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George A. Breon & Company
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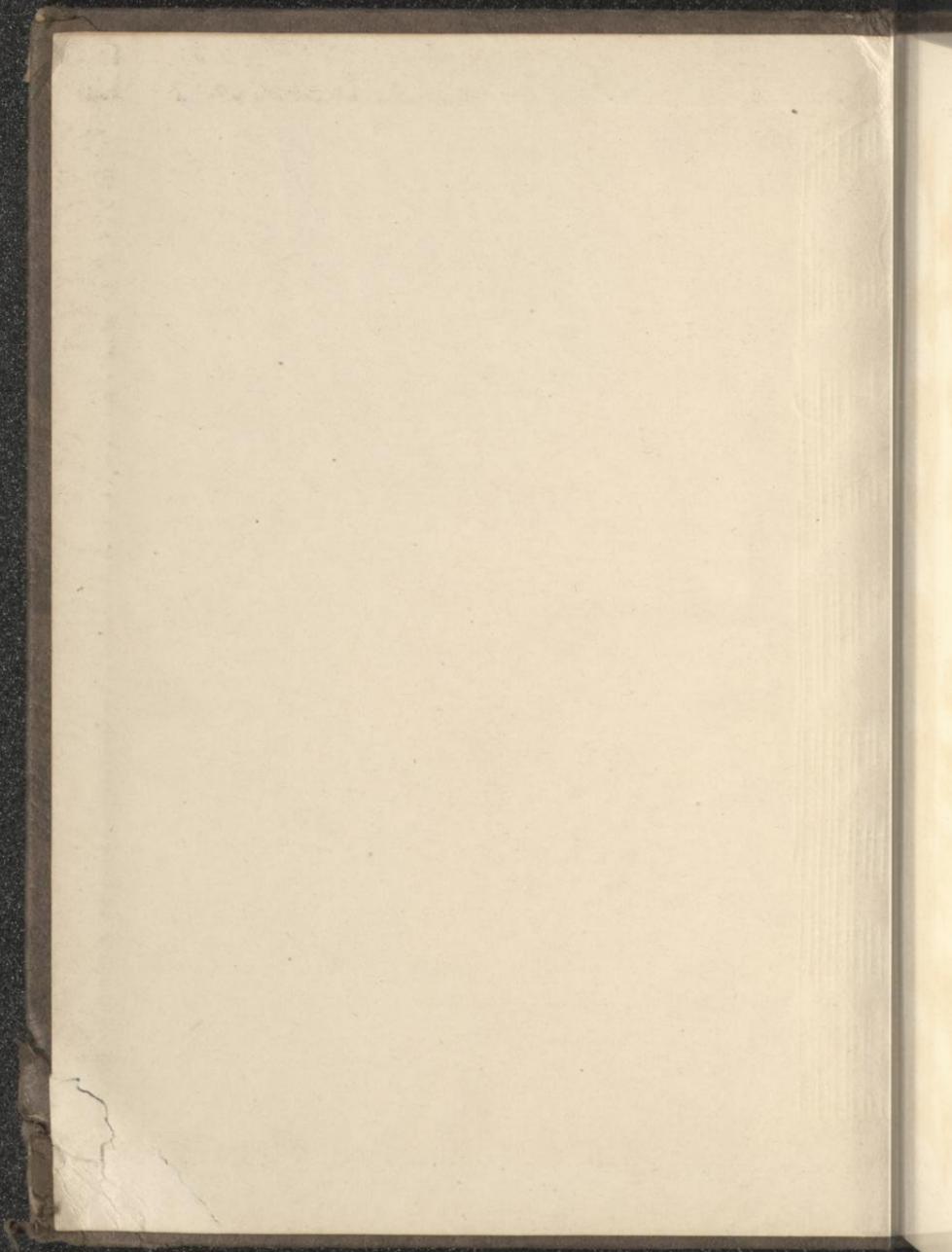
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however, that we shall give every
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lowest possible price.

George A. Breon & Co.

Kansas City, Missouri
Purveyors to the Physician Exclusively

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PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

SEVENTH EDITION
1924 CATALOG

ISSUED BY

George A. Breon & Co.

PURVEYORS TO THE
PHYSICIAN
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CHEMISTS

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KANSAS CITY, MO., U. S. A.

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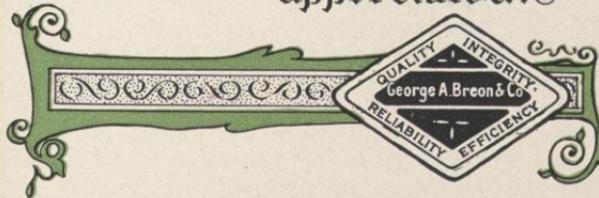
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To supply you with ethical, efficacious Products at a consistently low price and to render you prompt courteous service has always been the endeavor of this Company. We hope to continue to merit your favors which are at all times appreciated.



GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

FOREWORD

This catalog is published to better acquaint our patrons and prospective patrons with the complete line offered by George A. Breon & Co.

It is our purpose to supply the medical profession with ethical, efficacious products which will prove of such value to each physician that he will continually employ them in his practice. We earnestly endeavor to conduct our business on the highest plane and in strict accord with the ethics of the medical profession.

Our products are sold for the use of physicians exclusively. We have many calls from the laity for various preparations, but each one is courteously refused with an explanation as to why it is to the patient's advantage to consult a physician. Most of our customers prefer to buy direct from our laboratory, but some prefer to buy through local drug stores. In dealing with drug stores we cater only to the ethical firms who have the interests of the profession at heart and consequently are doing their part to safeguard the public health.

No expense is spared in the preparation of our products. Our purpose is not to sell pharmaceuticals at the lowest possible price—especially since the health and possibly even the lives of patients depend upon their efficacy—but to produce the highest possible quality in pharmaceuticals obtainable. All chemicals are of the very best procurable. All glass containers, such as ampoules, bottles, etc., are made of especially treated, chemically resistant glass. This is especially valuable in the preparation of intravenous solutions, as it insures their permanency.

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That this policy has had its reward is shown by the ever-increasing business which we have enjoyed. Some years ago the firm of George A. Breon & Co. was an idea. To-day its business requires over twelve thousand square feet of floor space and supplies physicians in every state in the Union. Within the last year the amount of pharmaceutical intravenous solutions used by the medical profession has more than trebled. Our customers usually try our products, especially the intravenous solutions, cautiously and carefully. It has been a pleasure to see customers start with a purchase of one-half dozen ampoules and become regular users to the extent of one hundred ampoules a month, or more.

We are constantly requested to furnish information as to indications, dosage, toxicity and therapeutic usefulness of various intravenous preparations. These requests are not only confined to our own preparations, but to many special formulas which have been suggested for intravenous use.

We are hoping to make this booklet more than a catalog, and have earnestly endeavored to make it the most complete work on Intravenous Medication that is published to-day. The advance of Intravenous Medication is so rapid that probably more preparations and more uses of this form of medication will be found before this booklet is published. Physicians who have used this form of medication are, almost without exception, of the opinion that we stand only at its threshold, and that its possibilities are unlimited.

We wish to acknowledge and give thanks for the splendid support given us by the members of the medical profession. This support has enabled us to issue this catalog, and richly rewards us for our efforts in producing highest quality products and for following an ethical policy.

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

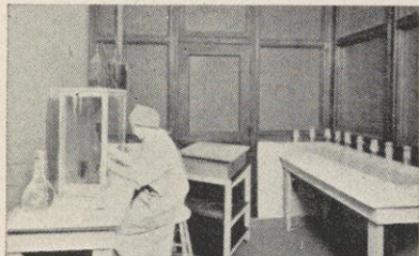
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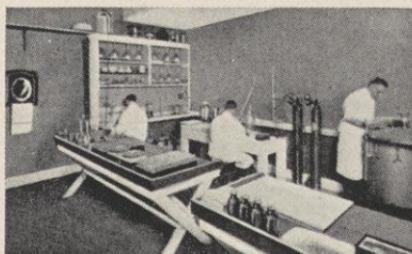
THE BREON LABORATORIES



Infinite care is taken in filling ampoules to insure absolute sterility. Ampoules are filled within spotless, glass-enclosed case, by competent laboratory assistants dressed in pure white.

Filling Ampoules

After filling, each ampoule is hermetically sealed by a flame of oxygen and hydrogen gas. All ampoules are made of specially prepared glass, which is highly resistant to chemical action.



Sealing Ampoules



Packing Ampoules

Each ampoule is carefully packed in a separate carton. Larger ampoules are packed in cotton. At the left is the autoclave where filled ampoules are subjected to six to eight hours pressure under live steam.

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SPECIAL FORMULAS

Thousands of packages, bottles and ampoules of preparations made from special formulas are manufactured in this department each year. In the foreground, the assistant is filling bottles, while in the background, tablets made from special formulae are being prepared for shipment.



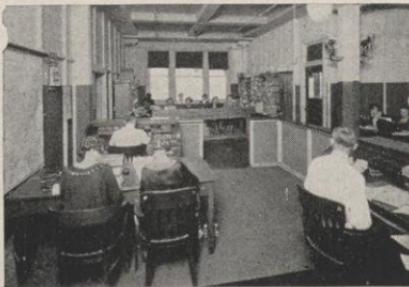
Special Formula Department



Advertising Department.

It doesn't take much time to mail you the little circular you get occasionally, but all our circulars require the constant attention of these girls, assisted by four modern machines, made especially for mailing purposes.

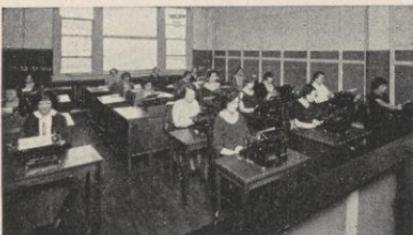
A firm doing the volume of business which we do, must know the exact cost of every product and of operating each department. System is the watch-word of this department.



Cost Department.

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Office

This fellow has the easiest job in the place. The fact that over seventy-five per cent of all our business is from customers who ordered the previous year—and that business keeps increasing—makes his job a snap.



Manager of Sales Office



Shipping Room

Tons of materials of various kinds are required constantly to supply our customers' needs. Prompt service is always essential, so our supply of materials must never run short.

Here is where your orders are checked and billed, your correspondence answered, together with other general office work. As in other departments, everyone is busy.



Warehouse

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AN UNDERSTANDING

CREDIT AND TERMS

We are always glad to receive application and references for open accounts. Orders from those who have no established credit with us should be accompanied by check to cover amount of order, so as to insure prompt shipment. In the absence of established credit or application for credit, including references, goods will be forwarded C. O. D. This does not by any means indicate that the honesty of the patron is questioned. It is merely a business procedure with us, and just as soon as satisfactory references are obtained, you will be so notified.

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH ORDERS

Telephone and telegraph orders will always receive preference. However, because of our complete stock, we can and do fill all orders immediately. In response to all telegraph orders, goods will be sent by Special Delivery parcel post, unless otherwise specified.

EXPORT ORDERS

Export orders must be accompanied by remittance in full or by satisfactory New York bank draft at sight on New York or London, or Post Office order. Exception to above rule is made only where foreign buyers have made satisfactory arrangements with our credit department.

We cannot guarantee delivery of any of our products or supplies to foreign ports.

We prepay the shipment to the United States port from which the goods are to be shipped, but our responsibility ceases at that point.

We endeavor to use all possible care in packing orders for foreign shipment. If, however, purchaser desires goods packed in cases of specified dimensions, we will follow his instruction in so far as possible.

We send all small packages by parcel post wherever

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possible; larger shipments by express, unless otherwise instructed by customer.

In ordering by cable, the Western Union code should always be used.

Orders do not necessarily have to be written in English, as our translators will give them immediate attention.

We solicit correspondence with reputable foreign importers in regard to representing us in their respective countries.

REMITTANCES

Send money by personal check, express or P. O. money order or bank draft. Cash should never be sent except by registered mail.

GUARANTEED DELIVERY

We guarantee delivery of every order filled by us. When shipment is received, examine it, and if it is in bad condition or shows signs of having been opened, have your express agent or postmaster make a notation of same and forward to us. Do not forget to get the agent's or postmaster's signature in such cases.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS

Always state how products are to be shipped if you have a preference—express or parcel post. Otherwise we ship by route and manner most advantageous to the customer (this is usually parcel post).

COMPLAINTS

It has always been the policy of this company to consider its customer's word as final. Although great care is taken in filling and packing the orders, we realize that mistakes and breakage can occur. Please report any such occurrence at once and immediate adjustment will be made.

SERVICE

Prompt shipment assures a continuation of patronage. Therefore we make it a rule to ship ALL orders the same day they are received. We appreciate the fact that

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prompt service is as important as dependable products, and we spare neither energy nor expense in giving such service.

GUARANTEE

Although we realize that the same product may not give the same action and results in different individuals, yet we do believe that in the majority of cases George A. Breon & Co. products will be found efficacious. Our idea is to satisfy every physician. We will consider it a favor to be notified at any time by any of our patrons if they feel that our preparations are not satisfactory, and when such is the case we will gladly refund the purchase price.

IN ORDERING

Please be explicit. In ordering the specialties, always order by the box. We do not sell single ampoules. Order either by name or code word.

PRIVILEGE OF EXAMINATION

Every shipment is made subject to approval of the physician ordering, and if for any reason there is dissatisfaction with the items received, they should be returned to us prepaid.

EXCHANGE

We shall be glad to make any exchanges necessary, providing the items to be exchanged are in the original package and have not been made unsalable in any way. Return transportation charges must, however, be borne by the sender.

RETURN OF MERCHANDISE

All returned packages should be plainly marked and should bear sender's name and address. Information as to why same is returned should also be sent to us, so that proper credit may be immediately given.

PRIVATE FORMULA

It will be our pleasure to quote prices on any private formulas for sterile solutions. Any formula entrusted to us will be held in strict confidence, if so desired.

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

INTRAVENOUS MEDICATION

In 1910 physicians of the world were highly gratified at the announcement by Prof. Ehrlic that a form of arsenic suitable for administration directly into the blood stream had at last been perfected.

The particular usefulness of this preparation was confined to the treatment of syphilis. It was hailed as one of the greatest steps forward in the science of medicine and remains so to this day. While the form of the drug employed was different from any which had heretofore been discovered, the essential principle was the same. Its efficacy was not due particularly to the form of arsenic employed, but that it could be given directly into the blood stream.

Review, if you will, all of the advances made in medical science within the past few decades, and you will find that none of them are through the administration of medicines by mouth, but are rather through the administration of medicaments intramuscularly, subcutaneously, hypodermically and intravenously. Let us take them in order.

The administration of vaccines for conditions such as smallpox and rabies.

The administration of antitoxin in diphtheria, typhoid fever and similar conditions.

The intravenous treatment of syphilis.

The administration of insulin in diabetes.

Such conditions have attracted wider attention than ordinary human ills which every physician has to meet in his daily practice. We believe that every thinking physician will agree that if a certain form of arsenic will bring so much better results in the treatment of syphilis when given into the blood stream than any oral treatment, other drugs will bring equally better results in their indications when given directly into the blood stream; for instance, salicylates in rheumatism. It is on this theory

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that intravenous medication has made its advance until it is now used by at least twenty-five thousand physicians throughout the United States. In Europe it is even more extensively used.

The successful employment of intravenous medication does not necessarily mean the employment of any new drug. On the contrary, the drugs used are those with which the physicians are well acquainted. The better results are due to this better method of administration.

It must be remembered that a given drug is not a specific for any given condition simply because of the fact that it is administered into the blood stream. For instance, salicylates are undoubtedly the most efficacious drugs known in the treatment of rheumatism. Yet they are not always specific in rheumatism either when given orally or intravenously. We believe, however, that when any drug has proved to be of value in a given condition it will prove more efficacious when given directly into the blood stream.

In treatment of rheumatism, salicylates given by mouth may be of so little benefit that there is apparently no improvement from their administration. In the same cases the intravenous administration of salicylates may be followed by marked improvement, and in many cases complete relief. Other cases will be somewhat benefited by the oral administration of salicylates, but it will be impossible to give a sufficient quantity by mouth to bring complete relief, on account of digestive disturbances accompanying their oral administration. In administering intravenously, digestive disturbances are eliminated and so a sufficient amount will be tolerated for the complete relief of the rheumatic condition.

The New York Medical Journal says: "There is every argument for and no argument against intravenous therapy. Once admitted that the blood is the medium in which medicine is carried to every organ, tissue and cell of the body, there is nothing to contradict the conclusion that to introduce medicine directly into the blood stream is simpler, surer and even safer than to depend upon its reaching the circulating medium after having run the

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gauntlet of digestion," alteration and modification by its passage along the gastro-intestinal tract.

"At the present time, under modern conditions there is absolutely no logical or actual argument or objection to the intravenous method of drug administration. The work of certain pharmaceutical chemists has made possible the preparation and supply of solutions containing indicated drugs in a form entirely safe for intravenous administration."

In giving medicaments intravenously the physician knows the exact amount of the drug entering the system. Drugs given orally are attacked first by the acids of the stomach and then by the alkalis of the intestines before reaching the blood stream. This action may cause an entire change in the chemical nature of the drug administered, so it does not produce the desired effect on the organs it is intended to benefit. When drugs are administered intravenously, they are carried by the blood stream directly to the organs they are meant to benefit.

There is no loss of time in waiting for the drugs to be absorbed through the digestive organs; they are immediately carried by the blood to the organs to be benefited. There is no loss of the drug in assimilation or by elimination; it exercises its full therapeutic effect.

Another advantage not to be lightly disregarded is the fact that the patient is at all times under the physician's control when intravenous treatments are administered. It is essential, in fact obligatory, upon the patient to report to the physician for each treatment. There is no opportunity for the drug which the physician desired administered to be changed before reaching the patient. There is no opportunity for misunderstanding of directions or of a failure to comply with them. Overdosage or underdosage as frequently taken by patients are avoided entirely. The physician controls the exact amount of the drug which he wishes to enter the system.

Intravenous administration has extended the usefulness of many valuable drugs. Among these are arsenic, hexamethylenamine, iodine, iron, mercury, salicylates and quinine.

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Arsenic, Intravenously and Orally

In many of these drugs the elimination of digestive disturbances alone is an extremely valuable factor. For instance, arsenic is seldom well tolerated when given by mouth. Not only does it cause digestive disturbances, but its continued use will often prove injurious to the linings of the stomach. At the same time it is one of the most valuable drugs known for its tonic and alterant effects.

Its usefulness when given orally is rather limited. When given intravenously, a comparatively small amount is necessary. Among the cases which are benefited by its intravenous use, but which seldom tolerate a sufficient amount orally, are anæmia, tuberculosis, chlorosis, syphilis, malaria, rheumatism, post-operative cases and others where a tonic effect is desired.

Hexamethylenamine, Intravenously and Orally

Hexamethylenamine has been found to be very valuable as a diuretic and urinary antiseptic. Yet it can seldom be given by mouth in sufficient quantities to produce results without causing hematuria and other disturbances.

When given intravenously in a dosage of up to 31 grs. in 5-mil solution, untoward effects have never been reported to us. It has proved useful in cases of gonorrhea, prostatitis, pyelitis, cystitis, and other affections of the genito-urinary organs of gonorrhreal origin. Many cases of long standing—some five to seven, even eleven years,—which seem intractable by one form of treatment, have been entirely relieved by intravenous use of hexamethylenamine. (For further details, see Formotone, page 61.)

Iodine, Intravenously and Orally

Iodine is another extremely valuable drug whose usefulness has been increased immeasurably through its preparation in a form suitable for intravenous use.

It is one of the oldest drugs known in the treatment of syphilis. When given in sufficient quantities, it proves a valuable tonic. Late writers have found that many sub-normal conditions have been due to deficiency in the iodine supply.

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When given orally, iodine often causes digestive disturbances, and in an overdose acts as an irritant poison. From 4 to 6 grains may cause a sense of constriction in the throat, sickness and pain in the stomach, and at length vomiting and colic. Even in smaller doses, it sometimes causes severe restlessness, palpitations, excessive thirst, acute pain in the stomach, vomiting and purging, violent cramps, frequent pulse and finally progressive emaciation, if not discontinued.

It is known to be extremely valuable for its effect on the respiratory organs. Yet, on account of disturbances it causes, it can not be given by mouth in sufficient quantity to prove valuable in the treatment of pneumonia. When given intravenously in pneumonia, together with guaiacol and creosote, its action is almost specific. In asthma, the iodides are usually of value, and their value is greatly increased when given intravenously.

The same is true of other diseases of the respiratory system in which the iodides are of recognized value, such as bronchitis, tuberculosis, influenza, la grippe and coryza. Some of these conditions will be benefited by oral administration of sodium or potassium iodide but usually intravenous administration of sodium iodide will bring more marked improvement and more prompt results.

Most respiratory conditions are benefited by intravenous administration of guaiacol and creosote in combination with sodium iodide. (See Guaisodide.) These drugs are known to be very valuable in the treatment of respiratory conditions, on account of their antiseptic and anaesthetic properties. They are seldom used for this purpose, for the reason that a sufficient amount can not be given without creating digestive disturbances. The intravenous route removes this difficulty.

Iron, Intravenously and Orally

Iron may be given orally to much better advantage than the drugs previously discussed. However, large doses of iron taken into the stomach often cause fullness in the head, constipation and sometimes a tendency to hemorrhage and to profuse menstruation. In liquid form it

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often proves injurious to the teeth. Such action may always be avoided by administration intravenously.

The principal purpose of administering iron is to increase the amount of hemoglobin in the blood. Given orally, it must first pass through the intestinal tract, while in intravenous administration iron goes directly into the blood stream, where it may bring the patient the greatest possible benefit.

There is not such a marked difference in the range of usefulness between administering iron intravenously and orally as in the iodides and salicylates, as iron is non-toxic.

There is a marked difference, however, in results. Oral administration often requires months of constant treatment, while intravenous administration usually brings good results with six to eight—and sometimes only four—infusions at intervals of two to four days. Many patients who are only slightly improved by oral administration will respond readily to intravenous treatment. It is usually best to combine iron with arsenic for intravenous infusions, as in Ferro-Arsen.

Salicylates, Intravenously and Orally

The salicylates are the most efficacious drugs known to modify joint pain and safely reduce the temperature and promote elimination in rheumatism. They are useful in headaches, muscle pains and joint pains.

Yet, the salicylates, given orally, often cause nausea and vomiting. Some patients can not tolerate salicylates in any form, if given orally, so can not secure the benefits of this drug. In addition to this, salicylic acid in large doses may depress the heart. With full doses there is often a feeling of fullness in the head, ringing in the ears, flushing of the face, and there may even be deafness. Waste metabolism is increased and the body loses weight. The more serious results that may occur are deafness, dyspnea, delirium, or even collapse.

It is evident, as every physician knows, that salicylates must be administered with caution. Too small a dosage may not bring desired results, and too large a dosage may

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cause serious disturbances. At the same time, in view of the splendid results of the salicylates in treating rheumatism, it would be folly for physicians to discontinue their use.

Consider the efficacy of this drug when given intravenously. Some patients, of course, though very few, have an idiosyncrasy for the salicylates, and they should not be administered in any event to such patients. If such idiosyncrasy exists, it will become manifest after the infusion of one-half an ampoule containing $12\frac{1}{2}$ grains. Such a dosage should not prove harmful.

If given orally, the idiosyncrasy may not become manifest for many days. During that time the patient has continued to take large amounts, so that the physician has then a double problem of relieving the condition for which salicylate was intended and for eliminating the salicylate from the system. This possibility is eliminated by administering the drug intravenously, as any intolerance will become manifest from the first infusion.

The average dosage of sodium salicylate, given orally, in rheumatism is 15 grains four or five times a day. A lesser amount seldom proves of value. The average intravenous dosage is 15 grains in a 20-mil ampoule every two to four days. That means only one-eighth the amount of the drug enters the system when given intravenously as when given orally. At the same time the small venous dosage brings as good results, and more quickly. This is simply because the drug is administered directly into the blood stream—the medium in which medicine is carried to every organ.

It naturally follows that, on account of the lesser dosage, disturbances are not so likely to follow, so the intravenous method is the safest, as well as the most efficacious.

Quinine, Intravenously and Orally

The action of quinine in malaria is probably more nearly specific than of any other drug in any other condition (excluding vaccines and antitoxins). However, results of giving it orally can not be said to be entirely satisfactory.

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Very little quinine is absorbed by the stomach, and, when given this way, its action is slow.

Intramuscular or subcutaneous administration is painful, and most of the quinine is precipitated at the site of the injection and remains there many hours. In many emergency cases, the action of quinine will be too slow when given either orally, intramuscularly or subcutaneously, to prove of value. Death may take place before the drug has exercised its therapeutic value. When given intravenously the effects are immediate.

Various authors state that in malaria regions many lives have been saved through intravenous administration of quinine dihydrochloride when it was a question of striking quickly and striking hard. Rogers (British Medical Journal) states that the administration of quinine in primary attacks of malaria appears to be worthy of careful trial.

Because of further material advantages of such intravenous administration, it is likely to be that dangerously large infections, which may terminate at any moment in fatal coma with oral administration of quinine, are likely to be rapidly controlled. He predicts that by this method the present mortality of malaria should be reduced to practically nothing. Hypodermic or subcutaneous injections undoubtedly produce better results in many cases than oral administration. However, this method is very painful, absorption is slow, and slower absorption necessarily means less rapid results.

The Final Authority

That these principles are fundamentally correct is shown by the experience of physicians who have employed intravenous therapy in their practice. The final authority on any medicinal product or on any method of treatment is to the physician who employs it regularly in his practice.

Intravenous medication has not proved or is not claimed to be an absolute specific for all cases treated. There are cases which do not respond to this form of medication just as there are cases which do not respond to any other method. However, the experience of physicians has shown

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that the proportion of cases which do respond is surprisingly high.

Accomplishments of physicians who have used intravenous therapy are many. Chronic cases of rheumatism, which would not respond under any other method of treatment, have been improved, and others relieved, by this method. Gonorrhreal infection and other resulting conditions of years' standing have been promptly relieved. Anæmic patients have responded well in cases where other methods were unavailing. Asthmatic cases, while not responding in as high a proportion as those mentioned before, have often been relieved.

The danger from malaria has been greatly reduced. The mortality in pneumonia has been reduced to a negligible factor by those who have employed proper intravenous methods.

Through this form of medication, syphilis is now largely under control. In tuberculosis, incipient cases, treated intravenously, have been completely relieved. In chronic cases, the conditions have been arrested and the life of the patient prolonged for many years in comparative comfort.

Physicians who start the use of intravenous medication in their practice become its greatest enthusiasts. We have never known of a physician who gave intravenous therapy a fair and conscientious trial who did not continue to employ it regularly in his practice. The following pages will give the technic of intravenous medication and will go more into details regarding various cases in which intravenous products are indicated. We hope this will lead to even further uses for intravenous medication, and we believe that we are yet only at the threshold of its possibilities.

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

TECHNIC

Sterilize syringe (George A. Breon & Co. all-glass "Sterili" 10 or 20-mil) and needles in boiling water. Place ampoule of solution to be used in warm water until contents become about blood temperature.

If patient is of nervous temperament, have him lie prone on a table with his arm extended on a side table; otherwise, the patient may be seated in a chair with arm relaxed on a table, which will make injection easier for both operator and patient.

The skin should be thoroughly disinfected at point of injection, either with alcohol, cresol antiseptic or with iodine.

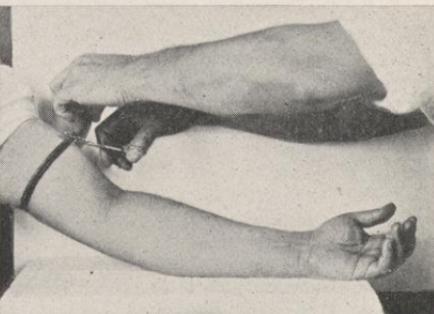


Illustration Number 1

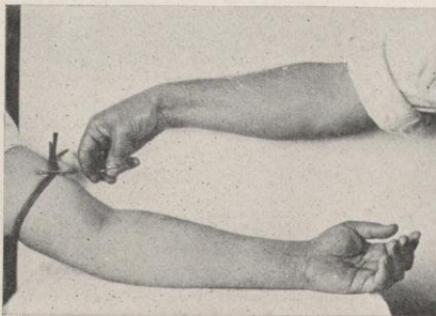


Illustration Number 2

Apply tourniquet to upper arm, to distend the vein. Many practitioners find that two ordinary rubber catheters and an artery clamp make an ideal tourniquet, easily applied and instantly removed. Note two illustrations on this page.

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With a file nick the neck of ampoule and break off. Place ampoule on its side, and with needle attached to syringe,



Illustration No. 3

withdraw solution into syringe. (see illustration No. 3.) Now, holding syringe upright, expel all the air. (See illustration No. 4.) A few upward strokes of the hand on the forearm will cause the

vein to stand out prominently. Now, the needle, placed tightly on the syringe, should be thrust quickly into one of the distended veins with tourniquet still in place and patient's hand clenched. (Illustration No. 5.) The vein into which the needle is introduced is the cephalic.

Now, slowly withdraw piston until blood can be seen to enter the

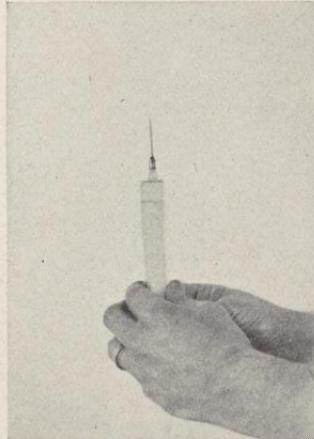


Illustration No. 4

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syringe barrel. Gently loosen or remove tourniquet, apply pressure to the piston and begin injection. Do not force the liquid but inject slowly and steadily so as not to cause undue distention of the vein, and request the patient to absolutely relax. (See illustration No. 6.)

Watch care-

fully to see that the needle has properly entered the vein. If it has not, withdraw needle and re-enter. Should the patient complain of aching or intense pain, it is either due

to the fact that the solution is being injected too rapidly or that it is not entering the vein, but is being injected intramuscularly. When all the solution has entered the vein, withdraw the needle

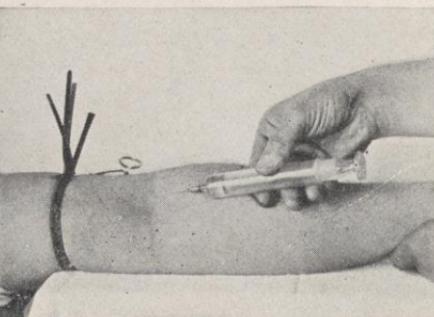


Illustration No. 5.

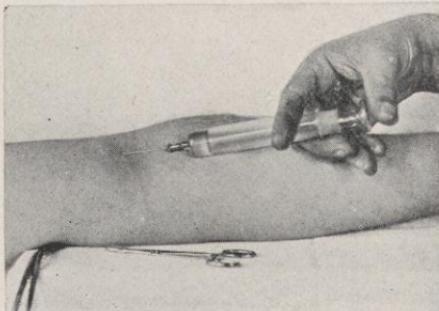


Illustration No. 6

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

quickly, applying small pledge of cotton with antiseptic (See illustration No. 7.) In the majority of cases this is sufficient: however, a drop of collodion may be placed at point of injection to close puncture in the skin.

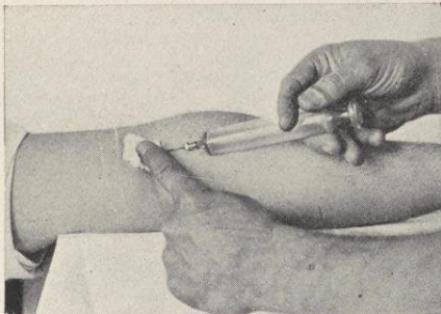


Illustration No. 7

Some patients complain of aching of the jaws and a disagreeable taste a few moments after injection, especially when aniodine product has been administered. They may be assured that

the aching should cause no alarm and will pass away in from six to twelve hours and the disagreeable taste in twelve to twenty-four hours.

We cannot emphasize too strongly that great care should be taken in sterilization of all instruments and agents used in the administration of intravenous products—namely, syringe, needle, cotton and disinfecting of operator's hands and skin, at point of injection.

An all-glass syringe will always be found the most advantageous, and a fine gauge needle, No. 25, will always give better results, as it allows the solution to enter the vein slowly, thereby eliminating distention of the vein, which causes arm-ache.

If these suggestions are followed, the operation cannot be otherwise than gratifying to the physician.

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

PRIVATE FORMULA

It has been our pleasure to furnish many physicians with sterile solutions made from their private formulas. Any such formula entrusted to us will always be held in strict confidence, if it is so desired. In fact, we assume we are obligated to hold it in strict confidence, unless we are otherwise advised.

From a standpoint of both convenience and safety we believe any physician will find that it is much more satisfactory to have his formula put up in ampoule form, ready for instant administration than to depend upon preparing it himself. In the first place, the chemicals entering into such solutions must be absolutely pure. The average physician does not have the facilities for examining and analyzing the chemicals which he would use.

Then, too, the average physician will not have the equipment necessary for making the sterile solution. All containers in which they are prepared must be of especially treated glass which is resistant to chemical action. The solution must be properly filtered and then sterilized by placing in an auto-clave for several hours.

The secret of our success in supplying the medical profession with sterile solutions for intravenous use is in the infinite care with which each solution is prepared. The extent of this care can only be realized from the fact that a fatality has never resulted from the use of our intravenous preparations.

The physician who entrusts his private formula may do so with absolute confidence that it may be administered with entire safety, something which can not be depended upon, if chemicals are of uncertain quality or if proper methods of manufacture are not carried out in every detail. Of course, not every drug or combination of drugs may be satisfactorily administered intravenously. We invite questions regarding such formulas, and, if, in our opinion, any formula can not be put up in a solution which is entirely safe to be given intravenously, the physician will be so informed before the solution is prepared. He can then use his judgment about having us manu-

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

PRIVATE FORMULA—Cont.

facture it and about its use. The same applies to solutions for intramuscular and subcutaneous use.

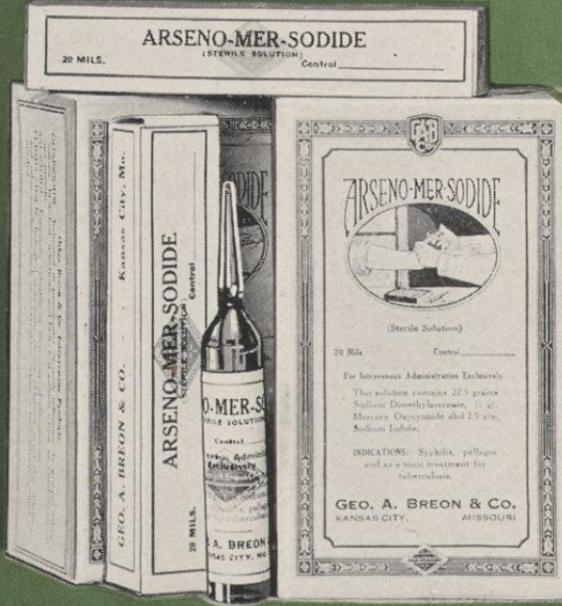
Special formulas may be put up in any size ampoule desired. Those used for intramuscular and subcutaneous use are put up in one and two mil ampoules. Solutions for intravenous use are put up in 5-mil, 10-mil, 20-mil, and larger ampoules, depending upon the chemicals used and the amount of each. We shall be glad to recommend the proper size ampoule for intravenous administration of any solution submitted to us, if desired. All containers used in the manufacture of such solutions are made of a specially treated chemical resistant glass. Ampoules are of as high quality as can be purchased, each one of a special chemical-resisting glass and each one properly sterilized. It is not practical to put up special formulas in smaller quantities than 100 ampoules. The cost of the lesser quantity would be practically the same as the 100, so this is the minimum quantity on which we quote. A certain number of ampoules are always broken in the auto-clave. For this reason we reserve the right to ship and bill the customer for 20 per cent over or under his order, according to the amount of breakage. In such cases, however, we only bill the customer for the actual number of ampoules delivered and at the price per ampoule which we have quoted.

Ampoules are packed in cotton and placed in separate cardboard tubes, so they may be handled with little danger of breakage. As with regular products, we guarantee safe delivery and will be responsible for any breakage in transit. Each ampoule may be labeled as desired. Ampoules may be placed in a separate carton and these may be packed in boxes of six ampoules or more, as the customer desires. Similar packages will be submitted upon request.

Prices of such solutions depend upon the size of the ampoule, chemicals used, process necessary to render the solution compatible with the blood, without destroying any of its active ingredients, and the quantity in which the ampoules are ordered. We shall be glad to quote such prices to any physician upon request.

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY



PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

ARSENO-MER-SODIDE

(Indicated in syphilis.)

Arseno-Mer-Sodide, as the name implies, is a solution for intravenous administration combining arsenic, mercury and sodium iodide. Each 20-mil ampoule contains:

Sodium Dimethylarsenate,	22.5	grs.	(1.47	gm)
Mercury Oxycyanide,	1/8	gr.	(.008	gm)
Sodium Iodide,	15	grs.	(1.0	gm)

This anti-syphilitic product is marketed in boxes of six 20 mil ampoules (each ampoule packed in a separate carton and six cartons in the box), which will be found sufficient for the average case of syphilis. Full description and directions accompany each ampoule.

Code Word

RADIUM	Price per box of six 10-mil ampoules...	\$3.00
GOLD	Price per box of six 20-mil ampoules...	6.00

This solution contains the three oldest and most widely used drugs employed in the treatment of syphilis. Most physicians will agree that each constituent contained in this combination is of value in treating the disease. The dosage of each is large enough to get results, so that ordinarily no auxiliary treatment is necessary.

Arseno-Mer-Sodide, while highly toxic to spirochætæ, is practically non-toxic to man. One hundred and forty-five thousand ampoules have been administered in the past few years without a single fatality. It does not cause unpleasant reactions. In all ordinary cases, the patient may continue his duties immediately after receiving treatment with Arseno-Mer-Sodide.

Few diseases have had as much attention and study as the treatment of syphilis. If treated soon enough after infection, very few cases present themselves which can not be entirely relieved. This is demonstrated by intravenous treatment used as a prophylactic. Records show a good many cases of physicians and attendants becoming accidentally infected. In one case, the needle of a syringe, which had been used for an injection in a syphilitic, accidentally pierced the arm of an attendant. In another,

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

ARSENO-MER-SODIDE—Cont.

the face of an attendant was splashed with blood during an operation on a syphilitic. In all such cases, that we know of, where an efficacious anti-syphilitic was immediately given intravenously, no sign of syphilis ever presented itself.

However, the matter of a few weeks or even a few days makes the condition much more difficult. It is very seldom that the condition is reported to the physician within several weeks after infection. The longer it goes untreated, the more difficult it becomes, and finally, when it reaches the stage of tabes, as most cases will unless properly treated, there is no possibility of effecting a cure. The best that can then be done is to arrest the condition.

No set rule for the employment of anti-syphilitics has ever been devised which is suitable for all cases. Different cases react in entirely different ways, and medicaments which do not bring results with one patient will prove highly satisfactory with another.

Arseno-Mer-Sodide is not presented to the medical profession as a formula to supplant all other anti-syphilitics, nor is it claimed that positive results will be secured in every case. It is offered as an agent for treatment of syphilis, to be used as the judgment of the attending physician dictates. It will be found an efficacious agent, as it is now being successfully used by thousands of physicians even after failure with ordinary anti-syphilitics. Many of the so-called "Wasserman fast" cases respond readily to this solution.

Sodium Dimethylarsenate

Sodium dimethylarsenate is a form of arsenic prepared by heating together potassium acetate and arsenic trioxide, which yields a distillate containing cacodyl and cacodyl oxide. This mixture is treated with an oxidizing agent, which produces cacodylic acid, which is then neutralized with sodium hydroxide. It is readily soluble, 1 gram dissolving in about .5 mil of water and about 2.5 mils of alcohol.

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

ARSENO-MER-SODIDE—Cont.

On account of its low toxicity, it is one of the most valuable forms of arsenic, especially for hypodermic and intravenous administration. At the same time it exercises the full therapeutic effect of the inorganic forms of arsenic. In themselves, the cacodylates are relatively inert, but in passing through the system they are in part demethylized and yield more or less arsenious acid.

It exercises the tonic effect of arsenic, building up the patient's system, so that with his own resources he can help combat the disease. Some authorities are of the opinion that it has no toxic action on the spirochæte. However, Murphy treated over one thousand cases with sodium dimethylarsenate alone, with success in a highly satisfactory number. For this reason we believe it has a direct toxic action against the spirochæte, in addition to its tonic effect. The latter should not be disregarded, as Prof. Ehrlic attributed as much value to the tonic effect of his discovery as to its toxicity to spirochæte.

Mercury Oxycyanide

Some authorities maintain that mercury must be administered in some form in order to cure syphilis. While this view is not entirely substantiated, it remains a fact that mercury is the only agent which all authorities agree has a direct toxic action to spirochæte. It has been administered in syphilis almost since the disease was discovered. It is given by mouth, by inunction, intramuscularly and intravenously.

It has a degenerating effect upon the system, and for that reason is given as cautiously and sparingly as possible. Mercury oxycyanide has the least of these effects of any form of mercury. It is the least toxic, and is less irritating to the walls of the veins. At the same time it is just as efficacious as other forms in combatting spirochæte. We believe that intravenous use is the method preferable, as it is only necessary to administer a small quantity to get the same results as from oral administration. If mercury is given alone in any form in the

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

ARSENO-MER-SODIDE--Cont.

treatment of syphilis, measures should be taken for its rapid elimination. In administering Arseno-Mer-Sodide, this is provided for; the iodine content helps eliminate the mercury very rapidly.

Sodium Iodide

The iodine content of Arseno-Mer-Sodide is extremely valuable for many reasons. Probably its principal value is driving the spirochætae from their lurking places where they may be acted upon by the other anti-syphilitics. For this reason, Arseno-Mer-Sodide is especially valuable in the secondary and tertiary stages of syphilis, where the spirochætae have reached the tissues and internal organs.

This also probably accounts for the fact that many cases of syphilis which will show a negative reaction with the Wasserman test, after treatment with ordinary anti-syphilitics, will later show a positive reaction. The spirochætae are hidden, so to speak, in the tissues and membranes, and so do not expose themselves in the Wasserman test. Many other anti-syphilitics are highly efficacious so long as the spirochætae are confined to the blood stream, but are incapable of reaching those which reach other organs.

