

The
GLEANER



Number 45 June, 1936

A Publication Devoted to the Therapy and Pharmacy of Medicinal Plants

Published by

LLOYD BROTHERS, PHARMACISTS, Inc.
CINCINNATI, OHIO



THE GLEANER

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Number 45

June, 1936

John Uri LLOYD

*We Knew Him As Professor**

By CHARLES N. BEAMAN, M.D.

When Professor Lloyd left us to enter into that far country from which none return, except perhaps in spirit, something developed in the souls of those who knew him. That something was a spiritual calm and understanding that can only be inspired by one who has lived long and usefully. It was his gift to those he loved and who loved him and which he left as a benediction. There was no shock in his passing as is experienced when one mourns the untimely end of an incomplete life; just a sadness that our friend could not continue on and on, touching our lives indefinitely with his benign and stimulating personality.

Those of us who were privileged to enjoy his friendship over many years, found it hard at first to express our feeling adequately. We found it difficult to clothe our thoughts in words or phrases which might do him justice.

No matter what we write or say in appreciation of him, it will never satisfy us. There are depths of thought or feeling which inspire a holy silence more sublime and effective than flashes of intellectual lightning or the mighty thunder of superh oratory.

In this spirit the writer humbly offers his tribute to Professor Lloyd, his friend of many years.

*Courtesy of The Eclectic Medical Journal.

To all who knew him, those close to and those far removed, he was always "Professor Lloyd." This title of honor and dignity was truly deserved. He was a master of the Art of Teaching, a faculty he never lost. When he gave up the confines of the class room, he continued to exert his influence as a teacher wherever he happened to be. Unconsciously you became a student, a most willing one, whenever you were in his presence. This might be in his office, his laboratory, on the street, or at the table, it made no difference where, you were figuratively speaking in an universal class room happily absorbing facts and philosophy from a master teacher.

While the Lloyd name has been and is a hallmark of excellence on the medical preparations his firm produces for the use of physicians, one seldom thought of the Professor as the head of an industrial establishment. If the name stands for what it does, it was his integrity and ingenuity that made it so, for such was the tradition of his family, that it was but natural that he would surround himself with people of like character who would produce products true to the standards he insisted upon.

His individuality had to be translated into materials which would be above suspicion. Theory had to be transformed into practical and usable instrumentalities. Thus he taught ethics by example.

Small of stature and soft of voice, one would little suspect the power of his personality. For years he handled classes of medical students (notoriously hard to control in the years he taught) as easily as if teaching Sunday school. Frail, almost fragile, physically, one never seemed to notice it in his presence. Many times the thought has recurred, he was the exemplification of the expression "a mighty atom."

Last but not least, we have to think of him as the Champion of the cause of Eclectic thought in medicine. At heart, a man of peace, but a fighter who feared no odds. He was always fair, even gallant to his adversaries. To him, they were the victims of misunderstanding. How true this is, as a basis of most conflicts. He always sought to clear away such misunderstandings in the hope that logic and good sense would bring about an amicable settlement of the differences which cause so much discord among men of science. Thus, we knew him, a splendid teacher, a loyal and generous friend, a distinguished man of science, a writer of delightful fiction, but we shall always affectionately remember him as "Professor."

The Treatment of Common Diseases *

By E. P. ZEUMER, M.D.

{Continued}

BRONCHITIS

Many of the common colds met with daily result in a further extension of the disease into the bronchi and our

patient develops an acute bronchitis. He usually complains of chilly sensations, alternated with flashes of heat, and finally develops a mild temperature.

The throat is congested and dry, and a hacking cough develops that is more or less constant. Usually it is worse on lying down. He may complain also of pain in the median line with a sense of oppression in the chest. The cough develops very little expectoration and is usually dry and harsh. It becomes less dry within a few days. There is often a profuse expectoration of a thick tenacious mucus, frequently purulent in character. If the disease is not arrested it may assume a chronic form.

In bronchitis, as in all other acute inflammatory conditions of the respiratory organs, we have an inflamed mucosa to deal with. It matters not what caused the condition, whether it be due to inclemencies of the weather, poor ventilation, malnutrition, inhalation of irritant dusts, gases or fumes, the fact remains that we are dealing with an acute inflammation of a mucous membrane and obviously the treatment would be along such lines as would reduce the inflammation.

As fever is usually present we will control the inflammation by reducing the fever.

*Editor's Note-This is one of a series of articles on the treatment of common diseases by Dr. E. P. Zeumer. Reprinted from the Eclectic Medical Journal.

In the early stages Aconite will be the indicated sedative, particularly if the pulse is small and frequent.

℞ Sp. Med. Aconite gtt. v. to x.
Aqua Dest. ℥iv. M.

Sig: Teaspoonful every one or two hours

Many times we find Veratrum indicated, and the pulse is a full bounding pulse not easily compressed.

℞ Sp. Med. Veratrum gtt. xxx.
Water ℥iv. M.

Sig: A teaspoonful every one or two hours

Most of these patients complain of a sense of constriction or oppression in the chest. He may complain of a sensation similar to that of a tight band about the chest. If the pulse is full and strong we like the action of Lobelia in conjunction with the Veratrum.

℞ Sp. Med. Veratrum gtt. xxx.
Sp. Med. Lobelia gtt. xx.
Aqua Dest. ℥iv. M.

Sig: Teaspoonful every one or two hours.

