

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



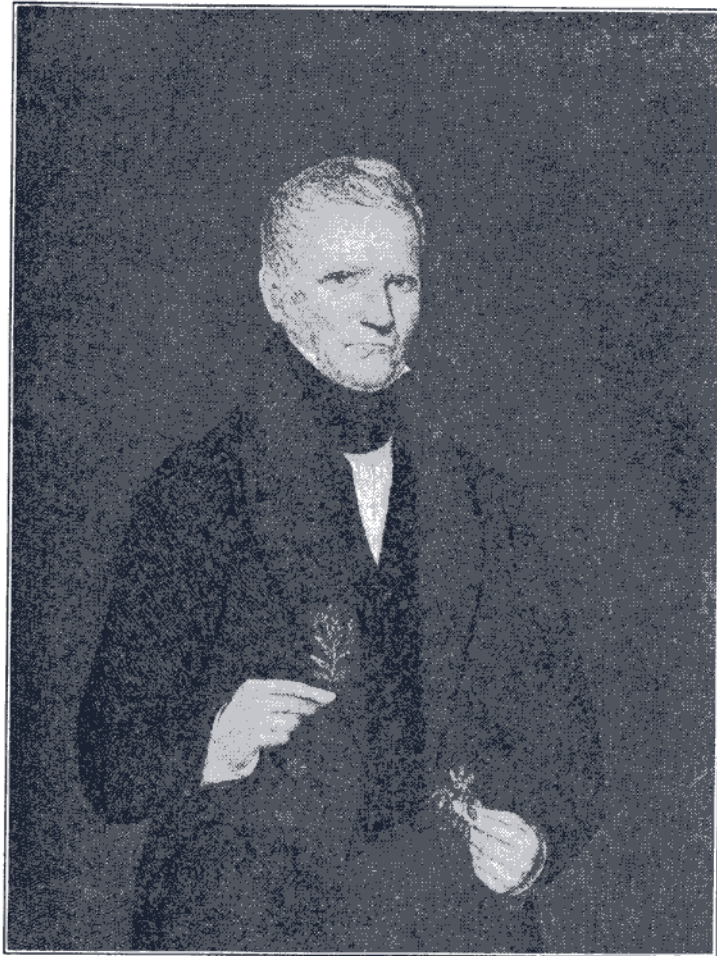
SECOND LOBELIA NUMBER

Number 31

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SAMUEL THOMSON

"His System and Practice, Originating with Himself."
(From Thomson's *Materia Medica*, 1841.)

THE GLEANER

Cincinnati, Ohio, September, 1927

Number 31

EDITORIAL

SECOND LOBELIA NUMBER

A. F. Stephens, M.D.

The lowliest plant in field or wood possesses attributes that confound the wisest man. Life is life, wherever found, everywhere and in everything. In the most elemental living substances lie dormant undreamed of forces. Before the simplest forms of life structures we stand amazed. From the meek and lowly we may learn. To condemn without understanding, is a mark of ignorance bred often in prejudice.

What is Lobelia? It is a modest plant, growing wild in nature's garden. It contains some of the virtues common to all plants, but it contains also others peculiar to itself, alone.

Lobelia* is one of the most potent remedies in our materia medica. Of this agent Dr. Ellingwood said: "I think now I am justified, and I believe that the future will prove positively that I am justified, for the immediate future, in saying that there is no other remedy more wonderful than Lobelia Inflata used hypodermically. * * * I have been in deep study of the action of this remedy-in immediate touch with the field of observers covering several thousand men-for nearly ten years, and I can say to those who have paid no attention to it, that if they enter the same field, it will open to them the surprise of their entire professional life."

Fifty years ago, Dr. John Scudder said of Lobelia, "It is indicated when the pulse is full and oppressed, or small and feeble. Oppression in the precordium, labored action of the heart, cardiac pain, oppression of the chest with difficult and labored respiration and accumulation of mucus in the bronchia, are indications for its use.

"It is specific in most cases of angina pectoris and neuralgia of the heart. It is an important remedy when the patient complains of oppression in the chest and difficult respiration. It is specific in asthenic laryngitis of children, and in analogous cases in the adult.

For further data concerning Mathias de l'Obel and his work, see "Herbals their origin and evolution," by Agnes Arber. It is an important remedy when there is profuse secretion and want of power to remove it. It may be regarded as one of the most direct stimulants to the sympathetic nervous system, and it influences every organ and function supplied or controlled by these nerves."

