

The GLEANER

(A Publication of the Lloyd Laboratory)

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DEVOTED TO THE THERAPY AND PHARMACY OF REMEDIAL
PLANTS AND THEIR PRODUCTS, BOTH
NEW AND OLD



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apothecaries on request

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Every number of THE GLEANER should be carefully preserved. We are continually receiving calls for back numbers, which can seldom be supplied, as they are practically out of print.

THE GLEANER

Cincinnati, Ohio, January, 1930

Number 36

EDITORIAL

OUR OLD-TIME FRIENDS

A. F. STEPHENS, M.D.

Is it the part of wisdom either to forget or neglect one's friends of time remote? Do they not carry within themselves the qualities that established them in favor? Herein we have especially in mind a few of our old-time remedies that have proved faithful in their action when intelligently administered, more efficient than newly born substitutes. Seasonal influences bring changing disease conditions, but the action of a remedy to-day is that of yesterday, and will be the same to-morrow. With winter come diseases more prevalent than at other seasons of the year, but identical with those previously experienced. In this editorial I desire to call special attention to affections of the respiratory organs that are serviceably treated by remedies long established, remedies we know well how to use.

Common "colds," so called, embracing influenza, tonsillitis, pharyngitis, laryngitis, bronchitis, pleuritis, and pneumonia, will hold the stage for the next few months. Therefore let us turn to our standard old remedies that have served us well in times past.

First, let us call attention to an increasing favorite, Libradol, known first, in crude form, as Compound Powder of Lobelia and Capsicum. This is a sanitary plasma, not to be classed with glycerin magmas or clay applications, incorporating the virtues of capsicum, tobacco, lobelia, sanguinaria, dracontium, melaleuca, camphor, and ipecacuanha. Its drug influence is different from that of any of its constituents, or of any other single agent known to the materia medica. This is accomplished by standardizing the selected constituents of its several medicinal ingredients and combining them in balanced proportion. If a single plant were possessed of a constituent carrying the qualities of Libradol, that plant would be a vegetable marvel. Dr. Finley Ellingwood, author of Ellingwood's Materia Medica and Therapeutics, who made the most exhaustive study of Libradol, says of it:

"The conditions to which Libradol is applicable are, more particularly, those which follow the prolonged invasion of the system by the influenza germ. The atrocious headache, the extreme--almost unbearable--pains in the muscles of the back, and sometimes in the bones, yield very quickly to this agent.

"At the same time, if pain points to the development (sometimes very rapid) of a local inflammation as a result of the primary invasion in some organ or part, we have no remedy that will more quickly than Libradol stop the progress of the inflammation and conduce return to the normal of the circulatory, nervous, and functional action within that organ.

"Libradol has two distinct curative fields. One, that which we have just named--its definite, antagonistic action upon inflammation; the other, its influence upon localized, definitely circumscribed, pain. This includes painful local injuries, pains consequent upon disease of a nerve or group of nerves, such as neuritis, wherever located, and the various forms of neuralgia, as well as rheumatic pains.

"Libradol is distinctly antagonistic to inflammatory processes, and is a restorative of normal conditions. This is one of its two definite fields. When the pain which is usually present with developing inflammation is controlled by Libradol, it is not by obtunding the sensibility of the nerves, but by prompt dilation of the capillaries of the part. Pressure is at once taken off the nerve and irritability is relieved, as the normal function of the part returns.

"Among the conditions more immediately and distinctly improved, is acute pleurisy. This condition at once obeys the dominating influence of Libradol, and as the pain disappears, the inflammatory processes abate.

In the pleurodynia, lumbago, tic douloureux, hepatitis, arthritis, cystitis, ovaritis, and even in orchitis, Libradol exercises a quickly soothing and curative influence. So broad is its field that it should certainly be ever kept in mind during the treatment of "Influenza." It meets in a prompt manner any sudden acute, painful, or inflammatory condition, so apt to occur with, or following, an attack of this most serious epidemic disorder.

"The medicinal influence of Libradol is most positively synergistic to that of Eupatorium and Lobelia. At the same time, it acts in perfect harmony with the specific influence of any other of the indicated remedies that the careful and well-trained prescriber will find needed in the conditions involved in each particular case."

In addition to the special conditions named by Dr. Ellingwood upon which Libradol exercises an immediate relieving influence may be included a number of conditions that frequently complicate and increase danger during or following an attack of influenza. These are: acute, shooting pains, sometimes very persistent, with no local tenderness, the cause undetermined; pains that resemble acute rheumatism and various pains located in the bones, as periostitis, erratic abdominal pains, acute pain in the liver or kidneys, acute pain in the ovaries, usually accompanied with tenderness on pressure, the acute development of symptoms resembling appendicitis, in which condition, however occurring, this agent is of the utmost importance.

History in Therapy.-Libradol has now been before the profession for more than twenty-five years. It was, from its very introduction, adopted almost universally by physicians because of their confidence in Lloyd Brothers' preparations and in Professor Ellingwood's therapeutic acumen, and it has since been in constant use by thousands of physicians who have watched its effects so closely and have established its field so clearly, that we are now enabled to give it a fixed place among our therapeutic agents than Libradol stop the progress of the inflammation and conduce return to the normal of the circulatory, nervous, and functional action within that organ.

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Specific Indications.-Acute, localized pain is the most conspicuous indication for Libradol: acute pain in the chest, general soreness in the bronchial tubes, cough, with soreness; dry, persistent cough; tightness of breathing without pain or soreness; dry, asthmatic breathing; asthenic dyspnea, acute inflammation in the chest, acute localized congestion or inflammation in any part, persistent local pain, neuralgias, lumbago, sciatica, articular rheumatism, acute joint injuries, etc. Pain of local origin which induces reflex conditions, or which results in remote pain, is relieved by applying Libradol to the area in which the pain originates.

It may at the same time be applied over the course of the nerve that conveys the painful sensation.

Contra-Indications.-Extreme feebleness, with depression, feebleness of the heart's action, with small, feeble, and rapid pulse; shock, persistent depression, with nausea or vomiting; general relaxation; depression of the circulation, with subnormal temperature.

In conclusion, let us consider briefly pneumonia, now very prevalent, and in too many cases fatal, under the routine treatment. A very reliable basis for treatment of pneumonia, one that will greatly reduce the mortality, may be outlined as follows:

No. 1 ℞ Specific Medicine Veratrum..... gtt. xxx
Specific Medicine Bryonia. gtt. x
Lloyd's Iron..... gtt.x-xx
AquaDest.q.s.ad K iv
M. Sig.: A teaspoonful of the mixture
every two hours.

No. 2 ℞ Specific Medicine Gelsemium.. .gtt. xv-xxx
Specific Medicine Ipecac..gtt. v-xx
AquaDest.q.s.ad ,..... K iv
M. Sig.: A teaspoonful of the mixture every two hours.

These prescriptions are to be given alternately, each hour. Whether you believe in their efficacy or not, try them and see for yourself. They will not disappoint you.

In these prescriptions Veratrum is given because of active circulation and high temperature; Gelsemium, because of like conditions, plus nervous tension; Lloyd's Iron, to counteract pulmonary congestion; Ipecac, for irritation of mucous surfaces, and Bryonia, for pleural pain and feeling of soreness of the chest.

To the internal treatment suggested, add Libradol, locally, to aid in reducing congestion and for the alleviation of pain.