Sodium iodide is extremely valuable for its tonic effect. Administration of sodium iodide tends to stimulate metabolism. It has been used to relieve arteriosclerosis, and so may prevent this condition. It forms a freely soluble compound with the mercury, and so tends to prevent the deposit of the metal in the internal organs.

Summary

The agents used in this formula may be used separately, but there is a saving of time and effort and of inconvenience to the patient to administer Arseno-Mer-Sodide, as it combines all three drugs. While a physician can not be positive as to results when using this solution, he is not dependent upon a single drug, but is employing three of the oldest and best known agents in the treatment of syphilis.

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

ARSENO-MER-SODIDE—Cont.

It is advantageous over most anti-syphilitics in that—

- It does not oxidize when exposed to air.
- Its toxicity is low.
- It causes no unpleasant reactions.
- The technic is simple.
- It is easy to administer.
- It is ready for instant administration.
- It requires no auxiliary treatment.

Dosage

It is obvious that no arbitrary dosage can be given for all cases. The intervals at which treatment should be given are dependent upon the reaction of the patient to the medicament, and the extent of his tolerance for its constituents.

Ordinary cases are treated at intervals of from 4 to 6 days. The administration of six ampoules is sufficient in many cases. Some, of course, will require a larger number.

On account of the low toxicity of Arseno-Mer-Sodide and sodium dimethylarsenate, its principal constituent, it is well tolerated by most patients, and treatment may be continued, if necessary, over a prolonged period. If, however, the limit of the patient's tolerance for arsenic is reached before results are secured, a suitable recess in treatment should be observed, or other treatment not containing arsenic should be given.

For this purpose we recommend Mer-Sodide, a solution which is described on page 85.

The solution should be given undiluted, with a 20 or 30-mil glass syringe. It is best to use a small gauge needle, No. 25 or 24 being preferred. Injections should be given very slowly and the ampoules warmed to blood temperature before administering. To determine any intolerance for the iodine or arsenic content, only one-half an ampoule should be given as an initial dosage. If the solution is well tolerated, the contents of an ampoule may be given in subsequent injections.

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

ARSENO-MER-SODIDE—Cont.

Some physicians prefer to inject by the gravity method. For this purpose, 20 cc. of Arseno-Mer-Sodide should be mixed with 50 cc. of normal saline solution.

Contra-Indications

Occasionally patients will be found to have an idiosyncrasy to the arsenic or iodine content of Arseno-Mer-Sodide. This may be determined by the injection of only one-half an ampoule as an initial dosage.

If the patient has received treatment with any other arsenical compound, previous to the administration of Arseno-Mer-Sodide, care should be taken not to administer beyond the patient's tolerance. Symptoms for an intolerance for arsenic following its administration will be shown by a general disposition to edema, especially in the face and eyelids, a feeling of stiffness in these parts, itching of the skin, tenderness of the mouth, loss of appetite, uneasiness or sickness in the stomach usually with diarrhea and sometimes with bloody stools. When either symptom presents itself, the arsenical treatment should be discontinued at least temporarily. Symptoms of an intolerance for iodine will be shown by severe restlessness, disturbed sleep, palpitations, excessive thirst, acute pain in the stomach, vomiting and purging, violent cramps and frequent pulse.

Very few patients show an intolerance for Arseno-Mer-Sodide, and in those who do, the first reaction is only slight and should do no harm.

In fact, its low toxicity and the freedom from unpleasant reactions following its administration have been in a large part responsible for its popularity among physicians. Usually, after an injection is given, the patient may continue his duties as usual.

Price

Code Word

RADIUM	Price per box of six 10-mil ampoules . . .	\$3.00
GOLD	Price per box of six 20-mil ampoules . . .	6.00

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

ARSENO-MER-SODIDE—Cont.

10 Mil Ampoules

This solution is offered in response to a demand from the physicians for an anti-syphilitic of a lesser strength than contained in our 20-mil ampoule.

Each 10-mil ampoule of Arseno-Mer-Sodide contains:

Sodium dimethylarsenate,	11.25 grs. (.73 gm.)
Mercury oxycyanide,	1-16 gr. (.004 gm.)
Sodium iodide,	7½ grs. (.5 gm.)

It will be noted that formula is exactly one-half the amount of each drug contained in the 20-mil ampoule; the content per mil is identical. By having this ampoule in stock, the physician may administer smaller doses without wasting any of the solution.

The uses of this solution should be confined to cases where there is a limited tolerance for the arsenic content and to treatment of children. Each physician realizes the difficulties attending the treatment of syphilis, and realizes that in most cases it is necessary to administer as strong a dosage as will be tolerated by the patient. Consequently, the 20-mil ampoule is the solution of choice for the treatment of most syphilitic cases.

In treatment of children, dosage will depend upon the age of the child and his susceptibility to the drugs employed. In many cases, it will be advisable to dilute 10 mils of Arseno-Mer-Sodide with 10 mils of distilled water. Where the tolerance for the drugs is extremely limited, only 10 mils of this solution, after being diluted as explained above, should be used.

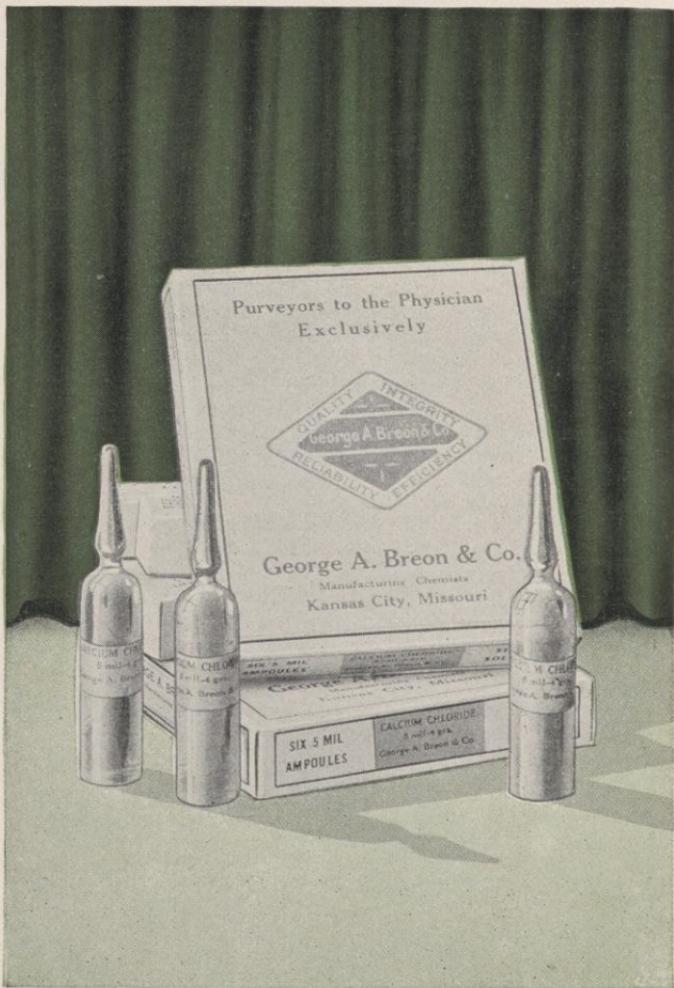
Treatment of children depends so much on the individual case that it is impracticable to try to give an exact dosage for all cases. We will, however, be glad to advise in respect to any individual case to the best of our ability. By starting treatment with a small dosage and carefully watching the responses to each injection, each physician will be able to administer the dosage most suitable for each individual case.

Code Word

RADIUM	Price per box of six 10-mil ampoules ..	\$3.00
GOLD	Price per box of six 20-mil ampoules ..	6.00

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY



PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

CALCIUM CHLORIDE

(Indicated in asthma, tuberculosis, osteomalacia, and anaphylactic conditions.)

Each 5-mil ampoule contains 4 grs. (.266 $\frac{2}{3}$ gms.) calcium chloride, making approximately a 5% solution.

Each ten-mil ampoule contains 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (1 gm.) Calcium Chloride, making approximately a 10% solution.

Code Word

CAL	Price per box of six 5-mil ampoules	... \$2.00
CAPE	Price per box of six 10-mil ampoules	3.00

The indications for Calcium Chloride, as given above, are in reality only a few of the conditions in which it may prove useful. Intravenous administration of Calcium Chloride is not to be considered a specific for conditions in which it is indicated, but merely takes its place in the general treatment.

Quoting from Dr. David C. Muthu in *Pulmonary Tuberculosis*:

"Calcium starvation is associated with many morbid conditions, such as joint troubles, rickets, epilepsy, tetany in eclampsia and pregnancy, etc. Sir James Barr found that one of the earliest signs of pneumonia is the diminution of lime salts in the urine. Faulty digestion, as well as faulty diet, produces lime starvation in man. J. F. Russell says that insufficient supply of lime leads to imperfectly developed organs, lowered resistance, and lack of power to repair injury. Loeper and Bechamp found that certain chronic intestinal diseases cause a loss of calcium, and from this arise symptoms, such as asthma, loss of weight, decrease of coagulation, hemorrhage, nervous disturbances, and that in gastro-intestinal lesion the calcium content of blood is decreased. Deficiency of iodine would bring thyroid disturbance and all the evils connected with thyroid insufficiency. Depletion of alkali reserves produces acid intoxication and a host of troubles associated with it. In fact, mineral salts play such an important part in metabolism and nutrition that it is impossible to trace all the morbid conditions they induce by their deficiency in quantity or in assimilation by the organism."

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

CALCIUM CHLORIDE—Cont.

Obviously such conditions may be improved by administration of calcium.

There is not such a distinct advantage in administering calcium intravenously as there is in giving the iodides, arsenic, salicylates, and other drugs, for the reason that it is comparatively better tolerated by mouth. It seems to be practically non-toxic. However, in large doses, it is exceedingly irritant. Small doses, when given orally, often do not produce the desired results, and large doses are not well tolerated. Intravenous administration is then indicated.

Calcium Chloride has been used extensively by the medical profession for many years. There is not such a distinct advantage in giving it intravenously as there is in giving the iodides, arsenic, salicylates, and other drugs for the reason that it is comparatively better tolerated by mouth. It seems to be practically non-toxic. However, in large doses it is exceedingly irritant. Small doses when given orally often do not produce the desired results and large doses are not well tolerated. Intravenous administration is then indicated.

The principal objection to administration by mouth is the unpleasant taste. However, intravenous administration of calcium does have the advantage of bringing more prompt results. There is no loss of the potency of the drug through absorption or elimination when given intravenously, as it is carried directly to the organs which it is meant to benefit.

Calcium Chloride in Asthma

It is well established that an insufficiency of calcium in the blood will increase irritability of the motor cortex of the brain and muscle substance, and that an excess of lime diminishes such irritability. Some asthmatic cases are entirely neurotic—practically all cases are somewhat neurotic. Administration of Calcium Chloride, by relieving nervous irritability, is extremely valuable in treating this condition.

Calcium Chloride is an efficacious anti-anaphylactic, making it valuable in asthmatic cases due to anaphylaxis.

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

CALCIUM CHLORIDE—Cont.

Asthmatic conditions can probably be better treated with Guaisodide and Ferro-Arsen in combination. If, however, they do not bring the desired results, Calcium Chloride may be added to the treatment. Or, if there is a deficiency of calcium in the system, its intravenous use is indicated.

Calcium Chloride in Tuberculosis

According to many authorities, calcium starvation is one of the causes of tuberculosis. Some even go so far as to say that a deficiency of the supply of calcium is at the root of all cases of tuberculosis. On account of the unpleasant taste of calcium, it is difficult to administer a sufficient amount by mouth to be of practical value in treatment of tuberculosis. The dosage, when given intravenously, is small, but it is sufficient to bring the effects of many times its dosage if given orally.

Tuberculosis often follows acute fevers, gastro-intestinal disorders, pregnancy, lactation, and other conditions in which calcium metabolism is impaired by deficient gastric secretions. It may therefore be advisable to administer Calcium Chloride intravenously in such conditions, if they are severe, as a prophylactic against tuberculosis.

Calcium Chloride in Osteomalacia and Rickets

A deficiency of calcium will often cause degenerative changes in the bones which may be diagnosed as rickets or osteomalacia. While these two diseases are considerably different, the action of Calcium Chloride is the same in both. It supplies the calcium necessary, and its administration is usually followed by a strengthening and hardening of bony substances. Calcium Chloride, given intravenously, should prove very valuable in such conditions.

In the same way, it occasionally proves of value in rheumatoid arthritis and arthritis deformans.

Complete directions for administration accompany each ampoule.

Code Word

CAL	Price per box of six 5-mil ampoules.	\$2.00
CAPE	Price per box of six 10-mil ampoules.	3.00

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY



PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER

Every physician should have a supply of double distilled water in handy ampoule form on hand at all times. It is often necessary to give injections at homes or in the case of accidents in places where pure water is unobtainable.

Ordinary water contains traces of lead and other impurities from the pipes from which they are carried. Even rain water is not pure unless collected in the open fields some time after the rain starts falling. In cities rain water will show traces of ammonia and other impurities, and even in the open areas the first water to fall will contain dust and impurities from the air.

By having double distilled water in handy ampoule form, a physician may make an injection at any time or place, with the knowledge that the solution he gives is absolutely pure. Double Distilled Water (Breon) is pure spring water which is carefully distilled, then placed in ampoules, sealed and resterilized in an auto-clave.

As the water is kept sealed in ampoules, it remains pure for any length of time and is always ready for instant administration. These ampoules are packed six to a box, each one in a separate container. One, two or more may be carried in a pocket case with little danger of breakage. Double distilled water is furnished in 5, 10, and 20-mil ampoules.

Cod: Word

CLEAR	Price per box of six 5-mil ampoules....	\$1.00
AQUA	Price per box of six 10-mil ampoules....	1.50
PURA	Price per box of six 20-mil ampoules....	2.00

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY



PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

FERRO-ARSEN

(Indicated in anaemia, pellagra, tuberculosis, post-operative cases, malaria and other conditions where a tonic alterative effect is desired.)

Ferro-Arsen is a sterile solution of iron and arsenic, as the name implies. It is put up in two sizes, one a 5-mil ampoule and one a 10-mil ampoule.

Each 10-mil ampoule contains 5 grains of sodium dimethylarsenate and $2\frac{1}{4}$ grains of ferric chloride in combination with the chlorides of calcium, potassium and sodium, so adjusted in relative quantities as to produce a standard isotonic solution.

Each 5-mil ampoule contains exactly one-half of the above ingredients. In other words, the content per mil is identical.

Ferro-Arsen is furnished both in boxes of six 5-mil ampoules and in boxes of six 10-mil ampoules, each ampoule in a handy separate container.

Code Word

IRON	Price per box of six 5-mil ampoules	\$3.00
SILVER	Price per box of six 10-mil ampoules	6.00

The 5-mil ampoules are the most popular, as this permits a dosage to be given more frequently. We recommend the 5-mil ampoules as the ones of choice, although some severe conditions will require the stronger dosage. In such cases, providing a tolerance for the drug has been established, the 10-mil ampoules may be given with entire safety.

Various preparations of iron and arsenic have been offered to the medical profession and have been used with more or less favorable results. Every physician knows the value of iron and arsenic as tonics and alterants, and those acquainted with the possibilities of intravenous medication realize that these drugs will bring better results when given directly into the blood stream. The principal requisite of such a solution has been that it be free from reactions and will not cause unpleasant effects. At the same time it must exercise its full therapeutic effect.

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

FERRO-ARSEN—Cont.

We can truthfully say that no serious reaction has ever resulted from the use of Ferro-Arsen, although it is used more widely than any solution which we offer to the medical profession.

The extent of its usefulness, is, we believe, greater than that of any other intravenous solution. Few conditions exist in which it can not be used successfully. Often it is used as an alternate treatment with some other intravenous preparation and often as the sole intravenous treatment.

In anæmic conditions the results of administering Ferro-Arsen are prompt and uniform. The red cell count and hemoglobin increase rapidly; there is an increase in the patient's appetite and vitality. Physicians have reported a gain in weight as much as a pound a day under its administration.

In chlorosis and similar conditions, due to a deficiency of the blood, its action is nearly specific.

In tuberculosis, Ferro-Arsen is often used for its tonic effect, either as the sole intravenous treatment or in combination with Guaisodide.

Ferro-Arsen is extensively used in post-operative cases where a quick return to health and strength is desired. It is equally efficacious for administration to patients convalescing from such conditions as typhoid fever, pneumonia, diphtheria and others which undermine the patient's strength.

Many asthmatic cases are due to a general anæmic condition and so are benefited by the intravenous use of Ferro-Arsen.

In rheumatism Ferro-Arsen is usually used in combination with Salsodide. (See page 98.) It has no specific curative action, but is valuable for its tonic effect. As every physician knows, a tonic is indicated in most rheumatic conditions.

In malaria the red cell count is usually low, and intravenous administration of Ferro-Arsen will quickly restore

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

FERRO-ARSEN—Cont.

it to normal. Its value, as in other conditions, is simply that of a tonic, and a quinine solution should be given for the purpose of combatting the infection. (See Quin arsen, page 87, and Quinine Dihydrochloride, page 117.) To demonstrate the usefulness of Ferro-Arsen, it is not necessary to resort to empiricism, as the physiological action of each drug is sufficient to show that it will be of value in conditions mentioned above.

Ferric Chloride

"We can not live without iron; hence the absence of iron from food and drink will cause anaemia, exhaustion, dyspnea, and death. The body contains about 3 gm. of iron, the largest part of which is contained in the hemoglobin. One-tenth of the hemoglobin is probably destroyed daily, and some of it is used by the liver to produce the bile pigments. The iron is stored in the liver, is given to the blood, goes to the bone marrow and is used over again in making hemoglobin. Perhaps .01 gm. of iron is sufficient to satisfy the daily iron metabolism, unless there is some abnormal destruction of red corpuscles or there is hemorrhage. The food generally contains more than enough for the daily need.

"In all anaemias iron is helpful, if not curative, but in some anaemic conditions other treatments are as helpful, and hence in most cases it is wise to give other medication with the iron."—*Dr. Oliver T. Osborne in The Principles of Therapeutics.*

"The only condition in which the value of iron, as an internal remedy, has been proven beyond cavil is in certain types of anaemia. The conditions of the blood which are characterized by a reduction in the percentage of hemoglobin may be divided into three groups, those in which the number of corpuscles is reduced to a greater extent than the percentage of hemoglobin—each individual corpuscle, therefore, being richer than normal in coloring matter; second, those in which the reduction in the number of corpuscles and the quantity of hemoglobin is approximately equal; and thirdly, those in which the num-

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FERRO-ARSEN—Cont.

ber of corpuscles is not reduced as much as the percentage of hemoglobin—each corpuscle being poor in coloring matter. The first condition is seen typically in cases of pernicious anæmia; the second is the so-called accidental anæmias, those which are due to hemorrhage, wasting diseases, etc.; and the third is seen in chlorosis. The value of iron in any individual case of impoverishment of the blood is in proportion as the condition approaches the chlorotic type. In true pernicious anæmia, iron is probably of no value at all; in the accidental or secondary anæmia, it is often of considerable service; and, in true chlorosis, it almost reaches the height of a specific."—*U. S. Dispensatory*.

Certain salts of iron are extremely astringent and more or less irritant. Oral administration often causes constipation and other stomachic disturbances. If given in a liquid form, it is more or less injurious to the teeth. In Ferro-Arsen, the ferric chloride is administered directly into the blood stream, so that these objections are entirely eliminated.

The principal purpose of the administration of iron in any condition is to increase the amount of hemoglobin in the blood. It is quite obvious that a lesser dosage will be necessary, and the results more promptly secured, when the drug is injected into the veins.

Arsenic

Arsenic is one of the most valuable drugs known to the medical profession. It is one of the very few substances which deserve the name of general tonic, because it increases both the strength and the weight of a patient. Intravenously, arsenic is used to stimulate nutrition; for its effect on the blood; in the treatment of skin diseases due to an impoverished blood; for its effect on the bronchial mucous membrane; for destruction of certain pathogenic micro-organisms.

Gies found that newly born rabbits after four weeks' treatment with arsenic averaged 30 per cent heavier than normal. The increase in weight was not due merely to

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deposition of fat, but the bones were thicker and longer, and there was a proportional increase in the muscular tissues.

Arsenic is one of the most powerful drugs known in treating conditions where there is chronic wasting of the tissues, such as tuberculosis, or in certain types of neurasthenia with malnutrition. In chlorosis it greatly enhances the value of iron, when given in combination, as in Ferro-Arsen.

The administration of arsenic causes an increase in appetite, improved digestion and causes the patient to add weight by the deposition of fat. It improves the nutrition of the hair, nails and skin, increasing the exfoliation of the epidermis and causing a more healthy nutrition of the skin in general. It increases the production of red blood corpuscles and is a stimulant to the red bone marrow. In conditions such as lymphatic leukemia, the white corpuscles are occasionally increased in number by arsenic. Arsenic is a stimulant to glandular tissues and acts as a powerful germicide.

However, when given orally, it often causes digestive disturbances, nausea and vomiting and sometimes diarrhea. Its continued use is injurious to the linings of the stomach. Comparatively few patients will tolerate a sufficient quantity to be of real value, so the full therapeutic value of the drug may only be secured through intravenous administration, where such disturbances are eliminated.

In Ferro-Arsen, these two valuable drugs, iron and arsenic, are so combined that they may be safely administered directly into the blood stream. After administration, Ferro-Arsen becomes a part of the blood, and its beneficial effects immediately become manifest.

Ferro-Arsen in Anæmia

Anæmic conditions probably include all of the uses of Ferro-Arsen. Ferro-Arsen is useful in pellagra, tuberculosis, post-operative cases, malaria, and other conditions; but its use in such conditions is because of an anæmia which is caused by the other diseases.

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For instance, the value of Ferro-Arsen in tuberculosis is principally that in relieving the attending anaemia caused by destruction of red blood corpuscles by the tubercle bacilli. It is often helpful in rheumatism, but its efficacy is due to its power to restore red blood corpuscles destroyed by the streptococci, rather than any direct influence upon the infection.

In secondary anæmia, Ferro-Arsen is almost specific in its action. All authorities agree that both iron and arsenic are valuable in the treatment of this condition. Those who have used these drugs intravenously in correct form have secured much better results from intravenous administration than from oral administration.

Secondary anæmia may be divided into three distinct classes as to cause: (1) Post-hemorrhagic; (2) infectious and toxic; (3) trophic.

Post-hemorrhagic anæmia may be due to bleeding from trauma, operation, abortion, parturition, gastric and intestinal ulcer, and neoplasm, or any one of a number of other causes. This form of anæmia is due more to an insufficient quantity of the blood than to an inferior quantity. It is essential in such cases to stimulate nutrition and to build up the general health of the patient in every possible way. Ferro-Arsen usually proves of extreme value in such cases, as it improves the appetite, stimulates nutrition, and stimulates blood-cell formation. At the same time it will not cause irritation of the stomach, or digestive disturbances.

The second class of anæmia, infectious and toxic, will usually show a low red cell count and a lack of hemoglobin. This results from hemolytic agencies, specific infections, malignant disease, intestinal helminthiasis, etc.

The action of arsenic in increasing the red cell count is well known. It also has the power to overcome most toxins in the blood. The iron tends to increase the amount of hemoglobin, and its value is increased by the arsenic contained in Ferro-Arsen.

Nausea, vomiting and stomachic disturbances are often

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associated with anæmia. Both iron and arsenic tend to cause digestive disturbances. Both are more or less irritating to the stomach, and the arsenic often impairs its lining or membranes. Consequently, oral administration of iron and arsenic often aggravates the condition rather than improves it. If given intravenously in Ferro-Arsen, these disturbances are eliminated and the patient receives the full therapeutic value of the drugs.

Intramuscular injections are tolerated better than oral administrations. However, results are not nearly as prompt as from intravenous injections, and cases which will not respond promptly to intramuscular injections will respond readily to Ferro-Arsen.

Trophic anæmia is usually due to the conditions which have been standing for months or years. Among the causes for this condition are malnutrition, lack of air, lack of exercise, and other essentials to health.

The first requisite for treatment of trophic anæmia is the correction of the causes of the condition. As in other forms of anæmia, Ferro-Arsen is extremely valuable in increasing the red cell count rapidly, increasing the amount of hemoglobin, improving the appetite and general nutrition of the patient.

Summing up, the value of Ferro-Arsen in anæmia is simply the value of iron and arsenic, through an improved method of administration. Every physician knows the value of these drugs, and also knows the gastric disturbances likely to follow their oral administration. As nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, etc., are often associated with various forms of anæmia, oral administration of iron and arsenic only aggravates the condition and often defeats the very purpose for which it is intended.

Ferro-Arsen provides a method of administering these valuable drugs directly into the blood stream, where disturbances of the stomach and intestines are eliminated, and where the action is prompt and certain.

Consequently, there is a rapid increase in the amount of hemoglobin, red cell count, an improved appetite and

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FERRO-ARSEN—Cont.

improved nutrition, and the desired results—return to health and strength—are quickly secured, with administration of Ferro-Arsen.

Dosage

Most cases of anæmia will respond satisfactorily to injections of Ferro-Arsen, 5 mils, at intervals of two to four days. If a prolonged treatment is necessary, the intervals may be reduced to one injection per week.

Where a stronger dosage is indicated, Ferro-Arsen 10 mils may be administered at four to five-day intervals, for a limited time (usually until the patient has received six injections); then 5-mil ampoules may be administered, if a prolonged treatment is necessary.

Ferro-Arsen in Malaria

The destruction of red blood cells in malaria is so rapid that their replacement is nearly, if not equally, as important as the removal of malarial infection. In malaria, quinine is considered the remedy *par excellence*, but iron and arsenic are almost universally used with the quinine for their tonic effect.

Often the action of iron and arsenic is too slow to be of avail in malaria, if given either orally or intramuscularly. The prompt action of Ferro-Arsen intravenously makes it the method of choice in such cases—in fact, intravenous treatment may be the only one of avail. Ferro-Arsen is not for the purpose of destroying the parasites in malaria, but in reality is used to treat an anæmia caused by the massive destruction of red corpuscles. In this it will be found just as valuable as in other anæmic conditions.

Dosage

Ferro-Arsen is to be administered in malaria after an intensive treatment with quinine. It is then to be administered alternately with a quinine solution intravenously at intervals of three to four days. The 5-mil ampoules are usually sufficient, but, if the red cell count is especially low, 10 mils may be administered at intervals

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of five to seven days, without decreasing the administration of quinine.

For further information, see Quinarsen (page 87), where intravenous treatment of malaria is fully discussed.

Ferro-Arsen in Pellagra

The outstanding feature of available literature regarding pellagra is how little various writers have to say on the subject. There seems to be a consensus of opinion that the chief requisites in the control of the disease are proper diet, environment, and hygienic care of the patient.

Drugs to be used are chiefly for the purpose of stimulating nutrition. Most all authorities recommend the use of iron and arsenic in some form. Just as in other cases where iron and arsenic are indicated, the intravenous administration of Ferro-Arsen will bring better results in pellagra than the administration of these drugs in other forms.

Dosage

Dosage of Ferro-Arsen in pellagra is the same as in anaemia.

Ferro-Arsen in Post-Operative Cases, Pneumonia, etc.

Nearly every surgical operation leaves the patient in a more or less weakened condition. Regardless of the success of the operation, some patients will recover very rapidly, while some require weeks and even months to return to a normal condition.

If it is evident that the patient is not recovering satisfactorily, the intravenous use of Ferro-Arsen is indicated. Its tendency to produce red blood corpuscles is helpful in restoring the blood which was lost through the operation.

The same is true of diseases such as pneumonia, typhoid fever, diphtheria, smallpox, and others which leave patients in a weakened condition. Intravenous administration of Ferro-Arsen quickly builds up the appetite and causes a gain in health and strength that is gratifying to both the physician and patient.

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FERRO-ARSEN—Cont.

Dosage

The dosage in such conditions is one 5-mil ampoule every three to four days or one 10-mil ampoule every five to seven days, depending on the individual case.

Ferro-Arsen in Rheumatism

Streptococcal infections are unusually destructive to red corpuscles; so anæmia almost invariably follows rheumatism. In treatment of acute rheumatism the value of Ferro-Arsen is the same as the value in anæmia. Ferro-Arsen is not recommended for the purpose of relieving rheumatism, but rather for the relief of the attending anæmia. A most efficacious method of treating acute rheumatism is with the administration of alternate injections of Ferro-Arsen and Salsodide—Salsodide for the removal of streptococcal infections and Ferro-Arsen for its tonic effect.

Dosage

The streptococci are especially destructive to red blood corpuscles. If the infection has not progressed too far, the sodium dimethylarsenate contained in Salsodide will be sufficient to restore them.

In chronic cases, however, there is usually anæmia resulting from the destruction of red blood corpuscles. In these cases the use of Ferro-Arsen is indicated. The method of administration depends upon the individual case. If relief from rheumatism is a paramount objective, Salsodide should be given first until the pain has virtually subsided. Then it may be followed by injections of Ferro-Arsen, 5 mils at three-day intervals.

If the red cell count is especially low, it may be better to administer 10 mils of Ferro-Arsen alternately with Salsodide at five-day intervals.

Ferro-Arsen in Rheumatoid Arthritis

In both rheumatoid arthritis and arthritis deformans, it is universally agreed that a tonic is indicated. Most authorities advise the administration of iron and arsenic in some form. The tonic action of Ferro-Arsen is far

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superior to oral administration of either or both of iron and arsenic, and brings results much more promptly. The treatment of rheumatoid arthritis will be discussed further under Salsodide on page 99.

Dosage

The contents of one 20-mil ampoule of Salsodide and one 10-mil of Ferro-Arsen are given alternately at intervals of four to five days. Salsodide may be discontinued when pain is alleviated or when infection is removed. It may be necessary to continue the Ferro-Arsen for some time. After six injections of Ferro-Arsen 10 mils have been given, treatment may be continued by injections of Ferro-Arsen 5 mils at intervals of three to seven days, depending upon the case.

Ferro-Arsen in Tuberculosis

Volumes have been written about the treatment of tuberculosis, and it would be useless for us to try to discuss in this brief space the many aspects of this condition. Ferro-Arsen is not intended as a specific for tuberculosis.

However, in every case of tuberculosis the bodily resistance is lowered, and the disease will progress more rapidly unless some measures are taken to help build up the strength of the patient to a point where he can help combat the disease with his own resources.

Its administration improves the appetite and nutrition of the patient; it tends to increase the weight and stimulates the production of red blood corpuscles. In this it helps to set nature's forces at work, so they will become highly resistant to the advance of the tubercle bacilli.

Dosage

A most effective combination for certain types of tuberculosis is the administration of Ferro-Arsen alternately with Guaisodide—Guaisodide for its direct influence upon the disease and Ferro-Arsen for its tonic effect. (See page 80.)

In ordinary cases of tuberculosis, six to eight injections of Ferro-Arsen 5 mils should be given at three to four-

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day intervals. When the red cell count has returned to normal, weekly injections or injections of ten days, two weeks, will probably be sufficient. Even in incipient cases it is well to start with a course of injections of Ferro-Arsen at short intervals, in order to produce red blood corpuscles as rapidly as possible. The stronger the resistance of the patient, the better are his chances of combatting the disease.

In chronic cases where the patient is weakened to the extent that a strong tonic is desired, 10 mils Ferro-Arsen should be administered at intervals of about five days until six injections have been received. In such cases it is advisable to ascertain a tolerance for the solution, giving 5 mils as the initial injection.

After six injections of 10-mil ampoules have been given there should be a marked improvement. After that time, 5-mil injections at intervals from five to seven days, depending upon the condition of the patient, will probably be sufficient.

The above refers only to administration of Ferro-Arsen. A most effective method of treating tuberculosis is intravenous injections of both Guaisodide and Ferro-Arsen to be given alternately.

In incipient cases, Guaisodide and Ferro-Arsen 5 mils may be given alternately at two-day intervals for two to three weeks, depending upon the response and tolerance of each individual patient. After two weeks, the dosage of Ferro-Arsen may be reduced to one injection per week, if the red cell count is normal. If the red cell count is especially low, Ferro-Arsen 10 mils may be administered at first, alternately with Guaisodide, giving injections at two-day intervals in the following order: Guaisodide, first day; Guaisodide, third day; Ferro-Arsen, fifth day; Guaisodide, seventh and ninth days; Ferro-Arsen, eleventh day; etc.

In chronic cases, method of treatment depends upon the condition of the patient. If relief from cough and tubercular infection is of paramount importance, an intensive

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treatment with Guaisodide should be given first until these conditions are somewhat alleviated. Then Guaisodide and Ferro-Arsen 5 mils may be given alternately at two-day intervals.

If, on the other hand, the patient is weak and anæmic, and the red cell count is low, and it is more essential to build up his health and strength, a two-weeks' treatment with Ferro-Arsen 5 mils at first and then followed with injections of Guaisodide and Ferro-Arsen alternated at two to four-day intervals.

When relief from anæmia and tubercular symptoms are equally important, Ferro-Arsen 5 mils and Guaisodide may be given alternately at two-day intervals at first, and later at intervals of four to seven days. Treatment may be necessary for a long period in chronic cases.

Other Uses

The foregoing refers only to cases in which Ferro-Arsen is most generally used. Were we to attempt to describe all of its uses, we might name a large number of diseases, as there are very few in which Ferro-Arsen will not prove helpful at some stage. For instance, under certain conditions physicians have found it helpful in the treatment of syphilis. Others have used it in combination with our Aphrodisiac Tablets Improved for its tonic effect in neurasthenic impotence. The arsenic content has a certain aphrodisiac effect, which is usually noticed by patients when receiving treatment for other conditions.

Occasionally patients have an idiosyncrasy to arsenic, but such patients are few. Excepting them, the field of usefulness of Ferro-Arsen is practically unlimited.

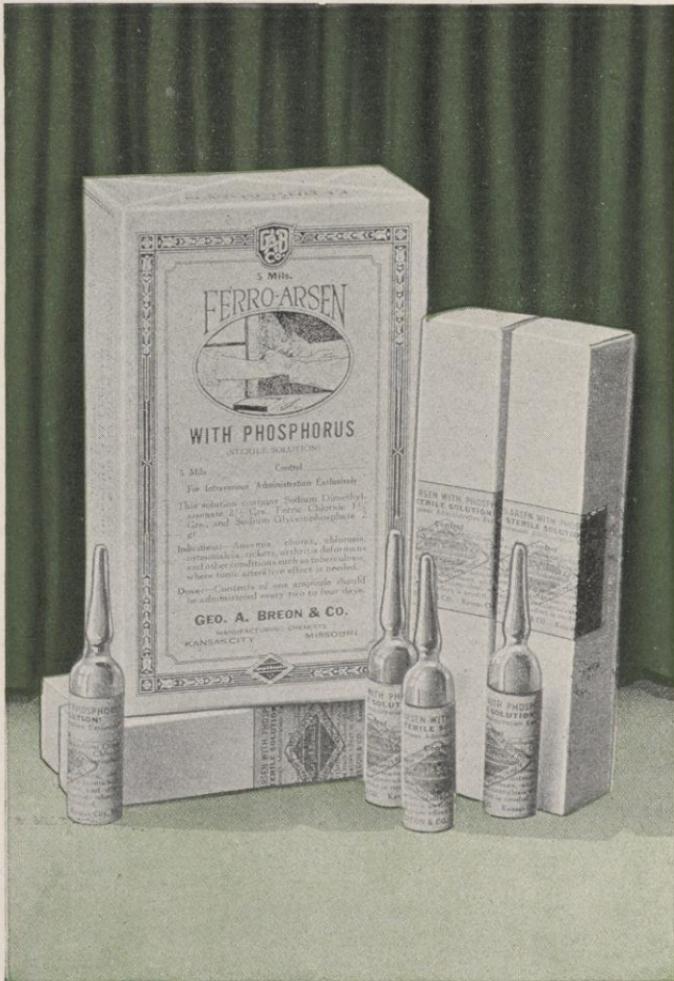
Price

Code Word

IRON	Price per box of six 5-mil ampoules . . .	\$3.00
SILVER	Price per box of six 10-mil ampoules . . .	6.00

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY



PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

FERRO-ARSEN WITH PHOSPHORUS

(Indicated in anaemia, osteomalacia, rickets, neurasthenia, epilepsy, and certain skin diseases.)

Each 5-mil ampoule contains: ferric chloride, $1\frac{1}{8}$ grs.; sodium dimethylarsenate, $2\frac{1}{2}$ grs.; and sodium glycerophosphate, 2 grs.

This solution may be used successfully in most conditions where Ferro-Arsen is indicated. In many cases, physicians desire to administer phosphorus, as well as iron and arsenic. This they may do, without auxiliary treatment, by the use of this solution.

The addition of phosphorus to Ferro-Arsen makes it valuable in treatment in osteomalacia and rickets. The patient receives the tonic effect of the iron and arsenic, as well as the phosphorus and the bone-making qualities of the latter.

In neurasthenia, especially cases in which the patient is anæmic, this is of extreme value on account of the tonic effect of the iron and arsenic, and the value of phosphorus in correcting nervous exhaustion. It is of benefit in certain skin diseases, such as acne, psoriasis and chronic eczema. Its value in skin diseases is confined to cases which are due to a disturbance of the blood. In such cases, it should be found highly efficacious.

In epilepsy, the value of this solution is the value of iron and arsenic as a general system tonic and of phosphorus for its effect on the nervous system. It can not be considered a specific for this condition, but, as every physician knows, epilepsy is usually a symptom of a general lowered vitality, and it is necessary to build up the health and strength of the patient in order to combat the condition. This is accomplished by the iron and arsenic content of this solution, while the phosphorus helps allay nervous irritation.

Ferro-Arsen with Phosphorus is put up in boxes of six 5-mil ampoules, each ampoule in a handy separate container. Full directions accompany each ampoule.

Code Word

PHOS

Price per box of six 5-mil ampoules... . . \$3.00

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

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PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

FORMODINE

(Indicated in cystitis, pyelitis, epididymitis, orchitis and toxemias)

Each 20-mil ampoule contains:

Hexamethylenamine, 7 grs. (.451 gm.)
Sodium iodide, 15½ grs. (1.0 gm.)

This product for intravenous administration exclusively is offered in response to a demand from physicians who have used both Sodium Iodide and Formotone with success in genito-urinary diseases. In many cases, best results have been secured by giving alternate injections of Sodium Iodide and Formotone.

Many such cases may be successfully treated intravenously with Formodine, thus relieving the necessity of administering additional injections. This will vary with the individual case, and whether or not it will be better to alternate Formotone and Sodium Iodide, or to administer Formodine, should be determined by the attending physician.

Hexamethylenamine acts as a urinary antiseptic, as is shown in description of Formotone. It is more efficacious when given intravenously than when given orally. Sodium Iodide, given intravenously, exerts a therapeutic effect which can not be secured by its oral administration. It is well tolerated given in this manner.

A dosage of the contents of one ampoule should be administered at intervals of two or three days, depending upon each individual case.

Formodine is supplied in 20-mil ampoules, each ampoule in a handy separate container, and packed six to the box.

Code Word
HARRY Price per box of six 20-mil ampoules... \$4.00

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

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PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

FORMOTONE

(Indicated in gonorrhreal infections and resulting conditions, including prostatitis, cystitis, pyelitis, epididymitis, vesiculitis, oopheritis and gonorrhreal arthritis.)

Formotone is a sterile solution for intravenous administration exclusively. Each 5-mil ampoule contains $3\frac{3}{4}$ grains of hexamethylenamine. Formotone is also put up in other sizes, but the $3\frac{3}{4}$ is the one most generally used.

Formotone is packed six ampoules to the box, each ampoule in a handy separate container.

Code Word

FORM	Price per box of six	$3\frac{3}{4}$ -gr., 5-mil amp...	\$1.00
TONE	Price per box of six	7 -gr., 5-mil amp...	1.25
HEX	Price per box of six	15 -gr., 5-mil amp...	1.50
MOTTO	Price per box of six	31 -gr., 5-mil amp...	2.00

Physicians have met with exceptional success in the treatment of the conditions resulting from gonorrhreal infections, especially chronic cases. It may be used alone or as an adjunct to other treatment, depending on the individual case.

Hexamethylenamine was first introduced to the medical profession several years ago for internal administration for treatment of gonorrhea. While it is not shown that it causes digestive disturbances, it was often followed by harmful results, chief among them being hematuria.

It has been demonstrated that hexamethylenamine may be given intravenously without harmful results. Solutions as strong as 40 per cent in 5-mil ampoules have been given without causing disturbances at any time. No reaction has ever been reported from the use of Formotone intravenously.

Its action is not entirely certain. It is known to be an efficacious diuretic and has been extensively employed by the intravenous route for this purpose. One to two injections are usually sufficient.

Upon coming into contact with the urine, hexamethylenamine readily liberates free formaldehyde. The anti-septic action of Formotone may be responsible for its beneficial effects. This is, however, not altogether cer-

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

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FORMOTONE—Cont.

tain. One physician found only one part of formaldehyde in 5,000 in the urine, after injections had been given, although the patient was greatly benefited by the intravenous injection of Formotone. It is quite possible, and probable, that more definite knowledge of its action will be found at a later date.

As the physiological action of Formotone is uncertain, proof of its efficacy lies almost entirely in clinical results. These have proven not only satisfactory, but truly remarkable in many cases. The outstanding feature is how quickly long-standing cases of prostatitis, pyelitis, cystitis, hematuria, and chronic posterior gonorrhea yield to this form of treatment, even though they remain intractable to any other form of treatment.

Possibly the action may be due to an antiseptic action in the product as yet undetermined. We believe that it has been established beyond a reasonable doubt that the gonococci circulate in the blood in some cases. Numerous authorities have stated that the gonococcus has been demonstrated in the blood of infected patients. This is not true in all cases. Why the gonococci will enter the blood and cause serious conditions in some cases, and why they will not in other cases, is a matter yet undetermined. Possibly it is due to a difference in individual resistance of different patients.

When they gain entry to the blood, many serious conditions result. Among them are gonorrhreal arthritis, endocarditis, gonorrhreal pyemia, and arthritis deformans. They may also cause gonorrhreal pneumonia and complications of the nervous system. The kidneys, the skin, the muscles, and even the eyes may be affected.

