, from the traditions of his ancestors. This knowledge is not revealed to him until he attains the highest degree in his calling. When being initiated to the *Midē'*, and his instruction comes to an end, the preceptor sings unto his pupil a native song as follows :—

My arm is almost pulled out from digging Medicine.
 It is full of Medicine.
 Almost crying because the Medicine is lost.
 Yes, there is much medicine you may cry for.
 Yes, I see there is plenty of it.
 When I come out the sky becomes clear.
 The Spirit has given me power to see,
 I brought the Medicine to bring life.
 I too see how much there is.
 I am going to the Medicine Lodge.
 I take life from the sky.
 Let us talk to one another.
 The Spirit is in my body, my friend.

Curiously enough, the Indian medicine man in the choice of his materia medica, is influenced by some fancied connection of the plant with the disease-animal or Spirit,

which bears a strong resemblance to the "Doctrine of Signatures" so widely believed in among Western nations in ancient times. The stalks of chickweed, because they resemble worms, are used as a vermifuge, plants of a yellow colour are chosen for the treatment of jaundice and bilious disorders. For a disease caused by the "rabbit spirit", the remedy must be a plant called rabbit's food or rabbit's ear, for "snake-dreams", which are regarded as a form of disease, a plant called snake's tooth, and for inflamed eyes, the herb called deer's eye.

There are a number of interesting ceremonies and rites observed in connection with the gathering of the herbs, roots and barks used in medicine.

When the Shaman goes on these expeditions, he provides himself with a number of red and white beads. He approaches the plant from a certain direction, walking round it from right to left, one to four times, during which he recites certain prayers. He then uproots the plant and drops one of the beads into the hole and covers it up with loose earth. In one of the formulas for hunting Ginseng, the hunter addresses the mountain as the "Great Man" and assures it, that he only comes to take "a small piece of flesh" (Ginseng) from its side. In some cases the Shaman must pass by the first three plants he meets until he comes to the fourth, which, when he has gathered, he may then return to the others.

The bark of a tree is always taken from the east side, and when a root or branch is gathered, it must always be one that runs out towards the same quarter. The reason for this is, because those parts exposed to the east are believed to have imbibed more medicinal potency from the rays of the sun than the others.

Indian
"Doctrine
of
Signatures"

Ceremonies
observed
in herb
gathering



GINSENG Root,
like the Man-
drake, often bears
a curious resem-
blance to the
human form.

Many superstitions are associated with Ginseng both in the Old World and in the New.

The Indians also use certain animal substances in their materia medica, which are derived from the beaver, the musk-rat, the skunk, the deer, toads, snakes, and various insects.

From the mineral kingdom they employ iron pyrites, gypsum, salt, ochres, clays, and ashes, etc.

Writing in 1799, one of the Canadian explorers states:—"The country people of Upper Canada use snakes' exuviae as medicine, and believe them to be very efficacious in the cure of rheumatism when laid over the part afflicted and fastened on with a bandage. The body of the rattlesnake dried to a cinder over the fire, and then finally powdered and infused in a certain portion of brandy, is also said to be a never-failing remedy against the same disorder.

"The liquor is taken inwardly in the quantity of a wine-glassful at once, about three times a day. No effect more than taking plain brandy is perceived from this medicine on the first day, but at the end of the second day the body of the patient becomes suffused with a cold sweat, everyone of his joints grow painful, and his limbs become feeble and scarce able to support him. He grows worse and worse for a day or two, but persevering in the use of the medicine for a few days longer, he gradually loses the pain and recovers his wonted strength of body."

Rattlesnake oil still bears a high reputation among the trappers and settlers in the far West as an embrocation to relieve rheumatism.

The incantation formulæ recited by the Shaman during the treatment of a patient are very interesting, and are full of curious archaic and figurative expressions. Lack of space will only permit us to quote a few of these.

Formula for treating rheumatism:—

Yŭ! O! Red woman, you have caused it.
You have put the intruder under him.
Ha! now you have come from the Sun land.

Animal
Materia
Medica

Inorganic
Materia
Medica

Curious
Remedies
for
Rheuma-
tism

Indian
incantations

You have brought the small red seats with your feet
resting upon them.

Ha! Now they have swiftly moved away from you.

Relief is accomplished.

Let it not be for one night alone.

Let the relief come at once.

Formula for treating toothache or neuralgia :—

Listen! In the Sun land you repose, O Red Spider.

Quickly you have brought and laid down the red path.

O! Great Ada'wehi, quickly you have brought down the
red threads from above.

The intruder in the tooth has spoken, and it is only a
worm.

The tormentor has wrapped itself around the root of
the tooth.

Quickly you have dropped down the red threads, for it
is just what you eat.

Now it is for you to pick it up.

The relief has been caused to come. Yü!

This incantation was accompanied by blowing tobacco
smoke from a pipe placed directly against the tooth. The
allusion to the worm in the tooth in the above formula is
especially interesting from the fact, that we have here a
repetition of the ancient Greek tradition that toothache
was caused by small worms that lodged in the cavity or
at the root of the decayed tooth.

BACTERIOLOGY AMONG THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS

Formula for Fever and Ague. (Malaria).

Listen! In the pines you dwell. In the pines you dwell.

For ever you dwell. Huyi!

Listen! O now you have drawn near to hearken, O little
whirl-wind.

O Ada'wehi, in the leafy shelter of the lower mountain
you repose.

O Ada'wehi! you can never fail in anything.

Ha! now rise up.

A very small portion (of the disease) remains.

You have come to sweep it away into the small swamp on
the upland.

You have laid your paths near the swamp.

It is ordained that you shall scatter it as in play, so that
it shall utterly disappear.

By you it must be scattered.

So shall there be relief.

The great chill or intermittent fever was much dreaded
by the Indian medicine men. Curiously enough, from a
remote period they have believed the disease to
be caused by malicious *Tsgá'ya*, a generic Indian
name for small insects. These *Tsgá'ya* or
imaginary insects, like the parasites of modern
science, were held responsible for a large number
of diseases. They were supposed to exist in the
water, the air, the foliage of trees and in decaying wood.
In connection with recent discoveries respecting the
causation of malarial fever, the theory of the primitive
Indian medicine man, which he has held from time
immemorial, is highly suggestive.

Indian
idea of the
causation
of
malaria

ABORIGINAL MATERIA MEDICA

The following is a list of trees, plants, fruits, etc.,
employed by the North American medicine men in the
treatment of disease :—

White Pine (*Pinus Strobus*), used for pains in the head and
back

Red Pine (*Pinus resinosa*)

Balsam Fir (*Abies balsamea*), to induce diaphoresis; also
given for gonorrhoea and colds

White Spruce (*Abies alba*)

Black Spruce (*Abies nigra*)

Raven Tree (*Abies canadensis*), for diarrhoea

Tamarack (*Larix americana*)

White Cedar (*Cupressus thyoides*)

Red Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), for headache

White Oak (*Quercus alba*), for diarrhoea

Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharinum*)

Black Sugar Maple (*Acer nigrum*), to promote flow of urine

Yellow Birch (*Betula excelsa*), diuretic properties

Cotton Wood (*Populus monilifera*), the down applied to
open sores as an absorbent

Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*)

Witch Hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*), as a styptic and
astringent

False Spikenard (*Smilacina racemosa*), styptic, and used as a fumigation for headache
 Sunflower (*Helianthus occidentalis*), crushed root applied to bruises
 Senega Snakeroot (*Polygala Senega*), for colds and coughs
 Black Raspberry (*Rubus occidentalis*), for pain in stomach
 Huckleberry (*Gaylussacia resinosa*)
 Wild Cherry (*Prunus virginiana*), used in gestation and for coughs
 Wild Black Cherry (*Prunus serotina*), to relieve soreness and pain in the chest, and as an application to heal sores
 Wild Red Cherry (*Prunus pensylvanica*), for stomach disorders
 Wild Plum (*Prunus americana*), for diarrhoea
 Common Cattail (*Typha latifolia*), as a poultice to sores
 Little flat grass (*Sporobolus hererolepsis*), to induce emesis
 Wild Strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*)
 Striped Maple (*Acer pennsylvanicum*), to induce emesis
 Black or Water Ash (*Fraxinus sambucifolia*), application to sore eyes
 Culvers Root (*Veronica virginica*), purgative
 Hoary Willow (*Salix candida*), for coughs
 Indian Currant (*Symphoricarpos vulgaris*), for sore eyes
 Avens (*Geum strictum*), for the chest and cough
 Curled Dock (*Rumex crispus*), applications to abrasions and sores
 Lead Plant (*Amorpha canescens*), for stomachic pains
 Early Wild Rose (*Rosa blanda*), application to inflamed eyes
 Anemone (species unknown), for headache
 White Sumac (*Rhus aromatica*), for diarrhoea
 Wild Bergamot (*Monarda fistulosa*), stomachic pains.
 Water Leaf (*Hydrophyllum virginicum*), pains in chest and back
 Anemonea Pennsylvania (*Anemone pennsylvanicum*), pain in lumbar region
 Canada Violet (*Viola canadensis*), pain in region of bladder
 Lopseed (*Phryma leptostachya*), for rheumatic pain
 Downy Yellow Violet (*Viola pubescens*), for sore throat
 Dwarf Wild Rose (*Rosa lucida*), application to sore eyes
 Red Baneberry (*Actaea rubra*), stomachic pains

Moon Wort (*Botrychium virginicum*), applied to wounds
 Dwarf Ginseng (*Aralia trifolia*), used as a styptic
 Stickweed (*Echinosperrum Lappula*), as a fumigation for headache
 Black Snake Root (*Aristolochia Serpentaria*), used in fevers, coughs, and for snake bites
 Beggar Lice (*Cynoglossum Morrisoni*), renal diseases
 Wild Senna (*Cassia marilandica*), for poulticing sores, and administered in fever
 Life Everlasting (*Gnaphalium decurrens*), diaphoretic
 Vetch (*Vicia caroliniana*), dyspepsia, pains in back, and rheumatism
 Turkey Pea or Goat's Rue (*Tephrosia virginiana*), tonic
 Milkweed (*Euphorbia hypericifolia*), for skin eruptions and as a purgative
 Skull Cap (*Scutellaria lateriflora*), to promote menstruation
 Maidenhair Fern (*Adiantum pedatum*), as a poultice in rheumatism, or for chills and fevers
 Cranes Bill (*Geranium maculatum*), used in thrush, and for diarrhoea and cholera
 Indian Physic (*Gillenia trifoliata*), emetic and tonic
 Liverwort (*Hepatica acutiloba*), used for coughs
 Tassel Flower (*Cacalia atriplicifolia*), as a poultice for wounds, cuts, and for cancer
 Meadow Rue (*Thalictrum anemonoides*), as a vermifuge
 Cone Flower (*Rudbeckia fulgida*), for snake bites, swellings, and inflamed eyes
 Solomon's Seal (*Polygonatum multiflorum et latifolium*), for bruises and swellings
 Gravel Root (*Eupatorium purpureum*), diuretic
 Shield Fern (*Aspidium acrostichoides*), to produce emesis, and as an embrocation for rheumatism
 Sweet Flag or Fire Root (*Acorus Calamus*), for colds and flatulence
 Yellow Pond Lily (*Nuphar advena*), tonic, and used for poultices
 Willow (*Salix*), used for rheumatism
 Honeysuckle (*Lonicera ciliata*), for bladder diseases
 Juniper Berries (*Juniperus communis*), diuretic
 Labrador Tea (*Ledum latifolium*), for diarrhoea
 Mountain Ash (*Pyrus americana*), for pleurisy

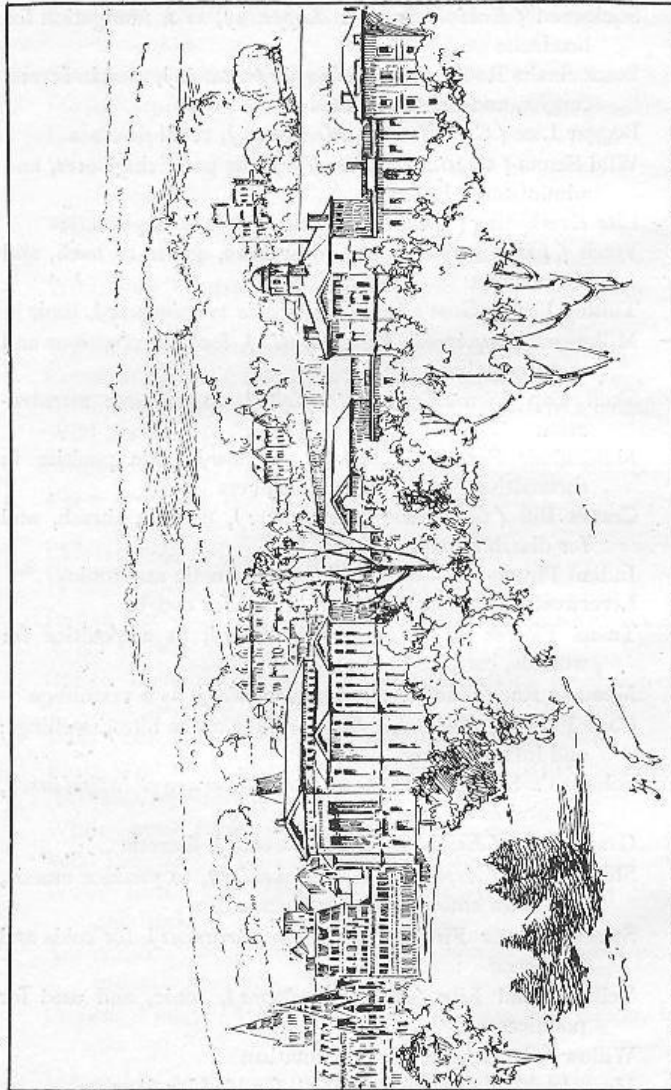
THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF MEDICAL EDUCATION
IN CANADA

The history of the rise and progress of medical education in Canada goes back to the beginning of the nineteenth century, although the earliest Medical Act affecting the Colony was passed in 1788 by the British Parliament, which provided that no one should practice physic, surgery, or midwifery, within the province of Quebec and Montreal, without a license. This license was to be obtained by passing an examination conducted by capable persons appointed by the Governor or the Commander-in-Chief of the Province.

Soon after the war of 1812, a hospital was built in York (now Toronto), of which the present splendidly equipped Toronto General Hospital is the outcome. The first medical school in Canada is said to have been formed in October, 1822, when five practitioners met together for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of establishing a medical school in Montreal. This School was called the Montreal Medical Institution and was approved by Earl Dalhousie, then Governor-General, who appointed the Members of the Institution the first Board of Examiners for the district of Montreal. The first Course of Lectures was given in 1824, and four years later, the Medical Institution became the Faculty of Medicine of McGill University.

First
Hospital
in Toronto

First
Medical
School
in Canada

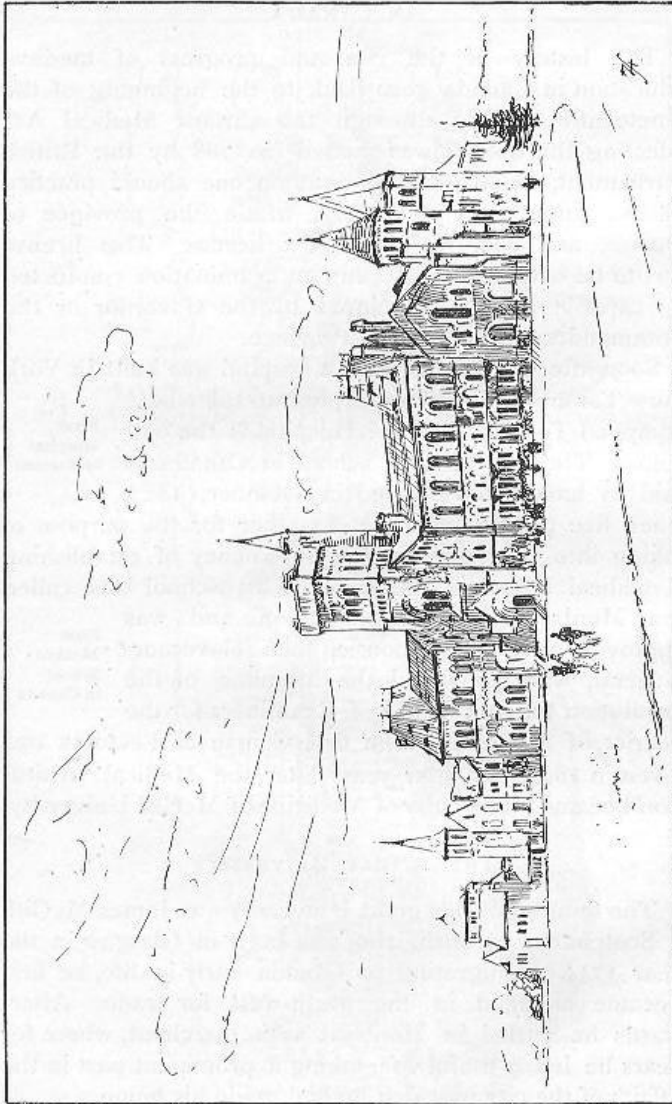


MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL

THE MCGILL UNIVERSITY

The founder of this great University was James McGill, a Scotchman by birth, who was born in Glasgow in the year 1744. Emigrating to Canada early in life, he first became engaged in the north-west fur trade. Afterwards he settled in Montreal as a merchant, where for years he led a useful life, taking a prominent part in the affairs of the city in which he had made his home.

On his death in 1813, he bequeathed his property of "Burnside House" and a sum of \$50,000 to found a college in connection with a Provincial University which



UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO (See page 65)

had been contemplated before his death. His bequest was subject to the condition that such a College and University should be established within ten years of his decease.

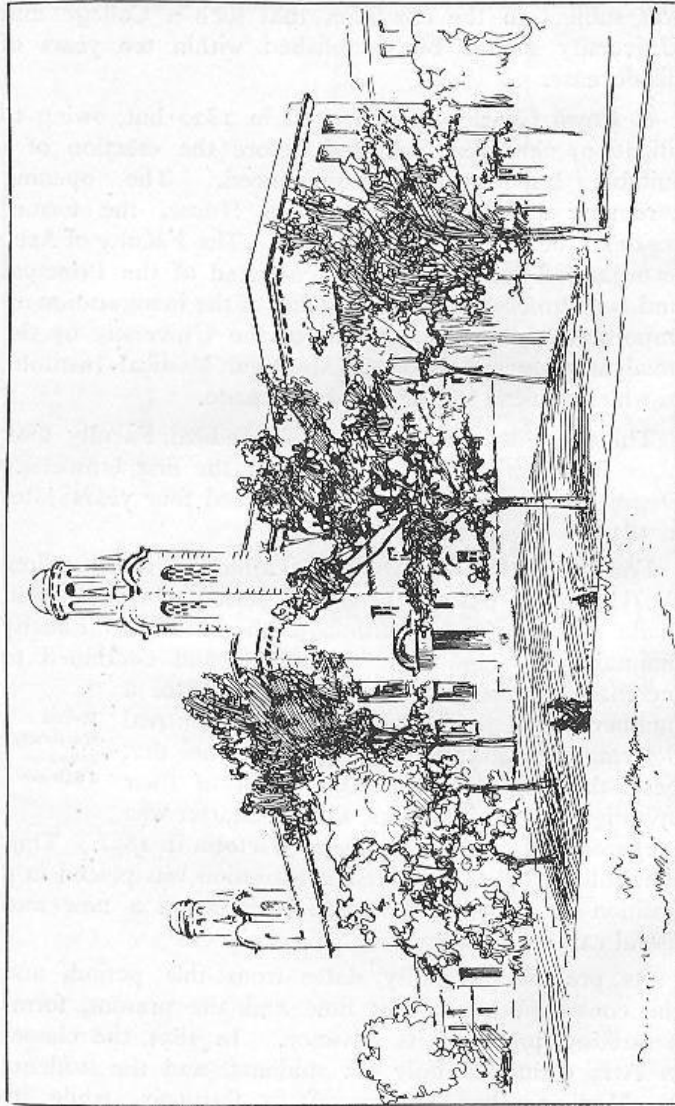
A Royal Charter was granted in 1820 but, owing to litigation, nine years elapsed before the erection of a suitable building was commenced. The opening ceremony was held in Burnside House, the former residence of the founder, in 1829. The Faculty of Arts, as organized on this occasion, consisted of the Principal and two Professors, but on the day of the inauguration an important addition was made to the University by the amalgamation with it of the Montreal Medical Institute, to which allusion has already been made.

The first Session of the McGill Medical Faculty took place in the winter of 1829-30, and the first University Degree, a medical one, was conferred four years later in 1833.

For more than twenty years after its inauguration, the University passed through a period of trouble, and made little progress, although the Medical Faculty maintained its reputation throughout and continued to increase its classes. At length in 1850, a number of the prominent citizens of Montreal determined to grapple with the difficulties that beset the University, and as a result of their investigations and labours, a new Charter was prepared and granted by Queen Victoria in 1852. Thus the College by its improved constitution was placed in a position to be revived and to enter upon a new and useful career.

McGill
University
enters on
a new era

Its present prosperity dates from this period, and the contrast between that time and the present, forms a striking proof of its advance. In 1851 the classes in Arts contained only six students, and the students in Medicine had fallen off to thirty-six. while its total income was estimated at \$2,700 a year. In the session 1901-2, 440 were registered in the Medical Faculty alone.



TORONTO MEDICAL COLLEGE

By the liberality of Mr. John H. R. Molson and other benefactors, the University buildings, which up to 1860 had been in an unfinished condition, were added to and completed.

These additions were finished and officially opened by the Earl of Aberdeen in 1895. They comprise a large Lecture Hall, capable of accommodating 450 students, with adjoining preparation rooms, together with new suites of laboratories for pathology, histology, pharmacology, and sanitary science.

The advance then made under the principalship of Sir J. Wm. Dawson has since been maintained until McGill University achieved its present high position. In less than five years, however, owing to the increase in the number of students, an enlargement of the buildings again became imperative, and Lord Strathcona generously provided means to meet the necessary requirements.

Liberality
of Lord
Strathcona

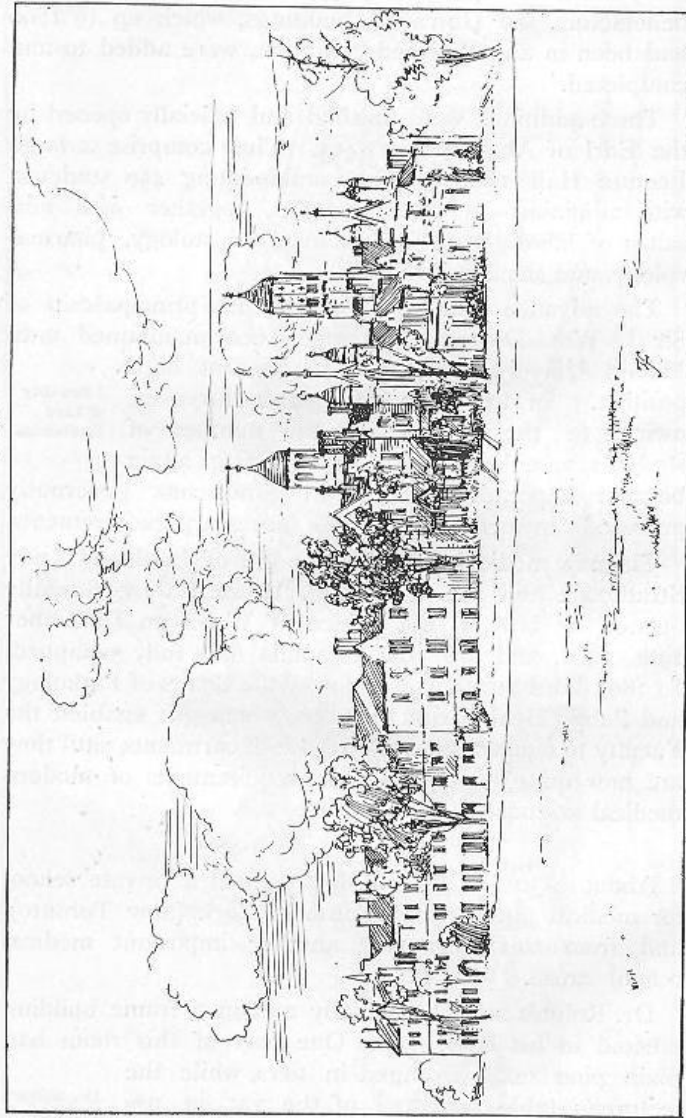
The new medical buildings, the gift of Lord and Lady Strathcona and the Hon. Mrs. Howard were formally opened by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on December 19th, 1901, and are now complete and fully equipped. In 1893 Lord Strathcona endowed the Chairs of Pathology and Public Health with \$100,000, which gift enabled the Faculty to equip and develop these departments until they are now quite up to the latest requirements of modern medical science.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

About 1830 Dr. John Rolph opened a private school for medical pupils in his house in York (now Toronto), and from this beginning another important medical school arose.

Dr. Rolph's school originally met in a frame building erected in his back-yard. One part of this room had plain pine seats arranged in tiers, while the lecturer's table consisted of the vat in use for anatomical purposes. In the same room tables on trestles were provided for dissecting purposes. Only a thin wooden partition separated

Dr. Rolph's
Medical
School



TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO (See page 69)

this primitive medical school from the rest of the building in which were comfortably housed the Doctor's horse and cow. In 1854 Dr. Rolph's school, which he had named "The Toronto School of Medicine", by arrangement with the Board of Victoria College, became the Medical Department of that University. Dr. Rolph eventually became Dean of the Faculty, resigning his position in 1870.

The University of Toronto and University College together constitute the State University of the Province of Ontario. It is an undenominational teaching body, in arts, medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, law, and applied sciences, etc. As far back as 1799 a piece of land was granted by the Crown to build a College or University, but it was not until 1827 that a Charter was received under the title of the University of King's College. After passing through many vicissitudes, the Charter was amended and the constitution reorganized, which was followed by the foundation stone of the new building being laid by Sir Charles Bagot, the Governor-General. By the Baldwin Act the name of the Institution was subsequently changed from King's College to the University of Toronto.

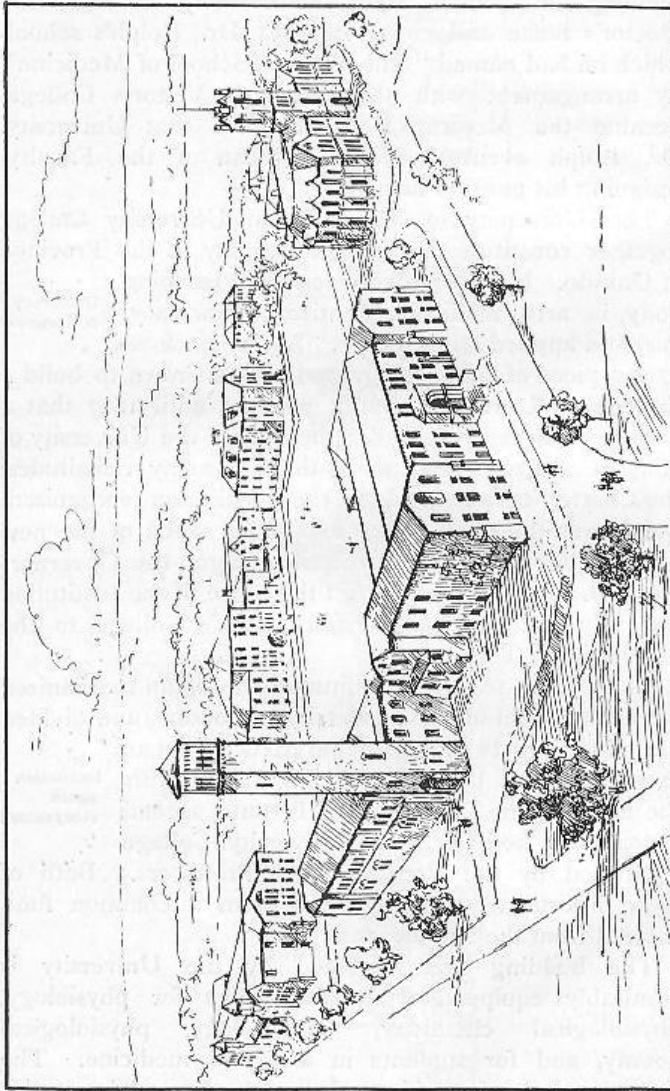
In the year 1853 the Institution was again reorganized after the model of the University of London, and divided into practically two independent parts. First an examining and degree-conferring body with the name of the University of Toronto, second a teaching body termed University College controlled by the President and Professors. Both of these institutions are supported from a common fund derived from the endowments.

The building now occupied by the University is admirably equipped with laboratories for physiology, physiological chemistry, bacteriology, physiological botany, and for students in arts and medicine. The total number of working places in these laboratories exceeds two hundred. The Medical Faculty is self-supporting, having an annual income from fees of about \$20,000, and the teaching staff numbers about 128.

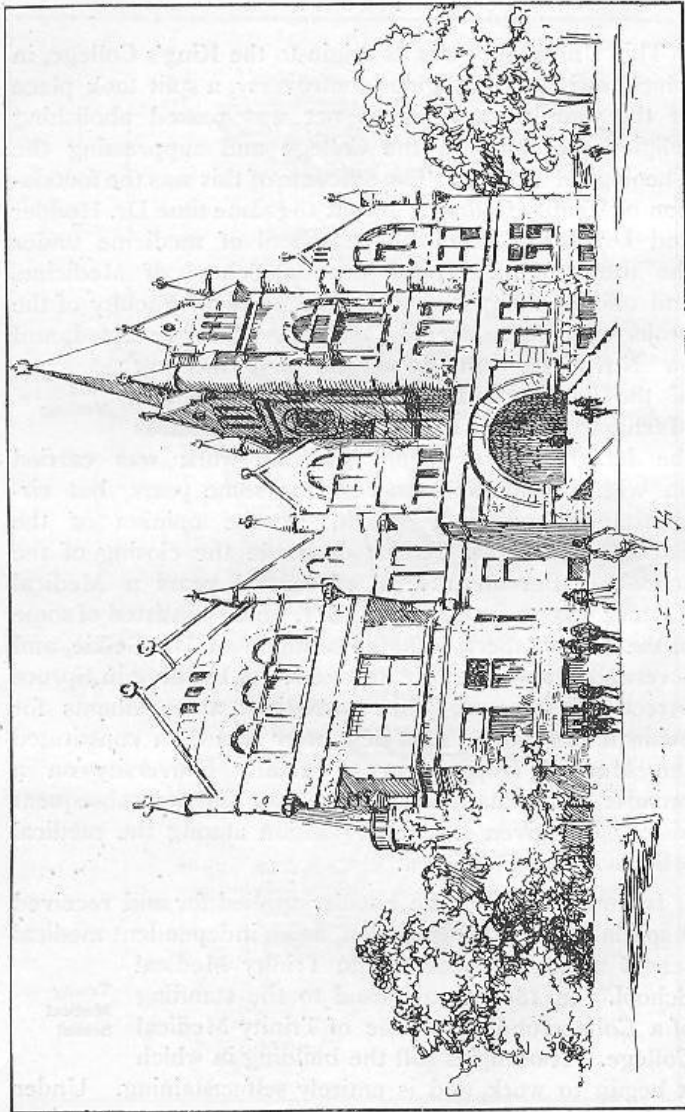
THE UNIVERSITY OF TRINITY COLLEGE,
TORONTO

This University owes its origin to the King's College, in which, owing to a religious controversy, a split took place in the year 1850, when an act was passed abolishing religious teaching in the College and suppressing the Theological Faculty. The outcome of this was the foundation of Trinity College. About the same time Dr. Hodder and Dr. Bovell organized a school of medicine under the title of the Upper Canada School of Medicine, and offered their services as the Medical Faculty of the projected University. The offer was gladly accepted, and on November 7th, 1850, the first meeting of the Faculty took place in the hall of the **First Meeting** Mechanics' Institute. Immediately afterwards the lectures were begun, and the work was carried on with considerable success for some years, but circumstances occurred which, in the opinion of the Faculty, seemed to render desirable the closing of the school. After an interval of several years a Medical Faculty was again formed in 1871, which consisted of some of the old members, with the addition of Dr. Geikie, and several other well-known teachers. A building in Spruce Street was erected, with convenient arrangements for medical teaching. This new body was then constituted the Medical Department of Trinity University on a broader basis than its predecessor, and its subsequent history has given it a high position among the medical schools of the Dominion.

