





1. This so called Carbolic Acid No. 1, is really Coal-tar Cresote, or a mixture of the three or more homologous phenols of coal-tar, in varying proportions. It contains from 92 to 96 per cent. of these phenols, the remainder being the more volatile tar oils which are harmless. Cresol, or the so called Cresylic Acid, is generally in largest proportion, and Phenol, or the Crystallized Carbolic Acid, in next largest proportion. This mixture is better than the crystallized carbolic acid for all known uses, whether internal or external, and may therefore take the place of the more costly substance with advantage. It is colorless when recently made, but changes, chiefly by the effect of light, through various tints of brownish red to nearly black, without becoming thick or tarry, and without material change in value or effect. All the useful portions of it are soluble in about twenty-five times its volume of water by active shaking together. The insoluble residue is impurity (tar oils).

2. This Impure Carbolic Acid No. 2, or Coal-tar Cresote with a larger proportion of tar oils, and less carefully distilled, is not proper for medicinal uses, but is quite good enough for profuse use as a disinfectant,—to make the disinfectant solutions,—and the solution for removing the green mould which grows upon stone and brick work in damp and shaded places. It is also quite good enough for moistening the sand or sawdust used in the spittoons and chamber vessels, or which is daily swept over the floors of Hospitals, Almshouses, Jails, etc. This variety is always of a dark color, and more tarry in consistence and odor, and contains 20 to 30 per cent of oils insoluble in water. It is put up to order in larger bottles, in carboys, or in barrels.

3. This solution of Cresote or of Impure Carbolic Acid, contains from 1 to 2 per cent of the mixed phenols and is put up in quart packing bottles for profuse popular use. Each bottle bears a label with directions for some of its common uses as a disinfectant, and for its use in burns and scalds. It has been largely used by Boards of Health, and will be found cheap and serviceable. Although often clear and colorless when put up it soon becomes of a reddish tinge, and losing its transparency, deposits a scanty reddish sediment. Its value is however not impaired by these changes, and when filtered it is much nicer than before the deposit occurred. It may be easily made from the Carbolic Acid No. 1, or Coal-tar Cresote by shaking this well with water in the proportion of 34 parts to the 100 of water, and filtering the solution through a double wet filter.

4. Hydrobromic Acid has been recommended as an alternate or substitute for the Bromides of Potassium, Sodium and Ammonium when it is desired to avoid saturation by the alkaline bases of the bromides; and the muscular debility that occasionally follows upon prolonged use of the bromides, not from the bromine element but from the alkaline bases. The solution of Hydrobromic Acid in water which is here offered, contains about 33.4 per cent. of bromine (Br.) and about 34 per cent. of Hydrobromic Acid (HBr.) and each grain of this acid contains the same quantity of bromine that is contained in half a grain of Bromide of Potassium. Therefore the dose of this acid is in the proportion of two grains to each grain of Bromide of Potassium. That is, if 20 grains of Bromide of Potassium would be the appropriate dose under given conditions, 40 grains of this acid would be the equivalent dose as far as the bromine is concerned; or would contain the same quantity of bromine. It should be given diluted and moderately sweetened, and if flavored with lemon is hardly distinguishable from lemonade.

5. This Concentrated Solution of Phosphoric Acid is found to be more convenient for many purposes than the official diluted acid. It is just five times the strength of the official acid, and is therefore to be given in one-fifth the quantity. To make the official acid from this, one pound is diluted with four pounds of distilled water.

6. Nitrite of Amyl seems to have outlived the period of fashionable novelty, and to have proved really serviceable in a small class of cases, such as some forms of asthma, angina pectoris, syncope, etc. It is best administered by inhalation simply from a bottle, or from five to ten drops from a piece of lint or handkerchief. It almost instantly increases the action of the heart, and flushes the face by relaxing the coats of the arterioles, and in this way almost instantly relieves such attacks as spasmodic asthma, etc.