FROM THE LABORATORY STAFF

Possibly others than ourselves can better establish reasons for the increasing interest in vegetable remedial agents shown by physicians and pharmacists. Possibly thoughts concerning a number of complications are essential to their elucidation. Seemingly, by "leaps and bounds" have they grown in favor. Increasingly come to us inquiries regarding descriptions and uses of plant preparations

Comment.- The above item is contributed by a retired physician, nearly blind, and otherwise suffering from wounds received in the Civil War. In spite of his advanced age, past eighty-six, and his infirmities of So many years' standing, he is still active in his desire to serve humanity, and devoting time and effort in research directions.

SYNTHETICS IN PNEUMONIA (Contributed)

I picked up an old copy of THE GLEANER, and was so much pleased with the editorial on "The Ultimate Effect of Drugs," and in particular with what is said regarding a popular "cure-all" for internal use, that I want to say Amen to it.

I would almost go so far as to say that the remedy named predisposes some patients to the pulmonary edema so common during the last grippe epidemic. The cases of pneumonia that at that time came under my notice were in patients who had taken that remedy for their grippe pains. At the present time the freedom with which this drug is taken for every ache and pain must surely produce bad ultimate results.

In my opinion, if some of the efforts now being made to restrict the use of alcohol were extended to include this drug, much good might result.

Comment.-We have no quarrel with any drug, if properly administered by a physician. Our correspondent evidently refers to its abuse, for which the people are to blame, seldom the physician or the pharmacist.

SPECIFIC MEDICINES VERSUS TINCTURES

Question.-We have a prescription calling for "Tincture Echinacea, Lloyd's." Do you make Tincture Echinacea? If not, what are we to do with this prescription? Do we have to dilute Specific Medicine Echinacea to the strength of a tincture, using, say, dilute alcohol for this purpose? Another prescription, just received, calls for "Tincture Digitalis, Lloyd's." Please advise us.

Reply.-We have many times explained, in THE GLEANER and elsewhere, that the Specific Medicines are an entirely different line of preparations from the Tinctures, and they should not be confused with each other. The Tinctures are, as a rule, only about one-eighth the drug strength of the corresponding official Fluid Extracts. However, many physicians thoughtlessly write the word "Tincture" where they mean "Specific Medicine," some even writing "Specific Tincture." Nor is this error confined to physicians not well acquainted with our products. We have known graduates of Eclectic colleges, who have seldom used in their practice remedial agents other than those from our laboratory, to write their prescriptions in this manner. In our opinion, the writers of the prescriptions cited by our pharmacist correspondent undoubtedly wished them to be filled with the Specific Medicines. (We make no "tinctures" of either of the drugs named), but unless the pharmacist is sure that this is the case, the prescription should be referred back to the writer. This is especially needful with such an agent as Digitalis.

While Specific Medicine Digitalis, as explained in our Drug Treatise on Digitalis, is practically devoid of the toxic principles so abundant in the drug, and while we have never heard of a death resulting from the cumulative action of this toxic principle following the administration of Specific Medicine Digitalis, the using of this preparation in a prescription in which the physician intended the Tincture of Digitalis to be employed might be productive of very unpleasant effects.

With remedies not of an energetic nature, the dosage may be increased considerably beyond that commended on the labels of the Specific Medicines, without other harm than the waste of the medicines. As is well known, physicians differ widely on the question of dosage.

For example, Dr. Niederkorn, in his invaluable little work, "The Handy Reference Book," gives a much wider range of dosage than is commended on the labels of the Specific Medicines. We, as pharmacists, must content ourselves with a caution that care be exercised before the dosage of an energetic agent is increased much beyond that commended upon the label.

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE WITH SUGAR IN URINE

Question.-Patient, man of sixty, with blood pressure 240. Has had sugar in urine, which has cleared up, but blood pressure persists in staying around 200. Nothing else seems to be wrong. Have given him Veratrum and Nitrite of Sodium. What treatment would you suggest?

Reply.- The treatment outlined, Veratrum and Nitrite of Sodium, is very good, and should be followed for a considerable length of time. Frequently the addition of Specific Medicine Lobelia to the Veratrum will greatly aid its action. The dose of the Lobelia should be pushed to the stage of tolerance, just short of emesis, as relaxation is the effect we desire. Careful search should be made for a possible focus of infection, such as infected teeth, tonsils, gall bladder, etc., and proper treatment instituted. The diet should be carefully watched, especially if there be a renal complication. Salt restriction is advisable in such pressures. Rest, physical, mental and emotional, is to be enforced in pressures of this type, especially at the age of this patient. To obtain results, whatever treatment is instituted must be persisted in. This, oftentimes, is hard to impress upon the physician as well as the patient.

ECHINACEA IN GENERAL TOXEMIA (Contributed)

Some months ago my wife, aged 68, was rather suddenly attacked by spells of quite severe vertigo. These were particularly distressing on attempting to lie down or rise, but were apt to be felt at almost any time. We at first thought the trouble might be due to an acute attack of sinus infection, as she has for many years been troubled with catarrh.

This, however, has seldom caused unpleasant symptoms, other than the inconvenience of caring for the discharge, which is ordinarily merely mucous in character. Thorough and repeated examinations by one of our leading eye, ear, nose, and throat specialists failed to locate any sinus trouble. Aviation tests were then applied to eliminate labyrinth disturbances, but in this respect she was thoroughly normal. As we could find no organ of the body affected, excepting that there was a trace of albumin in the urine, we had to fall back on a generalized toxemia as the explanation. With this as a basis, I at once prescribed Specific Medicine Echinacea, in thirty drop doses, four times daily. The effect was promptly manifest. The vertigo steadily lessened, and in a few days was entirely relieved. In a couple of weeks she was entirely restored, no other remedy being used other than a mild laxative to overcome constipation, which, with her, is rather unusual.

Some considerable time later another very slight attack was noted, but it responded just as promptly to the Echinacea.

SALIX NIGRA AMENTS IN IRRITABLE BLADDER

Question.-Would Salix Nigra Aments be helpful in case of irritable bladder, most troublesome at night, no pain, no disease? Patient is male, age seventy.

Reply.-While Salix Nigra Aments is frequently employed as a sexual sedative and is quite efficacious in that direction, it is not so frequently employed in conditions where there is bladder irritability unless this results from sexual abuse. For "bladder irritation," where there is frequency of urination, with no accompanying pain, there are, we believe, better remedies. Among these are Specific Medicines Thuja, Eryngium, Apis, Uva Ursa, and Triticum Repens. A careful study of these agents will enable the physician to treat a very wide range of diseases affecting the urinary tract. In the case above described we would especially call to the physician's attention Thuja and Eryngium. Thuja is of especial value in overcoming bladder irritation in the aged, so frequently marked by dribbling of the urine. In our Drug Treatise on Thuja, mailed free to physicians on application, will be found much valuable information regarding this remedy.

SUBCULOYD LOBELIA IN COLDS AND INFLUENZA

(Contributed)

Just as I had decided to try Subculoyd Lobelia in breaking up incipient colds, a husky friend came to me, saying: "I have a hard cold just starting. Can you give me something to stop it?" I gave him a hypodermic in the arm of 3 Cc. Subculoyd Lobelia, telling him that would be all he needed for treatment. Meeting him next day he stated, "That cold is all gone." Since then I have tried it in many cases, and with varying results. When used early, say within twelve hours after the onset of the attack, the results are fine. While the remedy works well at any stage of a cold, one cannot expect to get such immediate results twenty-four hours after the onset. Occasionally one may do so after thirty hours, but not as a rule.