In the year 1877 the Faculty applied for and received a special Act of Incorporation, as an independent medical school and thus became the **Trinity Medical School**. In 1888 it was raised to the standing of a College under the title of Trinity Medical College. It occupies still the building in which it began to work, and is entirely self-sustaining. Under its Act of Incorporation the College is affiliated to various colleges, including Trinity (primarily), Toronto, Queen's and Manitoba.



QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, KINGSTON (See page 71)



VICTORIA UNIVERSITY

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY, TORONTO

This University took its rise from an Institution which was established for the higher education of the young people of the Methodist Church, and was called the Upper Canada Academy. It was opened for academic work on June 18th, 1836.

After five years of successful teaching, by an Act of the Provincial Parliament it was granted University powers, and in 1841 became, under an extended Royal Charter, Victoria College. Up to 1853 Victoria was an Arts College only, but in 1854 a step was taken towards a full University status, by the establishment of a Faculty of Medicine in the City of Toronto. On the accomplishment of the Federation of the Universities of Canada in 1889, new buildings were erected at a cost of about \$40,000, and the College was formally opened in Toronto in October, 1892.

Full
University
Status

KINGSTON MEDICAL FACULTY

This Medical School was founded under somewhat remarkable circumstances early in the year 1854. A petition headed by Mr. Robert Douglas was presented to Queen's College and the medical profession of Kingston praying them to establish a Medical Faculty in that town. The University responded favourably and promised all the aid and accommodation it could spare. It gave permission to the new Medical Faculty to retain all graduation and registration fees in full confidence that the best would be done to advance the cause of higher education. The Government of Canada, on application being made, through the influence of the late Sir John A. MacDonald gave an annual grant to the Medical School at Kingston, by the receipt of which the Medical Faculty was enabled to erect the suitable and commodious building it now occupies.

University
assent

THE LONDON, ONTARIO, MEDICAL FACULTY

When Bishop Hellmuth obtained a Charter for the Western University, he approached several medical men

in London, Ontario, on the subject of forming a Medical Faculty, and in 1880 a meeting was called to discuss the matter, but nothing was done till two years later, when a Faculty was officially organized. On the first of January following, the class numbered five students, but in the year 1896 they had increased to seventy in number. Since then the Faculty has been greatly enlarged, and the efforts of the staff have met with gratifying results.

THE ONTARIO MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

This Institution, the only one of its kind in the Dominion, was established in Toronto in 1882, mainly through the efforts of Dr. Michael Barrett, who was appointed its first Dean. He was succeeded by Dr. Alexander McPhedran, and on his appointment to a Professorship at the University of Toronto, Dr. R. B. Nevitt was appointed in his place. In 1894, the College was placed on a more permanent basis, a suitable building being erected for its accommodation.

Since then the Institution has made rapid progress and has now a list of 50 graduates and 60 registered students, many of the former occupying posts of importance. It is affiliated to Trinity University and the University of Toronto, and is recognized by the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons.

BISHOPS COLLEGE

The Medical School connected with this College was organized in Montreal in 1871, Sir William Hingston being the first Dean. The School was first carried on in the third storey of Barron's Buildings, at the north-east corner of McGill and Notre-Dame Streets, and its first class consisted of 25 students. The following session was held in a new building which had been specially erected, and was opened by the present Dean, Dr. W. F. Campbell. It is now a well-equipped medical school.

Faculty
organized

Rapid
Progress

Bishops
College

THE LAVAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

The Medical Faculty of Laval University was founded in 1843, and from 1867 to 1891 was connected by mutual arrangement with Victoria University as its Medical Faculty in Montreal, but in the latter year it became the Medical Department, in Montreal, of Laval University. It has a large and well-equipped Faculty.

The school is doing good work and is prospering, and its students in all classes now number from 280 to 300 a year. The Faculty of Medicine in Quebec is also connected, as its Medical Department in that city, with Laval University.

The instruction is all given in French. In order to be ranked as a Catholic Institution, Laval University had to be acknowledged and canonically erected by the Holy See. This was granted by Pope Pius IX in 1876.

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN NOVA SCOTIA

In December of 1867 a meeting of medical practitioners in Halifax was convened to discuss the desirability of establishing a medical school in that city, and it was decided that a course of lectures should be given during the coming summer, and that Dalhousie University should be asked to recognize the course thus given. The year following the school was definitely recognized as the Medical Faculty of the University, the Hon. W. J. Almon, M.D., being its first President. In 1875 the Faculty erected a new building near the Provincial and City Hospital, and in order to secure the definite ownership of its property, it separated from the University and obtained an Act of Incorporation as Halifax Medical College, with power to grant Degrees in Medicine and Surgery, and the allied sciences. After a period of trial and difficulty, in 1889 it was reconstructed, and since that time its progress has been uninterrupted, the number of its students annually increasing.

King's College, Windsor, dates from the year 1768, although a Royal Charter was not actually granted until 1802. Commencing originally in a private house, it was not until 1796 that a suitable building was erected. Since

Prosperity
and
good work

Act of Incorporation

then, after undergoing various vicissitudes, King's College has developed into one of the most prominent educational institutions in the Dominion.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

The medical profession in Manitoba was first incorporated in 1871, when the administration of the Medical Act, which was amended in 1886, was placed in the hands of an executive body called the Council of Physicians and Surgeons. Any Medical College in Manitoba in affiliation with the University of Manitoba is entitled to two representatives. The University consists of all the denominational colleges in the city. The medical college has a body of professors and lecturers, and connected with it are two hospitals, viz., the General Hospital, and that of St. Boniface.

The first Medical Journal published in Canada was "Le Journal de Médecine de Québec" in 1835, of which Dr. X. Tessier was the Editor; now the Dominion can boast of fourteen publications devoted to Medicine and the kindred arts.

In the summer of 1867 the Physicians of Canada met in Laval University and formed the first medical association in the Dominion. Sir Charles Tupper of Nova Scotia was elected first president, and Mr. Alfred G. Belleau was appointed the first general secretary.

The British Medical Association first met in Canada on August 31st, 1897, at Montreal, the first Canadian President being T. G. Roddick, M.D., M.P. Seven branches then existed in Canada, the first having been formed in Halifax in 1887, followed by others in Montreal, Toronto, British Columbia, and Manitoba in 1891, and in Ottawa and Quebec City in 1897.

From this brief sketch it will be seen that, in spite of enormous difficulties, the pioneers of the medical art in the Colony have succeeded in making their medical schools, institutions of which they and the mother country have every reason to be proud.

CANADA'S PROGRESS

THE great primary sources of wealth in Canada are the fisheries, the mines, the forests and the farms, the latter being by far the most important of these industries.

The great progress, especially in agriculture, made by Canada within the last quarter of a century is amply evidenced from the following details.

Production of	1881	1891	1901
Wheat bushels	32,350,269	42,144,779	55,572,368
Barley "	16,844,868	17,148,198	22,224,366
Oats "	70,493,131	82,515,413	151,497,497

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

	1868	1904
EXPORTS—Total	\$57,567,888	\$213,521,235
„ Fisheries	3,357,510	10,759,029
„ Mine	1,276,129	33,618,944
„ Forest	18,262,170	33,091,922
„ Agricultural products ...	12,871,055	37,138,875
„ Animals and their products.	6,893,167	63,812,117
„ Manufactures	15,594,622	48,033,722
IMPORTS—Total	\$73,459,644	\$259,211,803
„ Home consumption	71,985,305	251,464,332
„ Dutiable home consumption	43,655,695	148,909,576
„ Free home consumption ...	23,434,463	94,680,443
„ Woollen manufactures ...	7,667,335	15,159,383
„ Cotton	7,675,433	8,542,978
„ Silk	1,009,365	3,715,037
„ Iron and steel	6,885,365	41,152,789

POPULATION OF CANADA

1891	4,833,239
1901	5,371,315

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS, 1901

ONTARIO			
Belleville	9,117	Almonte	3,023
Brantford	16,619	Arnprior	4,152
Chatham	9,068	Barrie	5,949
Guelph	11,496	Berlin	9,747
Hamilton	52,634	Brockville	8,940
Kingston	17,961	Carleton Place ..	4,959
London	37,981	Cobourg	4,239
*Niagara Falls	5,702	Collingwood	5,755
Ottawa	59,928	Cornwall	6,704
St. Catharines	9,946	Deseronto	3,527
St. Thomas	11,485	Dundas	3,173
Stratford	9,959	Fort William	3,997
Toronto	208,040	Galt	7,866
Windsor	12,153	Gananoque	3,526
Woodstock	8,833	Goderich	4,158

* Niagara Falls city includes what was formerly Niagara Falls town and Niagara Falls village

Hawkesbury... ..	4,150	Petrolia	4,135
Ingersoll	4,573	Picton	3,698
Kenora (Rat Portage)	5,202	Port Arthur	3,214
Lindsay	7,003	Port Hope	4,188
Midland	3,174	Prescott	3,019
Napanee	3,143	Renfrew	3,153
Orillia	4,907	St. Marys	3,384
Oshawa	3,394	Sarnia	8,176
Owen Sound	8,776	Sault Ste. Marie	7,169
Paris	3,229	Smiths Falls	5,155
Pembroke	5,156	Toronto Junction	6,091
Perth	3,588	Trenton	4,217
Peterborough	11,239	Waterloo	3,537

QUEBEC

Hull	13,993	Fraserville	4,569
Montreal	267,730	Lauzon	3,416
Quebec	68,840	Levis	7,783
St. Henri	21,192	Magog	3,516
Ste. Cunegonde	10,912	Granby	3,773
St. Hyacinthe	9,210	Joliette	4,220
Sherbrooke	11,765	Kingsville	3,256
Sorel	7,057	Lachine	5,561
Three Rivers	9,981	Maisonneuve	3,958
Valleyfield	11,055	St. John's	4,030
Chicoutimi	3,826	St. Jerome	3,619
Farnham	3,114	Westmount	8,856

NOVA SCOTIA

Halifax	40,832	Pictou	3,235
Sydney	9,999	Springhill	5,178
Amherst	4,964	Sydney Mines	3,191
Dartmouth	4,806	Truro	5,993
Glace Bay	6,945	Westville	3,471
New Glasgow	4,447	Yarmouth	6,430
North Sydney	4,646		

NEW BRUNSWICK

Fredericton	7,117	Chatham	4,866
Moncton	9,026	Woodstock	3,644
St. John	40,711		

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Charlottetown	12,080	Summerside	2,875
Georgetown	1,123		

MANITOBA

Brandon	5,620	Neepawa	1,418
Portage la Prairie	3,901	St. Boniface	2,019
Winnipeg	42,340	West Selkirk	2,188
Morden	1,522		

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Nanaimo	6,130	Rossland	6,159
Nelson	5,273	Vancouver	26,133
New Westminster	6,499	Victoria	20,816

ALBERTA

Calgary	4,865	Edmonton	2,626
Lethbridge	2,326	Medicine Hat	1,975

SASKATCHEWAN

Regina	2,645	Prince Albert	2,193
Moosejaw	2,042		

YUKON

Dawson	9,142		
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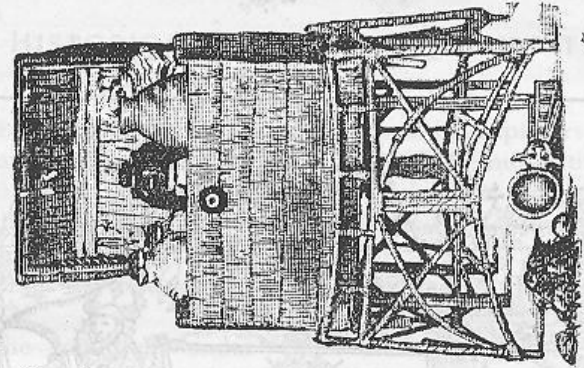
CHRONOLOGY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS
IN CANADIAN HISTORY

1497. John Cabot discovered the Eastern Coast of North America.
 1498. Sebastian Cabot discovered Hudson Strait.
 1500. Gaspar Cortereal entered the Gulf of St. Lawrence.
 1524. Verrazzano explored the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia.
 1534. (June 21.) Landing of Jacques Cartier at Esquimeaux Bay. First landing on Canadian soil.
 1535. Second visit of Cartier. Further explorations. Naming of the St. Lawrence.
 1540. Third visit of Cartier. (Died 1537).
 1542. The Sieur de Roberval and his party winter near Quebec.
 1558. Diego Homem's map showed the Bay of Fundy for the first time.
 1576-7-8. Martin Frobisher made voyages of discovery to Arctic Canada.
 1579. Sir Francis Drake took possession of the Pacific Coast, and named the country New Albion.
 1585. John Davis discovered Davis' Straits.
 1586. Davis made his second voyage to Arctic Canada.
 1587. Davis made his third voyage to Arctic Canada.
 1592. Juan de Fuca discovered the Straits of Juan de Fuca.
 1598. First attempt to colonize Acadie.
 1603. Champlain arrives at Quebec.
 1604. De Monts and Champlain on the coast of Nova Scotia first officially mention Acadie.
 1605. Founding of Port Royal (Annapolis), Acadie, by the Baron de Pontincourt.
 1608. Second visit of Champlain. Founding of Quebec. Acadie transferred to Virginia.
 1609. Champlain discovers Lake Champlain.
 1610. Henry Hudson wintered in James' Bay, having spent three months in exploring Hudson Bay.
 1611. Jesuits arrive in Port Royal, Acadie. Brulé discovers Lakes Huron and Ontario.
 1613. St. John's, Newfoundland, founded. Ottawa river ascended by Champlain. Argall of Virginia destroys Port Royal, Acadie.
 1616. William Baffin explores Baffin Bay. First schools in Canada begun; one at Three Rivers and the second at Tadonsac, taught by Récollet Fathers.

1623. Nova Scotia first settled by the English.
 1625. Jesuits first arrived in New France.
 1627. Canada, including Acadie, granted to the Company of the Hundred Associates by the King of France.
 1628. Port Royal (Acadie) taken by Sir David Kirke.
 1629. Capture of Quebec by the English under Sir David Kirke. Treaty of Susa between Great Britain and France.
 1632. Canada, Quebec and Acadie restored to France by the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye. First School opened in Quebec.
 1634. Town of the Three Rivers founded by M. de la Violette.
 1635. Marquis de Gamache founded Jesuits College in Quebec. Lake Michigan discovered by Nicolet.
 1640. Lake Erie discovered by the Jesuits, Chaumonot and Brébeuf.
 1642-1667. Frequent and serious wars between the French and the Iroquois Indians.
 1646. Exploration of the Saguenoy River by the Jesuit, Dablon.
 1647. Lake St. John discovered by the Jesuit, Père de Quen.
 1654. Acadie taken by the English.
 1655. Treaty of Westminster restoring Canada and Acadie to the French.
 1657. Acadie transferred to Sir William Temple.
 1663. Company of the Hundred Associates dissolves. First Courts of Law.
 1667. Acadie restored to France by the Treaty of Breda.
 1668. First Library formed in Quebec. Quebec Seminary founded by Bishop Laval.
 1670. Hudson Bay Company founded.
 1673. Cataraqui (Kingston) founded by La Salle.
 1689. Massacre of Whites by Indians at Lachine.
 1690. Capture of Port Royal by Sir William Phipps.
 1692. Acadie made part of Massachusetts.
 1696. Nova Scotia made a Royal province.
 1697. Treaty of Ryswick.
 1709-10-11. Canada invaded by the English.
 1713. Treaty of Utrecht, by which Hudson Bay, Nova Scotia (Acadie) and Newfoundland were ceded to the English. Louisburg founded by the French.
 1736. Giles Hocquart, Intendant, signed an ordonnance declaring that whoever intended to free his slaves, might do so by a notarial deed to be registered in the nearest office of Royal jurisdiction in civil matters; failure to do so making void the act of freeing the slave.
 1748. Restoration of Louisburg (taken 1745) to the French in exchange for Madras, by Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.
 1749. City of Halifax founded. Two English school teachers begin work in Nova Scotia.
 1756. War between France and England. Montcalm in Quebec.
 1759. Capture of Fort Niagara by English under Prideaux. Battle of the Plains of Abraham and defeat of the French by Wolfe. Capitulation of Quebec to Admiral Saunders and General Townshend.
 1760. Capitulation of Montreal and completion of conquest of Canada.
 1769. Herne began his explorations of the Coppermine River region.
 1774. Quebec Act passed. Labrador transferred to Canada.
 1775. Invasion of Canada by Americans.
 1776. Americans driven out of Canada by General Carleton.
 1778. Captain Cooke in Novtha Sound, claimed the North-West Coast for Great Britain.
 1780. General Assembly of Nova Scotia passed an Act establishing Public Schools in Halifax.

1783. Treaty of Versailles between Great Britain and France respecting fisheries on Newfoundland Coast from Gulf of St. Lawrence. Treaty of Paris and recognition of boundary line between Canada and the United States.
 1786. First classical school in Upper Canada opened.
 1788. Western Canada divided into four districts. English law introduced. King's College opened.
 1790. Vancouver Island circumnavigated by Captain Vancouver.
 1791. Division of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada.
 1793. Rocky Mountains crossed by Mackenzie.
 1797. George III. directed that the waste lands of the Crown in Upper Canada be set aside for the establishment of free grammar schools, and for establishing other seminaries of learning.
 1798. Name of St. John's Island changed to that of Prince Edward Island.
 1807. Public grammar schools founded in Upper Canada.
 1811. Judges excluded from Parliament.
 1812-15. War between Great Britain and the United States, caused by British Orders in Council. The United States Army retired defeated to their own country (Nov. 11, 1813) after the battle of Chrysler's Farm. For another year the fighting went on until the war was terminated by the Treaty of Ghent (Dec. 24, 1814). The result of the three years' fighting was that twelve distinct invasions by Americans were successfully resisted.
 1815. Treaty of London.
 1816. Common schools established in Upper Canada.
 1819-22. John Franklin's overland expedition to the Arctic Ocean.
 1820. Cape Breton re-annexed to Nova Scotia.
 1825. Treaty of St. Petersburg defining the boundaries of Alaska.
 1826. Franklin and Richardson explore the Mackenzie river and the coast east and west.
 1829. Upper Canada College founded.
 1836. First railway in Canada from Le Prairie to St. John's.
 1837-38. Outbreak of rebellion in both provinces. It was suppressed in Upper Canada by the militia, and in Lower Canada by the British troops.
 1841. Union of the two provinces, under the name of the Province of Canada, and establishment of responsible government. Opening of the first United Parliament at Kingston, by Lord Sydenham.
 1845. Franklin finds the North-West Passage.
 1846. Oregon Boundary Treaty.
 1847. Lord Elgin, Governor-General.
 1852. Commencement of the Grand Trunk Railway.
 1855. Ottawa incorporated as a city. Post offices established.
 1856. The Legislative Council of the province of Canada became an elective chamber.
 1858. Adoption of the decimal system of currency. Ottawa made capital of the Dominion, and permanent seat of Government.
 1860. Winnipeg is begun to be built.
 1861. Bank of British Columbia receives a royal charter.
 1866. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick accept confederation with Canada. Invasion of Canada by Fenians. Battle of Lime River. Union of Vancouver Island and British Columbia.
 1867. Union of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick under the name of the Dominion of Canada proclaimed. The names of Upper and Lower Canada changed to Ontario and Quebec respectively. Lord Monck first Governor-General of the Dominion. First

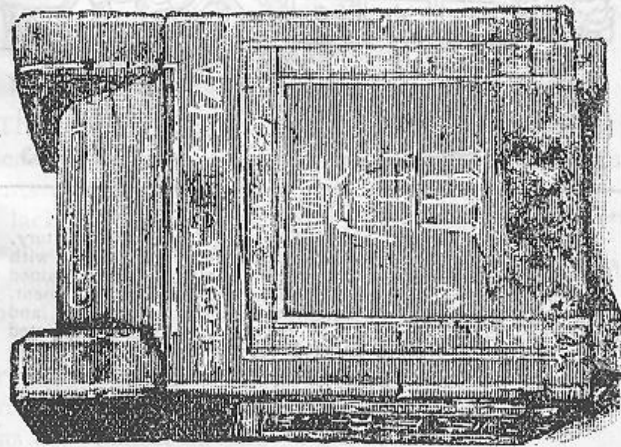
- Parliament met on November 6th, Sir John A. Macdonald being Premier.
1869. Lord Lisgar Governor-General. Red River Rebellion. Deed of Surrender confirming the Hudson Bay Company's sale.
1870. Admission of the North-West Territories to the Dominion and admission of the Province of Manitoba into the Confederation.
1871. Treaty of Washington. New Brunswick School Act passed. Admission of British Columbia into the Confederation. The last regular troops leave Quebec.
1872. Abolition of dual representation. Earl of Dufferin made Governor-General.
1876. Opening of the Inter-colonial Railway from Quebec to Halifax.
1877. Medical Council of Great Britain decided to recognize Canadian degrees.
1879. Adoption of protective tariff, otherwise called the National Policy.
1880. All British possessions on North American continent (excepting Newfoundland) annexed to Canada by Imperial Order in Council. The Arctic Archipelago transferred to Canada by Imperial Order in Council. Royal Canadian Academy of Arts founded by the Marquess of Lorne.
1882. First meeting of the Royal Society of Canada in Ottawa. The new seat of Government for the North-West Territories received the name of Regina.
1883. Marquess of Lansdowne became Governor-General.
1885. Rebellion in the North-West.
1886. First through train on the Canadian Pacific Railway. First Canadian Cardinal.
1888. Fishery Treaty at Washington.
1891. Power given by Parliament to the Government to refer to the supreme Court of Canada for its opinion on important questions of law or fact touching provincial legislation or the appellate jurisdiction as to education or any other matter.
1892. Treaty of Washington providing for arbitration in seal fishing. Convention as to boundaries between Canada and United States.
1893. Earl of Aberdeen Governor-General of Canada.
1894. Opening at Ottawa of the Colonial Conference to discuss matters of interest to the Empire.
1896. Behring Sea Commission met at Victoria.
1897. Colonial Premiers appointed Members of the Privy Council of England.
1898. Franchise Bill passed the Dominion House of Commons. Earl of Minto made Governor-General of Canada. Two cent postage rate in operation.
1899. Preferential Tariff to Great Britain.
1900. Ontario Government transferred to New Board of Governors its rights in Upper Canada College.
1901. Judicial Assembly of the Privy Council informs His Majesty that the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba has jurisdiction to enact the Liquor Act.
1903. University of Ottawa destroyed by fire. Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire opens at Montreal. Alaska Boundary settled (in part) by the tribunal appointed to consider the questions involved.
1904. Opening of Dominion of Canada Parliament. Agreement signed in London by Great Britain and France to settle disputed points in Newfoundland. Federal Government purchases Canadian Eastern Railway. Earl Grey appointed Governor-General.

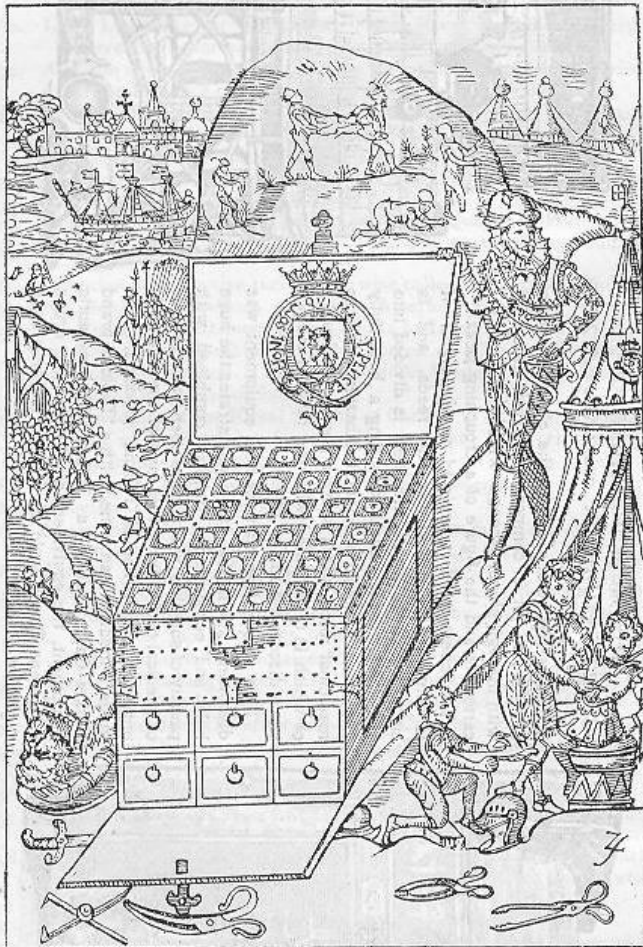


THE MEDICINE CHEST OF
QUEEN MENTU-HOTEP, WHO LIVED B.C. 2,200

The massive outer case for the chest is shown on the left. It is composed of wood, decorated with hieroglyphics, amongst which are the royal cartouche and the figure of a crouching jackal. The chest itself is depicted on the right. It is composed of plated papyrus reeds, and is supported on a stand. The chest is divided into six compartments, each containing a beautifully shaped medicine jar of oriental alabaster. Various medicinal roots, and a wooden spoon, the handle of which is ornamented with the head of Hathor were discovered in the chest.

This unique Egyptian medical equipment was discovered at Thebes, and demonstrates the huge bulk and cumbersome fittings combined with paucity of supplies, which have been characteristic of medical outfits from the days of the Pharaohs until the introduction of 'Tabloid' products. The modern medical man armed with a 'Tabloid' brand Pocket-Case carries a scientific therapeutic equipment, the equivalent of which in the drugs of ancient Egypt could be transported only by a regiment of slaves.





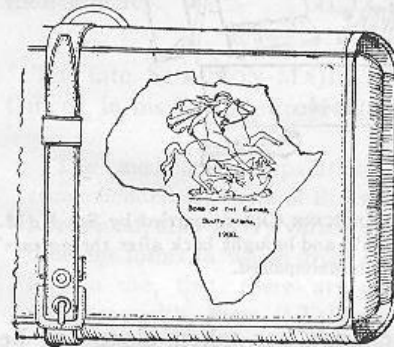
MILITARY MEDICINE CHEST - 1588

Fabricius, a noted Swiss physician of the XVI century, recommended that the military chest should be furnished with no less than 362 varieties of medicine, some of which contained as many as 64 ingredients. The complexity of arrangement, the huge bulk and great weight, the liability to breakage, and the complicated inconvenience of medicine chests persisted until the introduction of 'Tabloid' Medical Equipments.

HISTORICAL MEDICAL EQUIPMENTS

THE medicine chests and cases used by explorers and missionaries possess a unique interest of the most intimate and personal kind; whilst those which have formed the medical equipments of military expeditions, and have been the armamentaria employed to combat sickness and death in the field, naturally appeal strongly to physicians.

The conditions under which these equipments have necessarily been employed, combining rough usage and exposure (in some cases for years) to every variety of climate, form the severest tests to which it is possible for medicines and medicine cases to be subjected.



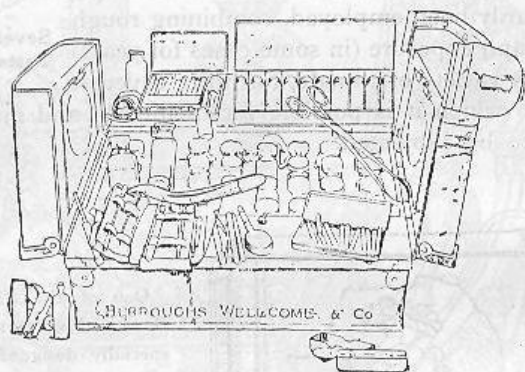
One of the 'TABLOID BRAND MEDICINE CASES' specially designed for and supplied to the troops from the various British Colonies, for use in the South African Campaign.

The explorer's knowledge of the ravages wrought by disease and death in early expeditions, the medical equipments of which were inadequate, unsuitable, or lacking in portability and permanence, has caused him to appreciate the portable 'Tabloid' outfits which contain medicines of proved keeping qualities. Early explorers, particularly in Africa, found the difficulties of procuring suitable portable medical supplies practically insuperable, and the horrors of disease and death associated with their expeditions were almost beyond description.

Difficulties
of early
Explorers

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

Early Expeditions. Mortality due to crude Medicines



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

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

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

B. W. & Co. solved the Problem

elegant fashion arranged in the smallest medicine chest it was ever my lot to carry into Africa.

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

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

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

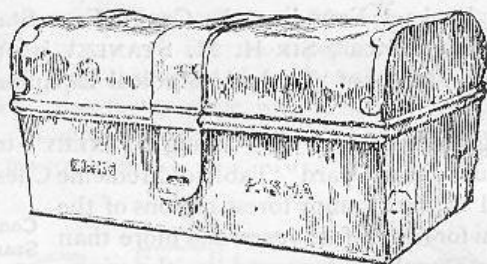
The late SURGEON-MAJOR PARKE, Stanley's Medical Officer, in his "Guide to Health in Africa", writes:—

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

"None can compare for unfailing Reliability, Portability, and Convenience"

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

recovered by an officer of the Congo Free State, and returned to BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co.



EMIN PASHA'S 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHEST

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

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

Yours very faithfully

Dr Emin Pasha

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

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

Medical Equipment supplied by BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co. :—

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

Required dose at once. No delay to weigh or measure

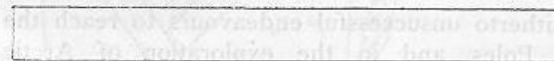
"Quality so good, no other should be taken into the field"

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

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



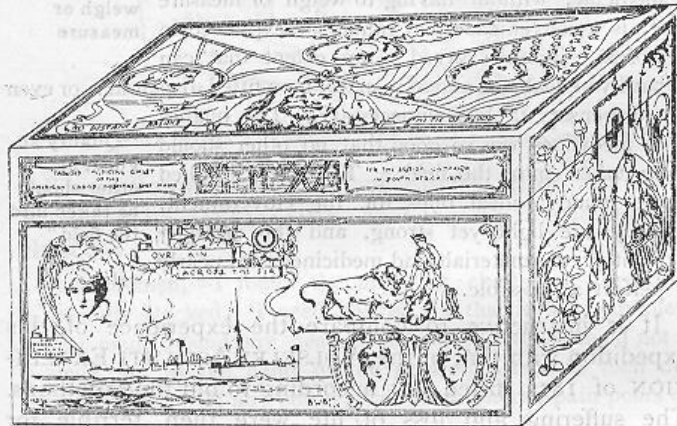
Size of one product of 'Tabloid'
Cinchona Tincture, min. 30.