It has been clinically demonstrated that intravenous injections of Formotone will often relieve long-standing cases of prostatitis, pyelitis, cystitis, etc. Prostatic cases of five to seven years have promptly yielded to injections. At least one case of cystitis of eleven years' standing was relieved by injections of this product. Does it not seem reasonable to assume that if Formotone will relieve such chronic conditions, it will prevent their occurrence, if ad-

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

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FORMOTONE—Cont.

ministered during the acute stages of gonorrhea? Does it not seem probable that, knowing the influence of Formotone on the disease, its intravenous injection will render the blood immune to the advance of gonorrhea?

We have purposely presented this in the form of a question, because it has not been demonstrated as a fact. We do know as fact that long-standing cases have been relieved. We do not know of any cases of acute gonorrhea, treated with Formotone, which ever developed into diseases denoting the entrance of the gonococci into the blood. While a local injection may prove efficacious in a few of the above cases, we recommend the injection of Formotone in all cases. Even if injections of Formotone do not always prevent these conditions, they will surely prevent them in some cases, and in any event they will do no harm. Daily injections of Formotone insure daily contact of the patient and physician, giving the physician a better opportunity to control the hygienic and dietetic measures which are so helpful in controlling the disease.

Results that physicians have secured from the administration of this solution have made it one of the most widely used of any of our intravenous products. In fact, it is used more widely than any other intravenous solution we manufacture, with the single exception of Ferro-Arsen.

It is not, of course, a specific for gonorrhreal infection or resulting conditions. Some cases are not relieved nor are they even improved by its administration. We have yet to learn of any case which was adversely affected. One peculiar feature is that chronic cases respond in an equal or possibly greater proportion than acute cases. This, we believe, is due to the fact that the difficulty of treating any chronic case lies more in a means of reaching the infection than of destroying it after it has been located. Intravenous administration of hexamethylenamine brings the drug into contact with infected areas, something that is not possible by local injections, by administration of medicine by mouth, or by administration of vaccines.

Among the many chronic cases reported to us which were

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FORMOTONE—Cont.

successfully treated by injections of Formotone are the following:

A case of chronic posterior gonorrhea of four years' standing in a young man about thirty years of age. The case had been treated continuously with little or no benefit.

The symptoms were a gleety discharge, aching in the left testicle and over the bladder, and the urine was loaded with shreds. The patient was thin, and his appetite was poor.

The first two injections of Formotone were given him at daily intervals and subsequent injections at two-day intervals. In all, nine doses were administered, with no other medicine, excepting Epsom salts, to keep the bowels open. After the third dose, the aching in testicle and bladder disappeared. The discharge ceased after the fourth dose, and the shreds in the urine disappeared after the fifth dose. All symptoms disappeared, and the patient was discharged. Three months afterwards, there had been no reappearance of symptoms.

Another case, one of pyelitis of three years' standing, was so severe that the patient was often confined to her bed. During this time the urine contained large quantity of pus. After three injections, the urine cleared up. After six injections, the patient was discharged as fully relieved.

A physician who treated three cases of prostatitis with Formotone—one of three years' standing, one of four years' standing, and one nine months—reported complete relief in all. In these cases Sodium Iodide was given alternately with Formotone.

These are but a few of hundreds of such cases which have been reported to us. The reports all indicate that favorable results may be expected in over 85 per cent of cases treated. Physicians who are treating chronic cases that are seemingly intractable to other methods may use Formotone intravenously with every hope of pleasing results and with the knowledge that no unpleasant reactions will follow its use.

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

FORMOTONE—Cont.

Dosage

Experience has shown that daily injections of Formotone bring best results, and the $3\frac{3}{4}$ -grain dosage is usually sufficient.

Hexamethylenamine is rapidly eliminated from the system, and even the larger dosage will be eliminated within twenty-four hours. Some physicians have given injections at two-day intervals and others have administered it from two to three times daily. These seem to bring no better results than the daily injection.

Some especially stubborn cases will require a stronger dosage. A 7, 15 or 31-grain injection may be given without fear of harmful results.

Dosage in Gonorrhreal Rheumatism

In gonorrhreal rheumatism, we believe it best to administer Salsodide and Formotone alternately. Streptococcal infection is sometimes present in gonorrhreal rheumatism, although not necessarily so. If so, the salicylate contained in Salsodide will prove very valuable.

If not, it will do no harm and the antiseptic action of the iodine content of Salsodide will prove very helpful. Formotone should be given on the first and second day, Salsodide the third day, Formotone the next two days, Salsodide the sixth day, etc. In two to three weeks the rheumatism should be relieved.

Rheumatism may disappear before the gonorrhreal infection has been completely relieved. In that case discontinue Salsodide and continue injections of Formotone with local injections of Crecamphodine.

Formotone is packed six ampoules to the box, each ampoule in a handy separate container.

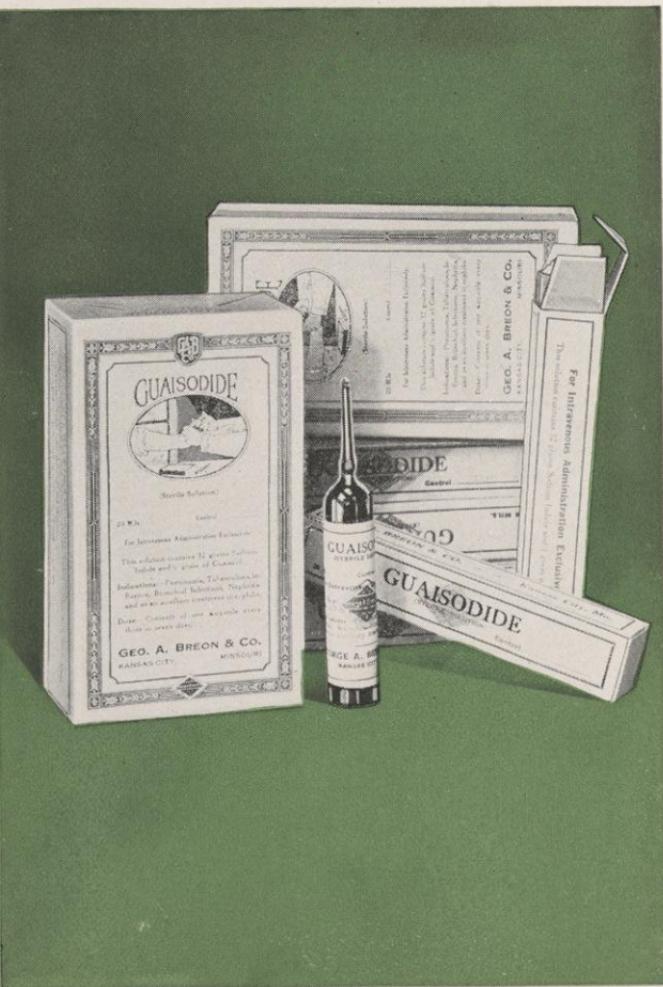
Price

Code Word

FORM	Price per box of six	$3\frac{3}{4}$ -gr., 5-mil amp...	\$1.00
TONE	Price per box of six	7 -gr., 5-mil amp...	1.25
HEX	Price per box of six	15 -gr., 5-mil amp...	1.50
MOTTO	Price per box of six	31 -gr., 5-mil amp...	2.00

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY



PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

GUAISODIDE

(Indicated in respiratory diseases, such as asthma, bronchial affections, influenza, la grippe, pneumonia and tuberculosis)

This product, for intravenous administration exclusively, contains:

Guaiacol,	$\frac{5}{8}$ gr.	(.042 gm.)
Creosote,	$\frac{5}{8}$ gr.	(.042 gm.)
Sodium Iodide,	32 grs.	(2.13 gm.)

Physicians are using this preparation with splendid results in all conditions named above. Full directions as to its use and administration come with each ampoule.

This product is marketed in 20-mil sterilized, sealed ampoules, six ampoules to the box.

Code Word

STEEL Per box of six 10-mil ampoules (children) \$3.00
LEAD Per box of six 20-mil ampoules (adult) ... 6.00

The value of drugs contained in Guaisodide, namely guaiacol, creosote, and iodine, is well known by all physicians. The difficulty of administering them in sufficient quantities to produce results lies in the fact that none of them are well tolerated if given orally. As Guaisodide is for intravenous administration exclusively, digestive disturbances are entirely eliminated. The dosage of each drug contained is sufficient to secure the therapeutic result desired.

Guaiacol

The action of guaiacol is germicidal, anaesthetic and antipyretic. It acts as a stimulating expectorant in phthisis and bronchitis. Its germicidal power, although not equal to that of creosote, is at least equal to and probably more than that of phenol.

Creosote

Creosote, like guaiacol, is a germicide, anaesthetic and antipyretic. As a germicide, its power is greater than that of guaiacol. It is for this reason that both creosote and guaiacol have been included in Guaisodide, although their

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

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GUAIISODIDE—Cont.

action is very similar. Creosote is more powerful than guaiacol, but, on the other hand, guaiacol is less toxic than creosote. A happy balance is maintained by including five-eighths grain of each.

Neither creosote nor guaiacol are well tolerated if given orally. While it is generally agreed that their antiseptic and anæsthetic properties are valuable in the treatment of respiratory conditions, they are seldom used orally because of the fact that a sufficient amount can not be given to produce results without causing other disturbances. These disturbances are eliminated by intravenous administration, and so the creosote and guaiacol contained in Guaisodide prove valuable therapeutic agents.

Sodium Iodide

Sodium Iodide is the principal constituent of Guaisodide, and its beneficial influences in respiratory conditions are many. It appears to have some influence upon the glands in increasing the quantity and character of their secretions, especially in reducing viscosity. The New York Medical Journal says: "The drug is a basal dilator, regulates the work of the heart, and lowers the blood pressure." Iodine increases the respiratory quotient, increases the activity of the pulmonary circulation, thus disencumbering the bronchi and relieving the patient's asphyxia. Iodine produces a transudation of the lymph into the lymphatic spaces. As a result, there is a true hyperemia, causing a true drainage of the tissues, and relieving the cells of the waste product of nutrition.

In syphilis and tuberculosis, the characteristic local lesions are rapidly broken up by its administration. This may be due to an increased autolysis or merely manifestations of its general effect.

It is valuable in bronchial actions by its effect in increasing and liquefying the bronchial secretions. This action is valuable in treatment of inflammation of either the serous or mucous membranes attended with fibrinous exudates or viscid secretions.

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GUAISODIDE—Cont.

The antiseptic and germicidal effects of iodine are well known. When given in sufficient quantities, it is capable of destroying most invading micro-organisms, although some other drugs have a more specific action on certain micro-organisms, as mercury for spirochætæ and salicylates for streptococci.

Guaisodide in Asthma

Asthma is a condition which has been recognized since Hippocrates practiced medicine. It is derived from a Greek word, which means panting. There is no consensus of opinion as to its cause or as to treatment. The many forms of treatment recommended and which have been used with clinically favorable results vary from such a simple procedure as playing a mouth harp to an intricate surgical operation. It is quite possible that in the years to come considerably more will be learned of the disease and that it will be divided into many classes, so that a more certain form of treatment may be prescribed for each one. To define its various classes is something that we do not believe has been accomplished to-day, and would, of course, be beyond the scope of this booklet.

Various sedatives and even narcotics have been used in asthma for the purpose of bringing temporary relief. For years morphine was considered the "sheet anchor" in the treatment of this condition.

The anæsthetic properties of guaiacol and creosote make Guaisodide as valuable in certain cases for its immediate effects as any sedative employed. Cases have been reported to us, in which relief was as prompt as from the use of codeine, morphine or adrenalin, and in such cases the relief is more lasting.

Some cases of asthma are due to inflammation and congestion of the bronchial membrane. In these the iodine content of Guaisodide is of value. It tends to increase and liquefy the bronchial secretions, and so relieves this condition. Sodium and potassium iodide have been given

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GUAISODIDE—Cont.

extensively by mouth in treatment of this condition. Their effect is not so pronounced as when given intravenously.

If there is an infection present, the combined antiseptic properties of guaiacol, creosote and iodine will prove effective in bringing relief.

A good many authorities on asthma are of the opinion that it is due to a spasm of the bronchial muscle. Of these, some contend that the spasm is caused by a neurotic condition of the patient, and others that it is caused by the presence of an irritating substance. In either case, Guaisodide should prove beneficial. The iodine acts as an efficacious tonic and through its antiseptic and liquefying action will help remove the offending substance. Cases have been reported where the presence of a foreign body caused asthma, and after its removal relief followed. In one case, a patient emitted a small bullet in a fit of coughing, and in another, a small feather. Relief from asthma promptly followed in both.

Complete relief from an asthmatic condition is, for the most part, next to impossible. However, the relief from asthma, when Guaisodide is administered, may extend over a period of one year or even more.

Many physicians use Guaisodide and Ferro-Arsen alternately, and we believe that this is the best method, so far as intravenous treatment is concerned. Any asthmatic condition is virtually certain to affect the general health of the patient treated. It is often preceded by a series of colds, bronchial troubles, and similar respiratory affections which leave the patient in a more or less weakened condition. Even if the physician is called after the first symptoms of asthma present themselves, such a weakened condition will make the use of a tonic like Ferro-Arsen of value. In most cases, the physician is not consulted until after the patient has been afflicted for some time, so then a tonic is even more necessary.

Some authorities are of the opinion that an asthmatic condition is purely psychic and is due to a neurotic tem-

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GUAIISODIDE—Cont.

perament on the part of the patient. Cases are on record of where a patient would be seized with paroxysm on retiring when lights were extinguished. If left burning, he was not troubled.

In cases due to a neurotic temperament, a tonic and system-builder is indicated.

It must be borne in mind that the asthma may be due to more than one disturbing cause. The employment of both Ferro-Arsen and Guaisodide is therefore usually indicated. Of course, the condition of each patient will be the deciding factor in each case as to what method should be employed. There will no doubt be exceptions to the use of both Ferro-Arsen and Guaisodide in every case of asthma, which can be fully determined by the physician in charge of each case. Should any physician wish to take up any particular case for reference with us, we will gladly go into details regarding it.

Dosage

In most asthmatic cases, Guaisodide may be administered at intervals of two days until four injections have been given. The interval may then be extended to three or four days, depending upon the response of the patient. It may be necessary to administer the solution for some time, and in that case further injections should be made at weekly intervals.

Usually the patient is subject to paroxysms at night. The injection should be made five to six hours previous to the expected paroxysm. Many physicians administer Guaisodide only between 4 p. m. and 6 p. m. Where it proves effective, the patient will in all probability be free from paroxysms, and from coughing for all of the first, and possibly the second night. The effect of the first injection, which should be one-half of an ampoule, usually lasts about thirty-six hours.

When it is desired to administer Ferro-Arsen alternately with Guaisodide, the method should depend upon the individual case. If the patient is constantly in danger of

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paroxysms, it is probably best to start with a course of four to six injections of Guaisodide, as previously suggested. As soon as the paroxysms are under control, which is usually after the third or fourth injection, treatment with Ferro-Arsen should begin.

Injections of Guaisodide and Ferro-Arsen 5 mils should then be given alternately at three-day intervals. If the red cell count is especially low and a stronger tonic action is desired, Ferro-Arsen 10 mils may be used for the first six injections. If necessary to administer over a period of time, Guaisodide and Ferro-Arsen (5 mils) may be given alternately at weekly intervals.

Guaisodide in Bronchitis

Inflammation of the bronchial tubes, while not one of the most serious conditions that a physician is called upon to treat, is, on the other hand, one of the most common which a practitioner has to contend with. Few people escape bronchial troubles at some time or other.

The immediate danger is not great. The longer, however, the condition is allowed to continue, the more the patient will be weakened, and so may be subject to other infections. Bronchitis renders a patient more susceptible to other infections, especially pneumonia and tuberculosis. Again, some cases of bronchitis do not readily respond to ordinary methods of treatment. While the proportion of these cases to all cases of bronchitis is small, the number of such cases is tremendous.

The symptoms of chronic bronchitis are very similar to those of tuberculosis. There is the same coughing, which it seems impossible to relieve. The patient loses weight and strength, loses his appetite, and, fearing tuberculosis, often becomes despondent. In tuberculosis, there is always a presence of tubercle bacilli, and, although these are not present in bronchitis, the general physical condition of the patient is often about the same.

Long-standing cases of bronchitis do not respond readily to ordinary forms of treatment, but usually respond readily

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GUAISODIDE—Cont.

to Guaisodide. Drugs which have sufficient power to remove any existing infection and relieve inflammation are seldom tolerated in sufficient quantity to be of much value if given orally.

The action of Guaisodide in bronchitis is very similar to its action in asthma. The creosote and guaiacol act as both anaesthetics, antipyretics, and germicides. Their anaesthetic action is soothing to the bronchial membranes, so that a relief from the cough soon follows its administration.

The iodine content tends to increase and liquefy bronchial secretions, thus helping to eliminate the offending substance. It also acts as a powerful antiseptic and so will help overcome any bronchial infection.

The tonic action of sodium iodide is very valuable in the treatment of bronchitis. Following administration of Guaisodide, patients feel an increase in vitality, a sense of warmth with improved circulation. At first, the discharge of the nasal membrane will be profuse, but this will subside as soon as the offending substance has been removed.

Results are prompt and may be permanent. Some chronic cases will not be cured, but will be relieved for a period of many months. At this time treatment may be given again with the same satisfactory results.

Guaisodide is used more extensively in the treatment of bronchitis than any other single condition. Ferro-Arsen is often used alternately with Guaisodide in treatment of bronchitis, but this depends so much upon individual cases that it can hardly be recommended for all cases. In considering the advisability of administering Ferro-Arsen in bronchitis, it should be considered for its tonic effect, irrespective of the effects of Guaisodide.

Dosage

The contents of one 20-mil ampoule of Guaisodide should be administered at intervals of two days until four to six injections have been given. This depends upon the results

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in each case. Administration of six ampoules is sufficient for most cases. If, however, it is desired to administer Guaisodide over a longer period, injections may be given at four to seven-day intervals.

Intravenous dosage of one-half ampoule should be given in all cases to ascertain a tolerance for the iodine content.

Guaisodide in Influenza

The physician who uses intravenous medication becomes more and more impressed with the fact that practically every disease which is due to a specific micro-organism may be more successfully treated intravenously than by other methods. Greater success has been obtained through intravenous treatment than by any other method in combatting the spirochæta, gonococcus, streptococcus plasmodium malariæ, tuberculi bacillus, and others.

Most of these germs either circulate in the blood themselves or form toxins which are present in the blood stream. If drugs are administered orally, they may be changed by acids of the stomach and the alkalis of the intestines before reaching the blood or the micro-organisms which they are intended to combat. Such a small portion of the drug administered will reach the micro-organism that it proves ineffective. This can not be overcome by an increased dosage, because an increased dosage will not be tolerated by the patient. When drugs are administered intravenously, they pass directly to the organs they are intended to benefit. A comparatively small amount of the drug when given intravenously will have sufficient power to overcome the invading micro-organism. Influenza belongs to the class of infectious diseases, as it is probably caused by the influenza bacilli. The iodine content of Guaisodide has sufficient germicidal power to combat them. Creosote and guaiacol also have a certain germicidal effect, so intravenous administration of Guaisodide gives the combined germicidal action of the three drugs.

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GUAISODIDE—Cont.

Influenzae bacilli are found in the blood sputum and nasal secretions. The secondary route of elimination for iodine is through the serous and mucous membranes, so the iodine is brought in direct contact with the infected areas.

As in pneumonia and acute bronchitis, the anæsthetic and antipyretic action of guaiacol and creosote is extremely valuable in the treatment of influenza. The anæsthetic properties tend to relieve the neuralgia, pain in the muscles and other pains associated with influenza. The antipyretic action is valuable in bringing about a normal temperature. The action of iodine as an expectorant is extremely helpful. By increasing and liquefying bronchial secretions, it not only combats, but also helps eliminate the infections causing influenza. The tonic action of iodine is especially helpful in influenza. It diminishes viscosity of the blood, stimulates circulation, and stimulates the heart.

Influenza in itself is not a dangerous disease. Fatalities in influenza are comparatively few. However, influenza so weakens the patient that he is very susceptible to other diseases, especially pneumonia. A high percentage of influenza cases develop into pneumonia, which is in itself a very dangerous disease. As explained under the heading "Guaisodide in Pneumonia," the action of Guaisodide in this disease is very prompt and results highly gratifying. It is seldom, if ever, that ordinary colds or mild cases of bronchitis will develop into pneumonia when Guaisodide is administered. The same is true in influenza. If Guaisodide is administered before the onset of pneumonia, it is extremely doubtful if pneumonia will ever develop.

Probably there is a physiological action of the drugs contained, which has not yet been fully explained. The experience of physicians show that the use of Guaisodide in these conditions very nearly approaches the specific.

Dosage

In ordinary cases of influenza, the contents of one ampoule

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GUAISODIDE—Cont.

of Guaisodide should be given at intervals of two to four days. Six injections are usually sufficient.

Ferro-Arsen 5 c. c. may be given alternately with Guaisodide at intervals of two days, if a stronger tonic than Guaisodide is indicated. Almost all cases of influenza can be greatly benefited by a course of Ferro-Arsen after the influenza has run its course. In severe cases of influenza-pneumonia where the patient's life is in danger, the contents of one ampoule of Guaisodide may be given daily. After six injections, the patient is usually out of danger.

Guaisodide in Pneumonia

Pneumonia probably takes more lives annually than any other single disease. It is the one disease of immediate danger to the life of the patient, which has not been brought under control by vaccines and serums. Other dangerous diseases, such as smallpox, diphtheria, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, and diseases of similar nature, are now under control. If treated with vaccines or antitoxins before the disease has progressed too far, recovery will be made in almost 100 per cent of cases.

Results that physicians have had in the treatment of pneumonia with Guaisodide lead us to believe that with this solution the mortality from pneumonia can be greatly reduced. In fact, we see no reason why there should be higher mortality than from smallpox or diphtheria. In the past five years we have known of only two cases of pneumonia which were not followed by recovery when Guaisodide was administered.

Results are due, principally, to its intravenous administration. Guaiacol, creosote and iodine can not be given orally in sufficient quantities to be effective in pneumonia. When given intravenously, they are well tolerated, so bring highly satisfactory results.

The antipyretic action in creosote and guaiacol is extremely valuable in the treatment of pneumonia, as it reduces the fever promptly. Within twenty-four to forty-eight hours

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after administration of Guaisodide the temperature usually becomes normal.

The anaesthetic properties of these drugs are also extremely valuable, as they tend to relieve the pain and soreness in the chest attending pneumonia. This action is almost immediate. The patient usually rests well after the first injection, where only 10 mils are given, so as to establish a tolerance for the solution.

The iodine contained is useful for combatting the pneumococci infection, for relieving congestion of the lungs and bronchi, and for reducing blood viscosity. Its action as a germicide is responsible for its power to combat the pneumococci infection.

By increasing and liquefying bronchial secretions and secretions of the lungs themselves, it relieves the congestion attending pneumonia. Its action in improving circulation stimulating the heart, and reducing viscosity of the blood is extremely valuable, as insufficient heart action or excessive blood viscosity may often be the cause of death in pneumonia. The cause of fatalities in pneumonia as described by M. F. Morris (*The Treatment of Lobar Pneumonia*, *Medical Record*, 92:589, 1917): "The blood accumulates in the dilated splanchnic vessels, and the vital contents and the other organs are insufficiently oxygenated, the blood is gradually drawn from the periphery and continues to be pumped with a steady increasing pulse rate into the great stagnant pool. Intracardiac pressure falls; the cardiac and respiratory centers, as well as the circulatory arteries themselves, are progressively less well supplied with blood until at length complete collapse occurs."

Physicians who have used Guaisodide in pneumonia for many seasons report that they have not lost a single case.

Dosage

The dosage of Guaisodide in pneumonia depends upon the severeness of the condition. In all cases, an intravenous dosage of 10 mils, or one-half the contents of an ampoule,

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should be given to establish a tolerance for this solution. In severe cases the contents of one ampoule may be given daily, or in extreme cases the first four injections may be given at intervals of only twelve hours. Dosage may then be reduced to one ampoule a day until the crisis is passed.

Milder cases may be treated successfully with injections of Guaisodide every two days. Six injections are sufficient for the average case of pneumonia.

Guaisodide in Tuberculosis

Authorities differ as to the value of iodine in tuberculosis. The action of the iodine upon the tubercular lesions is rapid and prompt. The lesions disappear quickly under their administration.

As to whether or not this action is beneficial, there is a diversity of opinion. Some authorities claim that the breaking-down of the lesions will cause dissemination of the infection throughout the entire lung. Not all authorities agree with this viewpoint. A large number administer iodides routinely in practically all tubercular cases.

Those who oppose the administration of the iodides in tuberculosis confine their opinion to its oral administration. The amount of iodine that can be given orally is necessarily small, and it is obvious that there will be a more noticeable action from its intravenous use. It is quite possible that the small amount of iodine which can be given orally may cause a rapid breaking-down of the tubercular lesions, but the amount which reaches the lungs will not be sufficient to destroy infection and so far prevent dissemination.

Guaisodide contains 32 grains sodium iodide. As it is administered intravenously, a sufficient amount of the iodine content will reach the lung to destroy the micro-organisms which have been separated from local lesions. For this reason we do not believe that intravenous use of Guaisodide will cause a dissemination of the infection throughout the lung. The only exception might be in

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GUAISODIDE—Cont.

chronic cases, where lesions are many and the amount of iodine would be incapable of combatting them.

In incipient cases, the administration of Guaisodide has been followed by complete relief. It is a most efficacious agent, and there is every reason to believe tuberculosis may be aborted, if Guaisodide is administered in the early course of the disease.

Creosote and guaiacol are efficacious agents for their anti-septic action and for their germicidal properties in helping to destroy the infection. A question has been raised by some authorities as to whether a sufficient amount would reach the lung to prove of value. Probably not, if given orally. The amount contained in Guaisodide is, however, sufficient to exercise a therapeutic effect.

There is probably no cure for chronic cases of tuberculosis. The best that can be expected is to arrest the condition and in building up the patient's own resources. In chronic cases, we recommend alternate injections of Guaisodide and Ferro-Arsen.

Dosage

In incipient cases of tuberculosis the contents of one 20-mil ampoule of Guaisodide may be given at two-day intervals for two to three weeks, depending on the patient's response, and toleration for Guaisodide. Then dosage may be reduced to one injection every three to five days.

In chronic cases of tuberculosis, treatment with Guaisodide should be pushed to the limit of the patient's tolerance or until definite results have been secured. It is common practice to administer the contents of one 20-mil ampoule at two-day intervals over a period of three to four months. This intensive treatment will be followed by marked improvement, a gain in weight, and an amelioration, if not relief from, the cough. Most patients will tolerate this dosage nicely. If, however, tolerance is limited, favorable results may be secured by injections of Guaisodide at three, five, or even seven-day intervals, depending upon the individual case.

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GUAISODIDE—Cont.

The preceding refers only to administration of Guaisodide. A most effective method of treating tuberculosis is intravenous injections of both Guaisodide and Ferro-Arsen, to be given alternately. Like other parasites, the tubercle bacilli are very destructive to red blood corpuscles, and anæmia usually is associated with tuberculosis.

In incipient cases, Guaisodide and Ferro-Arsen 5 mils may be given alternately at two-day intervals for two to three weeks, depending upon the response and tolerance of each individual patient. After two weeks, the dosage of Ferro-Arsen may be reduced to one injection per week if the red cell count is normal. If the red cell count is especially low, Ferro-Arsen 10 mils may be administered at first, alternately with Guaisodide, giving injections at two-day intervals, in the following order: Guaisodide, first day; Guaisodide, third day; Ferro-Arsen, fifth day; Guaisodide, seventh and ninth days; Ferro-Arsen, eleventh day; etc.

In chronic cases, method of treatment depends upon the condition of the patient. If relief from cough and tubercular infection is of paramount importance, an intensive treatment with Guaisodide should be given first until these conditions are somewhat alleviated. Then Guaisodide and Ferro-Arsen 5 mils may be given alternately at two-day intervals.

If, on the other hand, the patient is weak and anæmic and the red cell count is low, and it is more essential to build up his health and strength, a two weeks' treatment with Ferro-Arsen 5 mils at first and then followed with injections of Guaisodide and Ferro-Arsen alternated at two to four-day intervals.

Where relief from anæmia and tubercular symptoms are equally important, Ferro-Arsen 5 mils and Guaisodide may be given alternately at two-day intervals of four to seven days. Treatment may be necessary for a long period in chronic cases.

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GUAIOSODIDE—Cont

10-mil Ampoules

This solution is offered principally for treatment of children, although it may be useful in some cases where there is a limited tolerance for iodine. Each 10-mil ampoule contains:

Guaiacol,	5-16 gr.	(.021 gm.)
Creosote,	5-16 gr.	(.021 gm.)
Sodium iodide,	16 grs.	(1.06 gm.)

The dosage in this solution probably will not be sufficient for difficult cases of asthma, bronchitis, or pneumonia in adults. The 20-mil dosage is well tolerated by most patients and should usually be the solution of choice. In some mild cases of influenza, la grippe and coryza, the 10-mil ampoule may be administered with satisfactory results. In tuberculosis, it may be occasionally employed where the patient's tolerance to iodine is limited or where it is desired to administer treatment oftener than may be given with the 20-mil ampoule.

In treatment of children, it may be necessary to dilute the solution with 10 mils distilled water. Where the patient is exceptionally susceptible to drugs, only one-half of this amount, or 10 mils, should be given. If the solution is well tolerated, but does not bring the desired results, 20 mils may be safely given in many cases.

Guaisodide is marketed in boxes of six, sterilized, sealed ampoules, each ampoule in a handy separate container.

Code Word

STEEL	Per box of six 10-mil ampoules (children) \$3.00
LEAD	Per box of six 20-mil ampoules (adult) ... 6.00

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MERCURY OXYCYANIDE

This form of mercury, for intravenous administration exclusively, has become very popular with members of the medical profession. It is put up in three different strengths, each one in a 5-mil ampoule, so the physician may administer any dosage which he chooses.

Mercury Oxycyanide is indicated in syphilis where there is an intolerance to arsenic or iodine. Its value in syphilis is the same as of other forms of mercury.

Mercury is undoubtedly the oldest and most widely used drug in the treatment of this condition. It is the only drug that has the distinction of being credited by all authorities as having a direct toxic action upon the spirochætae.

All forms of mercury have a more or less degenerative effect on the system. These, however, have been reduced to a minimum in Mercury Oxycyanide, and, while it is just as effective as other forms of mercury, it is less toxic to man. It is less irritant to the walls of the veins than other forms of mercury, and by administering this form intravenously the patient may be given an intensive mercurial treatment.

Intravenous administration of mercury is usually preferable than administration by mouth, by inunction, or by intramuscular injection. Mercury is more easily administered intravenously than by inunction, and results are more prompt and uniform than by this method or by oral or intramuscular administration.

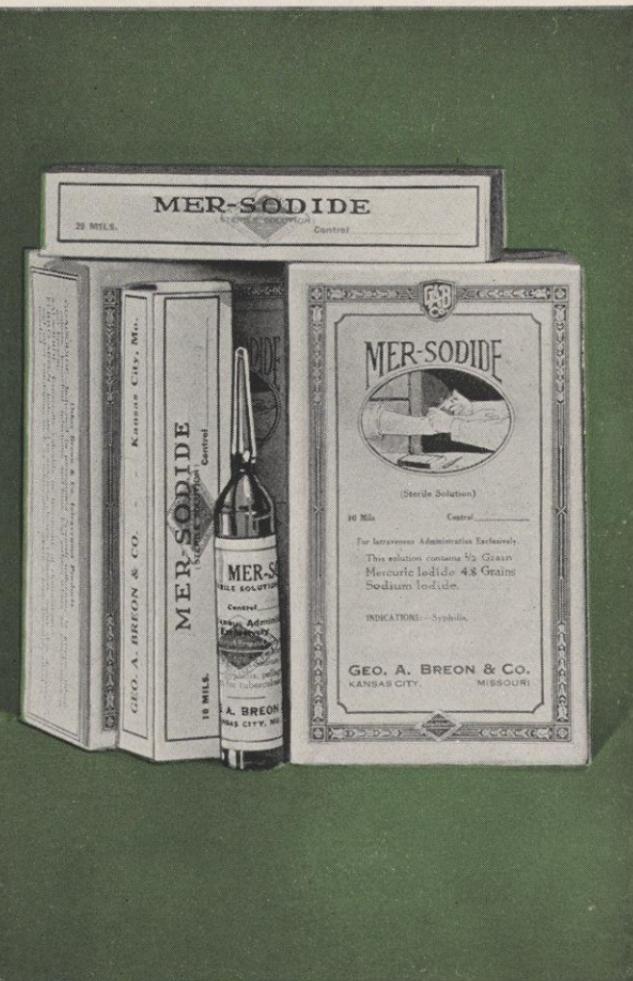
Mercury Oxycyanide is recommended for use in syphilis where there is an intolerance to iodine or arsenic. Otherwise we believe better results will be secured in such cases by intravenous administration of Arseno-Mer-Sodide. See page 29.

Code Word

MERC	Price per box of six ampoules, each 5-mil, $\frac{1}{8}$ -gr.	\$1.00
MARK	Price per box of six ampoules, each 5-mil, 1-6-gr.	1.10
MOAT	Price per box of six ampoules, each 5-mil, $\frac{1}{4}$ -gr.	1.25

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MER-SODIDE

(Indicated in syphilis)

Mer-Sodide is recommended for intravenous administration in treatment of syphilis where there is an intolerance to arsenic. Each 10-mil ampoule contains:

Mercuric iodide red, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (.0515 gm.)
Sodium iodide, 5 grs. (.3 gm.)

The value of mercury and iodine in syphilis is well known to all physicians and has been previously discussed in the description of Arseno-Mer-Sodide.

All mercurial preparations tend to irritate and thicken the walls of the vein, as well as to have degenerative effect on the blood. These tendencies have been reduced as far as possible in Mer-Sodide. The iodine content, which helps in eliminating the mercury for untoward effects, as far as possible, is avoided.

Dosage

As an initial dose, we recommend that 5 mils of Mer-Sodide be given. This is advisable even after injections of Arseno-Mer-Sodide, as there is a larger amount of mercury in Mer-Sodide and of a different form. If well tolerated, treatment may be continued with the full contents of an ampoule every five to seven days. The disappearance of syphilitic lesions should be rapid if directions are followed. The average case requires six ampoules. Some, however, require eight, and even ten.

Some patients may not tolerate the intensive arsenical treatment of Arseno-Mer-Sodide or other preparation. Many physicians have found that by giving Mer-Sodide alternately with the arsenical preparations, excellent results will follow. If given with Arseno-Mer-Sodide, injections may be made alternately at five to seven-day intervals. In this way syphilitic treatment may be administered regularly without reaching a limit of intolerance for arsenical preparations.

Mer-Sodide is packed in boxes of six 10-mil ampoules, each ampoule in a handy separate container.

Code Word

ZINC

Price per box of six 10-mil ampoules. . . \$6.00

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY



PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

QUINARSEN

(Indicated in all malarial infections.

Each 40-mil ampoule of this product for intravenous administration contains:

Quinine dihydrochloride, 10 grs. (.65 gm.)
Sodium dimethylarsenate, 10 grs. (.65 gm.)

Quinarsen is packed in boxes of six 40-mil ampoules and one 10-mil ampoule, each 40-mil ampoule representing one dose. The ten-mil ampoule is to be administered as the initial dosage so as to ascertain any intolerance for the solution.

Code Word	Price per box of six 40-mil and one
PLATINUM	10-mil ampoule.

\$8.00

Quinarsen is ready for instant administration, is practically non-toxic, and there are no disagreeable reactions following its use.

Quinine is considered a specific for malarial infections. Its action seems to be such, both against the plasmodium vivax, causing tertian malarial fever, the plasmodium malariae, causing quartan malarial fever, and the plasmodium falsiparum, or plasmodium immaculatum, causing estivo-autumnal malaria.

The sodium dimethylarsenate acts as a tonic and blood-builder and helps replace red blood cells destroyed by the invading parasites. Physicians agree that restoration of a patient's health is just as important as destruction of the parasites; so the arsenic content of Quinarsen is highly valuable.

Successful treatment of malaria dates back to the discovery of the protozoan parasites first discovered by Laveran in 1880. The prognosis of the tertian and quartan forms is good, the mortality rate being very low. The estivo-autumnal malaria is, however, highly dangerous, average mortality being in excess of 25 per cent.

The invasion of the malarial parasites rapidly destroys red blood corpuscles and also liberates a toxin in the blood which causes the malarial paroxysm. The object of treatment is to destroy the malarial parasites, neutralize the

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

QUINARSEN—Cont.

toxin, increase the hemoglobin, and replace the red cells destroyed by the parasites. The action of Quinarsen is such that it should accomplish the desired results and results are more prompt and certain when given intravenously, as with Quinarsen.

Quinine Dihydrochloride

Quinine is generally regarded as a specific for malaria. It is the only drug known which has the power of destroying malarial parasites. This action seems to be specific. Some authorities attribute quinine with the power to prepare red corpuscles so as to prevent the spores from entering them; others state that it stimulates the phagocytes, which in turn attack the parasites. In any event, there is no question as to its favorable action.

Some patients will not tolerate quinine by mouth, especially in sufficient quantity to combat the malarial fever. It may cause gastric irritation or vomiting, and in such cases intravenous administration is preferable.

It has been used intramuscularly in malaria with some degree of success. However, most of the quinine is precipitated at the site of the injection and it is more slowly absorbed through the muscles, and so the action is not so prompt. In severe cases of estivo-autumnal malaria, either oral or intramuscular medication is usually too slow in action. Death may take place before the quinine reaches the blood stream in sufficient quantities to destroy the parasites. Most authorities agree that in severe cases of estivo-autumnal malaria, quinine should be given intravenously. When given this way, digestive disturbances are eliminated, and the action is very prompt. The prompt action is of great importance, and those who have used quinine intravenously attribute the saving of many lives to this method.

The dihydrochloride form of quinine is better tolerated than other forms and is more soluble. All authorities whom we have consulted on this subject recommend this form, it sometimes being called the bihydrochloride, which is the same.

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

QUINARSEN—Cont.

Sodium Dimethylarsenate

While quinine has the power to destroy malarial parasites, it does not provide a method of neutralizing the toxin caused by the destruction of red corpuscles, to increase the hemoglobin or replace red blood corpuscles.

The resistance of the patient to the progress of the disease is an important consideration in treatment of this condition. If the vitality is low, the infection will spread more rapidly.

The action of arsenic in building red corpuscles is well known. It has the power to neutralize the toxins of malaria and by increasing the red blood cell count it increases the patient's power of resistance to the disease.

Quinarsen in Malaria

It will be seen from the foregoing that intravenous administration of Quinarsen should bring the desired results in the treatment of malaria, both in destroying parasites and building up bodily resistance.

Quinine and arsenic have been successfully used in the treatment of this condition for many years. However, both are more or less likely to cause digestive disturbances and they are not always tolerated well by the patient when given orally.

While the tertian types of malaria are not particularly dangerous, there are many patients who will not tolerate a sufficient amount of quinine and arsenic by mouth to arrest the disease. If the disease is not promptly and properly treated, serious consequences may result. It is very seldom that a patient will not tolerate the intravenous injections of Quinarsen. Results are more prompt, and there is little danger of relapse.

In estivo-autumnal malaria, intravenous treatment should always be used. This is a very dangerous disease, and it is unwise to chance the recovery of the patient to unsatisfactory action of these drugs when given orally or intramuscularly.

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

QUINARSEN—Cont.

The amount of quinine and arsenic in Quinarsen is sufficient when given intravenously. The usual dosage of quinine when given orally is 10 grains three times a day, or 30 grains a day. The quinine is administered by mouth for the purpose of reaching the blood stream. Quite naturally it is, in part, eliminated, and it is not reasonable to assume that the full amount will reach the blood. When given intravenously, the full amount is given directly into the blood stream, so a lesser amount is necessary. A larger amount would be similar to the heroic doses that were given in the past occasionally by mouth.

Dosage

As occasional patients may have an intolerance to either quinine or arsenic, an initial dosage of 10 mils should be administered to determine a tolerance for the solution. As there is no substitute for quinine, it may be continued, even though there is a mild reaction. If, however, the reaction is severe, the quinine treatment should be discontinued. Physicians have found, however, that quinine will be tolerated when given intravenously in many cases where it will not be tolerated when given orally.

After a toleration has been established, the contents of one ampoule of Quinarsen should be given four or five hours preceding the expected paroxysm. Paroxysms of malaria occur at fairly regular intervals, those of tertian malaria occurring at intervals of about seventy-two hours, in quartan malaria at intervals of every four days. Quinarsen should not be administered during a paroxysm.

In estivo-autumnal malaria injections may be made at intervals of twelve to twenty-four hours, depending upon the condition of the patient. After five days the malaria will usually subside. It is highly essential to keep the patient under medical care for some time after recovery from the malaria. As the disease is highly destructive to red corpuscles, an anæmia usually occurs. This may be successfully treated by administration of Ferro-Arsen 5 mils at intervals of three to four days.

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

QUINARSEN—Cont.

Furthermore, the parasites may not be entirely destroyed, and, unless the resistance of the patient is high, a reaction may occur at any time. To prevent this, 15 grains of quinine sulphate may be given by mouth, at weekly intervals, or if the drug is not well tolerated by mouth, quinine dihydrochloride (7½ grains in 5-mil) may be administered intravenously at weekly intervals. The most important factor is to maintain the health of the patient as this will usually prevent the onset of the disease or a relapse unless there is a new infection. This is shown by the fact that the malarial parasites have been found in the blood of healthy persons.

The 40-mil ampoule in which Quinarsen is marketed is the largest size of any ampoule that we are now furnishing. The advisability of diluting the solution to such proportion will, we believe, be apparent to physicians familiar with intravenous therapy.

In this connection we might state that one of the requisites of administering drugs intravenously is to make sure that the solution is not too concentrated. The smallest amount in which any product may be safely administered intravenously is, in our opinion, 5 mils. If the amount of the drug is increased, the solution should be increased proportionately, so that it is very thinly diluted when entering the blood stream.