7. This Stronger Ether is especially prepared for use as an anesthetic, with much care and pains; and the extreme volatility which particularly adapts it to the production of anesthesia, makes it very difficult to secure for transportation, and very inflammable. Glass stoppers cannot be ground in quantity at any reasonable cost, which will secure it against loss by evaporation. Corks secure it best while standing at rest or during its application, but by the agitation of transportation, or by long standing, they become so shrunken and condensed as to admit a considerable loss at best, while the bottle sometimes reaches its destination apparently well secured, but entirely empty. Hence when ordered in bottles, either glass stoppered or corked, it must be entirely at the risk of the buyer, both for leakage and breakage. A much better way of putting up—and by far the best that has yet been devised—is in tin cans with a stud or cap of thick tin foil soldered over the mouth. The small disk of tin foil is easily cut out with a pen-knife when the ether is wanted for use, and a vial cork then secures it perfectly until it is all used. Each can bears a label with directions for opening and securing it. The quarter and half-pound cans are intended specially for physicians' use, and to save the loss and risk in dispensing. Each can contains enough for one or more administrations according to the skill with which it is used, and they will be found light, convenient and as safe as such inflammable liquids can be. All the express companies, and many transportation lines refuse to carry parcels marked as containing ether, and this soldering up in tin is the only way in which it should ever be transported without being marked. It will never be sent in bottles except by special order, and when specially ordered in bottles, and the line by which it is ordered to be sent will not receive it when marked "Ether," it will be sent in tin.

8. This Compound Extract of Cinchona is an efficient and valuable tonic, useful in those cases in which the fluid preparations of the Cinchonas are not well borne on account of their bitterness. For detailed formula and therapeutic applications see Amer. Jour. of Pharmacy for Nov. 1867, page 514.

9. This Extract of Ergot is almost entirely soluble in cold water, and it represents good Rye Ergot in the proportion of one grain of extract for five grains of Ergot. Sixty grains of the Extract dissolved in two hundred and fifty minims of water,—the solution filtered, and made up to three hundred minims by passing water through the filter to wash it and the residue upon it,—makes a solution which represents Ergot in the proportion of minim for grain, and is of the same strength as the Fluid Extract of Ergot, but is free from Alcohol or other irritant substance. This solution is as well

adapted to the hypodermic use of Ergot as any that can be made, and is more trustworthy than the solutions of the so-called "Ergotin."

The medicinal applications of Ergot have been much extended of late years through the researches of Brown-Sequard, Langenbeck, Hildebrandt and others, and it is now administered to a new class of cases in much larger quantities and often for weeks and months together. While no preparation can better represent the drug than a well made fluid extract, yet by prolonged use this becomes very nauseous,—and sometimes so nauseous that it is desirable to have a solid extract which can be given in pill. Then, to relieve the stomach entirely for a time at least, it also becomes desirable to use the remedy hypodermically—or topically by a pledget applied to the os uteri in the treatment of fibroid tumors. To accommodate the remedy to these various circumstances, this solid extract, sometimes called the Aqueous Extract of Ergot, is offered. Whether this solid extract will keep well for more than a few months cannot yet be determined, and it should, therefore, be bought in small quantities. For mode of preparation see Proceedings of Amer. Pharm. Asso. for 1874.

10. Powdered Extracts of Jalap and of Nux Vomica, with all the care that can be taken in their preparation, are liable to run together and become more or less solid in the bottles, and they are sold here subject to this change. It is usually only necessary to rub the lumps up in a mortar, as the extracts are wanted, to get them again into a coarse powder adapted to combination.

11. This Alcoholic Extract of Jalap is a better, more uniform and more economical preparation than the present official extract, and is, in great measure, independent of the quality of the Jalap from which it is made, since the alcoholic menstruum only takes the resinous portion whether that be more or less, whilst this resinous portion alone has any medicinal effect. This extract is just three times the strength of the official extract, and therefore should be used in one-third the quantity.

12. These Fluid Extracts are not strictly official, because they are not made in accordance with the official processes. The object of the processes of the Pharmacopœia is to obtain preparations which represent the drugs from which they are made in the proportion of minim for grain. Recent investigations in pharmacy appear to show that these processes of the Pharmacopœia do not accomplish the object in the best or most economical way, and therefore a departure from them may be justifiable. And it is now believed that the preparations here offered are more in accordance with the object of the Pharmacopœia—that is, better represent the drugs in proportion of minim for grain—than any that can be made by the official processes. The method of re-percolation by which they are made, is published in the Proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association for several successive years.

By this process, and also perhaps by other processes, it is now no longer difficult to make fluid extracts which fairly represent any drug in the proportion of minim for grain, entirely without the use of heat. But to obtain good drugs even at high prices, from which to prepare the fluid extracts becomes more and more difficult, while the quality of the drug used is always hidden in the extract or fluid extract.