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

An illustration of one of the 'Tabloid' Medical Equipments specially designed for, and supplied to, the British Colonial Forces for use in the recent South African Campaign will be found on page 83. Similar cases were designed for, and supplied to, the CITY OF LONDON IMPERIAL VOLUNTEERS and the IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

The equipment of the AMERICAN HOSPITAL SHIP "MAINE", and the valuable services it rendered in connection with the campaigns in South Africa and in China, are so recent as to be within the memory of all. The whole of the medical outfit was supplied by BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co.



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

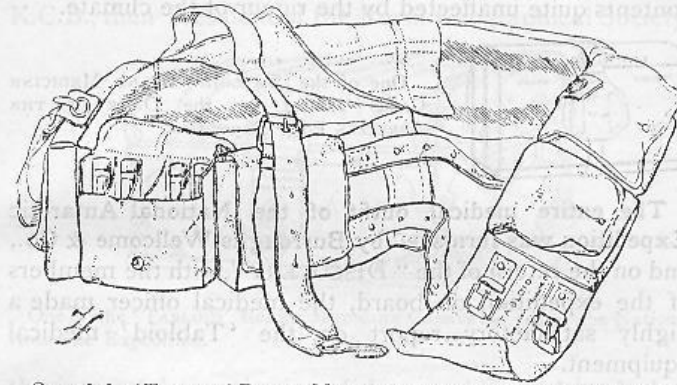
Referring to this equipment, *THE LANCET* (London, Eng.) reported:—

The whole of the medical outfit has been supplied by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. One of the medicine chests supplied by this firm is in tooled leather, designed by Mr. Henry S. Wellcome.

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

The 'Tabloid' belts and other Medical Equipments supplied to NANSEN for his journey in the "FRAM", and those used by the JACKSON - HARMSWORTH ARCTIC EXPEDITION are now added to the historic

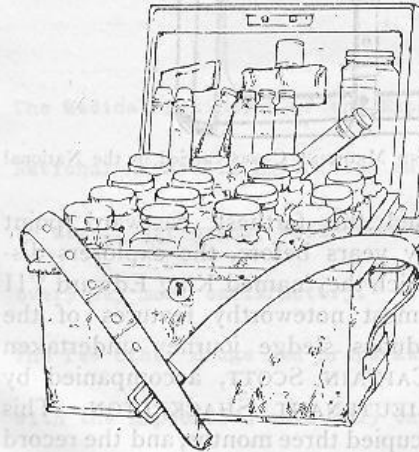
collection of BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co.



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

COMMANDER PEARY, writing from Etah, Greenland, reports:—

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



One of the 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHESTS used by COMMANDER R. E. PEARY in his Arctic Expedition.

Still more recently the ITALIAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION, commanded by the DUKE OF THE ABRUZZI, has returned. It has been found that despite the fact that the record northern latitude of $86^{\circ} 33' 49''$ was reached, the 'Tabloid' Medicine Chests and Cases with which the expedition was

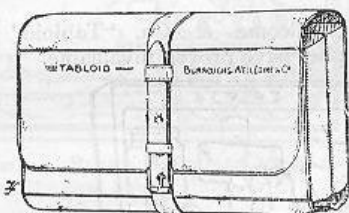
equipped have been brought back with their remaining contents quite unaffected by the rigour of the climate.



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

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

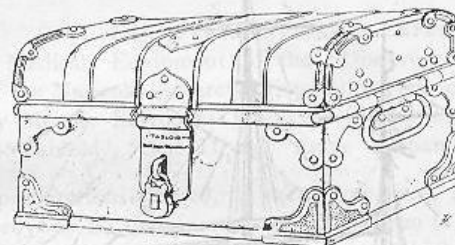
In August, 1901, the "DISCOVERY" left England, and in the following January crossed the limit of the Antarctic



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

Circle. Having passed the farthest eastward point attained by ROSS sixty years before, the explorers discovered a new land, which they named King Edward VII Land. One of the most noteworthy features of the expedition was the arduous sledge journey undertaken by the commander, CAPTAIN SCOTT, accompanied by DR. WILSON and LIEUTENANT SHACKELTON. This journey over the ice occupied three months, and the record latitude of $82^{\circ} 17'$ South was reached. On sledge journeys the question of weight is of great moment. The traveller, on such occasions, must carry but the barest necessaries, and of these the lightest procurable. The medicine chest is an important item, for upon the efficacy of its contents the lives of the explorers may depend.

To the enthusiasm of SIR CLEMENTS MARKHAM, K.C.B., then President of the Royal Geographical Society,



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

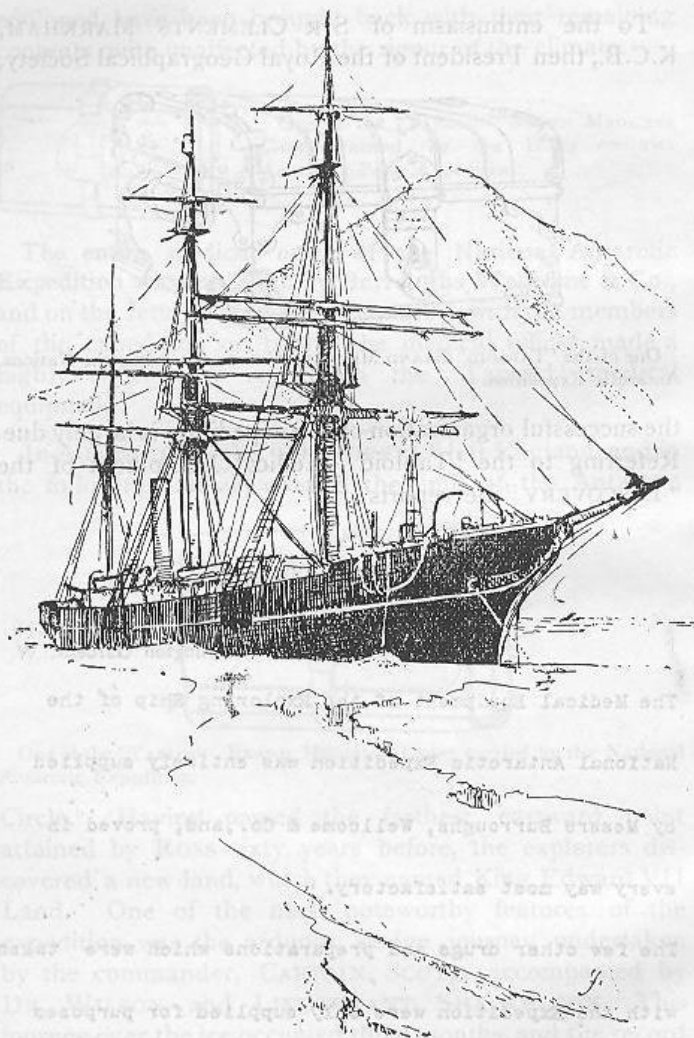
the successful organization of the expedition is largely due. Referring to the 'Tabloid' Medical Equipment of the "DISCOVERY" he reports:—

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

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

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

Clements Markham



S.S. "DISCOVERY"
NATIONAL ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

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

DR. KETTLITZ, the Senior Medical Officer to the expedition, reports:—

DISCOVERY ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

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

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

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

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

Rejicard Kettlitz

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

ANTARCTIC RELIEF SHIP 'MORNING'.

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

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

George A. Davidson

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

DISCOVERY ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

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

Edward A. Wilson

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

30,000 miles.
Arid Desert
and Humid
Swamps.
Extreme
Heat and
Cold.

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

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

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

"Inestimable Service"

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

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

"The Very Best Quality"

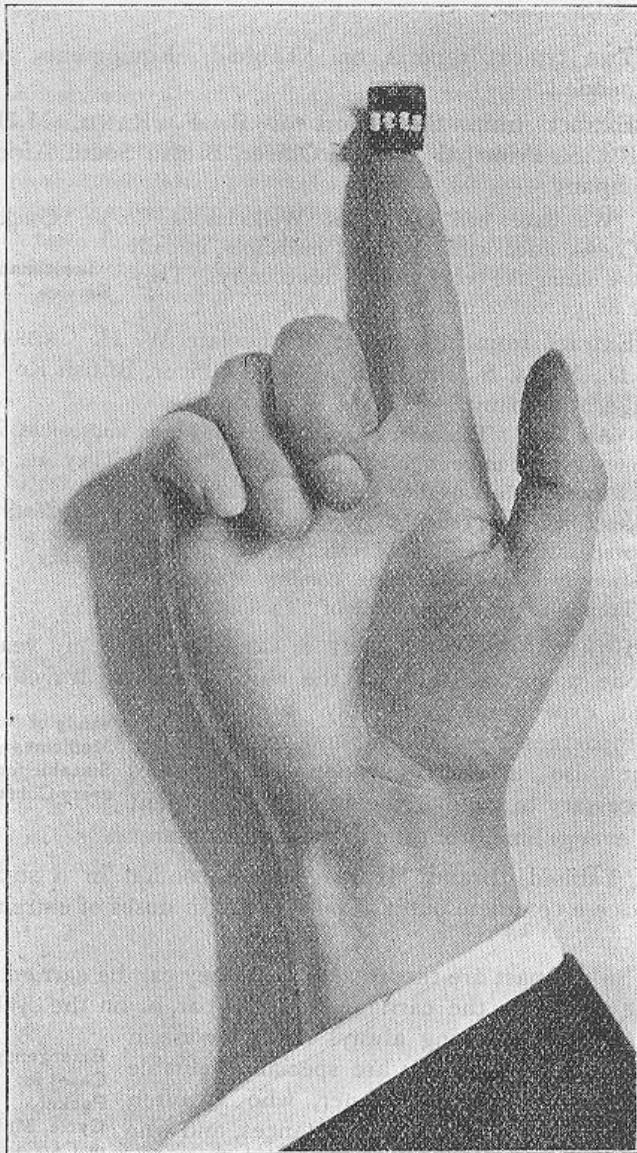
BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. have for many years made a special study of the requirements of travellers and expeditions, not only in respect of compactness, portability and permanence, but also in the selection of remedies necessary to combat the maladies prevalent in every clime, from the arctic to the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

Study of Medicines Suitable for every Climate

'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Cases contain in a small space a complete outfit of pure drugs in doses of extreme accuracy.

So compact are these cases that they can be carried in the pocket, in the carriage or motor car, or on the cycle, their contents being always ready for use in emergencies. They are specially valuable to the country practitioner, who is often called upon to cover long distances, and who would experience great difficulty in carrying or obtaining supplies of such medicines as he may desire to administer promptly, were it not for the convenience and portability of 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Cases.

Emergency Cases for Pocket, Cycle, Motor or Carriage



THE SMALLEST MEDICINE CHEST IN THE WORLD

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

HYPODERMIC POCKET-CASES

'TABLOID' BRAND

[B. W. & Co.]

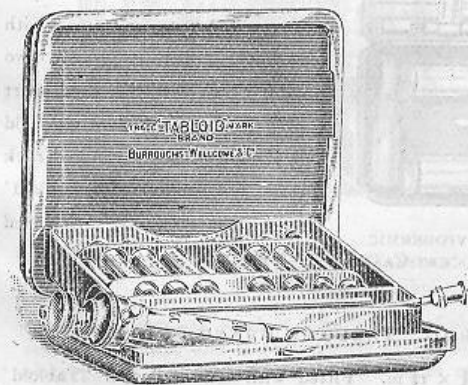
Special Designs, the property of Burroughs-Wellcome & Co.

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

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

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

No. 7. HYPODERMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE

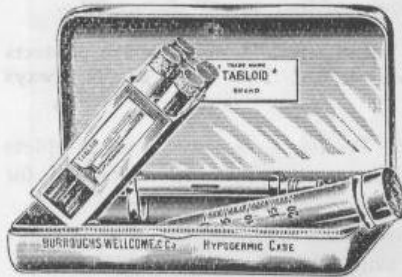


No. 7. HYPODERMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND
POCKET-CASE

Measurements, $3\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$ in. With special detachable aseptic frame of novel design, and revolving rack. Fitted with twelve tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, nickel-plated syringe, one exploring and two regular steel needles. This case, after the removal of the tubes of Hypodermic products, may be sterilised with ease. In Gun-metal or in Aluminium.

No. 9. ASEPTIC HYPODERMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND
POCKET-CASE

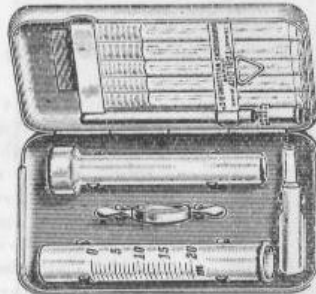
Measurements, $3\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$ in. This case is a model of compact completeness. It is made of nickel-plated metal, each edge and corner being smoothly rounded. It contains the B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Syringe, and two regular steel needles enclosed in a protective tube. The tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, eight 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. This case, after the removal of the tubes of Hypodermic products, may be sterilised with ease. Enclosed in a doeskin cover.



No. 9. ASEPTIC HYPODERMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND
POCKET-CASE.

products, may be sterilised with ease. Enclosed in a doeskin cover.

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



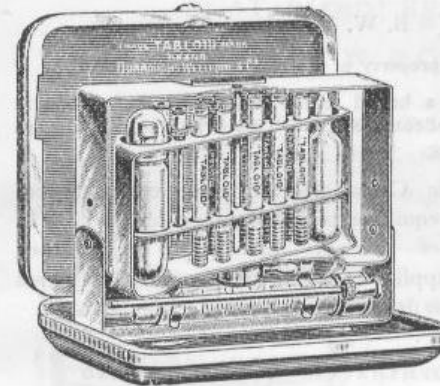
No. 10. ASEPTIC HYPODERMIC
'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE

Measurements, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ in. Nickel-plated metal. Fitted with the B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Syringe (capacity min. 20) with detachable finger grip and two regular steel needles. Each part of the syringe is separately held in a holdfast clip. A hinged rack carries five tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products. Enclosed in a doeskin cover.

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

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

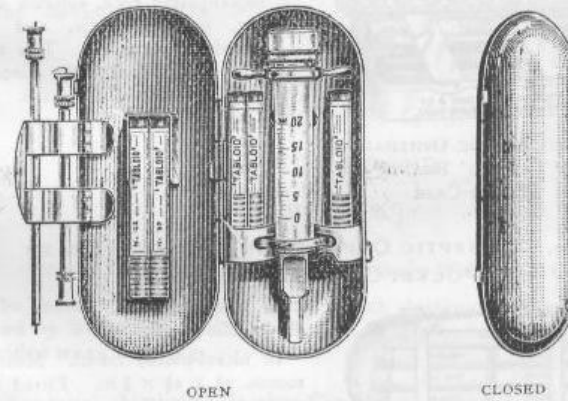
No. 23. ASEPTIC HYPODERMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND
POCKET-CASE



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

Measurements, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$ in. In Gun-metal or in Aluminium, 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 Hypodermic products, may be sterilised with ease.

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



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

Measurements, $3\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$ in. Made of nickel-plated metal, occupies very little space, and is conveniently shaped for the pocket. Fitted with nickel-plated hypodermic syringe, five tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, one exploring and two regular steel needles. This case, after the removal of the tubes of Hypodermic products, may be sterilised with ease. Enclosed in a leather cover.

OPHTHALMIC POCKET-CASES 'TABLOID' BRAND

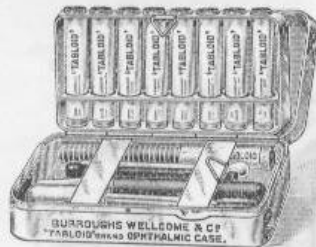
[B. W. & Co.]

Special Designs, the property of Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

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

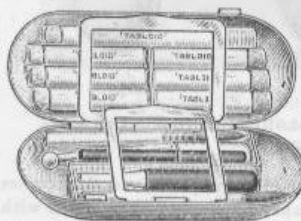
'Tabloid' Ophthalmic Cases are the most compact and complete equipments for ophthalmic work. In a space of two or three cubic inches they contain supplies of active and accurately divided ophthalmic drugs, solution dropper, camel-hair brushes, etc.

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



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

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



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

In nickel-plated metal. Measurements, $2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{8}$ in. Fitted with nine tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soid' Ophthalmic products, in nickel-plated rack, solution dropper, mortar, pestle, and two camel-hair brushes. This case, after the removal of the contents, may be sterilised with ease.

In nickel-plated metal. Measurements, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{8}$ in. Fitted with seven tubes of 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic products, mortar, pestle, vulcanite red, solution-dropper, and two camel-hair pencils.

HYPODERMIC AND OPHTHALMIC POCKET-CASES 'TABLOID' BRAND

[B. W. & Co.]

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

(The 'British Army Regulation')



In Aluminium. Measurements, $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{8}$ in. Contains sixteen tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, eleven tubes of 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic products, two camel-hair brushes, a pair of minute forceps and a booklet giving a summary of the chief uses of the products.

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

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. This brand should always be specified when ordering.

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

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



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

Measurements, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Contains ten $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials filled with 'Tabloid' Brand products, etc. In Seal, Pigskin, Cowhide, Morocco and other fine leathers.

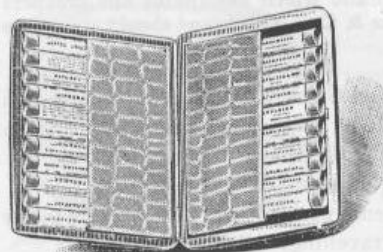
No. 117. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE POCKET-CASE



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

Measurements, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Contains sixteen $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, etc. In Cowhide, Pigskin, Crocodile, Morocco and other fine leathers.

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



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

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

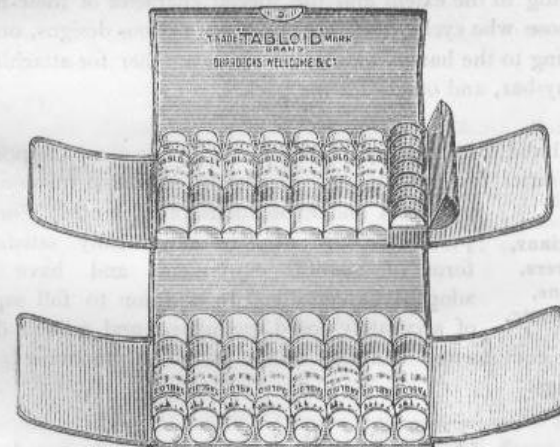
No. 125. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE POCKET-CASE



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

Measurements, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Specially fitted for emergency purposes with fourteen tubes of 'Tabloid' Brand products and a removable tray containing a hypodermic equipment of twelve tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, B. W. & Co. nickel-plated hypodermic syringe, and two regular steel needles. In Cowhide and other fine leathers.

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



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

In Morocco leather. Measurements, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Fitted with fifteen half-ounce phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products and a leather covered metal compartment containing pill boxes for the physician's use in distributing the contents of the case. Similar in design to No. 117.

For full particulars of these and numerous other examples, see General Price List.

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

[B. W. & Co.]

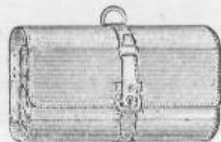
Special Designs, the property of Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

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

'Tabloid' Cycle-, Carriage-, Motor-Car and Equipment Cases 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 medical men in home practice, according to the extent and the special character of their needs. For those who cycle, cases are made in various designs, one for attaching to the handle-bar of the cycle, another for attaching to the stay-bar, and others for the pocket.

'Tabloid' Medical Equipment 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 adopted universally. In addition to full supplies of accurately dosed, permanent and reliable drugs, these equipments contain minor surgical instruments and dressings.

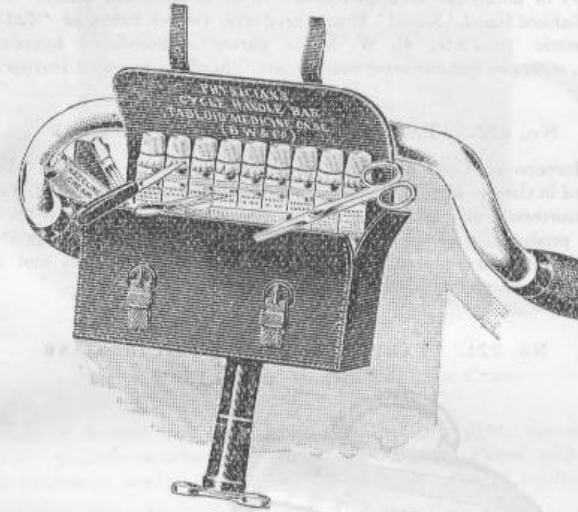
No. 137. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE SADDLE-CASE



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

In cowhide or pigskin. Measurements, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ in. Fitted in the same way as No. 117 with sixteen half-ounce phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, etc. This case is also supplied fitted with feather-weight containers. Measurements, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ in. (No. 139).

No. 200. PHYSICIAN'S CYCLE HANDLE-BAR 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE



No. 200. PHYSICIAN'S CYCLE HANDLE-BAR 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE

In black enamelled cowhide. Outside 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, minor surgical instruments and dressings. Weight, empty, $8\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; full, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

No. 202. PHYSICIAN'S CYCLE STAY-BAR 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE

In black enamelled cowhide. Outside measurements, $11 \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ in. Fitted complete with twelve $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, minor surgical instruments and dressings.

No. 209. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE

In morocco leather, cowhide or pigskin. Outside 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, B. W. & Co. patent nickel-plated hypodermic syringe, two regular steel needles, etc.

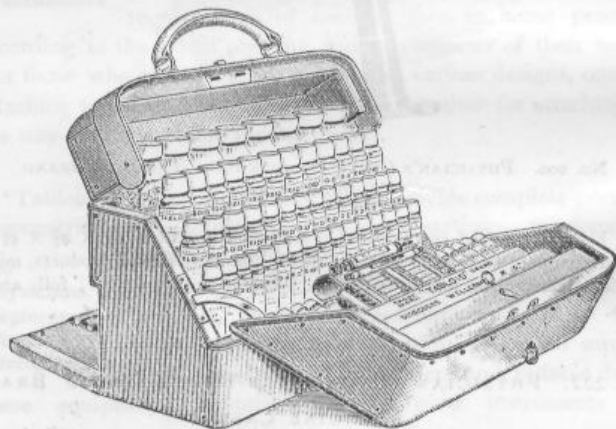
No. 219. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE

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, B. W. & Co. patent nickel-plated hypodermic syringe, with two regular steel needles, etc. Made in morocco leather.

No. 220. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE

In Morocco 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. phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, twelve tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, B. W. & Co. nickel-plated hypodermic syringe, needles, space and loops for instruments, etc. Similar in design to No. 221 Case.

No. 221. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE



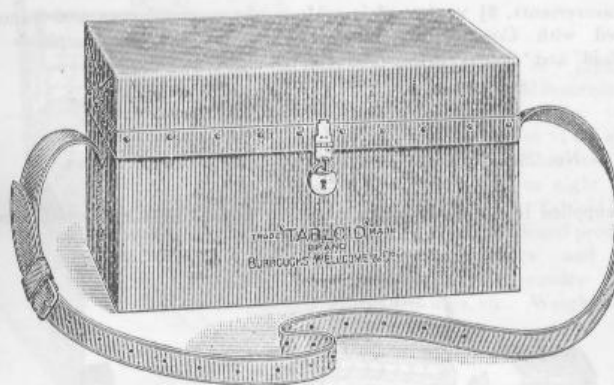
No. 221. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE.

In *extra finish* Cowhide, Morocco, Crocodile and other fine leathers. 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ dr., twelve 1 dr., and fourteen $\frac{1}{4}$ dr. tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products. Weight about 2 lb. 6 oz.

No. 208. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHEST



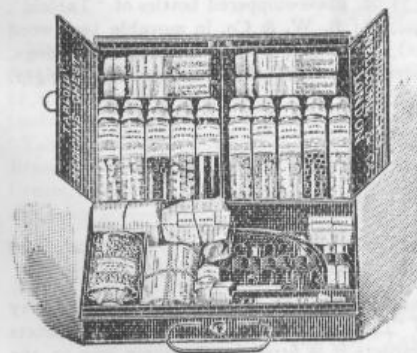
No. 208. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHEST

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

A similar case is also made in a smaller size (No. 206). Outside measurements, $14\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$ in. Fitted with twelve 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. stoppered bottles of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, etc. (as carried by Mr. Thos. Stevens).

No. 231. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE

(As suggested by Sir W. MOORE)



No. 231. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE

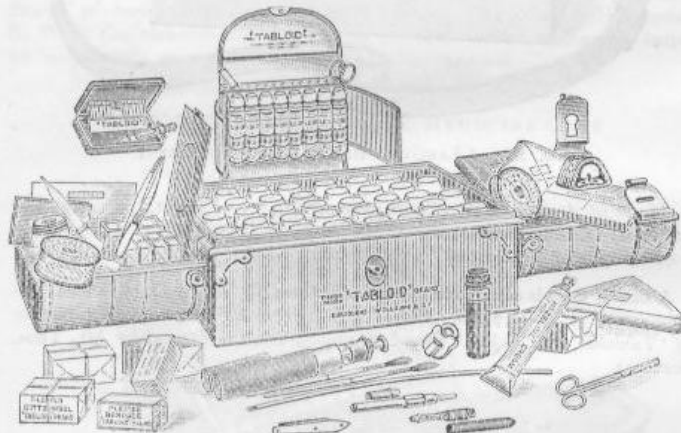
In black japanned metal. Measurements, $10\frac{1}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ in. Contains fifteen 1 oz. corked phials, and one 4 oz. corked bottle; minor surgical instruments and dressings. Complete with 'Tabloid' Brand products, etc., as recommended in Sir W. MOORE'S *Manual of Family Medicine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

No. 229. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE

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 contain forty 4 dr. phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products. Weight, about 4 lb. 13 oz.

No. 250. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHEST

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



No. 250. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHEST

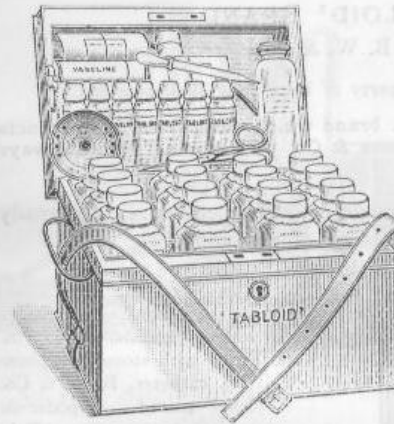
Measurements, $15\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$ in. Made of japanned sheet-steel. Contains six 5 oz. and thirty 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. glass-stoppered bottles of 'Tabloid', 'Soloid' and other fine products of B. W. & Co. in movable teak-wood tray. The lid (in two sections) is arranged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

No. 251. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHEST

(As supplied to the JACKSON-HARMSWORTH POLAR EXPEDITION, THE NATIONAL ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION, etc.)

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

No. 254. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHEST (The Indian)



Made of japanned metal. Measurements, $9\frac{1}{2} \times 7 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ in. Contains sixteen 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. glass-stoppered bottles, and from six to eight 4 dr. phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, instruments and tray carrying sundry dressings, etc. Weight, about 12 lbs.

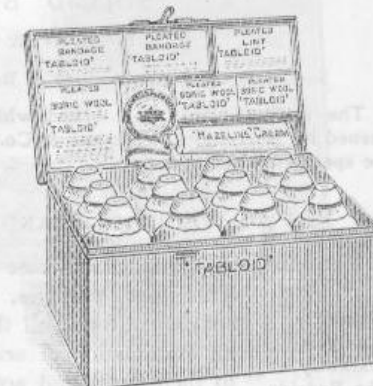
No. 254. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHEST
(THE INDIAN)

No. 256. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHEST

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

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

No. 257. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE (The Settler's)



Made of black japanned metal. Measurements, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$ in. Contains twelve 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bottles of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Havoline' Cream, Bandages, Dressings, and other accessories.

No. 257. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE
(THE SETTLER'S)

ANTIDOTE CASE

'TABLOID' BRAND

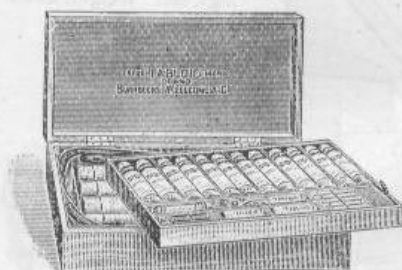
[SM B. W. & Co.]

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 instruments and drugs ready for immediate use in the treatment of poisoning.

No. 300. 'TABLOID' BRAND ANTIDOTE CASE



No. 300. 'TABLOID' BRAND ANTIDOTE CASE.

Measurements, $12 \times 6 \times 3$ in. Fitted with stomach syphon-tube, catheter, B. W. & Co. nickel-plated hypodermic syringe, two needles, 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, 'Vaporole' Amyl Nitrite, toxicological chart, and twenty-one $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand Antidotes, etc.

ANALYSIS CASES

'SOLOID' BRAND

[SM B. W. & Co.]

Special Designs, the property of Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

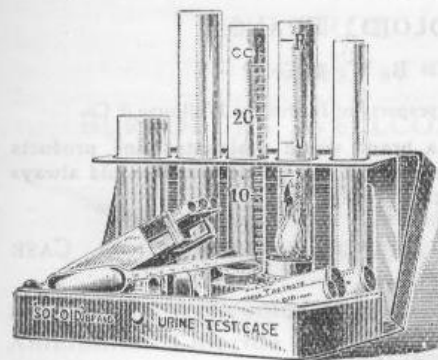
The word 'Soloid' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. This brand should always be specified when ordering.

No. 510. 'SOLOID' BRAND URINE TEST CASE

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

Urine
Analysis
instantly at
the Bedside

In polished nickel-plated metal, easily kept aseptic. It contains



a complete set of material 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, test tubes, test paper, spirit lamp, filter papers, and a good supply of the ever-ready 'Soloid' reagents, including Fehling's test, picric acid, potassium ferrocyanide and citric acid.

No. 510. 'SOLOID' BRAND URINE TEST CASE

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

Each portion of the apparatus can also be obtained separately.

No. 500. 'SOLOID' BRAND WATER ANALYSIS CASE

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

Analysis
instantly at
source

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



No. 500. 'SOLOID' BRAND WATER ANALYSIS CASE

For fuller particulars of these and other examples see General Price List

BACTERIOLOGICAL CASE

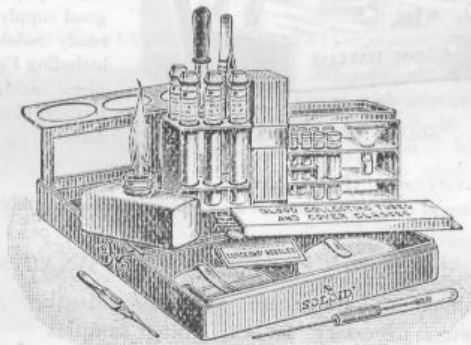
'SOLOID' BRAND

[B. W. & Co.]

Special Design, the property of Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

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

NO. 505. 'SOLOID' BRAND BACTERIOLOGICAL CASE



No. 505. 'SOLOID' BRAND BACTERIOLOGICAL CASE
Measurements, $5 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

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

Three stoppered bottles containing—

- Methyl alcohol dr. $1\frac{1}{2}$
- Absolute alcohol dr. $1\frac{1}{2}$
- Distilled water dr. $1\frac{1}{2}$

A rod-stoppered bottle of Canada Balsam

A graduated pipette

Two forceps

12 Microscopic slides

A spirit lamp

A glass funnel

2 watch glasses

A metal case of needles (straight

No. 9)

A packet of filter papers
12 blood collecting pipettes
50 cover slips

A glass rod for powdering microscopic stains, etc.

A sterile swab

A tube each of the following 'Soloid' stains—

Eosin, Methyl Violet,
Fuchsine, Romanowsky
Stain, Eosin-Methylene
Blue, Haematoxylin
(Delafield), Toison Blood
Fluid.

