It is considered that the optimum dosage for combining these drugs is $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (0.1 g.) of epanutin to $\frac{3}{4}$ gr. (0.5 mg.) of phenobarbitone.

Capsules ("E and P") containing these doses were given a successful initial trial. The capsules have now been placed on the market and very good results have been reported from their use (Pullar-Strecker, 1945).

I have to thank Dr. G. Lilly, medical superintendent of Cane Hill Hospital (where these researches were made) for his interest and encouragement in carrying out this work, and Messrs. Parke, Davis and Co. for their co-operation in producing the E and P capsules.

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NOMOGRAMS FOR RELATIVE HUMIDITY

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Wynne (1947) has recently given simplified formulae for calculating the relative humidity and drying capacity of the atmosphere. These values can be read off direct on the accompanying nomograms and no calculation is required. A stretched black thread or a ruler placed so as to lie on the readings of the wet-bulb and dry-bulb thermometers cuts the third scale (relative humidity or saturation deficiency) at the required value.

The basic formula is $P = S^w - f\Delta$, where P is the partial pressure of water vapour in the air (in millibars), S^w the saturated water-vapour pressure at the temperature of the wet bulb, f a constant depending on the barometric pressure and the velocity of the air, and Δ the difference in Fahrenheit readings between the two thermometers. The relative humidity H is given by $H = 100 \frac{P}{S_d}$, where S_d is the saturated water-vapour pressure at the temperature of the dry bulb, and the drying capacity or saturation deficiency of the air in millibars by $S_d - P$. The charts are based on the exact values of the partial pressure of water vapour under saturated conditions, and have the additional advantage that

both Fahrenheit and Centigrade scales have been incorporated. The nomograms are designed for use in calm conditions such as exist in buildings where f can be taken

FIG. 1.—Nomogram for finding the relative humidity of the air from the dry-bulb and wet-bulb temperatures.

FIG. 2.—Nomogram for finding the drying capacity or saturation deficiency of the air from the dry-bulb and wet-bulb temperatures.

as 0.5. They do not apply accurately to observations made in the Stevenson screen or with the sling psychrometer, where the value of f is lower.

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