In influenza, Subculoyd Lobelia works well to prevent the depression so commonly found in these cases. This is due to its tonic effect on the heart muscle. Within the last few days I have had a chance to study its action in this direction. It does not, like whisky, first stimulate and then cause a sagging greater than before. It has a sustained action, lasting for many hours. Recently I treated a patient still in the "chilly" stage of influenza (temperature 102 4-5°, and with middle ear infection) with Subculoyd Lobelia alone, no other medication, excepting thorough local treatment every day for ear, giving a hypodermic of 2 Cc once a day. The temperature went down one degree a day. On the fourth day the patient objected to the hypodermic. Next day the temperature had gone up. Patient was rather limp, asked for the hypodermic, and got it. The discharge from the ear stopped on the seventh day. Patient now hears watch at thirty inches distance, and goes to work every day.

As concerns dosage: I give for an ordinary cold a single hypodermic of two to four Cc Subculoyd Lobelia. Usually but a single dose is needed. Some cases need a laxative also. In three cases I gave a second dose six or eight hours after the first. These were all cases that were seen twenty-four hours after the onset of the disease. Results were good.

Two of these cases cleared up in a few hours, and the third was over the trouble in twenty-four hours after the last dose was given.

With swollen mucous membranes of nose and throat, the system suffusing a little and the voice beginning to roughen, the whole attack dating back six or eight hours, with only a degree or so of temperature and pulse to correspond, Subculoyd Lobelia gives fine results. I am sure a study of the remedy in influenza would be profitable, but owing to a strictly limited practice, I do not see many cases of this disease.

Some patients at first object to the use of the needle, but they seldom object to its use a second time, if this becomes necessary.

When deftly done, there is little pain. When the hypodermic is given in rather large amount there is some smarting, but this lasts for only two or three minutes.

SUBCULOYD LOBELIA IN CARDIAC INSUFFICIENCY FOLLOWING INFLUENZA

(Contributed)

A recent experience with Subculoyd Lobelia was so satisfactory that I cannot refrain from reporting it to the GLEANER.

The patient, a man 82 years of age, suffered from cardiac insufficiency following a severe case of influenza. His heart action was very irregular. He had edema of feet and lower limbs; no appetite whatever. In fact, he had to make an effort to take food. His mouth was very dry all the time and his tongue badly cracked. I tried several different remedies, but met with failure until I began giving Subculoyd Lobelia in twenty-minim doses each day for six days. By the time he had taken the last dose, his appetite was fine, his heart action normal, and all swelling had left his feet and legs.

A few nights ago I was called in consultation in a case of uremia. When I arrived, the patient was in a state of complete coma. I suggested Subculoyd Lobelia, which was given in forty-minim doses every two hours, with happy results. The patient made a most satisfactory recovery.

I consider Subculoyd Lobelia one of the most remarkable remedies that I have ever used.

CLINICAL USE OF SUBCULOYD LOBELIA (Contributed)

Let me thank you for the literature on Lobelia that you sent me recently. Lobelia is a great favorite with me. In most cases I use it hypodermically, and the results are very satisfactory indeed. I would like to report three cases in which I recently used the Subculoyd Lobelia.

Case 1. Lady, 41, who for nearly twenty years has had spells of sick headache. Was called to see her the first time at midnight. She told me that nothing had ever given her relief but morphine, and that the after effects of this almost set her wild. I told her I would not give her an opiate of any kind, but assured her that in a short time she would be easy. I gave Subculoyd Lobelia, gtt. xxx, hypodermically, and in less than thirty minutes she was asleep.

Case 2. Lady, 21, with eclampsia. Had nine convulsions before I reached her. I gave Subculoyd Lobelia, gtt. xxx, hypodermically, repeating the dose in half an hour. She had no more convulsions. I then ordered Epsom salts in large doses every day. In ten days she was delivered, with not the vestige of any trouble.

Case 3. Young lady, 17, with asthma. On my first visit she stated that nothing did her any good but morphine, and that she was afraid of acquiring the drug habit. I gave an initial dose of Subculoyd Lobelia, gtt. xxx, hypodermically, and in half an hour another dose of gtt. xx. In less than an hour all asthmatic irritation was gone, and the girl was asleep.

In such ailments as pneumonia, croup, asthma, eclampsia, migraine, or sick headache, I use lobelia more frequently than any other remedy.

Subculoyd Lobelia is fast coming into use in directions mentioned by the physician. It is one of the new forms of an old remedy, now commanding the attention of thoughtful physicians, regardless of school.

CYSTITIS WITH PROBABLE PROSTATITIS

Question.-I am greatly troubled with an irritation of the bladder, with scalding and burning upon urination. Urine is thick, and tenacious, and varies in color from a light grey to a brownish color as urination ceases. Have nocturnal incontinence. Am also suffering from dizziness and chronic constipation. Am nearly eighty years of age.

Reply.- The cause of the cystitis and attendant urinary symptoms is in all probability a prostatic enlargement. The physician's age, nearly eighty, makes it desirable, if possible, to avoid surgery for the removal of the gland. For relief of the condition described we would suggest the following:

R_x Specific Medicine Thuja.....gtt. 0
Water,q.s.ad ʒ 4
M. Sig.: A teaspoonful of the mixture four times daily.

This prescription has been found particularly helpful in combating tenesmus with nocturnal incontinence in aged people. To relieve the burning complained of in urination, five drops of Specific Medicine Apis may be added. Other remedies to be considered in chronic cystitis are Eryngium, Elaterium, and Tincture of Red Onion.

To get the best results, any simple combination of remedies must be employed for a considerable period of time. As an adjunct to internal medication, bladder irrigation should be considered, using permanganate of potash or boric acid, according to the indications.

DILATATION OF THE STOMACH

Question.-Kindly send me what literature you have on ailments of the stomach, especially dilatation.

Reply.-The agents that have, in our experience, given the best results in this direction are Hydrastis, Piper Methysticum, Geranium, Nux Vomica, Belladonna, and Capsicum, each being given according to the special indications presented in the case under treatment.

The agent may be given in Glyconda, according to the indications.

The indications for the remedies mentioned are as given on the labels, facsimiles of which are given in our Dose Book. Physicians interested in the subject should also study Drug Treatises on Belladonna, Hydrastis, Nux Vomica, and Glyconda. A careful study of the section of Dr. Niederkorn's Handy Reference Book devoted to this organ will aid materially. All these publications are sent free, on application, to physicians and pharmacists.

GELSEMIUM IN CROUP

My chief remedies in croup are gelsemium, ipecac, and lobelia, according to the underlying pathology. Gelsemium is the remedy in sthenic conditions, in acute stage where fever and acute cerebral hyperemia are present. In croup of childhood it is the remedy of which I think first. I have given it hypodermically, according to the case. It lessens all sthenic conditions and ends, or shortens, term of croup. If necessary, I follow with syrup of ipecac.

Vice Versa.-In cases of pseudo-membranous croup, where as phyxia presents, face pale, eyes dull, throat paroxysmal, child drowsy (a typical picture), Lobelia is the remedy, given in full doses hypodermically. Produce detachment of the false membrane, and see that all shreds are expelled. A small portion remaining will cause trouble.

Other specific remedies indicated may be used. As an after treatment, I have used Lloyd's Iron successfully.

CONSTITUENTS OF THE SPECIFIC MEDICINES

(Contributed)

In reading your Companion, I am glad to note that you state that you endeavor to keep the natural, organically combined, mineral salts in your products. I believe that you also at the same time retain a large amount of the vitamins-the unknown vitalizers.

I have an idea that probably a large part of the therapeutic properties of plant remedies is due to the presence in these preparations of certain minerals or vitamins that are lacking in certain diseases, the burning complained of in urination, five drops of Specific Med

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moist, and weeping, and eczema squamosum, in which the skin is dry and scaly.