The above, written by Dr. Scudder fifty years ago, is as true to-day as it was half a century ago. It is a truth, concisely stated, and will remain ever a truth. Two lines of this quotation contain the key to the intelligent use of Lobelia. They are:

Want of power. Direct stimulation to the sympathetic system of nerves through which it influences every organ and function supplied or controlled by these nerves.

There is the key. Use it and if you have an open mind, what you find will surprise you.

The genus Lobelia derives its name from that of the Flemish botanist and physician, Mathias de l'Obel, who was born in Flanders in 1538 and died in England in 1616. During the years de l'Obel spent in England, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, he together with Pierre Pena produced his chief botanical work, "Stirpium adversaria nova," published in 1570. Six years later this was enlarged and republished as "Plantarum seu Stirpium Historia." This work gained attention through de l'Obel's system of classification, which came to be recognized as the best.

These works of de l'Obel are to be found in The Lloyd Library.

The action of Lobelia is mainly through the vasomotor apparatus. This system of nerves distributes its tiny branches to every organ and tissue of the body, to every blood vessel, however small. One may thus realize the possibilities of Lobelia as a remedy. Its action is not limited to anatomical parts. It may act upon any part, through the vasomotor impulse which it modifies. It changes conditions by overcoming circulatory disturbances. Thus it balances the unbalanced.

Lobelia has a dual quality. It is not only a vaso-constrictor, it is also a vaso-dilator, in accordance with the dosage. The small dose constricts, the large dose dilates.

Observation of forty years has convinced me that Lobelia thus influences the circulation. In all conditions of congestion, wherever it may happen, Lobelia, by its influences on the blood vessels through the vaso-motors, lessens the caliber of the vessels, strengthens the muscular action of the vessel walls, which then propel the blood onward, over-coming the condition known as congestion. Thus we see its action in oppression of the chest due to engorgement. In hypostatic congestion of the lungs, where it seems as though the patient must drown in his own blood, give a hypodermic injection of Subculoyd Lobelia, and note that the hypostasis at once clears up-if the vital power has not been too nearly destroyed. One case will illustrate.

A little child, fourteen months old, with pneumonia-capillary bronchitis-became suddenly worse. Pulse almost imperceptible; respiration very shallow, skin ashen-gray, lungs completely engorged, all indicating death closely approaching. A hypodermic of Subculoyd Lobelia, gtt. 10, was administered. Within fifteen minutes the pulse became more perceptible, respiration more noticeable, accompanied by a faint tinge of color in the cheeks. In thirty minutes a second dose was administered. The pulse soon became distinct, the respiration deeper and regular, the skin took on a deeper color. The child recovered.

Will anyone say that Lobelia did not save this child's life? It is not often that I lay claim to saving life, I am only a helper. Life is created and continued by inherent forces of the body. We as physicians sometimes aid a little in smoothing the rough places. This is perhaps the only life I can really lay claim to having saved, but in this one instance I give myself that credit.

In this editorial there is not sufficient space to say much concerning this great remedial agent, which has been used for many years by hundreds of physicians who have many, many times proven its worth.

In my opinion, one of the greatest boons given to humanity came when Dr. Jentsch (1908) thought of using Lobelia hypodermically in diphtheria. This led to the preparation perfected for hypodermic use, Subculoyd Lobelia. By its promptness of action when administered hypodermically, results follow rapidly, and strangely enough, when so given, there is usually no nausea, which often occurs when Lobelia is given orally. In asthma, from any cause, Lobelia will be found invaluable, because the condition of congestion due to vasomotor inefficiency is present in all cases. By correcting this condition we give relief, though we may not cure permanently. To cure asthma permanently, the major factor causing the asthma must be discovered. This eliminated, the cure will follow.

For spasms of children, Lobelia is a model remedy. It will give relief until the basis of the trouble is found and removed. In painful conditions the remedy will not disappoint, because pain is dependent largely upon congestion of the circulating fluids, due to vasomotor failure. In painful conditions one should think of a combination of Lobelia and Gelsemium, for Gelsemium' synergistic to Lobelia. How often, since "Gelbia" was introduced by Dr. Welbourn, have I employed it where formerly I used to administer morphine! Relief often results, as quickly as from the use of morphine, and no narcotic habit is formed. The general practitioner should not fail to carry in his medicine case a bottle of Gelbia, as well as one of Subculoyd Lobelia. Many opportunities for their use will present themselves, and the physician will not fear the everlasting degradation resulting to victims of the morphine group.