13. The Bark of Rhamnus frangula or Buckthorn has long been used and highly esteemed by many, as a valuable mild cathartic or aperient well adapted to some cases of habitual constipation. It has been generally used in decoction, and those who know it well by experience have hitherto not been satisfied with other modes of preparation. It may, however, be very conveniently used by chewing small portions of the bark three or four times a day; and now for the first time, a fluid extract of it is here offered, which it is believed may prove a very useful preparation. The Bark, coarsely powdered, is offered in the list of Powders, for making the decoction for those to whom the fluid extract may not be acceptable.

14. The very serviceable Compound Tincture of Cardamon is considered by many to be too dilute and bulky for convenient admixture with fluid extracts, etc., as a corrigent; and too largely composed of alcohol for use as a carminative, or as a stomachic in those forms of dyspepsia in which it is appropriately used. The fluid extract here offered is intended to remedy these supposed defects. It is made from the official aromatics in the official proportions, but the cochineal is omitted as worse than useless. The honey is also omitted. It represents the compound powder of the aromatics in the proportion of about a minim for each grain, and is about twenty-five times stronger than the official Tincture.

15. This Compound Fluid Extract of Yellow Cinchona, or Callaya Bark, is made from good Callaya Bark and the official Aromatic Powder. Each minim represents about one grain of good Callaya Bark, and one-fourth of a grain of Aromatic Powder. The dose, as a tonic, is about 10 to 15 minims, and it is best given in a little wine just before meals (see Amer. Journ. of Pharm. for 1867, p. 523 et seq.)

16. This Compound Fluid Extract of Red Cinchona contains the same ingredients in the same relative proportion as the official Compound Tincture of Cinchona, or Huxham's Tincture, of the U. S. P. of 1860,—namely, Red Cinchona Bark, Bitter Orange Peel, Serpenteria and Saffron; and it is just ten times the strength of the Compound Tincture. The formula for it will be found in the Amer. Journ. of Pharm. for 1867, p. 513, only that the strength is just doubled.

17. This Compound Fluid Extract of Gentian is simply a concentrated form of the official Compound Tincture of Gentian, being made from the same ingredients in the same proportion and with the same menstruum; and it is offered for reasons similar to those given in regard to the Compound Fluid Extract of Cardamon. This Compound Fluid Extract of Gentian represents the official ingredients in the proportion of about a minim for each grain of the compound powder, and is rather more than nine times the strength of the official Compound Tincture of Gentian.

18. The general drift of experience seems to show that the Southern Prickly Ash—Xanthoxylum Carolinianum—is preferable, for similar uses, to the official Prickly Ash—Xanthoxylum fraxineum,—and therefore fluid extracts of both are here offered.

19. This Compound Fluid Extract of Senna is merely a mixture of the senna with efficient corrigents in a proportion large enough to correct the griping tendency of the senna. The compound powder consists of seventeen parts of good Alexandria Senna, two parts Fennel, and one part Ginger; and the fluid extract represents this compound powder in proportion of about a minim for each grain.

20. This Fluid Extract of Spigelia and Senna is intended to represent the official fluid extract of the same name, of the U. S. P. of 1860, but is made from the dry fruit of Anise and Caraway instead of the Oils, and contains but one-eighth of the proportion of Carbonate of Potassa, and contains no sugar. It represents the compound powder of Spigelia and Senna in the proportion of about a minim for each grain, and the aromatics in addition to this strength.

21. Oleates. In the *London Lancet* for May 25, 1873, p. 709, Mr. John Marshall, F. R. S., Professor of Surgery in University College, London, published a paper on the treatment of persistent inflammations by the local application of solutions of Oxide of Mercury and of Morphia, in Oleic Acid. Good abstracts of this paper may be found in the last edition (the third American) of Ringer's Handbook of Therapeutics, p. 198, and in Braithwaite's Retrospect for January, 1873, p. 102. The high standing of the author of this paper gives much weight to his statements, and upon a limited trial of his treatment, some surgeons in this country derived benefit in some cases. If the plan be found to be generally applicable and effective, it will be necessary to use it with much care, in order to avoid burlesque mercantilization. The facility and rapidity with which these oleates are absorbed from healthy skin is something quite new in ther-