Lobelia may be added to the Aconite also. For children the dose should be smaller. Bryonia is also very useful in these bronchial affections. It is called for if the patient complains of a sharp, cutting pain in the chest. It is a good cough remedy where the cough is of the dry, hacking variety, worse on lying down. I like the action of the following:

℞ Sp. Med. Bryonia gtt. xx.
Sp. Med. Sanguinaria gtt. xx.
Sp. Med. Hyoscyamus gtt. xxx.
Glycerine
Aqua Dest. aa. q.s. ℥iv. M.

Sig: Teaspoonful every two hours.

Ipecac must not be overlooked in the treatment of bronchitis.

Whenever we find irritation of any mucous membrane we think of Ipecac. It is a good expectorant and the usual Ipecac tongue, familiar to all of us and also found in the acute inflammatory condition of the gastro-intestinal tract, will be present. Ten drops added to the sedative mixture will give relief, particularly if there is extension of the inflammation into the smaller bronchioles and into the lung tissue.

As to the value of local applications much can be said and little accomplished. Eclectics are all familiar with the old compound emetic powder and its uses as well as the action of Libradol.

The bronchitis patient had best be kept in a warm, even-tempered room with good ventilation. His diet should not be heavy and he should be kept under observation until all symptoms, especially the cough, have subsided.

LOBAR PNEUMONIA

(Croupous Pneumonia)

Lobar pneumonia is an acute infectious disease involving one or more lobes of the lungs. It is characterized by inflammation with exudation into the lung, chills, fever, cough, pain in the side, and rusty sputum.

Pneumonia is a very prevalent disease and is widely distributed. The mortality rate is high. Age, sex, race, occupation and modes of living, weather, and the individual's general physical condition are predisposing factors.

Various types of pneumococci are generally recognized as the exciting cause of this disease.

The study of the pathology of pneumonia is very interesting. Much has been written regarding the stage of congestion, the stage of consolidation or red hepatization, the stage of gray hepatization and resolution.

We are more concerned at present with the treatment of this disease which includes the general care of the patient, relief of pain and other distressing symptoms, and overcoming the infection.

There is no question about the value of good nursing in the care of a pneumonia patient. He should be kept quiet and comfortable. The room in which he is confined should be well ventilated but the patient must not be exposed to drafts and must be kept warm. Plenty of fluid should be given, especially water, although other drinks are permissible with the exception of alcoholic beverages. In patients who have been addicted to the use of alcohol, it may be used where stimulation is needed, but as a rule its use should be avoided. The diet should be light. Milk, broths, and fruit juices are preferable.

In the early or congestive stage we have an acute inflammatory process with an active condition of the circulation. In most instances we find the pulse strong, full, and bounding. In order to reduce the inflammation and relieve the congestion or engorgement we must slow the heart and control the circulation without depressing the patient. Sp. Med. Veratrum is the ideal remedy to meet this condition. It can be given in fairly large doses without harm. Should the large dose have a tendency to nauseate the patient it should be reduced. Our usual prescription is:

R̄ Sp. Med. Veratrum gtt. xxx.
Aqua Dest. q.s. ℥iv. M.

Sig: Teaspoonful every one or two hours.

In children we usually find that Aconite in small, frequent doses can be used to better advantage.

Our patient will want relief from pain also, which is of an acute lancinating character. We think of Bryonia for this condition. Many physicians prefer the small dose of Sp. Med. Bryonia-5 to 10 drops to 4 oz. of water. Teaspoonful every one or two hours. I personally prefer a larger dose and usually prescribe 20 drops to the 4-oz. mixture. I have never seen any bad results following the use of the drug when using the larger dose. Bryonia will bring relief from the sharp, cutting pain and the hard, distressing cough.

We like the action of Sp. Med. Asclepias in children. It has a favorable action on the skin, causing it to become moist, and also acts favorably on the cough.

There is a strong belief in the minds of many physicians that pneumonia, if seen immediately after the onset, and in the early or congestive stages, can be aborted or at least relieved to such extent that the later stages of the disease are less severe.

Later in the disease, other remedies will be called for. Lobelia is indicated where the respiration is labored and there is a sense of oppression and weight in the chest.

There is also an increased secretion of mucus that is difficult to remove. Lobelia is a valuable expectorant at this stage of the disease and will not depress the patient.

Sp. Med. Lobelia 10 to 15 drops to the 4-oz. mixture teaspoonful every two hours, will give good results.

Many physicians make it a routine practice to give Digitalis to all pneumonia patients in order to support the heart. I believe this bad practice. If the heart must be supported, I should prefer Sp. Med. Cactus, drops 30 to water 4 oz., teaspoonful every two hours, to any other medication.

Cactus will increase the strength and tone of the heart action. It is not a whip as is Digitalis and has no cumulative action. It is not as rapid in its action as Digitalis, but the effect is more permanent. In the latter stages of the disease we like the action of Sp. Med. Nux Vomica, drops 5, Sp. Med. Cactus, drops 30, to 4 oz. of water. Nux is a mild stimulant and tonic and also helps to overcome the atonic condition of the stomach and bowels that so often accompanies this disease. There is often considerable flatulence and intestinal disturbance in the latter stages of pneumonia. This condition should be relieved by the use of an enema or the insertion of a rectal tube.

Some cases of pneumonia develop sepsis. One of the best remedies in this condition is Sodium Sulphite. It is indicated by the broad, dirty, pasty, moist tongue.

