



## TERMS, Etc.

---

### Terms: Positively Cash with Order.

Those with whom I have no regular correspondence will please make remittance when ordering; unless this request is complied with I shall be compelled to decline forwarding. This is made imperative, owing to the fact that so many purchasers of small amounts pay little or no attention to the payment of such accounts, and the expenses of sending statements, making collections, keeping open accounts, etc., eat up the profit of the sales. No extra charge is made for postage when the remittance accompanies the order, and goods will be forwarded postpaid except such as cannot be sent by mail. EXPRESS CHARGES WILL NOT BE PREPAID.

In order to avoid misunderstanding, I would say that I do not sell less than one box, bottle or package of any of my preparations.

All my goods can be sent by mail to any part of the United States, excepting such liquids as are prohibited by the regulations of the Post Office Department. Unless the remittance accompanies the order, postage is always charged EXTRA.

In ordering, write distinctly and clearly the name, post-office address, county and state. If goods are to be sent by express or freight, give the address of the nearest express office or railroad station.

REGISTRATION OF PACKAGES.—I do not assume any responsibility for goods sent through the mails after they have been delivered in good condition to the Post Office. Mistakes and failures in delivery by the Post Office authorities are of rare occurrence, and but few errors occur in a delivery of many thousand packages. Those who wish to INSURE the safe delivery of goods can have them Registered by remitting ten (10) cents extra for the Registration Fee.

---

## GUARANTEE.

The soluble qualities of all my Medicated Gelatin Preparations are *guaranteed*, and each package sent out bears the following:

“GUARANTEE.—I guarantee the soluble qualities of my “Medicated Gelatin Preparations, and will replace free of “charge any which may prove insoluble; provided, a sample “showing the defect is furnished for examination together “with the original wrapper of the package.”

Charles L. Mitchell M.D.

## MEDICATED URETHRAL BOUGIES.

For the Treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Etc.



Long Size.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches long.



Short Size. 3 inches long.

The Medicated Urethral Bougies are long cylindrical suppositories about  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch in diameter, (corresponding to No. 13 Fr. Scale,) made of a composition of medicated gelatin which is readily soluble in mucous secretions at the temperature of the body. When used they are to be passed into the urethra and allowed to remain there until dissolved. As the medicating ingredients are thoroughly distributed throughout the gelatin composition of which the bougies are made, the melting of the bougie must necessarily bring them into continued and thorough contact with the mucous walls of the urethra and hence cause them to exercise a most positive therapeutic effect. The bougies also act mechanically by separating the walls of the channel and thus lessen any tendency to the formation of strictures; they are flexible, soft and elastic, yet stiff enough to be easily introduced, and can be handled freely without melting or breaking.

Two sizes of the Medicated Bougies are made. The **SHORT BOUGIES**, 3 inches in length, are to be used when the seat of the disease is in the anterior part of the urethra. The **LONG BOUGIES**,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, are to be used for the treatment of deep-seated disorders and for cases where the entire mucous surface of the urethra is involved.

The Medicated Urethral Bougies should be used but once a day, preferably at night when the patient is retiring and can remain at rest for a length of time. He should occupy a recumbent position and, having greased the bougie or dipped it in water for a minute to render it slippery, pass it into the urethra with a gentle rotatory movement until it reaches the depth desired. As some difficulty is experienced by patients in keeping the bougie in position while it is melting, and to avoid any soiling of the clothes or person, it is best secured by means of the **BOUGIE HOOD**, (see cut). A pad of absorbent cotton is to be placed in the pointed end of the hood, and the bougie having been properly secured by means of a small strip of plaster placed over the meatus, the hood is then fastened over the head of the penis, by loosely tying the cords attached.



It does not constrict or heat the parts, and the cotton absorbs any melted gelatin which may escape. *The urine must always be passed before the bougie is introduced.*

The Medicated Urethral Bougies are put up in enameled tin boxes, each box containing 12 bougies of a kind, with full directions for use.

Price per Box, retail, \$1.50; to Physicians,	-	\$1.00
Price of Bougie Hoods, per packet of three,	-	.25



## REGULAR MEDICATIONS.

### REGULAR No. 1.

FOR SUB-ACUTE GONORRHOEA (made SHORT size only).

Each bougie contains:	Sulphate Zinc, . . . . .	1/4 gr.
	Carbolic Acid, . . . . .	1/4 gr.
	Hydrastis Canad. . . . .	1 gr.
	Ext. Belladonna, . . . . .	1 gr.
	Ext. Gelsemium Fld., . . . . .	1/2 gr.

THIS combination is intended for the treatment of cases in the third or sub-acute stage of gonorrhœa, where the more acute symptoms have subsided, and the disease has not affected more than the first 3 or 4 inches of the canal. It is also valuable for cases of ordinary urethritis where the attack is but recent and the inflammation but of a moderate degree, with slight muco-purulent discharge and not much pain or swelling. One or two should be used daily.

### REGULAR No. 2.

FOR GLEET (made LONG size only).

Each bougie contains:	Sulphate Zinc, . . . . .	1/2 gr.
	Carbolic Acid, . . . . .	1/4 gr.
	Hydrastis Canad. . . . .	1 gr.
	Ext. Belladonna, . . . . .	1 gr.

THIS combination is intended specially for the treatment of obstinate cases of gleet and chronic gonorrhœa. In cases of long standing it will effect a cure where all other remedies have failed. The bougies are made of the LONG size only, so that all parts of the canal can be reached. One bougie should be used a day.

### REGULAR No. 3.

FOR ACUTE GONORRHOEA (made in both LONG and SHORT sizes).

Each bougie contains:	Oxide Zinc, . . . . .	2 grs.
	Ext. Gelsem. Fld., . . . . .	2 grs.
	Ext. Aconite R. Fld., . . . . .	1 gr.
	Sulphate Morphia, . . . . .	1/2 gr.

THIS combination is designed for the treatment of cases of acute gonorrhœa, where the inflammation and swelling are not too severe to prevent the employment of local applications. A bougie should be used once or twice daily. They are also valuable for the treatment of cases of "bastard" or catarrhal urethritis, attended with a copious watery discharge.

### REGULAR No. 4.

FOR SUB-ACUTE GONORRHOEA AND GLEET (made in both LONG and SHORT sizes).

Each bougie contains:	Iodoform, . . . . .	2 grs.
	Oil Sandalwood, . . . . .	2 grs.
	Ext. Hydrastis, . . . . .	1 gr.
	Acetate Zinc, . . . . .	1/2 gr.
	Sulphate Morphia, . . . . .	1/4 gr.

THIS combination is intended for the treatment of cases of sub-acute and chronic gonorrhœa, and gleet, as an alternative remedy with the Regulars Nos. 1 and 2. It has given excellent results in many chronic cases, and is preferred by many to the former combinations.

### REGULAR No. 5.

ABORTIVE.—FOR COMMENCING GONORRHOEA (made SHORT size only).

Each bougie contains:	Sulphate Thallin, . . . . .	2 grs.
	Bicarbonate Soda, . . . . .	1 gr.

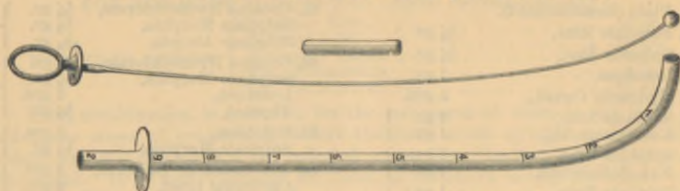
THIS combination is recommended as a reliable abortifacient remedy in acute specific gonorrhœa. The peculiar virtues of Thallin Sulphate in this connection, have lately been investigated by Kreis and Goll of Zurich, and they both speak in high praise of its specific destructive effect on the gonococcus. Recent tests by experienced physicians in this country have confirmed its value, and the above combination has been found to yield excellent results. The bougies can be used in inflammatory stage where no other local remedies could be tolerated, and will give speedy relief, diminishing the inflammation and pain, reducing the discharge, and changing it to one of a simple mucous character.