The treatment for eczema is both general and local. Local treatment, alone, is rarely sufficient except in the mildest cases.

REMEDIES EMPLOYED

Alnus.-Specific Medicine Alnus is a valuable remedy in dry and scaly eczema, especially where there is a syphilitic taint. It possesses a special affinity for the skin and favorably influences its nutrition.

It stimulates the emunctories, removes waste products, and stimulates the dermal circulation. The remedy must be persisted in for a considerable length of time: \mathcal{R} x Specific Medicine Alnus, \mathfrak{z} ii; water, \mathfrak{z} ii.

M. Sig.: A teaspoonful three times a day.

Dynamine.-Locally, where there is viscid oozing, causing itching and burning of the skin and vesicular eruptions, the parts may be brushed over with a solution of dynamine, one to four, giving much relief.

Berberis is especially indicated in moist eczema, associated with debility, lack of assimilation, and weakness. From its tonic nature, it greatly improves the general health: \mathcal{R} x Specific Medicine Berberis,

3 i; water, \mathfrak{z} iv. M. Sig.: Teaspoonful every two to four hours.

A very good ointment to be used in conjunction with the internal administration of Berberis is: \mathcal{R} x Asepsin, gr. x; Lanolin, \mathfrak{z} i. M.

Sig.: Apply frequently.

Corydalis.-Specific Medicine Corydalis is given when the eczema is chronic in nature, when there is weakness and debility, and the tissues relaxed and flabby; in debilitated cases with poor digestion, profuse secretion and offensive breath. Its action is tonic and curative: \mathcal{R} x Specific Medicine Corydalis, 3 i; water, \mathfrak{z} iv. M. Sig.: A teaspoonful every two or *four* hours.

Locally, Howe's Juniper Pomade acts well in these cases.

Echinacea.-When the skin is purplish, with bluish, shining appearance; when the eruption is largely vesicular, with viscid exudation, painful superficial irritation, with redness and itching of the surface: \mathcal{R} x Specific Medicine Echinacea, 3 ii; water, \mathfrak{z} iv. M. Sig.: A teaspoonful every four hours. Echafolta Cream should be applied locally to the affected surface.

Iris.-Specific Medicine Iris exerts its favorable influence in cases of chronic eczema, where the patient is run down, sallow, with inactive liver and constipated bowels. It acts best when combined with Fowler's Solution of Arsenic. The usual prescription is: \mathcal{R} x Fowler's Solution, gtt. x; Simple Syrup \mathfrak{z} iv. M. Sig.: A teaspoonful every four hours.

When the eczematous eruption is characterized by intense itching the following application will give almost immediate relief: \mathcal{R} x Carbolic Acid, gr. v; Sub. Sulphur, gr. xxx; Ung. Zinc Oxide, \mathfrak{z} i.

Jaborandi.-For dry eczema there is probably no better remedy than Specific Medicine Jaborandi. The skin is dry, cracked, and brash; small and painful fissures occur over the joints and in the folds of the skin; the urine is scanty and the mouth dry. In these cases, Phytolacca may be combined with Jaborandi because of its tonic action on the glandular system. The following is a very efficient prescription:

R̄ Specific Medicine Jaborandi, gtt. x; Specific Medicine Phytolacca, gtt. x; Simple Elixir, ℥ iv. M. Sig.: A teaspoonful every four hours.

In these cases Thuja Ointment is an excellent application.

Juglans.-Specific Medicine Juglans is especially adapted to those cases of eczema due to a disordered condition of the gastro-intestinal canal. It may be prescribed in both acute and chronic eczema due to digestive disorders and irritable conditions of the mucous membranes: R̄ Specific Medicine Juglans, ʒ ii; water, ℥ iv. M. Sig.: A teaspoonful every two or four hours.

When eczema is attended with intense itching and discomfort, the application of the following is of use: R̄ Sodium Salicylate, ʒ ii; Boracic acid, ʒ ii; Alum, ℥ ii; Acetate of Lead, ʒ ii; water, ℥ iv. M.

Sig.: Apply frequently to the itching surface.

Sometimes combinations of remedies given internally give better results than the single drug: R̄ Specific Medicine Phytolacca, ℥ ss;

Specific Medicine Corydalis, ℥ ss; Specific Medicine Berberis, ℥ ss; Simple Syrup, ʒ vi. M. Sig.: A teaspoonful three times a day. Or, A Specific Medicine Cascara, ℥ ss; Specific Medicine Echinacea, ℥ ss; Specific Medicine Corydalis, ℥ ss; Specific Medicine Alnus, ℥ vi. M. Sig.: A teaspoonful three times a day.

IMPORTANCE OF DIAGNOSIS

Question.-Patient, 43, has been suffering for three months with his throat. After an examination of his sputum, he was told, in a hospital where he went for treatment, that he had tuberculosis of the throat, but a laboratory to which I sent a specimen of his sputum gives a negative report. His throat shows several mucous patches looking like pus, on the tonsils, uvula, and roof of the throat. Patient has much pain in the throat, cannot eat anything to advantage, and cannot rest well at night. There is no bad odor from the mouth. Temperature is a little subnormal. I suspected syphilis, but patient gives no history of ever being infected. There is some hoarseness with some pain about the hips and knees, but not to amount to anything.

Reply.-Any up-to-date work will give information that will assist in differentiating between these ailments. A differential diagnosis must be made between tuberculosis and syphilis of the throat.

The history, clinical symptoms, and concomitant physical signs, plus laboratory examinations, should set one right on this. We would by all means advise a blood Wasserman test in this case, and an examination of a culture from the throat for spirochetæ. Should the trouble prove to be of syphilitic nature, the course of treatment is plain. So the physician's first duty is to establish the etiological factor.

As to treatment, we would advise, as supplementary measures, the internal use of the following remedies, either singly or in simple combinations, depending upon the specific indications presented Echinacea, Berberis, Phytolacca, Kalmia, Iris, Corydalis, Lloyd's Iron, etc. Locally a mouth or throat wash containing Aseptafolta, Hydrastis, or Echinacea, as may be needed.

PERNICIOUS TYPE OF ECZEMA

Question.-I have a peculiar type of eczema, for which I have consulted many physicians, both local and highly renowned specialists, but with no real relief. I seem to get along all right as long as I stay indoors, but as soon as I expose myself outdoors, I am in for a terrible siege of suffering. First, on the face there is erythema, with some swelling and intense itching and soreness, then weeping, then gradually subsiding and scaling. On the hands patches of blisters appear, with intense itching.

Have had rheumatism for thirty-eight years, and this eczema for fourteen years. Have been confined to my house for the last ten months. Help me if you can, and receive my grateful thanks.

Reply.-In an intractable case such as this, protein sensitization tests should be made, if this has not already been done. Occasionally a protein sensitization test will shed some light upon the cause, and then we are in a better position to proceed with rational treatment.

The doctor states that for many years he has been a sufferer from rheumatism. This leads to a careful physical examination for possible foci of infection, and correction wherever possible. The diet should be carefully watched, and careful attention given to the normal functioning of the bowel and kidneys. Is albumin ever present in the urine? Remedies that would suggest themselves for internal medication are Specific Medicines Apis, Rhus tox., Echinacea, and Berberis. Echafolta Cream should be tried for external application. We have recently tried Libradol with 1 % phenol, but have not yet used it in a sufficient number of cases to warrant positive statements regarding it. However, where the itching is intense, we would not hesitate using it. We would suggest the following prescription:

Rx Specific Medicine Apis.