Use a saturated solution of Sodium Sulphite in teaspoonful doses every 3 or 4 hours. If the breath is fetid, tongue yellow and moist, the Chlorate of Potassium is preferable. We prefer 2 grains of the drug dissolved in water, four times daily. Watch the kidneys for any untoward action of the remedy.

Sp. Med. Hyoscyamus is a drug that may be called for during the stage of the disease where the fever is high and the patient is delirious, and restless, picking at the bed. Sing, eyes bright and watching every move of the attend. ant. Sp. Med. Hyoscyamus one-half dram to 4 oz. water will quiet the delirium and give rest.

Rhus tox may be indicated and is called for if the patient is restless, easily irritated, and awakes from his sleep as if startled. His features are sharp and contracted and the long pointed tongue shows the characteristic elevated papillae. The small dose-5 or 10 drops to 4 oz. of water-is usually prescribed.

Belladonna is often indicated, as is Gelsemium. They are called for by the usual indications demanding their use. .M

As to local applications I have never been in favor of the heavy poultice. Many of the older physicians will not agree with me on this subject. A good, warm, woolen jacket will do as much good, if not more, than the heavy, moist poultices in vogue several years ago. This is not heavy and allows greater freedom of movement.

The bowels should be kept open with mild laxatives or enemas.

The feet should be kept warm and the patient should not be allowed visitors. Rest, light nourishment, plenty of liquids and the medication as above noted will cure more pneumonia patients than the watchful, waiting, depressant treatment, and over-use of heart stimulants.

The use of serum treatment is still in its infancy. If used, it is essential that the proper diagnosis is made and the right type serum is used. It has been found that if any result is obtained from serum treatment of pneumonia, it is manifested within the first few days. Allergic reaction should always be looked for. The pneumococcic vaccine has not shown any great clinical value.

Pain: The Indicated Medicine

By J. J. SUTTER, M.D.

Pain is usually considered purely as a symptom, and purely a subjective symptom.

The severity of pain must be judged by the nature of the lesion, the location and the statement of the sufferer. The sensibility of pain must not be overlooked, as pain varies greatly in different individuals. The sensibility to pain frequently increases by its long continuance, and each recurrence of pain during the course of a disease, may find the patient less able to bear it.

There are many varieties of pain. The sharp, dull aching, radiating, shifting, paroxysmal, colicky, boring and cramp like pains, also the lancinating, girdle, hunger, jumping, shooting, the spot pains and the old stubborn pain of the aged.

Although pain may be merely a symptom, most patients demand relief. Any measure that will relieve a patient of pain, and at the same time change the mental attitude of the patient will tend toward a restoration of health.

While the relief of pain is not always curative as concerns the disease, such relief will place the patient in a more receptive condition to the remedial action of drugs and for recovery. The more comfortable a patient is, the better chance for recovery. We therefore prescribe the indicated medicine to relieve the particular kind of pain and annoying symptoms. In most cases the kind of pain indicates the special remedy which will relieve or cure. In a few cases it simply points to a pathological condition; here remedies must be selected by additional symptoms.

We should never forget that a patient is a unit, not simply a collection of organs, muscles, nerves and bones. Many sick people, yes, the majority of the sick folk are fastidious, and have tastes and likes and dislikes that must be respected, hence we recommend the use of Lloyd's Specific Medicine, which can be made pleasant to take. In prescribing bitter, nauseating and unpalatable remedies always use Glyconda, simple elixir or some other elixir as a vehicle. It will not only eliminate the repulsive taste, but will promote assimilation and absorption as well.

The Specific Medicines I am here recommending for the various painful pains are old and proven remedies, but possibly forgotten by many who are chasing new will-o-the-wisps.

The dosage of drugs named in these prescriptions should vary according to the effect desired.

Spec. Med. Hyoscyamus is still useful as an anodyne. It is the remedy for restlessness, delirium tremens, mental pain, etc.

℞ Sp. Med. Hyoscyamus gtt. xxx.
Peptic Elix. q.s. ℥iv. M.

Sig: A teaspoonful every one to three hours.

The most annoying symptoms in arthritis or rheumatism are pain and limitation of motion of the affected part.

Pain being the most discomforting to the patient, the following prescription is used and often works wonders:

℞ Epsom Salts ℥ij.
Sod. Bicarbonate ℥ss.
Sp. Med. Nux Vom. gtt. xx.
Aqua q.s. oj. M.

Sig: A teaspoonful in water three or four times daily.

In cases of pain in the chest or in joints of a sharp, cutting nature (Pleurisy, Arthritis) Sp. Med. Bryonia acts better and is safer than opiates.

℞ Sp. Med. Bryonia gtt. x.
Glycerine ℥ss.
Aqua q.s. ℥iv. M

Sig: A teaspoonful every two hours.

Lumbago is painful and needs no further explanation. Patients suffering with this affliction are often made comfortable with Sp. Med. Macrotys and Gelsemium.

℞ Sp. Med. Macrotys ʒj.
Sp. Med. Gelsemium gtt. xx.
Aqua q.s. ℥iv. M.

Sig: A teaspoonful every three hours.

For patients suffering with sharp, tearing, cutting pain, a frequent complaint by those suffering with acute gout, and the rheumatic, Colchicum acts almost as a specific.

℞ Sp. Med. Colchicum gtt. xxx.
Elix. Simplex q.s. ℥iv. M.

Sig: A teaspoonful every four hours.