## Table of Special Medications.

No.			No.		
0.	Plain (unmedicated).		65.	Cocaine Hydrochlorate,	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
04.	Sulphate Zinc,	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.		Sulphate Morphia,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
6.	Chloride Zinc,	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.		Sulphate Atropia,	100 gr.
9.	Iodoform,	1 gr.	66.	Cocaine Hydrochlorate,	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
15.	Hydrastis Canad.,	5 grs.		Sulphate Morphia,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
17.	Sulphate Zinc,	1 gr.		Iodoform,	3 grs.
	Ext. Opium Aq.,	1 gr.		Thymol,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
19.	Sulphate Zinc,	1 gr.	67.	Iodoform,	3 grs.
	Ext. Belladonna,	1 gr.		Sulphate Morphia,	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
20.	Sulphate Zinc,	1 gr.	68.	Sub-carbonate Bismuth,	2 grs.
	Ext. Opium Aq.,	1 gr.		Carbonate Lead,	2 grs.
	Ext. Belladonna,	1 gr.	69.	Hydrastin Muriate,	1 gr.
22.	Sulphate Zinc,	1 gr.	70.	Hydrastin Muriate,	1 gr.
	Sulphate Morphia,	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.		Iodoform,	2 grs.
24.	Chloride Zinc,	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	71.	Sulphate Zinc,	1 gr.
	Ext. Opium Aq.,	1 gr.		Acetate Lead,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
25.	Chloride Zinc,	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.		Ext. Opium Aq.,	1 gr.
	Ext. Belladonna,	1 gr.		Ext. Belladonna,	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
26.	Acetate Lead,	1 gr.	72.	Oxide Zinc,	2 grs.
	Ext. Opium Aq.,	1 gr.		Sulphate Morphia,	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
27.	Sol. Sulfo-acetate Lead,	5 grs.		Iodoform,	3 grs.
	Ext. Opium Aq.,	1 gr.	73.	Hydrarg Chlor. Corr.,	$\frac{3}{8}$ gr.
31.	Sulphate Zinc,	1 gr.		Calomel,	2 grs.
	Carbolic Acid,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.		Oil Eucalyptus,	5 grs.
37.	Iodoform,	3 grs.	74.	Iodol,	2 grs.
	Ext. Belladonna,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	75.	Iodoform,	3 grs.
38.	Iodoform,	5 grs.		Ergotin,	5 grs.
39.	Sulphate Zinc,	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.		Ext. Belladonna,	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
	Acetate Lead,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	76.	Bismuth Sub-iodide,	3 grs.
	Ext. Opium Aq.,	1 gr.	77.	Sulph. Thallin,	1 gr.
40.	Iodoform,	5 grs.		Iodoform,	1 gr.
	Oil Eucalyptus,	10 grs.		Ext. Opium, Aq.,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
43.	Sulphate Zinc,	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.		" Belladonna,	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
	Oxide Zinc,	2 grs.			
45.	Iodoform,	3 grs.			
	Ext. Opium Aq.,	1 gr.			
48.	Sulphate Zinc,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.			
	Oxide Zinc,	2 grs.			
	Hydrastis Canad.,	5 grs.			
49.	Sub-nitrate Bismuth,	3 grs.			
	Hydrastis Canad.,	5 grs.			
51.	Acetate Zinc,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.			
	Iodoform,	2 grs.			
	Ext. Belladonna,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.			
52.	Ext. Belladonna,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.			
	" Opium Aq.,	1 gr.			
	" Hyoseyamus,	2 grs.			
53.	Ext. Gelsem, Fld.,	5 grs.			
	" Belladonna,	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.			
	" Aconite R. Fld.,	1 gr.			
	" Opium Aq.,	1 gr.			
54.	Boro-Glyceride,	5 grs.			
55.	Iodoform,	5 grs.			
	Boro-Glyceride,	5 grs.			
56.	Sulphate Zinc,	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.			
	Boro-Glyceride,	5 grs.			
	Iodoform,	5 grs.			
57.	Iodoform,	2 grs.			
58.	Iodoform,	3 grs.			
59.	Cocaine Hydrochlorate,	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.			
61.	Sulphate Zinc,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.			
62.	" "	1 gr.			
63.	Sulpho-carb. Zinc,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.			
64.	Cocaine Hydrochlorate,	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.			
	Sulphate Morphia,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.			

## MEDICATED PROSTATIC BOUGIES.

For the treatment of Deep-Seated Diseases of the Urethra, &c.



The medicated Prostatic Bougies are short cylindrical suppositories 1 inch long and  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch in diameter. They are intended to be applied to the deeper portions of the urethra by means of the Bougie Carrier represented in the cut, and can be deposited with accuracy in any particular location desired. The Bougie Carrier consists of a flexible metal canula, 10 inches long, the size of a No. 20 Sound (Fr. Scale), bent to a Thompson's curve and graduated in inches, commencing at the vesical extremity. Into this canula fits a flexible steel stilette tipped with a probe point, and forming, when fitted into the tube, a rounded and smooth end.

To introduce the bougies one is placed in the vesical end of the canula, the stilette having been slightly withdrawn, so that about one-third of the bougie protrudes. The instrument should then be well oiled and passed gently into the urethra, until the graduated scale shows the point to have reached the desired part, when a slight push with the stilette will eject the bougie.

On account of their shape and size the Prostatic Bougies are also well adapted for the treatment of diseases of the FEMALE URETHRA.

### List of Medications.

No.			No.		
7.	Hydrastis Canad.,	5 grs.	25.	Iodoform,	1 gr.
11.	Sulphate Zinc,	1 gr. }	27.	Iodoform,	1 gr. }
	Ext. Belladonna,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. }		Ext. Belladonna,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. }
	Ext. Opium Aq.,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. }	31.	Iodoform,	1 gr. }
13.	Sulphate Zinc,	1 gr. }		Sulphate Morphia,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. }
	Ext. Belladonna,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. }		Acetate Zinc,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. }
	Ext. Opium Aq.,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. }	33.	Iodoform,	1 gr. }
	Fld. Ext. Hydrastis,	2 grs. }		Ergotin,	1 gr. }
14.	Sulphate Zinc,	1 gr. }		Ext. Opium Aq.	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. }
	Ergotin,	1 gr. }	34.	Cocaine Hydrochlorate,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
	Fld. Ext. Gelsemium,	5 grs. }	35.	Cocaine Hydrochlorate,	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. }
18.	Ergotin,	1 gr. }		Sulphate Morphia,	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. }
	Sulphate Morphia,	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. }		Ergotin,	1 gr. }
	Fld. Ext. Gelsemium,	5 grs. }	36.	Muriate Hydrastin,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
19.	Ext. Belladonna,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. }	37.	Muriate Hydrastin,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. }
	Ext. Opium Aq.,	1 gr. }		Iodoform,	1 gr. }
22.	Sulphate Zinc,	1 gr. }	38.	Muriate Hydrastin,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. }
	Carbolic Acid,	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. }		Ext. Belladonna,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. }
	Sulphate Morphia,	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. }		Acetate Zinc,	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. }
24.	Sulphate Zinc,	1 gr. }			
	Carbolic Acid,	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. }			
	Fld. Ext. Hydrastis,	5 grs. }			

The Medicated Prostatic Bougies are put up in enameled tin boxes, each box containing one dozen bougies of a kind.

Price per box, retail, - - - - .75  
 To Physicians, 50 cts.; Six boxes for - - \$2.50  
 Price of Bougie Carrier, nickel-plated (one size only), 2.00



## MEDICATED INTRA-UTERINE PENCILS.

For the Treatment of Uterine Catarrhs, Dysmenorrhœa, &c.



The Medicated Intra-Uterine Pencils are short, soluble pencils, variously medicated and possessing sufficient firmness and elasticity to admit of their being pushed into the cavity of the uterus without bending or breaking. They are made of two sizes:

The **LARGE PENCILS**, 3 inches long and  $\frac{3}{16}$  of an inch in diameter.

The **SMALL PENCILS**, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches long and  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch in diameter.

The length of these pencils will admit in many cases of their being cut in half and only a portion used at a sitting.

The **LARGE** Intra-Uterine Pencils are designed for the medication of the puerperal uterus, for cases of sub-involution, and for cases of chronic catarrh, etc., where the os is patulous, the cervical canal dilated and the womb considerably enlarged. In such cases they will be found to yield excellent results.

The **SMALL** Intra-Uterine Pencils, originally recommended by Prof. Geo. J. Engelmann, M. D., of St. Louis, (See *Weekly Medical Review*, March 14, 1885) are designed for the treatment of cases of dysmenorrhœa, endometritis, cervical catarrh, etc., etc., where the uterus is but slightly enlarged and the cervical canal either of normal diameter or constricted. They avoid the necessity of preliminary dilation and can be used in office practice with convenience and without causing irritation or pain.

The Medicated Intra-Uterine Pencils present many advantages and improvements for treating uterine diseases. They separate the mucous surfaces of the uterine canal and allow the remedy an extended field for action; by their gradual solution they keep up a prolonged effect, for the medicine is evenly distributed through the Pencil, and as it melts the diseased surface is continually being acted upon by fresh portions of the remedy; and they can be promptly and easily applied without producing any unpleasant effect.

Being packed in small compass and always convenient for use, they are a great convenience to the physician, as they can readily be carried in the pocket or medicine case, and dispense with the numerous bottles and paraphernalia ordinarily recommended for the gynecologist.

When used they are to be applied by simply pushing\* them into the cervical canal or cavity of the uterus by means of the ordinary long dressing forceps, or more conveniently by means of the Uterine Pencil Carrier represented in the cut.

This instrument consists of a curved canula, A, through which passes a flexible steel stilette, B, tipped with a large probe point fitting the canula. The **CARRIER** is made with a shoulder and finger ring, so as to be readily used with one hand. A similar form is recommended by Prof. Paul Mundè in his "*Minor Surgical Gynecology*," p. 224, and also in the "*Am. Jour. Obstetrics*," Jan., 1881, p. 118.

To introduce the Pencils, the closed instrument is to be well oiled and then passed into the uterus in the same manner as the uterine sound, until the constriction of the os internum is reached. The canula is then to be held steady, the stilette withdrawn, a Uterine Pencil placed in the tube and pushed forward by means of the stilette until it is ejected into the cavity of the womb.

Two sizes of the Pencil Carrier are made, being for the small and large size Pencils respectively. They are of soft metal, so that they can be bent without breaking if it is necessary to vary the curve of the instrument, and are thoroughly nickel-plated throughout.