Specific Medicine Rhus tox., a agtt. v

Specific Medicine Echinacea. ʒ ii

Water,q.s.ad 3 iii

M. Sig.: A teaspoonful of the mixture every four hours. Use Echafolta Cream locally.

OIL OF THUJA AND ALBOLENE

Question.-We are enclosing prescription a physician patron frequently sends us, carrying menthol, camphor, and oil of thuja in liquid albolene. We find it very difficult to get the oil of thuja into the solution and make a smooth mixture. Can you give us any suggestions as to how to compound this prescription?

Reply.-Liquid abolene is one of the materials that refuse to dissolve in, or to dissolve, most substances soluble in oils. In our opinion, the only way the substances named can be satisfactorily used in this prescription is to direct that before each dose is taken, or each portion used in the atomizer, the mixture must be well shaken. This will give, we take it, the full effect of the drugs in each dose. We would suggest that the menthol, camphor, and oil of thuja be first mixed and dissolved, then the albolene added to the mixture.-L. B.

ASTHMA AND BRONCHIAL TROUBLES

Question.-I desire a mixture of Specific Medicine Lobelia with Belladonna in asthma, but do not know how to formulate it, as my knowledge of the Eclectic remedial agents is limited. The class of patients I have in mind is a chronic type that have had asthma for years. They have little fever, perhaps none, maybe a little cough, but chiefly dyspnea. I would like to use the antispasmodic drugs, Belladonna and Lobelia, and when the asthmatic spasm of the air passages is relaxed, begin the use of other remedies. I presume the same treatment would be useful in bronchitic asthma, with the addition of some other items.

Reply.-An occasional case arises where Belladonna and Lobelia may be combined for their antispasmodic effect in routing bronchial asthma, but these cases are not many. On the contrary, we often meet cases where Lobelia and Asthma Weed are indicated. True, Belladonna relaxes spasm, but we must go a step further, and find just what constitute the indications for Belladonna.

Its primary use, in specific doses, is for congestion. Spasmodic cough, alone, does not call for its use; there must be a tendency to congestion to make its action efficacious.

Thus, in an occasional case of bronchial asthma, where there seems to be some congestion, Belladonna may well be combined with Lobelia. In this type of cases, it seems that we do not want the antispasmodic effect as much as we desire the stimulating effect, to overcome the capillary impairment.

Hence in these cases the dosage of Belladonna and Lobelia will be small. Here the following prescription has been very effective:

R̄ Sp. Med. Belladonna gtt. v
Sp. Med. Lobelia gtt. viii to xii
Water..... ʒ iv
M. Sig.: A teaspoonful of the mixture hourly, to effect.

Lobelia is one of our best antispasmodics. Particularly is it of service in spasmodic asthma, spasmodic croup, and in the asthmatic form of acute laryngitis in children. In lobar pneumonia and in broncho-pneumonia it is of especial value when there is much congestion and breathing is greatly oppressed. In this condition the dose employed should be small, because here also we want its stimulating effect. In the particular condition just described, pneumonia, it may well be combined with Belladonna. The whole therapeutic trick in the use of Lobelia lies in the regulation of the dose to produce the desired effect, for, depending on the dosage, Lobelia is stimulant, relaxant, or emetic.

In bronchial asthma, Lobelia is the remedy of choice. Here the dose is large, for here we want its relaxing effect. In this condition, the dose is from five to thirty drops, depending on the urgency of the individual case, and is to be repeated, if necessary. If the asthmatic attack be due to an overloaded stomach, the use of Lobelia should be pushed to its emetic effect, with much relief to the sufferer.

The question illustrates the care that is needed in the selection of the agent to be given, the physician being always guided by the "specific symptoms" present, which must be correctly interpreted. When agents are given that are not specifically indicated, failure will be the result. Oftentimes an agent of most excellent therapeutic value is condemned, where the physician himself is at fault, not having carefully interpreted the demands of the patient. If unacquainted with the uses and doses of these remedies, read carefully the label on each bottle. See the article following, taken from the writings of Dr. R. L. Thomas.

SPECIFIC MEDICATION AND THE ECLECTIC PRACTICE OF MEDICINE*

Much has appeared on this subject in these columns and in journals devoted to Eclectic medicine, but so frequently do inquiries reach us touching various phases of this problem as to lead us to reproduce, from the Introduction to Dr. R. L. Thomas' Eclectic Practice of Medicine, the following scholarly resume of the subject:

Every change from the normal, or every pathological condition gives expression to such change by symptoms, and experience has proven that the same pathological change is always expressed by the same set of symptoms, and having once learned to recognize such a condition, we have it for all time. Thus an excess of heart power as seen in sthenia, is always expressed by the full, bounding pulse. Irritation and excitation of the cerebral centers in all sthenic conditions is always evidenced by a flushed face, bright eyes, and contracted pupils.

The pallid tongue with a white, pasty coating always tells of acidity, while the dry, red tongue always tells of alkalinity of the blood. So of every deviation from health, each change is expressed by definite symptoms.

Now there is a direct relation between drug action and disease expression, and having once learned this relation, or the affinity that a remedy has for a specific condition, we have learned it for all time. Thus, if veratrum will influence the heart's action to-day, when there is a full, bounding pulse, and this is the basal lesion, it will do it under the same conditions to-morrow, next year, or a hundred years hence. It will do it in pneumonia, in cerebritis, in nephritis, or wherever this condition is found. If gelsemium will relieve irritation of the cerebral centers, as shown by the flushed face, bright eyes, and contracted pupils, no matter what the disease, we have found the affinity or drug relation for this condition. So of every pathological change; and the diagnosis, so far as treatment is concerned, consists in determining the pathological condition present rather than in naming the disease. While I recognize the importance of being able to diagnose the disease in its entirety, and believe that the best diagnostician, other things being equal, will be the most successful in the treatment of his patients, at the same time it were better for the doctor if he can forget that his patient has typhoid fever, pneumonia, dysentery, or whatever may be the ailment, and study the conditions that are present. These may include wrongs of the circulation, of the nervous system, of the secretions, of digestion, of assimilation, or wrongs of the blood, but whatever be the basal lesion, it must be overcome, if the patient is to be benefited by medication. I appreciate that it may not always be possible to recognize the pathological condition, but until we do, we cannot hope to treat our patient in a rational manner. This, then, is Specific Medication - Specific Remedies for Specific Conditions.

A TRIBUTE FROM A FRIEND OF MANY YEARS STANDING Sciatica

Thanks for THE GLEANER, just received. I graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, February 23, 1878, in the old Pike Opera House. Thus you see I was raised a "Regular," but consider myself very fortunate that I have learned a great deal about the Eclectic system of medication. While I was a student, I used to slip over to the Eclectic College, and remember Drs. King and Scudder very well. I often heard them lecture to the Eclectic students in a most interesting and helpful way.

I keep constantly on my office shelves many of the Specific Medicines, which I use, with wonderful results and a corresponding reputation for curing the sick and afflicted. I would certainly dislike to practice medicine if I could not have Lloyd's Specific Medicines in my armamentarium.

In THE GLEANER I find an article on the relief of pain in sciatic rheumatism. I know that doctors all call this painful condition "rheumatism," but my idea is that it is a neuralgic pain following the sciatic nerve. It is not muscular nor articular. Possibly its cause is traumatic, malarial, or dependent on anemia or some blood dyscrasia. In this painful condition I have found the following prescription very helpful, where the remedies mentioned are not contraindicated. I need say nothing about the bowels and kidneys. Every physician knows that these organs must be kept in perfect order.

R_x Fowler's Solution, U. S. P.