This editorial on Lobelia I consider one of the most important I have ever written. If one reads the symptoms aright that call for the use of Lobelia, no matter what time is given to the disease or where these symptoms occur, Lobelia will give relief. Bear in mind that the key to the use of Lobelia is -

Want of power. The vasomotors are not working normally. There is defective vasomotor impulse. The blood stream is interrupted, and some (any) part or parts are suffering.

Speaking of persons the Master said, "Many are called but few are chosen." So may we say of drugs in general. Of the vast number of drugs that have been "called" Lobelia is one of the "chosen."

It is impossible to exaggerate the virtues of Lobelia, one of the most important and serviceable remedial agents America has produced. Concerning its scope of action, read Lobelia literature.

FROM THE LABORATORY STAFF

This number of THE GLEANER is a second "Lobelia" number, which it is to be hoped will please all readers familiar with this agent, as well as be of service to those of the profession unacquainted with the drug, if any there be. The first appeared two years ago. In this connection, read the editorial of Dr. Stephens, and the selections to follow, from the writings of practicing physicians then balance the subject. Lobelia is not now restricted to the use of anyone school or section of medicine. Discovered and introduced by Samuel Thomson, the irregular, over one hundred years ago, taken up by the early Eclectics, investigated scientifically by that foremost practitioner of the "regular school," Dr. Roberts Bartholow, a standard with Homeopathic physicians, as shown by the writings of the talented author, Professor E. M. Hale, commended by one and all, Lobelia is now to be classed as a world's remedy.

* * * * *

Physicians inexperienced with this agent might naturally accept that claims regarding the varied uses of Lobelia, as reported by members of the medical profession, appear much like the reports of olden times concerning Cinchona, or other. old-style "cure alls." Were it not for the fact that, increasingly, for a hundred years, reports from members of the profession experienced with the drug fortify those herein presented, we would hesitate in their reproduction.

The natures of the ailments mentioned may not unlikely be classified in such a manner as to show that the influence of the drug results from its action on closely related, abnormal systemic conditions, creating various "named diseases," apparently afar separated. To relieve the "cause" is to cure each ailment. Indeed, the researches of Professor Roberts Bartholow, as early as 1886, indicate that such is its field, as contrasted with the bromides.* Let us cite, as follows:

. "More definite results (than by bromides.-Ed.) can be given from the administration of lobeline in certain neuroses of the respiratory organs, as asthma, whooping-cough, pseudo angina pectoris, in the spasmodic cough of emphysema, the cough of habit, renal and other reflex asthmas. Somewhat more specific statements can be made as respects its utility in all these cases.

"In that form of asthma which is merely a functional disorder, the best results may be expected from it,"

* * * * *

Concerning this record, we may remark that the selections offered in this number of THE GLEANER, are but a fragment of those that lie before THE GLEANER'S editor. More pages than constitute the entire volumes of either of the dispensaries, would be required to reproduce the articles printed on the uses of this long-established American plant.

* * * * *

As bearing upon this line of editorial notes, we would call attention to Drugs and Medicines of North America, 1886, wherein the leading clinical authorities of the medical profession contributed special papers on Lobelia. These were Professor Roberts Bartholow, of the Regular section of medicine; Professor E. M. Hale, of the Homeopathic section, and Professor John M. Scudder, of the Eclectic section. In our opinion they all leaned on the crusader, Samuel Thomson, whose thoughtful countenance constitutes our frontispiece. Probably the fundamentals of the action of Lobelia, that influence and govern its cosmopolitan service, will, on analysis, be found therein recorded. See also pages 1012 to 1015.

* * * * *

Professor Roberts Bartholow was the "authority" on the bromides. Many were the honors extended him because of his contributions on their uses.

Drugs and Medicines of North America, 1885, also devotes a page, small type, to Lobelia compounds, used then and in days past. Among the most important Lobelia products employed to-day may be mentioned Specific Medicine Lobelia, Oil of Lobelia, Compound Stillingia Liniment, Gelbia, and Libradol. These, in themselves, comprise a materia medica of serviceable agents, the value of which will be apparent to each physician recipient of our "Companion" in which these and other compounds are described.