apeutics and deserving of research, for it seems to initiate a method which may be called Dermic Medication, which, if capable of being successfully extended, will be an important addition to the applications of the materia medica. The Oleate of Mercury here offered contains about six per cent. of the Yellow Oxide of Mercury, and is probably strong enough for any ordinary use. An Oleate of Mercury containing ten per cent of Oxide is also supplied upon special order. It is of the consistence of a thin jelly, when cold, but quite fluid when warmed. The Oleate of Mercury and Morphia contains about six per cent. of the Yellow Oxide of Mercury, and two per cent. of Morphia. The Oleate of Morphia contains about five per cent. of Morphia. In addition to these preparations proposed by Mr. Marshall, Oleates of Atropia, Aconitia and Quinia are offered, and other Oleates are in course of investigation and preparation. All these Oleates have the strength and composition stated on the label. Oleic Acid and Yellow Oxide of Mercury are also offered for the use of those who prefer to prepare the Oleates for themselves.

22. This Oleoresin of Male Fern is made from carefully selected peeled root, and is perhaps as good a preparation of the drug as can be made. Each minim or grain of the Oleoresin represents about eight grains of the peeled root, and it is therefore just eight times stronger than the drug. If one part be made up to eight parts by the addition of stronger alcohol, it will represent a well-made fluid extract, but will be found more convenient for general use in the form of Oleoresin. In using it should be well shaken up before weighing out.

23. Compound Solution of Opium. For formulas and working processes for this preparation, see "Amer. Journ. Pharm." for March 1860, and January, 1870.

24. This Solution of Phosphorus in Cod-Liver or Almond Oil contains one per cent. of Phosphorus. It is carefully and accurately prepared, and is put up in one ounce g. s. bottles, the vacant space in the bottle being filled with carbonic acid gas, to avoid oxidation by air as far as practicable until the solution reaches the dispenser's hands. Each vial is, for safety, put up in a wooden box. The intention with which this Solution is offered is to supply the physician with a form of Phosphorus in solution in the best known solvent, for extemporaneous prescription use, where the quantity used may be accurately adjusted and varied to meet the therapeutic indications of special cases. The best way of administering this solution is by a definite dilution with cod-liver oil, as indicated on the label. Every time the bottle is opened, a drop or two of Stronger Ether should be added, without shaking.

25. This manufacturer neither makes nor deals in sugar-coated pills, nor in pills covered or coated with any other substance, and the pills of this list are introduced to supply the demands of those who desire to have them without covering. The aim of physicians is that the pills they give should dissolve promptly in the upper part of the alimentary canal, and an attempt is made to secure this result in the pills of this list by avoiding all coating and by the introduction into the various pill masses of a sufficient proportion of glycerin to keep the pills soft.

26. Podophyllum Pills, or May-apple Pills. This pill appears now to have been sufficiently tried to warrant its introduction here. Each pill contains one-fourth of a grain of Resin of Podophyllum, one-eighth of a grain of Alcoholic Extract of Belladonna, half a grain of Powdered Capsicum, one grain of Powdered Sugar of Milk, a quarter of a grain of Powdered Acacia, with Glycerin and Syrup enough to form a soluble pill which will not become hard. The formula and process for making them is published in detail, and their prominent therapeutic applications given in the Amer. Journ. of Pharmacy for January, 1868, at page 11. They are rarely, if ever, well used for cathartic purposes, but are best, if not only adapted to use as an aperient and alterative medicine. They are particularly slow but sure in operation, and one pill every night, or every alternate night, and then at longer intervals, will often correct a habit of constipation.

27. This Compound Pill of Scammony is the so-called "Triplex Pill" of the late Dr. John W. Francis of New York. Each pill contains one and a fifth grains each of Scammony, Socotrine Aloes and Mercurial Pill Mass, one-twentieth of a minim of Croton Oil, nearly one-fourth of a minim of Oil of Caraway and a little Tincture of Aloes and Myrrh. For formula and process see Proceedings Amer. Pharm. Assn. for 1872, p. 223.

