NOTICES.

LONDON MEDICAL EXHIBITION.

NEW HALL, ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1.
OCTOBER 19 TO 23, 1936.

The scientific resources of Burroughs Wellcome and Co., and the continuous research work carried out by them, were evidenced by their preparations of "Stypven" Russell Viper Venom, described as the most efficient haemostatic available; "Ryzamin-B," which consists of the concentrated and purified vitamin-containing fraction of rice polishings, having a potency of not less than fifty International Units of vitamin B₁ per gramme; and "Eulykol" phenylethyl esters of a selected fraction of the acids of hydnocarpus oil, introduced for the treatment of lupus vulgaris.

The section devoted to insulin included a display illustrating stages in the manufacture of "Wellcome" Insulin, which is made with crystalline insulin of 100 per cent purity. Ergot preparations occupied a prominent place, and were represented by ergometrine, the recently discovered watersoluble alkaloid and ergotoxine ethanesulphonate.

The work accomplished by the firm in connexion with digitalis was exemplified by digoxin, a pure, stable, crystallized glucoside isolated from the leaves of Digitalis lanata. Preparations of Digitalis purpurea included "diginutin," a stable solution of the total glucosides of the leaf (physiologically standardized); "Tabloid" digitalis leaf; and "Wellcome" tincture of digitalis.

In addition to vitamin concentrates, such as "Ryzamin-B," "Tabloid" carotene, "Tabloid" ascorbic acid and "Tabloid" calciferol, prominence was given to "Kepler" cod-liver oil with malt extract, which continues to meet the modern demand for a natural vitamin-containing product. A wide range of serological products was exhibited. These are prepared at the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories, Beckenham, Kent.

ACIGEN.

This drug, prepared by May and Baker, is a combination of mandelic acid, sodium bicarbonate, ammonium biphosphate and flavouring agents, presented in the form of granules.

It is intended for oral administration in the treatment of urinary infection.

Acigen serves to maintain the acidity of the urine, and does away in
most cases with the necessity for supplementary administration of ammonium chloride. Mandelic acid is excreted unchanged in the urine, and in order to ensure its sufficient concentration, the fluid intake should be restricted to not more than two pints a day. The acidity of the urine should be tested repeatedly throughout the course of treatment.

Two teaspoonfuls (3 grammes mandelic acid) should be taken in a small quantity of water four times a day immediately after meals. Treatment should be continued in most cases for ten to fourteen days. In cases showing resistance or relapse, treatment may be resumed after an interval of ten days.

CALCIUM GLUCONATE AND IRON.

For use in conditions which arise from a deficiency of calcium and iron, "Tabloid" Calcium Gluconate and Iron (Effervescent) has been issued by Burroughs Wellcome and Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C.1. One dissolved in a tumblerful of water makes an effervescent draught containing 20 grains of calcium gluconate and 3 grains of iron and ammonium citrate.

The product meets the physiological demand for calcium and iron in adults and children where a deficiency in the dietary supply is suspected, but where no actual clinical manifestations have been observed. Another suggested use of "Tabloid" Calcium Gluconate and Iron (Effervescent) is during pregnancy and lactation to reinforce the dietary calcium and iron in order to cope with the demands for these elements by the developing fœtus or infant. It can be given with advantage over a long period to ensure an adequate supply of calcium for fetal bone formation, and to replace the abnormal loss of iron during the pregnancy.

The dosage of "Tabloid" Calcium Gluconate and Iron (Effervescent) in pre-natal cases is one product twice daily for a month, then after the lapse of another month the treatment is resumed. An alternative method is to give one product daily over a period of several months. Where there is a marked deficiency of lime in the water of some districts, larger doses can be given with benefit.

The dose for normal use is one or two products daily in a tumblerful of water.