## List of Medications.

## Large Pencils.

No.		No.	
1.	Sulphate Zinc, 1 gr.	30.	Sulphate Zinc, 2 grs. }
2.	" " 2 grs.		Ext. Belladonna, 1-2 gr. }
4½.	Hydrastin Muriate, 2 grs.	31.	Ext. Hyoscyamus, 2 grs. }
5½.	Hydrastin Muriate, 2 grs. }		Ext. Belladonna, 1-2 gr. }
	Iodoform, 3 grs. }	32.	Boroglyceride, 5 grs. }
6.	Iodoform, 2 grs.	33.	Boroglyceride, 5 grs. }
7.	Iodoform, 3 grs.		Iodoform, 3 grs. }
8.	Iodoform, 5 grs.	34.	Iodoform, 3 grs. }
10.	Carbolic Acid, 2 grs.		Sulphate Morphia, ½ gr. }
12.	Sulphate Zinc, 2 grs. }	35.	Sulphate Zinc, 1 gr. }
	Carbolic Acid, 1 gr. }		Oxide Zinc, 2 grs. }
18.	Sulphate Morphia, ¼ gr. }		Hydrastis Canad., 5 grs. }
	Ext. Gelsem, Fld., 5 grs. }	36.	Sulphate Zinc, 2 grs. }
22.	Ergotin, 5 grs.		Ext. Hyoscyamus, 2 grs. }
23.	Ergotin, 8 grs.		Ext. Opium, 1 gr. }
24.	Sulphate Zinc, 2 grs. }	37.	Iodoform, 3 grs. }
	Carbolic Acid, 1 gr. }		Ergotin, 5 grs. }
	Hydrastis Canad., 5 grs. }		Ext. Gelsem, Fld., 5 grs. }
25.	Hydrastis Canad., 5 grs.		Ext. Belladonna, ½ gr. }
27.	Sulphate Zinc, 2 grs. }	38.	Iodoform, 3 grs. }
	Sulphate Morphia, 1-2 gr. }		Balsam Peru, 5 grs. }
28.	Iodoform, 2 grs. }	39.	Iodoform, 5 grs. }
	Ext. Belladonna, ½ gr. }		Oil Eucalyptus, 5 grs. }
29.	Carbolic Acid, 2 grs. }	40.	Subnitrate Bismuth, 5 grs. }
	Liq. Iodinii Comp., ½ gr. }		Hydrastis Canad., 5 grs. }
		41.	Liq. Iodinii Comp., 3 grs.

Put up in enameled tin boxes, each box containing 6 pencils of a kind.

**PRICE PER BOX, To Physicians, 40 cents.**

## Small Pencils.

No.		No.	
42.	Liq. Iodinii Comp., 1½ grs.	50.	Sulphate Zinc, 1 gr. }
43.	Hydrastis Canadensis, 3 grs.		Carbolic Acid, ¼ gr. }
44.	Iodoform, 2½ grs.		Hydrastis Canad., 3 grs. }
45.	Iodoform, 2 grs. }	51.	Ext. Opium Aq., 1 gr. }
	Sulphate Zinc, ½ gr. }		" Belladonna, ½ gr. }
	" Morphia, ½ gr. }	52.	Carbolic Acid, 1 gr. }
46.	Iodoform, 2 grs. }		Liq. Iodinii Comp., 2 grs. }
	Ext. Belladonna, ½ gr. }	53.	Sulphate Zinc, 1 gr. }
	" Opium Aq., 1 gr. }		" Morphia, ¼ gr. }
47.	Iodoform, 2 grs. }	54.	Cocaine Hydrochlorate, 1-6 gr.
	Ergotin, 1 gr. }	55.	Hydrastin Muriate, 1 gr.
	Sulphate Morphia, ½ gr. }	56.	Hydrastin Muriate, 1 gr. }
48.	Carbolic Acid, 1 gr.		Iodoform, 2 grs. }
49.	Sulphate Zinc, 1 gr. }		
	Ext. Opium Aq., 1 gr. }		
	" Belladonna, ¼ gr. }		

Put up in enameled tin boxes, each containing 8 pencils of a kind.

**PRICE PER BOX, To Physicians, 40 cents.**

## PRICES OF CARRIERS.

Large Size Pencil Carrier (nickel-plated) 5-16 inch in diameter, in paste-board box, each, . . . . .	\$2 00
Small Size Pencil Carrier (nickel-plated) 3-16 inch in diameter, in paste-board box, each, . . . . .	2 00
The two carriers, put up in an elegant leather covered velvet lined case, . . . . .	4 00

**To any Physician already possessing the large size carrier I  
will supply the small size and case for, . . . . . 2 25**



# MEDICATED HOLLOW VAGINAL SUPPOSITORIES.

For the Treatment of Vaginitis, Leucorrhœa, etc., etc.



The Medicated Hollow Vaginal Suppositories are made of MEDICATED gelatin, moulded into a hollow form as shown in the cut. In shape and size they are similar to a finger-stall, being  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, slightly tapering, and about an inch in diameter. The Suppository can be used empty or the cavity can be packed with absorbent or antiseptic cotton, which serves to distend it, and keep it, while melting, in contact with the walls of the vagina. The advantages of the Vaginal Suppositories may be enumerated as follows:

1. Being extremely light in weight, they remain in the upper part of the vagina until melted, and can be kept in close contact with the os by means of the usual moist cotton tampon.

2. The HOLLOW shape of the suppository avoids the use of the large quantity of inert material contained in the solid vaginal suppository, and hence while more thorough in its action there is very little substance to be melted, and escaping soil the clothes and person. For the better class of female patients, this is of great importance, and the Hollow Suppositories have been preferred on that account to any other form of vaginal suppository in use.

3. The gelatin composition of the suppository causes it to melt slowly, thus medicating the vagina for a length of time, while the cotton plug in the interior keeps the suppository in close contact with the vaginal walls until entirely melted, thus effecting the most thorough and prolonged therapeutic action.

4. They can be introduced with ease by the patients themselves, and thus mild applications can be kept up between the stronger ones made by the physician, and a continuous effect produced.

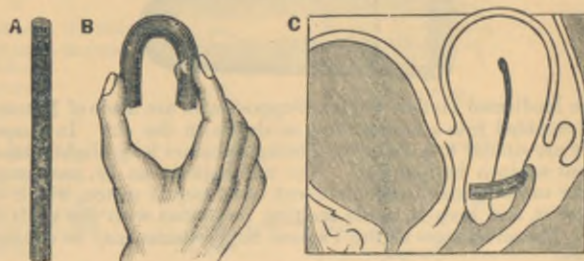
## Table of Medications.

No.		No.	
1. Sulphate Zinc,	5 grs.	24. Sulphate Zinc,	10 grs. }
2. Sulphate Zinc,	10 grs.	Carbolic Acid,	1 gr. }
5. Hydrastis Canad.,	10 grs.	25. Sulphate Zinc,	10 grs. }
6. Ext. Opium Aq.,	1 gr.	Acetate Lead,	8 grs. }
7. Ext. Opium Aq.,	2 grs.	Tinct. Catechu,	5 grs. }
8. Sulphate Morphia,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	Ext. Opium Aq.,	1 gr. }
9. Sulphate Morphia,	1 gr.	26. Sulphate Zinc,	10 grs. }
10. Ext. Belladonna,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	Hydrastis Canad.,	10 grs. }
11. Ext. Belladonna,	1 gr.	Carbolic Acid,	1 gr. }
15. Ext. Hyoscyamus,	3 grs.	Ext. Belladonna,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. }
16. Ext. Hyoscyamus,	2 grs. }	27. (Formula of Dr. W. Thornton Par-	
Ext. Belladonna,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. }	ker, Plymouth, Mass. :)	
17. Ext. Aconite R. Fld.,	2 grs.	Sulphocarbonate Zinc,	10 grs. }
18. Carbolic Acid,	2 grs.	Sulphate Morphia,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. }
19. Carbolic Acid,	4 grs.	28. Iodoform,	5 grs. }
19 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Iodoform,	5 grs.	Ext. Belladonna,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. }
20. Iodoform,	10 grs.	29. Boroglyceride,	10 grs.
21. Sulphate Zinc,	10 grs. }	31. Sulphate Zinc,	5 grs. }
Ext. Opium Aq.,	2 grs. }	Oxide Zinc,	5 grs. }
22. Sulphate Zinc,	10 grs. }	Hydrastis Canad.,	10 grs. }
Ext. Belladonna,	1 gr. }	32. Subnitrate Bismuth,	5 grs. }
23. Sulphate Zinc,	10 grs. }	Hydrastis Canad.,	10 grs. }
Sulphate Morphia,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. }	33. Iodoform,	5 grs. }
		Oil Eucalyptus,	10 grs. }
		34. Liq. Iodinii Comp.,	10 grs.
		Carbolic Acid,	2 grs.

Price per Box: Prescription Price, 75 cts. To Physicians, 60 cts.

## MEDICATED PESSARIES.

For the Treatment of Pelvic Indurations, Cellulitis, Ulcerations and Erosions of the Cervix Uteri, etc.



The Medicated Gelatin Pessaries, suggested by Dr. Addinell Hewson, of Philadelphia, for the treatment of pelvic indurations, etc.,\* are a new and valuable modification of the old horse-shoe pessary. They are in the shape of a cylinder or rounded rod,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in diameter, made of a flexible, elastic and soluble composition of gelatin and glycerine, suitably medicated. This rod or cylinder is so flexible that it can be doubled up or bent on itself in a curve by pressing the two ends of the cylinder together with the fingers, until it assumes the shape of a horse-shoe. When in this form it is to be introduced into the vagina and passed up to and around the neck of the uterus, in the same manner as when applying a ring pessary, the curve of the gelatin horse-shoe being directed upward and backward. When the pressure of the fingers is released from the ends of the horse-shoe the elasticity of the pessary causes it to open out and thus pressing against the walls of the vagina remain securely in position. When properly adjusted the pessary should occupy the position represented in the cut C, encircling the neck of the uterus, the curve of the pessary resting in Douglas' cul-de-sac. It should also be supported with a light cotton tampon. In the cuts, A represents the pessary itself, B the method of introduction, and C the pessary placed in position.

