

THE "LAWSON TAIT" SPRING BEDSTEADS. "DOMINION" WIRE SPRING MATTRESS.

ON POLISHED HARD WOOD FRAME.

"CLIPOID" SPRING ATTACHMENT.

The Wire Spring Bottom is exactly the same as supplied to the Royal Palaces of Windsor and Osborne, British and Colonial Governments, and leading Institutions.

Both the "DOMINION" MATTRESS and "CLIPOID" ATTACHMENTS may be fitted to any existing BEDSTEADS or COTS in place of the Laths and Stretcher Bars.

The "Clipoid" Attachment has been INTRODUCED FOR THE PURPOSE OF EASILY CONVERTING (without removal of the Bedsteads) Lath or worn-out Woven Wire Spring Bedsteads to the "Lawson Tait" principle.

Each Spring is tempered

and tested to 60-lbs.

There are 40 in a 3 ft.

Bedstead.

TOTAL TEST,

2,400-lbs.

The Strongest, and at the same time most Elastic and comfortable, Spring Mesh made.



The Patent Spring Meshes on these Bedsteads are guaranteed to stand this test (750 lbs.) without injury.

Fitted with the Patent

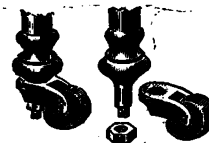
"VICTEX"

CASTORS,"

which are guaranteed not

to break or come off

in use.



"VICTEX" CASTORS.

The Manufacturers guarantee to replace free of charge any Spring Mesh of these Bedsteads sagging or giving way in use for 14 years.

SELECTED TESTIMONIALS.

AFTER SIX YEARS' WEAR.

7, The Crescent, Birmingham, June 25th, 1888.

Dear Sirs,—The Bedsteads you constructed for me with "Dominion" Spring Wire Mattresses are by far the best I have ever seen for Hospital use. They have now been in use for over six years, and have not given way in the least; the Springs have never broken, nor do they get rusted. They are in every way satisfactory.

Yours truly,
L. T., F.R.C.S.

AFTER TWELVE YEARS' WEAR.

7, The Crescent, Birmingham August 20th, 1894.

It is now more than twelve years since you carried out my suggestions for an ideal Hospital Bedstead, so constructed that constant wear by the heaviest patient would not cause it to "sag" in the middle. I have had a large number of them in constant use ever since, and not one has required alteration or repair, nor does one of them appear the worse for wear. They have given me perfect satisfaction in every way.

L. T.

SPECIALY ADAPTED FOR HOSPITALS, INSANE ASYLUMS, &c.

Illustrated Catalogues of designs for all purposes, also a list of Institutions supplied, with Testimonials received, sent gratis on application.

GEO. GALE & SONS, UPPER MILL HILL, LEEDS.

Also London, Paris, and Waterville, P.Q., Canada.

SUPPURATION,

FROM A MEDICO-LEGAL STANDPOINT.

THE recent publication by a distinguished professor of a *brochure* upon the Treatment of Wounds will bear a double significance to all who are concerned in the well-being of patients submitting to surgical operations at their hands.

It will be evident to those who are aware of the author's wide field of observation, that the *raison d'être* of his book is the conviction that a considerable number of the medical profession are not acting quite up to their lights; in other words, that they either fail to appreciate, or are lagging in their adoption of the newest, simplest, and most efficient forms of *Listerism*. The seriousness of which assumption is abundantly evinced by the legend which appears upon its title pages.

Here it is boldly and clearly stated that "*suppuration occurring in a wound made by the surgeon through unbroken skin is the result of some error or oversight on his part.*"

Further on the writer reiterates his postulate in yet more decided terms.

"The more experienced a surgeon becomes with this work (the antiseptic treatment of wounds), and the greater care he takes, the less likely is he to have suppuration; and at the present day pus in a wound made by a surgeon through the unbroken skin is *a thing which ought not to be seen.*"

"If it do occur *the fault is the surgeons* [the italics are ours], and he must look to it that the fault is not committed again; for it must be remembered that the presence of pus implies the presence of pyogenic organisms, and that these, while they locally set up suppuration, are able also, when they penetrate into the body under suitable conditions, to set up the terrible septic diseases which were formerly the scourge of surgery."