* * * * *

Again, turn to our Frontispiece, and consider the thoughtful face, dignified carriage, and careful dress of Samuel Thomson. May we not infer therefrom that, instead of being a "quack," or professional mountebank, he may have been the victim of old-time "professional politics?"

GLEANINGS AND COMMENTS

WHAT PHYSICIANS HAVE TO SAY OF LOBELIA

"Its invariable influence in producing profound muscular relaxation and nerve sedation, positively but without depression, but with an increased vital force, places this remedy at once in a field by itself."

"Lobelia is a great antispasmodic, acting on the nerve centers and respiratory centers, thus improving oxygenation of the blood. It is a most powerful restorative in collapse. It is the first remedy I think of in convulsions of childhood. Not only is it the remedy in convulsions of childhood but in all classes of convulsions, as in angina pectoris, spasmodic croup, spasmodic asthma, and tetanus. In pneumonia I find it to be . of great value. When the lungs are engorged with blood, the breathing short and oppressed, the pulse rapid, with anxious expression of the countenance, I use Subculoyd Lobelia repeated every three to six hours as may be necessary."

"The most conspicuous indications are feeble circulation, cold extremities, tissue full, doughy, inelastic; face pallid, tongue broad and full; precordial oppression."

"In the treatment of asthma I have established a reputation that extends to adjoining States. I have had but one case out of thirty-six that did not respond to repeated large doses of Lobelia."

"A girl, thirteen years old, took a violent chill and soon became unconscious. Instead of resorting to the usual remedies I gave her 30 minims of Lobelia and wrapped her in a hot blanket. In half an hour she regained consciousness. An hour later she was again unconscious. I then gave 60 minims Lobelia. In half an hour she began to show much warmth and commenced to sweat profusely. She recovered promptly. I have used Lobelia perhaps a hundred times in congestive chills, and when it seemed that the patient was at death's door. Results have been uniform."

"In a case of scarlet fever, with complications, Lobelia proved of the greatest benefit. General dropsy appeared; breathing was difficult, pulse almost imperceptible. Little hope for recovery. I gave a hypodermic of 30 minims Subculoyd Lobelia. In forty minutes, 40 drops more. In one hour another 30 drops, after which I could see some change for the better. In the afternoon she was much better; she was warm, pulsation at the wrist weak, but plainly found. There was great improvement in breathing. Next morning the patient was much better, and resting. Convalescence was slow but continuous and in the end complete."

"As a final resort in a case of puerperal eclampsia I determined to try Lobelia. I did not have the Subculoyd, but had plenty of Specific Medicine Lobelia, and of this I proceeded to administer a dram hypodermically. In ten minutes the patient was thoroughly relaxed. She went to sleep and slept several hours. There was no return of the spasms."

"I am subject to sick headaches. Twenty drops of Lobelia in hot water never fails to relieve, promptly."

"In 1882, shortly after I began to practice medicine, I was called to see a thirteen-year-old girl suffering with severe convulsions. Convulsions occurred every ten minutes. I gave a hypodermic of a fluid form of Lobelia (do not remember what it was). There was not convulsion after the first injection.

Since that time the writer has used Lobelia hypodermically many times, with uniform results, always favorable. "

"Lobelia acts directly upon the regulating centers of the system; those of heat, circulation, nerve influences, both motor and sensory. It supports the heart, improves the circulation in its every "feature, overcomes excessive blood pressure, and restores perfect tension in every form. It is directly indicated in depression as well as in over-stimulation. It also controls hyperemia as well as every form of congestion. Whatever the cause of any great depression, we cannot yet define the marvelous improvement observed from this agent.

We hardly call it stimulation, and yet the improved condition is such as would ultimately follow the action of the very best, most natural stimulants or tonics. It is hard to express the apparently contradictory influence exercised on the above-named depression which has been overcome in its most extreme form (in fact in some cases where the skin was so cold and the process of life so feeble as to cause one to think that death had occurred), and yet the reaction appears very promptly."

"The remedy is certainly a restorative to the nerve force at the centers of innervation, acting directly upon the cardiac and respiratory centers, restoring the inhibitory power of these centers, thus equalizing the entire nervous and circulatory systems."

"The remedy produces a vasomotor relaxation (It does in large doses-Ed.) with flushing of the capillary. There comes a glow of warmth to the extremities which are cold and clammy." "Its best effect is noticed in cases where the heart is weak, where its influence is that of a stimulant and restorative without any depressing effect whatever. The pulse becomes stronger and fuller; irregularity disappears and its strength is restored."