FORMULARY

OF

FINE PRODUCTS

ISSUED BY

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.

For full details see General Price List

Alkaloids, 'Wellcome' Brand (See page 169)

Ammonium Chloride Inhaler, 'Vereker'

Anæsthetics, Local (See 'Tabloid' Hypodermic Anæsthetic Compounds, page 120)

Antidote Case (See page 110)

'Aol', a derivative of *Santalum album* (See 'Tabloid' (Trade Mark) Brand Products, page 142)

Atomiser, 'Paroleine' (B. W. & Co.)
(Trade Mark)

Easily rendered aseptic; with ordinary care will not get out of order.

Bacteriological Case, 'Soloid' Brand (See page 112)

Bandages, Pleated, Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand
(See page 115)

Beef and Iron Wine (B. W. & Co.)

DOSE

A pure detannated wine, each tablespoonful of which contains, in an agreeable and highly concentrated condition, the stimulating properties of fresh beef, with the equivalent of half a grain of iron, in a readily assimilable form.

Beef and Iron Wine with Quinine

(B. W. & Co.)

DOSE

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

'Borofax' An emollient possessing antiseptic and sedative properties.
(Trade Mark)

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 two sizes

" " " " Potass " "

" " Chlorate " " " "

Chemicals, 'Wellcome' Brand (See page 169)

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

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

For complete list and exact description, see General Price List

Analysis Cases, 'Soloid' Brand (See page 110)

Antiseptic Cases, 'Soloid' Brand

Fitted with from four to eighteen containers of 'Soloid' Brand Antiseptics

Hypodermic Pocket-Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (See pages 97-101)

Medicine Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (See pages 101-110)

DRESSINGS, PLEATED, COMPRESSED, 'TABLOID' Brand

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

Important
advance

made of material of the best quality, and are subjected to great pressure under which each assumes a rectangular shape. After compression,

each is enclosed automatically in an impervious covering of parchment paper.

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

The requirements of modern surgical treatment are so imperfectly fulfilled by many of the cheaper commercial dressings that the superiority of the pleated products of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. is at once evident. Their important advantages may be thus summarized:—

1. Only materials of exceptional quality are used in their manufacture, and their general excellence commends them to critical users.
2. They occupy the smallest possible space and yet can be unfolded as easily as those previously in use.
3. They are kept free from all risk of contamination.
4. The antiseptic dressings are evenly charged with medicament.
5. By reason of their extreme compactness they are by far the best for the hand-bag and cycle- or saddle-case.



The ordinary open weave bandage of commerce. 6 yards \times 2½ in.



Pleated Compressed Bandage. 6 yards \times 2½ in.

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

The following are issued:—

Pleated Bandages—

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

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

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

Pleated Cotton Wool—

Absorbent,	1	ounce packets, in packages of 1 dozen
"	2	" " " " " "
Boric,	1	" " " " " "
"	2	" " " " " "
Double Cyanide,	1	" " " " " "
"	2	" " " " " "
Iodoform,	1	" " " " " "
"	2	" " " " " "

Pleated Gauze—

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

Pleated Lint—

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

Pleated Tow—

Carbolised, 2 ounce packets, in packages of 1 dozen

Pleated Tissue—

Absorbent Wool between Gauze, 2 ounce packets, in packages of 1 dozen

Ear Drums, Artificial (Dr. Ward Cousins' Design)—

A perfect protective to the inner ear. Made in four sizes.

'Elixoid' Brand Ammonium Valerianate

(Trade Mark)

Bottles containing 8 fl. ounces.

Also various other preparations issued under the 'Elixoid' Brand.

TRADE MARK
'ENULE' BRAND RECTAL SUPPOSITORIES

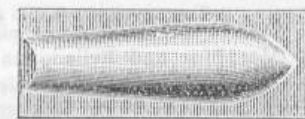
The word 'ENULE' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. This brand should always be specified when ordering.

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



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

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



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

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

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

Expert
opinion

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

'Enule' BRAND—		DIRECTION
" Belladonna Extract	gr. 1/4, gr. 1/2, and gr. 1	One as required.
" Bismuth Subgallate	gr. 10	One as required.
" Cocaine Hydrochloride	gr. 1/2	One as required.
" Gall and Opium	... ..	One as required.
	℞ Acidi Tannici, gr. 3	
	Ext. Opii, gr. 4	
" Glycerin (Anhydrous)	95% Adults' or Children's sizes.	One as required.
" 'Hazeline' Compound	Containing 'Hazeline', Extract of Hamamelis and Zinc Oxide. (See also 'Hazeline' Suppositories).	One as required.

'Enule' Brand Rectal Suppositories—continued

'Enule' BRAND—		DIRECTION
" 'Hemisine' (Trade Mark)	0.001 gm., equivalent to 1 c.c. (16 minims) of 'Hemisine' Solution (1 in 1000).	One as required.
" Lead and Opium	... ..	One as required.
℞ Plumbi Acetatis,	gr. 3	
Pulv. Opii,	gr. 1	
" Meat (Predigested)	Children's and Adults' sizes.	One as required.
	Containing gr. 8½ and gr. 15 of concentrated peptone from choice fresh beef.	
" Milk (Predigested)	Children's and Adults' sizes.	One as required.
	Containing gr. 10 and gr. 18 of concentrated peptone from new milk.	
" Morphine and Belladonna	... ..	One as required.
℞ Morphine Hydrochloridi,	gr. ¼	
Ext. Belladonnae,	gr. ½	
" Morphine Hydrochloride	gr. 1/4, gr. 1/2, and gr. 1	One as required.
" Opium Extract	gr. 1	One as required.
" Quassin, Amorphous	gr. ½	One on each of at least twelve successive nights.
" Quinine Bisulphate	gr. 5	One as required.
" Santonin	... .. gr. 3	One as required.
" Soap Compound	... ..	One as required.
℞ Saponis Animalis,	gr. 7	
Sodii Sulphatis Exsiccati,	gr. 7	

Also various other products issued under the 'Enule' brand.

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

Gauze, Pleated, Medicated, Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand (See page 116)

'Hemisine' (Trade Mark)

A preparation of the active principle of the medulla of the supra-renal gland. (See 'Enule' 'Hemisine'; 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic 'Hemisine'; 'Soloid' 'Hemisine'; and 'Tabloid' 'Hemisine'.)

TRADE MARK 'HAZELINE' BRAND PREPARATIONS

		DOSE
'Hazeline' Brand of distilled <i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	An anodyne and styptic fluid obtained by distillation from the fresh young twigs	dr. 1 to dr. 3
'Hazeline' Cream, in collapsible tubes and glass pots	Combines the anodyne astringent properties of Hazeline with the emollient action of 'Dartring' 'Lanoline'	—
" 'Hazeline' Snow", in glass pots	A non-greasy preparation, owing its astringent, soothing and healing properties to 50 per cent. of 'Hazeline'	—
'Hazeline' Suppositories	Containing pure 'Hazeline'	One as required.

(See also 'Enule' 'Hazeline' Compound)
Also various other products issued under the 'Hazeline' Brand.

HYPODERMIC APPARATUS

Needles for B. W. & Co. Syringes—

(For full list see B. W. & Co.'s General Price List)

SYRINGES

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

Barrel, piston and nozzle consist entirely of glass. The solid piston obviates use of packing. May be instantly taken apart for rendering aseptic. Two sizes, min. 15 and min. 20, with two steel needles. A detachable finger-grip for this syringe (nickel-plated) can be supplied.

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

Hypodermic Syringe, The B. W. & Co.

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

Hypodermic Syringe, The B. W. & Co.

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

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

Hypodermic Apparatus—continued**Serum Syringe, The B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic**

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

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

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

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

HYPODERMIC PRODUCTS, '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. They are packed in tubes containing 20, with the exception of those marked with an asterisk, which are in tubes of 12.

PREPARATION	STRENGTH	DOSE
'TABLOID' BRAND		
(Hypodermic)—		
„ Aconitine Nitrate ...	... gr. 1/640	gr. 1/640
„ *Anæsthetic Compound, A ...	...	As required.
R Cocainæ Hydrochloridi...	gr. 1/10	
Morphinæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/50	
Sodii Chloridi, ...	gr. 1/5	
„ *Anæsthetic Compound, B ...	...	As required.
R Cocainæ Hydrochloridi...	gr. 1/5	
Morphinæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/50	
Sodii Chloridi, ...	gr. 1/5	
„ *Anæsthetic Compound, C ...	...	As required.
R Eucainæ Hydrochloridi,...	gr. 7/16	
Sodii Chloridi, ...	gr. 3-1/2	

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

Hypodermic Products, 'Tabloid' Brand—continued

PREPARATION	STRENGTH	DOSE
'TABLOID' BRAND		
(Hypodermic)—		
„ Apomorphine Hydrochloride...	gr. 1/20	} gr. 1/20 to gr. 1/10
„ „ „ ...	gr. 1/15	
„ „ „ ...	0.005 gm.	
„ „ „ ...	gr. 1/10	} One
„ { Apomorphine Hydrochloride	gr. 1/10	
„ { Strychnine Hydrochloride...	gr. 1/60	
„ Atropine Sulphate gr. 1/150	} gr. 1/200 to gr. 1/100 (in- creased)
„ „ „ ...	... gr. 1/100
„ „ „ ...	0.001 gm.	
„ „ „ gr. 1/60	} gr. 1/2 to gr. 4
„ *Caffèine Sodii-salicylate	0.03 gm.	
„ * „ „ „ ...	gr. 1/2	
„ Cocaine Hydrochloride	... gr. 1/10	} gr. 1/10 to gr. 1/2
„ „ „ ...	0.01 gm.	
„ „ „ ...	gr. 1/6	
„ * „ „ ...	0.015 gm.	} gr. 1/4 to gr. 1/2
„ * „ „ ...	gr. 1/4	
„ * „ „ ...	0.02 gm.	
„ * „ „ ...	gr. 1/2	} gr. 1/4 to gr. 2 gr. 1/12 to gr. 1/2
„ Codeine Phosphate ...	... gr. 1/4
„ Curare ...	... gr. 1/12
„ Digitalin (Amorphous)	... gr. 1/100	} gr. 1/500 to gr. 1/30
„ „ (Crystalline)...	0.0005 gm.	
„ { Digitalin (Amorphous)	... gr. 1/100	} One
„ { Strychnine Sulphate	... gr. 1/100	
„ Ergotinine Citrate gr. 1/200	} gr. 1/200 to gr. 1/50
„ „ „ ...	0.0005 gm.	
„ „ „ ...	... gr. 1/100
„ * Ergotinine Citrate gr. 1/100	} One
„ { Morphine Sulphate ...	... gr. 1/6
„ * Ergotinine Citrate gr. 1/100	} One
„ { Strychnine Sulphate	... gr. 1/20	
„ *Eucaine Hydrochloride	... gr. 1/3	} gr. 1/3 to gr. 2
„ * „ „ ...	... gr. 1
„ *Eucaine Lactate gr. 1/3	} gr. 1/3 to gr. 2
„ * „ „ ...	... gr. 1

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

Hypodermic Products, 'Tabloid' Brand—continued

PREPARATION	STRENGTH	DOSE
'TABLOID' BRAND (Hypodermic)—		
„ Homatropine Hydrochloride ...	gr. 1/250	gr. 1/250 to gr. 1/20
„ Hydrargyri Perchloridi. (See Mercuric Chloride)		
„ Hydrargyri Succinimidi. (See Mercuric Succinimide)		
„ Hyoscine Hydrobromide ...	gr. 1/200	gr. 1/200 to
„ „ „ ...	gr. 1/100	gr. 1/100
„ * „ „ ...	gr. 1/75	(increased)
„ *Hyoscine Compound, A ...	...	One
℞ Hyoscine Hydrobromidi, ...	gr. 1/100	
Morphine Sulphatis, ...	gr. 1/6	
Atropine Sulphatis, ...	gr. 1/180	
„ *Hyoscine Compound, B ...	...	One
℞ Hyoscine Hydrobromidi, ...	gr. 1/100	
Morphine Sulphatis, ...	gr. 1/4	
Atropine Sulphatis, ..	gr. 1/150	
„ *Hyoscyamine Sulphate ...	gr. 1/80	gr. 1/200 to
„ * „ „ ...	gr. 1/20	gr. 1/100 (increased)
„ Mercuric Chloride ...	0.001 gm.	gr. 1/60 to
„ „ „ ...	gr. 1/60	gr. 1/30
„ „ „ ...	gr. 1/30	
„ Mercuric Succinimide ...	gr. 1/5	gr. 1/6 to
„ Morphine Bimeconate ...	gr. 1/8	gr. 1/4
„ „ „ ...	gr. 1/6	gr. 1/8 to
„ „ „ ...	gr. 1/4	gr. 1/4 (in-
„ „ „ ...	gr. 1/3	creased)
„ Morphine Hydrochloride ...	0.01 gm.	
„ „ „ ...	gr. 1/6	
„ „ „ ...	0.015 gm.	gr. 1/8 to
„ „ „ ...	gr. 1/4	gr. 1/4 (in-
„ „ „ ...	0.02 gm.	creased)
„ „ „ ...	gr. 1/3	
„ * „ „ ...	gr. 1/2	
„ * { Morphine Hydrochloride ...	gr. 1/6	One
„ { Atropine Sulphate ...	gr. 1/70	
„ Morphine Phosphate ...	gr. 1/6	gr. 1/8 to
„ „ „ ...	gr. 1/4	gr. 1/4 (in-
„ „ „ ...	gr. 1/3	creased)
„ * „ „ ...	gr. 1/2	

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

Hypodermic Products, 'Tabloid' Brand—continued

PREPARATION	STRENGTH	DOSE	
'TABLOID' BRAND (Hypodermic)—			
„ Morphine Sulphate ...	gr. 1/12	gr. 1/8 to gr. 1/4 (in- creased)	
„ „ „ ...	gr. 1/8		
„ „ „ ...	0.01 gm.		
„ „ „ ...	gr. 1/6		
„ „ „ ...	0.015 gm.		
„ „ „ ...	gr. 1/4		
„ „ „ ...	0.02 gm.		
„ „ „ ...	gr. 1/3		
„ * „ „ ...	0.03 gm.		
„ * „ „ ...	gr. 1/2		
„ * „ „ ...	0.05 gm.	One of required strength	
„ * „ „ ...	gr. 1		
„ { Morphine Sulphate ...	gr. 1/12		
„ { Atropine Sulphate ...	gr. 1/250		
„ { Morphine Sulphate ...	gr. 1/8		
„ { Atropine Sulphate ...	gr. 1/200		
„ { Morphine Sulphate ...	gr. 1/6		
„ { Atropine Sulphate ...	gr. 1/180		
„ { Morphine Sulphate ...	gr. 1/4		
„ { Atropine Sulphate ...	gr. 1/150		
„ { Morphine Sulphate ...	gr. 1/3	One	
„ { Atropine Sulphate ...	gr. 1/120		
„ { Morphine Sulphate ...	gr. 1/3		
„ { Atropine Sulphate ...	gr. 1/60		
„ * { Morphine Sulphate ...	gr. 1/2		
„ * { Atropine Sulphate ...	gr. 1/100		
„ { Morphine Sulphate ...	gr. 1/4		
„ { Strychnine Sulphate ...	gr. 1/60		
„ Morphine Tartrate ...	gr. 1/4		gr. 1/8 to gr. 1/4 (in-
„ „ „ ...	gr. 1/4		creased)
„ Physostigmine Salicylate (Eserine Sali-	gr. 1/100	gr. 1/100 to gr. 1/25	
„ cylate) ...	gr. 1/100		
„ Picrotoxin ...	gr. 1/60	gr. 1/100 to gr. 1/25	

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

Hypodermic Products 'Tabloid' Brand—continued

PREPARATION	STRENGTH	DOSE
'TABLOID' BRAND (Hypodermic)—		
„ Pilocarpine Nitrate gr. 1/10	} gr. 1/20 to gr. 1/2
„ „ „ ...	... 0.01 gm.
„ „ „ ...	... gr. 1/6
„ * „ „ ...	... gr. 1/3
„ * „ „ ...	... gr. 1/2
„ *Potassium Permanganate	... gr. 2	gr. 1 to gr. 5
„ *Quinine Bihydrochloride	... gr. 1	} gr. 1 to gr. 5
„ * „ „ ...	... gr. 3
„ * „ „ ...	... gr. 5
„ *Quinine Bisulphate gr. 5	gr. 1 to gr. 5
„ *Quinine Hydrobromide	... 0.03 gm.	} gr. 1/2 to gr. 2
„ * „ „ ...	... gr. 1/2
„ * „ „ ...	... 0.05 gm.
„ *Sparteine Sulphate gr. 1/2	gr. 1/2 to gr. 1
„ Strophanthin gr. 1/500	} gr. 1/500 to gr. 1/100
„ Strychnine Hydrochloride	... gr. 1/30	
„ „ „ gr. 1/100	} gr. 1/150 to gr. 1/10
„ „ „ ...	... gr. 1/200
„ Strychnine Nitrate 0.0005 gm.	} gr. 1/150 to gr. 1/10
„ „ „ ...	... 0.001 gm.
„ „ „ ...	... gr. 1/15
„ „ „ gr. 1/10	} gr. 1/150 to gr. 1/10
„ Strychnine Sulphate	... gr. 1/150	
„ „ „ ...	... gr. 1/100
„ „ „ ...	... gr. 1/60
„ „ „ gr. 1/40	} gr. 1/150 to gr. 1/10
„ „ „ ...	... gr. 1/30
„ Trinitrin (Nitroglycerin)	... gr. 1/250	} gr. 1/250 to gr. 1/50
„ „ „ ...	... gr. 1/100

Also various other hypodermic products issued under the 'Tabloid' Brand.

Hypodermic Veterinary Products, 'Tabloid' Brand

(See General Price List)

Inhaler (B. W. & Co.)

'Vereker' Ammonium Chloride Inhaler.

Delivers neutral vapours of Ammonium Chloride.

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

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT AND COMBINATIONS

REMEMBER THE TRADE MARK!

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 one tablespoonful.

PREPARATION AND STRENGTH

'KEPLER' BRAND MALT EXTRACT—

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

Ditto with Beef and Iron

Ditto with Cascara Sagrada

Each fluid ounce contains Extract of Cascara Sagrada, gr. 5

Ditto with Chemical Food (Phosphates Compound)

Each fluid ounce contains Iron Phosphate, gr. 2; Calcium Phosphate, gr. 3; Sodium Phosphate, gr. 1/4; Potassium Phosphate, gr. 1/4

Ditto with Hæmoglobin

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 (Easton)

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. 1

Ditto with Pepsin and Pancreatin

Each fluid ounce contains pure Pepsin and pure Pancreatin, of each gr. 1/2

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)—**

The most easily assimilable form in which Cod Liver Oil can be administered. Agreeable in flavour, and most efficacious in use.

Ditto with Chemical Food (Phosphates Compound)

Each fluid ounce contains Iron Phosphate, gr. 2; Calcium Phosphate, gr. 3; Sodium Phosphate, gr. 1/4; Potassium Phosphate, gr. 1/4

Ditto with Hypophosphites

Each fluid ounce contains Calcium Hypophosphite, gr. 4; 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 Phosphorus, gr. 1/64

Also various other preparations issued under the 'Kepler' Brand.

Lint, Pleated, Plain and Medicated, Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand (See page 116)**Mallein (See Serums)****Malt Extract (See 'Kepler')****Medicine Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (See pages 101-110)****Menthol Compound Plasters (B. W. & Co.)****Menthol Snuff (B. W. & Co.), in boxes**

An extremely effective and convenient combination of Ammonium Chloride, Menthol, Eucaïne (1/3rd per cent.), etc., issued in enamelled tins, after the manner of old-fashioned black and gold snuff boxes.

**OPHTHALMIC PRODUCTS,
'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 note-paper, and contain exact doses of pure drugs, prepared with a perfectly innocuous and rapidly soluble basis. They are supplied in tubes of 25 (except C, CC, DD, E, G, I, O, W, Y, and Z, which contain 12).

Ophthalmic Products, 'Tabloid' Brand—continued**'TABLOID' BRAND
(Ophthalmic)—**

„ T	Alum	...	...	...	gr. 1/250
„ EE	Argyrol	...	...	...	gr. 1/24
„ X	Atropine Sulphate	...	...	...	gr. 1/600
„ A	„	„	...	...	gr. 1/200
„ B	{ Atropine Hydrobromide	...	...	gr. 1/200	140
	{ Cocaine Hydrochloride	...	...	gr. 1/200	
„ C	Cocaine Hydrochloride	...	...	gr. 1/20	140
„ AA	„	„	...	gr. 1/50	140
„ BB	Dionin	...	...	0.0005 gramme	140
	Eserine (See Physostigmine)				
„ Y	Euphthalmine Hydrochloride	...	...	gr. 1/40	140
„ Z	Fluorescein	...	...	gr. 1/250	140
„ CC	'Hemisine' (Trade Mark)	...	...	0.0006 gramme	140
	'Hemisine' products present the active principle of the medulla of the supra-renal gland, having the characteristic vaso-constricting, hæmostatic and astringent properties. They differ from other preparations in being issued in a dry, soluble state, and in being permanent in all climates and constant in action.				
„ H	Homatropine Hydrochloride	...	...	gr. 1/400	140
„ E	„	„	...	gr. 1/40	140
„ O	{ Homatropine Hydrochloride	...	gr. 1/240	140	
	{ Cocaine Hydrochloride	...	gr. 1/24		
„ W	{ Homatropine Hydrochloride	...	gr. 1/50	140	
	{ Cocaine Hydrochloride	...	gr. 1/50		
„ U	Hyoscine Hydrobromide	...	...	gr. 1/600	140
„ GG	Physostigmine Salicylate	...	...	gr. 1/2000	140
„ F	„	„	...	gr. 1/600	140
„ G	{ Physostigmine Salicylate	...	gr. 1/500	140	
	{ Tropacocaine Hydrochloride	...	gr. 1/100		
„ K	Pilocarpine Nitrate	...	...	gr. 1/400	140
„ M	{ Pilocarpine Nitrate	...	gr. 1/500	140	
	{ Cocaine Hydrochloride	...	gr. 1/200		
	Scopolamine (See Hyoscine)				
„ L	Tropacocaine Hydrochloride	...	...	gr. 1/30	140
„ R	Zinc Sulphate	...	...	gr. 1/250	140
„ DD	{ Zinc Sulphate	...	gr. 1/250	140	
	{ Cocaine Hydrochloride	...	gr. 1/20		

Also various other ophthalmic products issued under the 'Tabloid' Brand.

OPHTHALMIC PRODUCTS

'SOLOID' Brand

'SOLOID' BRAND
(Ophthalmic)—

„ J Corrosive Sublimate (*Hydrarg. Perchlor.*) gr. 1/1000
tubes of 25

For other 'Soloid' Brand Products suitable for ophthalmic use,
see pages 135-138

Ophthalmic Veterinary Products, 'Soloid' Brand
(See General Price List)

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

'Phenofax' 'PHENOFAX' ANTISEPTIC SEDATIVE DRESSING
(*Trade Mark*) presents 7 per cent. of pure phenol in a bland
basis which is notable for its sedative effect on the skin and
mucous surfaces. It disinfects, encourages granulation,
and allays pain.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS,

'TABLOID' Brand

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

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

Developers

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

'TABLOID' BRAND
(Photographic)—

„ Amidol Developer
„ Edinol Developer
„ Eikonogen Developer
„ Glycin Developer
„ Hydroquinone (Quinol) Developer

Photographic Chemicals, 'Tabloid' Brand—continued

Developers—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND

(Photographic)—

„ Metol Developer
„ Metol-Quinol Developer
„ Ortol Developer
„ Paramidophenol Developer
„ Pyro Developer
„ Pyro-Metol Developer (*Imperial Standard formula*)
„ *Pyro-Soda Developer (*Ilford formula*)

Accessories

'TABLOID' BRAND

(Photographic)—

STRENGTH

„ *Alkali*—
 'Tabloid' Sodium Carbonate gr. 44
„ *Clearing and Hardening*—
 'Tabloid' Alum gr. 10
 'Tabloid' Alum and Citric Acid Com-
 pound (Chrome Alum, gr. 5; Citric
 Acid, gr. 5; Sodium Sulphite, gr. 20)
„ *Density Reducers*—
 'Tabloid' Ammonium Persulphate ... gr. 11
 'Tabloid' Potassium Ferricyanide ... gr. 2
„ *Hypo Eliminator*—
 'Tabloid' Potassium Percarbonate ... gr. 3
„ *Intensifier*—
 'Tabloid' Mercuric Iodide and Sodium
 Sulphite
„ *Preservatives*—
 'Tabloid' Potassium Metabisulphite ... gr. 10
 'Tabloid' Sodium Sulphite Dried, gr. 5 Equals gr. 10
 of crystals
„ *Restrainers*—
 'Tabloid' Potassium Bromide gr. 1
 'Tabloid' Ammonium Bromide gr. 1
 'Tabloid' Sodium Citrate gr. 1

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

Photographic Chemicals, 'Tabloid' Brand—*continued*

Fixer

'TABLOID' BRAND
(Photographic)—

„ Sodium Thiosulphate ('Hypo') Dried, } Equals gr. 44
gr. 28.5 } of crystals.

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. For convenience they may be ordered by their numbers, thus:—'Tabloid' Gold Toning, B 1, B 2, etc.

„ Copper Ferrocyanide Toning Compound (*for toning Bromide Prints and Lantern Slides*)
„ Platinum Toning Compound (*for toning Matt P.O.P.*)
„ Chloroplatinite Toning Compound (*Venus Formula*)
„ Sepia Toner (*for Bromide Prints and Lantern Slides*)

Sensitiser (*for Carbon Tissue*)

'TABLOID' BRAND
(Photographic)—

„ Potassium Ammonium Chromate, gr. 24

Also various other photographic products issued under the 'Tabloid' Brand.

PHOTOGRAPHIC EXPOSURE RECORD AND DIARY, WELLCOME'S

Published annually in November. 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.

Two editions: Northern Hemisphere Edition, for countries north of the Tropic of Cancer (about 20° N.); Southern Hemisphere and Tropical Edition, for countries south of the Tropic of Cancer.

Bound in green canvas, with wallet and pencil.

PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFIT, 'TABLOID' Brand

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

STANDARD CONTENTS:—

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

Outside measurements, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 2$ in. In japanned metal case.

'Pinol' (*Distilled Essence of the Pinus Pumilio*)

(Trade Mark)

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and 1 oz. bottles

'Salodent'

(Trade Mark)

An aromatic, antiseptic, liquid dentifrice.

2 oz. and 4 oz. bottles (with sprinklers)

SANITARY TOWELS, PLEATED, COMPRESSED, 'TABLOID' Brand

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

Four sizes are issued, each size in packages of 12.

'Saxin' gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, in bottles of 100, 200 and 500

(Trade Mark)



Pleated Sanitary Towel (No. 4)
Half size.

SERUMS, 'WELLCOME' Brand

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

The 'Wellcome' Serums are prepared at the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories, under conditions which fulfil every requirement of modern science and under the immediate supervision of specialists of long and varied experience. The serums 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.

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

Diphtheria Antitoxic Serum ('Wellcome')

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

High Potency :

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

Anti-streptococcus Serum, Polyvalent

('Wellcome') : from horses immunised against cultures of streptococci coming in all from 60 sources, in the following diseases :—

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

In phials containing 10 c.c., 25 c.c., and 50 c.c.

Anti-streptococcus Serum, Erysipelas

('Wellcome') : from horses immunised against cultures from typical cases of erysipelas :—

In phials containing 25 c.c. and 50 c.c.

Serums, 'Wellcome' Brand—continued

Anti-streptococcus Serum, Puerperal Fever

('Wellcome') : from horses immunised against cultures from 26 severe (some fatal) cases of puerperal fever :—

In phials containing 25 c.c. and 50 c.c.

Anti-streptococcus Serum, Pyogenes

('Wellcome') : from horses immunised against 9 cultures of Streptococcus pyogenes from fatal cases :—

In phials containing 25 c.c. and 50 c.c.

Anti-streptococcus Serum, Rheumatic Fever

('Wellcome') : from horses immunised against cultures from severe cases of acute rheumatism and of rheumatoid arthritis :—

In phials containing 25 c.c. and 50 c.c.

Anti-streptococcus Serum, Scarletina

('Wellcome') : from horses immunised against cultures from 8 severe (some fatal) cases of scarlet fever :—

In phials containing 25 c.c. and 50 c.c.

Anti-staphylococcus Serum, Polyvalent

('Wellcome') : from horses immunised against various cultures of Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus, albus, citreus and hæmorrhagicus :—

In phials containing 25 c.c. and 50 c.c.

Anti-colon bacillus Serum ('Wellcome') : from horses immunised against 20 typical members of the Coli group, mostly from cases of peritonitis and puerperal fever :—

In phials containing 25 c.c. and 50 c.c.

Anti-meningococcus Serum ('Wellcome') : from horses immunised against cultures of Meningococcus (Micrococcus Meningitidis intracellularis) obtained from several different sources :—

In phials containing 25 c.c. and 50 c.c.

Anti-gonococcus Serum ('Wellcome') : from horses immunised against cultures of Gonococcus obtained from several different sources :—

In phials containing 25 c.c. and 50 c.c.

Serums, 'Wellcome' Brand—continued

Anti-dysentery Serum ('Wellcome'): from horses immunised against cultures of Bacillus Dysenteriae obtained from several cases of dysentery:—

In phials containing 25 c.c. and 50 c.c.

Anti-venom Serum ('Wellcome'): from horses immunised against the venom of typical representatives of colubrine, viperine and other poisonous snakes:—

In phials containing 25 c.c. and 50 c.c.

Normal Horse Serum ('Wellcome')

In phials containing 10 c.c. and 25 c.c.

Mallein ('Wellcome'), for diagnosis of Glanders.