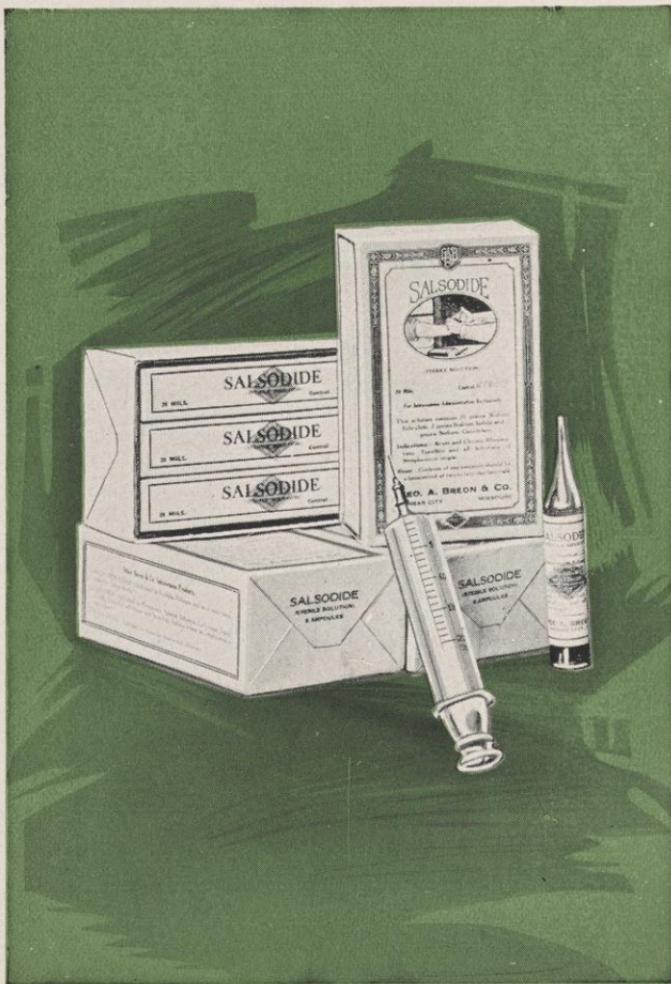
Small amounts of drugs are often given in a solution of 1 to 2 mils, and large amounts are often given in 5 mils. It is not surprising to us to learn of reactions or even of serious consequences from the use of such solutions. When solutions are put up in the proper strength, the percentage of reaction should be no greater than from administering drugs orally.

Quinarsen is packed in boxes of six 40-mil ampoules and one 10-mil ampoule, each ampoule in a separate carton.

Code Word PLATINUM	Price per box of six 40-mil and one 10-mil ampoule.....	\$8 00
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PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY



PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

SALSODIDE

(Indicated in rheumatism, tonsilitis and other streptococcic infections)

Salsodide, as the name implies, is a sterile solution for intravenous administration exclusively, combining sodium salicylate, sodium dimethylarsenate and sodium iodide. Each 20-mil ampoule contains:

Sodium salicylate,	25 grs.	(1.65 gm.)
Sodium dimethylarsenate,	3 grs.	(.195 gm.)
Sodium iodide,	15 grs.	(1.0 gm.)

Salsodide is being successfully employed in acute articular rheumatism, rheumaticy arthritis, and in infectious types of arthritis deformans. It also proves efficacious in tonsilitis and other streptococcic infections, including pneumonia of streptococcic origin.

Salsodide is packed in boxes of six 20-mil ampoules, each ampoule in a separate carton.

Code Word
LEAD Price per box of six 20-mil ampoules . . . \$6.00

Salsodide combines the three most widely used drugs employed in the treatment of rheumatism. No other drug approaches the efficacy of the salicylates in the treatment of this condition. The iodides are of value and have been extensively used. The arsenic content of Salsodide is used for its tonic effect.

Sodium Salicylate

The action of Sodium Salicylate is analgesic, antipyretic, and antiseptic. Its administration is followed by sweating and diuresis. At one time, its value in rheumatism was attributed to the elimination of uric acid, as the cause of the disease was attributed to an excess of uric acid in the blood.

This theory is not widely accepted now, but the action of the salicylates in assisting elimination is certainly of value in the treatment of rheumatism.

As it is analgesic, it promptly reduces pain; and, being antipyretic, it reduces the fever. Its antiseptic action

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

SALSODIDE—Cont.

depends upon the liberation of salicylic acid. While it has not been definitely shown, the prompt action of the salicylates in rheumatism gives evidence that there is sufficient carbon dioxide in the affected joints to cause the liberation of the free acid and so make possible its anti-septic action.

Although as many as 77 grains have been taken in single doses without producing serious disturbances, there are comparatively few patients who will tolerate a sufficient amount of the drug in the stomach to prove of specific value in rheumatism. A limited tolerance is shown by a moderate reddening of the face, a sense of fullness in the head, and a buzzing or roaring in the ears, and possible headache. It is also prone to cause digestive disturbances, nausea and constipation.

Some patients will not tolerate a sufficient amount of salicylates, if given orally, to show any perceptible improvement from rheumatism. Others will show some improvement, but will not tolerate a sufficient amount of the drug to enable a physician to bring complete relief through its oral administration. The dosage, if given orally, must be large. The usual dosage is 15 grains five times a day, and in severe cases it is recommended that this be greatly increased if the patient will tolerate it.

When given intravenously, as in Salsodide, a comparatively small amount of the drug is necessary. Compare the 25 grains of sodium salicylate contained in Salsodide, which is administered at intervals of two to four days, with the 75 to 200 grains taken daily by mouth.

Digestive disturbances are eliminated entirely when it is given intravenously, as in Salsodide the smaller amount entering the system will usually be well tolerated and relief from the condition results.

Sodium Iodide

The iodine content in Salsodide is employed principally for the purpose of driving the streptococci into the circulating blood, where they may be acted upon by the

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

SALSODIDE—Cont.

sodium salicylate. Iodine, however, is a valuable tonic and tissue-builder. It stimulates metabolism, causes destruction of unhealthy tissues and promotes formation of healthy tissue.

It is a stimulant to circulation and the blood-cell formation. It has been employed extensively in treatment of rheumatism with satisfactory results, although not so marked as results with the salicylates. It is a valuable adjunct to sodium salicylate in this formula.

Sodium Dimethylarsenate

This form of arsenic is low in toxicity and is well tolerated when given either intramuscularly or intravenously. At the same time, it exercises the full therapeutic value of other forms of arsenic. It is included in Salsodide for its tonic and alterant effect. With the onset of rheumatism, the red blood cells are attacked by the streptococci and their destruction is rapid. The sodium dimethylarsenate stimulates the production of blood cells and so helps to combat the invasion of the streptococci.

If the disease has not progressed too far, the amount of sodium dimethylarsenate contained in Salsodide will be sufficient for its tonic effect. If, however, the red cell count is especially low, Ferro-Arsen is indicated.

Salsodide in Rheumatism

There are many different forms of rheumatism, and, while all of these are not rheumatism in the strict sense of the word, they are usually referred to as such, both by the laity and by the profession. For instance, rheumatoid arthritis and arthritis deformans may not be, strictly speaking, a form of rheumatism, yet they are usually so classed.

In acute and chronic articular rheumatism and acute rheumatic fever, the action of Salsodide is about the same. Each of these is characterized by fever, pain in the joints, and sometimes in the muscles. It has not been shown that either is contagious.

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SALSODIDE—Cont.

Usually there is a local infection which causes these conditions. Pyorrhea is often a contributing factor. Dead or defective teeth and infected tonsils are also sources of infection. Any local infection, especially in the mouth, may cause rheumatism.

Obviously, the first consideration should be removal of such a local infection. However, the extraction of teeth, and removal of tonsils are far from panaceas for rheumatism, even though no other focal infection is apparent. Many a patient first has his tonsils removed, then his teeth extracted, only to be disappointed with no perceptible improvement from rheumatism. While we do not wish to deprecate the value of these measures in rheumatism, we do wish to show why they will not always bring desired results.

The tonsils provide a means of draining off any throat infections, through the digestive organs, through which they are eliminated. While elimination is not rapid or complete, it is certainly more rapid and more nearly complete than after tonsils are removed. If infection is slight, it will be eliminated without causing disturbances of any kind. After the tonsils are removed, there is no means of draining off a local infection—it is not eliminated, and so it is absorbed, thus causing a general infection.

Consequently, removal of the tonsils will not always relieve rheumatism. After they are removed, the infection which has already been spread to the blood, the joints and other organs, must be destroyed. Before this has been accomplished, a new infection may take place—especially since the tonsils can not help eliminate it, and the rheumatism persists.

If a tooth is infected, Nature will often wall it off in such a way that it will no longer infect other parts of the body. Consequently, extraction is not always beneficial. If all teeth are removed, they are replaced by false teeth, which often prove worse offenders as sites of infection than the teeth themselves. Then, too, removal of the teeth will not remove streptococcic infection from the

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

FROM THE LABORATORIES OF GEO. A. BREON & CO.
PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN EXCLUSIVELY

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

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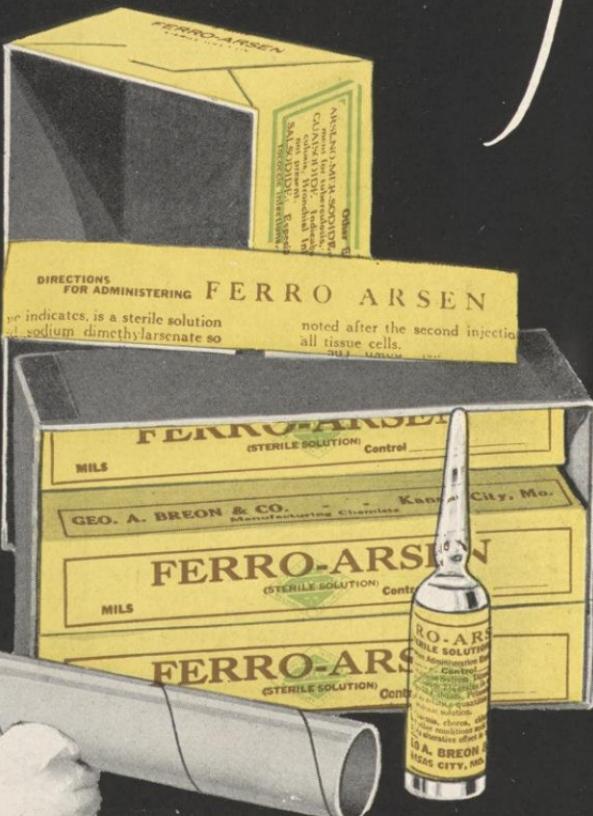
ATLANTA, GA.
2109 Grand Avenue

NEW YORK CITY
874 Broadway



The Breon Package

The Breon Package



SALSODIDE—Cont.

blood, the joints and internal organs. It naturally follows, that whether or not the extraction of teeth is essential, Salsodide should be employed to combat infection disseminated throughout the body.

It must be remembered that when Salsodide is administered intravenously, the salicylate, iodine, and arsenic constituents are brought into direct contact with infected organs. They are not affected by the acids of the stomach or the alkalis of the intestines, nor is there a loss of time in assimilation. Their action is prompt—almost immediate—and the drugs passed unchanged to the infected organs, where they exercise their full therapeutic effect.

In view of this, rheumatic infection, even in severe chronic cases may be successfully combatted by injections of Salsodide alone. The action of the drugs is direct and so the infection may be removed without the necessity of removing tonsils or extracting teeth.

After removal of a local infection, such as in the tonsils or the teeth, if rheumatism persists, it is probably due to the infection which has been disseminated throughout the system. This should be promptly relieved by intravenous injections of Salsodide.

Prompt Results

On account of the direct action of the drugs contained in Salsodide, on the infected organs, results are almost immediate. There is no waiting for the drugs to be absorbed through the stomach and intestines, nor is any portion eliminated before exercising its therapeutic effect. The rapidity with which Salsodide acts may be judged by the fact that the patient usually tastes the iodine before the injection is completed.

Relief from pain, partial or complete, is usually immediate, after the first injection. Physicians and patients have reported as prompt relief as from narcotics. In chronic cases, pain may return in about twenty-four hours, when another injection may be given. It continues to diminish after each injection and ordinarily disappears entirely after four to six injections.

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

SALSODIDE—Cont.

Temperature usually returns to normal in twenty-four to forty-eight hours.

Stiffness in the joints is ameliorated after the second injection and is usually relieved by the sixth. In some severe cases, however, stiffness may remain until twelve or even eighteen injections have been given.

Dosage

In ordinary cases of rheumatic fever and acute articular rheumatism, the contents of one ampoule of Salsodide may be administered at intervals of two to four days. The same applies to chronic and articular rheumatism.

If the pain is especially severe, the first four injections may be given daily. Relief from pain usually follows the first injection, the effect being almost as prompt as the effect of narcotics. At first, this will not be lasting, the relief only being for about twenty-four hours. However, pain will continue to diminish until it finally disappears altogether.

Six injections are sufficient for the average case. Some cases are relieved in the use of three or four, and in one case one injection was sufficient. Others require a more prolonged treatment, as many as eighteen injections having been necessary in some especially stubborn cases. This does not necessarily depend upon the severity of the case. Some severe cases of four to five years' standing have been relieved with three to four injections of Salsodide, while other apparently mild cases have required more prolonged treatment.

The streptococci are especially destructive to red blood corpuscles. If the infection has not progressed too far the sodium dimethylarsenate contained in Salsodide will be sufficient to restore them.

In chronic cases, however, there is usually anæmia resulting from the destruction of red blood corpuscles. In these cases, the use of Ferro-Arsen is indicated. The method of administration depends upon the individual case. If

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

SALSODIDE—Cont.

relief from rheumatism is a paramount objective, Salsodide should be given first until the pain has virtually subsided. Then it may be followed by injection of Ferro-Arsen, 5 mils at three-day intervals. If it is decided to give Salsodide further, Salsodide and Ferro-Arsen 5 mils may be given alternately at three-day intervals.

If the red cell count is especially low, it may be better to administer 10 mils of Ferro-Arsen alternately with Salsodide at five-day intervals.

| Rheumatoid Arthritis

According to some writers, rheumatoid arthritis and arthritis deformans are two distinct conditions with distinct etiology, while others use the term synonymously. There are two classes of rheumatism: namely, infectious and metabolic. There is not a sharp line of distinction between the two, although rheumatic fever and acute articular rheumatism are usually infectious, while arthritis deformans and rheumatoid arthritis are usually metabolic. Rheumatoid arthritis and arthritis deformans may be both infectious and metabolic. Some authorities are of the opinion that these conditions are the result of a chronic infectious process.

The efficacy of Salsodide in such cases depends principally upon whether or not there is an infection present, especially one of streptococcal nature. If there is a streptococcal infection present, the intravenous use of Salsodide will prove helpful, although not necessarily curative. Some of these cases can only be successfully treated by surgical operation, and even then the joints will remain stiff.

Deforming changes in the bones are benefited by proper diet and hygiene. Tonics and alterants are of value, so Ferro-Arsen will prove helpful.

Owing to the possibility of an infection, it is usually advisable to give Salsodide, even though its favorable action is not so certain as in rheumatic fever and acute articular rheumatism. In this case, alternate injections of Ferro-Arsen and Salsodide are indicated.

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

SALSODIDE—Cont.

Dosage

Rheumatoid Arthritis and Arthritis Deformans

The contents of one 20-mil ampoule of Salsodide and one 10-mil ampoule of Ferro-Arsen are recommended alternately at intervals of four to five days. Salsodide may be discontinued when pain is alleviated or when infection is removed. It may be necessary to continue the Ferro-Arsen for some time. After six injections of Ferro-Arsen 10 mils have been given, treatment may be continued by injections of Ferro-Arsen 5 mils at intervals of three to seven days, depending upon the case.

Tonsilitis

Diseased tonsils cause a good many diseases, rheumatism probably being the principal one. If ordinary measures do not bring relief, the tonsils are usually removed. This is practiced to such an extent that it has almost become routine.

At the present time, many medical authorities express the opinion that it is practiced beyond a justifiable limit. It is quite certain that the tonsils should not be removed if other less drastic measures can be employed, which will remove the infection.

Removal of the tonsils does not necessarily end tonsilar trouble. Many patients who have had their tonsils removed find that they are more susceptible to infection than before. This is because the tonsils themselves provide a method of draining off the infectious matter, and, if resistant powers are normal, an infection will not take place. With removal of the tonsils, there is no means of draining off and eliminating toxic substances, so the throat becomes easily infected.

As tonsilitis is usually due to a streptococcal infection, relief may be secured only by removal, local application or administration of indicated drugs. As the infection is too deeply seated for local administration to be effective, the local administration of drugs, such as iodine and salicylates, will probably be of no avail. A sufficient amount

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

SALSODIDE—Cont.

of drugs will not reach the affected areas if they are administered orally. Salsodide has sufficient power to combat most cases of tonsilitis, for the reason that its germicidal contents, salicylate and iodine, are brought into direct contact with the infected organs. None of the drugs are lost through absorption or elimination, as they go directly to the blood stream and to the organs they are intended to benefit. Consequently administration of Salsodide will bring results to many, though not all, cases of tonsilitis. It is advisable to administer it before removing the tonsils, as its use may obviate this operation,

Dosage

Tonsilitis: Contents of one 20-mil ampoule of Salsodide, to be administered at intervals of two to four days, depending upon the severity of the case and the individual tolerance of the patient. If administered to children, we suggest that 5 mils of Salsodide be diluted with 5 mils of double distilled water for injection. Only one-half of this amount should be used as a toleration dosage, just as only 10 mils of Salsodide should be given as a toleration dosage in adults.

Other Streptococcic Infections

While the pneumococcus is usually the cause of pneumonia, there are some cases due to streptococcic infections. In these Salsodide will prove more efficacious than Guaisodide.

Some cases of influenza are attended with acute streptococcic infection, and in such cases Salsodide is indicated. Physicians have reported the successful use of Salsodide in measles, whooping cough, chicken-pox, and similar diseases. It has not been used extensively enough in these conditions to warrant our recommending it in all cases. It may prove useful in many of them. This may be determined by the physiological action of each drug and the individual case.

Guaisodide is the solution of choice in respiratory conditions.

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

SALSODIDE—Cont.

Gonorrhreal Rheumatism

There is no essential relation between ordinary forms of rheumatism and gonorrhreal rheumatism. The latter is due to a specific gonorrhreal infection. There may, however, also be the streptococcal infection present.

Successful treatment of gonorrhreal rheumatism depends principally upon the removal of gonorrhreal infection. For this purpose, we recommend Salsodide to be given alternately with Formotone. The antiseptic action of the salicylates and the germicidal action of iodine are very beneficial, as they will help combat infection.

The action of hexamethylenamine or Formotone is even more pronounced. Intravenous therapy, we believe, has a better opportunity for a successful treatment of such conditions than other forms of medication. It is the only form in which an appreciable amount of germicidal agents may be brought into contact with infected areas without causing other disturbances.

This treatment can not be regarded as specific. If urethritis is present, it should be treated separately. Physicians have, however, secured gratifying results in gonorrhreal rheumatism with alternate injections of Salsodide and Formotone in cases where other methods were unavailing.

Dosage

Daily injections of Formotone give best results in treatment of gonorrhreal infections, but injections of Formotone and Salsodide should not be given the same day. A satisfactory form of treatment is to give daily injections of Formotone for two days and Salsodide the third day, then Formotone for two more days and Salsodide the sixth day, and so on. Relief from rheumatism should follow in two to three weeks. If gonorrhreal infection is still present, Salsodide may then be discontinued and the gonorrhea treated separately. See Crecamphodine, page 125, and Formotone, page 61.

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

ANTI-RHEUMATIC (PEARCE)

(Indicated in rheumatism, tonsilitis, streptococcal infections and gout.)

This solution is very similar to Salsodide, but has a larger amount of each constituent of Salsodide and in addition includes colchicine.

Each 20-mil ampoule contains:

Sodium salicylate,	32 grs.	(2.07 gm.)
Sodium iodide,	32 grs.	(2.07 gm.)
Sodium dimethylarsenate,	5 grs.	(.323 gm.)
Colchicine (alkaloid),	1-100 gr.	(.0006 gm.)

The addition of colchicine to this formula increases its value in rheumatism and also makes it valuable in the treatment of gout. Its beneficial action is not entirely clear, but it has been found the most efficacious drug that is known for treatment of gout.

Some cases of rheumatism which will not respond to Salsodide will respond promptly to Anti-Rheumatic (Pearce), on account of the strong dosage and on account of the addition of colchicine. This solution is not, however, as well tolerated as Salsodide, and we recommend a toleration dosage of 5 mils for administration in each case. Then, too, if the smaller amount of each drug included in Salsodide will bring satisfactory results, it is unnecessary and inadvisable to use a stronger solution.

There are, however, a good many cases which require this dosage, and it has proved very popular among physicians who have used it. The formula was developed by a physician who had used Salsodide in a large number of his cases and desired a stronger solution for the most difficult.

This solution is put up in boxes of six 20-mil ampoules.

Code Word
PEARCE Price per box 20-mil \$7.50

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

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PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

SODIUM GLYCEROPHOSPHATE

(Indicated in neurasthenia, anaemia, osteomalacia, rickets, arthritis deformans)

Sodium Glycerophosphate is put up in two different strengths, each in a 5-mil ampoule. The dosage contained in each is 3 grains and 12 grains respectively.

This drug has been known for some time to be a valuable therapeutic agent. However, its use has been very much limited by the fact that it is not well tolerated when given orally. The average dosage when given by mouth is 10 to 30 grains. Obviously, a much smaller dosage will exert the same therapeutic effect when given intravenously. When the drug is given in this way digestive disturbances are entirely eliminated and the patient receives the full therapeutic value of the drug.

If, however, it will be tolerated, it will be found to stimulate blood-making organs, and especially bone growth. Its administration may be followed by an increase in spongy bone tissues, ossification of cartilaginous epiphysis, and a hardening of compact bone. It seems to exert a nutritive and tonic effect on nervous tissues, and has been widely employed in neurasthenia and certain types of neuralgia. It may prove of benefit in epilepsy and in acne, chronic eczema and sclerosis.

The low toxicity of Sodium Glycerophosphate, its solubility and composition make it the drug of choice in conditions where phosphorus is indicated.

The effect of Sodium Glycerophosphate on bony structure is indicative of its value in such conditions as arthritis deformans, osteomalacia and rickets.

Sodium Glycerophosphate is packed in boxes of 5-mil ampoules. Each ampoule is in a handy, separate container.

Code Word

DICK	Price per box of six 5-mil amp., 3 grs....	\$3.00
BOB	Price per box of six 5-mil amp., 12 grs....	4.00

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY



PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

HEMO-FERRUM

Hemo-Ferrum is a sterile solution for intravenous administration, each 5-mil ampoule containing 5 grains of hemoglobin. It is indicated in anaemia, tuberculosis, chlorosis, cachexia of malaria, and other dyscrasias in which strong ferruginous tonic is indicated.

Hemoglobin is an organic form of iron, obtained from the blood of animals. Some authorities consider the organic form of iron more efficacious than the inorganic. While this may not be true, no one doubts the value of organic iron, as contained in hemoglobin for building up the blood-cells in conditions like those stated above.

Given intravenously, Hemo-Ferrum does not cause constipation or intestinal disturbances, such as are often followed by oral administration.

Hemo-Ferrum is offered in boxes of six 5-mil ampoules.

Code Word	
RAKE	Price per box of 6 ampoules.....

\$3.00

SODIUM SALICYLATE

(Indicated in acute and chronic rheumatism, tonsilitis and all streptococcal infections.)

Each 10-mil ampoule contains 15½ gr. (1.10 gm.) Sodium Salicylate and each 20-mil ampoule contains 31 gr. Sodium Salicylate in sterile solution. Injection directly into the blood stream does away with digestive disturbances often following oral administration of the salicylates. This solution is prepared for use where patients have an idiosyncrasy for iodine or arsenic. Otherwise we recommend Salsodide (see page 93).

Furnished in boxes of six ampoules.

Code Word	
BROOK	Price per box of six 10-mil ampoules.....
BAIT	Price per box of six 20-mil ampoules.....

\$3.00

4.50

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY



PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

SODIUM IODIDE

(For Intravenous Administration)

The demand for Sodium Iodide in ampoule form has rapidly increased during the past few years. In this form, the valuable effects of the iodides may be obtained without the gastric disturbances accompanied by oral administration.

In hypertension, it tends to regulate the work of the heart and lower the blood pressure. It is especially valuable in treating this condition, when there is a history of syphilis.

In syphilis, it is valuable as an auxiliary treatment. It tends to drive the spirochaeta from lurking places into the circulating blood, where they may be acted upon by other anti-syphilitics. In tertiary syphilis, it prevents sclerosis, and the formation of gummatous, presumably through increased action of the thyroid gland.

In bronchitic asthma, bronchitis, pleurisy, and pericarditis, or conditions where there is inflammation of the serous or mucous membranes, attended with fibrinous exudates or viscid secretions, it is extremely valuable because of its liquefying action.

In simple goiter, it furnishes the thyroid with the iodine necessary for normal functions, and so often brings relief.

In arteriosclerosis, it has long been used, its value probably being through inhibiting sclerosis.

Sodium Iodide (Breon) is non-toxic. Ready for instant use—requires no mixing or preparation. Compatible with the blood. Seldom, if ever, does iodism occur.

Each 20-mil ampoule contains 31 gr. Sodium Iodide, U.S.P.
Each 10-mil ampoule contains 15½ grs. Sodium Iodide, U.S.P.

Each ampoule in separate handy container.

Code Word

METAL	Price per box of six 20-mil ampoules.	\$3.00
MASK	Price per box of six 10-mil ampoules.	2.00

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

SODIUM THIOSULPHATE

(Indicated in arsenical, mercurial, lead, bismuth or other metallic poisoning.)

Each 10-mil ampoule contains 15 grs. (1.0 gm.) sodium thiosulphate, U. S. P.

In the treatment of chronic diseases, especially in the treatment of syphilis, it is often necessary to push administration of drugs, such as mercury, iodine and arsenic, to the limit of the patient's intolerance. In some cases, this intensive treatment will result in a reaction on the part of the patient, and possibly by metallic poisoning. Mercurial and arsenical poisoning are probably more common than other forms. It is an established principle of chemistry that sulphur acts as a precipitant for metals such as named above.

Sodium Thiosulphate, when administered intravenously, precipitates other metals, such as mercury, into non-soluble sulphides, which are quickly eliminated.

Symptoms of mercurial and arsenical poisoning will usually disappear after a single injection of this solution. An active cathartic should be given the patient, so as to assist elimination as much as possible. The indication for the use of this product comes unexpectedly, so it is one which physicians should have on hand at all times.

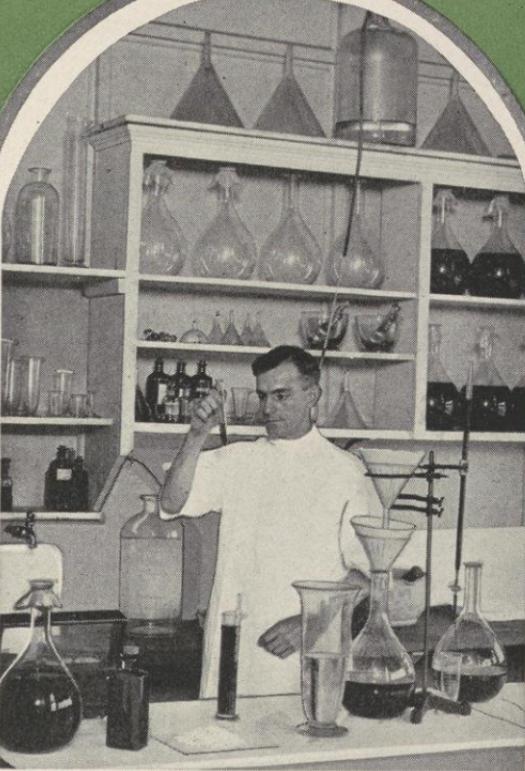
Sodium Thiosulphate is packed in boxes of six 10-mil ampoules, each ampoule in a handy, separate carton.

Code Word

ROY

Price per box of six 10-mil ampoules.... \$3.00

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

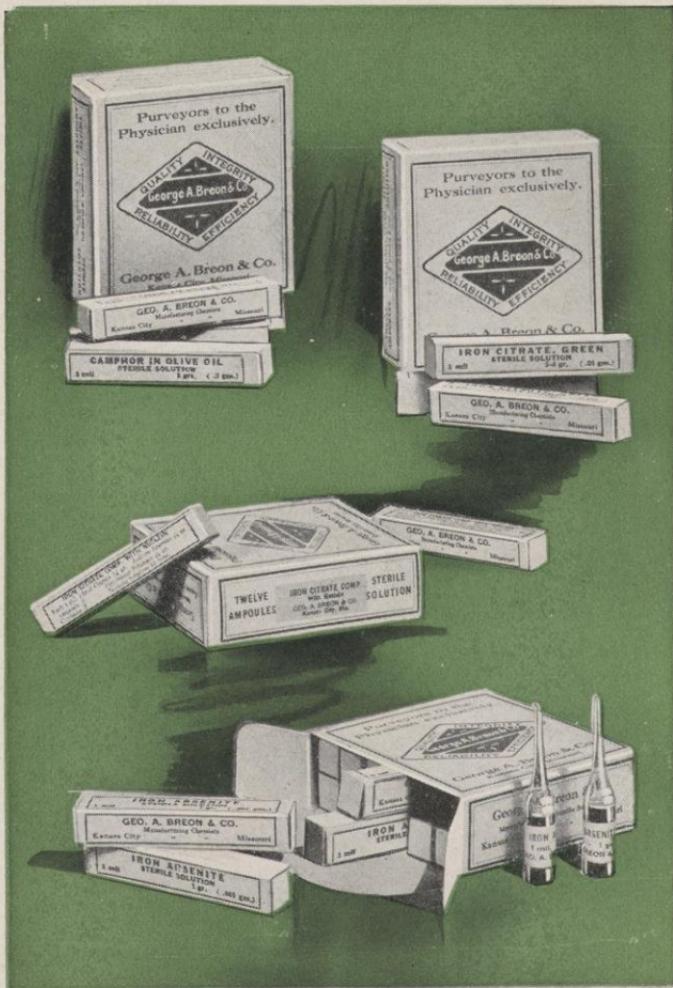


INTRAMUSCULAR AND SUBCUTANEOUS SOLUTIONS



Each ampoule is made from chemicals of the highest purity obtainable. Ampoules are packed in separate cartons so they may be freely handled with little danger of breakage.

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY



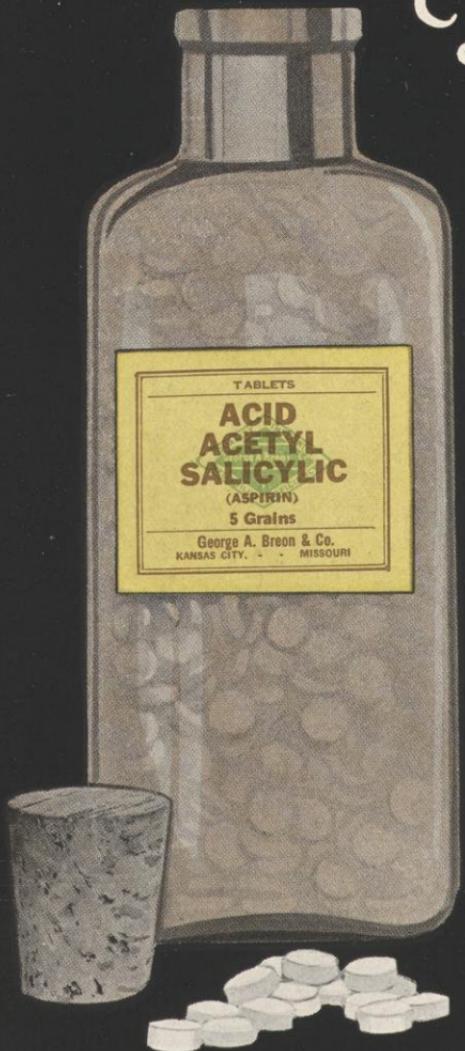
PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

A Comparison!



Each Breon ampoule is sealed with a ball point which not only improves its appearance but also prevents leakage. Breon ampoules are made of high quality glass, especially treated to resist any chemical action.

Breon Tablets



Each Breon tablet will be found of a quality that meets every requirement of the most discerning physician.

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

CAMPHOR IN OLIVE OIL (INTRAMUSCULAR)

(Indicated in heart failure, hysteria, general nervousness, and wherever a stimulant is indicated.)

Dose: Contents of one ampoule every two to three hours, if necessary. Otherwise, at discretion of attending physician.

Each 1-mil ampoule contains 3 grains (.2 gm.) Camphor.

Code Word

GRAPE Price per box of 12 ampoules..... \$1.00

EMETINE HYDROCHLORIDE

Dose: Contents of one ampoule daily.

Code Word

VOICE $\frac{1}{2}$ % solution in 1-mil ampoules, 12 to the box..... \$1.15

Code Word

VERB 1 gr. (0.065 gm.) in 1-mil ampoules, 12 to the box... 2.90

IRON ARSENITE (INTRAMUSCULAR)

(Indicated in pellagra and various forms of anæmia.)

Each 1-mil ampoule contains 1 grain (.065 gm.) iron Arsenite.

Dose: Contents of one ampoule every second day.

Code Word

PEACH Price per box of 12 ampoules..... \$1.00

IRON CACODYLATE

(Indicated in cases where iron and arsenic are desired, as in anæmia and pellagra.)

The solution should be warmed to about blood temperature by placing ampoule in warm water before injecting. Each ampoule is packed in separate container and twelve of these in a package.

Dose: Contents of one ampoule every second day.

Code Word

ADAM 1 gr. (0.065 gm.) in 2-mil ampoules, 12 to the box. 1.10

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY



PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

CORPUS LUTEUM SOLUTION

Corpus Luteum Solution is put up in 1-mil ampoules, each ampoule containing .02 gm. (1-3 gr.) of the soluble solids of the fresh corpus luteum. It is indicated in hyperemesis gravidarum. It may be given either intramuscularly or intravenously, the former method seeming to be the one of choice.

Volumes have been written about the treatment of nausea and vomiting of pregnancy. Administration of corpus luteum is based on an entirely new theory, but its efficacy in bringing relief, indicates that this theory is correct.

During the period of sexual activity, every woman is constantly absorbing corpus luteum. With the onset of pregnancy this absorption ceases for about three months. It is in the same period that nausea of pregnancy usually begins and ends. It is reasoned that this is no mere coincidence, but may be cause and effect. To relieve the condition, corpus luteum is injected to take the place of that naturally manufactured by the patient herself.

While the theory is new, clinical reports show that the injections of corpus luteum bring relief from nausea of pregnancy in over ninety per cent of cases treated. Some cases fail to respond, and, if no improvement is shown, treatment should be discontinued. This method seems to be contra-indicated where pregnancy is complicated by goitre. It should not be administered in such cases.

Cases of pernicious vomiting are relieved by this method, though naturally not as high a percentage as of ordinary cases. Unless pernicious cases are complicated with goitre, there seems to be no danger of any untoward effects.

One to two ampoules may be injected daily, depending on the nature of the case. Twelve infusions is the average number required. Those of neurotic type may be relieved in as few as four injections while especially obstinate cases may require as many as forty.

Corpus Luteum Solution is put up in boxes of twelve 1-mil ampoules.

Code Word

CORP Price per box of 12 ampoules.....\$2.25

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

IRON CITRATE, GREEN (INTRAMUSCULAR).

(Indicated wherever a tonic and condition-builder is required.)

Each 1-mil ampoule contains 3-4 grain (.05 gm.) Iron Citrate, Green.

Dose: Contents of one ampoule at two-day intervals.

Code Word
APPLE Price per box of 12 ampoules..... \$1.00

IRON CITRATE COMPOUND WITH NUCLEIN (INTRAMUSCULAR).

(Indicated wherever a tonic and condition-builder is required.)

The addition of nuclein to iron citrate makes the product more stable and also increases the bodily resistance to bacterial infections.

Each 1-mil ampoule contains: Iron Citrate, 3-4 grain; Sodium Arsenite, 1-64 grain; Nuclein Solution, 10 mins.

Dose: Contents of one ampoule at two-day intervals.

Code Word
PEAR Price per box of 12 ampoules..... \$1.00

MERCURIC IODIDE RED In Almond Oil

(Dr. F. D. Austin)

This preparation has the full therapeutic value of other mercuric preparations. Being soluble and readily absorbed, it can be given without the induration and pain caused by many other preparations. Each 1-mil ampoule contains 1-6 grain Mercuric Iodide Red suspended in oil of sweet almonds.

Dose: Contents of one ampoule every three to five days.

Code Word
BRICK Price per box of twelve ampoules..... \$1.00

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

MERCURY SALICYLATE IN OIL WITH QUININE AND UREA HYDROCHLORIDE

(For intramuscular injection.)

Each ampoule contains the given amount of Mercury Salicylate, together with 1% Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride added for its local anaesthetic action.

Dose: The contents of one ampoule injected every five to seven days.

Code Word

MILLER	1	gr. (0.065 Gm.) in 1 mil amp., 12 per box	... \$1.10
MUMPS	1½	gr. (0.01 Gm.) in 1 mil amp., 12 per box	... 1.20
MURRAY	2	gr. (0.130 Gm.) in 1 mil amp., 12 per box	... 1.30
MOOSE	3	gr. (0.195 Gm.) in 1 mil amp., 12 per box	... 1.60

QUININE DIHYDROCHLORIDE

(For intramuscular or subcutaneous injection.)
(Indicated in malaria, influenza and poisoning.)

The Dihydrochloride is the most soluble of the quinine salts. It is used in treatment of influenza, malaria and poisoning.

Dose: Contents of one ampoule every four hours until temperature drops.

Code Word

FLASK	3¾	gr. (0.25 Gm.) in 1 mil ampoules, 12 per box	... \$1.00
FORT	7½	gr. (0.5 Gm.) in 1 mil ampoules, 12 per box	... 1.25
FLIRT	15	gr. (1 Gm.) in 2 mil ampoules, 12 per box	... 1.65

QUININE DIHYDROCHLORIDE

(For intravenous injection.)

(Indicated in malaria, influenza and poisoning.)

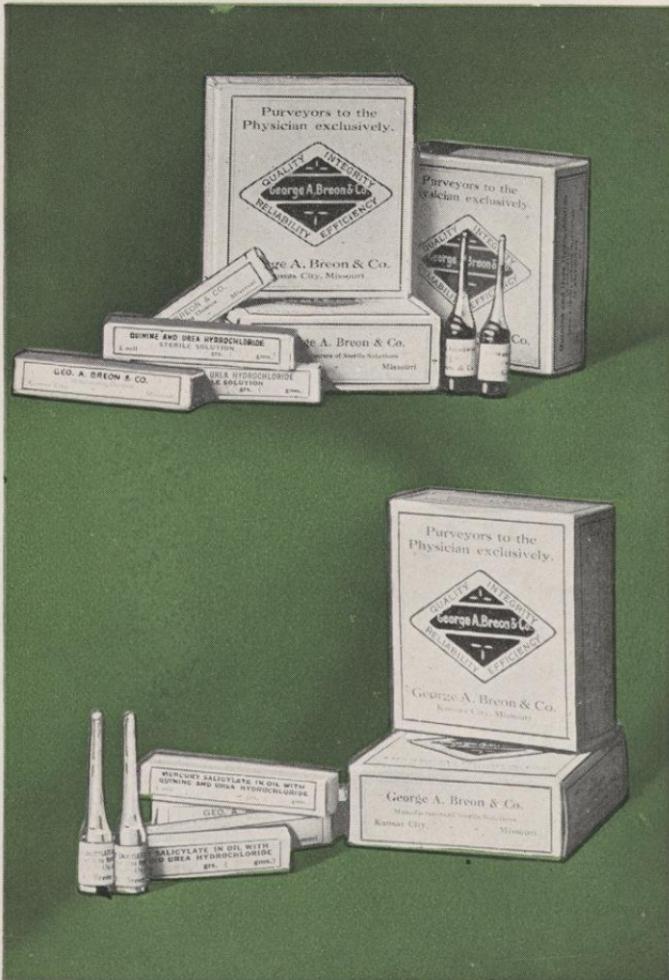
Dose: Contents of one ampoule daily and in extreme cases twice daily.

Code Word

SAW	5	grs. (.325 Gm.) in 5 mil ampoules, 6 per box	... \$1.00
ARM	7½	grs. (0.5 Gm.) in 5 mil ampoules, 6 per box	... 1.00
AXE	15	grs. (1 Gm.) in 5 mil ampoules, 6 per box	... 1.50
MACE	7½	grs. (.5 Gm.) in 10 mil ampoules, 6 per box	... 2.00
CASE	15	grs. (1 Gm.) in 15 mil ampoules, 6 per box	... 3.00

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY



PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

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QUININE AND UREA HYDROCHLORIDE

Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride was discovered by Drigriene in 1885, but it was Henri Thibault who disclosed its anaesthetic properties.

Observation indicates that the solutions of Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride are harmless when injected into mixed nerves for relief of pain. Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride topically applied acts less promptly than does cocaine or procaine, but is less toxic when absorbed and its effect is more prolonged. As to toxicity, 100 grains of this drug have been administered in one patient for pernicious malaria with recovery of the patient from both malaria and the quinine. A one per cent solution has been found sufficient to produce anaesthesia under all conditions.

Taken all in all, the usefulness of Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride is still in its infancy, for already it has been found to be a most dependable, non-toxic local anaesthetic.

QUININE AND UREA HYDROCHLORIDE

(1% solution for subcutaneous injection.)

Used as a local anaesthetic in minor surgical operations. It is non-toxic and the anaesthetic effect continues for several hours and in some cases several days. It is, therefore, of particular value in urethral, rectal, anorectal and other operations, where, without such anaesthetic, the affected parts would be painful during the process of healing.

Dose: One ampoule as necessary for anaesthesia.

Code Word

TRY	1%	in 1 mil ampoules, 12 per box.....	\$0.90
TUM	1%	in 5 mil ampoules, 6 per box.....	.70

QUININE AND UREA HYDROCHLORIDE

(For intramuscular injection.)

The following doses are not used as a local anaesthetic, but for the treatment of malarial infection, pneumonia and whooping cough.

Dose: One ampoule content as necessary.

Code Word

TRAP	7½ gr. (0.5 Gm.)	in 2 mil ampoules, 12 per box.....	\$1.40
TYPE	15 gr. (1 Gm.)	in 2 mil ampoules, 12 per box.....	1.60

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY



PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

SODIUM CACODYLATE

It is probable there is no other product more generally used nor one giving more satisfaction than this form of arsenic put up in ampoules.