"The remedy minimizes any local irritation, promotes immediate elimination, overcomes local blood stasis, stimulating both the venous capillaries and arteries, relaxes elastic tissues which are spasmodically contracted, and promotes innervation."

VALUE OF LOBELIA AS A REMEDY

Contributed

Your "Lobelia" number of THE GLEANER was read with much interest. Kindly send me a few more numbers, to place where they will do very necessary missionary work with some physicians not yet aware of the great value of Lobelia. My father, who was an active practitioner for about half a century, was a disciple of Samuel Thomson, and a firm believer in that great drug, Lobelia. Beyond doubt, he saved many lives, as well as much suffering, by its use. So from infancy I have been in personal contact with this remedy, and through a long life have seen its wonderful effects in hundreds of cases. In my opinion, Lobelia stands in the front rank of remedial agents, along with Echinacea, Belladonna, and Aconite.

Let me say in closing that I have found the Specific Medicines so uniformly efficacious, and dependable that I consider them an incomparable boon to the sick.

Comment.-Such a tribute to a remedy from one who through a lifetime of practice, and by inheritance from his father, who in his lifetime used Lobelia with satisfaction to himself and his patients, is most gratifying. It pleases us to note the "missionary efforts" of this physician, and it pleases us furthermore to supply, as requested, authentic information in the way of helpful literature.

HAY FEVER

Have you anything that will aid me in the treatment aborted, where this prescription has been taken before the arrival of hay fever time.

Professor H. W. Felter, M.D., gives the following method of treating hay fever, which has proved promptly effective in his hands and in other cases known to us:

1. ℞ Subculoyd Lobelia 3ii
Aromatic Spts. Ammonia 3ii
Water q. s. ad ℥iv

M. Sig. A teaspoonful every three hours.

2. ℞ Quinine Sulphate 3i
 Water ℥iv
 Hydrochloric Acid, q. s. to make solution.
 M. Sig. A teaspoonful every three hours, alternating with ℞ No. 1.

SPASMODIC ASTHMA IN YOUNG BOY

Question. I have a patient, boy five years of age, who has attacks of spasmodic asthma. Would like to try Lobelia, but have had no experience with this drug. Please advise me what preparation should be used, in what dosage, and how often repeated. Any additional information will be appreciated.

Reply. Lobelia is one of our best agents for combatting attacks of spasmodic asthma in children. For the acute attack, Specific Medicine Lobelia, Colloidum, should be used, pushing it to its relaxant effect. Should nausea occur, this will do no harm.

℞ Sp. Med. Lobelia 3 ss (gtt. 30)
 Water ℥iv

M. Sig. A teaspoonful of the dilution every fifteen to thirty minutes, to effect.

This dose should be repeated until the relaxant effect is manifested. Should the paroxysm be quite severe, the subcutaneous use of Lobelia could be employed. In this case, use Subculoyd Lobelia, injecting five drops as the initial dose, and repeating, if necessary, in from fifteen to twenty minutes. Personally, when dealing with children, we prefer the small dose, often repeated, rather than one large initial dose.

In all attacks of asthma, as with other diseases, it is to be remembered that the cause of the attack is to be carefully sought and, whenever possible, removed, not forgetting the importance of doing protein sensitization tests in obscure cases.

The dosage in this prescription is for the child concerning whom inquiry is made. For adults the dose would necessarily be larger, both as regards the use of the Specific Medicine and the Subculoyd Lobelia.

LOBELIA IN BRONCHIAL ASTHMA

Question.-In GLEANER 30, page 988, in an article on Bronchial Asthma, a hypodermic of Subculoyd Lobelia is commended for the acute attack, to be followed by the administration of Specific Medicines Lobelia and Asthma Weed, internally. What is the dose of these remedies, and the signs governing the amount of the dose? I have used Subculoyd Lobelia but once, with a case of hysterical fainting, and the administration of twenty minims was followed by severe emesis. A hypodermic of morphine will cut short an acute asthmatic paroxysm and bring ease of breathing, but the physician is after a greater or less time again facing the original condition and another dose of morphine is desired. Sometimes these attacks continue for several days, at least longer than one cares to risk the danger of forming a drug habit by keeping up the use of morphine. Any suggestions you may make will be greatly appreciated.