In phials containing 2.5 c.c. (sufficient for one injection)

Serum Syringes (See page 120)

TRADE MARK

'SOLOID' BRAND PRODUCTS

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

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



'SOLOID' BRAND—	STRENGTH	Issued in	
		bots. of	bots. of
„ Alum	gr. 10	—	100
„ Alum and Zinc Sulphate ...		25	—
℞ Aluminis,	gr. 15		
Zinci Sulphatis,	gr. 15		
„ Alum and Zinc Compound, Strong		25	—
℞ Aluminis,	gr. 30		
Zinci Sulphatis,	gr. 15		
„ Argyrol, tubes of 12	gr. 1	—	—

'Soloid' Brand Products—continued

'SOLOID' BRAND—	STRENGTH	Issued in	
		bots. of	bots. of
„ Argyrol, tubes of 6	gr. 5.45	—	—
„ Atropine Sulphate, tubes of 6	gr. 0.545	—	—
{ Atropine Sulphate,	gr. 0.272	—	—
{ and Cocaine Hydrochloride	gr. 1.09	—	—
tubes of 6			
„ Boric Acid (<i>scented with Otto of Rose</i>)	gr. 6	25	—
„ Boric Acid (<i>unscented</i>)	gr. 15	50	—
„ Boric Acid and Zinc Sulphate (<i>scented with Otto of Rose</i>)		25	—
℞ Acidi Borici,	gr. 6		
Zinci Sulphatis,	gr. 1/2		
„ Carbolic Acid, tubes of 25 ...	gr. 5	—	—
„ „ „ „ 12	gr. 20	—	—
„ „ „ „ 6	gr. 60	—	—
„ Chinosol	gr. 1.75	25	—
„ „ „ „	gr. 8.75	25	100
„ Cocaine Hydrochloride	gr. 1/2	25	100
„ „ „ „	gr. 1	25	100
„ „ „ „	gr. 5	25	—
„ Cocaine and Eucaine, each ...	gr. 1/2	25	—
„ Copper Sulphate	gr. 1	—	100
„ Corrosive Sublimate (Hydrarg. Perchlor.) (<i>Ophthalmic</i>), tubes of 25	gr. 1/1000		
„ Corrosive Sublimate (Hydrarg. Perchlor.)	gr. 1.75	—	100
„ Corrosive Sublimate (Hydrarg. Perchlor.)	gr. 8.75	25	100
„ Corrosive Sublimate (Hydrarg. Perchlor.)	gr. 17.5	—	100
„ Eucaine Hydrochloride	gr. 1	25	—
„ „ „ „	gr. 5	25	—
„ „ Lactate	gr. 1	25	—
„ „ „ „	gr. 5	25	—
„ Ferric Chloride	gr. 10	—	100
„ 'Hemisine' (<i>Trade Mark</i>) tubes of 6	0.0012 gm. (approx. gr. 1/30)		

'Soloid' Brand Products—continued

'SOLOID' BRAND—	STRENGTH	Issued in bott. of	bott. of
„ 'Hemisine' (<i>Trade Mark</i>), tubes of 6	0.005 gm. (approx. gr. $\frac{1}{12}$)		
„ 'Hemisine' Compound with Eucaine, No. 1, tubes of 6 R 'Hemisine,' 0.001 gm. [gr. 1/64] Sodii Chloridi, 0.8 gm. [gr. 12-1/2] Eucainæ Hydrochloridi, 0.2 gm. [gr. 3]			
„ 'Hemisine' Compound with Eucaine, No. 2, tubes of 12 (One-tenth the strength of No. 1) One 'Soloid' 'Hemisine' Compound with Eucaine No. 1, dissolved in 100 c.c. of water, or one 'Soloid' 'Hemisine' Compound with Eucaine No. 2, dissolved in 10 c.c. of water, gives a solution containing 'Hemisine' 1 in 100,000 and Eucaine Hydrochloride 2 in 1000.			
„ 'Hemisine' with Atropine Sulphate (for intravenous injection), tubes of 12 ... R 'Hemisine,' 0.0002 gm. [gr. 1/320] Atropinæ Sulphatis, 0.001 gm. [gr. 1/64]			
'Hemisine' Products present the active principle of the medulla of the supra-renal gland having the characteristic vaso-constricting, hæmostatic and astringent properties. They differ from all other preparations in being issued in a <i>dry, soluble</i> state, and in being permanent in all climates and constant in action. Ready-made supra-renal solutions oxidize and lose activity.			
„ Homatropine Hydrobromide, tubes of 6	gr. 0.545		
„ Lead and Opium Lotion ... R Plumbi Acetatis, ... gr. 2 Tinct. Opii, ... min. 20		25	—
„ Lead Subacetate	gr. 10	25	—
'Soloid' Lead Subacetate is prepared from basic lead acetate and not from normal lead acetate.			

'Soloid' Brand Products—continued

'SOLOID' BRAND—	STRENGTH	Issued in bott. of	bott. of
„ Mercuric Potassium Iodide (<i>formerly known as Iodic-Hydrarg.</i>), tubes of 25 ...	gr. 1.75	—	100
„ Mercuric Potassium Iodide ...	gr. 4.37	25	100
„ „ „ „ ...	gr. 8.75	25	100
„ Nasal, Alkaline Compound ... R Boracis, ... gr. 5 Sodii Chloridi, ... gr. 5		—	100
„ Nasal, Antiseptic and Alkaline Compound		—	100
R Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 5 Acidi Carbolici, gr. 1/2 Boracis, ... gr. 5			
„ Nasal, 'Eucalyptia' Compound		—	100
R Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 8 Boracis, ... gr. 8 Sodii Benzoatis, gr. 1/3 Sodii Salicylatis, gr. 1/3 Eucalyptol, ... min. 1/6 Thymol, ... gr. 1/6 Menthol, ... gr. 1/12 Ol. Gaultheriæ, ... min. 1/12			
„ Nasal, Phenol Compound ...		25	—
R Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 12 Acidi Carbolici, ... gr. 1-1/2 Sodii Chloridi, ... gr. 2			
„ Nasal, Sodium Bicarbonate Compound		—	100
R Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 5 Boracis, ... gr. 5 Sodii Chloridi, ... gr. 5			
„ Naso-Pharyngeal Compound ...		25	100
R Sodii Chloridi, ... gr. 7 Boracis, ... gr. 2-1/2 Acidi Borici, ... gr. 3/4 Sodii Benzoatis, ... gr. 1/2 Menthol, ... gr. 1/50 Thymol, ... gr. 1/100 Cocainæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/6 Ol. Gaultheriæ, ... min. 1/20			
„ Paraform	gr. 5	—	100
„ Potassium Permanganate ...	gr. 1	—	100
„ „ „ „ ...	gr. 5	25	100
„ Potassium Permanganate and Alum		—	100
R Potassii Permanganatis, gr. 3 Aluminis, ... gr. 5			
„ Silver Nitrate	gr. 1	25	—
„ „ „ „	gr. 5	25	—

'Soloid' Brand Products—continued

'SOLOID' BRAND—	STRENGTH	Issued in	
		bots. of	bots. of
„ Sodium Chloride, tubes of 12	gr. 30	—	—
Two dissolved in a pint (20 ounces) of boiled (sterile) water gives a solution containing 0.685 per cent. of sodium chloride, for intravenous injection at 100° F.			
„ Sodium Chloride Compound tubes of 12	...	—	—
Two in a pint (20 ounces) of boiled (sterile) water for intravenous injection at 100° F.			
R Sodii Chloridi, ...	gr. 25		
Sodii Sulphatis, ...	gr. 1-1/4		
Sodii Carbonatis, ...	gr. 1-1/4		
Sodii Phosphatis, ...	gr. 1		
Potassii Chloridi, ...	gr. 1-1/2		
„ Zinc Chloride	gr. 5	25	—
„ Zinc Permanganate	gr. 1/8	—	100
„ Zinc Sulphate	gr. 1	—	100
„ „ „	gr. 10	—	100
„ Zinc Sulphocarbolate	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 Nitrophenyl-propiolate)	gr. 1/4	20
„ Picric Acid	gr. 1	20
„ Potassium Ferrocyanide	gr. 1	20
„ Salicyl-sulphonic Acid	gr. 2	16

For Water Analysis

'SOLOID' BRAND—	STRENGTH
„ Ammonium Chloride	0.00016 gm.
„ Lead Acetate	0.0184 gm.
„ Oxalic Acid	0.6 gm.

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

For Water Analysis—continued

'SOLOID' BRAND—	STRENGTH
„ Potassium Chromate	0.0065 gm.
„ Potassium Ferrocyanide	0.013 gm.
„ Potassium Iodide and Starch	
„ Potassium Nitrate	0.00144 gm.
„ Potassium Permanganate	0.000395 gm.
„ Silver Nitrate	0.0097 gm.
„ Soap	
„ Sodium Acid Sulphate	0.324 gm.
„ Zinc Dust	0.13 gm.
„ Zinc Sulphide	0.25 gm.

In packages of 25

For Sewage Analysis

'SOLOID' BRAND—	STRENGTH
„ Oxalic Acid	0.0079 gm.
„ Potassium Permanganate	0.00395 gm.
„ Pyrogallol Acid	0.032 gm.
„ Sodium Hydroxide	0.13 gm.

In packages of 25

Test Indicators

'SOLOID' BRAND—	STRENGTH
„ *Indigo-Carmine	
„ *Lacmoid	
„ *Methyl-Orange	
„ *Phenolphthalein	
„ *Rosolic Acid	
„ Starch	0.5 gm.

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

In tubes of 10

Microscopic Stains

'SOLOID' BRAND—	STRENGTH
„ Bismarck Brown, pure	0.1 gm.
„ Borax Methylene Blue	
„ Ehrlich Triple Stain	
„ Eosin, pure	0.1 gm.
„ Eosin-methylene Blue (Louis Jenner's Stain)	0.05 gm.

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

Microscopic Stains—continued

'SOLOID' BRAND—	STRENGTH
„ Fuchsine, pure	0.1 gm.
„ Gentian Violet, pure... ..	0.1 gm.
„ Gram's Iodine Solution	15 c.c.
„ Hæmatoxylin (Delafield)	
„ Hæmatoxylin, pure	0.1 gm.
„ Methylene Blue, pure	0.1 gm.
„ Methyl Violet, pure	0.1 gm.
„ Romanowsky Stain (Leish- man's Powder)	0.015 gm.
„ Sodium Carbonate	0.05 gm.
„ Thionin Blue, pure	0.1 gm.
„ Toison Blood Fluid	

In tubes of 6

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

Strophanthus Tincture (B. W. & Co.). Prepared in accordance with the British Pharmacopœia, 1898, from carefully selected Strophanthus seeds.

Strophanthus Tincture (B. W. & Co.). Prepared in accordance with the United States Pharmacopœia (Eighth Revision), from carefully selected Strophanthus seeds.

Strophanthus, Concentrated Tincture of, 'Wellcome' Brand (See page 198).

Strophanthus Tincture, 'Tabloid' Brand (See page 163).

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND PRODUCTS

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

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

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

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.

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in ovals of	bots. of
„ Acetanilide (See Antifebrin)			
„ Aconite Tincture, B.P., min. $\frac{1}{4}$ and min. 1	1 frequently	100	—
„ „ „ min. 5	1 to 3	36	100
„ Aloes and Iron (B.P. Pill), gr. 4	1 to 2	—	100
Each contains approximately Dried Sulphate of Iron, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, Barbadoes Aloes, gr. 1, Compound Powder of Cinna- mon, gr. 1-1/2			
„ Aloes and Myrrh (B.P. Pill), gr. 4	1 to 2	—	100
„ 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			
„ Strychnine Sulpha- tis, gr. 1/60			
„ Ext. Belladonnae, gr. 1/8			
„ Pulv. Ipecacuanhae, gr. 1/16			
„ Ammoniated Quinine	1	25	100
Each contains quinine sulphate and ammonium bicarbonate to correspond with one fluid drachm of the B.P. 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	30	100
„ „ „ gr. 5	1 to 4	—	100
„ „ „ gr. 10	1 to 2	—	100
„ Ammonium Chloride and Borax	1 as required	—	100
„ Ammonium Chloride and Liquorice	1 as required	25	100
„ B Ammonii Chloridi, gr. 3 Ext. Glycyrrhizae, gr. 2			
„ Antifebrin (Acetanilide), gr. 2	1 to 2	25	100
„ „ „ gr. 5	1 (in special cases)	25	100
„ Antifebrin Compound	1	—	100
„ B Antifebrini (Acet- anilidi P.B.), gr. 2			
„ Camphorae Mono- bromatæ, gr. 1			
„ Caffeinae Citratis, gr. 1			

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued	DOSE	Issued in	
		ovals	of bots. of
'TABLOID' BRAND—			
„ Antipyrine (Phenazone), gr. 2½	1 to 4, or more	24	100
„ „ „ gr. 5	1 to 4	24	100
„ 'Aol' (Trade Mark), a derivative of Santalum album, 0.3 gm. (approx. gr. 5), boxes of 50 ...	... 2 or more		
„ Apomorphine Compound ...	1 as required	25	100
℞ Apomorphinæ			
Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/50			
Ammonii Chloridi, gr. 3			
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ, gr. 1-1/2			
„ Apomorphine Hydrochloride, gr. 1/50 ...	... 1 to 3 (expectorant)	50	—
„ Aromatic Chalk Powder with Opium, B.P., gr. 5 ...	2 to 4 or more	25	100
„ Arsenical Compound ...	1 to 2	—	100
℞ Acidi Arseniosi, ... gr. 1/100			
Ferri Sulphatis			
Exsiccati, gr. 1			
Calcii Sulphidi, ... gr. 1/4			
Ext. Gentianæ, ... gr. 2			
„ Arsenious Acid, gr. 1/100 ...	1 to 6	100	—
„ „ „ gr. 1/50 ...	1 to 3	100	—
„ „ „ gr. 1/20 ...	1	100	—
„ Asafetida and Opium Compound ...	1 to 2	—	100
℞ Asafetidæ,			
Camphoræ,			
Pulv. Opii,			
Pulv. Piperis Nigri, āā gr. 1			
„ Astringent Mixture ...	1 to 2	—	100
℞ Confectionis Aromat. (P.B. 1884), ...	gr. 4-1/2		
Pulv. pro Mist.			
Cretæ ... gr. 20			
Ammon. Bicarb., ... gr. 1/2			
Tinct. Catechu, ... min. 15			
Tinct. Cardamomi			
Comp., ... min. 9			
Tinct. Opii, ... min. 1-1/2			
Olei Cinnamomi, ... min. 1/8			
„ Atropine Sulphate, gr. 1/100	1	50	—
„ Belladonna Tincture, B.P., min. 1 ...	1 frequently	100	—
„ „ „ min. 5 ...	1 to 3	48	100
„ Benzoic Acid, gr. 5 ...	1 to 3	—	100

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in	
		ovals	of bots. of
„ Benzoic Acid Compound ...	1 as required	25	100
℞ Acidi Benzoici, ... gr. 1/2			
Codeinæ, ... gr. 1/10			
Menthol, ... gr. 1/10			
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ, gr. 1/10			
Cocainæ			
Hydrochloridi, ... gr. 1/40			
Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ, min. 1/16			
Gummi Rubri, ... q.s.			
„ Beta-Naphthol, gr. 3 ...	1 to 3	—	100
„ Beta-Naphthol Compound ...	1 to 4, or more	25	100
℞ Beta-Naphthol, ... gr. 1			
Carbonis Ligni, ... gr. 4			
Ol. Menthæ			
Piperitæ, ... min. 1/2			
„ Bismuth and Dover Powder ...	1 to 6	—	100
℞ Bismuthi			
Subnitratæ, ... gr. 2-1/2			
Pulv. Ipecac. 6			
Opio, ... gr. 2-1/2			
„ Bismuth and Soda ...	1 to 4, or more	—	100
℞ Bismuthi			
Subnitratæ, gr. 2-1/2			
Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 2-1/2			
„ Bismuth Carbonate, gr. 5 ...	1 to 4	25	100
„ Bismuth, Rhubarb and Soda ...	1 to 4, or more	25	100
℞ Bismuthi			
Subnitratæ, gr. 3			
Pulv. Rhei, ... gr. 1			
Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 2			
„ Bismuth Salicylate (physiologically pure) gr. 5 ...	1 to 4	—	100
„ Bismuth Subgallate, gr. 5 ...	1 to 4	24	100
„ Bismuth Subnitrate, gr. 5 ...	1 to 4	25	100
„ „ „ gr. 10 ...	1 to 2	—	100
„ Bland Pill, gr. 5 ...	1 to 3	—	100
„ „ „ gr. 8 ...	1 to 2	—	100
„ Bland Pill and Aloin ...	1 to 4	—	100
℞ Pil. Ferrugin.			
(Bland), ... gr. 4			
(= 20 % Ferri Carbonatis)			
Aloini, ... gr. 1/20			
„ Bland Pill and Arsenic ...	1 to 4	—	100
℞ Pil. Ferrugin.			
(Bland), ... gr. 4			
(= 20 % Ferri Carbonatis)			
Acidi Arseniosi, ... gr. 1/64			

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in	
		ovals of	bots. of
„ Blaud Pill and Cascara ...	I to 4	—	100
℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud), ... gr. 4 (= 20 % Ferri Carbonatis) Ext. Cascarae Sagradae, ... gr. 1/2			
„ Blaud Pill Compound... ..	I	—	100
℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud), ... gr. 10 (= 20 % Ferri Carbonatis) Pulv. Capsici, ... gr. 1/4 Aloni, ... gr. 1/30 Strychninae, ... gr. 1/30 Acidi Arseniosi, ... gr. 1/30			
„ Blaud Pill with Arsenic and Strychnine	I to 3	—	100
℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud), ... gr. 5 (= 20 % Ferri Carbonatis) Acidi Arseniosi, ... gr. 1/100 Strychninae, ... gr. 1/100			
„ 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
℞ Pil. Hydrargyri, P.B., ... gr. 2-1/2 Pil. Rhei Comp., P.B., ... gr. 2-1/2			
„ Blue Pill, Colocynth and Hyoscyamus... ..	I to 2	25	100
℞ Pil. Hydrargyri, P.B., gr. 2 Pil. Colocynthidis et Hyoscyami, P.B., gr. 4			
„ Bone Medulla, gr. 5, boxes of 50	I or more	—	—
„ Borax, gr. 5	I to 4, or more	25	100
„ Boric Acid, gr. 5	I to 3	—	100
„ Bromides Compound	I to 6	—	100
℞ Sodii Bromidi, ... gr. 2 Strontii Bromidi, ... gr. 2 Ammonii Bromidi, gr. 1 Sodii Arsenatis, ... gr. 1/60			
„ Butyl-Chloral Hydrate and Gelsemine	I	—	100
℞ Butyl-Chloral Hydratis, gr. 3 Gelseminae Hydrochloridum, gr. 1/200			
„ Caffeine Citrate Effervescent, B.P., gr. 60, tubes of 25 ...	I to 2	—	—

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in	
		ovals of	bots. of
„ Caffeine Citrate, gr. 2	I to 5	—	100
„ Caffeine Compound	I to 4	25	100
℞ Caffeinae, ... gr. 1 Antipyrini (Phenazoni), gr. 3			
„ Calcium Carbonate Compound	I to 4 before meals, or 1 occasionally	25	100
℞ Calcii Carb. Præcipitati, gr. 3-1/2 Magnesii Carb. Pond., gr. 2-1/2 Sodii Chloridi, ... gr. 1			
„ Calcium Sulphide, gr. 1/4	I to 4	—	100
„ „ „ gr. 1/2	I to 2	—	100
„ „ „ gr. 1	I	—	100
„ Calomel, gr. 1/10, gr. 1/6, gr. 1/4, and gr. 1/2	I repeated	100	—
„ Calomel, gr. 1	I to 5	—	100
„ „ gr. 2	I to 3	—	100
„ „ gr. 3	I to 2	—	100
„ „ gr. 5	I	—	100
„ Calomel and Creosote	I to 5	—	100
℞ Hydrargyri Subchloridi, gr. 1/6 Creosoti, ... min. 1			
„ Calomel and Jalap	I to 4	—	100
℞ Hydrargyri Subchloridi, gr. 1 Pulv. Jalapae, ... gr. 3			
„ Calomel and Piperine, of each, gr. 1/2	I repeated	—	100
„ 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
„ Calomel Compound (<i>Plummer Pill, B.P.</i>), gr. 4	I to 2	25	100
Each contains approximately:— Calomel, gr. 1, Sulphurated Antimony, gr. 1, Gualacum Resin, gr. 2.			
„ Camphor Compound Tincture, B.P., (Paregoric), min. 2	I frequently	100	—
„ „ „ „ min. 5	I frequently	48	100
„ „ „ „ min. 15	I to 4	36	100
„ Camphor Essence (Saturated)	2 to 3	25	100
„ Cannabis Indica Tincture, B.P., min. 5	I to 3	48	100

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in ovals of | bots. of	
„ Capsicum Tincture, B.P.,	min. 1 ... 1 frequently	100	—
„ „ „	min. 5 ... 1 to 3	—	100
„ Carbohc Acid (Phenol) gr. 1/4 (for the throat) ...	... 1 as required	25	100
„ Carbohc Acid (Phenol) gr. 1/2 (for the throat) ...	... 1 as required	25	100
„ Carlsbad Salt, Effervescent Artificial, tubes of 25	1 or more as desired	—	—
„ Cascara Sagrada (Dry Extract),			
gr. 1	1 or more	25	100
„ „ „ „ gr. 2	1 to 4	25	100
„ „ „ „ gr. 3	1 to 3	25	100
„ „ „ „ gr. 4	1 to 2	25	100
„ „ „ „ gr. 5	1 as required	25	100
„ Cascara and Gentian Compound	1 to 3	25	100
℞ Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ, gr. 2			
Ext. Nucis Vomicae, gr. 1/3			
Ext. Belladonnæ, ... gr. 1/10			
Ext. Gentianæ, ... gr. 1			
Capsicini, ... gr. 1/10			
„ Cascara Compound ...	1 to 4	24	100
℞ Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ, gr. 1			
Ext. Euonymi Sici, gr. 1/2			
Iridini, ... gr. 1/2			
Ext. Nucis Vomicae, gr. 1/6			
Ext. Hyoscyami Viridis, gr. 1/3			
„ Castor Oil, min. 5, boxes of 50	1 or more	—	—
„ Cathartic Compound ...	1 to 2	24	100
℞ Ext. Colocynthidis Comp. ... gr. 1-1/3			
Hydrargyri Subchloridi, gr. 1			
Ext. Jalapæ, ... gr. 1			
Pulv. Cambogiæ, ... gr. 1/4			
„ Cerebrin, gr. 5 ...	1 or more	—	100
„ Cerium Oxalate, gr. 5 ...	1 to 2	—	100
„ Chalk, Aromatic Powder, with Opium, gr. 5 ...	2 to 4 or more	25	100
Each contains approximately:— Chalk, gr. 1, Opium, gr. 1/8 with aromatics.			
„ Charcoal (Pure Willow), gr. 5, bottles of 40	1 or more as required	—	100

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in ovals of | bots. of	
„ Chemical Food (Phosphates Compound), = dr. 1/2 of Compound Syrup of Phos- phates ...	1 or more	25	100
Containing the combined phos- phates of iron, calcium, sodium and potassium, equivalent to drachm 1/2 of standard Com- pound Syrup of Phosphates.			
„ Chemical Food (Phosphates Compound), = dr. 1 of Com- pound Syrup of Phosphates	1 or more	25	100
Equivalent to drachm 1 of standard Compound Syrup of Phosphates.			
„ Chloral Hydrate, gr. 5 ...	1 to 4	—	100
„ „ „ gr. 10 ...	1 to 2	—	100
„ Cinchona Tincture, B.P.,			
min. 30 ...	1 to 2	36	100
„ Cinchona Compound Tinc- ture, B.P., min. 30 ...	1 to 2	25	100
„ Citric Acid, gr. 5 ...	1 to 4	—	100
„ Cocaine Hydrochloride (See 'Soloid' Brand Products)			
„ Cocaine Co. (See Voice page 165)			
„ Codeine, gr. 1/4 ...	1 to 4 or more	25	100
„ „ gr. 1/2 ...	1 to 4	25	100
„ Codeine and Nux Vomica ...	1 to 2	25	—
℞ Codeinæ Phosphatis, gr. 1			
Ext. Nucis Vomicae, gr. 1/4			
„ 'Coffee-Mint' ...	1 to 4 or more	25	100
℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 3			
Ammonii Bicarbonatis, gr. 1/16			
Ext. Coffeæ, ... gr. 1/2			
Cerii Oxalatis, ... gr. 1/4			
Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ, q.s.			
„ Colchicum Compound ...	1 to 2	—	100
℞ Ext. Colchici, ... gr. 1/2			
Acidi Salicylici, gr. 3			
„ Colocynth and Hyoscyamus (B.P. Pill), gr. 4 ...	1 to 2	—	100
„ Colocynth Compound (B.P. Pill), gr. 4 ...	1 to 2	—	100
Each contains approximately: Colocynth Pulp, gr. 2/3; Bar- bados Aloes, gr. 1-1/3; Scam- many Resin, gr. 1-1/3; Oil of Cloves, min. 1/6			

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued		Issued in	
'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	ovals of	bots. of
„ Cretæ Arom. c. Opio, Pulv., gr. 5	2 to 4 or more	25	100
Each contains approximately: Chalk, gr. 1; Opium, gr. 1/8, with aromatics			
„ Cubeb and Belladonna, <i>Effer-</i> <i>vescent</i>	1 as required	—	100
℞ Pulv. Cubebæ, ... gr. 1/2 Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. 1/20			
„ Cubeb Compound	1 as required	25	100
℞ Oleo-resinæ Cubebæ, ... gr. 1/4 Ammonii Chloridi, gr. 1/2 Glycyrrhizini, ... gr. 1/4			
„ Didymin (Testicular Sub- stance), gr. 5	1 to 4	—	100
„ Digitalin (amorphous), gr. 1/100	1 to 3	50	—
„ Digitalis Tincture, min. 1 ...	1 frequently	100	—
„ „ „ min. 5	1 to 3	48	100
„ Dover Powder (Ipecac. with Opium), gr. 1/4	1 frequently	100	—
Each contains Opium and Ipecacuanha, of each, gr. 1/40			
„ Dover Powder (Ipecac. with Opium), gr. 5	1 to 3	24	100
Each contains Opium and Ipecacuanha, of each, gr. 1/2			
„ Easton Syrup, dr. 1/2	1 to 2	25	100
„ „ „ dr. 1	1	25	100
„ Effervescent Products, 'Tabloid' Brand (<i>See</i> under the name of each product)			
„ Elaterin, gr. 1/40	1 to 4	25	—
„ Ergotin (Ergot Extract, B.P.), gr. 1	1 to 4 or more	—	100
„ „ „ „ gr. 2	1 to 4	—	100
„ „ „ „ gr. 3	1 to 3	—	100
„ Ergotin and Strychnine	1 to 2	—	100
℞ Ergotini (Ext. Ergotæ P.B.), gr. 3 Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/30			
„ Erythrol Tetranitrate (Tetrani- trin) gr. 1/4, tubes of 25 ...	1 to 4		
„ Erythrol Tetranitrate (Tetrani- trin), gr. 1/2	1 to 2	25	—

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued		Issued in	
'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	ovals of	bots. of
„ Erythrol Tetranitrate (Tetrani- trin), gr. 1	1	12	—
„ Euonymin (Euonymus Dry Extract, B.P.) gr. 1/8	1 to 4 or more	50	—
„ Euonymin (Euonymus Dry Extract, B.P.) gr. 1/2	1 to 4	50	—
„ Exalgin, gr. 2	1 to 2	—	100
„ Fellis Bovini Purificati, gr. 4 ...	1 to 4	—	100
„ Fellis Porcini Purificati, gr. 4 ...	1 to 4	—	100
„ Ferric Chloride, min. 10	1	—	100
One represents the amount of Ferric Chloride in min. 10 of Tincture Ferri Perchloridi, P.B. It contains a small amount of ammonium chloride as a vehicle.			
„ Ferric Chloride and Arsenic ...	1	—	100
℞ Tinct. Ferri Perchloridi, min. 10 Acidi Arseniosi, gr. 1/30			
„ Ferruginous. (<i>See</i> Blaud)			
„ Ferrum. (<i>See</i> Iron)			
„ 'Forced March'	1 every hour, if required	—	25
Containing the combined active principles of Kola Nut and Coca Leaves.			
„ Galbanum Comp. (Asafetida Compound) B.P. Pill, gr. 4 ...	1 to 2	—	100
Each contains approximately; Asafetida, Galbanum and Myrrh, of each gr. 1-1/7			
„ Gelsemium Tincture, B.P., min. 5	1 to 3	48	100
„ Gentian and Soda Compound ...	1 to 4 or more	—	100
℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 3 { Ammonii Carbona- tis = Sp. Ammon. Arom., min. 3 Inf. Gentianæ Comp., fl.dr. 2-1/2			
„ Ginger Essence (B.P. '85), min. 5	1 to 4	48	100
„ „ „ „ min. 10	1 to 2	—	100
„ Glycerophosphates Compound, dr. 1/2	1 to 8	25	100
Each contains Calcium, Sodium, Potassium, Magnesium and Iron Glycerophosphates, Kola, Pepsin and Diastase, with gr. 1/800 of Strychnine Glycerophosphate and is equivalent to 1/2 fluid drachm of Syrup of Glycero- phosphates.			