Specific Medicine Piscidia is the indicated remedy for the characteristic pain we find in cases of Tic Douloureux (facial neuralgia). Don't let anyone tell you that operations are necessary in every case. The following prescriptions will not disappoint you:

℞ Sp. Med. Piscidia ʒij.
Aqua q.s. ℥iv. M.

Sig: A teaspoonful every two hours.

or

℞ Sp. Med. Piscidia ʒij.
Sp. Med. Gelsemium ʒj.
Aqua q.s. ℥iv. M.

Sig: A teaspoonful every three hours.

Now for the fullness and dull pain in right shoulder and for all other pains pointing to the umbilicus, Sp. Med. Nux Vomica is the remedy.

℞ Sp. Med. Nux Vom. gtt. xv.

Elix. Simplex q.s. ℥iv. M.

Sig: A teaspoonful one-half hour before each meal.

For abdominal pain of a colicky nature, twisting, boring, distress around the umbilicus, the remedy is Sp. Med. Dioscorea.

℞ Sp. Med. Dioscorea 3ss.
Glyconda

Aqua aa. q.s. ℥iv. M.

Sig: A teaspoonful every two hours.

For the old "stubborn pains"-the neuralgias, pains and aches of old persons, Sp. Med. Apocynum is almost a specific.

℞ Sp. Med. Apocynum 3ij.
Glyconda

Aqua aa. q.s. ℥iv. M.

Sig: A teaspoonful morning, noon and evening.

The following prescription is used for the many pains occurring in different parts of the body called "Spot Pains." The local application of Libradol will ease many pains. It should be applied hot and kept hot. Internally give following:

℞ Sp. Med. Macrotys 3j.
Sp. Med. Cascara 3j.

Glyconda

Aqua aa. q.s. ℥iv. M.

Sig: A teaspoonful one hour after each meal.

A Few Favorite Prescriptions

By WM. P. BEST, M.D.

(Concluded)

Acute Intestinal Disturbances.-The following formula has served well in the relief of gastric and intestinal disturbances of acute type. Such disturbances as arise from over-indulgence or improper diet which sometimes terminate in vomiting or diarrhoea or both.

℞ Sp. Med. Dioscorea 3i.
Glyconda q.s. ℥iv. M.

Sig: One teaspoonful everyone-fourth to one hour.

Should this condition be attended with the broad, relaxed, clean or dirty tongue, I would suggest the use of ten to fifteen drops of Specific Nux Vomica added to the Glyconda instead of the Dioscorea.

For acid conditions of the intestinal tract attended with more or less annoyance from gases (borborygmus), there are few remedies, in my opinion, which will afford as much relief and contribute as much toward normal activities of the digestive organs as Glyconda. While this remedy will be of service in the treatment of mucoenteritis or mild muco-colitis, it is hardly sufficient for the chronic type.

Crataegus-Digitalis.-*Crataegus* in doses from one to ten drops every three hours will be found useful in cases of mild decompensation. It is a good remedy particularly where the patient is unable to take *Digitalis*. *Digitalis* on the other hand, is greatly relied upon as the best representative of heart remedies. My observation leads me to believe that both *Crataegus* and *Digitalis* give better results when given in smaller doses, repeated every three hours, than in large doses given at intervals of six hours. The effect is more gentle and more continuous and productive of more comfort when administered in this manner. There are some patients who will have gastric disturbances from very small doses of *Digitalis* or any of the derivations thereof. Such patients tolerate *Crataegus*.

Echinacea-Echafolta.- We probably have no better internal corrective of infections of a toxic nature than *Echinacea*. This remedy must be administered in five- to fifteen-drop doses everyone to three hours according to the conditions.

While Echinacea itself makes a very splendid application to local infected areas, yet it is not the equal of Echafolta for this purpose. Echafolta is a clarified product of Echinacea. I have learned to esteem highly a 12 1/2% to 15 % solution of Echafolta applied on a dressing to cover the infected parts. The dressing should be kept moist with the solution at all times.

Nux Vomica.-Even if one should be deprived of all remedies for relaxed and inactive functioning of the digestive organs except Nux, most of the atonic conditions could be relieved by one-third to one-half of a drop of Nux Vomica everyone to two hours.

Sanguinaria.- We can think of no better remedy for laryngeal irritation, either of acute or chronic catarrhal type than Specific Medicine Sanguinaria. Violent nonproductive coughing will usually be relieved by this remedy in doses of one to two drops in simple syrup every onehalf to two hours as may be needed.

Thuja.-Among other good things we might say about Thuja, is to call attention to its value in dribbling or incontinence of urine in the aged. The dose should be from two to five drops t.i.d. Combined with Gaultheria, it makes an effective remedy for the beginning stages of prostatic hypertrophy and is not without some value in a more chronic type.

Macrotys.-This valuable remedy, with or without Bryonia, is one of the most effective we have for myalgia or muscular pain of a rheumatoid type.

R̄ Sp. Med. Macrotys	3i. or ii.
Water q.s.	℥iv. M.

Sig: One teaspoonful everyone or two hours.

This is also of special value for the deep muscular pain of influenza. When the pain of influenza is extremely severe. it is better to use Eupatorium instead of Macrotys.

Influenza.- "The atrocious headache, the extreme pains in the muscles, in the back, and sometimes in the bones will often yield very quickly to an external application of Libradol, while the patient is obtaining the first influence of the indicated internal treatment."

Hypertension- Arteriosclerosis

By Cloyce Wilson, M.D.