Reply.-Our usual prescription, following the use of Subculoyd Lobelia to cut short the acute attack of Bronchial Asthma, is the following:

℞ Sp. Med. Lobelia gtt. 30
 Sp. Med. Asthma Weed gtt. 60
 Water oz. 3

M. Sig.: A teaspoonful of the mixture every one, two, or three hours, to effect.

If the paroxysms are quite severe and seem prolonged, the Lobelia may be increased, up to drops 5 to the dose. This prescription, used following the acute phase of the disturbance, will hasten the passage of the attacks described by the physician. The signs governing the continuance of the dose are:

The severity of the bronchial spasm,
 The amount of dyspnea (labored breathing-shortness of breath).
 Short, labored breathing with sense of suffocation.

The doctor's experience with Subculoyd Lobelia is exceptional, and we believe the emetic results described to be due to an over-sensitiveness to the action of lobelia on the part of this patient. In our hands, as well as numberless others, the use of Subculoyd Lobelia has been free from nausea and vomiting, yet its relaxant properties are not diminished.

We would again call attention to occasional idiosyncracies in drug action, as evidenced in many directions. While thousands of patients may tolerate very large doses of a given remedy, one patient is found to be susceptible to minute doses of that remedy. The tolerance of the individual patient can be learned only through observation. We would suggest a rereading of Dr. Stephens editorial on Idiosyncrasy in Drug Action, in GLEANER 17.

SUBCULOYD LOBELIA AS PAIN RELIEVER

(Contributed)

I wish to relate a personal experience with Subculoyd Lobelia. I had used it in my practice for a number of years, but did not appreciate its real value until I had occasion to use it on myself for a period of three weeks, following a severe fracture of the foot and fibula. Then I experienced the comfort it afforded by relieving the terrible tension one suffers in such injuries. Throughout this period only digestion remained good. The feature that most interested me was the improved condition of my stomach and bowels in the months that followed. Never in my memory have I been so free from the gastric and intestinal sluggishness from which I have always suffered, more or less.

Ten months following this accident, I was caught in the severe gale that hit northern Ohio about that time, and was literally blown from my feet, from a three-foot landing, fracturing the upper third of the left humerus. The method employed in caring for this fracture was the air-plane splint, which puts the arm at a right angle to the body, and at a most severe tension. The injury to my foot had been of a far graver nature, but without tension. After suffering four days, I persuaded the attending physician, who was unacquainted with the preparation, to administer Subculoyd Lobelia, and following this he had no need of an opiate of any kind, the remedy inducing sufficient sleep of a refreshing nature. Nothing further was needed. My appetite was much improved. In fact, if I were making any criticism on the remedy administered to a well-nourished person in bed, I would say that its effect on the appetite is altogether too good.

In post-surgical work, I wish to commend this remedy to surgeons. It would certainly much diminish the need for opiates, and we all know that sometimes one dose of opium spells the difference between life and death.

Comment.- The above, giving the personal experience of a physician (herself the patient), is of unusual interest to the profession. Many are unquestionably aware of the relief following the use of Lobelia in post-operative work, while to others this will come as a "something new." In this connection we would again call to the attention of our readers Gelbia, a combination-for hypodermic use of Lobelia and Gelsemium, in the proportion of three parts Lobelia to one of Gelsemium, introduced at the request of Dr. O. C. Welbourn, of Los Angeles. Dr. Welbourn states that in his hospital, since the introduction of Gelbia, he seldom has to resort to the use of morphine or other opiates for the control of pain. This is highly important, for, as our correspondent states, "Sometimes one dose of opium spells the difference between life and death."

For the information of readers to whom Gelbia is a "New Remedy," we reproduce in this number of THE GLEANER a paper by the late Dr. E. R. Waterhouse, giving briefly the uses of this remedy, including both "Indications" and "Contra-Indications" for its use.

LOBELIA IN ANGINA PECTORIS

Question.-Is there anything better for angina pectoris than Subculoyd Lobelia, and is there any danger of overdosing with this agent? For the past three months I have had a case of angina, big black-smith, aged 60, who for nearly eighteen months has been unable to work. Has had nightly attacks, growing more severe until he had given up hope, expecting each attack to be the last.

Under Specific Medicines Crataegus and Cactus, with Lloyd's Iron, the pain has almost disappeared, but shortness of breath prevents his sleeping after midnight, and but a short time even during the day. Have given him a hypodermic of Subculoyd Lobelia once a day, usually about 8 P. M., with apparent improvement. Lobelia is a stimulant to the sympathetic nervous system, and he seems to need the help of the mind to jog the sympathetic.