Such a declaration, made by such a surgeon, must profoundly affect the whole fraternity in a medico-legal sense. It is not likely that we have heard the last of it in its mere enunciation.

For our present purpose further quotation is unnecessary. Surgeons inform us that enough has been said to incite every conscientious and prudent man to a careful review, and a close scrutiny of *every detail* in the chain of measures designed to attain the perfect *asepsis* of wounds.

Such a detail is the "toilet" of the skin of a surgical patient preparatory to incision.

Authorities, insular and continental, agree that a more or less prolonged soaking of the skin with bactericidal lotions is essential, more especially in parts like the axilla, where hair is abundant, and the sebaceous glands numerous. And by all a well-administered local "scrubbing with soap and nail brush" is considered a necessary premise; but by none, so far as we are aware, is any caution given as to the quality and purity of the soap to be used.

That any of the processes of soap manufacture are by themselves considered capable of evolving a perfectly aseptic saponaceous product, irrespective of the purity and cleanliness of its primary elements, will hardly be claimed at this

day. On the other hand, we may assume, from the popularity of soaps holding well-combined and palpable proportions of carbolic acid, terebene, and coal tar, particularly among German surgeons, that either the soap itself was questionably safe in surgical cases, or that these antiseptics are thought to contribute essentially to the general procedure as against septic organisms.

However this may be, one can take it as agreed that the soaps used by surgeons and nurses preparatory to operations are indispensable, and should therefore be not only absolutely pure in their component parts, but be entirely unsophisticated, *i.e.* free from every substance which is foreign to soap, *quid* soap; and, secondly, that if it is believed useful to combine antiseptics with soap, that these should be present in known and efficient ratio to the whole mass.

From our present standpoint it cannot be a matter of indifference to the surgeon that the fats and oils to be saponified for his use, were derived from the off-scourings of woollen mills, the skimmings of sewage-polluted streams, or the refuse from cod-livers or other fish oil. But even under the more favourable circumstances where soaps are made from fats extracted from the grease-barrel of restaurants and butcher shops, the soaps are attended with grave risks. The smell of a fat rendering factory often savours of the mortuary.

Nor would it seem to be unimportant in dealing with delicate skins at their most vulnerable points, that a surgeon's soap shall be free from sugar, toffee, the various silicates, china clay, fuller's earth, glue, or common salt, all of which are found as "make weights" in the commoner and cheaper sorts.

Then, too, many of the products denominated "antiseptic" contain scarce a *modicum* of the ingredient from which they derive their name; usually there is just sufficient to mask, by its odour or colour (as in tar soap), the smell of rancid fats, or decomposing nitrogenous material.

The course most expedient to pursue, since all cannot be analysts—is that surgeons should insist that the soaps to be used prior to every operation, whether in hospital or in private practice, should be *procured from well-known sources, made by reputable manufacturers, in a large way of business, and guaranteed by their recognised imprint or trade mark.*

We feel confident that the medical, and indeed scientific public generally, have long since awarded us a prominent place among such houses, and that our soaps, made with *the purest and best of materials, with a maximum of technical care, and being exactly what they are represented to be,* cannot fail to satisfy the most discriminating demands.

BLONDEAU ET CIE.,

Makers of Carbolic, Terebene, Coal Tar and other Pure Soaps.

PRACTICAL ÆSTHETICS.

We have in a previous paper attempted to show that the sense of smell may be cultivated from infancy; that this sense is a potent protection to persons possessing it in a marked degree both from accident and disease, and finally, that pleasing and delicate perfumes properly used about the person or apartment are an indication of good breeding and refinement.