Many letters come to THE GLEANER asking what can be done for hypertension and arteriosclerosis. Some correspondents even seem to think we have some miraculous medicine that will overcome these serious conditions. We do have medicines which will aid in the care of the patients, but for the lesions as such, we do not have any definite drug or group of drugs. It is thought that a few notes upon this subject will tend to clarify the situation.

While we know some of the causes of increased blood pressure, viz: brain tumor, lead poisoning, etc., the major number of cases of essential hypertension remain a mystery as to etiology. We do know that hypertension begins as a lesion of the peripheral arterioles, and an increased tone in these circulatory beds is the start of general systemic hypertension.

Arteriosclerosis is a concomitant of the aging of the individual. As one grows older, thickening of blood vessels results. Until such time as symptoms appear, neither the hypertensive nor the arteriosclerotic will consult his physician, so the conditions may exist for some time without recognition unless found during a general examination for some other purpose. This is good argument for the periodic health examination.

While we have chosen to discuss these two phenomena (hypertension and arteriosclerosis) in the same article, it must be recognized that they are two distinct clinical entities, each of which may and does exist without the other, although they may co-exist, and some investigators still believe there is a causative relationship between the two, especially in some few selected cases.

It is not our purpose to consider the etiology in detail, but rather to discuss remedies which have been found useful in meeting the indications present when we are confronted with either hypertension or arteriosclerosis, or both. Most cases at some time show definite heart damage; others show liver dysfunction; another cerebral symptoms; a number have secondary kidney complications. When well established, all have lesions of some part of the bodily economy - none escapes some effects, whether mild or severe in character. Any tissue or group of organs may be involved.

Much of these remarks is applicable to the subject of coronary sclerosis, which may exist alone or as a part of the general vascular disease. While coronary disease is a very serious and dangerous condition, much may be done to ameliorate suffering and prolong life and comfortable existence. The same holds true for the management of peripheral vascular disease and many of the remedies discussed here are valuable in such condition.

A long step forward is gained when we follow the present, accepted dictum - treat the patient rather than the disease. When vascular changes are once found, the patient must be instructed that his manner of life must change. However, he is not to become a hopeless invalid,

but by proper living he may still be a useful and contented member of society. Needless to say the earlier the condition is found, the better the prognosis. Through lay reading and advertisements, many patients have formed the idea that high blood pressure and hardening of the arteries spell their doom. Many physicians feel the same way. But the outlook is not entirely hopeless. The regime of diet, exercise, rest, habits, recreation and general hygiene is important, and should not be neglected by the medical attendant or by his patient. Co-operation of the patient and his family, with correct environmental factors, is the basis of treatment. Sooner or later the heart suffers.

In hypertension, the too frequent use of the blood pressure machine, after the diagnosis is once made, is not good. The patient gets the wrong attitude, and if the variations in reading are known to him, he worries about his condition, thereby defeating the purpose of treatment. Naturally, as many readings are made as are absolutely necessary to the physician's understanding of the case, but the actual end and aim is to hold the blood pressure only to that point where the patient is comfortable and where he is moderately free from danger.

Now as to medicines: of the Specific Medicines, Crataegus is most often indicated where there is irregular heart action and the heart shows fatigue by its inability to perform its work properly. Whether or not there be an associated valve lesion, Crataegus is indicated by cardiac disturbances, characterized by irregular or intermittent pulse, precordial oppression, dyspnoea, exhaustion from slight mental or physical effort. Edema of the extremities is often marked and often the patient may be markedly prostrated. Crataegus is not a powerful nor a rapid remedy, but many times will give relief if used persistently.

The usual prescription is:

R \bar{x} Sp. Md. Crataegus 3i. to ℥SS.

Aq. Dest. q.s. ℥iv. M.

Sig: A .teaspoonful every four hours.

To slow the heart and improve its function, Digitalis may be needed in the beginning, followed later by the milder acting Crataegus to hold the ground gained. Digitalis is indicated by the weak, rapid, irregular heart, as shown by the corresponding pulse, jugular fulness, weakened heart sounds, accompanied by edema, anasarca, ascites, with scanty, highly colored urine.

The usual prescription is:

R Sp. Med. Digitalis gtt. x. to xxx.

Aq. Dest. q.s. 5iv. M.

Sig: A *teaspoonful every four hours.*

Cactus is the indicated remedy where there is feeble, irregular heart action, seemingly accompanied by marked mental depression. Cactus acts particularly upon the sympathetic nervous system. It increases renal secretion, promotes cardiac nutrition.

This drug is not so powerful in its effects, nor is it so often indicated, either in hypertension or arteriosclerosis, but given the case with mental depression as the outstanding feature, it will be very useful. It may be given in fairly large doses, as follows:

℞ Sp. Med. Cactus 3i. to 3iij.
Aq. Dest. q.s. ℥iv. M.

Sig: A teaspoonful every four hours.

Lycopus is indicated by vascular excitation, tumultuous heart action, lacking power; morbid wakefulness with active but weak circulation. The usual prescription is:

℞ Sp. Med. Lycopus 3i. to 3iij.
Aq. Dest. q.s. ℥iv. M.

Sig: A teaspoonful every four hours.

Convallaria is indicated by precordial oppression, dyspnoea, increased capillary resistance with edema of extremities from defective heart and kidney action. The usual prescription is: .

℞ Sp. Med. Convallaria gtt. x. to 3i.
Aq. Dest. q.s. ℥iv. M.

Sig: A teaspoonful every four hours.