Reply.-Lobelia is considered one of our best agents in angina pectoris, and in this particular case, where the patient seems to have to use his will-power to help the respiratory act, Lobelia is especially effective. The agent is one that may be persisted in, as there is no cumulative effect or danger of overdosing, when used within the prescribed dosage. In this case, Specific Medicines Crataegus and Cactus, given with Lloyd's Iron, have produced very excellent results, considering the former serious condition of the patient. Our advice would be to keep him on Specific Medicines Crataegus, Cactus, and Lobelia, using small, stimulating doses of the last-named remedy, and keeping the Subculoyd Lobelia in reserve, should a more severe attack occur, when it could be used hypodermically, the dose being then from 30 to 60 minims, repeated as necessary.

A later report from this physician says, "Thanks for the kindly reply of Dr. Nellans. My patient was apparently at the edge of the pit with angina when he began taking cactus and crataegus, after proper elimination. He is now doing well."

NOT AN ANTITOXIN

It has been assumed by some that Lobelia possesses the properties of an antitoxin in the sense that that term is now employed in biologic medication. This assumption we believe to be unwarranted without definite and exact biological experimentation. Such unsupported statements bring into discredit otherwise good and efficient drugs. That quite remarkable results have been obtained from its use in grave blood-disorganizing and specific diseases is unquestionable. But that Lobelia is essentially a vital stimulant better explains its beneficent effect in diphtheria and other depressing septicaemic diseases.-H. W. FELTER, M.D.

HOW DOES SUBCULOYD LOBELIA ACT?

Finley Ellingwood, M.D., Chicago, Ill., writes: "The question as to whether Lobelia directly destroys toxins, or exercises with the system a powerful antitoxin or antiseptic influence, is one that is receiving a great deal of attention. The older writers depended upon this remedy, sometimes alone, to cure syphilis, believing that it possesses a powerful alterative influence. Many of them became so convinced of this that their opinions can not be changed. Dr. Jentzsch is confident that it exercises such an influence to a marked degree.

We must make close observation, when giving it for toxemias of any kind, until we are enabled to determine whether the general influence of the agent upon the nerve centers, upon the circulation, upon the respiratory system (improving oxygenation of the blood), upon the total elimination, is not, on the whole, sufficient to produce the results that are observed.

"Expressed briefly, my own conclusions are that in Lobelia used subcutaneously we have, without doubt, the greatest remedy known to the profession to-day. It is a specific for a governing condition present at some time in nearly every severe disease, and is therefore capable of very wide, but still specific, adaptation."

GENERAL USES OF SUBCULOYD LOBELIA*

(In disease conditions of human beings.)

FINLEY ELLINGWOOD, M.D., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Angina Pectoris.-Lobelia has long been known to relieve this disease. Hypodermically its influence on the pain is almost instantaneous. Inject at least thirty minims, and repeat within an hour. No hesitation need be had in administering even a dram if the case seems to demand it.

Anuria.-From twenty to forty minims every hour, with heat to the kidneys. Three doses should be sufficient.

Apoplexy.-From twenty to thirty minims, repeated every two hours.

Asphyxia, from any cause.-Inject from twenty to sixty minims, repeating, with discretion, according to the necessity.

Asphyxia, Chloroform.-Very reliable. From twenty to sixty minims, repeated, if necessary, in half an hour. General influences prompt and satisfactory.

Asthma.-Subcutoyd Lobelia has great reputation in asthma, the indications being the same as when Lobelia is given by mouth. The results, however, are more immediate and more permanent. In protracted cases from fifteen to thirty minims are injected, twice a day. In spasmodic cases a single injection of from one-half dram to one dram is usually sufficient. A smaller dose may be given later if the asthmatic breathing recurs. In uncomplicated cases five or ten-minim injections will be found sufficient.

Bronchitis.-Small doses (ten minims) injected two or three times a day, produce moderately beneficial results. Hot applications to the chest, or a Libradol plaster, with moist atmosphere in the room, should be employed as auxiliary measures.

Pneumonia, Broncho.-Use as in bronchitis. Ten minims for small children, twice daily, and from one-half dram to one dram for adults will be found sufficient.