Sp.Med.Gelsemium,aa	3 ii
Sp.Med.Bryonia	3 ss
Water,q.s.,aa	℥ iv

**From The Eclectic Practice of Medicine. by Rolla L. Thomas. Published by John K Scudder, 224 W. Court Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.*

M. Sig.: A teaspoonful of the mixture in one-third glass of water after each meal, three times a day.

Comment.-What this contributor says concerning his attendance at the Eclectic College of Medicine while pursuing his medical studies in Cincinnati, and his remembrance of Drs. King and Scudder, pleases us very much. He graduated about the time this writer (John Uri Lloyd) was beginning his work in the Eclectic College as teacher of chemistry, and while he was engaged in working out the pharmacy of the Eclectic medicines. It is very pleasant to know that the teachings of those grand men, King and Scudder, proved so helpful, as they have done to many others in the regular section of medicine. It is also pleasant to know that, to him, the Eclectic medicines have, through so many years, proved of such value clinically. The time has about ended when others than medical politicians or physicians without a practice, permit themselves to decline to use or commend a valuable remedy because of prejudice inherited from times gone by.-L.

CARDIO-RENAL DISEASES

Question.-Please name some good combination for use in cardio renal diseases.

Reply.-Many of the Specific Medicines are of much value in cardio-renal disease. Among those that influence the heart in particular are Cactus, Crataegus, Digitalis, Apocynum, Lobelia, Convallaria, and Lycopus. Those that act especially upon the renal organs are Equisetum, Apocynum, Apis, Eryngium, Macrotys, etc. If edema be present, Potassium acetate is often combined with Apocynum.

Any of these agents may be used singly or in simple combinations, as indications may warrant. As so often stated, we have no "specifics" for this or any other named disease, but when specifically indicated, the remedies named are most trustworthy and reliable.

APPRECIATION OF LITERATURE AND REMEDIES (Contributed)

I wish to thank you for the literature you have sent me, literature that I want, need, and thoroughly appreciate.

I have been using your products, and shall continue to use them. When I get them, I know that I am getting the best, and never does a doubt arise regarding their quality. Hence my desire to show you that your efforts, in my behalf at least, are not unappreciated.

Concerning the above, which we introduce merely as a specimen of innumerable commendations of similar nature, we need say only that we highly appreciate letters of encouragement such as this that come to us from our friends.-L. B.

ULCER ON LEG FOLLOWING SYPHILIS AND TYPHOID MALARIA

Question.-Patient has an intractable indolent ulcer on shin bone of left leg, not much suppuration, but a watery discharge. At times it seems to be healing, and again it shows a tendency to spread. Several years ago this patient had syphilis, and some time afterward, typhoid malaria. The ulcer, which appeared about two years ago, does not respond to ordinary treatment.

Reply.- The statement that the patient several years ago had syphilis, and some time afterward typhoid malaria, has much significance. Present-day observations and treatment of syphilis of the nervous system, particularly paresis, tend to prove a rather remarkable influence of malaria upon syphilis. The high fever incident to malaria seems to "burn up" the spirocheta, with marked improvement in clinical findings. This makes the presence of syphilis and malaria in the same patient a case of unusual interest. We merely mention this in passing.

In this case, we would advise liberal local applications of Echafolta Cream, being sure to cover the area surrounding the ulcer. Internally, we would advise the following:

R̄ Spec.Med.Corydalis 3 i
Spec.Med.Phytolacca..... 3 i
Spec.Med.Kalmia 3 i
Water,q.s.ad..... ʒ iii

M. Sig.: A teaspoonful of the mixture after meals and at bedtime.

This prescription should be given for a considerable length of time. Should conditions warrant, the Corydalis and Phytolacca could be increased to K ii in this prescription.

The agents suggested improve body metabolism, improve the appetite and digestion, and overcome impoverished blood conditions. Corydalis and Kalmia have long been noted for their antisiphilitic properties. If anemia be present, Lloyd's Iron could be used. If there is evidence of "sepsis," Echinacea should be considered.

MULLEINED OIL IN TINNITUS AURIUM

Question.-Can you suggest anything helpful in treatment of tinnitus aurium? I have tried Mulleined Oil, but so far without appreciable results.

Reply.-Where the tinnitus is the result of some local irritation, such as impaction of the cerumen, the presence of some foreign body, catarrh of the Eustachian tube, etc., Mulleined Oil may be used with very excellent results. In every case of tinnitus aurium we would suggest that a careful examination of the patient be made, to establish, if possible, the constitutional cause of this condition. Among the factors to be considered are nephritis, arterio-sclerosis, various toxemias, and Meniere's disease. Once the etiological factors are established and the diagnosis made, the treatment to be followed is apparent.

Some of the Specific Medicines used in the treatment of tinnitus aurium are ergot, veratrum, belladonna, chionanthus, and Euphrasia. If the tinnitus be due to anemia, we would think of Lloyd's Iron and Nux Vomica.

In the aura preceding cerebro hemorrhage, one of the symptoms is tinnitus. In this condition we would consider ergot.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION FROM OVERWORK

Question.-Please advise me regarding a young man, 35, who, about fourteen months ago was on the verge of nervous prostration from overwork. I am advised that for a period of many months he spent some thirteen hours daily at his desk, writing. Examination showed nothing wrong, other than a very "run-down" condition, though prior to that time he had suffered from appendicitis. About three months ago he was operated on for appendicitis, after which he improved considerably, until he had diarrhea, of which there was then an epidemic in this country. He then lost ten pounds. He is, and always has been, considerably underweight. Inability to assimilate food may be the chief trouble. Examination of sinus, eyes, blood, etc., shows nothing wrong. He has little or no appetite, of late has suffered in the mornings from nausea, and for years has had a thick, white-coated tongue, not affected by cathartics or liver pills. He is also subject to neuralgic headaches. He is now taking Specific Medicine Avena and Cypridium, and for the past two weeks, Lloyd's Iron. He is now sleeping well.

Reply.-For the digestive derangement mentioned, no appetite, inability to assimilate food, thick, white-coated tongue, not improved by cathartics and liver pills, we would advise as follows:

R Sp.Med.NuxVom gtt. v-x
Sp.Med.Hydrastis..... gtt.lx

Glycyrrhiza, q. s., ad..... K iv
M. Sig.: A teaspoonful of the mixture before meals
and at bedtime.

Should there be constipation, Specific Medicine Podophyllum or Dewees' Podophyllum Laxative may be added to the above prescription in required dosage.

Among the stomachics to be considered where there is poor appetite, with mal-assimilation of food, we should consider other agents in connection with Nux Vomica and Hydrastis. Among these may be mentioned such remedies as Specific Medicines Gentiana, Piper Methysticum, Xanthoxylum, and occasionally Quassia. With a patient presenting a thick, white-coated tongue, Specific Medicine. Sodium Sulphite, in five-grain doses three or four times a day, is to be considered.

For the nervous condition we would suggest the study of Pulsatilla, though the remedies now being employed, Avena and Cypridium, may be better indicated. Lloyd's Iron is a splendid tonic and blood maker.

We believe that any simple combination of the remedies named will prove of benefit in this case, each being carefully selected according to the specific symptomatology of the drug. Where we are dealing with nervous prostration, any remedy selected must be continued for a considerable time, as the building-up process is usually a slow procedure. The patient must be in quiet, agreeable surroundings, with plenty of fresh air and good food. Light calisthenic exercises should supplement plenty of rest, bodily, mental, and emotional. The body hygiene should, of course, be carefully regulated.

So much is to be said concerning the virtues of the remedial agents of the American materia medica that in such conditions as the one herein presented it is difficult to limit our discussions to any selection of remedies. We trust, however, that our analysis of this case may prove materially helpful to physicians confronted with like problems.