Viscum is indicated in determination of blood to the brain, Hushed face and oft-recurring headache; paroxysmal rheumatic or neuralgic pains; weak, irregular heart action with dyspnoea; cardiac hypertrophy and valvular involvement. Viscum is narcotic, antispasmodic and tonic in its action. It is a drug which is powerful and but little understood. It should be carefully studied before using it indiscriminately. The dosage should be guarded. It is available in the Fluid Extract but not in the Specific Medicine. *

Gelsemium is indicated in those cases of arterial disease as manifested by Hushed face, bright eyes, throbbing carotids, the picture showing cerebral hyperemia, with the patient in a highly tense nervous state. By its action it tends to correct vascular spasm and relieve hyperemia of the higher nerve centers, distributing the blood more evenly to the periphery. The dosage varies from a drop at a dose to 5 to 10 drops. With the higher dosage the patient must be kept in bed in a reclining position. Contrary to the usual opinion, Gelsemium may be administered over long periods in the appropriate case, and will do much to prevent serious cerebral accident.

Queries, Notes and Comment

CLOYCE WILSON, M.D., *Editor*

(Continued)

INTESTINAL DISTENSION-FERMENTATIVE

Intestinal distension associated with fermentative disorders are due to changes in the usual flora whose habitat is the large and small intestines. This condition usually requires as thorough a cleaning out of the entire canal as is possible by whatever method is efficient. After thorough cleansing, Glycyrrhiza is useful to keep down fermentation. Diet restrictions play an important part, and those foods which support fermentative organisms, namely the carbohydrates, should be held to the minimum. Generally the following remedies are useful and efficient where specifically indicated: Nux Vomica, Chionanthus, Podophyllum. The following prescription is illustrative:

R Sp. Med. Nux. Vomica gtt. x.
Sp. Med. Chionanthus ʒj.
Sp. Med. Podophyllum gtt. xv.
Glycyrrhiza q.s. ℥iv. M.

Sig: A teaspoonful every four hours.

If constipation is marked, Dewees' Podophyllum Laxative may well be used in place of Specific Medicine Podophyllum, from one-half to one ounce of the Laxative in the above prescription, and directing a teaspoonful of the prescription after meals and at bedtime.

*More detail of the use of Viscum will be printed in a later issue.

ASTHMA-SUBCULOYD LOBELIA

Asthma is a condition that assumes so many forms with etiology embracing so many factors, that a brief discussion is unsatisfactory. Many cases of bronchial asthma obtain quick relief by the hypodermic administration of 20 minims of Subculoyd Lobelia. In the proper cases the relief is more sustained than by the use of other established agents. Some cases of cardiac asthma are seemingly benefited by use of a smaller dose--10 minims. Each asthma case requires special study before treatment can be outlined and the conditions met by the properly indicated remedy.

CORONARY THROMBOSIS

This very grave condition is not very well nor successfully treated by any known method. The mortality is very high and many times immediate. Treatment resolves itself into two parts--relief of pain, and if patient lives, the very much modified life of the cardiac cripple. Morphine or any accepted treatment which will put the patient to rest, is of course necessary in the acute attack for pain. Following the attack, Crataegus, Lobelia, and Cactus, are remedies to attempt to influence the nutrition and innervation of the heart. Subculoyd Lobelia in the small dose, cautiously used, may be of some value. However, when the pathology of the lesion is considered, it is not strange that results are indefinite.

DROPSY-HEPATIC IN ORIGIN

Increasing the output of the kidneys and bowels will many times tend to restore the normal water balance. The following is offered as an example:

℞ Sp. Med. Elaterium gtt. x.
Sp. Med. Apocynum ʒj.
Aq. Dest. q.s. ℥iv. M.

Sig: A teaspoonful every three hours.

WATER IN THE DIET

The intake of water or its equivalent is a habit that may be cultivated. In many cases it becomes a beneficial therapeutic measure, but in some cases its use must be lessened. Where we desire to increase the consumption of water, several methods may be used. To some patients water is nauseating; with these a small amount of salt may be added, if not contraindicated. Or, Sp. Med. Acid Hydrochloric (one drop) may be added to each glass of water. This small amount will increase the desire for food and water and will be especially efficient where there is a low gastric acidity; or where the indications for Hydrochloric Acid are apparent. Temporarily, an added amount of salt may be allowed in the diet, thus stimulating the desire for water. Other mineral acids, Nitric or Sulphuric, may be used if indicated.

MENOPAUSE-HYPOTHYROIDISM

Low metabolic state, as indicated by subnormal temperature, slow weak pulse, sluggish dull facies, loss of mental acuity, pallor and tendency to the deposition of fat, is often much benefited by the following:

℞ Sp. Med. Iris
Sp. Med. Phytolacca aa. ʒss.
Sodium Iodide ʒj.
Glyconda ʒj.
Aq. Dest. q.s. ℥iv. M.

Sig: A teaspoonful in water an hour after each meal.

CERVICAL GLANDS-SIMPLE HYPERTROPHY

In simple adenitis of superficial glands, Phytolacca is the remedy of choice. Where the glands are hard and distended with sharp lancinating pain, Bryonia is indicated in combination. If glands are doughy and overlying structures bluish and congested, with dull throbbing pain, Belladonna. There are many remedies which markedly influence diseased glandular structure: Iris, Podophyllum,

Stillingia, Spongia, Jaborandi. These are many times useful, also in subacute or chronic forms of adenitis. Many conditions may simulate simple adenitis or simple hypertrophy. In them little if any effects are noted from medical treatment. Such conditions as malignancy, focal infection, calculi, tuberculosis, Hodgkin's Disease, and many other lesions may obscure the picture. The diagnosis should be careful and accurate before medical treatment is begun.