It is indicated wherever arsenic is believed to be beneficial. Particularly is it indicated in debilitated conditions, in anaemia, neuralgia, sciatica, malaria and pellagra.

To obtain best results, the ampoule should be placed in warm water to bring the solution to about blood temperature before injecting.

It will be noted that these ampoules, put up in $\frac{3}{4}$, 2, 3, 5, 7 and 15 gr. doses, are particularly well packed. Sold twelve ampoules to a box, each ampoule is placed in a small container, plainly labeled, so that three or four of these small containers may be thrown into a grip without danger of breaking, and it is not necessary to carry a full package to avoid breakage.

Special attention is called to the fact that every ampoule contains absolutely the full measure; none are half filled or half measure.

(For intramuscular administration.)

Code Word				
WHITE	$\frac{3}{4}$ gr. (.05 Gm.)	in 1 mil ampoules, 12 per box.	\$0.80	
BLUE	2 gr. (.13 Gm.)	in 1 mil ampoules, 12 per box.	.90	
YELLOW	3 gr. (.2 Gm.)	in 1 mil ampoules, 12 per box.	1.00	
BLACK	5 gr. (.33 Gm.)	in 1 mil ampoules, 12 per box.	1.10	
BROWN	7 gr. (.45 Gm.)	in 1 mil ampoules, 12 per box.	1.20	
GREY	15 gr. (1.0 Gm.)	in 2 mil ampoules, 12 per box.	2.40	
PINK	3 gr. (.2 Gm.)	in 1 mil ampoules, 100 per pkg.	7.90	
PURPLE	5 gr. (.33 Gm.)	in 1 mil ampoules, 100 per pkg.	8.50	
GREEN	7 gr. (.45 Gm.)	in 1 mil ampoules, 100 per pkg.	9.20	
RED	15 gr. (1.0 Gm.)	in 2 mil ampoules, 100 per pkg.	17.90	

(For intravenous administration.)

Code Word				
WOOD	3 gr. (.2 Gm.)	in 5 mil ampoules, 6 per box	....	\$0.75
STONE	5 gr. (.33 Gm.)	in 5 mil ampoules, 6 per box	....	.90
PLASTER	7 gr. (.45 Gm.)	in 5 mil ampoules, 6 per box	....	1.10
PAPER	15 gr. (1.0 Gm.)	in 5 mil ampoules, 6 per box	....	1.45
MORTAR	22.5 gr. (1.5 Gm.)	in 10 mil ampoules, 6 per box	....	2.45
CEMENT	31 gr. (2.0 Gm.)	in 10 mil ampoules, 6 per box	....	2.75

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

STRYCHNOPHOS

(Indicated in neurasthenia.)

This product, for intramuscular administration exclusively, is offered in 1-mil ampoules. Each 1-mil ampoule contains:

Sodium Glycerophosphate, 1½ grs. (.0972 gm.)
Strychnine Cacodylate, 1-130 gr. (.0005 gm.)

This solution combines glycerophosphate with strychnine and will be found valuable in treatment of neurasthenic cases with impaired phosphorus nutrition.

While, ordinarily, intravenous administration brings more prompt, and more satisfactory results than intramuscular administration, a method of safely administering strychnine directly into the blood stream has not as yet been devised. It is known to be a valuable drug, and results of administering it intramuscularly are, in our opinion, superior to oral administration. This is also true of Sodium Glycerophosphate, as it is prone to cause digestive disturbances.

Sodium Glycerophosphate has been widely used for the upbuilding of nerve strength, especially in cases where phosphorus nutrition is impaired. It seems to have a nutritive value and exercises a stimulating action of the metabolism of the central nervous system.

Strychnine is a valuable stimulant, and its administration improves the appetite and digestion. It seems to act as a stimulant to the entire nervous system. It has been used in surgical shock, collapse from hemorrhage, and infectious fevers.

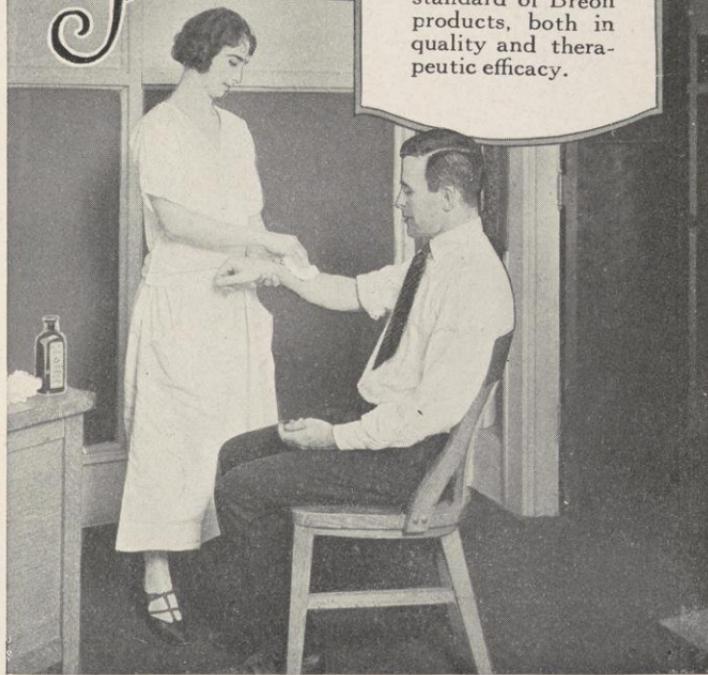
Strychnophos is furnished in boxes of twelve 1-mil ampoules, each ampoule in a handy separate container.

Code Word

NED Price per box of twelve 1-mil ampoules. \$1.00

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

Breon Pharmaceutical Specialties



Ethical, efficacious products, carefully prepared to produce the desired therapeutic results. Each will be found fully up to the standard of Breon products, both in quality and therapeutic efficacy.

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY



PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

CRECAMPHODINE

(Indicated in gonorrhea)

Crecamphodine is not an intravenous product, but is an iodized oil to be injected directly up the urethra by means of a soft rubber catheter.

It is put up in 4-ounce glass-stoppered bottles, complete instructions being wrapped with each one.

Code Word

CAMP Price per 4-ounce glass stoppered bottle. \$3.00

CUNO Price per 8-oz. glass stoppered bottle. 5.00

CAPO Price per 16-oz. glass stoppered bottle. 8.00

Iodine has long been recognized as an antiseptic of great value because of its penetrating qualities and the rapidity with which it destroys germs. It has not been used in the treatment of gonorrhea extensively for the reason that in ordinary forms it is very irritating. As every physician knows, an irritating solution is harmful, and in treating urethritis every precaution is well taken that undue irritation will not be produced. Crecamphodine is non-irritating. In this solution the particles of iodine are suspended in camphorated oil, and are so finely subdivided that they form a true colloid, and do not cause irritation.

Creosote is also anæsthetic and somewhat antiseptic. Its value seems to be enhanced by the addition of camphor. On account of the antiseptic properties of creosote, the solution is actually soothing to the inflamed and broken surface. The only cases of gonorrhreal urethritis in which it causes irritation are those which are so highly inflamed that pure water would cause pain.

The penetrating qualities of iodine make this solution a most valuable one in the treatment of gonorrhea. It is a well-known fact that the gonococci embed themselves in the tissues and membranes within a short time after infection. It is stated that if gonococci are placed on the mucous membranes, they would be washed away by the flow of urine, within a reasonable time, and no infection take place. However, after a lapse of a few hours the gonococci become attached to the membranes and later become embedded therein. Then they can not be removed by a mechanical means and it is necessary to de-

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

CRECAMPHODINE—Cont.

stroy them with a germicide. Ordinary solutions used for the treatment of gonorrhea have little penetrating power. The iodine content of Crecamphodine penetrates the tissues and membranes, and reaches the gonococci. Consequently, the infection may be quickly eliminated.

Physicians are securing highly satisfactory results with this preparation. It has been employed from the time we began supplying physicians with pharmaceuticals.

In the past year, physicians have employed Formotone intravenously in connection with Crecamphodine with even better results.

Dosage

If the patient presents himself within one or two days after the discharge first appears, an abortive treatment may be instituted. Three mils are injected into the urethra. The penis is then sealed with collodion or with adhesive tape, and the solution allowed to remain from six to eight hours.

In administering in this way, it is of course necessary that the patient empty his bladder before the solution is injected. It is also well to advise him to avoid urinating for as long as possible. After the sealing is removed, advise the patient to drink copiously of water, so as to flush the urethra freely.

When this technic is followed for four or five days, the infection will usually be aborted. If at this time the infection is apparently removed, it will be well to aggravate symptoms by instructing the patient to partake freely of alcoholic beverages. If the condition is relieved, no harm will be done; if not, it is well to know it as quickly as possible.

If the disease has progressed further and abortive treatment would seem futile, 2 mils may be injected into the anterior urethra and retained from two to ten minutes. Injections should be repeated three times daily.

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

CRECAMPHODINE—Cont.

In posterior urethritis, 2 to 4 mils should be injected into the neck of the bladder by use of a soft rubber catheter or a glass syringe with a small silver irrigating tip. This should be retained as long as possible and administered once or twice daily. The same procedure is used in chronic urethritis and cystitis. In epididymitis, Crecamphodine should be applied to the whole surface of scrotum on affected side and covered with warm cotton wool.

In treatment of women, a tampon should be saturated with Crecamphodine and placed into the vagina. There it should be left as nearly continuously as possible, a new tampon being used daily.

Open wounds, abscesses, boils, etc., may be treated with Crecamphodine. It is soothing to inflamed surfaces, has a healing action, and power to destroy infection.

Crecamphodine has been successfully used as a local treatment for several years. We believe that it performs the function of local injections in gonorrhreal conditions as well as may be expected from any local injection. No other treatment is necessary, other than hygienic and dietetic measures.

However, we recommend intravenous injections of Formotone together with local injections of Crecamphodine in all cases. The Formotone injections may not be entirely necessary. Every physician will agree with us, we believe, in that it is better to give them where unnecessary than not to give them where necessary. Formotone is successful in relieving many long-standing cases of prostatitis, cystitis, etc., and so should prevent their occurrence if given in the early stages.

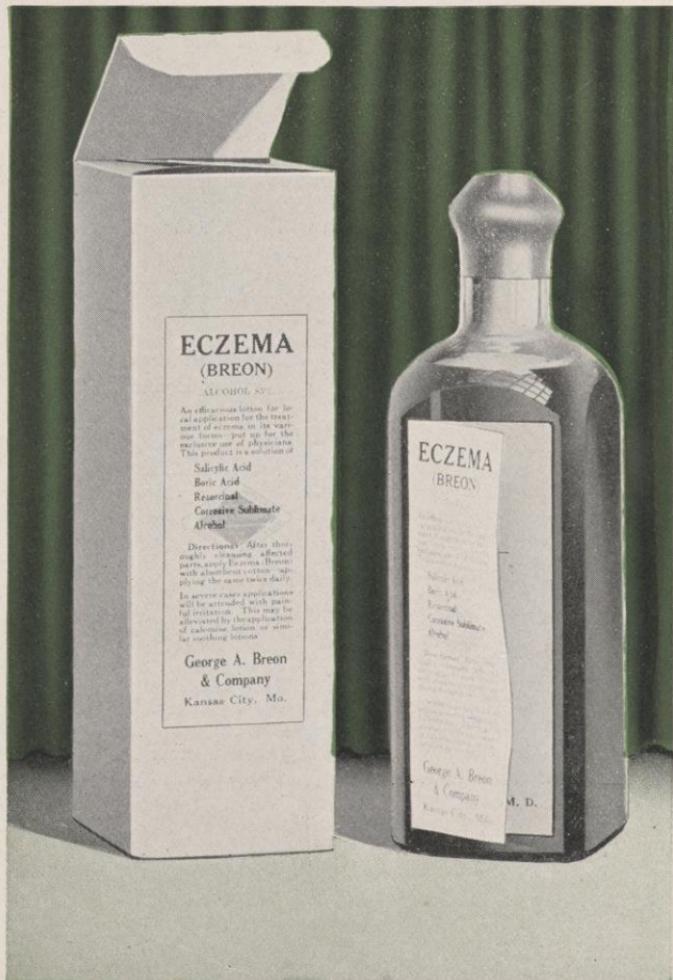
Price

Code Word

CAMP	Price per 4-oz. glass stoppered bottle . . .	\$3.00
CUNO	Price per 8-oz. glass stoppered bottle . . .	5.00
CAPO	Price per 16-oz. glass stoppered bottle . . .	8.00

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

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ECZEMA LOTION (BREON)

This solution for external application is one which we believe that every physician will recognize as of value in treatment of eczema. The solution contains:

Salicylic acid
Boric acid
Resorcinol
Corrosive sublimate
Alcohol

Locally, salicylic acid has been widely used in the treatment of various skin diseases, especially eczema. Besides its antiseptic action, it will soften, and finally cause separation of the horny matter of the epiderm.

Corrosive sublimate, when applied to the skin, is germicidal and escharotic. Not only does it help remove any parasitic inflammation, but it helps to remove the diseased surfaces. Resorcinol is antiseptic and antipruritic. It seems to exert a special tonic action toward the skin. Boric acid and alcohol are also valuable antiseptics and are widely used as local applications in skin diseases.

In many cases of eczema it will be found necessary to administer medicaments internally, as eczema is often held to be a constitutional disease. What treatment shall be given will, of course, depend upon the individual case, and will be at the discretion of the attending physician.

Applications of this solution will in most cases be followed by a severe burning sensation. To alleviate this, the patient should be supplied with a solution of calomine or other soothing medicament.

Eczema (Breon) is put up in 8-ounce blank prescription bottles. Each bottle in a separate carton.

Code Word		
ZEMO	Price per 8-ounce bottle	\$1.00
CLEAN	Price per dozen bottles	8.00

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

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PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

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KAIODINE

(An iodized dusting powder.)

This iodized powder is an antiseptic dusting powder that is analgesic as well as astringent. The iodine in this powder, being pulverized, is more absorptive; this, together with the absorptive properties of kaolin, makes KAIODINE an ideal sterile absorptive and antiseptic dry dressing.

KAIODINE also liberates free iodine when it comes in contact with moist surfaces. Consequently, when applied in the manner that dusting powders are usually applied, considerable time is required for liberation of all iodine, and, as a result, the antiseptic action is continued after the powder comes in contact with the tissues. The result is disinfection without destruction of tissue.

KAIODINE may also be used in removing bacteria from the nose and throat. Its best effects may be noticed when applied to badly infected wounds where dusting powders fail to inhibit germ activity.

KAIODINE is contained in specially constructed 2-oz. glass jars with aluminum sifter tops. A special dispensing label is supplied with each jar.

Code Word

KORE Price, per one dozen glass jars with sifter tops \$4.00

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY



PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

OPTISEPTODYNE

(Ascher)

This product is for local application in treatment of inflammation of the eyes. As the name implies, it acts both as an antiseptic and anodyne. It ordinarily brings satisfactory results, excepting in cases which are due to specific inflammation, such as gonorrhreal ophthalmia.

This solution contains:

Procaine
Boric acid
Zinc sulphate
Salicylic acid

Boric acid, zinc sulphate and salicylic acid each exert an antiseptic action that is valuable in inflammation of the eyes, especially in inflammation of the eyelids. Zinc sulphate is an astringent, as well as an antiseptic, and procaine has an anaesthetic action.

This solution is soluble in secretions of the eye, and so will not be washed away by the tears until it has had an opportunity to bring about some benefit.

The solution may be applied either with an eye dropper or with an eye cup. The latter method is, we believe, preferable, as the eyes become thoroughly bathed with the solution, and any inflammation present should be alleviated. Application of this solution will usually be followed by a more or less severe burning sensation, which lasts only a few seconds. When this has passed away, the inflammation of the eyes will be greatly alleviated.

It is usually advisable to dilute the solution with an equal amount of aqua-distillata in first applications. The amount of aqua-distillata may be diminished with each succeeding application until the solution is given in full strength. In severe cases of inflammation, it will be found necessary to use this solution full strength, to secure the desired effect; but in mild inflammation the solution may be used half strength with good success in many cases.

This solution is put up in 4-ounce blank prescription labeled bottles. These may be ordered one bottle in a package or one dozen in a box.

Code Word

JOE	Price per 4-oz. bottle.....	\$1.00
JIM	Price per dozen 4-oz. bottles.....	8.00

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY



PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

SOLUTION CALCIUM SULPHUR COMPOUND

Solution Calcium Sulphur Compound is descriptive of the principal ingredients of which it is composed.

In the medical literature there is an abundance of facts which prove that a combination of calcium and sulphur is indicated in the treatment of skin diseases, and especially so when caused by any kind of parasite as Itch, Barber's Itch, Cuban Itch, Ringworm, and in Poison Ivy, Impetigo, and Eczema.

In Solution Calcium Sulphur Compound, we have an ideal treatment for any parasitic skin affection. When applied to the skin and its consequent exposure to the air, this solution gives off hydrogen sulphide gas, which is destructive to parasitic life, and this gas, together with the thin deposit of sulphur compound left on the skin after a few minutes' drying, destroys not only the insect, but also the eggs. The advantages of such a treatment over ointments, which soil and soak the clothing with grease, and at best cannot be made to release sulphuretted hydrogen in any appreciable quantity, are manifest.

To properly use Solution Calcium Sulphur Compound in skin diseases of a parasitic origin, the patient's skin should be well washed with soap and tepid water in a bath, dried thoroughly, and the solution applied with a soft sponge, or pledge of cotton, over the affected area, or preferably over the entire body. After permitting to dry for twenty to thirty minutes, a second bath is taken, followed by a complete change of underclothing. The one treatment is generally sufficient.

Applied once a day, Solution Calcium Sulphur Compound has given uniformly good results in the treatment of skin diseases of obscure origin, or eczematous nature.

Solution Calcium Sulphur Compound is scientifically prepared to obtain the best possible results and will not injure the most delicate skin.

In submitting this preparation to the medical profession, we believe it will supply a long-felt want by giving the physician a clean, liquid medicament to supplant the objectionable ointment.

Packed in 4-oz. blank prescription label bottles, 1 dozen to the box.

Code Word
SULPHO

Price per box of 1 dozen bottles \$8.00

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY



PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

SOLUDINE

Iodine, that halogen element which has been, and will continue to be, one of the indispensable drugs of the medical profession, may now be carried in compact and convenient form for regular or emergency uses.

Soludine, a new Breon product, is an iodine combination in powder form, which, being instantly soluble in water, makes possible the preparation of iodine solutions of any desired strength by adding the proper amount of this product to a given amount of water.

Soludine will efficiently replace the tincture of iodine bottle in the doctor's emergency bag, his drug room, or in the hospital. To be able to obtain instantly, and any place, an iodine solution of any desired strength by simply adding Soludine to water, will prove valuable to the extreme, with the busy doctor, and especially so to the general practitioner whose life's work is given to the rural districts.

The amount of Soludine necessary to make quantities from one pint to one gallon, in strengths of 1 per cent to 8 per cent, is shown on sheet attached to package.

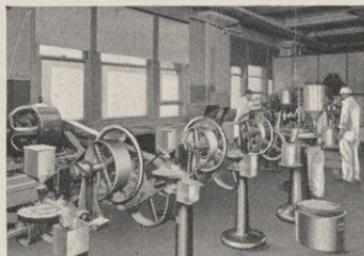
Soludine is put up in one-ounce glass stoppered bottles.

Code Word	
BOW	Price per ounce bottle.....\$1.00

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

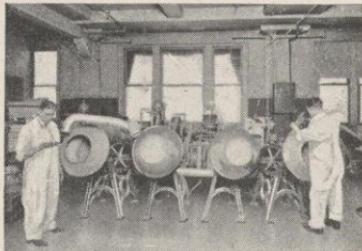
SCENES IN OUR TABLET DEPARTMENT



Compressing Machines

These machines coat the tablets with chocolate, or with colors as desired. Our tablet coating department is equipped to handle millions every month.

These tablet machines are kept busy supplying the demand of Breon customers. The one in the foreground compresses 480 tablets per minute.



Coating Machine



Stock Room

Our policy is to fill and ship all orders the day they are received. To do this we must carry large stocks of the hundreds of different tablets we manufacture.

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

Breon Tablets



Compressed
Tablets
Chocolate Coated
Tablets
Hypodermic Tab-
lets
Tablet Triturates
Breon tablets are
each true to formula,
and each is in
keeping with the
highest quality
pharmaceuticals.

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY



PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

ACETYL SALICYLIC ACID (Aspirin)

Acetyl Salicylic Acid (Aspirin) Tablets are undoubtedly used more widely both by the medical profession and by the laity than any other tablet at this time.

Many reliable high-grade pharmaceutical houses manufacture Aspirin Tablets, and it would be useless for us to say that our Aspirin Tablets are superior to all others. Physicians will find, however, that each tablet contains the full 5 grains of the drug—that it is firmly compressed and does not easily disintegrate. At the same time, it dissolves readily in the water, as each tablet is compressed to just the right consistency.

We can truthfully say that every customer who has used our Aspirin Tablets has been well pleased with them. As stated, we do not claim to be the only pharmaceutical house who claims a high-grade Aspirin Tablet, but we do maintain that no higher-grade Aspirin Tablets can be secured than those we furnish.

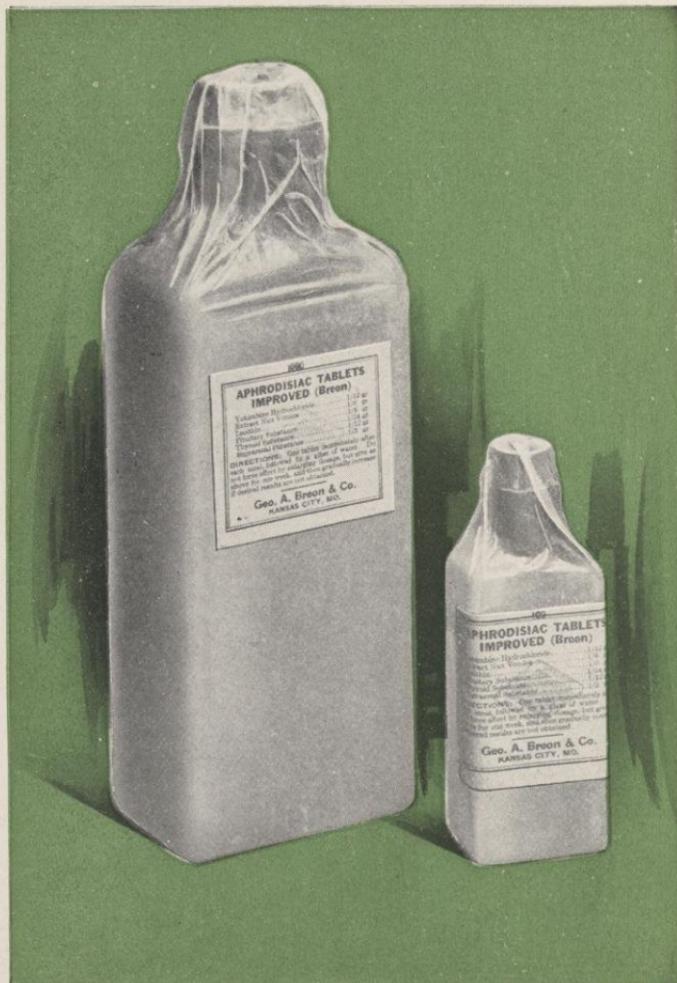
Aspirin Tablets are furnished in bottles of 100 and 1,000 tablets and in cans of 5,000, 10,000 or more as desired. They are furnished in colors of white, green, or pink, and can be made specially in lots of 5,000 or more in other colors desired. In ordering, please state color desired; otherwise we will furnish white tablets.

Prices on quantities of 5,000 or more will be furnished on request.

Code Word		
PEN	Price per bottle of 100	\$0.25
INK	Price per bottle of 1,000	1.25

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY



PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

APHRODISIAC TABLETS IMPROVED (BREON)

(Indicated in neurasthenic impotence)

This formula is giving most satisfactory results in the treatment of neurasthenic impotence. It is true, of course, that not every case of this kind will be entirely relieved, but the vast majority may be greatly improved. Each tablet contains:

Yohimbine hydrochloride,	1-12 gr.
Extract nux vomica,	1-6 gr.
Lecithin,	1-8 gr.
Pituitary substance,	1-24 gr.
Thyroid substance,	1-12 gr.
Suprarenal substance,	1-5 gr.

Every physician will agree, we believe, that the constituents of this tablet, as given above, all have a certain and distinct value in the treatment of impotence. The tablet is not meant to act merely as a temporary aphrodisiac, but is prepared for the purpose of relieving certain underlying causes of the condition. The constituents exert a tonic and alterant effect on the entire system, and the entire health of the patient usually shows marked improvement following their administration.

The most marked effect—one which often precedes any aphrodisiac effects—from the tablets, is an improved appetite, improved nutrition, less nervousness, and better sleep on the part of the patient. That relief may be permanent is clinically shown by patients who have remained potent for several years after the administration of these tablets.

Price

Code Word

TABS	Price per bottle of 100 C. T.	\$ 2.25
TABLET	Price per bottle of 1,000 C. T.	16.90

Yohimbine Hydrochloride

Yohimbine hydrochloride is an alkaloid which is obtained from the bark of *Corynanth* *Yohimbi*. As early as 1900, Oberwarth and Loewy (V. A. P. A. cliii., and B. K. W. No. 42) found yohimbine to be very active in exciting the sexual impulses of both animals and man. In small

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

APHRODISIAC TABLETS IMPROVED—Cont. (BREON)

doses, there is a distinct specific effect upon the genital region. This effect extends to the vascular nerves and also to the central nervous system. Loewy has observed that yohimbine causes the blood vessels to become dilated.

Seitz (Medizinische Woche, 1902, No. 48) has observed the following manifestations in healthy men: Hardening and enlargement of the testes, enlargement and induration of the penis, with powerful erections of varying duration. In females, there is a very noticeable dilation of the ovaries and of the uterus.

Strubell (Wiener klinische Wochenschrift, 1906, No. 37) found that in man there was a marked increase in the quantity of sperma, under treatment with yohimbine. There are many cases on record showing that, in experiments with animals, yohimbine has had the effect of increasing the production of semen. Petersen (Maanedskrift for Dyrlaege, November, 1908) reports his experiment with a stallion that was suffering from spermatozoic insufficiency, which rendered the animal without sexual appetite. After treatment with yohimbine, he showed an increased inclination to cover and impregnated almost without exception the mares that were assigned to him. A microscopic examination of the animal's ejaculation after treatment showed quite a normal number of spermatozooids.

Cramer and Marshall (Journal of Economical Biology, 1908, Vol. III., Part 4) have demonstrated that yohimbine has an important effect upon the lacteal glands, the glandular tissue and the secretion. Hyperemia and enlargement of the lacteal glands occurs and there is increased secretion of milk. The conclusion here is that the lacteal glands, belonging to the procreative apparatus in the female, are affected by yohimbine to the same extent that it affects all the genital organs.

J. D. Wiltrot (Notes on New Remedies, New York, 1908, 2) tells of his experience in treating 15 male and 15 female

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

APHRODISIAC TABLETS IMPROVED—Cont. (BREON)

patients suffering from neurasthenia, partially associated with impotence. Yohimbine relieved the neurasthenia in the majority of these cases, without regard to the genital complaints.

Nux Vomica

Nux Vomica is essentially a stimulant which affects the whole nervous system, manifesting itself in increased functional activity. It is especially valuable as a respiratory and circulatory stimulant and seems to possess extraordinary powers of overcoming the effects of depressant drugs, such as yohimbine.

In doses too small to cause convulsions, there is much evidence of stimulation of the vasomotor center. Experiments of Pilcher and Sollman (J. P. Ex. T., 1915, 331) indicate that the effect is due largely to an increased irritability of the center, so that it responds abnormally powerfully to any exciting influence. Like other bitters, nux vomica improves the appetite.

Lecithin

There is considerable clinical evidence of the utility of lecithin in neurasthenia, tuberculosis, chlorosis, scrofula, and rickets. It seems to increase the red blood corpuscles. Some observers have also noticed a marked increase in the number of white blood corpuscles. Many cases reported show a satisfactory increase in weight under treatment with lecithin. Being a natural phosphorus, it is said to exercise the tonic effect of this element upon the system without the disadvantage of its toxic action.

Glandular Constituents

The action of thyroid substances, pituitary substances, and suprarenal substances is closely related. Organic therapy has been practiced since the time of Hippocrates, although it is only recently that the physiological functions of the endocrine glands have been known. Even at this time, very little is known of their action, and results of their administration depend upon empiricism to

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

APHRODISIAC TABLETS IMPROVED—Cont. (BREON)

some extent. One authority says we may call the ductless glands the regulators of the physiology of the body.

Administration of glandular substances depends upon the recognition of endocrine deficiencies. However, the endocrine system works as a unit, and if there is a disturbance of one gland, there is more than likely to be disturbance of another.

Neurasthenic impotence is one of the disturbances of any of the glands. It is usually accompanied by other symptoms which show an improper endocrine balance, or hypo-secretion.

The Thyroid Gland

The thyroid gland seems to control the rate of metabolism and so regulates the speed of physiological process. It plays an important part in maintaining the menstrual flow and sustaining feminine characteristics. It stimulates the autonomic nervous system. The secretion is necessary for the proper growth and health of the teeth, the hair and nails. Thyroid disturbances are usually accompanied by abnormal conditions of the blood, which would indicate that it may be essential for the normal production of normal blood.

Under-secretion of thyroid may be characterized by many symptoms. Among them are drowsiness, apathy, sluggish movements, dryness and roughness of the skin, and falling of the hair, amenorrhea, chlorosis, headaches, digestive disturbances, hard arteries, and a diminished general metabolism which may be due to hypo-thyroidism.

Normal thyroid action is necessary for normal sexual functions of the female. Subsecretion may be shown by several different forms. Quoting from Doctor Oliver T. Osborne, from the "Principles of Therapeutics".

"One type has infrequent and scanty menstruation, through normal periods, and vasomotor disturbances, as cold hands and feet, cold fingers and chilblains (the type seen in Raynaud's disease). Other patients show subthyroid dis-

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

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APHRODISIAC TABLETS IMPROVED—Cont. (BREON)

turbances by a dry skin, falling of the hair, constipation, and a diminished activity of the whole system. Others have amenorrhea, add weight, have diminished sexual appetite, are more or less apathetic, and are often sleepy during the day. Other patients have subnormal digestion, fatigue easily, have low blood pressure, and are always weary; others have the symptoms of adiposis dolorosa; others show a subnormal condition of the thyroid by a disturbed surface circulation and sweating of the hands and feet; and still others have headaches. All of these conditions are improved by the administration of thyroid extract."

Pituitary Gland

The functions of the pituitary gland are not as well known as those of the thyroid gland. It is said, however, to control the stature. Hypopituitarism causes under-development, and hyperpituitarism causes over-development. The pituitary gland is an important factor in the development of the genitals and in maintaining their normal functions. It normally enlarges during menstruation and pregnancy. A disturbance of its functions may be shown by a loss of hair, headaches, low blood pressure, drowsiness, and loss of sexual power. There will be atrophy of the genital organs: of the testes of the male and ovaries of the female. With sub-secretion of the pituitary gland, the male will often assume the feminine type, and the female the masculine type. The male patients will have a scanty growth on the face, breasts will become enlarged, and the pelvis approach the feminine type. In the female patients, there will be a tendency to hair on the face, breasts and pelvis will be rather small, and there will be considerable distribution of hair all over the body. Emotions and temperament undergo similar changes.

Administration of pituitary substance tends to increase secretions of the pituitary gland, and so may overcome these conditions.

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

APHRODISIAC TABLETS IMPROVED—Cont. (BREON)

Suprarenal Glands

The suprarenal glands, or adrenal, as they are also called, elaborate a ferment which enables the hemoglobin of the red blood cells to make up oxygen. It seems to play a role in the liberation of sugar for muscular activity. It seems to have the important part in controlling emergency conditions, such as are brought about by emotions of fear, rage, combat, etc.

Like the pituitary, the adrenal glands have a part in the development of the sexual organs, and sexual secondary characteristics. Although it has not been definitely proven, it seems to have the ability to overcome poisons, and to assist the entire system in resisting infections and intoxications.

Hypo-secretion may be shown by low pressure, lack of muscle tone, cold extremities, proneness to infection, slow recovery from acute diseases, poor appetite, poor digestion, constipation, weariness, weak heart action, lack of sexual tone and neurasthenia.

More severe forms may be shown by diarrhoea, nausea, vomiting and pigmentation of the skin. Mental peculiarities are often in evidence, as the patient may be cranky, dissatisfied, and self-critical. Some asthmatic cases are said to be due to deficiencies of the suprarenal gland.

It has been clinically demonstrated that the feeding of suprarenal substances will help relieve conditions as named above, as caused by hypo-adrenalinism.

Realizing the very important part that the endocrine glands play in the human system, it is evident that the glandular systems are a most important part of this formula.

It will be noted the symptoms of sub-secretion of the various glands are very closely allied. Many of the symptoms are the same. Note especially that a disturbance of the sexual functions may be a symptom of sub-secretion of any one of the glands named.

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

APHRODISIAC TABLETS IMPROVED—Cont. (BREON)

A disturbance of one gland is usually accompanied by another. For instance, if the thyroid gland is disturbed, the pituitary assumes part of its functions, and, as a result, its efficiency is impaired. The glandular constituents of Aphrodisiac Tablets Improved will help to maintain a harmonious balance to the endocrine system. Gland secretions are increased, and the many disturbances accompanying their secretion—including loss of memory, drowsiness, poor appetite, poor digestion, insomnia, neurasthenia, weariness and general apathy—will be relieved.

APHRODISIAC TABLETS IN TREATING WOMEN

It will be seen from the foregoing, that Aphrodisiac Tablets Improved (Breon) are especially valuable in the treatment of women. Yohimbine, nux vomica, and lecithin are valuable in the treatment of males or females. Thyroid substance is especially valuable, as it is necessary for a normal sexual activity. It is helpful in the treatment of those afflicted with amenorrhea, infrequent and scanty menstrual flow, as well as those who are apathetic, sleepy, obese, and have diminished sexual appetite. Note that these conditions peculiar to women are improved by the feeding of thyroid substances.

Pituitary substances, or adrenal substances, are equally valuable in the treatment of women. They tend to preserve the endocrine balance, and to restore normal sexual functions.

Dosage

It must be remembered that no aphrodisiac will ever be prepared which will act as a specific for all cases. Neurasthenic impotence may be due to any one of a number of causes. If it is due to glandular disturbance, or atrophy of the vasmotor nerve centers, which can be relieved, we believe that our Aphrodisiac Tablets Improved will restore a normal condition.

However, if there are other underlying conditions, they

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

APHRODISIAC TABLETS IMPROVED—Cont. (BREON)

should be treated separately before the administration of these tablets. Neurasthenic impotence may be due to a number of causes requiring treatment. Among these are masturbation, atrophy or destruction of a portion of the sexual apparatus, spinal syphilis, tabes, injuries to the spinal cord, injuries to the urethra, a disturbance of the functions of the sexual centers, as well as any disease that may waste the entire system, and certain psychic causes.

Some cases which are due to causes explained above may be entirely incurable. If the underlying cause is not removed, it is seldom that the treatment will be of avail. Aphrodisiac Tablets Improved are not recommended to be used while causative conditions are being corrected. At that time, it is best to administer sedatives and warn the patient to avoid sexual intercourse, or any stimulant to sexual passion.

When the causative conditions have been satisfactorily treated, the tablets may then be administered three or four times a day, one at each meal and one at bedtime.

Psychic conditions must be properly dealt with. In many patients, impotence is largely psychic, and the attitude of the attending physician will in most cases be more important than the medicine which he administers.

In cases where it may be ascertained with a reasonable degree of certainty that none of the foregoing conditions named are responsible, Aphrodisiac Tablets Improved may be administered at once, three or four times a day. In no case should the physician or the patient expect results too soon. As a matter of fact, aphrodisiac effects will usually be noted within forty-eight or seventy-two hours after administration of the first tablets. This fact should not be divulged to the patient. If he does not secure immediate aphrodisiac effects, he will become unduly worried, and the psychic influence will interfere with treatment.

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

APHRODISIAC TABLETS IMPROVED—Cont. (BREON)

A good many cases, however, which do not seemingly respond to the first bottle—will be greatly improved after a second one hundred. Some require even the third one hundred tablets before aphrodisiac results will be noted. Other signs of improvement may be manifest before aphrodisiac results are noticed. Among these are an improved appetite, relief from insomnia, increased vitality, increased vigor and ambition to carry on work, and improved temperament.

Appeals may be made to the sense, the smell, the sight, the hearing, and the touch. The sense of sight, hearing, and of touch may be appealed to by placing the patient, if a man, in the company of young women, if possible, and if a woman, in the company of young men. The patient should be advised to attend dances, swimming pools, and other legitimate places of amusement where a wholesome effect of mixed company may be obtained.

The sense of smell may be appealed to by various perfumes in small amounts, such as roses, locust blossoms, lilacs, and musk. Musk seems to be the most efficacious in this respect, but perfumes should be varied to get best results.

It is obvious that the patient should not know of the purpose of such suggestions, and these measures must be carried out in a way in which the patient will not suspect the purpose.

If all measures are carried out, the results, we believe, will prove satisfactory in a vast majority of cases.

Price

Code Word

TABS	Price per bottle of 100 tablets C. T. . \$ 2.25
TABLET	Price per bottle of 1,000 tablets C. T. . 16.90

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY



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GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

ASTHMADINE

As the name implies, this tablet is offered to members of the medical profession for treatment of asthma, the principal constituent being iodine. Each tablet contains:

Potassium iodide,	5 gr.
Fluid extract sarsaparilla,	1/2 min.
Tincture lobelia,	4 min.
Fowler's solution,	1 min.

This formula is presented, not as a panacea for asthmatic cases, but as an ethical preparation for the physician's use, which will prove an efficacious agent. It should be usually accompanied by other measures, such as diet, rest, etc.

Price

Code Word

FIG	Price per bottle of 100 C. T.	\$ 1.50
PLUM	Price per bottle of 1,000 C. T.	11.25

The iodine content tends to increase and liquefy bronchial secretions and to act as a stimulant to bronchial mucosa. Lobelia is a valuable expectorant. It exerts a paralytic effect on peripheral nerves, and causes a relaxation of bronchial muscles.

Fowler's Solution—undoubtedly the best tolerated form of arsenic for oral administration—is valuable for its general tonic effect. What physiological action makes arsenic valuable in treating pulmonary affections is unknown, but there is strong clinical evidence to prove its efficacy. Sarsaparilla had no specific medicinal value, but drugs, such as iodine, arsenic, and mercury seem to be better tolerated when given with sarsaparilla, as in this formula.

Potassium Iodide

The effects of potassium iodide on the system are the same as of iodine. Iodine is probably the most valuable of any single drug in treatment of asthma, on account of its direct action on the pulmonary organs, and its general tonic action.

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

ASTHMADINE—Cont.

The U. S. Dispensary says: "In Inflammations of either the serous or mucous membranes, attended with fibrinous exudates, or viscid secretions, as pleurisy, pericarditis, or bronchitis, iodine is often of great value, because of its liquefying action. In bronchitic asthma, while it has no direct effect upon the paroxysms, by its effect in increasing and liquefying the bronchial secretions, it is often one of the most frequently serviceable drugs we possess."

Lobelia

The medicinal use of lobelia dates back to the aborigines in America. It is not only valuable as an expectorant, but it also exerts a paralytic effect on the peripheral nerves and causes a relaxation of the bronchial muscles. It has been administered internally for this purpose, and has been used by burning the leaves of the plant in the room of the patient. Administration of lobelia is valuable for the purpose of arresting paroxysms. While it is usually used between paroxysms to ward them off, its effect is so marked that it is often successful in relieving them.

Fowler's Solution

Fowler's Solution is undoubtedly the best form of arsenic for oral administration. The valuable effects of arsenic in the treatment of asthma are many. Its administration tends to counteract any disturbances from the administration of potassium iodide. The specific value of arsenic in pulmonary diseases is not known, but there is strong clinical evidence to show that it has a specific value in all diseases of the respiratory system.

In all cases of asthma, the health and vitality of the patient is more or less impaired. There is usually a loss of appetite and impaired nutrition, and a low red cell count.

The value of arsenic in correcting these conditions is well known. Its administration is followed by an improved appetite, and better nutrition, as well as an increase in the red cell count. If the patient gains in health and strength, the system will provide means to resist the asthmatic attacks.

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

ASTHMADINE—Cont.

Sarsaparilla

Sarsaparilla is included in this formula as a vehicle for other constituents. The arsenic and iodine content are better borne when given with this drug. Sarsaparilla has a mild cathartic action and makes the tablet more palatable.

Summary

Prompt relief from asthmatic attacks usually follows the administration of these tablets, principally on account of the expectorant action of lobelia and iodine. The viscid secretions of the bronchial tubes are liquefied by the iodine content. The general health of the patient will be improved both on account of the arsenic and iodine content.

Dosage

One tablet four times a day, until the desired effects are secured, or the limit of the patient's tolerance is reached. It may be necessary to administer the tablets at longer intervals over a considerable period of time.

Price

Code Word

FIG	Price per bottle of 100 C. T.	\$ 1.50
PLUM	Price per bottle of 1,000 C. T.	11.25

Note.

The above formula will, we believe, prove as efficacious as any medicament which may be given orally for the relief of asthma. We believe, however, that better results will be secured by intravenous administration of Guaisodide. For information on Guaisodide, see page 67.

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

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PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

BARBITAL

This tablet is offered in response to demand for an efficacious somnifacient without narcotic properties.

Each tablet contains:

Diethyl-barbituric acid, 5 grs.

The drug is an efficacious sedative and somnifacient, and results are usually manifest in thirty minutes to one hour, lasting for the greater portion of a night. Usually there will be no symptoms from the drug when patients awake, such as ordinary somnifacients usually produce.

It should, however, be used with care, because of its tendency to accumulate in the body. It should not be administered continuously. Some patients show an idiosyncrasy to the drug, which will usually be shown after administration of the first tablet.

This tablet should be dissolved in a glass of water and thoroughly stirred before taking.