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in ovals of bots. of	
„ Gregory Powder (Rhubarb Co. Powder), gr. 5 ...	I to 4 or more	24	100
Each contains:—Rhubarb, gr. 1-1/9, Heavy Magnesia, gr. 3-1/3, and Ginger, gr. 5/9.			
„ Grey Powder, gr. 1/4, gr. 1/3, 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
„ Grey Powder and Dover Powder, of each gr. 1/2 ...	I to 5 or more	—	100
Each contains:—Mercury, gr. 1/6, Opium and Ipecacuanha, of each gr. 1/20.			
„ Grey Powder and Dover Powder, of each gr. 1 ...	I to 5	—	100
Each contains:—Mercury, gr. 1/3, Opium and Ipecacuanha, of each gr. 1/10.			
„ Grey Powder and Opium ...	I to 5	—	100
℞ Hydrarg. c Cretâ, gr. 1 Pulv. Opii, ... gr. 1/6			
„ Grey Powder, gr. 1/2, and Sodium Bicarbonate, gr. 2½	I repeated	25	100
„ Grey Powder, gr. 1, and Sodium Bicarbonate, gr. 5	I to 5	25	100
„ Grey Powder, Opium and Quinine ...	I to 3	—	100
℞ Hydrargyri cum Cretâ, gr. 1-1/2 Extracti Opii, ... gr. 1/6 Quininae Sulphatis, gr. 1-1/2			
„ Guaiacol Camphorate, gr. 5 ...	I to 2, increased	25	100
„ Guaiacol Carbonate, gr. 5 ...	I to 2, increased	25	100
„ Guaiacum and Quinine Compound ...	I to 4	—	100
℞ Guaiaci Resinae, ... gr. 2 Sulphuris, ... gr. 2 Quininae Salicylatis, gr. 1/2			
„ Guaiacum and Sulphur ...	I to 4	25	100
℞ Guaiaci Resinae, ... gr. 3 Sulphuris Præcipitati, gr. 3			

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in ovals of bots. of	
„ Guaiacum Resin, gr. 5 ...	I to 3	25	100
„ 'Hemisine' (Trade Mark) 0.0003 gm. (approx. gr. 1/200), tubes of 12 ...	2 to 3	—	—
„ 'Hemisine,' 0.001 gm. (approx. gr. 1/64), tubes of 12 ...	I	—	—
'Hemisine' products present the active principle of the medulla of the supra-renal gland in a dry, soluble and stable condition.			
„ Hydrarg. c Cretâ (See Grey Powder)			
„ Hydrarg. Iodid. Flav., gr. 1/8	I to 4	25	100
„ Hydrarg. Iodid. Rubr., gr. 1/20	I	50	—
„ „ „ „ gr. 1/16	I	50	—
„ Hydrarg. Iodid. Virid., gr. 1/8	I to 4, increased	50	—
„ Hydrargyri Perchloridi (Mercuric Chloride), gr. 1/100 ...	I to 4 or more	100	—
„ Hydrargyri Perchloridi (Mercuric Chloride), gr. 1/16 ...	I	100	—
„ Hydrarg. Perchlor., gr. 1/32 et Potass. Iodid. gr. 2½ ...	I to 2	—	100
„ Hydrarg. Perchlor., gr. 1/16 et Potass. Iodid. gr. 5 ...	I	—	100
„ Hydrarg. Subchlor. (See Calomel)			
„ Hydrarg. Subchlor. Comp. (Plummer Pill, B.P.), gr. 4	I to 2	25	100
Each contains approximately: Calomel, gr. 1, Sulphurated Antimony, gr. 1, Guaiacum Resin, gr. 2.			
„ Hydrastine Compound ...	I to 3, repeated	25	100
℞ Hydrastinae Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/4 Ext. Ergotæ (Ergotini) P.B., gr. 1/2 Cannabinæ Tannatis, gr. 1/2			

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in ovals of	Issued in bottles of
„ Hydrastine Compound and Stypticine	1 to 3, repeated	25	100
℞ Hydrastinæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/4			
Ext. Ergotæ (Ergotini) P.B., gr. 1/2			
Cannabinæ Tannatis, gr. 1/2			
Cotarninæ Hydrochloridi, (Stypticini), gr. 1/4			
„ Hydrastine Hydrochloride, gr. 1/4	1 to 4, repeated	—	100
„ Hyoscyamus Tincture, B.P., min. 10	1 to 4 or more	36	100
„ Hypodermic Products (See page 120)			
„ Hypophosphites Compound, gr. 1½ = dr. ½ of standard Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites	1 to 2	25	100
Containing gr. 1-1/2 of the combined hypophosphites of calcium, potassium, sodium, manganese, iron and quinine, with gr. 1/128 of hypophosphite of strychnine; equivalent to dr. 1/2 of standard Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites			
„ Hypophosphites Compound, gr. 3 = dr. 1 of standard Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites	1	25	100
Equivalent to dr. 1 of standard Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites (containing gr. 1/64 of hypophosphite of strychnine).			
„ Ichthyol, gr. 2½		24	100
„ Ipecacuanha Powder, gr. 1/10..	1 frequently	100	—
„ „ „ gr. 5 ...	1 every hour	—	100
„ „ „ deprived of its Emetic Principles, gr. 5	1 to 4 or more	—	100
„ Ipecacuanha and Tartarated Antimony, of each, gr. 1/100	1 frequently	—	100
„ Ipecacuanha Wine, B.P., min. 5	2 to 4 or more (expectorant)	50	100
„ Ipecacuanha with Opium (See Dover Powder)			

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in ovals of	Issued in bottles of
„ Ipecacuanha with Squill (B.P. Pill), gr. 4	1 to 2	—	100
One contains approximately:— Ipecacuanha and Opium, of each, gr. 1/5, Squill and Ammoniacum, of each gr. 2/3			
„ Iridin Compound	1 to 2	25	100
℞ Iridini, gr. 2			
Ext. Hyoscyami Viridis, ... gr. 1/2			
Pil. Rhei Comp., ... gr. 1-1/2			
„ Iron and Arsenic Compound... ..	1 to 3	—	100
℞ Ferri Hypo-phosphitis, gr. 2			
Quininæ Bisulphatis, gr. 1			
Acidi Arseniosi, ... gr. 1/50			
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/50			
Saccharini, ... gr. 1/100			
„ Iron and Quinine Citrate, B.P., gr. 3	1 to 3	25	100
Each contains Quinine, approximately gr. 1/2			
„ Iron and Strychnine Phosphates	1	25	100
℞ Ferri Phosphatis, gr. 1			
Strychninæ Phosphatis, gr. 1/32			
„ Iron, Arsenic and Digitalin	1 to 3	25	100
℞ Ferri Phosphatis Solubilis, gr. 3			
Acidi Arseniosi, ... gr. 1/100			
Digitalini (Amorph.) gr. 1/100			
„ Iron Carbonate Saccharated, gr. 5	1 to 6	—	100
„ Iron Citrate Compound	1 to 3	25	100
℞ Ferri et Ammonii Citratis, gr. 3			
Quininæ Sulphatis, gr. 1			
Acidi Arseniosi, ... gr. 1/60			
„ Iron Glycerophosphate, gr. 3	1 to 2	25	100
„ Iron Phosphate with Quinine and Strychnine (See Easton Syrup)			
„ Iron Pill (See Blaud)			
„ Iron, Reduced (See Reduced Iron)			
„ Iron Sulphate, Dried, gr. 3... ..	1	—	100
„ Iron Valerianate, gr. 1	1 or more	—	100

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued		Issued in	
'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	ovals of	bots. of
„ Jalap, gr. 5	I to 4	—	100
„ Juniper Oil, min. 3, boxes of 50	I	—	—
„ Kino Compound Powder, B.P., gr. 5	I to 4	—	100
Each contains Kino, gr. 3-3/4, Opium, gr. 1/4, and Cinnamon, gr. 1.			
„ Kissingen Salt, <i>Effervescent</i> , Artificial, tubes of 25	I or more as required	—	—
„ Krameria and Cocaine	I occasionally	30	100
℞ Ext. Krameria, ... gr. 1 Cocainæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/20			
„ Laxative Vegetable	I to 3	25	100
℞ Ext. Colocynthis Comp. ... gr. 1 Ext. Jalapæ, ... gr. 1/2 Resinæ Podophylli, gr. 1/4 Leptandri, ... gr. 1/2 Ext. Hyoscyami Viridis, gr. 1/4 Ext. Taraxaci, ... gr. 1/4 Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ, q.s.			
„ Lead with Opium (B.P. Pill), gr. 4	I	—	100
Each contains approximately:— Lead Acetate, gr. 3, Opium, gr. 1/2.			
„ Liquorice Compound Powder, gr. 30	2 to 4	25	100
Each represents:—Senna, gr. 5, Liquorice Root, gr. 5, Sublimed Sulphur, gr. 2-1/2, etc.			
„ Lithium Benzoate Compound .	I to 4 or more	—	100
℞ Lithii Benzoatis, ... gr. 3 Sulphuris Præcipitati, gr. 2 Quininae Salicylatis, gr. 1/3			
„ Lithium Carbonate, gr. 2	I to 3	—	100
„ Lithium Citrate, gr. 5, <i>Effervescent</i>	I to 2	25	100
„ Lithium Citrate and Sodium Sulphate, <i>Effervescent</i> , tubes of 25	I to 2	—	—
℞ Lithii Citratis, ... gr. 5 Sodii Sulphatis, ... gr. 30			

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued		Issued in	
'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	ovals of	bots. of
„ Lithium Citrate and Urotropine, <i>Effervescent</i> , tubes of 25	I or more	—	—
℞ Lithii Citratis, ... gr. 5 Urotropinæ, ... gr. 3 Salis Effervescentis, q.s.			
„ Lithium Citrate Effervescent, B.P., gr. 60, tubes of 25	I to 2	—	—
Each contains about gr. 3 of Lithium Citrate.			
„ Livingstone Rouser	I to 3	25	100
℞ Pulv. Jalapæ, ... gr. 1-1/2 Hydrargyri Subchloridi, ... gr. 1 Pulv. Rhei, ... gr. 1-1/2 Quininae Bisulphatis gr. 1			
„ Magnesium Carbonate Compound	I to 4	25	100
℞ Magnesii Carbonatis, gr. 2 Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 2 Potassii Bicarbonatis, gr. 2 Sodii Chloridi, ... gr. 3			
„ Magnesium Citrate (<i>True</i>) Effervescent, gr. 60, tubes of 25	I to 3	—	—
„ Magnesium Sulphate Effervescent, B.P., gr. 60, tubes of 25	I to 4	—	—
Each represents gr. 30 of Magnesium Sulphate.			
„ Magnesium Sulphate Compound, Effervescent, tubes of 25	I to 4	—	—
℞ Magnesii Sulphatis, gr. 15 Sodii Sulphatis, ... gr. 15 Magnesii Carbonatis, gr. 5 Tinct. Zingiberis, P.B. min. 12			
„ Magnesium Sulphate, gr. 5	I frequently	—	100
„ 'Mamos' (<i>Trade Mark</i>) (formerly known as 'Tabloid' Mammary Gland), gr. 5	I increased	—	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

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in ovals of bts. of	
„ Manganese and Iron Citrate with Quinine (<i>soluble</i>), gr. 3 Each contains Quinine, approxi- mately gr. 1/2	1 to 3	25	—
„ Manganese and Iron Citrate with Quinine (<i>soluble</i>), gr. 5 Each contains Quinine, gr. 3/4	1 to 2	25	—
„ Manganese and Iron Citrate with Strychnine (<i>soluble</i>), gr. 1	1 to 3	25	100
Each contains Strychnine, gr. 1/100			
„ Manganese and Iron Phos- phate (<i>soluble</i>), gr. 3	1 to 3	25	100
„ Manganese and Iron Phos- phate (<i>soluble</i>), gr. 5	1 to 2	25	100
„ Manganese Citrate (<i>soluble</i>), gr. 3	1 to 3	25	—
„ Manganese Citrate (<i>soluble</i>), gr. 5	1 to 2	25	—
„ Manganese Dioxide, gr. 2	1 to 5	25	100
„ Menthol, gr. 1/4	1 repeated	—	40 and 100
„ Menthol Compound	1 to 4	—	100
℞ Menthol, ... gr. 1/2 Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 3 Saccharini, ... gr. 1/4			
„ Mercuric Potassium Iodide, gr. 1/6	1	—	100
„ Mercury Green Iodide (<i>See</i> Hydrarg. Iod. Vir.)			
„ Mercury Perchloride (<i>See</i> Hydrarg. Perchlor.)			
„ Mercury Red Iodide (<i>See</i> Hydrarg. Iod. Rubr.)			
„ Mercury Subchloride (<i>See</i> Calomel)			
„ Mercury with Chalk, and combinations (<i>See</i> Grey Powder and combinaions)			
„ Mercury Yellow Iodide. (<i>See</i> Hydrarg. Iod. Flav.)			

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in ovals of bts. of	
„ Methylene Blue, gr. 2	1 to 2	—	100
„ Milk Sugar, gr. 3	—	—	100
„ Mineral Water Salts, Effer- vescent (<i>See</i> Carlsbad, Kissingen, Seltzer, and Vichy)	—	—	—
„ Mistura Alba	1 to 8	—	100
℞ Magnesii Carbonatis Pond., gr. 2-1/2 Magnesii Sulphatis, gr. 15 Ol. Menthae Pip., min. 1/32			
„ Morphine and Emetine	1	—	50
℞ Morphinae Sulphatis, gr. 1/40 Emetine Hydrobromidi, gr. 1/80			
„ Morphine, Strychnine and Belladonna	1 as required	25	100
℞ Morphinae Sulphatis, gr. 1/12 Strychninae Sulphatis, gr. 1/100 Ext. Belladonnae, gr. 1/20			
„ Morphine Sulphate, gr. 1/20	1 to 4 or more	50	—
„ „ „ gr. 1/8	1 to 4	50	—
„ „ „ gr. 1/4	1 to 2	50	—
„ Mucin Compound	2 or more	25	100
℞ Mucini, ... gr. 5 Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 5			
Nasal (<i>See</i> 'Soloid' Brand Products)			
„ Nitroglycerin (<i>See</i> Trinitrin)			
„ Nux Vomica Compound	1 to 3	25	100
℞ Ext. Nucis Vomicae, Aloni, Ferri Sulphatis, Pulv. Myrrhae, ... gr. 1/2 Pulv. Saponis, ... gr. 1/2			
„ Nux Vomica Tincture B.P., min. 1	1 frequently	100	—
„ „ „ min. 5	1 to 3	48	100
„ „ „ min. 10	1	36	100
„ Ophthalmic Products (<i>See</i> page 126)			
„ Opium, gr. 1/2	1 to 4	—	100
„ „ gr. 1	1 to 2	—	100
„ Opium Tincture B.P. (Lauda- num), min. 2	1 or more	48	100
„ Opium Tincture B.P. (Lauda- num), min. 5	1 to 6	48	100

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in ovals of	Issued in bts. of
„ Opium Tincture B.P. (Laudanum), min. 10	I to 3	36	100
„ Ovarian Substance (<i>See</i> 'Varium')			
„ Ox Bile, Purified, gr. 4 ...	I to 4	—	100
„ Papain, gr. 2	I to 4	25	100
„ Paregoric (Tinct. Camph. Co., P.B.), min. 2	I frequently	100	—
„ „ „ „ min. 5	I frequently	48	100
„ „ „ „ min. 15	I to 4	36	100
„ Pelletierine Tannate, gr. 2 ...	I to 4	25	—
„ 'Pepona' (<i>Trade Mark</i>) ...	I to 3	25	100
℞ Pepsini, gr. 1			
℞ Pancreatini, gr. 1			
℞ Calcii Lactophosphatis, gr. 1			
„ Pepsin and Strychnine ...	I to 3	25	100
℞ Pepsini, gr. 2			
℞ Strychninae Sulphatis, gr. 1/100			
„ Pepsin, Bismuth and Charcoal	I to 3	25	100
℞ Pepsini, gr. 2			
℞ Bismuthi Carbonatis, gr. 2			
℞ Carbonis Ligni, gr. 2			
„ Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine ...	I to 3	25	100
℞ Pepsini, gr. 2			
℞ Bismuthi Carbonatis, gr. 3			
℞ Strychninae Sulphatis, gr. 1/100			
„ Pepsin, Saccharated, gr. 5 ...	I to 4 or more	—	100
„ Phenacetin, gr. 1	I to 4 or more	25	100
„ „ gr. 5	I to 2	25	100
„ Phenacetin and Quinine Compound ...	I to 3	—	100
℞ Phenacetini gr. 3			
℞ Quininae Hydrobromidi, gr. 1/2			
℞ Caffeinae gr. 2/3			
„ Phenacetin Compound ...	I to 3	25	100
℞ Phenacetini gr. 4			
℞ Caffeinae gr. 1			
„ Phenazone (<i>See</i> Antipyrine)			
„ Phosphates Compound (<i>See</i> Chemical Food)			

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in ovals of	Issued in bts. of
„ Photographic (<i>See pages</i> 128-130)			
„ 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	I to 2	—	25
„ Piperazine, gr. 5, <i>Effer- vescent</i> , tubes of 12 ...	I to 2		
„ Pituitary Gland, gr. 2 ...	I to 3	—	100
„ Plummer Pill (<i>See</i> Calomel).			
„ Podophyllin, gr. 1/4	I to 4	100	—
„ Podophyllin and Euonymin ...	I to 2	—	100
℞ Podophylli Resinae, gr. 1/4			
℞ Ext. Euonymi Sicc., gr. 1			
„ Podophyllin Compound ...	I to 3	—	100
℞ Podophylli Resinae, gr. 1/6			
℞ Pil. Rhei Comp., gr. 2-1/2			
℞ Ext. Hyoscyami Viridis, 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
„ Potassium Chlorate and Borax	I as required	40	100
„ Potassium Chlorate, Borax, and Cocaine Co. (<i>See</i> Voice)			
„ Potassium Citrate, gr. 15, <i>Effer vescent</i> , tubes of 25 ...	I to 3		
„ Potassium Iodide, gr. 1 ...	I frequently (<i>expectorant</i>)	—	100
„ „ „ gr. 3	I to 6	—	100
„ „ „ gr. 5	I to 4	—	100
„ Potassium Nitrate (Sal Prunella), gr. 5	I to 4	—	100
„ Potassium Permanganate, gr. 1	I to 3	—	100
„ „ „ gr. 2	I	—	100
„ Prostate Gland, gr. 2½ ...	I to 2	—	100
„ Quinine, Ammoniated (<i>See</i> Ammoniated Quinine)			
„ Quinine and Camphor ...	I to 5	25	100
℞ Quininae Bisulphatis, gr. 1			
℞ Camphorae, gr. 1/5			

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in ovals of	Issued in bots. of
„ Quinine, Belladonna and Camphor ...	I to 4	25	100
℞ Quinina Sulphatis, gr. 1/4 Ext. Belladonnae, gr. 1/8 Camphorae, ... gr. 1/4			
„ Quinine Bihydrochloride, gr. 10	I	24	100
„ Quinine Bisulphate, gr. 1/2	I or more	50	100
„ „ „ gr. 1	I or more	36	100
„ „ „ gr. 2	I to 5	24	100
„ „ „ gr. 3	I to 3	24	100
„ „ „ gr. 4	I to 2	24	100
„ „ „ gr. 5	I to 2	24	100
„ „ „ gr. 10	I	24	100
„ Quinine Bisulphate and Potassium Citrate, <i>Effervescent</i> , tubes of 25	I to 2, repeated as necessary		
℞ Quinina Bisulphatis, gr. 1 Potassii Citratis, ... gr. 15			
„ Quinine, Camphor and Aconite	I every hour	25	100
℞ Quinina Bisulphatis, gr. 1/4 Camphorae, ... gr. 1/4 Tinct. Aconiti ... min. 1			
„ Quinine Hydrobromide, gr. 3	I to 3	24	100
„ „ „ gr. 5	I to 2	24	100
„ Quinine Hydrochloride, gr. 1	I or more	24	100
„ „ „ gr. 2	I to 5	24	100
„ „ „ gr. 3	I to 3	24	100
„ „ „ gr. 4	I to 2	24	100
„ „ „ gr. 5	I to 2	24	100
„ Quinine Salicylate (<i>physiologically pure</i>) gr. 1	I to 6	24	100
„ Quinine Salicylate (<i>physiologically pure</i>) gr. 3	I to 2	24	100
„ Quinine Sulphate, gr. 1, gr. 2, gr. 3, gr. 4, and gr. 5 are supplied in packages of the same size as Quinine Bisulphate.			
„ Quinine Valerianate, gr. 2	I to 2	—	100
„ Red Gum	I occasionally	30	100
„ Reduced Iron, gr. 2	I to 3	—	100

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in ovals of	Issued in bots. of
„ Reduced Iron and Rhubarb Compound	I to 2	25	100
℞ Ferri Redacti, ... gr. 2 Ext. Hyoscyami, ... gr. 1 Ext. Nucis Vomicae, gr. 1/2 Pil. Rhei Comp., ... gr. 1 Olei Carui, ... min. 1/4			
„ Reduced Iron Compound	I to 2	25	100
℞ Ferri Redacti, ... gr. 2 Ext. Hyoscyami, ... gr. 1 Ext. Nucis Vomicae, gr. 1/2 Olei Carui, ... min. 1/4			
„ Residuum Rubrum, gr. 5	I to 4	—	100
„ Resorcin, gr. 3	I to 2	—	100
„ Rhubarb, gr. 3	I to 4 or more	24	100
„ Rhubarb and Gentian Compound	I to 4	—	100
℞ Inf. Gentianae Comp., fl. dr. 2 Inf. Rhei, ... fl. dr. 1 Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 5 Ol. Menthae Piperitae, min. 1/6			
„ Rhubarb and Soda	I to 5	24	100
℞ Pulv. Rhei, ... gr. 3 Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 1-1/2 Pulv. Zingiberis, ... gr. 1/2			
„ Rhubarb Compound Pill, B.P., gr. 4	I to 2	24	100
Each contains approximately: Rhubarb, gr. 1; Socotrine Aloes, gr. 3/4; Myrrh and Hard Soap, of each, gr. 1/2; Oil of Peppermint, min. 1/16.			
„ Rhubarb Compound Powder, gr. 5	I to 4 or more	24	100
Each contains: Rhubarb, gr. 1-1/9; Heavy Magnesia, gr. 3-1/3, and Ginger, gr. 5/9.			
„ Rhubarb Extract, gr. 2	I to 4	25	100
„ Rhubarb, Soda and Magnesia	I to 5	25	100
℞ Pulv. Rhei, ... gr. 1 Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 1-1/2 Magnesii Carbonatis Pond., gr. 2 Pulv. Zingiberis, ... gr. 1/2			
„ Saccharin, gr. 1/2		{ 100 & 200 }	500
„ Salicin, gr. 5	I to 4	25	100
„ Salicylic Acid (<i>physiologically pure</i>), gr. 3	I to 4 or more	—	100

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in ovals of	Issued in bott. of
„ Salicylic Acid (<i>physiologically pure</i>), gr. 5 ...	1 to 4	—	100
„ Salol, gr. 5 ...	1 to 3	25	100
„ Santonin, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$...	1 to 4 or more	50	—
„ „ gr. 2 ...	1 to 3	50	—
„ „ gr. 3 ...	1 to 2	50	—
„ Santonin and Calomel ...	1 to 3	25	100
℞ Santonini, ... gr. 1 Hydrargyri Subchloridi, ... gr. 1			
‘Saxin’, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ (<i>See page 131</i>)			
„ Seltzer Salt, Effervescent, Artificial, tubes of 25 ...	1 or more, as desired		
„ Soda-Mint (<i>Neutralizing</i>) ...	1 to 4 or more	30	100
℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 4 Ammon. Bicarb., ... gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ Ol. Menthae Piperitæ, q.s.			
„ Sodium Bicarbonate, gr. 5 ...	1 to 6	40	100
„ „ „ gr. 10 ...	1 to 3	40	100
„ Sodium Bromide, gr. 5 ...	1 to 6	—	100
„ „ „ gr. 10 ...	1 to 3	—	100
„ Sodium Citrate, gr. 2 ...	for milk modification	—	100
„ Sodium Phosphate, Effervescent, B.P., gr. 60, tubes of 25 ...	1 or more		
Each represents gr. 30 of Sodium Phosphate			
„ Sodium Salicylate (<i>natural</i>), gr. 3	1 to 6 or more	25	—
„ „ „ „ gr. 5	1 to 6	25	—
„ Sodium Salicylate (<i>physiologically pure</i>), gr. 3 ...	1 to 6 or more	25	100
„ Sodium Salicylate (<i>physiologically pure</i>), gr. 5 ...	1 to 6	25	100
„ Sodium Salicylate (<i>physiologically pure</i>), gr. 5, Effervescent, tubes of 25 ...	1 or more		
„ Sodium Salicylate and Potassium Bicarbonate, of each, gr. 5 ...	1 to 6	25	100

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in ovals of	Issued in bott. of
„ Sodium Sulphate Compound, Effervescent, tubes of 20 ...	1 to 2		
℞ Sodii Sulphatis Exsiccati, gr. 30 Potassii Tartratis Acidi, gr. 10 Potassii Bicarbonatis, gr. 2-1/2 Ess. Zingiberis, ... q.s. Salis Effervescentis, q.s.			
„ Sodium Sulphate Effervescent, B. P., gr. 60, tubes of 25 ...	1 or more		
Each represents gr. 30 of Sodium Sulphate			
„ Sparteine Sulphate, gr. 1 ...	1	—	25
„ Spinal Cord Substance, gr. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$...	1 or more	—	100
„ Spleen Substance, gr. 5 ...	1 or more	—	100
„ Strontium Bromide, gr. 5 ...	1 to 6	—	100
„ Strophanthus Tincture, B.P., min. 5	1 to 3	50	100
„ Strychnine Sulphate, gr. 1/60 ...	1 to 4	50	—
„ „ „ gr. 1/30 ...	1 to 2	50	—
„ „ „ gr. 1/20 ...	1	50	—
„ „ „ gr. 1/15 ...	1	50	—
„ Stypticine (Cotarnine Hydrochloride), gr. 3/4 ...	1 repeated	—	25
„ Sugar of Milk, gr. 3 ...		—	100
„ Sulphonol, gr. 5 ...	1 to 6	25	100
„ Sulphur Compound ...	1 to 4 or more	25	100
℞ Sulphuris Præcipitati, gr. 5 Potassii Tartratis Acidi, gr. 1			
„ Supra-renal Gland, gr. 5 ...	1 to 3	—	100
„ Tannin, gr. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$...	1 to 2	—	100
„ Tar, gr. 1 ...	1 frequently	50	100
„ Tar and Codeine ...	1 to 4	25	100
℞ Picis Liquidæ, ... gr. 1 Codeinæ, ... gr. 1/8			
„ Tea (<i>See page 166</i>)			
„ Test Products (<i>See 'Soloid' Brand Test Products, pages 138-140</i>)			
„ Tetranitrin (<i>See Erythrol Tetranitrate</i>)			

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in ovals of bts. of	
„ Thirst Quencher	I to 2 or more, as desired	25	100
Containing Tartaric Acid and Sodium Bicarbonate, flavoured with Lemon and 'Saxin'			
„ Three Bromides Effervescent, tubes of 25	I to 2		
℞ Potassii Bromidi, 0.4 gm. [gr. 6]			
Sodii Bromidi, 0.4 gm. [gr. 6]			
Ammonii Bromidi, 0.2 gm. [gr. 3]			
Salis Effervescentis, q.s.			
„ Three Syrups, dr. I	I to 2	25	100
℞ Syr. Ferri Phos- phatis cum Quininâ, et Strychninâ (Easton), ... min. 15			
Syr. Hypophos- phitum Comp., min. 15			
Syr. Phosphatum Comp. (Parrish), min. 30			
Each contains Strychnine gr. 1/85			
„ Three Valerianates	I	—	100
℞ Quinine Valerianatis, gr. 1			
Ferri Valerianatis, gr. 1			
Zinci Valerianatis, gr. 1			
„ 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. ½	I or more	—	100
„ Thyroid Gland, gr. ½	I or more	—	100
„ „ „ gr. 1½	I or more	—	100
„ „ „ gr. 2½	I or more	—	100
„ „ „ gr. 5	I	—	100
„ Tinctures, 'Tabloid' Brand (See under the name of each tincture)			
„ Tonic Compound	I to 3	25	100
℞ Ferri Pyrophosphatis, gr. 2			
Quinine Bisulphatis, gr. 1			
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/100			

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—		Issued in ovals of bts. of	
„ Trinitrin (Nitroglycerin), gr. 1/200	I or more	25	100
„ „ „ gr. 1/100	I to 2	25	100
„ „ „ gr. 1/50	I	25	100
„ Trinitrin Compound	I to 2	25	100
℞ Trinitrini, ... gr. 1/100			
Capsicini, ... gr. 1/200			
Menthol, ... gr. 1/100			
„ Trional, gr. 5	2 to 6	25	100
„ Urotropine, gr. 3	I to 5	25	100
„ „ gr. 5	I to 3	25	100
„ 'Varium' (Trade Mark) (formerly known as 'Tabloid' Ovarian Substance), gr. 5 ...	I to 2 or more	—	100
„ Vegetable Laxative (See Laxative Vegetable)			
„ Veronal, gr. 5	I to 3	25	—
„ „ 0.5 gramme	I to 2	—	25
„ „ 1 gramme	I	—	25
„ Viburnum Prunifolium Extract, gr. 2	I to 5	—	100
„ Vichy Salt, Effervescent, Arti- ficial, tubes of 25	I or more, as desired		
„ Vichy Salt, Effervescent, Arti- ficial, and Lithium Citrate, tubes of 25	I or more, as desired		
In addition to the essential con- stituents of Vichy Water, each contains Lithium Citrate, gr. 1			
„ Vinum Ipecacuanhæ (See Ipe- cacuanha Wine)			
„ Voice (Potassium Chlorate, Borax and Cocaine Co.) ...	I as required	30	80
„ Warburg Tincture, min. 30 ...	2 to 8	—	100
„ Zinc Oxide, gr. 2	I to 5	—	100
„ Zinc Sulphate (See 'Soloid' Brand Products)			
„ Zinc Valerianate, gr. 2		—	100
„ Zinc Valerianate Compound ...	I	—	100
℞ Zinci Valerianatis, gr. 1			
Pulv. Rhei, ... gr. 1			
Ext. Belladonnæ, ... gr. 1/8			
Pulv. Zingiberis, ... gr. 1			

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued		Issued in
		ovals of bots. of
'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	
„ Zinc Valerianate and Asafetida Compound	I	100
℞ Zinci Valerianatis, gr. 1		
Asafetidæ, gr. 1		
Myrrhæ, gr. 1/2		
„ Zinc Valerianate with Iron and Arsenic	I	100
℞ Zinci Valerianatis, gr. 2		
Ferri Redacti, gr. 1		
Acidi Arseniosi, gr. 1/60		
Ext. Gentianæ, gr. 1		
„ Zingib. (<i>See</i> Ginger).		

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 'Saxin' for sweetening the infusion, may be conveniently carried in the waistcoat pocket.

In gold lacquered tins of 100 and 200

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

In white enamelled tins of 100 and 200

Terebene, Pure (B. W. & Co.)— DOSE

1 oz., 2 oz., 16 oz. bottles 5 to 15 min.

Tinctures, Concentrated 'Wellcome' Brand
(*See* page 192)

Tinctures, 'Tabloid' Brand (*See* page 164)

TRADE MARK 'VALOID' BRAND PRODUCTS

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

'VALOID' BRAND— DOSE

„ Aromatic Cascara Sagrada, 4 oz. bottles ... 10 to 60 min.

„ Ergot, 4 oz. bottles 10 to 30 min.

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

Various other products are also issued under this brand

TRADE MARK 'VALULE' BRAND PRODUCTS

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

'VALULE' BRAND— DOSE

„ Bone Medulla, gr. 5, bottles of 100 ... I or more

(*See also* 'Tabloid' Bone Medulla)

Various other products are also issued under this brand

TRADE MARK 'VAPOROLE' BRAND PRODUCTS

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

'VAPOROLE' BRAND— DOSE

„ Amyl Nitrite, min. 3 or min. 5, boxes of 12, 1 (by inhalation)

„ Iron and Arsenic Solution, Sterilised, for hypodermic injection, boxes of 12 phials. 1 to 3

℞ Ferri Citratis Viridis ... 0.05 gm.
Sodii Arsenatis ... 0.002 gm.
Aquam ... ad 1.0 c.c.

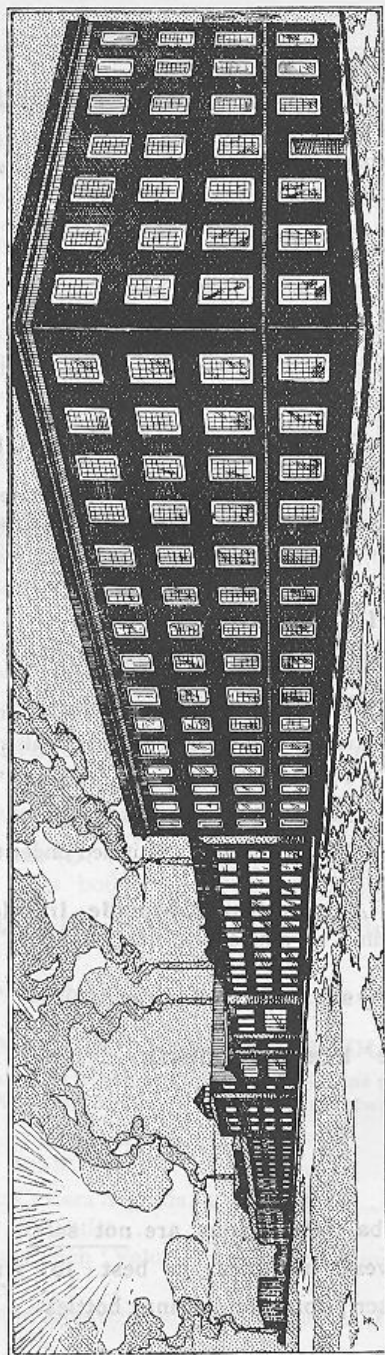
Various other products are also issued under this brand

'Vereker' Ammonium Chloride Inhaler. Delivers neutral fumes of ammonium chloride.

Water Analysis Case (*See* page 111)

'Wellcome' Brand Products (*See* page 169)

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



THE 'WELLCOME' CHEMICAL WORKS AND LABORATORIES, DARTFORD, NEAR LONDON, ENGLAND

'WELLCOME' BRAND PRODUCTS

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

Purity and reliability

In order that goods answering this description in the highest sense may be at the disposal of the profession, Burroughs Wellcome & Co. manufacture and issue a series of fine chemicals, alkaloids, etc., to which they have recently added a series of standardised liquid and granular extracts and concentrated tinctures, under the distinctive title of the 'Wellcome' Brand.

The advantages of galenicals containing a definite proportion of active principle over those that vary in strength with every sample of drug employed are now fully recognized, and several such have been admitted into the Pharmacopœia. As the result of much research, Burroughs Wellcome & Co. are able to offer many other standardised preparations in addition to the official ones. The standards adopted have been chosen after the examination of very many different samples of drug, and represent the average of the amounts of active principle found in preparations made from good specimens. Thus the dose remains the same as that of the older preparation, but the prescriber is certain of always obtaining the proper effect instead of one varying from time to time with the particular batch of extract or tincture used, and the advantage of this certainty, both to the reputation of the prescriber and the health of the patient, can hardly be over-estimated.