The advantages of this method of medication are many. The pessary being soluble, gradually melts and thus brings its medicating ingredients into prolonged contact with the tissues that surround the neck of the uterus and lie adjacent to the vault of the vagina. In the various chronic inflammatory pelvic affections these tissues are often swollen, tender, and inflamed, or else the seat of inflammatory deposits and indurations. The usual method of treating these is by local applications with the brush, by vaginal injections, or cotton tampons. The effect of these is necessarily but transient and not to be compared with the PROLONGED effect of the soluble gelatin pessary. This will remain in position until entirely melted, which Dr. Hewson states to be as long as FORTY-EIGHT HOURS, and thus, during that entire period, is capable of exerting a medicinal action upon the surrounding diseased tissues.

As a remedy for the treatment of the different complaints attendant upon versions, flexions and displacements of the uterus, the Pessaries will be found to be extremely valuable, as they afford both the necessary support to the organ and also exert a direct medicinal influence upon it and its surrounding tissues.

The Medicated Pessaries are also suggested for the treatment of erosions, ulcerations, etc., of the cervix uteri, as they bring the medicinal ingredients of their mass directly into contact with the diseased surfaces; and many other valuable uses for these preparations will suggest themselves to the physician when he becomes acquainted with this method of treatment.

\*See Medical Bulletin, September, 1886.

## List of Medications.

No.		No.	
1. (Dr. Addinell Hewson.)		7. Hydrarg. Chlor. Corr.	$\frac{1}{32}$ gr. }
Iodoform,	10 grs. }	Calomel,	5 grs. }
Charcoal,	1 gr. }	Resorcin,	5 grs. }
2. Iodoform,	10 grs.	8. Sulphate Zinc,	3 grs. }
3. Iodoform,	10 grs. }	Oxide Zinc,	5 grs. }
Thymol,	2 grs. }	Hydrastin Muriate,	2 grs. }
4. Iodoform,	5 grs. }	9. Ext. Opium,	2 grs. }
Thymol,	1 gr. }	Ext. Belladonna,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. }
Resorcin,	10 grs. }	10. Iodoform,	10 grs. }
5. Iodoform,	10 grs. }	Sulphate Morphia,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. }
Oil Eucalyptus,	10 grs. }	11. Iodoform,	10 grs. }
6. Acid Boric,	10 grs. }	Hydrastin Muriate,	2 grs. }
Thymol,	2 grs. }	12. Iodoform,	5 grs. }
Oil Eucalyptus,	5 grs. }	Ergotin,	10 grs. }
		Ext. Gelsemium Fld.,	5 grs. }
		Sulphate Morphia,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. }

The Medicated Pessaries are put up in boxes, each box containing five pessaries of a kind.

Price per Box to Physicians, 75 cts.

## MEDICATED RECTAL SUPPOSITORIES.



The attention of physicians is especially directed to the Medicated Gelatin Rectal Suppositories. Since this class of preparations were first introduced to the notice of the profession their use has become wide-spread and extensive, and they are rapidly taking the place of the Cacao Butter Suppository.

This preparation has seen its day: it is dirty, greasy, can hardly be handled during warm weather, and is liable to become rancid. The Gelatin Suppository is clean, can readily be handled during the warmest weather without melting, is firm yet sufficiently soft and flexible to be easily introduced in the rectum without pain, and is readily soluble at the temperature of the body. Being put up as permanent preparations the Suppositories can be kept a long time without suffering injury or losing their solubility; their small bulk and portable character allows of their being easily carried on the person of the physician or in his medicine-case, and thus enables him to have prompt and powerful remedies always at hand. Absorption also proceeds much more quickly owing to the animal nature of the Gelatin, while the Cacao Butter Suppository forms a greasy coat over the mucous membrane and prevents absorption.

Rectal Suppositories are not only of great value in the ordinary application of remedies, but also give especially good results when disease affects organs which lie in close proximity to the rectum. Painful disorders of the uterus, bladder, prostate gland and testicles, are much more quickly relieved by remedies applied in this manner than when administered by the stomach, as the medicine passes quickly through the absorbent vessels of the rectum to the diseased organ. Suppositories are also absolutely necessary in the treatment of various diseases which affect the rectum itself, such as hemorrhoids, fissure and fistula of the anus, ulcerations, etc., etc.



## Medicated Rectal Suppositories.—U. S. P.

The Medicated Rectal Suppositories are put up in enameled tin boxes, each box containing one dozen suppositories of a kind. For physicians' use and for dispensing purposes they are also put up in bulk boxes, each box containing one-half gross of suppositories.

<b>Price per box of one dozen,</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>.35</b>
<b>Per box of one-half gross,</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>1.75</b>

Anodyne.		Aiterative, Antiseptic and Stimulant	
No.		No.	
1. Ext. Opium Aq.,	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	4. Iodoform.	1 gr.
2. Ext. Opium Aq.,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	15. Iodoform.	2 grs.
3. Ext. Opium Aq.,	1 gr.	38. Iodoform,	3 grs.
34. Ext. Opium Aq.,	2 grs.	16. Iodoform,	5 grs.
5. Sulphate Morphia,	$\frac{1}{8}$ gr.	40. Iodoform,	3 grs. }
6. Sulphate Morphia,	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	Oil Eucalyptus,	5 grs. }
7. Sulphate Morphia,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	41. Iodoform,	3 grs. }
56. Sulphate Morphia,	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. }	Balsam Peru,	2 grs. }
Sulphate Atropia,	$\frac{1}{16}$ gr. }	44. Iodoform,	2 grs. }
8. Ext. Belladonna,	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	Boro-glyceride,	5 grs. }
9. Ext. Belladonna,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	32. Liq. Iodinii Comp.,	5 grs. }
37. Ext. Belladonna,	1 gr.	Carbolic Acid,	1 gr. }
10. Ext. Belladonna,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. }	45. Salicylic Acid,	2 grs.
Ext. Opium Aq.,	1 gr. }	12. Carbolic Acid,	1 gr.
19. Ext. Hyoscyamus,	2 grs.	43. Boro-glyceride,	5 grs.
21. Ext. Hyoscyamus,	2 grs. }	<b>Astringent.</b>	
Ext. Opium Aq.,	1 gr. }		
22. Ext. Hyoscyamus,	2 grs. }	49. Ext. Calendula,	5 grs.
Ext. Belladonna,	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. }	57. Sulphate Zinc,	1 gr. }
Ext. Opium Aq.,	1 gr. }	Carbolic Acid,	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. }
51. Cocaine Hydrochlor.,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	Fld. Ext. Hydrastis,	5 grs. }
52. Cocaine Hydrochlor.,	$\frac{1}{8}$ gr. }	58. Hydrastin Muriate,	1 gr.
Sulphate Morphia,	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. }	59. Hydrastin Muriate,	1 gr. }
53. Cocaine Hydrochlor.,	$\frac{1}{8}$ gr. }	Subcarb. Bismuth,	2 grs. }
Sulphate Morphia,	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. }	<b>Astringent, Alterative and Sedative.</b>	
Sulphate Atropia,	$\frac{1}{16}$ gr. }		
54. Codeia,	1 gr. }	26. Acetate Lead,	2 grs. }
Ext. Hyoscyamus,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ gr. }	Ext. Opium Aq.,	1 gr. }
Ext. Cannabis Ind.,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. }	47. Subnitrate Bismuth,	3 grs. }
55. Ext. Opium Aq.,	1 gr. }	Sulphate Morphia,	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. }
Ext. Belladonna,	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. }	50. Acetate Lead,	2 grs. }
Camphor,	2 grs. }	Ext. Belladonna,	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. }
Chloral Hydrate,	2 grs. }	Ext. Opium Aq.,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. }
		60. Hydrastin Muriate,	1 gr. }
		Iodoform,	2 grs. }
		17. Iodoform,	2 grs. }
		Ext. Belladonna,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. }
		18. Iodoform,	2 grs. }
		Ergotin,	5 grs. }
		Ext. Belladonna,	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. }
		39. Iodoform,	2 grs. }
		Ext. Opium Aq.,	1 gr. }
		<b>Miscellaneous.</b>	
		13. Santonin,	1 gr.
		33. Santonin,	5 grs.
		24. Ergotin,	5 grs.
		35. Bisulph. Quinia,	1 gr.
		36. Bisulph. Quinia,	2 grs.

## LAXATIVE SUPPOSITORIES.

In many cases of constipation, both with children and adults, it is frequently desirable to avoid the gastric disturbances which sometimes occur when cathartic or laxative remedies are administered by the mouth. If the remedy, however, is given by means of the rectum no gastric disturbance can possibly occur, and in addition, if the constipation depend, as is often the case, upon a lack of tone or power in the lower bowel, a much more direct and effectual influence is produced than if the remedy had been given by the mouth. In the case of children a laxative suppository is particularly useful, as it avoids the struggle which is usually experienced when these generally disagreeable and nauseous remedies are attempted to be administered. These suppositories produce a natural and easy movement of the bowels, in a short time, without any griping or evil after effects.