We propose now to advance the view that the habitual use of scents and fragrant odours about the home, and particularly in clothes-presses and receptacles for house linen and *lingerie* decidedly antagonises dampness and mildew, and *contributes materially to the comfort, convenience, and health* of their owner.

The late Professor Tyndall, in the "Rede Lecture" on Radiation (Longman's edition), states that "Air in which is diffused a small quantity of perfume has its power of absorbing and retaining heat increased to an extraordinary degree, even though its attenuation is known to be almost infinite."

Thus the fragrance of a bed of flowers increases the temperature of the superincumbent air by making it more absorbent of radiant heat. Or, carrying, for example, a current of dry air over bibulous paper moistened with Patchouli (a scent derived from a plant extensively cultivated and used in India and China as a preservative of woollens and linens against insects) will absorb thirty times the quantity of heat intercepted by the air without such perfume.

Yet Patchouli acts more feebly upon radiant heat than any other perfume examined.

As compared with this scent, Professor Tyndall found that Sandal Wood increased the absorption of heat 32 times, Geranium 33, Otto of Roses 37, Bergamot 44, Neroli 47, Lavender 60, Thyme 68, Rosemary 74, Camomile Flowers 87, Cassia 109, Spikenard (a plant of the Valerian order, from the Ganges) 355, and Oil of Aniseed 372 times.

The same noted observer has found similar but varying properties in many of the chemicals in common use, such as the Bisulphide of Carbon, Chloroform, Benzol, Amylic, Sulphuric, Acetic and Formic Ethers, Alcohol, &c., &c., and it is fair to presume that other like liquids, used in the preparation of *artificial* perfumes possess kindred powers.

But it is here important to note that such "artificial perfumes" and flavours, *imitations* of Nature's products, though far less expensive than they, besides having a similitude rendering them difficult of detection even by a skilled nose and palate, are not without *serious* disadvantages when used in profusion.

MM. Poincaré and Vallois have demonstrated such effects upon animals by injecting these substitutes hypodermically and in large doses. All the animals so treated "were

troubled with violent nasal irritation and sneezing, and distressed breathing was always evidenced by over-action of the respiratory muscles." An excessive secretion of mucus from the bronchial tubes was also noticed. In chronic poisoning by the artificial perfumes the chief morbid appearances were congestion, swelling, and ecchymoses of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane (*The Lancet*, II. '85, p. 1158).

While admitting the editorial comment upon these facts to be true as regards "infinitesimal doses," one must, from the standpoint of *comparative salubrity*, affirm that Nature has, in her vast array of fruits and flowers, provided us with perfumes and flavours of a far higher class, and that to descend in any degree from such perfection for the mere purposes of "cheapness" and "accentuation," is to desert rather than to apprehend our privileges.

Any experienced housewife who has compared, in culinary art, a genuine Vanilla bean with a cheap, modern, laboratory, made *Essence* of Vanilla, will have made progress toward the general truth we are here acclaiming.

It is interesting to note how the vast populations of the East have anticipated long ago the conclusions of our famous scientists and not only breathed, but ate, drank, bathed themselves in, and anointed themselves with, perfumed air, food, wine, water, and oil, till the spikenard of the Hebrew, and the Attar of Roses of Nero have become the synonyms for luxury and extravagance.

If, however, we have attained our purpose, we shall have convinced our reader that *the liberal use of natural scents and perfumes has another and more practical advantage than the display of wealth:—it conduces to health, and is worthy to be classed among the economics.*

In attempting to supply what is thus demonstrated to be useful in the higher sense, we have aimed in all our products to secure the perfection of art by the perfection of means. In all our perfumes, whether single or multiple (in bouquets), only the choicest natural sources have been sought and drawn upon, to the avoidance of all that is purely chemical and unnatural. And in scents, as in soaps, we claim a purity, delicacy, and healthfulness of result, which is certainly, in the present state of knowledge, seldom attained and never surpassed.