28. POWDERS. When drugs are powdered or ground, it is always difficult and often impossible to judge of their quality, or to judge of the knowledge and skill given to the important process of powdering. A bad drug by means of a little mixing and manipulation, may be made to yield a very handsome powder, while a good drug, by unskillful heating and powdering, may have its medicinal virtues injured or even destroyed. Few processes are more important to the materia medica than that of drug powdering, and as a general rule none are in less competent hands. Physicians and Pharmacists are never so safe as when they powder their drugs for themselves, and the labor and difficulty of doing this is very much overrated. To supply those who will not adopt this plan, a list of the more important powders is offered here with the assurance that the drugs are selected with care and attention,—the powdering done by good apparatus and with skill,—and the putting up in glass or tin, while the powders are dry and fresh, is in due respect for the character of important medicines, and the circumstance that they must often be long kept. The powders are also put up in glass, when desired, each bottle containing one pound being charged at 13 cents.

29. All the Powdered Cinchona Bark hereafter sold will bear a small label, giving the percentage of all the alkaloids together as "total alkaloids," and also the percentage of the most important alkaloid—namely, Quinia. And in the use of these powders it should be borne in mind that 1 part Quinia is equal to 1½ parts of Sulphate of Quinia.

30. The Powdered Opium here offered for sale is always assayed, and the morphia strength of it within one half of one per cent. is given upon a small label on each parcel. The average aimed at is 13.5 per cent. and none is offered which contains less than 12.5 per cent. of morphia. And by morphia is meant not "Crude Morphia," nor morphia in any combination or admixture, but the true alkaloid only. It should be remembered that the proportion of morphia is the chief indication of value in Opium; and that if a given powdered Opium costs \$10.00 per pound and contains 10 per cent. of morphia that this is equal to about \$1.00 for each per cent. of morphia, and that the percentage value increases with the cost. Therefore, if powdered Opium containing 10 per cent. of morphia, costs \$10.00, a powder containing 13 per cent. is worth \$13.00, and so on.

All the Opium preparations of this list are made from powdered Opium of this kind.

31. After the Russian Government abandoned their inspection and control of Rhubarb and their annual sales of their surplus, the old Russian or Turkey Rhubarb soon

disappeared from the markets, and it has not been accessible for some years, although Rhubarb at extravagant prices is still sold under the old name. The Rhubarb here quoted is intended to supply this much-needed grade or quality. This is Chinese or East India Rhubarb, but is selected with care, every piece being examined, and the imperfect and bad portions rejected. Thus prepared, it is fully equal to the Russian. The powder and fluid extracts are made from Rhubarb of the same quality, though that used for the fluid extract is the cuttings and borings, and less slightly portions.

32. Crystallized Pyrophosphate of Soda has been recently more used in medicine, for many purposes; but is applied chiefly, perhaps, to break up that succession of furuncles from which many persons suffer so frequently. Given in teaspoonful doses, dissolved in half a tumblerful or more of water at the time of taking, and repeated two or three times a day it is often effective in the treatment of boils, carbuncles, etc.

33. This Compound Tincture of Cinchona, or Huxham's Tincture, differs from the official tincture of the U. S. P. of 1870, in containing Saffron in the proportion directed by the U. S. P. of 1860.

34. Compound Tincture of Ipecacuanha, or a fluid form of "Dover's Powder." Some years ago it was suggested that a mixture of Compound Solution of Opium,—or of Deodorized Tincture of Opium, with Fluid Extract of Ipecacuanha in proper official proportions would form a good and convenient substitute for the Compound Powder of Ipecacuanha or Dover's Powder. This suggestion has been successfully adopted by some physicians, and now that most physicians carry pocket cases of medicines for immediate use at the bedside, it is believed that such a preparation is needed. It is prepared by concentrating the Deodorized Tincture of Opium on a water bath, replacing the proportion of Alcohol lost, and mixing with this the Fluid Extract of Ipecacuanha in such proportion that each ten minims of the mixture represents one grain of Opium and one grain of Ipecacuanha; or, so that the mixture represents Dover's Powder in the proportion of minim for grain.

35. This is the official Deodorized Tincture of Opium, but it is now depurated and made of uniform known strength by actual assay. It is prepared by the same process and is of the same opium or morphia strength as the Compound Solution of Opium (see note 23), and may be substituted for that preparation when the Chloroform or Acetic Ether are either or both objectionable; or, by the addition of Compound Spirit of Ether may be made to resemble the old Compound Solution of Opium. It is simply a deodorized and depurated solution of opium, containing the official proportion of alcohol, and is considered to be a material improvement upon the official formula.