Two different combinations and sizes are made, adapted respectively for children and adults.

**ADULT'S SIZE.**—Each suppository contains, Aloes Purif., 1-2 gr., Podophyllin, 1-8 gr., Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-2 gr., Pulv. Ipecac, 1-10 gr., and Ext. Nux Vomica, 1-4 gr.

**CHILDREN'S SIZE.**—Each suppository contains, Aloes Purif., 1-4 gr., Podophyllin, 1-16 gr., Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-4 gr., Pulv. Ipecac, 1-20 gr.

They are put up in boxes, each box containing one dozen suppositories of a kind.

Price, per Box, Retail, 50 cents.

Physicians, 40 cents.

## PILE SUPPOSITORIES.

Owing to frequent demands for a suppository for the treatment and relief of Hemorrhoids which would be suited for general use, the following combination is now submitted. It has been practically tested by numerous physicians and found to be very valuable in the treatment of this distressing complaint.

**FORMULA.**—Each suppository contains, Ergotin, 1 gr., Goulard's Extract, 1 gr., Carbonate Lead, 2 grs., Carbolic Acid, 1-8 gr., Ext. Stramonium, 1-2 gr., Ext. Opium Aq., 1-2 gr.

Put up in boxes, each box containing 1 dozen suppositories.

Price, per Box, Retail, 50 cents.

Physicians, 40 cents.

## SOLUBLE MEDICATED RECTAL BOUGIES.

For the the Treatment of Internal Hæmorrhoids, Catarrh, and Ulcerations of the Rectum, etc., etc.



The Rectal Bougies are made of the shape of a cigar and taper to each extremity, one end being pointed, the other blunt. This peculiar shape has several advantages: when the bougie is introduced, which should be by the pointed end, it is only necessary to push it past the point of greatest diameter, when the contraction of the *sphincter ani* muscle, pressing upon the remaining tapering portion of the bougie, will cause it to slip easily up into the rectum. Again, the enlargement of the bougie at the pointed end prevents it from slipping out or being ejected from the rectum until entirely dissolved.

The Rectal Bougies, by their size, distend the rectum and thus keep up a continuous and beneficial pressure upon its walls, tending to relieve the condition of venous congestion and engorgement which accompany most rectal troubles. By their continuous dilating effect they also diminish and relieve muscular irritability and spasm. At the same time while these two beneficial influences are being exerted, a selected medicinal remedy is brought by the gradual melting of the bougie into thorough and prolonged contact with a large extent of the mucous surface of the rectum, and is thereby placed in a position to exercise a most powerful and immediate therapeutic effect.

To recapitulate, the advantages of the Rectal Bougies may be briefly summed up as follows:

1. Pressure.
2. Continuous Dilatation.
3. Thorough and extended medicinal action.

When used, the Rectal Bougies are to be dipped into warm water for a few moments and then gently pushed into the rectum, passing the pointed end first.

### Table of Medications.

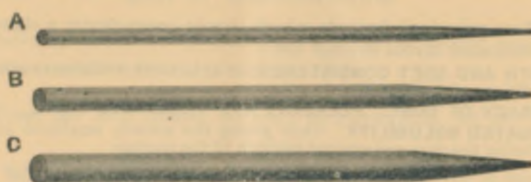
No.		No.	
1. Sulphate Zinc,	2 grs. }	8. Iodoform,	5 grs. }
Carbolic Acid,	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. }	Sulphate Morphia,	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. }
Hydrastis Canad.,	10 grs. }		
2. Ext. Hamamelis, Fld.,	5 grs. }	9. Iodoform,	5 grs. }
Ext. Hyoscyamus,	2 grs. }	Balsam Peru,	3 grs. }
Ext. Belladonna,	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. }	10. Iodoform,	5 grs. }
3. Acetate Lead,	2 grs. }	Oil Eucalyptus,	5 grs. }
Ext. Opium,	1 gr. }	11. Carbolic Acid,	1 gr. }
Ext. Belladonna,	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. }	Liq. Iodinii Comp.,	5 grs. }
4. Carbonate Lead,	10 grs. }	12. Ext. Belladonna,	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. }
Ext. Stramonium,	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. }	Ext. Hyoscyamus,	2 grs. }
5. Subnit. Bismuth,	10 grs. }	Ext. Opium Aq.	1 gr. }
Acetate Morphia,	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. }	13. Cocaine Hydrochlor,	1 gr. }
6. Iodoform,	5 grs. }	Sulph. Morphia,	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. }
7. Iodoform,	3 grs. }	14. Hydrastin Muriate,	2 grs. }
Ergotin,	5 grs. }	Iodoform,	5 grs. }
Ext. Hyoscyamus,	2 grs. }	15. Hydrastin Muriate,	2 grs. }
Ext. Belladonna,	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. }	Subcarb. Bismuth,	5 grs. }

The Medicated Rectal Bougies are put up in enameled tin boxes, each box containing Five bougies of a kind.

PRICE PER BOX, RETAIL 75 Cts. TO PHYSICIANS 50 Cts.



## SOLUBLE IODOFORM FISTULA CRAYONS.



Since Mosetig von Moorhof, in 1881, called attention to the value of Iodoform in the treatment of unhealthy wounds with fungous granulations, of tuberculous and serofulous ulcers, etc., its use has been extensive, and most remarkable results have followed its employment. The advantages of this method of treatment are: that it is absolutely aseptic, there is no formation of pus as a rule, but only of a serous secretion, such as is found under a Lister dressing; that it has an anodyne effect; that the morbid action of the tissues is changed; and that a gently stimulating action is maintained upon the diseased part which gradually restores it to a healthy condition.

In no class of cases is the benefit of IODOFORM more marked than in the treatment of fistulae. The successful treatment of fistulae in different parts of the body is a difficult task for the most skillful surgeon. Stimulating injections have very little effect, owing to the difficulty of bringing them in contact with the morbid surfaces of the fistulous tract; the pain and slow action of the seton and the ligature render them methods to be but little desired; and although the knife often affords the only cure, the natural shrinking on the part of the patient from anything which involves an operation is sufficient to prevent successful treatment. Any method, therefore, which will render the task of overcoming these difficult cases more easy, and will avoid the terrors of the knife, is one that will be gladly welcomed by the patient as well as the physician.

The manufacturer believes that this method has been found in the IODOFORM FISTULA CRAYONS, and commends them to the notice of the medical profession as remedies worthy of the most careful consideration. These crayons are long, thin pencils, four inches in length, tapering to a point at one end, and of three different sizes in diameter, as follows: **A** size—2.33 mm. in diameter (about  $\frac{3}{16}$  of an inch). **B** size—3.67 mm. in diameter (about  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch). **C** size—5.09 mm. in diameter (about  $\frac{3}{16}$  of an inch). Each crayon contains thirty-three per cent. of Iodoform, incorporated with a compound of gelatin and glycerin, forming a soluble pencil, which, being elastic and very flexible, will traverse the most tortuous and twisted fistulous tract, where the stiff metal probe would be of no avail. The pencil being thus brought into direct contact with the morbid surfaces, and gradually melting there, must necessarily bring the remedy into the most thorough and prolonged action, and cause it to exercise in the best possible manner its special therapeutic action.

When used, the crayon should be well oiled, and then inserted with a gentle twisting motion into the fistula until it has penetrated to the desired depth. The protruding portion, if any, can be cut off, and a small pad dusted with Iodoform placed over the part and secured with a suitable bandage. The crayon can be renewed at intervals of from one to three days, as found most necessary.

The MEDICATED FISTULA CRAYONS are put up in enameled tin boxes, each box containing TEN CRAYONS OF ONE SIZE.

**PRICE PER BOX:**—**A** Size, Prescription Price, \$1.00; to Physicians, 75c. **B** Size, Prescription Price, \$1.25; to Physicians, \$1.00. **C** Size, Prescription Price, \$1.50; to Physicians, \$1.25.

## MEDICATED GELATIN THROAT LOZENGES.

For the Treatment of Diseases of the Mouth, Pharynx, Larynx, etc.

The four principal features which should characterize a standard and efficient medicated throat lozenge are:

**SMOOTH AND SOFT CONSISTENCE**, so as to avoid irritation in inflamed and painful conditions of the throat.

**ACCURACY OF DOSE. PLEASANT AND PALATABLE TASTE.**

**GRADUATED SOLUBILITY.** Thus giving the remedy employed ample time for action during the slow and gradual solution of the lozenge.

The use of glyco-gelatin (glycerin-jelly) as a basis for throat lozenges has been strongly recommended by Dr. Prosser James and Dr. W. McNeill Whistler, both physicians to the celebrated London Hospital for Throat Diseases, and in the last edition of the Pharmacopœia of that institution the gelatin basis has been specially recognized, and a new class of preparations formulated under the official title of "PASTILLI."

Dr. Whistler says: "The Pastilles are specially suitable to cases of inflammation of the tongue and palate, and their mucilaginous nature gives much relief in dryness of the throat."