HOWE'S POMADE IN SCIATICA (Contributed)

I am writing to tell you of the gratifying experience I have had in the treatment of sciatica with Howe's Pomade. I have treated many patients, and so far without a failure. I direct the patient to apply the pomade to the hip and thigh twice a day, rubbing it in well. The first application nearly always relieves the pain. I have also treated five cases of bunches in the breast, diagnosed as scirrhus by other doctors and one clinic. The application of the Pomade as a plaster removed the bunches. Hearing from two of these patients to-day, after three years' interval, prompts this letter. Both are in good health. The other three cases I know to be in good health, two years after treatment. I would like to know if other doctors have used the Howe's Pomade in cases such as I have mentioned.

I am sixty-eight years of age, and am doing a very profitable office practice. I use a goodly number of the Specific Medicines, for they are reliable and satisfactory.

Howe's Pomade has never lost its reputation. It is one of the remedies that live, increasing in favor.- ED.

ULCER AND MOIST ECZEMA

Question.-Please give me suggestions regarding treatment of ulcer crus., moist eczema, and other types of these conditions.

Reply.- The treatment of these conditions consists of two parts internal medication, and local measures. As concerns the former, we are convinced that these cases do better where we carefully regulate the diet, avoiding all rich and sweet foods, maintaining good elimination by keeping the bowels well opened, and maintaining a free kidney movement.

The digestion should be kept in good order by such excellent stomachics as Hydrastis, Nux Vomica, Xanthoxyllin, etc. Alteratives are often indicated. Among those most frequently indicated are Echinacea, Iris, Berberis, Kalmia, Phytolacca (especially if there be an accompanying glandular involvement), Podophyllum, and finally, Lloyd's Iron, for its action upon the hematopoetic viscera.

The local remedies must be as carefully selected as those for internal medication. The case in hand must be carefully studied to determine whether the condition of the tissues indicates remedies to quiet inflammation, or whether gentle or active stimulation of the parts be desirable. As a general rule, water should be excluded from the affected parts, olive oil or some other suitable agent being used for cleansing purposes. In local treatment of most of these conditions, Echafolta Cream is our sheet anchor. Often Specific Medicine Calendula is added to unguentum zinc oxide, with very favorable results.

In addition to Iodine, preparations most frequently employed in acute eczema where we desire a cooling or soothing effect are: Vaseline, Cold Cream, Rose Water, and the Calamin and Zinc Oxide Ointments. If much itching is present, 1% of phenol may be added. If there is a vesicular condition, a solution of Aluminum Acetate, one part to eight of water, is often effective. For the sub-acute case, the employment of a 5% solution of oil of cade in ung. petrolatum is helpful. Should there be much scaling, salicylic acid would be considered. For the more chronic case, Wilkinson's ointment would be thought of. This has in it oil of cade and sulphur, and is stimulating.

From the above it will be seen that internal medication should supplement the local treatment, the latter being carefully selected according to the indications presented.

EXCESSIVE SECRETION OF SALIVA

Question.-Can you suggest something for the relief of a patient whose secretion of saliva is excessive? There is no pain, no belching, no salivation, no pyorrhea, but the necessity for constantly spitting is very embarrassing, preventing patient from visiting her neighbors or attending any public gathering.

Reply.-This request is a little unusual. We would suggest trying Specific Medicine Hyoscyamus in drop doses, diluted with water, four times a day. This remedy we suggest, because we have used it in a somewhat similar case where there was nervous irritability, and in the small dose it worked splendidly. It is well worth a trial.

In addition to this, we would suggest a very careful neurological examination of the patient searching carefully for any underlying pathology or some reflex factor. We recall one case characterized by a constant desire to clear the throat. The patient had visited several very competent physicians who were unable to help the condition. On a careful examination of the mouth and throat, a very elongated uvula was found. This was amputated and the recovery was prompt. The tip of the uvula, dragging on the base of the tongue, had produced the constant desire to cough or clear the throat. This is mentioned in passing merely because it may be worthy of note to some other physician reading THE GLEANER.

ARTHRITIS WITH EPISTAXIS

Question.-Please suggest treatment for woman, 37, five years bed-ridden with arthritis. Frequent attacks of Epistaxis have required transfusion.

Reply.- The incidence of epistaxis in a patient bed-ridden for five years with arthritis, lead us to believe that serious heart lesions are present. We often encounter epistaxis, and occasionally hemorrhage from the mucous membrane of the stomach, and some cough in late rheumatic lesions involving the heart, in which there is an accompanying stenosis with the mitral regurgitation, with a break in the cardiac compensation.

We take it that a careful search has been made for the foci of infection, and these removed, wherever possible, as, for example, infected tonsils and abscessed teeth. It is important to get rid of all foci of infection.

A blood culture should be made to determine if there is any involvement of the blood stream, and the nature of the invading organism. The diet should be rigidly supervised and the elimination kept at the very best.

Among the Specific Medicines most frequently indicated for internal medication, we have Bryonia, Rhus tox., Macrotys, Colchicum, Jaborandi, Apis, Apocynum, and Piscidia. Those to be considered in cardiac involvement are Cactus, Crataegus, Aconite, Digitalis, and Lycopus. Agents frequently employed for their systemic or alterative influence are Echinacea and Sodium Sulphite. Phytolacca should be used where there is an accompanying glandular complication, and Lloyd's Iron is a splendid tonic to improve the impoverished blood stream. Glyconda is often an excellent vehicle to administer a simple combination of the remedies mentioned.

PRURITUS

Question.-Some time ago I wrote you concerning an elderly patient suffering from eczema. Your reply carried suggestions that led to marked relief. This prompts me to write you now in behalf of a stubborn case of pruritus in an aged woman of ninety-two. Every standard remedy for this affection has been tried, without any definite relief. Barring an accident two years ago, her general health has been remarkable for one of her years. Since that time, she has spent most of her time in bed, and in spite of the best of nursing, has developed a persistent itching that has as yet defied our efforts. The superficial skin is normal to sight and touch for one of her age, though one can recognize small red patches in the lower areas. We appreciate the probable trophic and neurological factors involved, but yet there would seem a possibility of relief in view of the fact that the urinary findings reveal no pathological state that would account for this condition.

Reply.-Cases such as this are very stubborn, and do not respond readily to medical treatment. We would suggest that Specific Medicine Apis is well worth a trial. We have found this preparation very effective in pruritus. Try the following:

R̄x Spec.Med.Apisgtt. ʒ
Water ʒ 4
M. Sig.: A teaspoonful of the mixture four times a day.
Locally, we would use 1 % phenol, in Libradol.

PERIODIC HEADACHES

Question.-My sister has periodic headaches that as yet neither myself nor any other physician has been able to relieve. They come about twice a week, also during the menstrual period, and are very severe. Outside of this condition, she is healthy. She has had uterine dilatation, and for the next five months had no trouble, but recently the headaches have returned. During these periods she vomits nothing but pure bile. Ordinarily, when this is out of the stomach, she is all right. She has been kept under the influence of anodynes for as long as two days and nights at a time. Can you suggest any treatment that will be helpful? I have been using the Specific Medicines almost exclusively, and am having fine success with them. Have induced a professional friend to try them, and he is well pleased with results.

Reply.-- These periodic headaches, accompanied by biliousness, call attention to such remedies as Ignatia, Chionanthus, Disocorea, and Chelidonium, with Glyconda as a vehicle. Accompanying constipation would call for the use of Dewees' Podophyllum Laxative. Its use will depend entirely upon the condition of the bowel.