Standardised galenicals

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

Doses in Imperial and Metric weights

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

- „ Aconite, Concentrated Tincture of (See page 192)
- „ Aconite, Liquid Extract of (Standardised) (See page 187)
- „ Aconitine, B.P.

The pure crystallised alkaloid from *Aconitum Napellus*, free from pseudaconitine and japaconitine, and from the

For prices, see separate list

'Wellcome' Brand Products—continued

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

non-toxic aconine and benzaconine. As aconitine is such a powerful poison, it should be prescribed and dispensed with the utmost caution.

Dose—gr. 1/640 to gr. 1/400 (0.0001 gm. to 0.00015 gm.)

Issued in tubes of gr. 5 (0.3 gm.)

,, Aconitine Hydrobromide

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

Dose—gr. 1/640 to gr. 1/400 (0.0001 gm. to 0.00015 gm.)

Issued in tubes of gr. 5 (0.3 gm.)

,, Aloin, B.P.

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

Dose—gr. 1/2 to gr. 2 (0.03 gm. to 0.13 gm.)

Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

,, Aloin, Crystal

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

Dose—gr. 1/2 to gr. 2 (0.03 gm. to 0.13 gm.)

Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

,, Arnica, Concentrated Tincture of (See page 192)

,, Atropine, B.P.

The pure crystallised alkaloid, free from hyoscyamine and hyoscine.

Dose—gr. 1/200 to gr. 1/100 (0.0003 gm. to 0.0006 gm.)

Issued in bottles of gr. 60 (3.9 gm.), oz. 1/4 (7 gm.), and oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)

,, Atropine Sulphate, B.P.

Prepared from pure Atropine.

Dose—gr. 1/200 to gr. 1/100 (0.0003 gm. to 0.0006 gm.)

Issued in bottles of gr. 60 (3.9 gm.), oz. 1/4 (7 gm.) and oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)

For prices see separate list

'Wellcome' Brand Products—continued

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

,, Belladonna (Green), Standardised Granular Extract of (See page 191)

,, Belladonna, B.P., Liquid Extract of (Standardised) (See page 187)

,, Benzoin, Concentrated Compound Tincture of (See page 192)

,, Berberine Sulphate

The salt of an alkaloid obtained from *Hydrastis canadensis*.

Dose—gr. 2 to gr. 5 (0.13 gm. to 0.30 gm.)

Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)

,, Bismuth Carbonate, B.P.

Dose—gr. 5 to gr. 20 (0.3 gm. to 1.3 gm.)

Issued in bottles of oz. 8 (227 gm.) and oz. 16 (454 gm.)

,, Bismuth Salicylate (*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.)

Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

,, Bismuth Subgallate

This is in a state of very fine powder, which is particularly important when required for local application.

Dose—gr. 10 to gr. 20 (0.65 gm. to 1.3 gm.)

Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

,, Bismuth Subnitrate, B.P.

Dose—gr. 5 to gr. 20 (0.3 gm. to 1.3 gm.)

Issued in bottles of oz. 8 (227 gm.) and oz. 16 (454 gm.)

,, Caffeine Citrate, B.P.

Dose—gr. 2 to gr. 10 (0.13 gm. to 0.65 gm.)

Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.), oz. 4 (113 gm.) and oz. 8 (227 gm.)

For prices, see separate list

'Wellcome' Brand Products—continued

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

- „ Calabar Bean, Liquid Extract of (Standardised) (*See page 187*)
- „ Calcium Glycerophosphate
Dose—gr. 2 to gr. 5 (0.13 gm. to 0.30 gm.)
Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)
- „ Calcium Hypophosphite, B.P.
Special attention is invited to this salt and to its property of dissolving readily in water to form a perfectly clear solution. It conforms strictly in all respects to the B.P. requirements.
Dose—gr. 3 to gr. 10 (0.20 gm. to 0.65 gm.)
Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.), oz. 4 (113 gm.) and oz. 8 (227 gm.)
- „ Calomel (*See Mercury Subchloride*)
- „ Calumba, Concentrated Tincture of (*See page 192*)
- „ Camphor, Concentrated Compound Tincture of (*See page 193*)
- „ Cannabis Indica, Concentrated Tincture of (*See page 193*)
- „ Cantharides, Concentrated Tincture of (*See page 193*)
- „ Capsicum, Concentrated Tincture of (*See page 193*)
- „ Cascara Sagrada, B.P., Liquid Extract of (*See page 187*)
- „ Cascarella, Concentrated Tincture of (*See page 193*)
- „ Catechu, Concentrated Tincture of (*See page 194*)
- „ Chiretta, Concentrated Tincture of (*See page 194*)
- „ Chloroform
Prepared specially for anaesthesia and conforming to the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia. Supplied in amber-coloured stoppered bottles.
Dose—min. 1 to min. 5 (gtt. 1 to gtt. 5)
Issued in bottles of oz. 2 (57 gm.), 1/4 lb. (113 gm.), 1/2 lb. (227 gm.) and 1 lb. (454 gm.)
- „ Chrysarobin, B.P.
Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

For prices, see separate list

'Wellcome' Brand Products—continued

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

- „ Cimicifuga, Concentrated Tincture of (*See page 194*)
- „ Cinchona, B.P., Liquid Extract of (Standardised) (*See page 188*)
- „ Cinchona, Concentrated Compound Tincture of (*See page 194*)
- „ Cinchona (Miscible), Liquid Extract of (Standardised) (*See page 188*)
- „ Cinnamon, Concentrated Tincture of (*See page 194*)
- „ Coca, B.P., Liquid Extract of (Standardised) (*See page 188*)
- „ Coca (Miscible), Liquid Extract of (Standardised) (*See page 188*)
- „ Cocaine (Pure Alkaloid), B.P.
Issued in bottles of oz. 1/8 (3.5 gm.) and oz. 1/2 (14 gm.)
- „ Cocaine Hydrochloride, B.P.
Dose—gr. 1/5 to gr. 1/2 (0.013 gm. to 0.03 gm.)
Issued in bottles of oz. 1/8 (3.5 gm.), oz. 1/2 (14 gm.) and oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)
- „ Cochineal, Concentrated Tincture of (*See page 194*)
- „ Codeine, B.P.
Dose—gr. 1/4 to gr. 2 (0.015 gm. to 0.13 gm.)
Issued in bottles of gr. 60 (3.9 gm.), oz. 1/2 (14 gm.) and oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)
- „ Codeine Phosphate, B.P.
Dose—gr. 1/4 to gr. 2 (0.015 gm. to 0.13 gm.)
Issued in bottles of gr. 60 (3.9 gm.), oz. 1/2 (14 gm.) and oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)
- „ Colchicum Seeds, Concentrated Tincture of (*See page 195*)
- „ Colchicum Seeds, Liquid Extract of (Standardised) (*See page 188*)
- „ Concentrated Tinctures (*See pages 192 to 198*)
- „ Conium, Concentrated Tincture of (*See page 195*)

For prices, see separate list

'Wellcome' Brand Products—continued

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

- „ Cubebs, Concentrated Tincture of (*See page 195*)
- „ Emetine (*Pure Alkaloid*)
This is the essential alkaloid of ipecacuanha, and not the mixture of alkaloids formerly known as Emetine.
DOSE—As an expectorant, gr. 1/200 to gr. 1/50 (0.0003 gm. to 0.0013 gm.)
DOSE—As an emetic, gr. 1/6 to gr. 1/3 (0.01 gm. to 0.02 gm.)
Issued in tubes of gr. 15 (1 gm.) and bottles of gr. 60 (3.9 gm.)
- „ Emetine Hydrobromide
This is the most suitable salt of emetine for therapeutic use.
DOSE—As an expectorant, gr. 1/200 to gr. 1/50 (0.0003 gm. to 0.0013 gm.)
DOSE—As an emetic, gr. 1/6 to gr. 1/3 (0.01 gm. to 0.02 gm.)
Issued in tubes of gr. 15 (1 gm.) and bottles of gr. 60 (3.9 gm.)
- „ Ergot, B.P., Liquid Extract of (*See page 189*)
- „ Ergot, Granular Extract of (*See page 191*)
- „ Ergotin (Ext. Ergotæ P.B.)
(*Physiologically Standardised, Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories.*)
This is made from specially selected Spanish ergot, carefully hand-picked and freed from all foreign matter. It has a pure characteristic odour, and is free from the objectionable properties sometimes imparted to this extract by the use of excessive heat.
DOSE—gr. 2 to gr. 8 (0.13 gm. to 0.5 gm.)
Issued in pots of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)
- „ Eserine Salts (*See Physostigmine*)
- „ Euonymin (Ext. Euonymi Siccum, P.B.)
Prepared from the true drug, *Euonymus atropurpureus*, carefully picked over by hand before extraction.
DOSE—gr. 1 to gr. 2 (0.06 gm. to 0.13 gm.)
Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.), oz. 4 (113 gm.), and oz. 8 (227 gm.)
- „ Extracts, Granular (Standardised) (*See page 191*)
- „ Extracts, Liquid (Standardised) (*See pages 187 to 190*)

For prices, see separate list

'Wellcome' Brand Products—continued

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

- „ Gelsemine Hydrochloride (Gelsemininum Hydrochloricum Cryst. Ger.)
A salt of the crystallizable alkaloid of *Gelsemium nitidum*.
DOSE—gr. 1/120 to gr. 1/30 (0.0005 gm. to 0.002 gm.)
Issued in tubes of gr. 5 (0.3 gm.) and gr. 15 (1 gm.)
- „ Gelsemium, Concentrated Tincture of (*See page 195*)
- „ Gelsemium, Liquid Extract of (Standardised) (*See page 189*)
- „ Gentian, Concentrated Compound Tincture of (*See page 195*)
- „ Ginger, Concentrated Tincture of (*See page 196*)
- „ Guaiacol Camphorate
DOSE—gr. 5 to gr. 10 (0.30 gm. to 0.65 gm.)
Issued in bottles of oz. 1/2 (14 gm.)
- „ Guaiacum, Concentrated Ammoniated Tincture of (*See page 196*)
- „ Hæmoglobin
This is in the form of scales which are readily soluble in water. It is prepared under the most careful conditions from fresh blood, and is free from fibrin, serum, fat and other undesirable constituents.
DOSE—gr. 5 to gr. 20 (0.3 gm. to 1.3 gm.)
Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)
- „ Hamamelis, Concentrated Tincture of (*See page 196*)
- „ Homatropine Hydrobromide, B.P.
DOSE—gr. 1/80 to gr. 1/20 (0.0008 gm. to 0.003 gm.)
Issued in tubes of gr. 5 (0.3 gm.)
- „ Homatropine, Pure
Tubes of gr. 5 (0.3 gm.)
- „ Hydrastine (*Pure Alkaloid*)
The crystallised white alkaloid from *Hydrastis canadensis*.
DOSE—gr. 1/4 to gr. 1 (0.015 gm. to 0.06 gm.)
Issued in tubes of gr. 15 (1 gm.) and bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)

For prices, see separate list

'Wellcome' Brand Products—continued

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

- „ Hydrastine Hydrochloride
This salt of the pure white alkaloid is readily soluble in water.
DOSE—gr. 1/4 to gr. 1 (0.015 gm. to 0.06 gm.)
Issued in tubes of gr. 15 (1 gm.) and bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)
- „ Hydrastis, Concentrated Tincture of (See page 196)
- „ Hydrastis, B.P., Liquid Extract of (Standardised) (See page 189)
- „ Hyoscine Hydrobromide, B.P.
The alkaloid *hyoscine* has also been designated as *scopolamine*, with reference to its source. The name recognized by the British Pharmacopoeia is here adopted.
DOSE—gr. 1/200 to gr. 1/100 (0.0003 gm. to 0.0006 gm.)
Issued in tubes of gr. 15 (1 gm.) and bottles of gr. 60 (3.9 gm.)
- „ Hyoscyamine
This alkaloid is free from atropine and hyoscine.
DOSE—gr. 1/200 to gr. 1/100 (0.0003 gm. to 0.0006 gm.)
Issued in tubes of gr. 5 (0.3 gm.) and gr. 15 (1 gm.)
- „ Hyoscyamine Sulphate, B.P.
DOSE—gr. 1/200 to gr. 1/100 (0.0003 gm. to 0.0006 gm.)
Issued in tubes of gr. 5 (0.3 gm.) and gr. 15 (1 gm.)
- „ Hyoscyamus, Concentrated Tincture of (See page 196)
- „ Hyoscyamus, Standardised Granular Extract of (See page 191)
- „ Hyoscyamus, Liquid Extract of (Standardised) (See page 189)
- „ Hyoscyamus (Miscible), Liquid Extract of (Standardised) (See page 189)
- „ Iodine, Concentrated Tincture of (See page 196)
- „ Ipecacuanha sine Emetina
This is ipecacuanha from which the emetic principles have been extracted. It is practically free from alkaloid.
DOSE—gr. 10 to gr. 30 (0.65 gm. to 2 gm.)
Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

For prices, see separate list

'Wellcome' Brand Products—continued

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

- „ Ipecacuanha, B.P., Liquid Extract of (Standardised)
(See page 190)
- „ Iridin (Ext. Iridis Siccum)
Prepared from the carefully selected genuine drug *Iris versicolor*.
DOSE—gr. 1 to gr. 5 (0.06 gm. to 0.30 gm.)
Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.), oz. 4 (113 gm.) and oz. 8 (227 gm.)
- „ Iron and Ammonium Citrate, B.P.
DOSE—gr. 5 to gr. 10 (0.30 gm. to 0.65 gm.)
Issued in bottles of oz. 4 (113 gm.), oz. 8 (227 gm.) and oz. 16 (454 gm.)
- „ Iron and Ammonium Citrate (Green)
This preparation differs slightly in composition from the official citrate; it contains about 15 per cent. of iron. It is readily soluble in water, affording a bright green solution.
DOSE—gr. 5 to gr. 10 (0.30 gm. to 0.65 gm.)
Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.), oz. 4 (113 gm.) and oz. 8 (227 gm.)
- „ Iron and Quinine Citrate, B.P.
DOSE—gr. 5 to gr. 10 (0.30 gm. to 0.65 gm.)
Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.), oz. 4 (113 gm.), oz. 8 (227 gm.) and oz. 16 (454 gm.)
- „ Iron Glycerophosphate
This is a pure salt in handsome scales, readily soluble in warm water.
DOSE—gr. 3 to gr. 6 (0.2 gm. to 0.4 gm.)
Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)
- „ Iron Hypophosphite (Soluble)
This preparation is in handsome greenish scales, and is distinguished from the ordinary iron hypophosphite by its ready solubility in water. It contains about 12 per cent. of iron.
DOSE—gr. 1 to gr. 5 (0.06 gm. to 0.30 gm.)
Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.), oz. 4 (113 gm.) and oz. 8 (227 gm.)

For prices, see separate list

'Wellcome' Brand Products—continued

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

- „ Iron Phosphate (*Soluble*)
This is a soluble ferric phosphate, in the form of bright green scales, and corresponds to the preparation recognized by the United States Pharmacopœia.
Dose—gr. 5 to gr. 10 (0.30 gm. to 0.65 gm.)
Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.), oz. 4 (113 gm.) and oz. 8 (227 gm.)
- „ Iron Phosphate with Arsenic (*Soluble*)
This preparation contains 0.5 per cent. of arsenious anhydride, B.P., but is otherwise identical with Iron Phosphate (*Soluble*).
Dose—gr. 5 to gr. 10 (0.30 gm. to 0.65 gm.)
Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)
- Iron Pyrophosphate (*Soluble*)
This is a soluble ferric pyrophosphate, in the form of green scales, and corresponds to the preparation recognized by the United States Pharmacopœia.
Dose—gr. 5 to gr. 10 (0.30 gm. to 0.65 gm.)
Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.), oz. 4 (113 gm.) and oz. 8 (227 gm.)
- „ Jaborandi (Miscible), Liquid Extract of (Standardised) (*See page 190*)
- „ Jaborandi, Concentrated Tincture of (*See page 197*)
- „ Krameria, Concentrated Tincture of (*See page 197*)
- „ Lavender, Concentrated Compound Tincture of (*See page 198*)
- „ Leptandrin
The true resinous principle of *Veronica (Leptandra virginica)*, as distinguished from much of the leptandrin of commerce, which is merely an extract.
Dose—gr. 1/4 to gr. 2 (0.015 gm. to 0.13 gm.)
Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.), oz. 4 (113 gm.) and oz. 8 (227 gm.)
- „ Lithium Benzoate
Dose—gr. 5 to gr. 10 (0.30 gm. to 0.65 gm.)
Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

For prices, see separate list

'Wellcome' Brand Products—continued

- 'WELLCOME' BRAND—
- „ Lithium Citrate, B.P.
Dose—gr. 5 to gr. 10 (0.30 gm. to 0.65 gm.)
Issued in bottles of 1 oz. (28.3 gm.), 4 oz. (113 gm.), oz. 8 (227 gm.) and oz. 16 (454 gm.)
- „ Lithium Formate
Dose—gr. 5 to gr. 10 (0.30 gm. to 0.65 gm.)
Issued in bottles of 1 oz. (28.3 gm.)
- „ Lithium Salicylate (*physiologically pure*)
Dose—gr. 5 to gr. 10 (0.30 gm. to 0.65 gm.)
Issued in bottles of 1 oz. (28.3 gm.), oz. 4 (113 gm.), and oz. 8 (227 gm.)
- „ Magnesium Glycerophosphate
A white amorphous powder, freely soluble in water, stable in the air.
Dose—gr. 3 to gr. 10 (0.20 gm. to 0.65 gm.)
Issued in bottles of 1 oz. (28.3 gm.) and 4 oz. (113 gm.)
- „ Manganese and Iron Citrate (*Soluble*)
This is a scale salt, readily soluble in water. It contains about 7 per cent. of manganese and 14 per cent. of iron in organic combination.
Dose—gr. 3 to gr. 10 (0.20 gm. to 0.65 gm.)
Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.), oz. 4 (113 gm.), oz. 8 (227 gm.) and oz. 16 (454 gm.)
- „ Manganese and Iron Citrate with Arsenic (*Soluble*)
This preparation contains 0.5 per cent. of arsenious anhydride, B.P., but is otherwise identical with Manganese and Iron Citrate (*Soluble*).
Dose—gr. 3 to gr. 10 (0.20 gm. to 0.65 gm.)
Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)
- „ Manganese and Iron Citrate with Quinine (*Soluble*)
This preparation contains 15 per cent. of quinine, but is otherwise identical with Manganese and Iron Citrate (*Soluble*).
Dose—gr. 3 to gr. 10 (0.20 gm. to 0.65 gm.)
Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

For prices, see separate list

'Wellcome' Brand Products—continued

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

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

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

Dose—gr. 1 to gr. 3 (0.06 gm. to 0.20 gm.)

Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

,, Manganese and Iron Phosphate (*Soluble*)

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

Dose—gr. 3 to gr. 10 (0.20 gm. to 0.65 gm.)

Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.), oz. 4 (113 gm.), oz. 8 (227 gm.), and oz. 16 (454 gm.)

,, Manganese Citrate (*Soluble*)

This preparation is in the form of handsome, nearly colourless scales, which are readily soluble in water. It contains about 12 per cent. of manganese in organic combination.

Dose—gr. 3 to gr. 10 (0.20 gm. to 0.65 gm.)

Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

,, Manganese Peroxide (*Pure*)

In distinction from the crude mineral usually found in commerce, this preparation possesses a high degree of purity, and is specially adapted for medicinal use. It contains approximately 85 per cent. of manganese peroxide, MnO_2 .

Dose—gr. 2 to gr. 10 (0.13 gm. to 0.65 gm.)

Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.), and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

,, Mercuric Potassium Iodide (*Soluble*)

Dose—gr. 1/12 to gr. 1/3 (0.005 gm. to 0.02 gm.)

Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.), and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

,, Mercury Iodide, Red, B.P. (Mercuric Iodide)

Dose—gr. 1/32 to gr. 1/16 (0.002 gm. to 0.004 gm.)

Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.), oz. 4 (113 gm.), oz. 8 (227 gm.), and oz. 16 (453 gm.)

For prices, see separate list

'Wellcome' Brand Products—continued

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

,, Mercury Iodide, Yellow (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.)

Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)

,, Mercury Oleate

This preparation contains an amount of mercury equivalent to 20 per cent. of mercuric oxide.

Issued in pots of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.), oz. 4 (113 gm.) and oz. 8 (227 gm.)

,, Mercury Oxide, Yellow, B.P.

This is in very fine powder and is specially suitable for eye and other ointments where extreme smoothness is required.

Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.), and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

,, Mercury Subchloride, B.P. (Calomel)

This drug is of uniform physical character, being prepared by sublimation. It is free from mercuric chloride and other contaminations, and therefore possesses the desired uniformity of action.

Dose—gr. 1/4 to gr. 5 (0.03 gm. to 0.3 gm.)

Issued in bottles of oz. 4 (113 gm.), oz. 8 (227 gm.), and oz. 16 (454 gm.)

,, Morphine Acetate, B.P.

Dose—gr. 1/8 to gr. 1/2 (0.008 gm. to 0.03 gm.)

Issued in bottles of oz. 1/8 (3.5 gm.), oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

,, Morphine Hydrochloride

This salt is presented in a more compact form of crystals than that usually supplied, although identical in composition with the official salt. It is believed that its diminished bulk will render it more convenient for storage and dispensing.

Dose—gr. 1/8 to gr. 1/2 (0.008 gm. to 0.03 gm.)

Issued in bottles of oz. 1/8 (3.5 gm.), 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—

,, Morphine Sulphate

The same remarks apply to this salt of morphine as to the hydrochloride.

Dose—gr. 1/8 to gr. 1/2 (0.008 gm. to 0.03 gm.)

Issued in bottles of oz. 1/8 (3.5 gm.), oz. 1 (28.3 gm.), oz. 4 (113 gm.), and oz. 8 (227 gm.)

,, Morphine Tartrate

This salt conforms strictly to the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia.

Dose—gr. 1/8 to gr. 1/2 (0.008 gm. to 0.03 gm.)

Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

,, Nux Vomica, Standardised Granular Extract of (See page 191)

,, Nux Vomica, B.P., Liquid Extract of (Standardised) (See page 190)

,, Opium, Concentrated Tincture of (See page 197)

,, Opium, Standardised Granular Extract of (See page 191)

,, Opium, B.P., Liquid Extract of (Standardised) (See page 190)

,, Opium (Miscible), Liquid Extract of (Standardised) (See page 190)

,, Pelletierine Tannate

An amorphous product. Prepared from the total alkaloids of pomegranate bark.

Dose—gr. 2 to gr. 8 (0.13 gm. to 0.50 gm.)

Issued in bottles of gr. 60 (3.9 gm.)

,, Physostigmine Hydrobromide (Eserine Hydrobromide)

Dose—gr. 1/60 to gr. 1/20 (0.001 gm. to 0.003 gm.)

Issued in tubes of gr. 5 (0.3 gm.) and gr. 15 (1 gm.)

,, Physostigmine Salicylate (Eserine Salicylate)

Dose—gr. 1/60 to gr. 1/20 (0.001 gm. to 0.003 gm.)

Issued in tubes of gr. 5 (0.3 gm.) and gr. 15 (1 gm.)

For prices, see separate list

'Wellcome' Brand Products—continued

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

,, Physostigmine Sulphate, B.P. (Eserine Sulphate)

Dose—gr. 1/60 to gr. 1/20 (0.001 gm. to 0.003 gm.)

Issued in tubes of gr. 2 (0.13 gm.) and gr. 5 (0.3 gm.)

,, Pilocarpine Hydrochloride

The 'Wellcome' Brand salts of pilocarpine are free from the less active isopilocarpine and the inactive pilocarpidine. Their purity is guaranteed by their respective melting points, which are indicated on each package.

Dose—gr. 1/20 to gr. 1/2 (0.003 gm. to 0.03 gm.)

Issued in tubes of gr. 15 (1 gm.) and in bottles of gr. 60 (3.9 gm.), oz. 1/2 (14 gm.) and oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)

,, Pilocarpine Nitrate, B.P.

This salt of pilocarpine is stable, and is the one best adapted for general use.

Dose—gr. 1/20 to gr. 1/2 (0.003 gm. to 0.03 gm.)

Issued in tubes of gr. 15 (1 gm.) and in bottles of gr. 60 (3.9 gm.), oz. 1/2 (14 gm.) and oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)

,, Piperine

The pure, crystallised alkaloid of black pepper.

Dose—gr. 1 to gr. 5 (0.06 gm. to 0.30 gm.)

Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)

,, Podophyllin (Podophylli Resina, P.B.)

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.)

Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.), oz. 4 (113 gm.) and oz. 8 (227 gm.)

,, Potassium Glycerophosphate

A syrupy liquid containing 75 per cent. of potassium glycerophosphate.

Dose—gr. 2 to gr. 5 (0.13 gm. to 0.30 gm.)

Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

For prices, see separate list

'Wellcome' Brand Products—continued

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

„ Quinine Bihydrochloride (Acid Quinine Hydrochloride, B.P.)
Dose—gr. 1 to gr. 10 (0.06 gm. to 0.65 gm.)
Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)

„ Quinine Bisulphate

This salt, being readily soluble in water (1 in 10), is more convenient for many purposes than the insoluble official sulphate.

Dose—gr. 1 to gr. 10 (0.06 gm. to 0.65 gm.)
Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

„ Quinine Hydrobromide

Dose—gr. 1 to gr. 10 (0.06 gm. to 0.65 gm.)
Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

„ Quinine Hydrochloride, B.P.

Dose—gr. 1 to gr. 10 (0.06 gm. to 0.65 gm.)
Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

„ Quinine Hypophosphite

Dose—gr. 1 to gr. 3 (0.06 gm. to 0.20 gm.)
Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)

„ Quinine Phosphate

Dose—gr. 1 to gr. 10 (0.06 gm. to 0.65 gm.)
Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)

„ Quinine Quinate

Dose—gr. 1 to gr. 10 (0.06 gm. to 0.65 gm.)
Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)

„ Quinine Salicylate

Prepared from physiologically pure salicylic acid.
Dose—gr. 2 to gr. 6 (0.13 gm. to 0.4 gm.)
Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

„ Quinine Sulphate

This salt is presented in a more compact form of crystals than that usually supplied, although identical in composition with the official salt. It is believed that its diminished bulk will render it more convenient for storage and dispensing.

When ordering Quinine Sulphate, please indicate whether "compact" or "large flake" is required.

Dose—gr. 1 to gr. 10 (0.06 gm. to 0.65 gm.)
Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.),
also in tins of oz. 25 (708 gm.) and oz. 100 (2,835 gm.)

For prices, see separate list

'Wellcome' Brand Products—continued

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

„ 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.)
Issued in bottles of oz. 1/4 (7 gm.), oz. 1/2 (14 gm.)
and oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and in tins of oz. 4 (113 gm.), also in
tins of oz. 25 (708 gm.) and oz. 100 (2,835 gm.)

„ Rhubarb, Concentrated Compound Tincture of (*See page 198*)

„ Rhubarb, Granular Extract of (*See page 191*)

„ Saffron, Concentrated Tincture of (*See page 198*)

„ Scammony Resin, B.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.)
Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

„ Sodium Formate

Dose—gr. 5 to gr. 10 (0.30 gm. to 0.65 gm.)
Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)

„ Sodium Glycerophosphate

This is presented in the form of colourless crystalline flakes, which are permanent in the air. It is of definite and uniform composition and is much superior to and more convenient than the uncertain solutions usually employed.

Dose—gr. 2 to gr. 5 (0.13 gm. to 0.30 gm.)
Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

„ Sodium Hypophosphite (*Pure Crystals*)

In colourless transparent crystals containing one molecule of water of crystallization. It is free from phosphate and phosphite.

Dose—gr. 3 to gr. 10 (0.20 gm. to 0.65 gm.)
Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.), oz. 4 (113 gm.)
and oz. 8 (227 gm.)

For prices, see separate list

'Wellcome' Brand Products—continued

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

- „ Sodium Salicylate, B.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 2.0 gm.)
Issued in 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 2.0 gm.)
Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)
- „ Sparteine Sulphate
This definite crystalline salt is recommended as
producing more certain and uniform results than the
variable infusion or juice of broom.
Dose—gr. 1/2 to gr. 1 (0.03 gm. to 0.06 gm.)
Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)
- „ Strophanthus, Concentrated Tincture of (*See page 198*)
- „ Strychnine, B.P.
Dose—gr. 1/60 to gr. 1/15 (0.001 gm. to 0.004 gm.)
Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)
- „ Strychnine Hydrochloride, B.P.
Dose—gr. 1/60 to gr. 1/15 (0.001 gm. to 0.004 gm.)
Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)
- „ Tinctures, Concentrated (*See pages 192-198*)
- „ Tolu, Concentrated Tincture of Balsam of (*See page 198*)

STANDARDISED LIQUID EXTRACTS, 'WELLCOME' BRAND

'Wellcome' Brand Standardised Liquid Extracts are standardised to represent definite quantities, not of total alkaloids, but, so far as possible, of the active principle of the drug. With the exception of the B.P. preparations, which are prepared strictly according to the official directions, they are made by a special process embodying the latest researches on the subject. The miscible liquid extracts form a clear mixture with water and on this

For prices, see separate list

'Wellcome' Brand Products—continued

account may be employed with advantage when the ordinary liquid extracts would prove quite unsuitable. The reliability and uniformity of 'Wellcome' Brand Standardised Liquid Extracts commend them for both prescribing and dispensing.

All our spirituous preparations can be supplied duty-free for export, in quantities of not less than two bulk gallons. This quantity may be made up of assorted preparations, such as Liquid Extracts, Concentrated Tinctures, etc.

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

- „ Aconite, Liquid Extract of
This preparation is standardised to contain 0.1 gm. of ether-soluble alkaloid in 100 c.c. of extract. One part by volume represents one part by weight of standard drug.
Dose—min. 1/4 to min. 1 (gtt. 1/4 to gtt. 1)
Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 4 (114 c.c.), fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)
- „ Belladonna, B.P., Liquid Extract of
This preparation is made strictly according to the official method, and is standardised to contain 0.75 gm. of total alkaloid in 100 c.c. of extract.
Dose—min. 1/3 to min. 1 (gtt. 1/3 to gtt. 1)
Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 4 (114 c.c.), fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)
- „ Calabar Bean, Liquid Extract of
This preparation is made strictly according to the official method, but is standardised to contain 0.15 gm. of total alkaloid in 100 c.c. of extract. One part by volume represents one part by weight of standard drug.
Dose—min. 1 to min. 4 (gtt. 1 to gtt. 4)
Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 4 (114 c.c.), fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)
- „ Cascara Sagrada, B.P., Liquid Extract of
This preparation is made strictly according to the official method.
Dose—min. 30 to min. 60 (1.8 c.c. to 3.5 c.c.)
Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 4 (114 c.c.), fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)

For prices, see separate list

'Wellcome' Brand Products—continued

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

,, Cinchona, B.P., Liquid Extract of

This preparation is made strictly according to the official method, and is standardised to contain 5 gm. of total alkaloid in 100 c.c. of extract.

Dose—min. 5 to min. 15 (gtt. 5 to 0.9 c.c.)

Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 4 (114 c.c.), fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)

,, Cinchona (Miscible), Liquid Extract of

This preparation is made by a special process, and is standardised to contain 5 gm. of total alkaloid in 100 c.c. of extract.

Dose—min. 5 to min. 15 (gtt. 5 to 0.9 c.c.)

Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 4 (114 c.c.), fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)

,, Coca, B.P., Liquid Extract of

This preparation is made strictly according to the official method, but is standardised to contain 0.5 gm. of petroleum-ether-soluble alkaloid in 100 c.c. of extract. One part by volume represents one part by weight of standard drug.