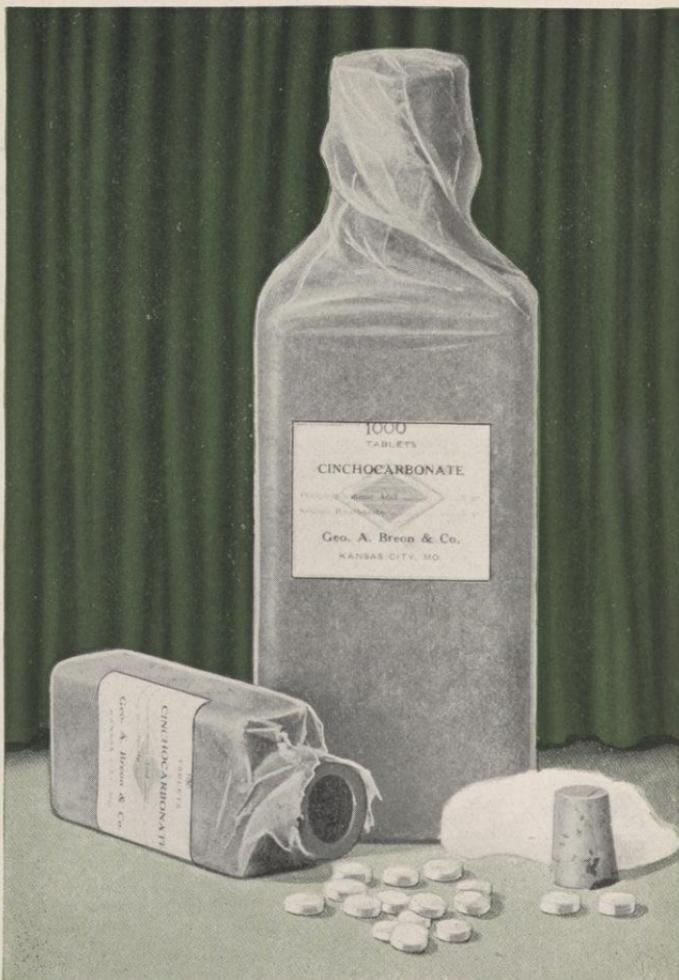
Barbital is put up in bottles of 100 and 1,000 C. T.

Code Word

SLEEP	Price per bottle of 100 C. T.	\$1.60
SLUMBER	Price per bottle of 1,000 C. T.	12.00

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY



PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

CINCHOCARBONATE

This tablet is offered for administration in acute articular rheumatism, gout, and similar conditions. It should prove valuable in any condition which is due to an excess of uric acid in the blood.

Each tablet contains:

Phenylcinchoninic acid,	5 grs.
Sodium bicarbonate,	5 grs.

The administration of phenylcinchoninic acid is followed by a marked increase in the quantity of uric acid eliminated through the kidneys, this amount being as much, in some cases, as 100 to 200 per cent. There is not a corresponding increase in the quantity of urea eliminated. This increased elimination is accompanied by a diminution of the quantity of uric acid in the blood.

The drug also exerts a favorable action as an anodyne, which is useful in relieving pain attending rheumatism and gout.

Authorities recommend that it be administered with an alkali, so as to prevent precipitation of uric acid in the kidney or the bladder. For this purpose, we have combined it with sodium bicarbonate, the most widely used of all alkalis.

The theory that rheumatism is caused by an excess of uric acid in the blood is not adhered to by the majority of physicians to-day. The beneficial action of phenylcinchoninic acid in rheumatism may therefore be due to some other action as yet unexplained. Clinicians' experience with the drug has shown, however, that it has a favorable action both in rheumatism and gout.

Code Word

BARK	Price per bottle of 100 C. T.	\$ 2.00
BAKE	Price per bottle of 1,000 C. T.	15.00

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

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PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

EMMENAGOGUE (BREON)

(Indicated in amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea, neurasthenia, and disturbances of the menopause.)

Each tablet contains:

Thyroid substance, U. S. P.,	1-10 gr.
Pituitary body (whole),	1-12 gr.
Ovarian substance with	
Corpus luteum,	2½ grs.
Calcium Phosphate,	q. s.

Code Word

OAK

Price per bottle of 100 tablets C. T. . \$ 2.50

PINE

Price per bottle of 1,000 tablets C. T. . 18.75

The above formula is presented as one which should be of particular value in the condition indicated, as each ingredient has been chosen for the purpose of correcting a definite endocrine deficiency. If diagnosis shows that such endocrine deficiencies as will be discussed are present in the patient, there is every reason to believe that administration of these tablets will be followed by very satisfactory results.

Amenorrhea, as is well known, is a symptom, rather than a disease. Many cases present themselves in which the administration of a few powerful drugs will immediately start the menstrual flow. If, however, the fundamental disorder has not been corrected and the patient presents herself at the next menstrual period, little has been accomplished.

A scanty, subnormal menstruation, or absence of menstruation entirely, is not in itself a serious condition, but rather an indication of other disturbances. Consequently, treatment should not be aimed so much at the re-establishment of the menstrual flow as for the restoration of the general health. Providing there are no anatomical defects, menstruation will become normal when normal health has been re-established.

A large proportion of such cases are due to a deficiency of the endocrine system. We will take these up separately, that we may demonstrate the value of each constituent of the formula, and that the physician may be

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

EMMENAGOGUE (BREON)—Cont.

better able to determine the advisability of administering this formula in each individual case.

Thyroid

The thyroid bears a very close relationship to all the sexual life of the female, especially to ovarian and corpus luteum secretions. A diminished thyroid secretion will cause many symptoms, as has been previously discussed in the description of our Aphrodisiac Tablets Improved. Among the symptoms are headaches, digestive disturbances, dry and shriveled skin, and sluggish mentality. The nails become brittle, patients lose hair, and the teeth decay.

Quoting from Dr. Oliver T. Osborne, in the Principles of Therapeutics:

"There are several types of subthyroid secretion of the milder forms in women. One type has infrequent and scanty menstruation, though normal periods, and vaso-motor disturbances, as cold hands and feet, cold fingers and chilblains (the type seen in Taynaud's disease). Other patients show subthyroid disturbances by a dry skin, falling of the hair, constipation, and a diminished activity of the whole system. Others have amenorrhea, add weight, have diminished sexual appetite, are more or less apathetic, and are often sleepy during the day. Other patients have a subnormal digestion, fatigue easily, have low blood-pressure, and are always weary; others have the symptoms of adiposis dolorosa; others show a subnormal condition of the thyroid by a disturbed surface circulation and sweating of the hands and feet; and still others have headaches. All of these conditions are improved by the administration of thyroid extract."

It will be seen from the foregoing that amenorrhea is very often a symptom of diminished activity of the thyroid, and administration of thyroid extract alone will improve many cases. However, the close relationship of the endocrine glands indicates the use of other glandular substances.

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

EMMENAGOGUE (BREON)—Cont.

Pituitary Body

The pituitary body seems to bear a very close relationship to menstrual function. Absence of menstruation is one of the many symptoms. Other symptoms of subsecretion of pituitary glands are very similar to indications of thyroid disturbances. There are, for instance, headache, drowsiness, loss of memory, deposits of fat on the hips, on the sides of the thorax over the pubis, scanty growth of hair everywhere except on the scalp, lack of sexual desire, low blood-pressure, subnormal temperature, soft skin, and sometimes polyuria and thirst.

With the disturbance of the thyroid, the pituitary seems to assume some of the thyroid functions. As a result, it may become disturbed and cause such conditions; the two glands are so closely associated that in practically all conditions of subnormalities of the genital organs in which one is indicated the other should also be used.

The feeding of pituitary extract tends to correct conditions named above. Pituitary extract in combination with thyroid has in some cases brought satisfactory results in treatment of amenorrhea and dysmenorrhea.

Ovarian Substance

As corpus luteum is part of the ovarian substance and is used extensively in medicine, ovarian substance is generally meant to mean ovarian residue, that is, the part of the ovary remaining after the corpus luteum has been removed. Strictly speaking, however, ovarian substance includes corpus luteum, and it is the total substance which we have included in this formula.

While it is not an established fact, there is good reason to believe that the corpus luteum controls menstruation. It is evidently very closely associated with this function. It is evident the normal functions of corpus luteum are necessary for normal menstruation as an abnormal function of several corpora-lutea will cause irregular and abnormal menstruation, as well as sterility. Delayed menstruation will often cause pelvic and uterine pains, and there may

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

EMMENAGOGUE (BREON)—Cont.

be clot formation. In such cases, corpus luteum often causes the flow to become normal. Such cases may require surgical correction, so this should be decided before administering these tablets. Corpus luteum is more successful in cases of delayed menstruation and amenorrhea if there is a corpus luteum present in the ovary, but which is not normally functioning.

There is some difference of opinion as to whether the periodic discharge of an ovum and menstruation starts in the ovary or in other ductless glands. Some believe that it starts in the ovary, while some are of the opinion that it starts in the pituitary. If the ovary is removed or if it atrophies, there will not be a full development of secondary sexual characteristics and the female will assume the masculine type. Insufficient ovarian secretion is characterized by a hypoplasia of the entire genital system—the vagina, the uterus, the ovary and tubes. Functional activity may be entirely absent, there may be no ovulation, the patient will suffer from amenorrhea and will be sterile. This is, of course, an extreme case.

More moderate cases are of disturbed ovarian function or scanty menstruation and partial sterility. Dysmenorrhea may also occur. Some authorities question the value of ovarian substance in such cases, but the weight of clinical evidence shows that its administration is often helpful. Many of the cases which are not benefited by ovarian substance alone might be distinctly helped by the addition of other glandular products. There are very few conditions in which better results will not be secured by a pluri-glandular formula than by administration of a single gland.

Calcium phosphate tends to relieve nervous irritability, a condition which is nearly always associated with menstrual disturbances. This effect is of decided value in treatment of such conditions.

It is not shown that other glands have a direct relationship to the menstrual functions. It will be seen from the foregoing that this formula should accomplish the purpose

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

EMMENAGOGUE (BREON)—Cont.

for which it is intended. It is designed to restore the activity of the thyroid, pituitary, and the ovary. When each is normally functioning, menstrual periods should be normal. The thyroid hyper-secretes during menstruation, so an increased secretion during this period is of value.

Neurasthenia

A neurasthenic condition may develop from hypersecretion of the glands named in this formula. This may or may not be associated with amenorrhea. If other symptoms, as described above, are indicative of glandular disturbance, this formula should prove of value. In fact, such neurasthenia may be the forerunner of amenorrhea and should be treated as early as possible.

Dosage

In amenorrhea, characterized by scanty or irregular menstruation, administer one tablet three times per day for ten days, and two tablets three times per day for seven days to ten days before the menses. No tablets should be administered during the menstrual period. The same dosage may be given for dysmenorrhea.

In absence of menstruation or total amenorrhea, one tablet may be administered three times per day for ten days, and two tablets can be administered three times per day for two weeks. A recess of one week is then taken, and dosage may then be repeated.

Physicians should watch blood-pressure very closely during this period. Administration of pituitary and thyroid extracts tend to increase blood-pressure, while administration of corpus luteum tends to decrease. If blood-pressure becomes too high or too low, the tablets should be discontinued.

Dosage in Neurasthenia

One tablet three times a day. Discontinue treatment during the menstrual period.

Code Word

OAK

Price per bottle of 100 tablets C. T. 2.50

PINE

Price per bottle of 1,000 tablets C. T. 18.75

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY



PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

One hundred sixty-six

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

EPILEPSY TABLETS (BREON)

Each tablet contains:

Pituitary gland (anterior lobe),	2	grs.
Thymus gland,	1	grs.
Thyroid gland (U. S. P.),	1-12	gr.
Ammonium bromide,	2½	grs.
Potassium bromide,	2½	grs.
Sodium bromide,	2½	grs.

The above formula is one which we present to the medical profession with every confidence of its having a favorable influence upon epileptic cases.

The value of the bromides in treatment of epilepsy is well-known. Each of the sodium, potassium, and ammonium bromides have been used with success, some physicians preferring one form, and some another. Their action, however, seems to be most beneficial when the three bromides are combined.

Pituitary substance and other glandular constituents have no specific physiological action, which explains their beneficial influences. The proof of their efficacy lies in clinical results. Physicians who have used glandular constituents in the treatment of epilepsy find that they bring satisfactory results in many cases. There are probably some disturbances in epilepsy as yet undefined, which are due to dysfunction of the pituitary gland, and which is usually improved by pituitary feeding.

It is well-known that the disturbance of one gland is usually followed by others, especially those more closely associated with it. For that reason, we have added thymus and thyroid extracts, two glands which are closely associated with the pituitary.

Epilepsy Tablets should be given three times per day, one after each meal. Physicians should watch closely for signs of hyper-pituitarism or bromism. In case such symptoms appear, a suitable recess of treatment should be taken or it should be discontinued entirely.

Code Word

ASH	Price per bottle of 100 C. T.	\$ 1.50
CEDAR	Price per bottle of 1,000 C. T.	11.25

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY



PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

MAGNESE BISNITE

(Indicated in gastric or duodenal ulcer)

Each tablet contains:

Sodium bicarbonate,	10 grs.
Magnesium oxide,	10 grs.
Bismuth subnitrate,	10 grs.

Code Word

MIKE	Price per bottle of 100 C.T.....	\$ 2.25
JAKE	Price per bottle of 1000 C.T.....	16.90

This tablet is too large for human consumption, and at the same time it is necessary to include a large dosage of each constituent in order to bring satisfactory results. It is dissolved in half a glass of water for administration.

Some cases of gastric and duodenal ulcer will require the services of a surgeon. A higher proportion of cases of duodenal ulcer will require surgery than of gastric ulcer. There are some cases, however, that will respond to proper diet, hygiene and medicinal treatment. Medicine plays but a minor part in the control of this condition, the requisites being rest, proper diet, and proper hygiene. Medicinal aid is, however, needed, as it will bring about relief more quickly and will assist in bringing relief where other measures alone might be insufficient. We present this formula to the medical profession with every confidence that it will prove satisfactory in many cases of this kind.

BISMUTH SUBNITRATE

Bismuth subnitrate is no doubt the most valuable of any of the three drugs included in this formula. Quoting from Dr. George M. Niles, in the Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences:

"Bismuth may be employed for both its alkaline and mechanical effect. Lockwood objects to the subnitrate, as he believes the sharp crystals of this preparation may irritate the floor of the ulcer. I am not sure that he is justified in this fear. Aaron has written a valuable paper on the use of bismuth subnitrate for ulcer, and believes that, owing to its physical consistence, its fine distribu-

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

MAGNESO BISNITE—Cont.

tion, and its high specific gravity, this drug is capable of forming a layer over the ulcer, which mechanically protects it from injury. Moreover, the good effect may be also due to chemical action, for it has been found that bismuth, when introduced into the stomach, induced a mucous secretion, and that the protective layer was a muco-bismuth mixture. In this process, bismuth is reduced to bismuth oxide, and it may be assumed that this is the principal agent in the formation of the bismuth crust. Owing to its astringent property, bismuth is capable of producing a healing effect; for as is well known, astringents precipitate albumen and mucus, entering into combination with the albumin and forming albuminates. As a result of the deposition of new, firm particles in the tissue inter-spaces, the epithelial surface is smoothed, and the size of the blood vessels diminished. Secretion is, therefore, reduced, and the hyperemic conditions and attendant pains relieved; and the fact that mucous membrane of this consistence is a favorable culture ground for bacteria supplies another reason for the subsidence of the inflammatory manifestations."

The value of bismuth in this respect is further demonstrated by the fact that, because of the insolubility and heaviness of the insoluble salts of bismuth, they tend to cling to any surface with which they come into contact. Thus it tends to form a coating over the ulcer which protects it from local irritants. The astringent properties of the drug promote healing of the ulcer, while its antiseptic properties, though limited, are somewhat helpful.

MAGNESIUM OXIDE

Magnesium oxide, or calcined magnesia, as it is more commonly known, as an internal medicine combines the properties of a laxative and antacid. It is said that hyperchlorhydria is present in over 95 per cent of all cases of gastric ulcer. In reducing hyperacidity of the gastric organs, it is one of the most valuable drugs known. Its action in this respect is favorable, whether the condition is due to overaction of the acid-secreting glands of the stomach or to fermentive changes in the foodstuffs. The

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

MAGNESO BISNITE—Cont.

effect of magnesium in reducing excessive acidity is therefore extremely valuable in the treatment of this condition. It is used as a simple laxative, as an antacid, and in irritation of the intestines when both alkaline and laxative effects are desired. Large quantities must be administered for a laxative effect, but the dosage in this formula should prove sufficient for that purpose.

SODIUM BICARBONATE

Sodium bicarbonate is the largest used of all drugs for the purpose of overcoming acidosis and in gastric conditions which are accompanied by high acidity. It is more palatable than other carbonates and is less irritable to the gastric mucosa.

These three drugs, we believe, will exert the influence necessary for the relief of gastric ulcer. The excessive acidity is relieved both by the sodium bicarbonate and the magnesium, and the laxative effect is secured by the magnesium, and the healing effect by the bismuth sub-nitrate. Should there be attending anæmia or other disturbances, these should be treated separately.

Dosage

One tablet should be dissolved in half a glass of water, and this solution should be taken daily, preferably in the morning before eating. This may be diminished or increased as the patient recovers, according to the course of the disease.

Code Word

MIKE

Price per bottle of 100 C. T. \$ 2.25

JAKE

Price per bottle of 1,000 C. T. 16.90

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY



PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

One hundred seventy-two

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

MAMMATONE

This tablet preparation has been found very efficacious in agalactia, both in primaparæ and multiparæ.

Each tablet contains Placental Substance 2 grains, Mammary Substance 2 grains, and Pituitary Substance 1-10 grain.

The principal constituent of this tablet preparation is the mammary substance taken from the mammary glands of healthy sheep. Feeding of this substance stimulates lacteal secretions, while placental substance seems to enhance the nutritive qualities of the milk. Mammary substance is also valuable in treating too profuse menstruation, so is useful in combating menstruation and menorrhagia before cessation of lactation.

A disturbance of any glandular activity is nearly always accompanied by pituitary disturbance, so pituitary substance is indicated in agalactia. Other symptoms are headache; drowsiness; loss of memory; deposit of fat on hips, thighs and abdomen; low blood pressure; etc.

Feeding pituitary substance increases pituitary secretions, and so often relieves such conditions.

This product has been thoroughly tried out clinically with highly satisfactory results.

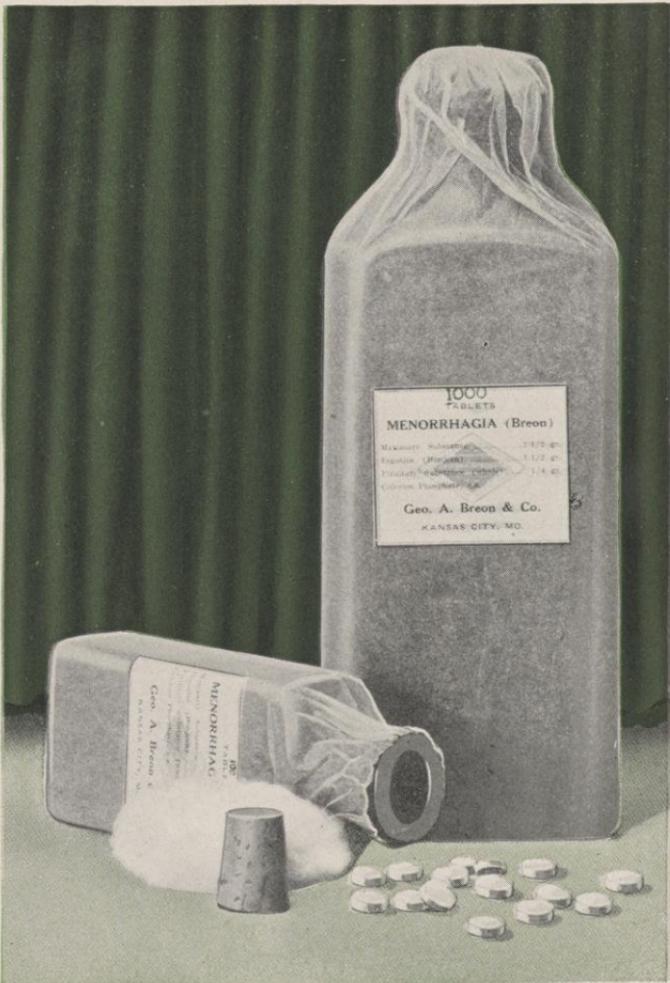
Dose: One to three tablets t. i. d.

Code Word

MEAT	Price per bottle of 100 tablets.....	\$ 2.50
MILK	Price per bottle of 1,000 tablets.....	18.75

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY



PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

MENORRHAGIA TABLETS (BREON)

Each tablet contains:

Mammary substance,	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
Ergotin (Bonjean).	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Pituitary substance (Whole),	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
Thyroid substance (U. S. P.),	1-12 gr.
Calcium Phosphate	q. s.

It is a well-established principle of endocrinology that, while most glands are synergetic, others are antagonistic. This is most clearly defined by the action of the mammary gland upon the ovaries. The action of the mammary gland seems to be distinctly antagonistic to ovarian functions. This is demonstrated by the fact that during the period of lactation, menstruation is usually absent.

Acting on this theory, physicians have administered mammary extract in menstruation, and it has been found that in many cases it will control the uterine hemorrhage. This is especially true in young girls and young women. The substance seems to act favorably both in cases of too profuse and too frequent menstruation.

To this we have added thyroid, which is usually of value in genital disorders of the female, and ergotin and pituitary substance, both of which are known to be valuable in controlling uterine hemorrhage—and in acting as a muscular tonic to the uterus.

These tablets are to be used in cases of menorrhagia and metrorrhagia which are due to functional disorders rather than organic disorders. If organic disorders are present, the condition may be somewhat improved by administration of the tablets, but the organic condition must be corrected if relief from the condition is to follow.

Dosage

Administer one tablet three times per day, with double dosage three days before and during menstruation. Then omit for one week and rest. In severe cases, two tablets may be given every three hours when the menstrual flow is especially profuse.

Code Word	Price per bottle of 100 C. T.	\$ 3.00
TWIG	Price per bottle of 1,000 C. T.	22.50
LEAF		

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY



66 PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

OBESITY TABLETS (BREON)

Obesity (Breon) Tablets, like all Breon Products, are furnished only to the medical profession. They are prepared for the purpose of assisting the thyroid gland in its natural function, as well as increasing the normal body secretions through the usual routes of elimination. The formula follows:

Thyroid glands, (Dessicated, U. S. P.)	1/2 gr.
Phytolaccin,	1/2 gr.
Apocynin,	1-6 gr.
Pilocarpine hydrochloride,	1-30 gr.
Phenolphthalein,	1/8 gr.

Physicians will recognize in this a formula that should prove highly efficacious. However, a discussion of the action of each constituent may prove interesting.

Code Word

CASK	Price per bottle of 100 C. T.	\$ 1.50
CORK	Price per bottle of 1000 C. T.	11.25

Thyroid Gland

There are few diseases in which the thyroid gland has not been recommended. Its drug action is uncertain—various tests have been made both in the United States and abroad to determine the nature of their drug action, but results have not been definite enough for us to form absolute conclusions.

As thyroids are made from only the choice glands of healthy animals, it is obvious they should have beneficial effect in treating many conditions. They have been found efficacious in treatment of ununited fractures, osteomalacia, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, hay fever, asthma, cancer, hemophilia, etc.

Its chief clinical use, however, lies in conditions where there is an absence of thyroid secretions, such as myxedema, cretinism, and obesity. In such cases, thyroid glands bring marked improvement soon after being administered. Patients lose weight rapidly, and the obese condition soon disappears.

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

OBESITY (BREON)—Cont.

Simultaneously with the loss in weight, there is an increase in the nitrogenous and phosphatic elements of the urine, indicating an augmented protein catabolism. There is even greater oxidation of the adipose tissues. This fact is confirmed by the experiments of Magnus-Levy, who demonstrated a great increase in the amount of carbonic acid expired.

Obesity may be one symptom of thyroid failure. Hypothyroidism often causes digestive disturbances, headaches, constipation, low blood pressure, and possibly a puffing of the hands, feet, and face or other parts of the body. In women, among symptoms may be menstrual disturbances, fatigue, and genital subnormalities. Such conditions are usually improved by the feeding of thyroid gland.

As thyroid failure is usually permanent, it is well to use dietetic and hygienic measures in conjunction with the thyroids, that relief may be more lasting.

Phytolaccin

Phytolaccin is emetic, purgative and narcotic. It has been employed as an alterative in treating chronic rheumatism, conjunctivitis, and even cancer. The amount employed in Obesity (Breon) Tablets is too small for an emetic, but it is used for its purgative effect, and for its tendency to strengthen the entire system.

Apocynin

Apocynin belongs physiologically to the digitalis group of cardiac tonics. It slows the pulse by stimulating cardiac inhibition, and increases the vigor and tone of the heart muscle. It is more irritant to the mucous membranes than digitalis. It is a powerful diuretic; this is thought by some to be due to its irritant effect on the mucous membrane, while others believe the effect on the kidneys is due to the relative dilation of the renal arteries. Its stimulant effect on the heart, and its powerful diuretic action, make it a valuable agent in the treatment of obesity.

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

OBESITY (BREON)—Cont.

Pilocarpine Hydrochloride

Pilocarpine hydrochloride has been used extensively by the medical profession as a sudorific, especially for the purpose of evacuating dropsies, or aiding in the elimination of toxic substances, as in uremia, gout, chronic rheumatism, and similar complaints.

One single dose of 1-20 to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain has been known to bring out from 9 to 15 ounces of sweat. This powerful sudorific makes it a valuable agent in the treatment of obesity.

Phenolphthalein

Phenolphthalein is used in Obesity (Breon) Tablets entirely for its cathartic effect. These seem to be due both to the stimulation of secretion and peristalsis. As it is a variant from vegetable laxatives, it is especially valuable in this Breon product.

A Cleaner of the System

It will be seen from the foregoing, that Obesity (Breon) Tablets not only tend to decrease the weight of patients and so relieve obesity, but they act as a general alterative and cleanser—acting as a tonic, diuretic and sudorific.

Dosage

One tablet after meals and one at bedtime until the physiological limit or therapeutic purpose has been reached. This will manifest itself in palpitation of the heart or excessive nervousness, and should be watched for by the physician. In any case, hyper-thyroidism should be an immediate signal for withdrawal of the drug. Keep the bowels open during treatment.

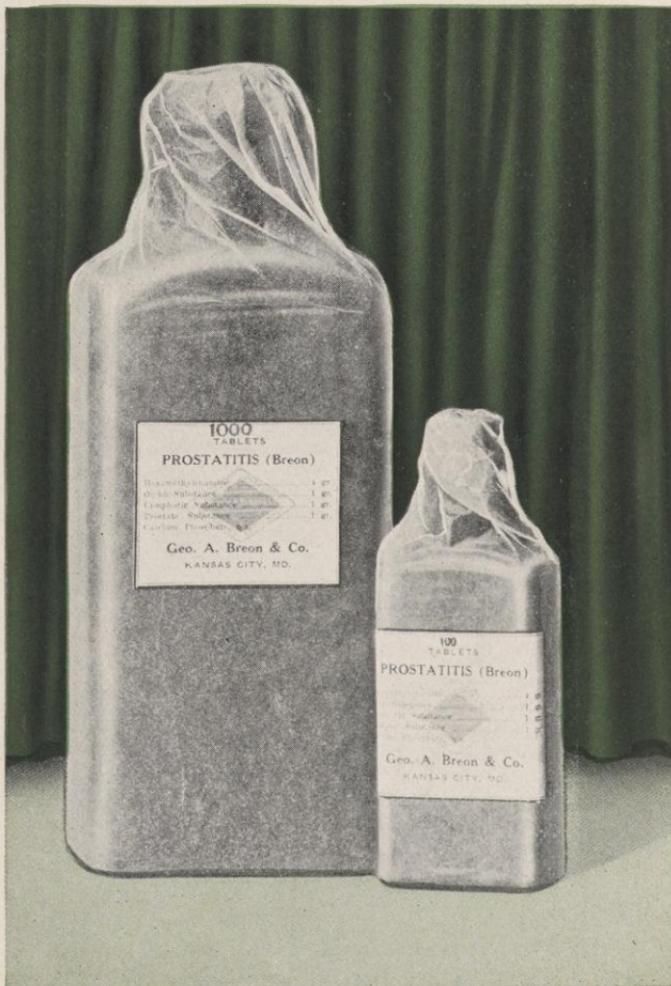
Obesity (Breon) are put up in bottles of 100 tablets each.

Code Word

CASK	Price per bottle of 100 C. T.	\$1.50
CORK	Price per bottle of 1000 C. T.	11.25

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY



PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

PROSTATITIS TABLETS (BREON)

This tablet has been used with highly satisfactory results in treatment of the diseases of the prostate gland. Each tablet contains:

Hexamethylenamine,	4 grs.
Orchic substance,	1 gr.
Lymphatic substance,	1 gr.
Prostate substance,	1 gr.
Calcium phosphate,	q.s.

The value of the above formula is shown principally by clinical results. The physiological action of some of the constituents which determines their value has not as yet been fully determined. Hexamethylenamine is an efficacious diuretic and urinary antiseptic. This is valuable in most prostatic cases, in helping to eliminate infection of the prostate, and in acting as a diuretic.

The glandular constituents, orchic substance, lymphatic substance, and prostatic substance, exert a homo-stimulant action. Not only do they help restore the physiological functions of these glands, but they also tend to restore their normal structure. The gland affected in prostatitis is, of course, the prostate. The action of the lymphatic gland and of the testes is so closely related to that of the prostate that usually these additional substances are indicated. Clinical results with the product have been favorable. At the same time, we believe better results will be secured with the intravenous use of Formotone. (See Page 61.)

Dosage

Prostatitis Tablets (Breon) should be administered three times a day, one after each meal. If necessary to continue dosage or prolong treatment, discontinue tablets for one week out of every five.

Code Word

HOE	Price per bottle of 100 C. T.	\$ 1.50
SPADE	Price per bottle of 1,000 C. T.	11.25

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY



PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

RED SPECIAL COLD TABLETS

This tablet has met with ever increasing favor among members of the medical profession since its introduction. Each tablet contains:

Acetanilid,	2 grs.
Quinine sulphate,	1-2 gr.
Podophylin,	1-40 gr.
Aloin,	1-16 gr.
Aconite root,	1-20 gr.
Atropine sulphate,	1-2000 gr.
Tincture gelsemium,	3 min.
Capsicum,	1-4 gr.

Every physician will agree, we believe, that the above formula is one which will prove of value in the treatment of acute coryza and whooping cough. Each drug has a specific value and the dosage of each sufficient to exert the desired therapeutic effect. The action of the tablet is antipyretic, sudorific and cathartic.

The atropine content tends to check bronchial secretions and tends to stimulate both circulation and respiration. In addition to its antipyretic action, gelsemium is valuable as an analgesic and helps relieve the headache and pains usually attending coryza.

Red Special Cold Tablets prove popular with patients, as they are pleasant to take and their action is prompt.

Ordinarily it is only necessary to continue their use for forty-eight to seventy-two hours to relieve coryza.

Dose: One tablet after each meal and one at bedtime. Red Special Cold Tablets are put up in bottles of 1,000 sugar-coated tablets.

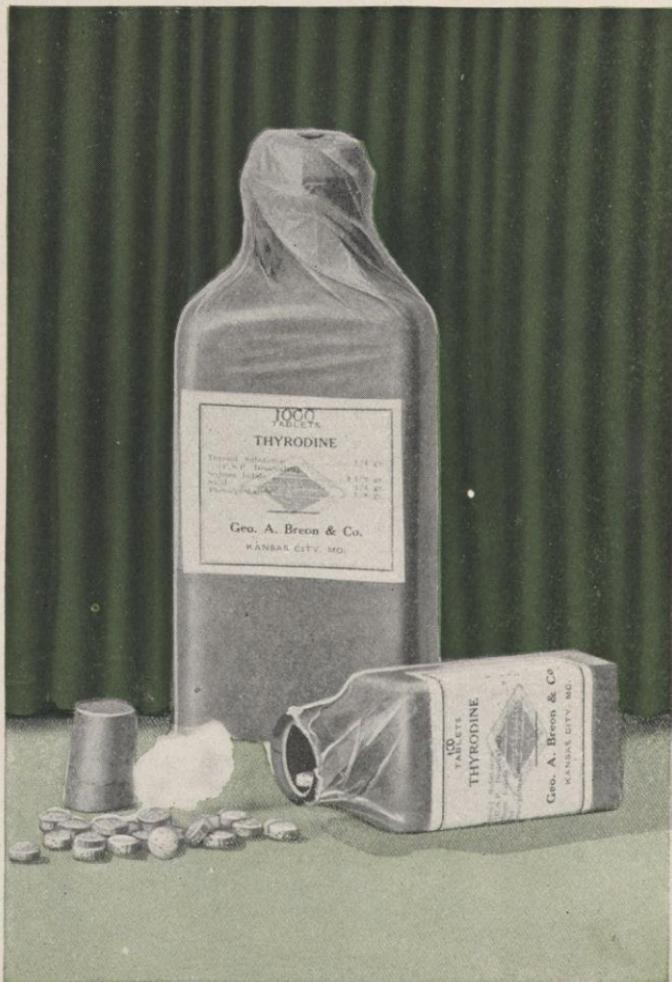
Code Word

ROCK

Price per bottle of 1,000 S. C. T. \$2.50

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY



PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

THYRODINE

(Indicated in Goiter)

Each tablet contains:

Thyroid substance, (U. S. P. Dessicated)	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
Sodium iodide,	$2\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
Salol,	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
Phenolphthalein,	$\frac{1}{8}$ gr.

The many cases of goiter presenting themselves recently have created a considerable demand among physicians for a preparation which will prove efficacious in treating this condition.

For the treatment of simple goiter, we present the above formula in tablet form for internal use, together with inunctions of Crecamphodine—a non-irritating iodized oil.

Code Word

CHERRY	Thyrodine, per bottle of 100 C. T.	\$1.50
CAMP	Crecamphodine, per 4-oz. bottle	3.00

Goiter

As every physician knows, there are two distinct forms of goiter, which are distinctly opposite in symptoms and effects, as well as causes. Simple goiter is due to a lack of iodine in the thyroid gland, while exophthalmic goiter is due to an over-supply. It is generally conceded that iodine is contra-indicated in exophthalmic goiter, and indicated in simple goiter.

In some cases, goiter symptoms are not so pronounced as to be able to determine whether goiter is simple or exophthalmic. If exophthalmic, administration of iodine usually aggravates the symptoms sufficiently for proper diagnosis.

It naturally follows that Thyrodine Tablets are contra-indicated in exophthalmic goiter. They should, however, prove valuable for administration to patients following thyroidectomy, as they tend to replace the iodine normally supplied by the thyroid gland.

The immediate cause of simple goiter is hyposecretion of

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

THYRODINE—Cont.

the thyroid gland. This in turn has other causes of varied action.

Drinking water, low in mineral content, seems to cause goiter. Dr. Oliver T. Osborne, in the "Principles of Therapeutics," says: "It is not recognized that in every serious illness the thyroid is an important part of the body in fighting infection, and repeated infections may wear out the thyroid gland. In some serious conditions, the thyroid may need assistance during the infection, either by small doses of an iodide, or even by very small doses of thyroid gland substances, or possibly by minute doses of thyroxin. The thyroid gland is always disturbed in tuberculosis, and some of the symptoms are due to such disturbance. Goiter is frequently in childhood, and sometimes in adults, due to diseased tonsils.

"There may be thyroid disturbance when there is recurrent severe headaches, in epilepsy, in psychosis, in dementia precox, and perhaps in other insanities. Some statistics have shown that in 25 per cent of insane women there is goiter. These statistics do not state in how many of these cases there was focal infections in the mouth, which present the most frequent causes of dysfunction of the thyroid. In subsecretion of the thyroid there may be mental depression and melancholia. Enlarged goiters of the right side may, by pressure, cause paralysis of the recurrent laryngeal nerve; therefore, before any operation on the thyroid is done, a laryngoscopic examination by an expert should be made."

"In toxic goiter with a rapid heart, there may be no myocardial changes, but if the tachycardia continues, the heart may hypertrophy, and later, if the disease progresses, myocardial degeneration will occur.

"The thyroid is always disturbed in syphilis, and is injured by mercury and arsenic, and when idiots have insufficient thyroid glands, congenital syphilis should be suspected." Secretions of the thyroid normally lessen after forty-five. In young girls, goiter may develop about the time of

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

THYRODINE—Cont.

puberty. Some mild cases will disappear without treatment, but in most cases iodine should be administered.

It will be seen from the foregoing, that drugs in Thyroidine should prove helpful in simple goiter. The iodine, to supply that normally manufactured by the thyroid, and to increase its activity; thyroid, to restore the gland to a normal condition; salol, as an intestinal antiseptic, to remove any infection; and phenolphthalein, as a cathartic, to keep the bowels open.

Sodium Iodide

As hypothyroidism is an indication of an insufficient supply of iodine, this drug is indicated in goiter. On account of the tendency of any iodide to cause digestive disturbances, the dosage must be small. Sodium iodide is, we believe, the best form, as it is readily absorbed and is less depressant than potassium iodide.

Through its influence, in the thyroid, iodine is an extremely valuable drug for treatment of many conditions. Dr. A. J. Quimby says:

"It is an accepted principle in medicine, that iodine is essential to the proper action of the thyroid gland; it is also recognized that the endocrine glands are dependent one upon another, interchanging, to a limited degree, their functions; or, if one gland fails to carry on its duties, a vicious circle is established, that disturbs the chemistry of other glands. The thyroid gland has apparently assumed a special function with regard to iodine, converting this substance into a form which permits it to be carried throughout the organism, and to take part in the activities of any living cell having a complex molecule."

Thyroid Substance

Administration of thyroid extract in goiter helps to increase activity of the gland and increases the patient's supply of iodine. Quoting Dr. Osborne again:

"Thyroid substance, given by the mouth, is not injured by indigestion, and it not only causes thyroid activity,

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

THYRODINE—Cont.

but increases the amount of urine and the nitrogen output, especially in nephritis. If there is a need for thyroid, small doses, long continued, will always cause a loss of weight."

The many indications of thyroid disturbances, infrequent and scanty menstruation, amenorrhea, drowsiness, and general weariness are improved by thyroid feeding.

Salol

Phenyl salicylate (salol) is included in this formula for its action as an intestinal antiseptic. Salol is probably the best drug for this purpose. When it reaches the upper intestines, it becomes changed to phenol salicylic acid. In small quantities, it is non-poisonous.

Phenolphthalein

This drug is included for its mild cathartic effect, to counteract the constipating effect of salol and to keep the bowels open. Phenolphthalein is one of the most popular of cathartics to-day and has the added advantage of being somewhat antiseptic.

Crecamphodine

The value of local applications of iodine in simple goiter is well known to all physicians. However, the usual form, applying tincture of iodine, has many objectionable features. Tincture of iodine is highly irritating. It discolors and blisters the skin, causing the patient unnecessary pain and discomfort.

Crecamphodine is non-irritating. It contains creosote, camphor and iodine, suspended in oil. The particles of iodine are so finely subdivided that it forms a true colloid and does not cause irritation. It is used principally as a local injection in treatment of gonorrhea, but, on account of its soothing and healing action, as well as its antiseptic properties, it is extensively employed in treatment of wounds, abscesses, boils and broken surfaces.

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

THYRODINE—Cont.

Crecamphodine does not stain or discolor the skin. Inunctions two or three times daily will introduce iodine, almost directly, into the thyroid gland. Gently rub the solution into the skin, and in a few moments it disappears, leaving only a slight trace of oil on the surface.

Dosage

In ordinary cases of simple goiter, one Thyrodine Tablet should be administered three times daily. It is well to continue dosage for some time after symptoms have disappeared, to prevent recurrence of the condition.

This should be accompanied by inunctions of Crecamphodine two to three times daily. To prevent goiter in young girls and boys at puberty, one tablet per day for two to three weeks, twice a year, accompanied by daily inunctions of Crecamphodine will usually be sufficient. The same dosage may prevent goiter in goitrous regions. Should symptoms develop, they may be alleviated by an increase in the dosage.

Thyrodine Tablets are furnished in bottles of 100 and 1,000 compressed tablets. As it is necessary to continue dosage of these tablets over some time, it is well for the physician to order 1,000 tablets at a time.

Crecamphodine is put up in a specially constructed 4-ounce, glass-stoppered bottles, and may thicken in cold weather. To dilute it, simply place the bottle in warm water for a few minutes.

Price

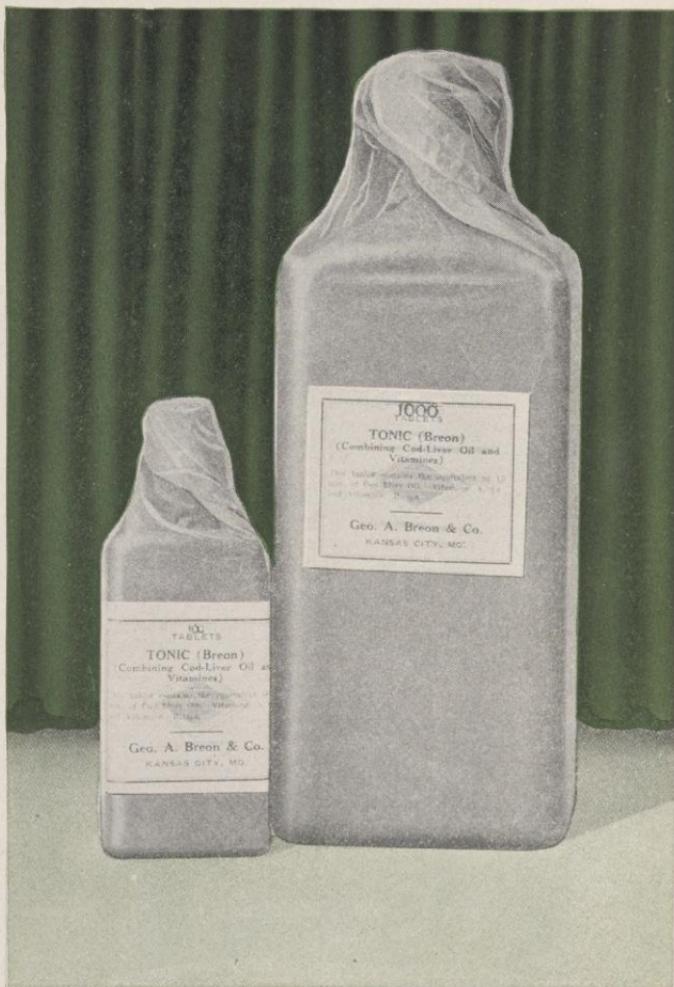
Code Word

CHERRY	Thyrodine, per bottle of 100 C. T.	\$1.50
BERRY	Thyrodine, per bottle of 1,000 C.T.	11.25
CAMP	Crecamphodine, per 4-oz. bottle	3.00

Note: While we believe Thyrodine Tablets, together with injections of Crecamphodine, will bring satisfactory results in any case of goiter, we believe that better results will be secured with intravenous administration of Sodium Iodide. The tablets may be administered orally, and Sodium Iodide administered intravenously with good results. For further information on Sodium Iodide, see page 109.