We confidently recommend to the cultivated world, as answering all the highest tests for quality, our *Marequil*, *Jequilla*, *Losaria*, *Wood Violet*, *White Rose*, *Stephanotis*, *Opoponax*, *Maréchal Niel*, *Millefleur*, *White Heliotrope*, *White Lilac*, *Amaryllis*, and various bouquets from which the most fastidious may select a perfume to their taste.

BLONDEAU ET CIE,

Proprietors of "Vinolia" Soaps.

HIGHEST AWARD AND GOLD MEDAL, ANTWERP; SILVER MEDAL, ROME, 1894,
to W. R. WARNER & CO., for PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

INGLUVIN.

Ingluvin in cases of Diarrhoea, Cholera Infantum, and Marasmus.

*From the "Cincinnati Lancet and Observer,"
August, 1877.*

"The prevalence of Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, and Diarrhoea, to a greater extent at this period, induces me to call the attention of the medical fraternity to the lately introduced remedy called **INGLUVIN**. I have been using it in my practice with very happy results for a considerable time, having originally called attention to the use of the simple lining membrane of the gizzard of the domestic fowl. We find indigestion generally at the bottom of bowel complaints, which **INGLUVIN** has almost instantly corrected for me, alone or in combination. I give it in the following formulas:—

INFANT FORMULA.

R. Ingluvin ... gr. xii.
Sacch. Lact. ... gr. x.
Misce et ft. cht. No. x.
Sig.—One every 4 hours.

R. Aqua Calcis ... f3ij.
Spts Lavand. Comp. Syr. Rhei
Ar. m. ... aa f3j.
Tr. Opil ... gtt. x.

Misce—Sig.—A teaspoonful every 2 to 4 hours.

FOR ADULTS.

R. Ingluvin ... 3j.
Morphine Sulph. ... gr. jss.
Misce et ft. cht. No. xii.
Sig.—One every 4 to 6 hours.

R. Aqua Calcis ... f3ijss.
Spts. Lavand. Comp. ... f3ss.
Syr. Rhei. Arom. ... f3vi.
Tr. Opil ... f3ss.

Misce—Sig.—Dessertspoonful every 2 to 4 hours, or after each evacuation.

"In inflammatory affections I combine **INGLUVIN** with subnitrate of bismuth, equal parts, and oleaginous mixture with ol. terebinth. instead of aqua calcis. Should the evacuation be suddenly arrested, and tympanites and colic supervene, follow with a dose of oil or magnesia or injections. In many cases of sick headache and indigestion, I have the most happy result from the combining of **Ingluvin** with Pulv. Nux Vomica, the one-twentieth to one-teenth grain. I have treated a case of marasmus successfully with the **INGLUVIN**.—See article contributed in 'Medical and Surgical Reporter.'

"A. F. S., M.D."

Ingluvin is supplied both in Powder and Compressed Lenti-forms.
Per Bottle, 4/.

COATED PILLS.

Pills and their Coating.—

An experience of over a quarter of a century has demonstrated that sugar, as applied by our process without heat, is the most suitable and soluble substance for coating pills. In this assertion we are sustained by the highest medical authorities, who have tried them repeatedly and verified our claims. Our principal claims are solubility and compatibility under all circumstances. This is not so with gelatin coating, which is insoluble where coffee, astringent fruits, or wines containing tannin are taken. These facts entitle us to the confidence of the Medical Profession, and justify us in asking assistance in our endeavours to maintain the integrity of **WARNER & Co.'s Preparations**.

VICHY.

Effervescent Vichy Lenti-forms.—REPLACING THE BOTTLED SPRING WATERS WHICH ARE CUMBERSOME AND OFTEN OF DOUBTFUL STRENGTH MEDICINALLY.—These Lenti-forms present the remedy in a portable, economical, and pleasant form, and ensure a definite strength at all times. To prepare a draught as of the natural water, dissolve one Lenti-form in a glass of pure water and drink while effervescing. For a warm draught use tepid water.
Keep the bottle corked to preserve effervescing qualities.

Per Bottle, 1/- post free.

PARVULES.