Dose—min. 30 to min. 60 (1.8 c.c. to 3.5 c.c.)

Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 4 (114 c.c.), fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)

,, Coca (Miscible), Liquid Extract of

This preparation is made by a special process, and is standardised to contain 0.5 gm. of petroleum-ether-soluble alkaloid in 100 c.c. of extract. One part by volume represents one part by weight of standard drug.

Dose—min. 30 to min. 60 (1.8 c.c. to 3.5 c.c.)

Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 4 (114 c.c.), fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)

,, Colchicum Seeds, Liquid Extract of

This preparation is standardised to contain 0.5 gm. of Colchicine in 100 c.c. of extract. One part by volume represents one part by weight of standard drug.

Dose—min. 1 to min. 3 (gtt. 1 to gtt. 3)

Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 4 (114 c.c.), fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)

For prices, see separate list

'Wellcome' Brand Products—continued

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

,, Ergot, B.P., Liquid Extract of

(Physiologically Standardised, Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories.)

This preparation is made strictly according to the official method.

Dose—min. 10 to min. 30 (0.6 c.c. to 1.8 c.c.)

Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 4 (114 c.c.), fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)

,, Gelsemium, Liquid Extract of

This preparation is standardised to contain 0.1 gm. of Gelsemine in 100 c.c. of extract. One part by volume represents one part by weight of standard drug.

Dose—min. 1 to min. 3 (gtt. 1 to gtt. 3)

Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 4 (114 c.c.), fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)

,, Hydrastis, B.P., Liquid Extract of

This preparation is made strictly according to the official method, but is standardised to contain 2.5 gm. of Hydrastine in 100 c.c. of extract. One part by volume represents one part by weight of standard drug.

Dose—min. 5 to min. 15 (gtt. 5 to 0.9 c.c.)

Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 4 (114 c.c.), fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)

,, Hyoscyamus, Liquid Extract of

This preparation is standardised to contain 0.1 gm. of total alkaloid in 100 c.c. of extract. One part by volume represents one part by weight of standard drug.

Dose—min. 3 to min. 10 (gtt. 3 to 0.6 c.c.)

Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 4 (114 c.c.), fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)

,, Hyoscyamus (Miscible), Liquid Extract of

This extract is standardised to contain 0.1 gm. of total alkaloid in 100 c.c. of extract. One part by volume represents one part by weight of standard drug.

Dose—min. 3 to min. 10 (gtt. 3 to 0.6 c.c.)

Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 4 (114 c.c.), fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)

For prices, see separate list

'Wellcome' Brand Products—continued

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

- „ Ipecacuanha, B.P., Liquid Extract of
This preparation is made strictly according to the official method, and is standardised to contain from 2 gm. to 2.25 gm. of total alkaloid in 100 c.c. of extract.
Dose—As an expectorant, min. 1/2 to min. 2 (gtt. 1/2 to gtt. 2)
As an emetic, min. 15 to min. 20 (0.9 c.c. to 1.2 c.c.)
Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 4 (114 c.c.), fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.), and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)
- „ Jaborandi (Miscible), Liquid Extract of
This preparation is made by a special process, and is standardised to contain 0.5 gm. of Pilocarpine in 100 c.c. of extract. One part by volume represents one part by weight of standard drug.
Dose—min. 5 to min. 15 (gtt. 5 to 0.9 c.c.)
Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 4 (114 c.c.), fl. oz. 1 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)
- „ Nux Vomica, B.P., Liquid Extract of
This preparation is made strictly according to the official method, and is standardised to contain 1.5 gm. of Strychnine in 100 c.c. of extract.
Dose—min. 1 to min. 3 (gtt. 1 to gtt. 3)
Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 4 (114 c.c.), fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)
- „ Opium, B.P., Liquid Extract of
This preparation is made strictly according to the official method, and is standardised to contain 0.75 gm. of Morphine in 100 c.c. of extract.
Dose—min. 5 to min. 30 (gtt. 5 to 1.8 c.c.)
Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 4 (114 c.c.), fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)
- „ Opium (Miscible), Liquid Extract of
This preparation is made by a special process by which the Narcotine is removed, and the extract rendered miscible with water. It is standardised to contain 0.75 gm. of Morphine in 100 c.c. of extract, and is identical in strength with the B.P. preparation.
Dose—min. 5 to min. 30 (gtt. 5 to 1.8 c.c.)
Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 4 (114 c.c.), fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)

For prices, see separate list

STANDARDISED GRANULAR EXTRACTS,
'WELLCOME' BRAND

'Wellcome' Brand Granular Extracts possess many advantages over the usual form of solid extracts. They are uniform and reliable and more convenient for dispensing than the ordinary soft extracts.

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

- „ Belladonna (Green), Standardised Granular Extract of
This preparation corresponds to the B.P. Extract, but is standardised to contain 1 per cent. of total alkaloid.
Dose—gr. 1/4 to gr. 1 (0.015 gm. to 0.06 gm.)
Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)
- „ Ergot, Granular Extract of (*Physiologically Standardised, Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories*)
This preparation corresponds to the B.P. Extract.
Dose—gr. 2 to gr. 8 (0.13 gm. to 0.5 gm.)
Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)
- „ Hyoscyamus, Standardised Granular Extract of
This preparation corresponds to the B.P. Extract, but is standardised to contain 0.2 per cent. of total alkaloid.
Dose—gr. 2 to gr. 8 (0.13 gm. to 0.5 gm.)
Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)
- „ Nux Vomica, Standardised Granular Extract of
This preparation corresponds to the B.P. Extract, and contains 5 per cent. of Strychnine.
Dose—gr. 1/4 to gr. 1 (0.015 gm. to 0.06 gm.)
Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)
- „ Opium, Standardised Granular Extract of
This preparation corresponds to the B.P. Extract, and contains 20 per cent. of Morphine.
Dose—gr. 1/4 to gr. 1 (0.015 gm. to 0.06 gm.)
Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)
- „ Rhubarb, Granular Extract of
This preparation is made by a special process whereby the full therapeutic value of the rhubarb is retained.
Dose—gr. 2 to gr. 6 (0.13 gm. to 0.40 gm.)
Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)

For prices, see separate list

STANDARD CONCENTRATED TINCTURES

'WELLCOME' BRAND

'Wellcome' Brand Concentrated Tinctures are prepared from picked drugs by a special process which retains the full therapeutic value, while the aroma of the diluted preparations is equal to that of tinctures prepared by the usual methods. They are specially suitable for dispensing, and their diminished bulk renders them convenient for transport and storage.

All our spirituous preparations can be supplied duty-free for export, in quantities of not less than two bulk gallons. This quantity may be made up of assorted preparations such as Concentrated Tinctures, Liquid Extracts, etc.

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

- „ Aconite, Concentrated Tincture of
One fluid ounce of this product added to nine fluid ounces of alcohol (70 per cent.) makes a preparation corresponding to Tincture of Aconite, B.P.
Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)
- „ Arnica, Concentrated Tincture of
One fluid ounce of this product added to nine fluid ounces of alcohol (70 per cent.) makes a preparation corresponding to Tincture of Arnica, B.P.
Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)
- „ Benzoin, Concentrated Compound Tincture of
One fluid ounce of this product added to three fluid ounces of alcohol (90 per cent.) makes a preparation corresponding to Compound Tincture of Benzoin, B.P.
Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)
- „ Calumba, Concentrated Tincture of
One fluid ounce of this product added to nine fluid ounces of alcohol (60 per cent.) makes a preparation corresponding to Tincture of Calumba, B.P.
Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)

For prices, see separate list

'Wellcome' Brand Products—continued

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

- „ Camphor, Concentrated Compound Tincture of
One fluid ounce of this product added to nine fluid ounces of alcohol (60 per cent.) makes a preparation corresponding to Compound Tincture of Camphor, B.P.
Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)
- „ Cannabis Indica, Concentrated Tincture of (*Physiologically standardised, Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories*).
One fluid ounce of this preparation added to nine fluid ounces of alcohol (90 per cent.) makes a preparation corresponding to Tincture of Cannabis Indica, B.P.
Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)
- „ Cantharides, Concentrated Tincture of
One fluid ounce of this product added to nine fluid ounces of alcohol (90 per cent.) makes a preparation corresponding to Tincture of Cantharides, B.P.
Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)
- „ Capsicum, Concentrated Tincture of
One fluid ounce of this product added to nine fluid ounces of alcohol (70 per cent.) makes a preparation corresponding to Tincture of Capsicum, B.P.
Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)
- „ Cardamoms, Concentrated Compound Tincture of
One fluid ounce of this product added to four fluid ounces of alcohol (60 per cent.) makes a preparation corresponding to Compound Tincture of Cardamoms, B.P.
Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)
- „ Cascarella, Concentrated Tincture of
One fluid ounce of this product added to four fluid ounces of alcohol (70 per cent.) makes a preparation corresponding to Tincture of Cascarella, B.P.
Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)

For prices, see separate list

'Wellcome' Brand Products—continued

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

- „ Catechu, Concentrated Tincture of
One fluid ounce of this product added to two fluid ounces of alcohol (60 per cent.) makes a preparation corresponding to Tincture of Catechu, B.P.
Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)
- „ Chiretta, Concentrated Tincture of
One fluid ounce of this product added to four fluid ounces of alcohol (60 per cent.) makes a preparation corresponding to Tincture of Chiretta, B.P.
Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)
- „ Cimicifuga, Concentrated Tincture of
One fluid ounce of this product added to nine fluid ounces of alcohol (60 per cent.) makes a preparation corresponding to Tincture of Cimicifuga, B.P.
Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)
- „ Cinchona, Concentrated Compound Tincture of
One fluid ounce of this product added to four fluid ounces of alcohol (70 per cent.) makes a preparation corresponding to Compound Tincture of Cinchona, B.P.
Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)
- „ Cinnamon, Concentrated Tincture of
One fluid ounce of this product added to four fluid ounces of alcohol (70 per cent.) makes a preparation corresponding to Tincture of Cinnamon, B.P.
Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)
- „ Cochineal, Concentrated Tincture of
One fluid ounce of this product added to nine fluid

For prices, see separate list

'Wellcome' Brand Products—continued

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

- ounces of alcohol (45 per cent.) makes a preparation corresponding to Tincture of Cochineal, B.P.
Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)
- „ Colchicum Seeds, Concentrated Tincture of
One fluid ounce of this product added to four fluid ounces of alcohol (45 per cent.) makes a preparation corresponding to Tincture of Colchicum Seeds, B.P.
Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)
- „ Conium, Concentrated Tincture of
One fluid ounce of this product added to four fluid ounces of alcohol (70 per cent.) makes a preparation corresponding to Tincture of Conium, B.P.
Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)
- „ Cubebs, Concentrated Tincture of
One fluid ounce of this product added to four fluid ounces of alcohol (90 per cent.) makes a preparation corresponding to Tincture of Cubebs, B.P.
Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)
- „ Gelsemium, Concentrated Tincture of
One fluid ounce of this product added to nine fluid ounces of alcohol (60 per cent.) makes a preparation corresponding to Tincture of Gelsemium, B.P.
Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)
- „ Gentian, Concentrated Compound Tincture of
One fluid ounce of this product added to nine fluid ounces of alcohol (45 per cent.) makes a preparation corresponding to Compound Tincture of Gentian, B.P.
Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)

For prices, see separate list

'Wellcome' Brand Products—continued

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

- „ Ginger, Concentrated Tincture of
One fluid ounce of this product added to nine fluid ounces of alcohol (90 per cent.) makes a preparation corresponding to Tincture of Ginger, B.P.
Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)
- „ Guaiacum, Concentrated Ammoniated Tincture of
One fluid ounce of this product added to one and a half fluid ounces of alcohol (90 per cent.) makes a preparation corresponding to Ammoniated Tincture of Guaiacum, B.P.
Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)
- „ Hamamelis, Concentrated Tincture of
One fluid ounce of this product added to nine fluid ounces of alcohol (45 per cent.) make a preparation corresponding to Tincture of Hamamelis, B.P.
Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)
- „ Hydrastis, Concentrated Tincture of
One fluid ounce of this product added to nine fluid ounces of alcohol (60 per cent.) makes a preparation corresponding to Tincture of Hydrastis, B.P.
Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)
- „ Hyoscyamus, Concentrated Tincture of
One fluid ounce of this product added to nine fluid ounces of alcohol (45 per cent.) makes a preparation corresponding to Tincture of Hyoscyamus, B.P.
Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)
- „ Iodine, Concentrated Tincture of
One fluid ounce of this product added to nine fluid

For prices, see separate list

'Wellcome' Brand Products—continued

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

- ounces of alcohol (90 per cent.) makes a preparation corresponding to Tincture of Iodine, B.P.
Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)
- „ Jaborandi, Concentrated Tincture of
One fluid ounce of this product added to four fluid ounces of alcohol (45 per cent.) makes a preparation corresponding to Tincture of Jaborandi, B.P.
Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)
- „ Jalap, Concentrated Tincture of
One fluid ounce of this product added to four fluid ounces of alcohol (70 per cent.) makes a preparation corresponding to Tincture of Jalap, B.P.
Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)
- „ Krameria, Concentrated Tincture of
One fluid ounce of this product added to four fluid ounces of alcohol (60 per cent.) makes a preparation corresponding to Tincture of Krameria, B.P.
Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)
- „ Lavender, Concentrated Compound Tincture of
One fluid ounce of this product added to nine fluid ounces of alcohol (90 per cent.) makes a preparation corresponding to Compound Tincture of Lavender, B.P.
Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)
- „ Lobelia, Concentrated Ethereal Tincture of
One fluid ounce of this product added to nine fluid ounces of Spirit of Ether, B.P., makes a preparation corresponding to Ethereal Tincture of Lobelia, B.P.
Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)
- „ Opium, Concentrated Tincture of
One fluid ounce of this product added to nine fluid

For prices, see separate list

'Wellcome' Brand Products—continued

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

ounces of alcohol (45 per cent.) makes a preparation corresponding to Tincture of Opium, B.P.

Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)

,, Podophyllum, Concentrated Tincture of

One fluid ounce of this product added to nine fluid ounces of alcohol (90 per cent.) makes a preparation corresponding to Tincture of Podophyllum, B.P.

Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)

,, Rhubarb, Concentrated Compound Tincture of

One fluid ounce of this preparation added to four fluid ounces of alcohol (60 per cent.) makes a preparation corresponding to Compound Tincture of Rhubarb, B.P.

Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)

,, Saffron, Concentrated Tincture of

One fluid ounce of this preparation added to nine fluid ounces of alcohol (60 per cent.) makes a preparation corresponding to Tincture of Saffron, B.P.

Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)

,, Strophanthus, Concentrated Tincture of (*Physiologically Standardised, Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories.*)

One fluid ounce of this preparation added to nine fluid ounces of alcohol (70 per cent.) makes a preparation corresponding to Tincture of Strophanthus, B.P.

Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)

,, Tolu, Concentrated Tincture of Balsam of

One fluid ounce of this preparation added to four fluid ounces of alcohol (90 per cent.) makes a preparation corresponding to Tincture of Balsam of Tolu, B.P.

Issued in bottles of fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.) and fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)

For prices, see separate list

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Carlyle.

'Tabloid' marks the work of Burroughs Wellcome and Company.

The use of the word is to enable the physician, chemist and patient to get the right thing with one short word, instead of the firm's long name.

If another maker applies the word to his product, the act is unlawful. 'Tabloid' is our trade-mark.

If a vendor disregards it, in dispensing or selling, the act is unlawful—for the same reason.

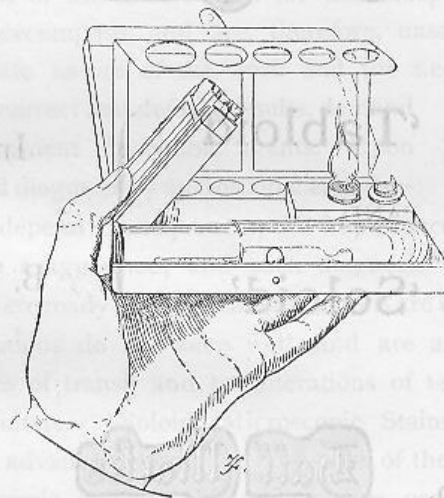
We prosecute both offenders rigorously, in the interest of physicians, chemists, patients and ourselves.

Please inform us of any instance of either offence.

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URINE TEST CASE



This case, which only measures $5\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in. and can therefore be conveniently carried in the pocket, contains all the apparatus and reagents

Analysis
on the Spot
necessary to enable the practitioner to make an examination of the urine at the patient's bedside, and thus to complete his diagnosis without delay.

It is made of polished nickel-plated metal, easily kept aseptic.

For full details see page 110

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They *mean* "Issued by

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They *stand* for

24 CARAT

products.

For full details see page 139

TRADE MARK 'SOLOID' Brand



MICROSCOPIC STAINS

Solutions of the aniline dyes for microscopic use are liable to decompose, and are, therefore, unsatisfactory. The delicate nature of the work and the necessity for obtaining correct and definite results, demand the employment of reliable agents. Upon differential diagnosis by microscopic examination may depend consequences, the importance of which cannot be exaggerated, and such diagnosis cannot be certain where ready-made staining solutions are employed; these solutions do not keep well, and are affected by vicissitudes of transit and by alterations of temperature and of climate. 'Soloid' Microscopic Stains mark an enormous advance towards the perfection of the technique of microscopic work. The aniline dyes used in their manufacture are of the highest quality; the 'Soloid' products are of such strength that small quantities of staining solutions can be made quickly and easily; the activity and freshness of the dye are always assured.

**Reliable
Stains**

'Soloid' Microscopic Stains are dry, stable and readily soluble. They have been employed in every land, and have been unaffected by extremes of climate. 'Soloid' products are easily carried; there is no risk of loss by breakage, or of damage by escape of the staining fluid. They are always fresh, and are stable in all climates. They always give satisfaction, since they retain their activity and their staining power unimpaired.

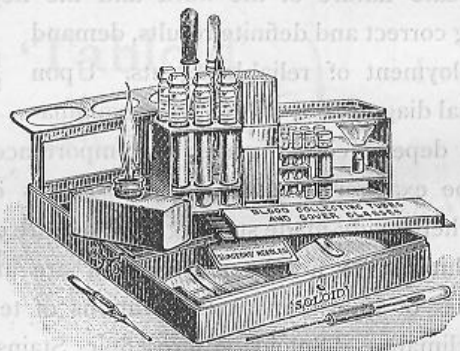
**Always
Ready and
Stable**

For list of 'Soloid' Stains see page 139.

TRADE MARK 'SOLOID' Brand BACTERIOLOGICAL CASE

This aseptic, polished-metal case provides the necessary equipment for clinical examination by the most recent scientific methods. With its aid bacteriological investigations, which are by most practitioners referred to laboratory workers, can be undertaken with ease and convenience

A scientific equipment



No. 505 'SOLOID' BACTERIOLOGICAL CASE.
Measurements, $5 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

in the surgery. It keeps together in a compact form the essentials for such work. Its small size and light weight permit of its being carried in the pocket, and the physician can utilize it at the patient's bedside to obtain a blood sample or a throat swab.

Light and compact

The outfit includes needles and collecting pipettes, for taking blood samples. It provides diluting fluid and special stains for blood examination. It contains an adequate supply of slides and cover-slips, and a large selection of 'Soloid' Microscopic Stains; forceps to hold the slide or cover-slip, and a spirit lamp for heating and fixing the films are also included. A rod-stoppered phial of Canada Balsam provides the material for mounting the specimen, which is then ready for microscopic examination.

For full details see page 112

'ERNUTIN'

(Trade Mark)

A new product presenting the active therapeutic principle of Ergot

'ERNUTIN', a product which is the result of extensive researches in the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories, is a preparation of uniform potency, and contains the active therapeutic principle of ergot in a state of purity which up to the present has never been approached.

Uniform potency

The various extracts and preparations of ergot in ordinary use consist almost entirely of inert or harmful matters having little or none of the therapeutic action

desired. Those preparations which exhibit the characteristic effects of ergot on the blood pressure and the uterus, in laboratory experiment or clinical use, owe their activity to traces of a specific active principle, the effect of which is in such preparations obscured and complicated by the depressor constituents.

The active principle of Ergot



Phial of 'Ernutin' Hypodermic.
Actual size.

The action of this principle on blood pressure, as indicated by H. H. Dale in his paper, "The Physiological Action of Chrysotoxin" (*Journal of Physiology*, vol. xxxii., p. 58, Proc. Phys. Soc., 1905), affords a standard for the measurement of activity: the cock's comb test, on the other hand, appears to be valueless.

'Ernutin' Hypodermic is supplied in boxes of six phials, each phial containing 10 minims.

Dose: Five to ten minims by hypodermic injection

'HEMISINE'

(Trade Mark)

'Hemisine' Products presents the active principle of the medulla of the supra-renal gland, having the characteristic vaso-constricting, hæmostatic and astringent properties. They differ from all other products in being issued in a dry

Active principle of the supra-renal gland

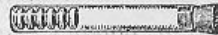
soluble state. They are perfectly stable in all climates and solutions can be instantly prepared when desired. They are physiologically standardised before being issued and therefore possess a uniform activity. 'Hemisine' therefore constitutes a notable advance over ready made solutions which oxidize and lose their activity.

'Soloid' 'Hemisine' ensures the ready and easy preparation of fresh, active solutions, which are reliable agents in preventing or arresting hæmorrhage and in relieving congestion. Solutions and sprays of a strength of 1 in 5000 to 1 in 10,000 are applied to congested mucous membranes, as in common colds, hay fever, asthma and œdema of the pharynx and larynx. A

solution of 1 in 1000 arrests bleeding from cut or abraded surfaces. 'Hemisine' injected hypodermically around the tooth and applied to the gums allows extraction to be completed without loss of blood.

For full particulars of the therapeutic uses of 'Hemisine' see special booklet sent to medical practitioners on application.

See also pages 118, 127, 136 & 151



Tube of 6 'Soloid' 'Hemisine' products



Tube of 12 'Tabloid' 'Hemisine' products



'Enule' 'Hemisine' enclosed in sheath of pure tinfoil. This shape originated by B. W. & Co.

'WELLCOME' BRAND CHLOROFORM

The variability of the results which occur in the administration of Chloroform as an anæsthetic, has been frequently ascribed to the differences existing in the various samples of Chloroform employed, and these differences are attributed either to the materials used or to the methods adopted in manufacture.

Varieties of Chloroform

To overcome the difficulty occasioned by this variability 'WELLCOME' Brand CHLOROFORM has been

introduced. In its production the greatest care is taken to ensure the highest attainable degree of purity and freedom from irritating products of decomposition. It is also particularly characterized by containing a small but definite amount of Ethyl Chloride, recent demonstrations having shown that a proportion of Ethyl Chloride, so small as hardly to be capable of detection by chemical means, is often present in Chloroform, and has a marked beneficial influence

Advantages of 'Wellcome' Brand Chloroform

on its action as an anæsthetic. (Wade and Finmore "Journal of the Chemical Society," 1904, 85, 938.)



The 1/4 lb. size is issued in a dropping bottle as illustrated.

See also page 172



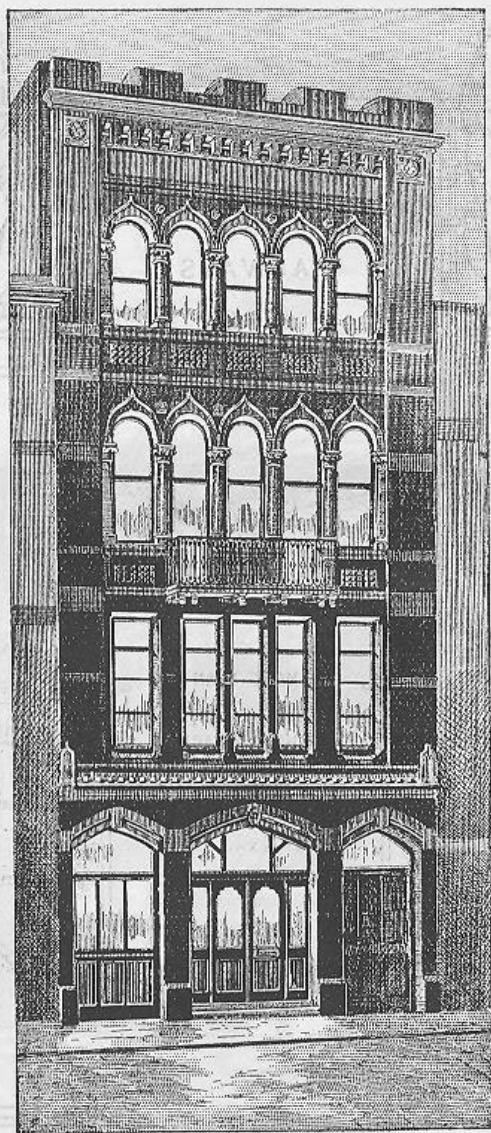
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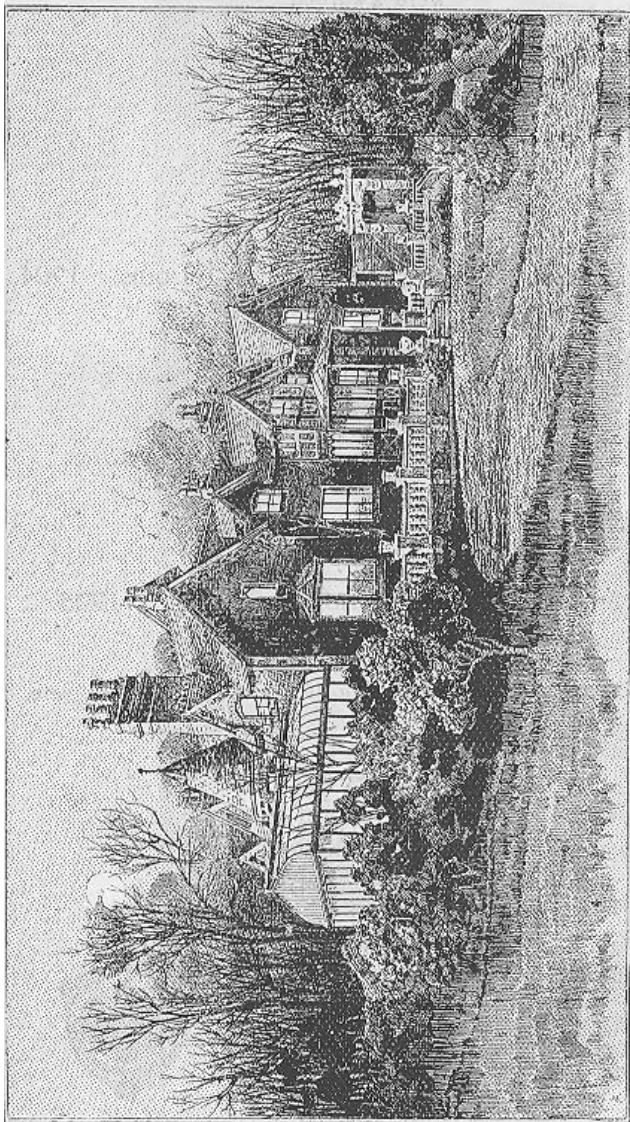
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 AND
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AT THE
 INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AT LIÈGE, 1905

for Physiological Research and Preparations,
 etc., etc.



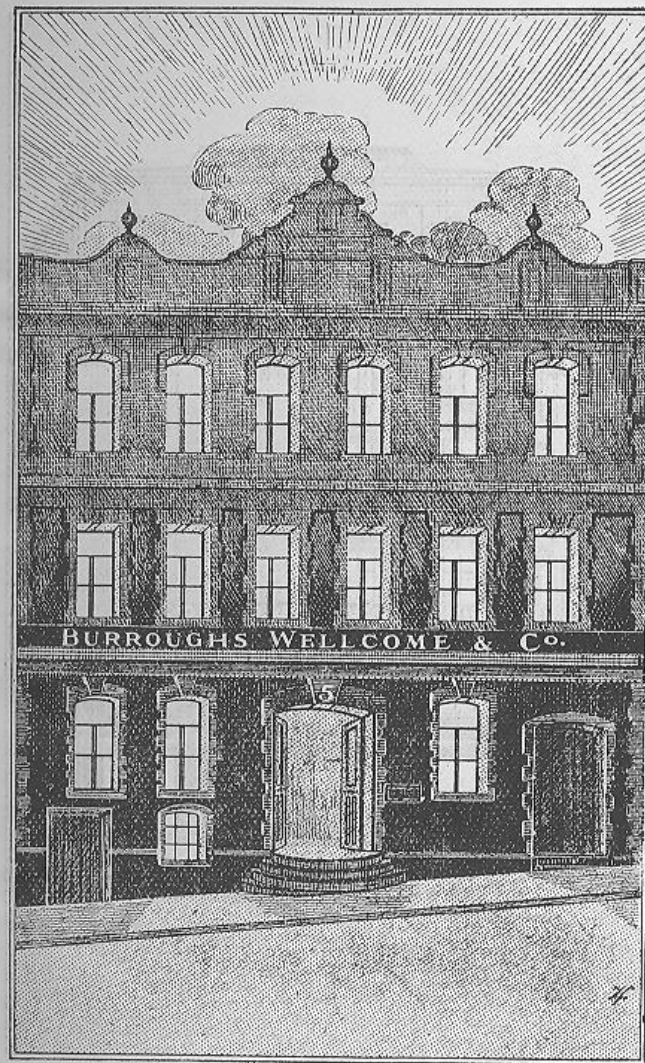
GRAND PRIZE—ST. LOUIS



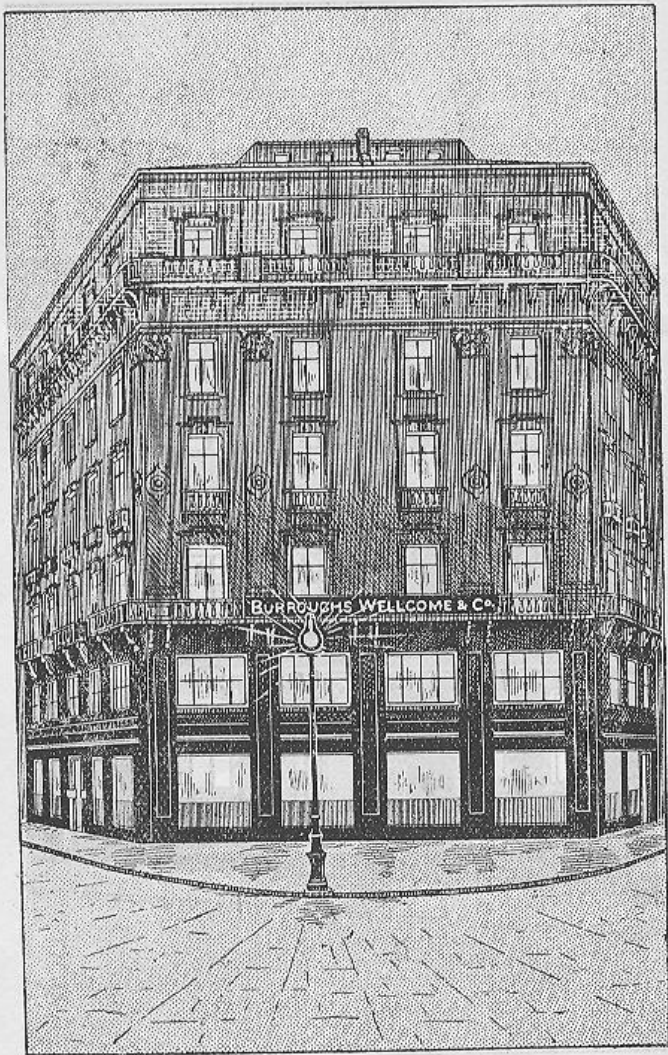
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Historic notes and Canadian
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