The advantages of the "gelatin basis" may be briefly enumerated as follows:

1. It is non-irritating.
2. It dissolves gradually in the mouth and furnishes a large quantity of mucilage, so that the remedy is kept in contact with the affected part for a long time.
3. The adhesive and slowly soluble character of the gelatin basis tends to coat the mouth and throat with a bland, non-irritating medium, which acts as a demulcent, and at the same time keeps the remedy in intimate and thorough contact with the diseased surfaces.
4. The medicinal remedy being in a state of SOLUTION instead of being mechanically mixed with sugar, starch, etc., exerts an immediate local effect as soon as the lozenge commences to dissolve, and produces a prompt and powerful therapeutic impression often lasting for hours.
5. The soft consistence of the lozenge prevents it from irritating the mouth when in an inflamed or ulcerated condition.

These Lozenges are STRICTLY MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS and as such must be used with care. In all cases they contain the full and accurate amount of medicinal ingredients indicated on their respective labels, and can be relied upon as remedies of STANDARD strength. By carefully selected combinations of the various fruit flavors a series of lozenges of agreeable and palatable taste are presented, grateful to the inflamed or sensitive throat, and of a soft and non-irritating consistence. They are permanent preparations and will retain all their properties unchanged for an indefinite period. The Throat Lozenges are divided into three classes:

1. The REGULAR FORMULÆ, embracing those which can be recommended for general use where the symptoms are not severe enough to call for special medication.

2. The LONDON THROAT HOSPITAL FORMULÆ, embracing the different medications recommended in the Pharmacopœia of that institution. In these, wherever practicable, the currant fruit juice is employed for its grateful and cooling action. They are specially recommended where an immediate local effect is desired.

3. The SPECIAL FORMULÆ, embracing medications adapted for the special treatment of various forms of throat disease, and prescriptions of prominent physicians.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE.**—When using the Gelatin Throat Lozenges, the patient should be directed to allow them to dissolve passively in the mouth, without biting, sucking or chewing them, and fluids should not be drunk for some time after their use.

## List of Medications.

The Medicated Gelatin Throat Lozenges are put up in elegant enameled tin boxes, each box containing thirty Lozenges of a kind.

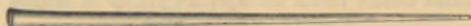
Price per Box, Retail, 50 cts.; to Physicians, 40 cts.

Regular Formulæ.		No.	
No.			
1. <b>COUGH.</b>		31. Resin Gualac,	1 gr. }
Ext. Hyoscyamus,	1-10 gr. }	Hydrastis Canad.,	2 grs. }
Ext. Opium,	1-20 gr. }	32. Hydrastis Canad.,	2 grs. }
F. E. Ipecac,	1-5 gr. }	33. Oil Tar,	1 gr. }
F. E. Wild Cherry,	1 gr. }	Bicarb. Soda,	½ gr. }
2. <b>BRONCHIAL.</b>		37. Sulph. Morphia,	1-40 gr. }
Sulph. Morphia,	1-40 gr. }	38. Sulph. Morphia,	1-40 gr. }
Tartar Emetic,	1-40 gr. }	F. E. Ipecac,	1-5 gr. }
F. E. Ipecac,	¼ gr. }	39. Sulph. Morphia,	1-40 gr. }
F. E. Jaborandi,	1 gr. }	Ipecacuanha,	1-5 gr. }
3. <b>PECTORAL.</b>		Squills,	1-5 gr. }
Chloride Ammon.,	1½ grs. }	41. Iodoform,	1 gr. }
Tinct. Sanguinaria,	1 gr. }	42. Iodoform,	2 grs. }
Ext. Hyoscyamus,	1-10 gr. }	43. Opium,	1-5 gr. }
Ext. Licorice,	2 grs. }	Ipecac,	1-5 gr. }
4. <b>VOICE.</b>		47. Ext. Opium,	1-10 gr. }
Benzoic Acid,	¼ gr. }	Tr. Belladonna,	1 gr. }
Camphor,	1-12 gr. }	48. Ext. Opium,	1-10 gr. }
Resin Gualac,	½ gr. }	Ext. Hyoscyamus,	1-5 gr. }
5. <b>CORYZA.</b>		50. Tinct. Aconite R.,	½ gr. }
Oleoresin Cubebs,	1-5 gr. }	Tinct. Belladonna,	1 gr. }
F. E. Eucalyptus,	1 gr. }	52. F. E. Jaborandi,	2 grs. }
Oil Sassafras,	1-5 gr. }	Tr. Opium Deod.	½ gr. }
Ext. Licorice,	2 grs. }	Tr. Aconite R.,	½ gr. }
		F. E. Ipecac,	¼ gr. }
London Throat Hospital Formulæ.		53. Sulph. Atropia,	1-200 gr. }
No.		55. (Dr. Sajous.)	
6. Benzoic Acid,	½ gr. }	Cubebs,	¼ gr. }
7. Carbolic Acid,	1 gr. }	Dovers Powder,	2 grs. }
9. Tr. Aconit. R. (B. P.),	½ min. }	56. Terebene,	5 grs. }
10. Chloride Ammon.,	2 grs. }	57. Terebene,	5 grs. }
12. Cubebs,	½ gr. }	Oil Eucalyptus,	2 grs. }
13. Resin Gualac,	2 grs. }	58. (Dr. Sajous.)	
14. Ext. Krameria,	3 grs. }	Ext. Lettuce,	1½ grs. }
15. Carb. Bismuth,	3 grs. }	Codeia,	½ gr. }
Acetate Morphia,	1-40 gr. }	Ext. Hyoscyamus,	½ gr. }
16. Ext. Lettuce (Lactucæ),	1 gr. }	59. Cocaine Hydrochlor.,	¼ gr. }
17. Chlorate Potass.,	3 grs. }	60. (Dr. Sajous.)	
20. Pyrethrum,	1 gr. }	Cocaine Hydrochlor.,	¼ gr. }
21. Ext. Opium (Sedativæ),	1-10 gr. }	Chlorate Potash,	1 gr. }
Special Formulæ.		61. (Dr. Sajous.)	
22. F. E. Coca Leaves,	5 grs. }	Cocaine Hydrochlor.,	¼ gr. }
23. F. E. Coca Leaves,	5 grs. }	Resin Gualac,	2 grs. }
Tinct. Aconite R.,	½ grs. }	Carbolic Acid,	¼ gr. }
Tinct. Belladonna,	1 gr. }	62. (Dr. Sajous.)	
27. Chlor. Ammonium,	2 grs. }	Cocaine Hydrochlor.,	¼ gr. }
Oleoresin Cubebs,	1-5 gr. }	Benzoic Acid,	½ gr. }
Ext. Licorice,	2 grs. }	Cubebs,	½ gr. }



## MEDICATED LACHRYMAL BOUGIES.

For the Treatment of Diseases of the Lachrymal Sac, Nasal Duct, Etc



The Medicated Lachrymal Bougies, are thin pencils about three inches in length and tapering from the diameter of a No. 8 to that of a No. 4 Bowman's probe. They are made of medicated gelatin and are of sufficient stiffness to be easily passed into the lachrymal sac and nasal duct.

The solubility of these bougies is so adjusted as to render them much more slowly soluble than the other gelatin preparations, and a number of hours will be required before they will be entirely dissolved. This method is necessary for the proper treatment of these diseases, and by its means not only is a prolonged and thorough action of the medicating ingredient obtained, but the duct is also subject to continuous dilation by a non-irritating and flexible substance. This is much less liable to cause inflammation from its use than the leaden probe often employed. It is believed that with these bougies many cases of lachrymal obstruction can be either greatly relieved or entirely cured with but little pain or inconvenience to the patient.

### Medications.

No.		No.	
1. Sulphate Zinc,	1-5 gr.	5. Iodoform,	1.5 gr.
2. Sulphate Zinc,	1-10 gr.	8. Liq. Iodini Comp.,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. }
3. Boric Acid,	1-5 gr.	Carbolic Acid,	1-10 gr. }
4. Sulphate Zinc,	1-5 gr. }	9. Hydrastis Canad.,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Carbolic Acid,	1-10 gr. }	10. Sulphate Zinc,	1-10 gr.

The Lachrymal Bougies are put up in bottles, each containing twelve bougies of a kind.

Price per Bottle: Prescription Price, 75 Cts. To Physicians, 50 Cts.

## MEDICATED NASAL BOUGIES.

For the Treatment of Catarrhs, Coryza, Ozæna, Etc.



Medicated Nasal Bougies were first suggested by Dr. George Catti, assistant at the Vienna Laryngoscopic Clinic, as an improved and very efficient method for applying remedies to the nasal cavities. They are made of medicated gelatin and are about three inches long, slightly conical, about  $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{6}$  of an inch in thickness, and very soft and smooth. When employed, the smaller pointed end of the bougie is placed in the nose, and then rotating, pushed gently backward until it is completely in the nasal passage.

The introduction of a foreign body into the nose almost always causes increased secretion, and from this cause the gelatin becomes liquified and

flows out of the anterior nares. This is to be prevented by tamponing the aperture with some charpie, so that the melted gelatin is caused to flow out through the posterior nares and into the vault of the pharynx, from whence it is to be removed by coughing or "hawking." In from one-half to two hours the bougie will be entirely dissolved.

The employment of these gelatin bougies for the treatment of diseases of the nasal passages would seem to be extremely rational; *first*, they afford a means by which medicaments can be kept in contact for a long time with the diseased mucous membrane; *secondly*, they are easily tolerated by the patients; and, *thirdly*, they produce, even if in only a slight degree, a mechanical pressure upon the nasal mucosa. The introduction of the bougie can be accomplished very quickly and easily, so much so, that every patient can learn, without trouble, to apply them. They should be used every day or every other day, in one or both nostrils, as the case may require, or they can be employed in both nasal passages at the same time.