ENURESIS IN AGED

The following is suggested:

℞ Sp. Med. Belladonna gtt. x.
 Sp. Med. Thuja 3ss.
 Sp. Med. Fragrant Sumach 3jss.
 Glycynda q.s. ℥iv. M.
Sig: A teaspoonful every four hours.

PSORIASIS

For diseases as such we offer no specific. The term *specific* as we use it recognizes the application of drugs to certain definite conditions which are factors of disease processes, rather than to the disease complex as a whole. It limits and directs the application of drug influence rather than radical change. Psoriasis is but little understood, many cases tending to heal no matter what the treatment, others grow progressively worse under the same circumstances. The following prescription is offered as having been useful in the dry scaly form, mild in character; but is in no wise a specific for the disease:

℞ Sp. Med. Berberis 3j.
 Fowler's Solution Arsenic 3jss.
 Aq. Dest. q.s. ℥iij. M.
Sig: A teaspoonful three times a day.

RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS

Chronic rheumatoid arthritis is subject to acute exacerbations and remissions, with quiescent periods between. Foci of infection, acute infectious disease, hereditary influence, environmental factors, have all been credited as part of the etiology. At any rate there seem to be cycles of return of symptoms in periods varying from months to years. Successful treatment recognizes these factors in etiology. Supportive treatment is indicated: Arsenic; Lloyd's Iron and Phosphorus; Cuprum; Nux Vomica; Hydrastis. Many cases apparently seem hope less, but all are amenable to a greater or lesser degree of relief. So much may be done for these sufferers: thus the physician must have courage to keep trying, and engender confidence on the patient's part. Heat, sunlight, diathermy, baths, the various forms of electrical energy, are all part of the treatment. Proper diet, including the needed vitamins, to restore the general bodily resistance; special studies of blood and body fluids are all part of the regime. The patient must be treated rather than the disease. Sp. Med. Colchicum, one drop three times daily, or its alkaloid, Colchicine gr. 1/100, is indicated by sharp lancinating joint, muscle, nerve or fascia pain, in the so-called gouty diathesis. The following is suggested where there is marked involvement of nerves, muscles and tendon sheaths:

℞ Sp. Med. Apis gtt. xx.
 Sp. Med. Belladonna gtt. v.
 Sp. Med. Macrotys 3ss.

Aq. Dest. q.s. ℥iv. M.
Sig: A teaspoonful after meals and at bedtime.

NEURALGIA OF CRANIAL NERVES

Several remedies have been found useful in this condition: Bryonia, Rhus tox., Gelsemium, Belladonna, Pulsatilla, Aconite, Plantago, Passiflora. When given to meet certain definite indications, they are capable of giving relief. Piscidia is of value in neuralgias in any part of the body, but particularly conditions of the trifacial nerve and of the cervical plexus. It may be combined with other indicated remedies.

MUCOUS COLITIS-GLYCONDA

The use of Glyconda alone will in many cases be followed by very good results, but the addition of Nux Vomica and Geranium will improve its action:

℞ Sp. Med. Nux Vomica gtt. x.
Sp. Med. Geranium ʒj.
Glyconda q.s. ℥iij. M.

Sig: A teaspoonful every four hours.

Krameria is an excellent astringent when there are copious watery stools; Fragrant Sumach when there are profuse painful stools.

In the skeletons of some species of sponges, according to published analyses, the iodine content may run as high as eight to fourteen percent, while its source, the water of the Atlantic Ocean, contains only one part of iodine in two hundred and eighty million (280,000,000) parts.

If these figures be correct, one pound of the sponge mentioned contains iodine equaling the total content of about forty million pounds of sea water.

From this it would appear that the inimitable processes of Nature work over some ten million pounds of sea water to provide the crude material that is represented in an unassuming four-ounce bottle of Specific Medicine Spongia.

Case Reports*

From The Dispensary

CAULOPHYLLUM

In reporting the result of this case, it is felt that the classical indications were not present, but that there was sufficient evidence for its administration because of a partial picture and a few special symptoms.

Woman, white, aged 35, married twice. First husband divorced, one child, died at age of 9 years. Two miscarriages while living with first husband. No pregnancies in second marriage. Appearance, healthy, weight 150 pounds, no tremors or external signs of nervousness. Chief complaint, nervous as if "will fly to pieces." This has been for past month. Menstrual history regular and of average duration. Slight vaginal discharge since first pregnancy. Uses alcohol, beer, slightly, smokes moderately. Physical examination shows pulse 104; temperature, 99.1 of.; blood pressure, 145/90. No fine or coarse tremors of fingers. Other examinations negative.

The reason for selecting this particular drug, Caulophyllum, was because of leading symptom, internal nervousness with no outward manifestations; the suggestions from the history of two miscarriages after her first baby. The following prescription was given.

℞ Sp. Med. Caulophyllum ʒj.
Aq. Dest. q.s. ℥iv. M.

Sig: A teaspoonful three times daily.

This was continued for two weeks, the patient improving constantly.

*Reports of actual cases from The Union Bethel Clinic, Cincinnati, Ohio.

At last appearance, nervousness entirely gone, pulse rate down to 80, and general outlook better. The dose was very small for the outstanding results obtained.