36. Fused Nitrate of Zinc has been found, by Dr. H. G. Piffard, of New York, and others, to be an excellent substitute for Fused Nitrate of Silver as a caustic, and stimulant, with therapeutic advantages over the Silver Salt for certain uses. And it is here offered in a convenient form for more extended trial.

37. All the so-called Retort Stands, which are easily accessible are flimsy, unsubstantial, and much too light for Pharmaceutical uses. Therefore, one has been contrived which remedies these defects, and is much more generally applicable to the processes of the chemist and pharmacist. As the upright supporting rod is near the middle of the stand it can be used for two or more processes at the same time. Each ring may be adjusted to support any vessel of ordinary size.

38. In the Proceedings of the Amer. Pharm. Assn. for 1872, p. 182, will be found a description of a new form of glass percolator. This percolator has attracted some attention, but has been supplied in a very imperfect condition by the apparatus dealers. It is therefore offered here for any who may choose to try it. When packed, the box and packing will be charged at 50 cents.

39. This is a useful and convenient modification of Bunsen's Pilecock for controlling the discharge of liquids through India rubber tubes. It is of latched brass and has but one milled head screw, by the use of which the flow can be stopped entirely, or be set to run at any desired rate from slow dripping to the full capacity of the tube. Three sizes are offered, the two smaller being most generally useful.

40. In the progress of therapeutic knowledge, physicians generally, even in large cities, are beginning to acknowledge the advantages and saving of time in the treatment of acute conditions or stages of disease, by having the means to carry and dispense a few of their active medicines, which are needed at the bedside and in emergencies; and the pocket cases for medicines accessible to them seemed capable of improvement. Therefore, a case is here offered, containing a minim pipette and a sheet of labels, which, it is hoped, may be an improvement. Minim Pipettes have proved to be very convenient, not only for the pharmacist and physician in dispensing, but also for bedside use in dosing medicines under the physician's direction. Hence they are sold by pharmacists to families, and are offered here of four different sizes. The one duodecimal, or 60 minim pipette will be found convenient for dispensing from ordinary tincture bottles.

41. ROLLER BANDAGES.—In the progress of the medical art, it is no longer unimportant as to the material, size and condition of the bandages with which wounds, injuries and ulcers are treated; and the physician or surgeon cannot always command the thing best adapted to his purpose without much waste of material and time. The experience of the late war pretty definitely determined the proper material for Roller Bandages, the necessary assortment of sizes for common uses, and the proportion in which the various sizes are required, and the following assortment may perhaps be accepted as the result of this experience:

8	Roller Bandages, 1 inch wide by 1 yard long,	} for fingers and toes, and hands and feet.
5	" " 1½ inches " " 3 yards " "	
3	" " 2 " " " 3 " " "	} for forearms, arms, head and legs of children.
2	" " 2 " " " 3 " " "	
3	" " 2½ " " " 3 " " "	} for forearms, arms and head of adults.
2	" " 2½ " " " 3 " " "	
3	" " 3 " " " 4 " " "	} for lower extremities, clavicle, etc. for adults.
1	" " 3 " " " 5 " " "	
1	" " 3½ " " " 8 " " "	
1	" " 4 " " " 6 " " "	} for the body or trunk.
1	" " 4 " " " 8 " " "	

#### 31 Bandages in Box No. 1.

This assortment of sizes, in very nearly the same proportion, is put up in neat, strong shouldered pasteboard boxes, containing respectively 31, 60 and 120 Bandages, and designated by Nos. 1, 2 and 3, the intention being to adapt the smaller boxes, Nos. 1 and 2, to the use of physicians and general practitioners, and the larger, No. 3, to the use of surgeons, and for hospitals, dispensaries, etc., each box being a permanent part of the office appliances, and the different sizes being replaced as they are used out. To facilitate the re-supplying of the boxes, and to accommodate pharmacists, hospitals, etc., each size is also sold separately put up in paper parcels of 1 doz. each for the first 3 sizes, and ½ doz. each for the remaining sizes. These parcels enable the pharmacists in cities who sell single Bandages on demand, or supply them on physicians' prescriptions, to keep their stock complete free from the cost of boxes. The supply in box No. 3 contains over 40 yards of muslin; and the time, labor and expense of putting up, are about equal in cost to the muslin used, and as these are not always accessible in time of emergency, it is considered worth while to offer such Bandages as one of the regular medical supplies of this list.