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY



PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

TONIC (BREON)

(Combines Cod Liver Oil and Vitamines)

Each tablet contains an equivalent of 15 min. of pure cod-liver oil, vitamine A, and vitamine B q. s.

These tablets are flavored with vanillin so as to be very palatable, and are well borne both by children and by adults.

Cod Liver Oil

Cod Liver Oil has been used extensively in medicine for more than a century. It seems to be more readily absorbed and assimilated than other oils, and exerts a more pronounced therapeutic effect. As it is absorbed and emulsified in the same manner as other oils, no doubt it becomes a part of the body tissues. Other oils, such as olive, lard oils, linseed and cream oils, should theoretically exert the same, or possibly a better, effect. Experience shows, however, that Cod Liver Oil has a value that is not possessed by any other oils.

Traces of iodine, phosphorus, bromin, and other drugs have been found in Cod Liver Oil. At one time the opinion was put forth that Cod Liver Oil owed its value to such constituents. However, administration of these drugs alone or in combination does not bring the same results.

The greatest objection to the administration of cod-liver oil has always been its disagreeable taste and its liability to cause digestive disturbances. This taste can scarcely be disguised by the addition of other substances, as it is necessary to give from three grams to one ounce of the pure oil in some form. Lately, however, a method has been devised of concentrating the pure oil in a ratio of 25 to 1. This is accomplished by the elimination of moisture and other inert substances. This concentrated product can be given in tablet form, so the patient is not subjected to the unpleasant taste. This we have further improved by flavoring the tablet with vanillin.

Cod Liver Oil is not, strictly speaking, a medicine, but

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

TONIC (BREON)—Cont.

rather is a food. On account of its effect it promotes nutrition, prevents waste, and so is valuable in cases of simple emaciation, and in chronic and wasting diseases, as well as being useful as a remedy following fevers, such as pneumonia. In many scrofulous diseases whose pathology is obscure, Cod Liver Oil has proven of great value.

It is extensively used in pulmonary tuberculosis, as it prevents waste and promotes nutrition. It has no influence on the infection, but under its administration the loss of weight and strength is retarded. It seems to have a valuable effect on bronchial conditions and catarrhal conditions attending tuberculosis.

Among its other uses are its service in bronchitis, and in persistent colds of the aged and of infants, where attended with a weakened condition; in conditions attended by debility, such as chronic catarrh, mucous membrane, nose, ear, vagina and urethra, it is often useful. It is employed with success in hip diseases and degenerative cases of the joints; in chronic ulcers and glandular abscesses. Wherever there is an anæmic condition and emaciation, it may be used with favorable results.

The dosage in this tablet is equivalent to 15 min. of cod-liver oil. If a larger dosage is indicated, two or more tablets may be given.

One of the advantages of administering Cod Liver Oil in this form is that physicians may always be sure of administering a product which is made from pure oil of the highest quality. The highest quality of Cod Liver Oil is that which is immediately collected from the livers of the fresh cod.

Much discussion has been given to the subject of vitamins lately, and their use has proved popular, both with physicians and patients. There is little doubt but that they exercise a definite therapeutic value. The name, vitamine, is objectionable, and what were formerly referred to as vitamine A and vitamine B are now more properly

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

TONIC (BREON)—Cont.

called Fat Soluble A and Water Soluble B, respectively. Fat Soluble A is necessary for growth and maintenance. A deficiency of Water Soluble B may lead to beri-beri and similar conditions.

It is true that by consuming the proper foods the patient may secure a sufficient supply of vitamines. Foods rich in Fat Soluble A are butter fat, egg yolk, and the leaves of foliage plants. Water Soluble B is found in yeast, rice polishings, and ordinary lactose. From a practical standpoint, however, it is much more difficult to induce the patient to follow the proper diet than to administer vitamines in tablet form. It is usually advisable to instruct the patient as to proper diet and at the same time administer the tablets, to secure best results.

The usefulness of this tablet includes practically all cases where a tonic is indicated. It is valuable in anæmia and in malnutrition. It is especially indicated in children who are under-nourished or who do not grow properly. It will often be found extremely valuable in tuberculosis, scurvy, pellagra, rickets, and other deficiency diseases. It may be found helpful in certain cases of rheumatism, gout, diabetes, exophthalmic goiter, nephritis, and typhoid fever.

In short, this tablet may well be used in any case, where, in the judgment of the physician, cod-liver oil would be beneficial. Better results will be secured, not because it is superior to cod-liver oil, but because its efficacy is as great and it will be more readily taken by the patients.

Dosage

Most cases should respond to administration of one tablet three to four times a day. If, however, a stronger tonic action is desired, two tablets may be given at each dose.

CodeWord	Price per bottle of	100 C. T.	\$0.75
KOD OIL	Price per bottle of	1,000 C. T.	5.25

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

TABLETS.

			100	1000
1	Absorbent Dyspeptic.		C.T. \$0.27	\$1.80
	Pepsin.....	1 gr.		
	Sodium Bicarbonate.....	2 1-2 grs.		
	Charcoal.....	2 grs.		
2	Acetanilid.		T.T. .21	.78
	1 gr.....		C.T. .21	1.08
	3 grs.....		C.T. .23	1.32
	5 grs.....		C.T. .23	1.32
	5 grs. Pink, Wintergreen.....		C.T. .21	1.02
3	Acetanilid Compound.		C.T. .21	
	Acetanilid.....	2 grs.		
	F. Ext. Gelsemium.....	1 min.		
4	Acetanilid Compound Powder.	5 grs.....	C.T. .33	2.40
	Acetanilid.....	3 1-2 grs.		
	Caffeine.....	1-2 gr.		
	Sodium Bicarbonate.....	1 gr.		
5	Acetanilid and Quinine.		C.T. 1.20	
	Acetanilid.....	2 1-2 grs.		
	Quinine Sulphate.....	2 1-2 grs.		
6	Acetanilid and Salol.		C.T. .29	1.92
	Acetanilid.....	2 1-2 grs.		
	Salol.....	2 1-2 grs.		
7	Acetanilid and Sodium Compound, Pink.		C.T. .27	1.80
	Acetanilid.....	3 1-2 grs.		
	Caffeine.....	1-4 gr.		
	Sodium Bromide.....	1-10 gr.		
	Sodium Bicarbonate.....	9-10 gr.		
8	★Acetanilid and Sodium Compound with Codeine.		C.T. 1.90	
	Acetanilid.....	3 1-2 grs.		
	Sodium Bromide.....	1-10 gr.		
	Sodium Bicarbonate.....	9-10 gr.		
	Caffeine.....	1-4 gr.		
	Codeine.....	1-4 gr.		
9	Acetophenetidin (Phenacetin)		C.T. .24	1.50
	2 grs.....	C.T. .32	2.22	
	5 grs.....	C.T. .51	4.20	
10	Acetyl Salicylic Acid(Aspirin) 5	grs.....	C.T. .25	1.25
	White, Green or Pink.			
11	Aconite Root, fluid extract.	1 min.....	T.T. .21	1.14
12	Aconite Tincture, U.S.P.	1 min.....	T.T. .21	.90
	2 min.....	T.T. .21	.96	
13	Alkaline Antiseptic		C.T. .24	1.50
	Sodium Bicarbonate.....	5 grs.		
	Sodium Borate.....	5 grs.		
	Sodium Chloride.....	5 grs.		
	Sodium Benzoate.....	7-24 gr.		
	Sodium Salicylate.....	7-24 gr.		
	Thymol.....	7-240 gr.		
	Menthol.....	7-480 gr.		
	Oil Eucalyptus.....	q.s.		
	Oil Wintergreen.....	q.s.		

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PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

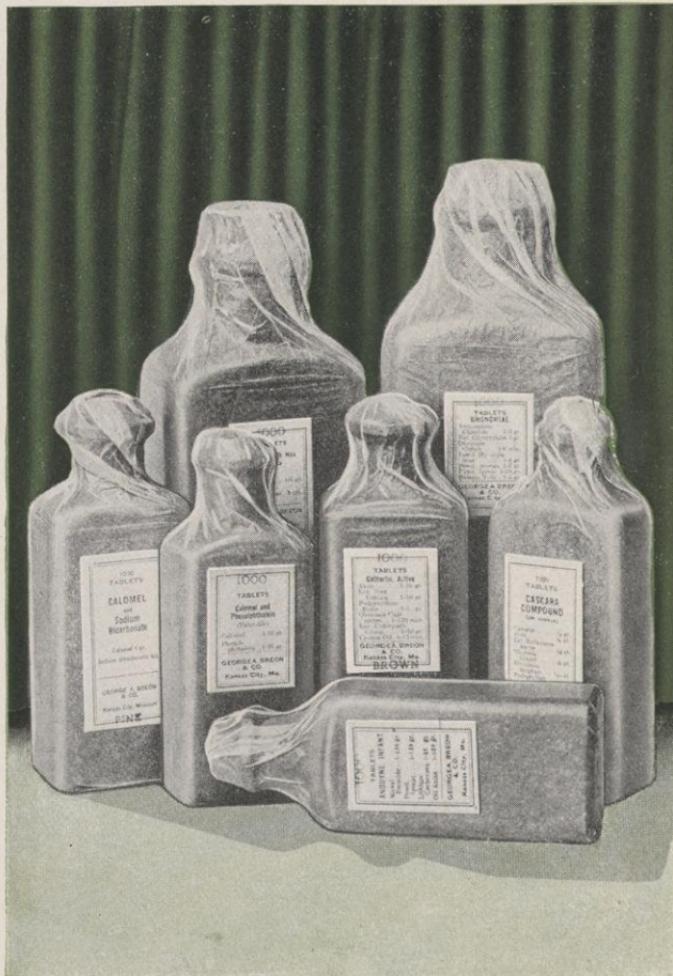
TABLETS.

			100	1000
14	Aloin and Belladonna Compound (A)	T.T.	\$0.22	\$0.96
	Aloin.....	1-5 gr.	C.C.T.	.24
	Ext. Belladonna Leaves.....	1-8 gr.		1.29
	Strychnine Sulphate.....	1-60 gr.		
15	Aloin and Belladonna Compound (B)	T.T.	.22	.96
	Aloin.....	1-5 gr.	C.C.T.	.24
	Ext. Belladonna Leaves.....	1-8 gr.		1.26
	Strychnine Sulphate.....	1-120 gr.		
16	Aloin, Belladonna, Strychnine and Cascara Sagrada	T.T.	.21	1.08
	Aloin.....	1-5 gr.		
	Ext. Belladonna Leaves.....	1-8 gr.		
	Strychnine.....	1-120 gr.		
	Ext. Cascara Sagrada.....	1-2 gr.		
17	Aloin, Belladonna, Strychnine and Cascara Sagrada No. 2	T.T.	.21	1.08
	Aloin.....	1-5 gr.	C.C.T.	.24
	Ext. Belladonna Leaves.....	1-16 gr.		1.38
	Strychnine.....	1-120 gr.		
	Ext. Cascara Sagrada.....	1-2 gr.		
18	Aloin, Belladonna, Strychnine and Ipecac	T.T.	.21	1.08
	Aloin.....	1-5 gr.	C.C.T.	.24
	Strychnine.....	1-60 gr.		1.38
	Powd. Ipecac.....	1-16 gr.		
	Ext. Belladonna Leaves.....	1-8 gr.		
19	Aloin and Cascarin Compound Rx 2 (Dr. Duncan)	T.T.	.22	1.32
	Aloin.....	1-4 gr.	C.C.T.	.25
	Cascarin.....	1-4 gr.		1.62
	Ext. Belladonna Leaves.....	1-8 gr.		
	Podophyllum Resin.....	1-4 gr.		
20	Aloin Compound (A)	T.T.	.21	1.08
	Aloin.....	1-8 gr.		
	Podophyllum Resin.....	1-8 gr.		
21	Aloin Compound (B)	T.T.	.21	1.20
	Aloin.....	1-4 gr.		
	Podophyllum Resin.....	1-4 gr.		
22	Ammonium Chloride	5 grs.	C.T.	.21
23	Ammonium Chloride Compound		C.T.	.25
	Ammonium Chloride.....	1 gr.		.90
	Extract Licorice.....	1-10 gr.		
	Powdered Cubeb.....	1-8 gr.		
24	Ammonium Salicylate Compound		C.T.	.72
	Ammonium Salicylate.....	3 grs.		6.30
	Caffeine.....	1-2 gr.		
	Salicin.....	1-2 grs.		
	Phenacetine.....	1 gr.		

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PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY



PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

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TABLETS.

			100	1000
25	Analgesine (Dr. C. L. Kerr)	C.T.	\$.27	\$1.80
	Acetanilid.....	3 grs.		
	Ammonium Chloride.....	1 gr.		
	Caffeine.....	1-4 gr.		
	Sodium Bicarbonate.....	1-2 gr.		
26	Anodyne, Infant	T.T.	.21	.90
	Nickel Bromide.....	1-134 gr.		
	Powd. Ipecac.....	1-134 gr.		
	Lithium Carbonate.....	1-25 gr.		
	Oil Anise.....	1-134 min.		
27	Antacid, Roberts	C.T.	.25	1.10
	Calcium Carb. Precipitated	3 1-2 grs.		
	Magnesium Carbonate.....	2 1-2 grs.		
	Sodium Chloride.....	1 gr.		
28	Anti-Asthmatic (Hare)	C.T.	.35	2.83
	Potassium Iodide.....	2 grs.	C.C.T.	.39
	Sodium Bromide.....	2 grs.		
	Tinct. Lobelia, U.S.P.....	4 min.		
	F. Ext. Euphorbia.....	3 min.		
	Glonoin.....	1-200 gr.		
29	Anti-Constipation	C.T.	.24	1.50
	Ext. Cascara Sagrada.....	1 gr.	C.C.T.	.26
	Ext. Nux Vomica.....	1-10 gr.		
	Ext. Belladonna Leaves.....	1-8 gr.		
	Podophyllum Resin.....	1-8 gr.		
	Powd. Ipecac.....	1-8 gr.		
30	Anti-Dyspeptic	C.T.	.30	2.10
	Powd. Ipecac.....	1-10 gr.	C.C.T.	.33
	Ext. Colocynth Compound	2 grs.		
	Mass of Mercury.....	2 grs.		
31	Anti-Malarial, Maddin, No. 1, Mild (White or Pink)	C.T.	.81	...
	Strychnine.....	1-40 gr.	S.C.T.	.84
	Arsenous Acid.....	1-24 gr.	C.C.T.	.84
	Aloes, Purified.....	1-6 gr.		
	Reduced Iron.....	1 gr.		
	Quinine Sulphate.....	1 gr.		
32	Anti-Malarial, Maddin, No. 3, Strong (White or Pink)	C.T.	.90	...
	Strychnine.....	3-100 gr.	S.C.T.	.93
	Arsenous Acid.....	1-20 gr.	C.C.T.	.93
	Aloes, Purified.....	1-5 gr.		
	Reduced Iron.....	1 1-5 grs.		
	Quinine Sulphate.....	1 1-5 grs.		
33	Antipyrine, 1 gr.	C.T.	.26	1.68
	3 grs.	C.T.	.47	3.78
	5 grs.	C.T.	.57	4.80
34	Anti-Rheumatic	C.T.	.23	1.22
	Salicylic Acid.....	3 grs.		
	Sodium Bicarbonate.....	2 1-2 grs.		
	Wine Colchicum Seed.....	1 min.		

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

TABLETS

			100	1000
35	Anti-Rheumatic, Rx 3.		C.T. \$.27	\$1.80
	Salicylic Acid.....	3	grs.	
	Sodium Bicarbonate.....	2	1-2 grs.	
	Wine Colchicum Seed.....	1	min.	
	Guaiac.....	2	gr.	
36	Antiseptic, Bernay's No. 1.		.20	1.60
	Mercuric Chloride, Corrosive.....	1.82	grs.	
	Citric Acid.....	.87	gr.	
	To make a 1-1000 solution, dissolve one tablet in 4 ounces of water.			
37	Antiseptic, Bernay's No. 2.		.30	2.35
	Corrosive Sublimate.....	7	3-10 grs.	
	Citric Acid.....	3	4-5 grs.	
38	Aphrodisiac.		C.T. .26	1.40
	Ext. Damiana.....	2	grs. C.C.T. .27	1.80
	Ext. Nux Vomica.....	1-10	gr.	
	Cantharides.....	1-25	gr.	
	Zinc Phosphide.....	1-10	gr.	
39	Aphrodisiac Tablets Improved (Breon)		2.25	16.90
	Yohimbine Hydrochloride.....	1-12	gr.	
	Extract Nux Vomica.....	1-6	gr.	
	Lecithin.....	1-8	gr.	
	Pituitary Substance.....	1-24	gr.	
	Thyroid Substance.....	1-12	gr.	
	Suprarenal Substance.....	1-5	gr.	
	(See page 143.)			
40	Arsenous Acid, 1-100 gr.		T.T. .21	.72
	1-60 gr.....		T.T. .21	.72
	1-50 gr.....		T.T. .21	.72
	1-40 gr.....		T.T. .21	.72
	1-30 gr.....		T.T. .21	.72
	1-20 gr.....		T.T. .21	.72
41	Asafetida, 1 gr.		C.C.T. .23	1.20
	3 grs.....		C.C.T. .27	2.00
	5 grs.....		C.C.T. .39	3.00
42	Asafetida and Nux Vomica.		C.C.T. .36	2.70
	Asafetida.....	3	grs.	
	Ext. Nux Vomica.....	1-5	gr.	
43	Asthmadine.		C.T. 1.50	11.75
	Potassium Iodide.....	5	grs.	
	Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.....	1-2	gr.	
	Tincture Lobelia.....	4	min	
	Fowler's Solution.....	1	min.	
	(See page 153.)			
44	Astringent Wash.		C.T. .30	2.10
	Lead Acetate.....	2	grs.	
	Zinc Acetate.....	2	grs.	
	Berberine Hydrochloride.....	1-20	gr.	

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PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

TABLETS.

			100	1000
45	Atropine Sulphate, 1-150 gr.	T.T.	\$0.21	\$1.20
	1-100 gr.	T.T.	.24	1.44
	1-50 gr.	T.T.	.32	2.28
46	Barbital	C.T.	1.60	12.00
	Diethyl-Barbituric Acid 5 grs.			
	(See page 157.)			
47	Belladonna Leaves, tincture—1 min.	T.T.	.21	.90
	5 min.	T.T.	.21	1.20
48	Bismuth and Calomel Compound No. 1	C.T.	.24	1.50
		S.C.T.	.25	1.80
	Bismuth Subnitrate 1 gr.	C.C.T.	.25	1.80
	Calomel 1-40 gr.			
	Powdered Ipecac 1-60 gr.			
49	Bismuth and Calomel Compound No. 2	C.T.	.40	3.15
	Bismuth Subnitrate 2 grs.			
	Calomel 1-10 gr.			
	Aromatic Powder 1 gr.			
50	Bismuth and Cerium Oxalate	T.T.	.27	1.80
	Bismuth Subnitrate 1 gr.			
	Cerium Oxalate 1-2 gr.			
51	Bismuth Subgallate, 5 grs.	C.T.	.63	5.40
52	Bismuth Subnitrate, 2 grs.	T.T.	.36	2.70
	5 grs.	T.T.	.63	5.40
53	Blaud (Ferrous Carbonate Mass), 5 grs.	C.T.	.21	1.20
54	Blaud Modified, 5 grs.	C.T.	.21	1.26
	Arsenous Acid 1-40 gr.	C.C.T.	.25	1.56
	Ferrous Carbonate Mass 5 grs			
55	Blaud with Nux Vomica	C.T.	.21	1.02
	Ext. Nux Vomica 1-6 gr.	C.C.T.	.24	1.32
	Ferrous Carbonate Mass 1-3 grs.			
56	Blaud, Nux Vomica and Arsenic	C.C.T.	.27	1.74
	Ferrous Carbonate Mass 1-5 grs.			
	Ext. Nux Vomica 1-10 gr.			
	Arsenous Acid 1-50 gr.			
7	Blaud with Nux Vomica and Cascara	C.C.T.	.24	1.50
	Iron Carb. Mass (Blaud) 1-3 grs.			
	Extract Nux Vomica 1-10 gr.			
	Extract Cascara Sagrada 1 gr.			
58	Blaud, Nux Vomica, Cascara and Arsenic	C.C.T.	.25	1.80
	Iron Carb. Mass (Blaud) 1-5 grs.			
	Extract Nux Vomica 1-8 gr.			
	Extract Cascara Sagrada 1 gr.			
	Arsenous Acid 1-50 gr.			
59	Blaud and Strychnine Compound	C.T.	.23	1.38
	Arsenous Acid 1-50 gr.	C.C.T.	.26	1.68
	Strychnine Sulphate 1-60 gr.			
	Ferrous Carbonate Mass 1-5 grs.			
	Mercuric Chloride, Corrosive 1-80 gr.			
	Powd. Capsicum 1-64 gr.			
	Ext. Gentian 1-8 gr.			

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

TABLETS.

			100	1000
60	Blaud Tonic Laxative, No. 1.		C.T. \$0.45	\$3.60
	Blaud Mass.	.3 grs.	S.C.T. .48	3.90
	Aloin.	1-8 gr.	C.C.T. .48	3.90
	Extract Nux Vomica	1-10 gr.		
	Quinine Sulphate.	1-2 gr.		
61	Blue Mass, 5 grs.		C.T. .30	2.10
62	Boric Acid, 5 grs.		C.T. .21	1.20
63	Bronchial.		C.T. .28	1.92
	Ammonium Chloride.	1-3 gr.		
	Ext. Glycyrrhiza.	1 gr.		
	Oleoresin Cubeb.	1-6 min.		
	Powd. Hyoscyamus.	1-4 gr.		
	Powd. Senega.	1-5 gr.		
	Powd. Ipecac.	1-50 gr.		
	Balsam Tolu.	1-5 gr.		
64	Bronchitis.		T.T. .21	.90
	Tinct. Aconite, U.S.P.	4-5 min.	C.C.T. .24	1.20
	Tinct. Bryonia.	1-10 min.		
	Tinct. Belladonna Leaves, U.S.P.	1-8 min.		
	Sulphurated Antimony.	1-100 gr.		
	Potassium Bichromate.	1-100 gr.		
65	Calcium Sulphide, ½ gr.		T.T. .21	.72
	1-2 gr.		C.C.T. .24	.95
			T.T. .21	.78
	1 gr.		C.C.T. .24	1.08
			T.T. .21	.84
			C.C.T. .24	1.14
66	Calomel, 1-10 gr. (Palatable)		T.T. .21	.75
	1-4 gr.		T.T. .21	.81
	1-2 gr.		T.T. .21	.90
	1 gr.		T.T. .21	1.02
67	Calomel and Bismuth.	1-10 gr.		.93
68	Calomel, Ipecac and Sodium Bicarbonate.		T.T. .21	.90
	Calomel.	1-5 gr.	C.C.T. .21	1.20
	Powd. Ipecac.	1-10 gr.		
	Sodium Bicarbonate.	1 gr.		
69	Calomel, Ipecac and Sodium Bicarbonate (B)		T.T. .21	1.20
	Calomel.	1 gr.		
	Powd. Ipecac.	1-10 gr.		
	Sodium Bicarbonate.	1 gr.		
70	Calomel and Phenolphthalein (Palatable)		T.T. .21	.90
	Calomel.	1-10 gr.		
	Phenolphthalein.	1-10 gr.		
71	Calomel and Sodium Bicarbonate, No. 1.		T.T. .21	.99
	Calomel.	1 gr.	Pink, Wintergreen T.T. .21	1.02
	Sodium Bicarbonate.	1 gr.		
72	Calomel and Sodium Bicarbonate, No. 3.		T.T. .21	.90
	Calomel.	1-2 gr.	Pink, Wintergreen T.T. .21	.93
	Sodium Bicarbonate.	1-2 gr.		

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

TABLETS

			100	1000
73	Calomel and Sodium Bicarbonate (A)	T.T.	\$.21	\$0.75
	Pink, Wintergreen T.T.		.21	.78
	Calomel	1-10 gr.		
	Sodium Bicarbonate	1 gr.		
74	Calomel and Sodium Bicarbonate (B)	T.T.	.21	.81
	Pink, Wintergreen T.T.		.21	.84
	Calomel	1-4 gr.		
	Sodium Bicarbonate	1 gr.		
75	Calomel and Sodium Bicarbonate, Com- pound	T.T.	.21	1.08
	Calomel	1-2 gr.		
	Podophyllum Resin	1-12 gr.		
	Sodium Bicarbonate	1-2 gr.		
76	Cannabis Extract, U.S.P., 1-8 gr.	T.T.	.21	1.20
77	Cardiac Compound No. 1 (Dr. Kerr)	T.T.	.48	3.90
	Caffeine Hydrobromide	1 gr.		
	Nitroglycerin	1-100 gr.		
	Tincture Digitalis	2 min.		
	Tincture Strophanthus	2 min.		
78	Cascara Compound (Dr. Hinkle), S.C. Pink, Brown, Yellow . . . . .		.23	1.25
	Cascarin	1-4 gr.		
	Aloin	1-4 gr.		
	Ext. Belladonna Leaves	1-8 gr.		
	Oleoresin Ginger	1-16 gr.		
	Strychnine Sulphate	1-60 gr.		
	Podophyllum Resin	1-6 gr.		
79	Cascara Sagrada, Extract, 3 grs.	C.C.T.	.30	2.10
	5 grs.	C.C.T.	.33	2.40
80	Cathartic, Active	T.T.	.21	1.20
	Aloin	1-10 gr.	C.C.T.	.24
	Ext. Nux Vomica	1-10 gr.		
	Podophyllum Resin	1-5 gr.		
	Oleoresin Capsicum	1-120 min.		
	Ext. Colocynth Compound	1-10 gr.		
	Croton Oil	1-15 min.		
81	Cathartic Compound, U.S.P.	C.T.	.30	2.10
	Ext. Colocynth Compound	1-4 gr.	C.C.T.	.33
	Calomel	1 gr.		
	Jalap Resin	1-3 gr.		
	Powd. Gamboge	1-4 gr.		
82	Cathartic Compound, Improved,	T.T.	.21	1.05
	Extract Colocynth Comp.	1-3 gr.	C.C.T.	.24
	Extract Jalap	1-6 gr.		
	Podophyllin	1-12 gr.		
	Extract Gentian	1-6 gr.		
	Leptandrin	1-12 gr.		
	Extract Hyoscyamus	1-12 gr.		
	Oil Peppermint	q.s.		

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY



PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

TABLETS.

			100	1000
83	Cathartic Compound, Vegetable	C.T.	\$.25	\$1.60
	(White, Red or Pink)	S.C.T.	.28	1.90
	Extract Cologynth	C.C.T.	.28	1.90
	Aloes, Purified	1-3 gr.		
	Scammony, Resin	1-4 grs.		
	Powdered Cardamon	1-4 gr.		
	Podophyllin	1-4 gr.		
	Powdered Soap	1-2 gr.		
84	Cerium Oxalate, 1 gr.	T.T.	.21	1.02
85	Charcoal, 5 grs.	C.T.	.21	.96
86	Cholera Infantum	C.C.T.	.24	1.50
	Zinc Sulphocarbonate	1-20 gr.		
	Bismuth Subnitrate	1-2 gr.		
	Calomel	1-60 gr.		
	Pancreatin	1-2 gr.		
	Salol	1-10 gr.		
87	Chromium Sulphate, 4 grs.	C.T.	.27	1.80
	4 grs.	C.C.T.	.30	2.10
88	Cinchocarbonate	C.T.	2.00	15.00
	Phenylcinchoninic Acid	5 grs.		
	Sodium Bicarbonate	5 grs.		
	(See page 159.)			
89	★Codeine Sulphate, 1 4 gr.	T.T.	1.65	10.00
	1 2 gr.	T.T.	3.03	18.00
90	Cold Tablets, Red Special	S. C. T. Red		2.50
	Acetanilid	2 grs.		
	Quinine Sulphate	1-2 gr.		
	Podophyllin	1-40 gr.		
	Aloin	1-16 gr.		
	Aconite Root	1-20 gr.		
	Atropine Sulphate	1-2000 gr.		
	Tincture Gelsemium	3 min.		
	Capsicum	1-4 gr.		
	(See page 183.)			
91	Corrective, Infant (Dr. A. W. Ives)	T.T.	.29	1.98
	Powd. Ipecac	1-50 gr.		
	Bismuth Subnitrate	1 gr.		
	Sodium Bicarbonate	1-2 gr.		
	Calomel	1-20 gr.		
	Saccharin	1-100 gr.		
	Oil Anise	1-20 min.		
92	Coryza	T.T.	.35	2.60
	Quinine Sulphate	1-2 gr.	C.C.T.	.38
	Ammonium Chloride	1-2 gr.		2.85
	Camphor	1-2 gr.		
	Ext. Belladonna Leaves	1-20 gr.		
	Ext. Aconite Root	1-10 gr.		

★ Federal narcotic order blank required

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

TABLETS.

			100	1000
93	Coryza (Dr. H. J. Kenyon) without Morphine	T.T. \$.29	\$1.98	
	Camphor.....	1-2 gr. C.C.T.		
	Quinine Sulphate.....	1-2 gr.		
	Atropine Sulphate.....	1-2000 gr.		
94	Cubeb Compound (Gonorrhea).....	C.T.		
	Powd. Cubeb.....	3-4 gr. C.C.T.		
	Copaiba Mass.....	1-2 gr.		
	Ferrous Sulphate, Exsiccated.....	1-8 gr.		
	Venice Turpentine.....	1-4 gr.		
	Oil Sautol.....	1-10 gr.		
	Oil Wintergreen.....	1-20 gr.		
95	Cystitis, No. 1 (For Acid Urine).....	C.T. .45	3.60	
	Boric Acid.....	2 grs. C.C.T. .48	3.90	
	Ext. Corn-silk.....	1-2 gr.		
	Ext. Hydrangea.....	1-2 gr.		
	Potassium Bicarbonate.....	2 grs.		
	Ext. Buchu.....	1 gr.		
	Atropine Sulphate.....	1-500 gr.		
	Ext. Triticum.....	1 gr.		
96	Cystitis, No. 2 (For Alkaline Urine).....	C.T. .54	4.50	
	Benzoic Acid.....	3 grs. C.C.T. .57	4.80	
	Ext. Corn-silk.....	1-2 gr.		
	Sodium Borate.....	2 grs.		
	Atropine Sulphate.....	1-500 gr.		
	Ext. Hydrangea.....	1-2 gr.		
	Ext. Buchu.....	1 gr.		
	Ext. Triticum.....	1 gr.		
93	Diarrhea.....	C.C.T. .24	1.50	
	Tr. Capsicum.....	1-2 m.		
	Tr. Rhubarb.....	1-2 m.		
	Po. Kino.....	1-2 gr.		
	Po. Ipecac.....	1-12 gr.		
	Ext. Stramonium.....	1-8 gr.		
	Camphor and Oil Peppermint.			
99	Digestive Aromatic.....	C. T. .22	1.80	
	Pepsin, 1:3000.....	2 grs.		
	Pancreatin.....	1 gr.		
	Diastase.....	1-4 gr.		
	Aromatic Powder.....	1-4 gr.		
100	Digitalin, 1-50 gr.		.27	1.80
101	Digitalis Tincture, U.S.P., 1 min.	T.T. .21	.96	
102	Diuretic.....	C.T. .39	3.00	
	Powd. Digitalis.....	1 gr. C.C.T. .42	3.30	
	Ext. Buchu.....	1 gr.		
	Potassium Nitrate.....	1 gr.		
	Powd. Squill.....	1 gr.		
103	★Dover Powder, 1 gr.	T.T. .21	1.20	
	2 1-2 grs.....	T.T. .33	2.40	
	5 grs.....	T.T. .45	3.00	
104	Elaterium (Clutterbuck), 1-10 gr.	T.T. .26	1.74	

★ Federal narcotic order blank required

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

TABLETS.

			100	1000
105	Emmenagogue, improved... (s.c. red).....	C.T.	\$.60	\$5.70
	Aloes.....	gr.		
	Ext. Cotton-root Bark.....	gr.		
	Ergotin (Bonjeau).....	gr.		
	Ferrous Sulphate, Exsiccated.....	gr.		
	Ext. Black Hellebore.....	gr.		
	Oil Savin.....	1-4 min.		
106	Emmenagogue (Breon).....	C.T.	2.50	18.75
	Thyroid Substance (U.S.P.).....	1-12 gr.		
	Pituitary Body (Total).....	1-8 gr.		
	Ovarian Substance with Corpus Luteum.....	2 1-2 grs.		
	Calcium Phosphate.....	q.s.		
	(See page 161.)			
107	Epilepsy (Breon).....	C.T.	1.50	11.75
	Pituitary Gland (Anterior Lobe).....	2 grs.		
	Thymus Gland.....	1 gr.		
	Thyroid Gland (U.S.P.).....	1-12 gr.		
	Ammonium Bromide.....	2 1-2 grs.		
	Potassium Bromide.....	2 1-2 grs.		
	Sodium Bromide.....	2 1-2 grs.		
	(See page 167.)			
108	Emmotin (Bonjean), 1-4 gr.....	T.T.	.24	1.44
109	Febrifuge, Laxative.....	T.T.	.48	3.90
	Quinine Sulphate.....	1 gr.		
	Acetanilid.....	2 grs.		
	Tincture Gelsemium.....	1 gr.		
	Aloin.....	1-20 gr.		
	Podophyllin.....	1-40 gr.		
	Powdered Capsicum.....	1-4 gr.		
110	Female (Hooper).....	C.C.T.	.27	1.80
	Purified Aloes.....	1 gr.		
	Dried Ferrous Sulphate.....	1-2 gr.		
	Ext. Black Hellebore.....	1-4 gr.		
	Powd. Jamaica Ginger.....	1-8 gr.		
	Powd. Castile Soap.....	1-8 gr.		
	Powd. Canella.....	1-8 gr.		
	Myrrh.....	1-4 gr.		
111	Fever (Dr. T. G. Davis).....	T.T.	.21	.78
	Tinct. Aconite, U.S.P.....	3-5 min.		
	Tinct. Bryonia.....	1-10 min.		
	Tinct. Belladonna Leaves, U.S.P.....	1-8 min.		
112	Flatulence (S. C. Yellow).....	S.C.T.	.27	1.80
	Extract Nux Vomica.....	1-4 gr.	C.C.T.	.30 2.10
	Extract Cascara.....	1 gr.		
	Oleoresin Ginger.....	3-80 gr.		
	Asafetida.....	1 gr.		
	Diastase.....	1-20 gr.		
	Powdered Capsicum.....	1-8 gr.		

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

		TABLETS	100	1000
113	Follicular Tonsilitis.			
	Tinct. Aconite, U.S.P.	3-5 min.	T.T. \$.21	\$0.90
	Tinct. Belladonna Leaves, U.S.P.	1-8 min.		
	Tinct. Bryonia	1-10 min.		
	Mercuric Iodide, Red.	1-100 gr.		
	Sodium Salicylate	1 gr.		
	Oil Wintergreen	1-60 min.		
114	Gargle (B).		C.T. .29	1.98
	Sodium Salicylate	3 1-3 grs.		
	Sodium Borate	5 grs.		
	Sodium Bicarbonate	1 gr.		
	Oil Wintergreen	q.s.		
115	Grip, No. 4.		C.T. .51	4.20
	(White, Red or Yellow)		S.C.T. .54	4.50
	Acetanilid	2 grs.		
	Quinine Sulphate	1-2 gr.		
	Caffeine	1-4 gr.		
	Podophyllin	1-40 gr.		
	Powdered Capsicum	1-10 gr.		
	Powdered Ipecac	1-20 gr.		
	Aloin	1-40 gr.		
116	Heart Stimulant (Da Costa).		T.T. .21	1.10
	Nitroglycerin	1-100 gr.	C.C.T. .24	1.40
	Tinct. Digitalis, P.T.	2 min.		
	Tinct. Strophanthus, P.T.	3 min.		
	Tinct. Belladonna	1-4 min.		
117	Incontinence.		C.C.T. .24	1.50
	Tinct. Belladonna Leaves	2 min.		
	Tinct. Cubeb	2 min.		
	Tinct. Nux Vomica	1 min.		
	Tinct. Rhubarb Aromatic	1 min.		
	Tinct. Cascarilla	2 min.		
118	Hexamethylenamine, 5 grs.		C.T. .33	2.40
	7 1-2 grs.		C.T. .44	3.48
119	Intestinal Antiseptic.		C.T. .36	2.64
	Zinc Sulphocarboilate	1-2 gr.		
	Calcium Sulphocarboilate	1 gr.		
	Sodium Sulphocarboilate	3 1-2 grs.		
	Bismuth Salicylate	1-4 gr.		
	Menthol	1-15 gr.		
120	Iodized Calcium, 1 gr.		.30	2.04
121	Ipecac, Powdered, 1-4 gr.		T.T. .21	1.20
122	Iron and Arsenic, No. 1.		T.T. .25	1.15
	Reduced Iron	1 gr.		
	Arsenous Acid	1-100 gr.		
123	Iron, Arsenic and Strychnine (A).		T.T. .21	1.20
	Reduced Iron	1 gr.	C.C.T. .24	1.50
	Arsenous Acid	1-100 gr.		
	Strychnine Sulphate	1-60 gr.		

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

TABLETS

			100	1000
124	Iron, Quinine and Arsenic		C.T. \$.69	\$6.00
			S.C.T. .72	6.30
	Reduced Iron	2 grs.	C.C.T. .72	6.30
	Quinine Sulphate	1 gr.		
	Arsenous Acid	1-50 gr.		
125	Iron, Quinine and Strychnine		T.T. .33	2.40
	Reduced Iron	1-2 gr.	C.C.T. .36	2.70
	Strychnine Sulphate	1-120 gr.		
	Quinine Sulphate	1-2 gr.		
126	Kidney, Blue			2.25
	Extract Uva Ursi	3-4 gr.		
	Po. Squill	1-2 gr.		
	Extract Digitalis	1-4 gr.		
	Podophyllin	1-32 gr.		
	Po. Asparagus Seed	1-4 gr.		
	Potassium Nitrate	1 gr.		
	Oil Juniper			
127	Leucorrhœa Compound, Modified		C.T. .54	4.50
	Extract Henbane	1 gr.		
	Acid Salicylic	1 gr.		
	Acid Tannic	2 grs.		
	Thymol	1-8 gr.		
	Extract Helonias	1-2 gr.		
	Acid Boric	2 grs.		
	Alum	2 grs.		
	Eucalyptol	1-8 gr.		
128	Lupulin and Bromide Compound		C.T. .39	3.00
			S.C.T. .42	3.30
	Lupulin	1-2 gr.	C.C.T. .42	3.30
	Ergotin, (Bonjean)	1-4 gr.		
	Atropine Sulphate	1-2000 gr.		
	Zinc Bromide	1-10 gr.		
	Scutellarin	1-2 gr.		
129	Magneso-Bisnite		C.T. 2.25	16.90
	Sodium Bicarbonate	10 grs.		
	Magnesium Oxide	10 grs.		
	Bismuth Subnitrate	10 grs.		
	(See page 169.)			
130	Mammatone		C.T. 2.50	18.75
	Placental Substance	2 grs.		
	Mammary Substance	2 grs.		
	Pituitary Substance	1-10 gr.		
	(See page 173.)			
131	Menorrhagia (Breon)		C.T. 3.00	22.50
	Mammary Substance	2 1-2 grs.		
	Ergotin (Bonjean)	1-2 gr.		
	Pituitary Substance (Total)	1-4 gr.		
	Calcium Phosphate	q.s.		
	(See page 175.)			

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

		TABLETS	100	1000
132	Menorrhagic (Dr. Hirst).....	C.C.T.	\$1.40	....
	Gallic Acid.....3 grs.			
	Ergotin (Bonjean).....1 gr.			
	Hydrastin.....1-2 gr.			
133	Mercuric Iodide, Red, 1-8 gr.....	T.T.	.21	.84
	1-4 gr.....	T.T.	.21	1.02
134	Mercurous Iodide. Yellow, 1-8 gr.....	T.T.	.21	.84
	1-4 gr.....	C.C.T.	.24	1.20
	1-4 gr.....	T.T.	.21	1.02
	1-4 gr.....	C.C.T.	.23	1.26
135	Mercury with Chalk, 1-2 gr.....	T.T.	.21	1.12
	1 gr.....	T.T.	.21	1.20
136	Methylene Blue Compound.....		.54	4.50
137	Migraine.....	C.T.	.29	1.92
	Acetanilid.....2 grs.	C.C.T.	.31	2.22
	Caffeine.....1-4 gr.			
	Camphor Monobromated.....1-2 gr.			
138	Migraine, Improved.....	C.T.	.27	1.80
	Acetanilid.....2 1-2 grs.			
	Sodium Salicylate.....1 gr.			
	Ext. Hyoscyamus.....1-8 gr.			
	Tinct. Gelsemium, U.S.P.....4 mins.			
	Camphor Monobromated.....1-2 gr.			
139	Migraine, Laxative.....	C.C.T.	.34	2.55
	Acetanilid.....2 grs.			
	Caffeine Citrated.....1-2 gr.			
	Camphor Monobromate.....1-2 gr.			
	F. E. Cascara Sagrada.....5 min.			
140	Mixed Treatment.....	C.T.	.51	4.20
	Potassium Iodide.....2 grs.	C.C.T.	.54	4.50
	Mercuric Chloride, Corrosive.....1-64 gr.			
	Syrup Ferrous Iodide.....5 mins.			
	Sol. Arsenous and Mercuric Iodides.....2 mins.			
	Tinct. Nux Vomica, U.S.P.....2 mins.			
141	★Morphine Sulphate, 1-8 gr.....	T.T.	.82	5.50
	1-4 gr.....	T.T.	1.47	9.50
	1-2 gr.....	T.T.	2.73	17.00
142	★Morphine and Atropine (B).....	T.T.	1.65	6.50
	Morphine Sulphate.....1-8 gr.			
	Atropine Sulphate.....1-150 gr.			
143	★Morphine and Atropine (D).....	T.T.	1.65	6.50
	Morphine Sulphate.....1-4 gr.			
	Atropine Sulphate.....1-150 gr.			
144	Myalgie (Dr. Outland).....	C.T.	.35	2.40
	Acetanilid.....2 grs.			
	Sodium Salicylate.....2 grs.			
	Cerium Oxalate.....1-2 gr.			
	Caffeine, Citrated.....1-2 gr.			
	Tincture Gelsemium.....2 min.			