In all cases of periodic headache a careful search must be made to determine the underlying causes, and these must be removed wherever possible.

A careful ocular examination should be made, with complete urinalysis, checking of basal metabolism, and careful examination for orificial nerve impingement. Errors of diet must be corrected.

The fact that these attacks also accompany menstruation would lead to a very careful examination of the uterus and its appendages.

The fact that uterine dilation once helped, would suggest some correction of uterine displacement or constriction of the os uteri, which may have to be treated surgically. Among the internal remedies to be thought of here are Specific Medicines Pulsatilla, Macrotys, Senecio, and Viburnum.

Following is the label for Dewees' Laxative, which has been found by physicians very useful in treatment of bowel disturbances: Dewees' Podophyllum Laxative Formerly Dewees' Elixir (Pleasant to the Taste)

Use: Habitual Constipation.-In small doses a gentle laxative, in large doses a reliable cathartic; devoid of the griping qualities of Podophyllum resin, but possessed of the alterative qualities of Podophyllum root. Also in diabetes mellitus.

Indications.-Fullness of face, change in pigment (liver spots), white of eye yellow, yellowish coat of tongue, bitter taste in mouth, pain in ischiatic notches; to increase gastric and intestinal secretion: to influence the pancreas; tired feeling when rest and refreshment do not follow sleep; burning of feet, pain in ankles and feet on standing; pain and fullness in region of liver; pain in left shoulder-blade; dizziness or blindness from stooping; hemorrhoids from portal engorgement; morning sickness of pregnancy. Especially recommended in diabetes mellitus.

Indications for Children.-Constipation, clay-colored stools, fullness of bowels (pot belly), fullness of upper lip; as a restorative.

Dose (for Adults).-One teaspoonful once, twice, or three times a day, on empty stomach. Avoid anything sour directly before or after taking this laxative.

Dose (for Children).-To three months, 1 to 3 drops, in milk, every three hours; three to six months, 3 to 5 drops every four hours; six to twelve months, 5 to 10 drops every five hours; one to five years, 10 to 20 drops every six hours.

With either children or adults the doses may safely be increased, when necessary.-DEWEES.

Two fluid drachms, water four ounces. Teaspoonful of the mixture, 1 to 3 hours until desired effect follows.- THOMAS PRESCRIPTION.

DRUG TREATISES VALUED

(Contributed)

Some years ago I received a set of Lloyd Brothers' Drug Treatises, and had them bound into a neat volume. In some way the book has disappeared, and I have not been able to find it. I highly prized it, and would much appreciate the favor if you would send me another set of these Drug Treatises.

We are not at this time able to supply the set complete. Some are out of print, others need revision. Those available are forwarded, with our compliments, to physician and pharmacist applicants.

OIL OF PINE NEEDLES

Question.-What is the difference between Oil of Pine Needles, Oil of Pinus Sylvestris, and Specific Medicine Pinus? From what part of the tree is your Pinus made?

Reply.-According to the American Dispensatory, Oil of Pinus Sylvestris (Oleum Pini Sylvestri) and Pine Needle Oil are one and the same thing, being the volatile oil distilled from the needles of Pinus sylvestris, or "Scotch pine."

Specific Medicine Pinus, as shown by its label, is made from the bark of another evergreen tree, the Pinus canadensis, Linne, Abies canadensis, Michaux.

ACUTE TONSILLITIS

Question.-Please suggest treatment for "quinsy."

Reply.-At the very onset of an acute tonsillitis, our patients are placed on the following:

R_x Sp.Med.Aconite gtt.5-8
Sp.Med.Belladonna gtt.5-10
Sp.Med.Phytolacca..... gtt.50-60
(The amount in all instances to be governed by the age
of the patient.)
Water,q.s.,ad..... ℥ iv

M. Sig.: A teaspoonful of the mixture every hour for four doses, then every two hours.

The patient should be immediately put to bed, and the bowels kept laxative, plenty of fluids being taken. We have tried many different remedies for painting the throat locally, but in our experience the one most successful is composed of Phenol, ʒ ii; Tr. Iodine, ℥ i j and Glycerin, ℥ i. The cotton applicator carrying the medicine is carried well above each tonsil, and with gentle pressure, the solution runs down over the tonsil and into the crypt.

In the majority of cases this treatment is all that is needed. However, there is often a tendency for the infection to produce a peritonsillar abscess. Every effort should be made to prevent this abscess formation. Painting the throat as above directed, together with the above prescription, often suffices. Should the pain persist and a swelling of the peritonsillar region be noted, Specific Medicine Apis should be given immediately. With this remedy, we believe we have often helped materially in reducing swelling of the parts, with no abscess resulting. Once abscess does occur, there should be no delay in lancing and getting drainage.

Other remedies to which we would call attention in treatment of this condition are Specific Medicines Echinacea, Guaiacum, and Spongia.

STILLINGIA LINIMENT WITH CHILDREN

Question.-Can Stillingia Liniment be given to an infant under two years of age? If not, to how young a child may it be given?

Reply.-We have no reference which definitely describes the use of Stillingia Liniment for patients under two years of age, but we know of no reason why the small dose should not be given to slightly younger children. From Dr. J. S. Niederkorn we quote as follows:

"The Compound Stillingia Liniment (Lloyd's) has for many years been a favorite with me in the treatment of throat and laryngeal affections, especially those occurring in children during the winter months. There is usually scanty secretion, (as will be noticed on examining the throat), accompanied by the hoarse, dry cough of croup or croupous conditions, giving evidence of deficiency of secretion. Spasmodic croup, hoarse, barking cough, difficult breathing, as though air cannot enter through larynx and trachea; these are positive indications for the remedy. In short, croup and croupous conditions in children call for the use of Compound Stillingia Liniment. Personally, I would certainly find myself seriously inconvenienced without a supply of Stillingia Liniment, were I called to treat a case of Spasmodic Croup. I have reason for my confidence in this remedy, because of the innumerable pleasant results I have obtained from its application.

I know it to be a most important laryngeal remedy, applied locally, and given internally.

"In croup rub it freely over the throat and trachea, and reapply frequently, at the same time giving it in drop doses on sugar discs or on lump sugar or in syrup, repeating the dose in from fifteen minutes to one hour. The cough becomes less frequent and less hoarse, and relief from the distressing, difficult breathing will soon be noticed.

"Given internally, in one- or two-drop doses, Stillingia Liniment is, with me, a favorite remedy for 'chronic' coughs. For 'winter coughs' I have found it much more effective than many of the all-ready-prepared cough mixtures.

"When the physician becomes accustomed to prescribing Compound Stillingia Liniment for spasmodic laryngeal ailments he will soon find a broader field for its application in other laryngeal and pharyngeal affections. Under my advice, most of the families whom I treat regularly keep in their homes a supply of Compound Stillingia Liniment. It is a splendid, reliable emergency remedy for the relief of croup in children."

YELLOW PARILLA

Question.-I have about two hundred pounds of Yellow Root that I would like to sell. I enclose sample, and would appreciate any information you can give me regarding it.

Reply.-This was not the true "Yellow Root," Hydrastis, for which it was evidently mistaken because of the color of the root. Externally, this is a bright yellow, but a transverse section is quite different from that of hydrastis, which is yellow throughout. The root sent is that of Menispermum canadense, which has the common names Yellow parilla, Canadian moonseed, Moonseed sarsaparilla, Texas sarsaparilla, and Vine maple. Yellow parilla was formerly much valued as a tonic, laxative, alterative, and diuretic, but its place has been taken by other remedies. We make no preparation of this drug, nor do we know that it is now employed to any extent by Eclectic physicians.