The "Black Widow" Spider

Following the publication of the article on the Black Widow in the last GLEANER, we received letters from a number of physicians who have treated patients for the bite of this spider. With only one possible exception, there was no doubt in the minds of these physicians concerning the guilt of the Black Widow, though no case was reported in which the spider was actually seen at the time the wound was made. Its guilt was established by the symptoms of the patients, and by the presence of the spiders in localities which the patient had frequented.

It must not be concluded that the GLEANER is making a defense for the Black Widow. There is too much circumstantial evidence against the spider to seriously doubt its guilt. Yet there would be great satisfaction in having an eye-witness account of the mode of attack. Was the bite made in defense, under conditions that might provoke the sting of a wasp or bee? Was it made with unprovoked maliciousness? Was it made with the intent of bloodsucking? Is there no pain at the time the bite is inflicted? Among the many poisonous insects and reptiles, it is unusual to find one that makes an unprovoked attack. Is the Black Widow an exception to this rule of fair play?

Latrodectus Bite

A Case Report

The following exceptionally clear case report of Latrodectus bite and its successful treatment was received by THE GLEANER from Dr. Wm. H. Schwartz of Houston, Texas:

"A Mr. T. of this city was at work near Cypress (twenty miles from Houston) as a driller on an oil rig. One morning before breakfast he was bitten on the glans penis while sitting on the outside toilet, by the Black Widow spider, several specimens of which were collected from this toilet and brought to me. I remember they had a colored spot, but have forgotten whether the color was red or yellow. As Latrodectus mactans is the only poisonous spider in this country, it must have been this species.

"Mr. T. said, 'I first felt a wasp-like sting on the end of the penis, which soon began to swell. A dead pain extended to the hips and up the back to the region over the kidneys, and then to the heart. Terrible pain in right arm where it had once been broken. The doctor on my way to Houston (I could not make Houston so stopped at Fairbanks) gave me a shot of morphine. The pain went down to both knees, causing them to ache terribly, and legs so heavy I could hardly lift them. The great toes were heavy. Severe vomiting of a greenish fluid set in. After several

hours the aching of the bones of the legs was terrible. Mouth not dry but had a violent thirst for cold, refreshing drinks which were vomited.'

"A hot internal burning set in, so that he said he was 'burning up.' He had great restlessness, continually moving from bed to chair and back again. This restlessness began about twelve hours after bite, when he was brought to Houston. The condition in which I found him when I was called the following morning was: Quivering around the mouth; cold sweat, especially of the legs, which burned like fire and itched like nettles; great anxiety, constantly praying for the Lord's aid; one rigor after another; arms hot, feet warm but skin of legs cold to touch; severe colicky pains in abdomen, relieved by hot towels.

"In our homoeopathic therapy, the symptoms called for arsenicum alba, which I administered in the 10M potency. This gave him the first relief he had had since the bite, twenty-seven hours before. In fifteen minutes he was quite comfortable and went to sleep, with a prompt recovery. This man would evidently have died as have numerous others who were not given the antidote, *arsenic* in nontoxic doses."

*

It is not as a principal remedy alone that Glyconda has value. It is a pleasant fortifying vehicle for other remedies in its field of usefulness and has remarkable power of masking disagreeable flavors. It will neither freeze nor ferment.

When Glyconda is the base, prescriptions need not be replaced even in summer as they neither mould nor sour. It is a valuable and much used agent as a carrier of medicines.

There are numerous scattered articles on the effect of Podophyllum in destroying the desire for tobacco, especially for chewing. There is record of one malpractice suit against a physician who prescribed Podophyllum. As a result the patient claimed to have lost the pleasure offered by tobacco.

The first book on medicine written in America has recently been discovered among manuscript volumes in the Vatican Library in Rome. This remarkable book was written by an Aztec and was translated into Latin by another Aztec. It was completed in the year 1552, sixteen years after the founding of the College of Santa Cruz, Mexico, in which it was written, and about a century before the founding of the first college in the present limits of the United States.

In the Vatican Library it was designated as "Codex Barberini, Latin 241."

Carry On

The house of Lloyd Brothers, Pharmacists Inc., has suffered a most profound loss in the passing of its founder, John Uri Lloyd, April 9, 1936, at the age of eighty-seven.

For more than half a century John Uri Lloyd made the perfecting of vegetable pharmaceutical preparations for the use of physicians his chief concern and study. Through his genius revolutionary processes of extracting vegetable drugs were discovered. As a part of these processes, he invented extracting apparatus, based upon remarkable departures from all other -extractors.

His exceptional ability, his original conception of the complexities of plant structure, together with his untiring energy -enabled him to evolve plant pharmaceutical preparations that earned for his firm the reputation for producing the finest preparations of vegetable drugs obtainable.

This reputation our heritage - it is our purpose to maintain.

The loyal men who compose the personnel of the manufacturing laboratories have had years of practical training. This personnel remains unchanged. It is in charge of John Thomas Lloyd, son of the founder. For the past sixteen years he has been associated with his father in the scientific laboratories, and has made intensive studies of the pharmacy of plant preparations. Though his father's keen interest in the activities of the laboratory work never waned, yet it was but natural that his increasing years should throw the responsibility upon the shoulders of the son, so that he is now assuming no new and unknown duties.

There will be no deterioration in the quality of the preparations manufactured by Lloyd Brothers, Pharmacists Inc. Rather, the assumption of complete responsibility serves only to increase the determination to maintain and to deserve the reputation so splendidly established.

LLOYD BROTHERS, PHARMACISTS INC.