★ Federal narcotic order blank required.

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

TABLETS.

			100	1000
145	Nerve Tonic, Purple.		\$.27	\$ 1.80
	Blaud Mass	1-2 grs.		
	Asafetida	1 gr.		
	Ext. Valerian	1-2 gr.		
	Phosphorus	1-100 gr.		
	Ext. Nux Vomica	1-10 gr.		
146	Neuralgic (Dr. H. J. Kenyon).		T.T.	.24
	Aconitine	1-400 gr.	C.C.T.	.27
	Ext. Cannabis, U.S.P.	1-8 gr.		
	Sodium Arsenate	1-20 gr.		
	Strychnine	1-60 gr.		
	Zinc phosphide	1-16 gr.		
147	Nitroglycerin, 1 100 gr.		T.T.	.21
			C.C.T.	.24
148	Nitroglycerin Compound.		T.T.	.21
	Glonoin	1-100 gr.	C.C.T.	.24
	Tinct. Belladonna Leaves, U.S.P.	1-4 min.		
	Tinct. Digitalis, U.S.P.	3 mins.		
	Tinct. Strophanthus, U.S.P.	1 min.		
149	Nux Vomica, Extract, 1-4 gr.		C.C.T.	.24
	1-2 gr.		C.C.T.	.24
150	Nitroglycerin Compound (B).		T.T.	.25
	Strychnine	1-60 gr.	C.C.T.	.28
	Glonoin	1-200 gr.		
	Reduced Iron	1 gr.		
	Fl. Ext. Digitalis	1 min.		
	Tinct. Strophanthus	1-2 mins.		
151	Nux Vomica and Ignatia Compound.		C.T.	.22
	Tinct. Nux Vomica	1 min.	C.C.T.	.25
	Tinct. Ignatia	1 min.		
	Tinct. Cinchona	5 min.		
	Tinct. German Chamomile	1 min.		
	Tinct. Gentian	1 min.		
	Tinct. Columba	1-2 min.		
	Phosphorus	1-300 gr.		
	Aromatic Powder	1 gr.		
152	Obesity Tablets (Breon).			1.50
	Thyroid Glands	1-2 gr.		11.75
	(Desiccated, U.S.P.)			
	Phytolaccin	1-2 gr.		
	Apocynin	1-6 gr.		
	Pilocarpine Hydrochloride	1-30 gr.		
	Phenolphthalein	1-8 gr.		
	(See page 177.)			

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

TABLETS

			100	1000
153	Ox Gall, Compound		C.T.	\$.63
	Ox Gall Inspissated	1 gr.	S.C.T.	.65
	Ext. Nux Vomica	1-8 gr.	C.C.T.	.65
	Ext. Cocolynth Compound	1-4 gr.		5.60
	Quinine Sulphate	1-2 gr.		
	Pancreatin	1 gr.		
	Ext. Taraxacum	1 gr.		
154	Papain Compound		C.T.	.26
	Papain	3-4 gr.		1.68
	Sodium Bicarbonate	1-2 gr.		
	Charcoal	1-3 gr.		
	Wintergreen	q.s.		
155	Pepsin and Bismuth		C.T.	.54
	Pepsin, 1:3000	1 gr.		4.50
	Bismuth Subnitrate	3 grs.		
156	Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine, No. 1		C.T.	.47
	Pepsin, 1:3000	1 gr.		3.80
	Bismuth Subnitrate	2 grs.		
	Strychnine Sulphate	1-60 gr.		
157	Pepsin and Pancreatin		C.T.	.51
	Pepsin, 1:3000	2 grs.		4.20
	Pancreatin	3 grs.		
158	Pepsin and Pancreatin Compound, No. 1		C.T.	.34
	Pancreatin	1 gr.	C.C.T.	.37
	Pepsin, 1:3000	1 gr.		2.50
	Ext. Nux Vomica	1-4 gr.		2.80
	Oleoresin Ginger	1-16 gr.		
159	Phenocasca			.35
	Phenolphthalein	1-2 gr.		2.50
	Sodium Salicylate	1 gr.		
	Sodium Glyco-Taurocholate	1 gr.		
	Ext. Cascara Sagrada	1-2 gr.		
	Menthol	1-20 gr.		
160	Phenolphthalein (Palatable), 1 gr. (Pink) T.T.			.23
161	Phenolphthalein and Calomel (B) (Pink) T.T.			.21
	Calomel	1-2 gr.		1.32
	Phenolphthalein	1-2 gr.		1.20
	Wintergreen	q.s.		
162	Phenolphthalein and Calomel Compound (Shaler)		C.T.	.28
	Phenolphthalein	1 gr.		1.85
	Sodium Bicarbonate	1 gr.		
	Calomel	1-4 gr.		
	Oil Wintergreen	q.s.		

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

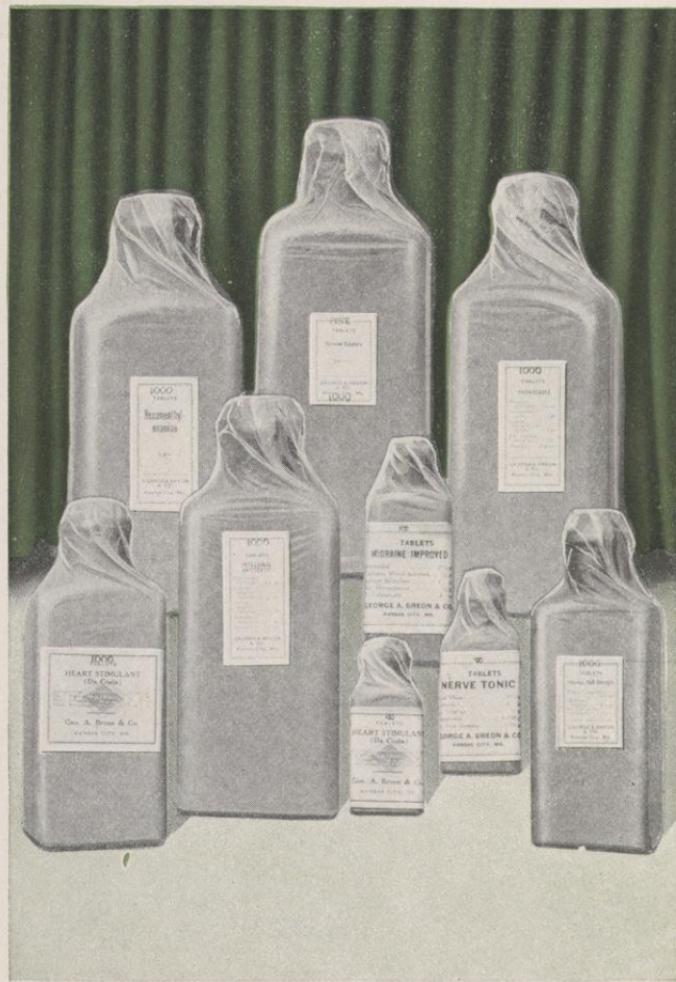
GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

TABLETS.

			100	1000
163	Plasma Nasal (McFarland).	C.T.	\$.30	\$2.10
	Sodium Chloride.....	5 1-2 grs.		
	Sodium Sulphate.....	1 1-2 grs.		
	Sodium Phosphate.....	1-4 gr.		
	Potassium Chloride.....	2-5 gr.		
	Potassium Sulphate.....	1-4 gr.		
	Potassium Phosphate.....	1-3 gr.		
	Menthol.....	1-15 gr.		
164	Podophyllin, 1-8 gr.	T.T.	.21	.90
	1-4 gr.....	C.C.T.	.24	1.20
		T.T.	.21	1.08
		C.C.T.	.24	1.38
165	Podophyllin Compound.	T.T.	.30	2.10
	Ext. Hyoscyamus.....	1-8 gr.		
	Podophyllin.....	1-2 gr.		
	Ext. Nux Vomica.....	1-16 gr.		
166	Podophyllin and Leptandrin.	C.C.T.	.30	2.10
	Podophyllin.....	1-4 gr.		
	Leptandrin.....	1-2 gr.		
167	Potassium Arsenite Solution, 5 mins.	T.T.	.21	1.08
168	Potassium Bromide, 5 grs.	C.T.	.24	1.50
169	Potassium Chlorate, 5 grs.	C.T.	.21	.90
170	Potassium Iodide, 5 grs.	C.T.	.72	6.30
171	Potassium Permanganate, 1 gr.	C.T.	.21	.84
		C.C.T.	.24	1.20
	2 grs.....	C.T.	.21	1.08
	5 grs.....	C.T.	.26	1.62
172	Prostatitis (Breon).		1.50	11.75
	Hexamethylenamine.....	4 grs.		
	Orchic Substance.....	1 gr.		
	Lymphatic Substance.....	1 gr.		
	Prostate Substance.....	1 gr.		
	Calcium Phosphate.....	q.s.		
	(See page 181.)			
173	Quinine, Iron and Zinc Valerates.	C.T.	1.80	...
	(White)	S.C.T.	1.85	...
	Quinine Valerate.....	1 gr.	C.C.T.	1.85
	Iron Valerate.....	1 gr.		
	Zinc Valerate.....	1 gr.		
174	Quinine Sulphate, 1 gr.	S.C. Pink, C.C.T.		
	2 grs.....	S.C. Pink, C.C.T.		
	3 grs.....	S.C. Pink, C.C.T.		
	5 grs.....	S.C. Pink, C.C.T.		
			Write	
			for	
			Prices.	
175	Quinine and Capsicum.	S.C. Pink, C.C.T.	.93	...
	Quinine Sulphate.....	2 grs.		
	Powd. Capsicum.....	1-4 gr.		

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY



PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

TABLETS

			100	1000
176	Rheumatic, No. 4.			
	Lithium Salicylate.	5 grs.	C.C.T.	\$.72
	Colchicine.	1-150 gr.		\$6.30
	Cimicifugin.	1-4 gr.		
	Phytolaccin.	1-8 gr.		
177	Rhinitis (full strength).		T.T.	.33
	Powd. Camphor.	1-2 gr.	C.C.T.	.36
	Quinine Sulphate.	1-2 gr.		2.40
	Fl. Ext. Belladonna Root.	1-4 min.		2.70
178	Rhinitis (half strength).		T.T.	.33
	Powd. Camphor.	1-4 gr.	C.C.T.	.26
	Quinine Sulphate.	1-4 gr.		1.38
	Fl. Ext. Belladonna Root.	1-8 min.		1.68
179	Rhubarb Compound, U. S. P.		C.C.T.	.25
	Powdered Rhubarb.	2 grs.		1.56
	Powdered Myrrh.	1 gr.		
	Purified Aloes.	1-2 grs.		
	Oil Peppermint.	1-13 min.		
180	Rhubarb and Ipecac Compound, No. 1 (Roosevelt Hospital).		C.T.	.21
	Powdered Rhubarb.	1 gr.		1.20
	Sodium Bicarbonate.	5 grs.		
	Powdered Ipecac.	1-8 gr.		
	Oil Peppermint.	1-20 min.		
181	Salicylic Acid, 5 grs.		C.T.	.24
182	Salol, 1 gr.		T.T.	.21
	2 1-2 grs.		C.T.	.25
	5 grs.		C.T.	.33
183	Santonin and Calomel.		T.T.	1.50
	Santonin.	1-2 gr.	C.C.T.	1.55
	Calomel.	1-2 gr.		...
184	Sedative (Dr. Brown).		C.T.	.30
	Sodium Bromide.	2 1-2 grs.		2.10
	Potassium Bromide.	2 1-2 grs.		
	Ammonium Bromide.	2 1-2 grs.		
	Tinct. Hyoscyamus.	5 min.		
	Tinct. Cannabis, U. S. P.	5 min.		
185	Soda Mint.		C.T.	.21
186	Soda Mint and Pepsin.		C.T.	.27
	Pepsin, 1:3000.	1 gr.		1.80
	Sodium Bicarbonate.	4 grs.		
	Ammonium Carbonate.	1-4 gr.		
	Oil Peppermint.	1-6 min.		
187	Sodium Bicarbonate, 5 grs.		C.T.	.21
	10 grs.		C.T.	.25
188	Sodium Bromide, 5 grs.		C.T.	.21
189	Sodium Chloride, for Normal Salt Solution, 16 2-5 grs.		C.T.	.30
	To prepare a Normal or Physiological Salt So- lution, dissolve one tablet in 4 fluid ounces (about 120 c. c.) of boiling distilled water.			1.98

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

TABLETS.

			100	1000
190	Sodium Salicylate, 5 grs.	C.T. C.C.T.	\$.24 .27	\$1.50 1.80
191	5 grs. Pink, Wintergreen.	C.T.	.24	1.50
191	Sodium Salicylate Compound.	C.T. C.C.T.	.26 .29	1.70 2.00
	Sodium Salicylate 3 grs.			
	Ext. Colchicum Root. 1-2 gr.			
	Tinct. Digitalis. 1 min.			
192	Sodium Sulphite Comp. (Anti-Ferment).	C.T.	.25	1.10
	Sodium Sulphite 1 gr.			
	Salicylic Acid. 1 gr.			
	Ext. Nux Vomica. 1-8 gr.			
	Powdered Capsicum. 1-8 gr.			
	Powdered Ipecac. 1-10 gr.			
193	Sodium Sulphocarbonate, 5 grs.	C.T.	.27	1.80
194	Stomachic (Dr. North).	T.T. C.C.T.	.24 .27	1.50 1.80
	Pepsin, 1:3000. 1-4 gr.			
	Ext. Nux Vomica. 1-4 gr.			
	Powdered Charcoal. 1-4 gr.			
	Powdered Capsicum. 1-4 gr.			
195	Strontium Salicylate, 5 grs.	C.T.	.31	2.16
196	Strontium Salicylate Compound.	C.T.	.60	5.10
	Strontium Salicylate 5 grs.			
	Hexamethylenamine. 2 grs.			
	Colchicine. 1-200 gr.			
197	Strychnine Nitrate, 1-60 gr.	T.T.	.21	.60
	1-30 gr.	T.T.	.21	.84
198	Strychnine Sulphate, 1-100 gr.	T.T. S.C. Red, C.T.	.21 .21	.60 .84
	1-60 gr.	T.T.	.21	.60
	1-40 gr.	S.C. Red, C.T.	.24	.84
	1-30 gr.	T.T.	.21	.75
	1-20 gr.	S.C. Red, C.T.	.21	.99
	1-20 gr.	T.T.	.21	.78
	1-20 gr.	S.C. Red, C.T.	.24	1.02
	1-20 gr.	T.T.	.21	.82
199	Sulphocarbonates Combined.	C.T.	.30	.10
	Zinc Sulphocarbonate. 1 gr.			
	Sodium Sulphocarbonate. 2 grs.			
	Calcium Sulphocarbonate. 2 grs.			
200	Sulphonal (Sulphon Methane), 5 grs.	C.T.	1.20	...
201	Sulphonethylmethane (Trional), 5 grs.	C.T.	1.65	...
202	Sulphur and Cream of Tartar.	C.T.	.21	1.20
	Sulphur, Sublimed. 4 grs.			
	Potassium Bitartrate. 2 grs.			
203	★Sun Cholera.	C.C.T. C.T.	.41 .38	3.18 2.88
	Spirit Camphor. 3 mins.			
	Tinct. Opium, U.S.P. 3 mins.			
	Tinct. Rhubarb, U.S.P. 3 mins.			
	Tinct. Capsicum, U.S.P. 3 mins.			
	Oil Peppermint. q.s.			

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

TABLETS

			100	1000
204	Tartar Emetic, 1-100 gr.	T.T.	\$.25	\$0.72
	1-20 gr.	T.T.	.25	.72
	1-4 gr.	T.T.	.25	.92
205	Tartar Emetic and Ipecac.	T.T.	.25	.90
	Tartar Emetic, 1-100 gr.			
	Powdered Ipecac, 1-100 gr.			
206	Terpin Hydrate, 5 grs.	C.T.	.31	2.16
207	Three Iodides.	T.T.	.21	1.08
	C.T.	.21	1.08	
	Mercury Iodide Red, 1-30 gr.	S.C.T.	.25	1.40
	Iron Iodide, 1-12 gr.	C.C.T.	.25	1.40
	Arsenic Iodide, 1-40 gr.			
208	Throat, Mentholated (Modified)	C.T.	.21	1.08
	Menthol, 1-35 gr.			
	Oil Anise, 1-80 min.			
	Benzoic Acid, 1-12 gr.			
	Eucalyptol, 1-16 min.			
209	Thyrodine.	C.T.	1.50	11.75
	Thyroid Substance, (U. S. P. Desiccated)	1-4 gr.		
	Sodium Iodide, 2	1-2 grs.		
	Salol, 1-4 gr.			
	Phenolphthalein, 1-8 gr.			
	(See page 185.)			
210	Tonic (Aiken).	C.T.	.51	4.25
	Quinine Sulphate, 1	gr.	C.C.T.	.54
	Reduced Iron, 2-3	gr.		
	Strychnine Sulphate, 1-50	gr.		
	Arsenous Acid, 1-50	gr.		
	Ext. Gentian, 1-4	gr.		
211	Tonic (Breon) (Combining Cod-Liver Oil and Vitamines).	C.T.	.75	5.75
	Cod-liver Oil, Equivalent of 15 min.			
	Vitamine A, q.s.			
	Vitamine B, q.s.			
	(See page 191.)			
212	Tonic Laxative.	C.C.T.	.72	6.30
	Reduced Iron, 1-2	gr.		
	Quinine Sulphate, 1	gr.		
	Acid Arsenous, 1-100	gr.		
	Ext. Cascara Sagrada, 2	grs.		
	Strychnine Sulphate, 1-100	gr.		
213	Tonsilitis, No. 1.	T.T.	.21	.96
	Tinct. Aconite Root, 1-5	min.	C.C.T.	.25
	Tinct. Bryonia, 1-10	min.		
	Tinct. Belladonna Leaves, 1-10	min.		
	Mercury, Red Iodide, 1-100	gr.		
214	Tonsilitis (Gargle).	C.T.	.30	2.25
	Sodium Salicylate, 3	1-3 grs.		
	Sodium Bicarbonate, 3	1-3 grs.		
	Acid Boric, 3	1-3 grs.		
	Oil Gaultheria, q.s.			

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

TABLETS

100 1000

215	Tonsillitis	T.T.	\$.21	\$.84
	Mercuric Iodide, Red	1-100 gr.	C.C.T.	.24
	Tinct. Aconite, U.S.P.	1-5 min.		1.14
	Tinct. Bryonia	1-10 min.		
	Tinct. Belladonna Leaves	1-10 min.		
216	Trional (Sulphon Ethyl Methane), 5 grs.	C.T.	1.65	...
	Triple Bromides	C.T.	.24	1.62
	Sodium Bromide	2 1-2 grs.		
	Potassium Bromide	2 1-2 grs.		
	Ammonium Bromide	2 1-2 grs.		
217	Triple Bromides, No. 2	C.T.	.33	2.40
	Sodium Bromide	5 grs.		
	Potassium Bromide	5 grs.		
	Ammonium Bromide	5 grs.		
218	Uterine Tonic (Dr. Buckley)	C.T.	.30	2.10
	Hyoscyamine	1-250 gr.	S.C.T.	.33
	Helonianin	1-6 gr.		
	Macrotin	1-6 gr.		
	Caulophyllin	1-6 gr.		
219	Viburnum Compound, Uterine Tonic (White Pink or Yellow)	C.T.	.51	4.20
	Ext. Black Haw	1 gr.	S.C.T.	.54
	Ext. Cramp Bark	1 gr.	C.C.T.	.54
	Ext. Unicorn Root	1-2 gr.		
	Ext. Squaw Vine	1-2 gr.		
	Ext. False Unicorn	1-2 gr.		
	Caulophyllin	1-4 gr.		
220	Vitamines Compound, Brown	C.T.	.42	3.30
	Iron Peptonized	3-4 gr.		
	Powd. Extract Nux Vomica	1-32 gr.		
	Powd. Ext. Cascara Sagrada	1-2 gr.		
	Sodium Glycerophosphate	1-4 gr.		
	Calcium Glycerophosphate	1-4 gr.		
	Water-Soluble B Vitamines	q.s.		
	Fat-Soluble A Vitamines	q.s.		
221	Vitamines Compound, Green	C.T.	.40	3.20
	Iron Peptonized	3-4 gr.		
	Powdered Ext. Nux Vomica	1-16 gr.		
	Phenolphthalein	1-8 gr.		
	Sodium Glycerophosphate	1-8 gr.		
	Calcium Glycerophosphate	1-8 gr.		
	Water-Soluble B Vitamines	q.s.		
	Fat-Soluble A Vitamines	q.s.		
222	Zinc Sulphocarbolate, 5 grs.	C.T.	.25	1.56

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

HYPODERMIC TABLETS

		Bot. of 100	Bot. of 1000
★Apomorphine Hydrochloride, 1-10 gr.....		\$1.44	....
Atropine Sulphate, 1-100 gr.....		.24	\$ 1.92
★Cocaine Hydrochloride, 1-4 gr..... 1-2 gr.....		1.80 3.24	14.40
★Codeine Sulphate, 1-8 gr..... 1-4 gr..... 1-2 gr.....		.87 1.65 3.00	6.00 10.00 18.00
★Morphine Sulphate, 1-8 gr..... 1-4 gr..... 1-2 gr.....		.75 1.26 2.31	6.00 9.18 18.84
★Morphine and Atropine (C)..... Morphine Sulphate.....1-8 gr. Atropine Sulphate.....1-150 gr.		1.05	6.50
★Morphine and Atropine (H)..... Morphine Sulphate.....1-4 gr. Atropine Sulphate.....1-150 gr.		1.65	10.50
Nitroglycerin, 1-100 gr.....		.24	1.92
Nitroglycerin, Digitalin and Strychnine.....		.36	2.88
Glonoin.....1-100 gr. Digitalin.....1-100 gr. Strychnine Nitrate.....1-50 gr.			
Strychnine Sulphate, 1-60 gr..... 1-30 gr..... 1-20 gr.....		.24 .24 .24	1.02 1.08 1.26

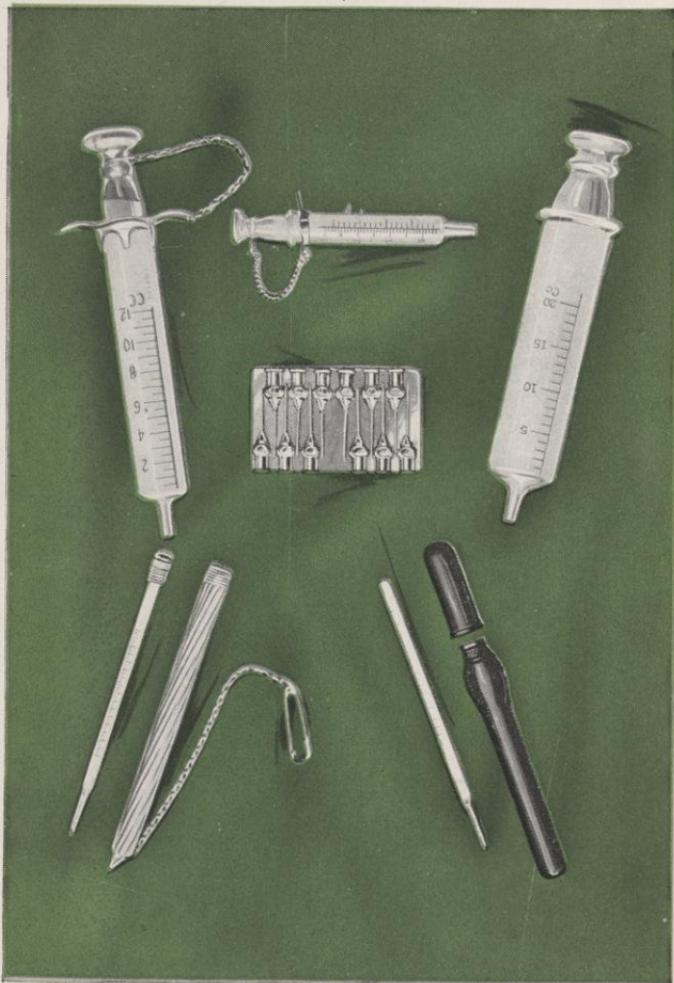
HYPODERMIC SALTS

★Cocaine Hydrochloride.....	1-8 oz. vials.	Per oz.	\$11.25
	1 oz. vials.	Per oz.	10.60
★Morphine Sulphate.....	1-8 oz. vials.	Per oz.	9.98
	1 oz. vials.	Per oz.	9.30
Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride.....	1 oz. vials.	Per oz.	1.30
Sodium Cacodylate.....	1 oz. vials.	Per oz.	.60

★ Federal narcotic order blank required.

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY



PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

STERILI

(Trade Mark)

ALL-GLASS SYRINGES

These Syringes are thoroughly aseptic. Are ground dry to insure perfect fitting and may be sterilized by boiling.

		Without Needles, Each.	With 2 Needles, Each.
1	1-2 mil (The 1 1-2 and 2 are graduated)	\$1.00	\$1.25
2	mil (both in c. c. and minims)	1.25	1.50
5	mil	1.75	2.25
10	mil	2.50	3.00
20	mil	3.25	3.75
30	mil	4.00	4.75
50	mil	6.00	6.75

STERILI

(Trade Mark)

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS

These will be found to be honest, substantial thermometers. Furnished in either metal cases, with or without chain, or hard rubber case. 1 minute. Each \$1.00

STERILI

(Trade Mark)

HYPODERMIC NEEDLES

Made from best seamless steel tubing, heavily nickel-plated. Will fit perfectly any American made Luer Syringe.

Special sizes to order.

Gauge	Length	Per Dozen
27	1-2 in., 5-8 in.	
26	1-2 in., 5-8 in., 3-4 in.	
25	1-2 in., 5-8 in., 3-4 in.	
24	1-2 in., 5-8 in., 3-4 in.	

AMERICAN LUER HYPODERMIC NEEDLES

For those who prefer the best obtainable, we offer a superior grade of needle, guaranteed not to leak or break in use and with honed points.

Gauge	Length	Per Dozen
27	1-2 in., 5-8 in.	
26	1-2 in., 5-8 in., 3-4 in.	
25	1-2 in., 5-8 in., 3-4 in.	
24	1-2 in., 5-8 in., 3-4 in.	

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY



PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

GOLD AND PLATINUM NEEDLES

Physicians are continually expressing a desire for a better grade of needles. In the past year we have had such a demand for gold and platinum needles that we have decided to carry them for the convenience of our customers.

While either a gold or a platinum needle costs more than an ordinary needle, the additional service that it gives will more than offset the increased cost.

These needles are especially suitable for intravenous administration, because they make a clean incision which is practically painless. They remain sharp for a long time, and when they become dull they may be resharpened. By carefully sterilizing the needle after each injection, either a gold or a platinum needle will outlast a dozen ordinary needles.

The platinum needles will outlast the gold needles. A gold needle can not be sterilized by placing it in a flame, and care must be taken that it does not become too hot if boiled. A platinum needle may be sterilized in a flame or heated to any ordinary temperature without injuring it. Each platinum needle is packed in cotton in a separate glass tube, which prevents it from injury in shipment. By keeping it in this tube any danger of its becoming damaged or broken is practically eliminated.

GOLD NEEDLES

These needles are made from 14-kt. gold. With proper use they should give service for a long period, but must not be sterilized by placing in a flame.

Gauge	Length	Price Each	Gauge	Length	Price Each
24	1/2-inch	\$0.50	23	5/8-inch	.65
24	5/8-inch	.50	23	1 -inch	.70
24	3/4-inch	.55			
24	7/8-inch	.60	22	7/8-inch	.70
23	1/2-inch	.50	22	1 -inch	.75
23	5/8-inch	.55			
23	3/4-inch	.60	20	1 -inch	.85

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

STERILI

(Trade Mark)

PLATINUM NEEDLES

These needles are composed of 70 per cent platinum and 30 per cent iridium. This stiffens the needle, but does not impair its flexibility. Each needle has a sharp cutting edge and is non-corrosive. They may be heated to a red heat in a Bunsen or other flame without damage. When hot, do not allow them to come into contact with any other metal.

Each needle is fitted with a strong nickel-plated guard which protects the platinum-iridium point from injury. It has a sharp cutting edge that, after repeated use, may be resharpened on a fine stone. This, together with the fact that platinum-iridium is non-corrosive, gives a needle that is painless and may be used in the most delicate case.

These needles should not be confused with inferior and cheaper needles frequently offered. Sterili Platinum Needles are noted for long wear. They will give lasting service and satisfaction, which in the end makes them the most economical needle to use.

Gauge	Length Inches	Price Each	Gauge	Length Inches	Price Each
26	1/2	\$0.75	22	1	\$2.65
25	5/8	1.10	22	1 1/4	3.10
25	3/4	1.20	22	1 1/2	3.55
24	3/4	1.30	21	1 1/4	3.45
24	1	1.60	21	1 1/2	4.00
23	3/4	1.55	20	1 1/2	4.35
23	1	1.85	20	2	5.75
23	1 1/4	2.00	19	2	6.55
			18	3	12.40

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

CONDENSED PRICE LIST

Intravenous Solutions, Hypodermic Solutions, and
Specialties

Aphrodisiac Tablets Improved

(Indicated in neurasthenic impotence.)

Code Word	
TABS	Per bottle of 100 C. T. \$ 2.25
TABLETS	Per bottle of 1,000 C. T. 16.90

Anti-Rheumatic (Pearce)

Code Word	
PEARCE	Per box of six 20-mil ampoules \$7.50

Arseno-Mer-Sodide

(Indicated in syphilis.)

Code Word	
GOLD	Per box of six 20-mil ampoules \$6.00
RADIUM	Per box of six 10-mil ampoules 3.00

Aspirin Tablets

Code Word	
PEN	Per bottle of 100 C. T. \$0.25
INK	Per bottle of 1,000 C. T. 1.25

Asthmadine Tablets

Code Word	
FIG	Per bottle of 100 C. T. \$ 1.50
PLUM	Per bottle of 1,000 C. T. 11.25

Barbital Tablets

Code Word	
SLEEP	Per bottle of 100 C. T. \$ 1.60
SLUMBER	Per bottle of 1,000 C. T. 12.00

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

Calcium Chloride

Code Word	
CAL	Per box of six 5-mil, 4 -gr. ampoules. \$2.00
CAPE	Per box of six 10-mil, 15½-gr. ampoules. 3.00

Camphor in Olive Oil

(Indicated in heart failure, hysteria, and general nervousness.)	
Code Word	
GRAPE	Per box of twelve 1-mil ampoules. \$1.00

Cinchocarbonate Tablets

Code Word	
BARK	Per bottle of 100 C. T. \$ 2.00
BAKE	Per bottle of 1,000 C. T. 15.00

Cold Tablets, Special Red

(Indicated in coryza, whooping cough.)	
Code Word	
ROCK	Per bottle of 1,000 S. C. T. \$2.50

Corpus Luteum

(Indicated in nausea of pregnancy.)	
Code Word	
CORP	Per box of twelve 1-mil ampoules. \$2.25

Crecamphodine

(Indicated in gonorrhea.)	
Code Word	
CAMP	Per 4-oz. bottle. \$3.00
CUNO	Per 8-oz. bottle. 5.00
CAPO	Per 16-oz. bottle. 8.00

Distilled Water

Code Word	
CLEAR	Per box of six 5-mil ampoules. \$1.00
AQUA	Per box of six 10-mil ampoules. 1.50
PURA	Per box of six 20-mil ampoules. 2.00

Eczema (Breon)

Code Word	
ZEMO	Price per 8-oz. blank prescription bottle. \$1.00
CLEAN	Price per dozen bottles. 8.00

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

Emmenagogue Tablets (Breon)

(Indicated in amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea and disturbance of the menopause.)

Code Word

OAK	Per bottle of 100 C. T.	\$ 2.50
PINE	Per bottle of 1,000 C. T.	18.75

Epilepsy Tablets (Breon)

Code Word

ASH	Per bottle of 100 C. T.	\$ 1.50
CEDAR	Per bottle of 1,000 C. T.	11.25

Ferro-Arsen

(Indicated in anaemia, pellagra, tuberculosis, post-operative cases, malaria, and other conditions where a tonic alterant effect is desired.)

Code Word

IRON	Per box of six 5-mil ampoules	\$3.00
SILVER	Per box of six 10-mil ampoules	6.00

Ferro-Arsen with Phosphorus

(Indicated in anaemia, pellagra, tuberculosis, osteomalacia, rickets and certain skin diseases.)

Code Word

PHOS	Per box of six 5-mil ampoules	\$3.00
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Formodine

(Indicated in pyelitis, epididymitis, orchitis, toxemias.)

Code Word

HARRY	Per box of six 20-mil ampoules	\$4.00
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Formotone

(Indicated in gonorrhreal infection and resulting conditions.)

Code Word

FORM	Per box of six 5-mil ampoules, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs.	\$1.00
TONE	Per box of six 5-mil ampoules, 7 grs.	1.25
HEX	Per box of six 5-mil ampoules, 15 grs.	1.50
MOTTO	Per box of six 5-mil ampoules, 31 grs.	2.00

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

Guaisodide

(Indicated in asthma, bronchitis, influenza, pneumonia, tuberculosis.)

Code Word	
LEAD	Per box of six 20-mil ampoules \$6.00
STEEL	Per box of six 10-mil ampoules 3.00

Hemo-Ferrum

(Indicated in anæmia.)

Code Word	
RAKE	Price per box of six 5-mil ampoules \$3.00

Iron Arsenate

(Indicated wherever a tonic and condition-builder is required.)

Code Word	
PEACH	Per box of twelve 1-mil ampoules \$1.00

Iron Cacodylate

(Indicated wherever a tonic and condition-builder is required.)

Code Word	
ADAM	Per box of twelve 1-mil ampoules \$1.10

Iron Citrate Compound with Nuclein

(Indicated wherever a tonic and condition-builder is required.)

Code Word	
PEAR	Price per box of twelve 1-mil ampoules \$1.00

Iron Citrate Green

(Indicated wherever a tonic and condition-builder is required.)

Code Word	
APPLE	Per box of twelve 1-mil ampoules \$1.00

Kaiodine

(A dusting powder.)

Code Word	
KORE	Per dozen 4-oz. sifting top bottles \$4.00

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

Magneso-Bisnite

(Indicated in gastric ulcer.)

Code Word				
MIKE	Per bottle of	100 C. T.	.....	\$ 2.25
JAKE	Per bottle of	1,000 C. T.	.....	16.90

Mammatone Tablets

Code Word				
MEAT	Per bottle of	100 C. T.	.....	\$ 2.50
MILK	Per bottle of	1,000 C. T.	.....	18.75

Menorrhagia Tablets (Breon)

(Indicated in menorrhagia and metrorrhagia.)

Code Word				
TWIG	Per bottle of	100 C. T.	.....	\$ 3.00
LEAF	Per bottle of	1,000 C. T.	.....	22.50

Mercuric Iodide Red in Almond Oil

(Indicated in syphilis.)

Code Word				
BRICK	Per box of twelve 1-mil, 1-6-gr. amp.	.....	\$1.00	

Mercury Oxycyanide

(Indicated in syphilis.)

Code Word				
MERC	Per box of six 5-mil, 1-8-gr. ampoules	.....	\$1.00	
MARK	Per box of six 5-mil, 1-6-gr. ampoules	.....	1.10	
MOAT	Per box of six 5-mil, 1-4-gr. ampoules	.....	1.25	

Mersodide

(Indicated in syphilis.)

Code Word				
ZINC	Per box of six 10-mil ampoules	.....	\$6.00	

Obesity Tablets (Breon)

Code Word				
CASK	Per bottle of	100 C. T.	.....	\$ 1.50
CORK	Per bottle of	1,000 C. T.	.....	11.25

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

Optiseptodyne

(Indicated in inflammations of the eye.)

Code Word			
JOE	Per 4-oz. bottle.....		\$1.00
JIM	Per dozen bottles.....		8.00

Prostatitis Tablets

(Indicated in prostatitis.)

Code Word			
HOE	Per bottle of 100 C. T.....		\$ 1.50
SPADE	Per bottle of 1,000 C. T.....		11.25

Quinarsen

(Indicated in malaria.)

Code Word			
PLATINUM	Per box of 40-mil and one 10-mil amp.....		\$8.00

Quinine Dihydrochloride

Code Word			
FLASK	Per box of twelve 1-mil, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ -gr. amp.....		\$1.00
FORT	Per box of twelve 1-mil, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -gr. amp.....		1.25
FLIRT	Per box of twelve 2-mil, 15 -gr. amp.....		1.65
SAW	Per box of six 5-mil, 5 gr. ampoules.....		1.00
ARM	Per box of six 5-mil, 15 -gr. amp.....		1.00
AXE	Per box of six 5-mil, 15 -gr. amp.....		1.50
MACE	Per box of six 10-mil, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. ampoules..		2.00
CASE	Per box of six 15-mil, 15 gr. ampoules..		3.00

Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride Solutions

(Local anæsthetic.)

Code Word			
TRY	1% in 1-mil ampoules, 12 per box.....		\$0.90
TUM	1% in 5-mil ampoules, 6 per box.....		.70

Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride

(Indicated in malaria, pneumonia, and whooping cough.)

Code Word			
TRAP	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. in 2-mil ampoules, 12 per box..		\$1.40
TYPE	15 grs. in 2-mil ampoules, 12 per box..		1.60

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

Salsodide

(Indicated in rheumatism, tonsilitis and streptococcal infections.)

Code Word

COPPER Per box of six 20-mil ampoules.....\$6.00

Sodium Cacodylate

(Indicated in conditions where arsenic may prove beneficial.)

Code Word

WHITE	1 mil,	3/4 gr.	Per box 12 ampoules..	\$ 0.80
BLUE	1 mil,	2 grs.	Per box 12 ampoules..	.90
YELLOW	1 mil,	3 grs.	Per box 12 ampoules..	1.00
BLACK	1 mil,	5 grs.	Per box 12 ampoules..	1.10
BROWN	1 mil,	7 grs.	Per box 12 ampoules..	1.20
GREY	2 mil,	15 grs.	Per box 12 ampoules..	2.40
PINK	1 mil,	3 grs.	100 per package.....	7.90
PURPLE	1 mil,	5 grs.	100 per package.....	8.50
GREEN	1 mil,	7 grs.	100 per package.....	9.20
RED	2 mil,	15 grs.	100 per package.....	17.90

(For Intravenous Administration)

Code Word

WOOD	5 mil,	3 grs.	Per box of 6 ampoules..	\$0.75
STONE	5 mil,	5 grs.	Per box of 6 ampoules..	.90
PLASTER	5 mil,	7 grs.	Per box of 6 ampoules..	1.10
PAPER	5 mil,	15 grs.	Per box of 6 ampoules..	1.45

Sodium Glycerophosphate

(Indicated in neurasthenia, anaemia, osteomalacia, rickets, arthritis deformans.)

Code Word

DICK	5-mil,	3-gr.	Per box of six ampoules..	\$3.00
BOB	5-mil,	12-gr.	Per box of six ampoules..	4.00

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

Sodium Iodide

(Indicated in asthma, bronchitis, pleurisy, simple goitre, syphilis, high blood pressure, and hypothyroidism.)

Code Word

METAL	20-mil, 31-gr. Per box 6 ampoules	\$3.00
MASK	10-mil, 15½-gr. Per box 6 ampoules	2.00

Sodium Salicylate

(Indicated in rheumatism, tonsilitis, and streptococcal infection.)

Code Word

BROOK	10-mil, 15½-gr. Per box of six ampoules	\$3.00
BAIT	20-mil, 31-gr. Per box of six ampoules	4.50

Sodium Thiosulphate

(Indicated in mercurial, arsenical or other metallic poisoning.)

Code Word

ROY	Per box of six 10-mil ampoules	\$3.00
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Solution Calcium Sulphur Compound

(Indicated in scabies and other skin diseases.)

Code Word

SULPHO	Per dozen 4-oz. bottles	\$8.00
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Thyrodine Tablets

(Indicated in goiter.)

Code Word

CHERRY	Per bottle of 100 C. T.	\$ 1.50
BERRY	Per bottle of 1,000 C. T.	11.25

Tonic Tablets (Breon)

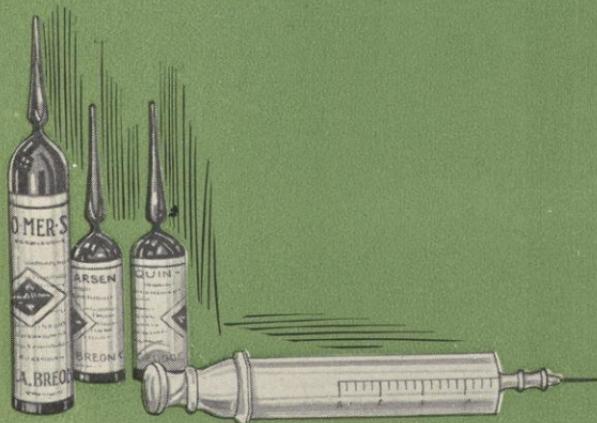
Code Word

KOD	Per bottle of 100 C. T.	\$0.75
OIL	Per bottle of 1,000 C. T.	5.75

PURVEYORS TO THE PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. BREON & COMPANY

Breon Labels
Mean
Efficacious
Products



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ON the opposite page are shown a few of our ampoules packed in hospital size packages. To physicians who use intravenous solutions in quantity, we offer the opportunity of securing ampoules at a substantial reduction from prices shown on preceding pages. These packages contain 25, 50 and 100 ampoules respectively.

We invite correspondence with physicians regarding our confidential quantity price on ampoules put up in this way. In writing, please state about the amount of your requirements.

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