In the treatment of obstinate chronic nasal catarrh, with or without swelling, of post nasal catarrh, of scrofulous and syphilitic ozena, of hemorrhages, ulcerations and superficial erosions, and many other forms of nasal disease the MEDICATED NASAL BOUGIES have rendered excellent service. They are now recognized in the Pharmacopœia of the London Throat Hospital and the manufacturer takes pleasure in stating that those of his manufacture are in extended use in this country and are highly endorsed by eminent authorities.

### List of Medications.

The Medicated Nasal Bougies are put up in enameled tin boxes, each box containing twelve Bougies of a kind.

No.		No.	
3. Hydrastis Canad.,	5 grs.	32. Subnitrate Bismuth,	3 grs. }
8. Sulphate Zinc,	1 gr. }	Acetate Morphia,	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. }
Carbolic Acid,	1-4 gr. }	34. Sulphate Zinc,	1-10 gr. }
Hydrastis Canad.,	5 grs. }	Sulphate Morphia,	1-8 gr. }
9. Iodoform,	2 grs.	35. Sulphate Zinc,	3-10 gr.
10. Iodoform,	5 grs.	37. Muriate Hydrastin,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
14. Sulphate Zinc,	1 gr. }	38. Muriate Hydrastin,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. }
Ext. Opium Aq.,	1 gr. }	Subcarb. Bismuth,	2 grs. }
18. Iodoform,	2 grs. }	39. Acetate Lead,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. }
Ext. Belladonna,	1-4 gr. }	Ext. Opium Aq.,	1 gr. }
21. Carbolic Acid,	1-4 gr. }	Ext. Belladonna,	$\frac{1}{8}$ gr. }
Liq. Iodini Comp.,	5 grs. }	40. Sulphate Sanguinarina,	100 grs.
22. Ergotin,	5 grs.	41. Cocaine Hydrochlorate,	1 gr.
25. Iodoform,	5 grs. }	42. Cocaine Hydrochlorate,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. }
Oil Eucalyptus,	5 grs. }	Morphia Sulphate,	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. }
26. Sulphate Zinc,	1-2 gr. }	43. Cocaine Hydrochlorate,	$\frac{1}{6}$ gr. }
Oxide Zinc,	1 gr. }	Morphia Sulphate,	$\frac{1}{8}$ gr. }
Hydrastis Canad.,	5 grs. }	Atropia Sulphate,	200 grs. }
27. Boro-glyceride,	5 grs.	44. Iodoform,	1 gr. }
28. Boro-glyceride,	5 grs. }	Sulphate Morphia,	$\frac{1}{8}$ gr. }
Iodoform,	2 grs. }	45. Iodoform,	1 gr. }
29. Ergotin,	3 grs. }	Thymol,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. }
Iodoform,	2 grs. }	Cocaine Hydrochlorate,	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. }
Ext. Opium Aq.,	1 gr. }	46. Iodoform,	2 grs. }
		Muriate Hydrastin,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. }

Price per Box, Retail, \$1.00.

To Physicians, 75 Cts.

## FIXED ADHESIVE DRESSINGS.

For the Treatment of Diseases of the Skin.

Within the past few years considerable attention has been devoted by dermatologists to fixed adhesive dressings as a method of applying medicinal substances to the skin. The old methods of treating cutaneous affections have been open to many serious disadvantages. Powders rubbed off easily and were apt to form irritating crusts on exuding surfaces; lotions quickly evaporated; and ointments, although the most efficient of all, were also easily rubbed off, soon became rancid, and were an uncleanly form of dressing. Several different methods of obviating these conditions have been proposed:

1. The Medicated Gelatin Plaster or Bandage.
2. The Medicated Collodion Dressing.
3. The Medicated Gutta Percha Dressing, or Traumaticin.

(1.) THE MEDICATED GELATIN PLASTER, first suggested by Sigmund, of Vienna, and afterwards much improved by Pick, and Unna and Beiersdorf, consists in the use of a glycerin jelly, prepared from gelatin and glycerin, as a vehicle with which the different remedies are incorporated. This is solid at ordinary temperatures, but readily melts on the application of heat, and is then painted over the affected surface in a thin layer, by means of a stiff brush. It dries in a few minutes and forms a flexible elastic covering, perfectly excluding the air, and not rubbing off or soiling the clothing. It is easily applied and can be quickly removed by the application of hot water.

(2.) THE MEDICATED COLLODION DRESSING, for which credit is mainly due to Dr. Geo. H. Fox, of New York, consists in the incorporation or solution of various medicinal substances in collodion. This medicated collodion is painted on the affected part with a brush and allowed to dry.

(3.) THE MEDICATED GUTTA PERCHA DRESSING, or "Traumaticin" of Auspitz, is a strong solution of gutta percha in chloroform, to which various remedies are added. It is applied in a manner similar to the collodion.

It is claimed for these last two preparations that they form delicate, neutral, durable and invariable dressings, perfectly elastic and exceedingly well adapted for certain localized chronic disorders affecting the hands and fingers, the crease of the thigh, the toes, etc. They are not well adapted to acute affections, owing to the stimulating character of the solvents; for these the gelatin plaster should always be employed.

Dr. P. A. Morrow, in a recent paper read before the N. Y. Academy of Medicine, sums up the advantages of these methods of treatment as follows:

- (1.) The complete protection of the part, and the exclusion of air.
- (2.) The securing of the direct action of the drug employed upon the parts affected.
- (3.) The maintenance of a gentle and uniform compression.
- (4.) Complete cleanliness.

The following general conclusions were reached by Dr. Morrow:

- (1.) The adoption of the method of fixed adhesive applications marks a decided advance in cutaneous therapeutics.
- (2.) It is admirably adapted for certain special purposes.
- (3.) It constitutes the most efficient means of treating hyperæmic conditions accompanied by epithelial aggregations, derangements of the capillary circulation in certain neurotic conditions, and in circumscribed lesions generally.

The uses of these fixed adhesive dressings promise to be almost innumerable. They are adapted for nearly all the purposes for which plasters and ointments are now used, and in addition can be applied to surfaces and situations where previously it had been almost impossible to make a local



application, either on account of the constant movement of the part or the peculiar conformation of the body. For dermic medication their value has already been pointed out, and in the treatment of local ulcers, gouty, swollen and inflamed joints, venereal sores, for applying blisters, and for making rubefacient, stimulating or sedative applications, they will be found to be equally if not more effectual, and vastly more convenient, than any other form of treatment.

### Medicated Gelatin Plasters.

The Medicated Gelatin Plasters are put up in strong wide mouthed glass bottles of two sizes. The two OUNCE size for ordinary use and the EIGHT OUNCE size for hospitals, dispensaries and for continued use. The two ounce size contains sufficient plaster to cover 125 square inches of surface in a thin layer. Each bottle is accompanied with a suitable brush for applying the plaster, and with full directions for use.

**Price to Physicians: 2 oz. size, per Bottle, 75 Cts.; 8 oz. size, \$1.50.**

No.		No.	
1. Iodoform,	5 per cent.	15. Oxide Zinc,	10 per cent.
4. Chrysarobin,	5 per cent.	16. Oxide Zinc,	10 per cent. }
6. Chrysarobin,	10 per cent. }	Carbolic Acid,	1 per cent. }
Salicylic Acid,	5 per cent. }	17. Carbonate Lead,	10 per cent.
10. Salicylic Acid,	5 per cent.	18. Chloral,	5 per cent. }
11. Oil Cade (Juniper Tar),	10 per cent.	Camphor,	5 per cent. }
12. Oil Tar (Pix Liquida),	5 per cent.	Oxide Zinc,	10 per cent. }
13. Oil Tar (Pix Liquida),	10 per cent.	21. Carbolic Acid,	5 per cent.
14. Sulphur,	10 per cent.	25. Bichloride Mercury,	1 per cent.

### Medicated Gutta Perchas.

**Put up in 1 oz. Glass Bottles. Price to Physicians per Bottle, 75c.**

No.		No.	
1. Salicylic Acid,	5 per cent.	6. Carbolic Acid,	5 per cent.
2. Salicylic Acid,	10 per cent. }	7. Na. Chol,	5 per cent.
Chrysarobin,	10 per cent. }	8. Ol. Tar,	10 per cent.
3. Chrysarobin,	10 per cent.	9. Oil Cade,	10 per cent.
4. Pyrogallie Acid,	10 per cent.		

### Medicated Collodions.

**Put up in 1 oz. Glass Bottles. Price to Physicians, per Bottle, 50 cts.**

No.		No.	
1. Salicylic Acid,	5 per cent.	5. Iodoform,	10 per cent.
2. Salicylic Acid,	10 per cent. }	6. Carbolic Acid,	5 per cent.
Chrysarobin,	10 per cent. }	7. Naphthol,	5 per cent.
3. Chrysarobin,	10 per cent.	8. Oil Tar,	10 per cent.
4. Pyrogallie Acid,	10 per cent.	9. Oil Cade,	10 per cent.