A class of medicines (minute pills), designed for the administration of small doses for frequent repetition in cases of children and adults. It is claimed by some practitioners that small doses given at short intervals exert a more salutary effect. The elegance and efficiency of **Parvules** leave nothing to be desired. The dose of any of the **Parvules** will vary from one to four, according to age or the frequency of their administration. For instance, one **Parvule** every hour, or two every two hours, or three every three hours, and so on for adults. For children, one three times a day is the minimum dose. We mention **Parvules** as a class of remedies very highly esteemed by Physicians for their unvarying activity, solubility, and accuracy. (**Parvules** are not pink Granules.) See **Parvules of Aloin**, 1.10 gr.; **Parvules of Calomel**, 1.20 gr.; **Parvules of Podophyllin**, 1.40 gr.

Per 100, 1/-

BROMO-SODA.

Bromo-Soda. (Registered.)

Per Bottle 3/-

I have used **Effervescing Bromo-Soda** very extensively, and can cheerfully recommend it to my professional brethren. The addition of the grain of Caffein Hydrobromate to the thirty grains of Sodium Bromide I think a most happy idea. I recommend your **Bromo-Soda** because I have used Sodium Bromide for years instead of the Potassium Bromide. Sodium Bromide is not a foreign salt in the system, is much less depressant, can be used where the heart is extremely weak, and does not impair the integrity of the muscular tissue; does not cause bad breath, neither does it cause acne, nor impair pharyngeal sensibility. It is much more palatable, and has the happy faculty of agreeing with the stomach, where the corresponding Potassium Salt often gives us so much trouble. I find effervescing **Bromo-Soda** very valuable in cases superinduced by over-work of a mental kind; in fact, at times when over-worked, I have refreshed myself with a little in water.

I use **Effervescing Bromo-Soda** in dessertspoonful rather than teaspoonful doses, desiring to spare myself the necessity of repeating. I put this quantity in a glass not quite half full of water, order it drunk while effervescing, and find it to operate as if by magic.—J. K. B., M.D., LL.D.

BROMO-LITHIA.

Granular Effervescent Bromo Lithia.

Each Dessertspoonful contains—R. Salicylate Lithia, 10 grs., and R. Bromide Soda, 10 grs.—**Bromo Lithia** is an extremely potent and palatable effervescent combination of the above ingredients. Physicians will appreciate its value in the treatment of those affections for which Lithia is prescribed. **Bromo Lithia** is originated by W. R. Warner & Co. It consists of Salicylate Lithium, 10 grs., and Bromide Sodium, 10 grs., in each dessertspoonful.

It will be found to possess advantages over Salicylic Acid, combining as it does, the efficacy of Lithium with Salicylic Acid as well as the sedative properties of Bromide of Soda.

Bromo Lithia (Warner & Co.), being an effervescent salt, furnishes an elegant and convenient form for applying Dr. Garrod's methods, and we have pleasure in offering it to the profession.

Per Bottle 3/6 post free.

LITHIA.

Effervescent Lithia Lenti-forms.

—DIURETIC AND ANTACID. ELEGANT AND PORTABLE. Each Lenti-form contains three grains Citrate of Lithia and affords a convenient method for administering a definite quantity of soluble Lithia in a pleasant form, besides the advantages of having fresh water with each dose; presenting a therapeutic value of a higher standard than the various spring waters which oftentimes contain but an indefinite quantity of the needed salt.

The dose is usually one Lenti-form in a glass of pure water three times daily, unless otherwise directed by the physician in charge.

Per Bottle 1/3 post free.

N.B.—It is pre-eminently the right of Physicians to designate a choice. The leading Druggists throughout the country keep **Warner & Co.'s Preparations**, which may also be found in many Continental Pharmacies.
COMPLETE PRICE LIST &c., FREE ON REQUEST, TO MEMBERS OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Sole Depot for Great Britain—**F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1 & 3, King Edward Street, LONDON, E.C.** (Established A.D. 1746.) 125 Years in St. Paul's Churchyard.