## “STANDARD”

### PREPARATIONS OF ERYTHROXYLON COCA.

The title of “Standard” has been adopted for these preparations because not only do they represent a superior quality of Coca, but also because they are always of a certain definite and uniform strength, adjusted by assay, so that they are not subject to the variation in medicinal activity often incident to different lots of the drug. A good, reliable quality of Coca leaves, capable of producing satisfactory therapeutic results, should contain at least sixty-five one-hundredths of one per cent. of its alkaloids; this proportion therefore has been adopted for the standard strength of all my Coca preparations. Each lot of Coca is assayed, its percentage of active principle determined, and then such quantity of the drug employed as will yield a preparation corresponding to the above standard of medicinal strength.

**STANDARD WINE OF COCA.**—The Standard Wine of Coca contains, in a very palatable and agreeable form, the medicinal virtues of the Coca leaf, with the tonic and stimulating properties of a pure and generous wine. It presents a preparation very valuable for the treatment of anemia, chlorosis, convalescence from acute maladies, chronic wasting diseases, scrofula, phthisis, and the many stomachic and digestive disorders. It is made from a native American Catawba Wine, perfectly pure, of good age and body, containing about fourteen per cent. of alcohol and from thirteen to sixteen per cent. of solid matters, such as sugar, extractive, salts, etc., thus being capable of conveying a certain amount of nourishment to the system as well as alcoholic stimulus.

The Standard Wine of Coca is made of such strength that each fluid ounce (29.57 C. c.) contains about one-fifth grain (0.0129 gramme) of the alkaloids of the Coca leaf (0.65 per cent.), determined by titration, and represents the medicinal constituents of thirty grains (1.95 grammes) of a superior quality of the drug.

**DOSE.**—From one-half to one wineglassful between meals, or as required.

Put up in one pint amber flint bottles.    Retail Price, \$1.00.

**ELIXIR COCA COMP. (Elixir Aphrodisiaca.)**—Each fluid ounce of this preparation represents sixty grains of Coca Leaves, “standard strength,” thirty grains of Damiana, five grains Ignatia, and sixty grains of the solution of the Acid Phosphates of Lime, Iron and Soda, combined with a very superior old Port Wine.

In the ELIXIR APHRODISIACA, the effect of these two powerful remedies, Coca and Damiana, is both modified and enhanced by their combination with a small amount of Ignatia, and with the Acid Phosphates of Lime, Iron and Soda, these latter agents having a special effect as reparative and restorative tonics to nervous tissue. In its influence upon the disordered reproductive system, the ELIXIR APHRODISIACA, is gentle and gradual in its action. It does not produce immediately or in a comparatively short time a condition of strong erotic excitement, for such a state of affairs is generally followed by a corresponding condition of mental depression, which is to be especially avoided. It acts gradually and gently, and slowly restores tone and vigor to the nervous system. After the use of the first one or two bottles of the Elixir, improvement will usually be noticed, but for permanent effect several bottles must be taken, and the treatment must be continued until full restoration to health is accomplished. The patient must therefore be properly informed as to its gradual effect, so that he will not be discouraged at the non-appearance of immediate results.

The Elixir Aphrodisiaca is recommended as a gentle sexual stimulant and invigorant, and is especially useful for the treatment of sexual debility, impotence, spermatorrhœa, prostaticorrhœa, and other functional and nervous disturbances of the generative apparatus. It is also a valuable remedy in the treatment of amenorrhœa, sterility, sexual apathy, etc., in the female when dependent upon a general reduction of nervous tone and vitality.

**DOSE.**—One-half to one tablespoonful several times a day.

Put up in one pint bottles.    Retail Price, \$1.25.

**COCA LOZENGES.**—(See also p. 16.) Since these lozenges were introduced to the profession about a year ago, they have become very popular, and are being used in considerable quantities throughout the country. Their merits can be best described in the following abstract from the *N. Y. Medical Journal*, Feb. 28th, 1885:

"In the form of **GELATIN LOZENGES**, we have used coca, both in combination with aconite and with belladonna, and alone. Alone it has been of very great service in all forms of sore throat, and has been freely and successfully used among our dysphagic patients during the intervals of their visits. The combination with belladonna and aconite was found extremely useful in acute inflammation.

"In chronic pharyngitis and laryngitis, although many patients declared themselves improved, it did not appear that any were permanently benefited, the relief consisting principally in the amelioration of the tired, uneasy sensation in the throat. The gelatin lozenges were prepared according to the following formulae:

No. 22. **R** Ext. cocæ fl., gr. v: Make one lozenge.

The amount in each lozenge.

No. 22. **R** Ext. cocæ fl., gr. v:  
Tinct. rad. aconiti, gr. ss:  
Tinct. belladonnæ, gr. j.

"The gelatin vehicle or basis used in these lozenges renders them exceedingly well adapted for the treatment of inflammatory conditions of the throat, as its bland and demulcent character assists the peculiar action of the coca, while its slow and gradual solution in the mouth allows of the prolonged effect and influence of the coca upon the mucous surfaces. The coca lozenges are also exceedingly useful in laryngoscopy where the throat of the patient is extremely irritable; for, if several lozenges are directed to be taken at intervals a short time before the examination, the undue sensitiveness will measurably disappear." (*Louis Jurist, M. D., instructor in Laryngology and Chief of Throat Clinic in Jefferson Medical College Hospital.*)

The Coca Lozenges are put up in tin boxes, each containing thirty lozenges, also in bulk, in one pound cans.

To Physicians, Price per Box, 40 Cts. Retail, 50 Cts.

**COCA-BOLA MASTICATORY.**—Coca-bola is a masticatory or chewing paste, by which the Coca Leaves can be used in the same manner as the plant is employed by the Peruvian Indians. A small portion chewed occasionally acts as a powerful tonic to the muscular and nervous system, enabling the chewer to perform additional labor, and also relieves fatigue and exhaustion, without evil after-effects. It contains no injurious ingredients, and is perfectly harmless. Each plug contains about forty per cent. of Coca Leaves, combined with a small quantity of Tea, Coffee and Cinchona Bark.

Prof. W. F. Waugh,\* in a paper read before the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, calls attention to the great value of Coca-bola as a substitute for Tobacco, Alcohol and Opium, in the treatment of those habits. It relieves the insufferable craving for stimulants, prevents depression, nausea, loss of appetite, etc., and greatly assists in the cure.

Coca-bola is an excellent substitute for tobacco for those who desire to break off the habits of chewing or smoking. It has an agreeable, bitter aromatic taste, it relieves the congestion of the mucous membrane of the mouth, and acts as a general tonic, stimulant and sustaining agent, to take the place of the tobacco. In this last respect it is vastly superior to all "tobacco substitutes," "chewing gums," etc., etc., which are merely combinations of licorice-root and other inert ingredients. Its use can at any time be suspended after the person has lost the desire for tobacco.

Coca-bola should be used by chewing one of the small squares marked on the plug, and swallowing the saliva. When the strength is chewed out and extracted, the quid should be rejected. It should be used at occasional intervals, as needed throughout the day. To get its full effect it will be necessary to use several squares.

Coca-bola is put up in two sizes; the "SMALL SIZE," containing one plug, in a neat paper carton, retails at 25 cents; the "LARGE SIZE," containing two plugs in a handsome enameled tin pocket box, retails for 50 cents.

Small Size, 25 Cents.

Large Size, 50 Cents.

\* A reprint of Prof. Waugh's papers will be mailed free, upon application, to any who may feel interested in the subject.



MITCHELL'S

## LONG URETHRAL INJECTION TUBE,

For making Medicated Applications to the Deep Urethra.

[See Phila. Medical Times, July 10, 1881. Page 641.]

In many forms of local urethral congestion and inflammation the parts are so sensitive that they will hardly tolerate the use of a solid suppository, it acting as a foreign body and thus causing irritation. With a view of successfully treating these particular cases, the following little instrument has been devised.

It consists of a tube of soft rubber, eight and one-half inches long, the size of No. 14 Fr., terminating in a bulb the size of No. 20, sound Fr. scale. This bulb is perforated around its circumference with five small holes placed at the rear of the bulb and directed in such a manner that a liquid forced through the tube will be ejected backward in all directions. The orifice of the tube is made of such a size as will admit of an ordinary urethral syringe. This syringe is unnecessarily large for the purpose, and the hard-rubber syringe No. 00, capacity one-eighth ounce, made by the American Rubber Company, answers the purpose admirably. The softness and flexibility of this tube allow it to be passed into the most tender urethra with comparatively little pain, while the bulb and the backward direction of the stream prevent any portion of the injection from entering the bladder. When used, it is to be well oiled and slipped gently down the urethra until it reaches the affected region. The syringe, full of liquid, is next to be attached, and the injection forced gradually out by means of a gentle pressure on the piston. The presence of a fluid does not occasion the same amount of irritation here as does that of a suppository, and the instrument is consequently well adapted to those cases where the latter would be inadmissible. The quantity of liquid indicated by the capacity of the syringe—one-eighth ounce—will be amply sufficient; and even less may be used. The medicating ingredient should be dissolved in water slightly warmed and then used in the quantity and manner as above described.

The use of this instrument is not confined to the urethra. It is applicable to uterine injections, nasal injections, and in fact will be found extremely valuable in injecting or washing out any cavity where the backward flow of the liquid is desired. By means of a short piece of elastic tubing, it can be attached to a syringe of larger size or a suitable reservoir of liquid, and the quantity of liquid used can thus be increased to any extent.

Price, Tube and Small Syringe, . . . . . \$1.50

“ Tube alone, . . . . . 1.00

MANUFACTURED BY

C. L. MITCHELL, M. D.,

1016 Cherry Street,

Philadelphia, Pa.