Croup.-In the treatment of croup in infants, inject ten minims, early. This will often be found sufficient, and seldom needs to be repeated. If membranous croup be anticipated, inject twenty minims to a young child, and repeat the dose in two hours or more, as needed. If a small dose fails to produce results, the symptoms being urgent, the physician should take no chance, but should at once inject a full, single dose (30 minims). Heart depression from the remedy has not yet been observed.

Convulsions, Infantile.-As a powerful anti-spasmodic for all convulsions of childhood the remedy is without a peer. In simple spasms of infants five-minim doses may be sufficient, but from ten to fifteen minims are immediately active and more reliable. Seldom are more than fifteen minims required, although half a dram has been administered to children two years of age. In one severe case, previously uncontrolled by any measure, the convulsions recurring every twenty minutes for twenty-four hours, forty minims were repeated every two to four hours until six injections had been used. The results were the best, there being no unpleasant after-symptoms.

Diphtheria.-Use, if other agents fail, from twenty to thirty minims, repeated once in from three to twelve hours. Physicians inexperienced with the remedy naturally consider it necessary to prescribe the indicated remedy with this treatment.

Diphtheria, Hemorrhagic, with considerable exudate and impaired circulation.-Inject from forty to ninety minims, repeating the injection, if necessary, in four, six, or twelve hours.

Dysmenorrhea, Congestive.-Cool skin, cold extremities. From twenty to forty minims, repeated in three or four hours.

Eclampsia.-One dram should be given with the first spasm-symptoms. When uremia is present during the last pregnant term, eclampsia should be anticipated by one injection each day, with from two to three drops of Specific Medicine Veratrum four or five times a day internally, to reduce arterial tension and frequency of the pulse, thus preventing the recurrence of convulsions.

Epilepsy. *-When the aura is determined, inject one dram. If the paroxysm is prolonged, repeat the dose within an hour. If the paroxysms are periodical, begin three days before the expected paroxysms, and give two doses of thirty minims each day, using one dose during each paroxysm, if the aura be absent. When the convulsion occurs more frequently, but irregularly, give from two to four doses each day, for at least twenty-one days. In mild cases a dose in the evening will be sufficient. In possible nocturnal epilepsy one dose only at bed-time will be required.

Heart Failure, Acute.-Immediate (almost marvelous) is the influence of this remedy in restoring the action of the heart, in improving the capillary circulation, and in its bracing influence upon the nervous system.

The subject of dosage is personal with each physician. Some practitioners commend "heroic" amounts, considering Ellingwood too conservative. It is better to underdose than overdose, with anything.-ED.

It surpasses any other single remedy known to us. The entire field is influenced, and general depression is overcome by its action. There being no after-depression or erratic influence from its use, in extreme cases very large amounts may be given. From forty to eighty minims may be used as the first dose, and in these cases this dose may be repeated in from one-half hour to one hour.

Heatstroke (Sunstroke).-Inject one dram, in connection with cold application to the head. Other indications are to be met promptly by appropriate methods.

Since the above was written by Dr. Ellingwood, a preparation of Oenanthe Crocata has been perfected by us for use in treatment of epilepsy, at the request of Specialists in nervous diseases. This is distributed under the label COLLOIDAL OENANTHE. See our Drug Treatise on Oenanthe, sent free to physicians on application.

Hysteria.-one-half dram, every twelve, eighteen, or twenty four hours, is a superior measure.

Migraine.- Thirty minims. No repetition necessary.

Os, Rigid.-Thirty minims. Relaxation abrupt and satisfactory. Expulsive efforts increased. Also controls post-partum hemorrhage.

Pain, Ovarian, with spasm, cool skin.- Thirty minims, repeated if needed. Apply Libradol over seat of pain.

Pneumonia.- The remedy has an exceptionally beneficial influence in this disease, and no unpleasant results need be anticipated, the physician exercising his judgment regarding the dosage. The extent of the consolidation, and interference with oxidation of the blood, with tendency to depression, must decide, as these conditions are immediately antagonized by a single injection. Where the lung cells are filling rapidly, the heart being inclined to depression or to dilation, the respiration oppressed or impeded, with more or less cyanosis, a single full dose (30 minims) is imperatively demanded, its influence being almost immediate. Watch closely for recurrence of these symptoms, that the dose may be repeated if necessary.

Spasms, Intestinal.-From biliary calculi, or from intestinal causes; a half-dram injection seldom needs repetition. In extreme cases a dram may be given without apprehension. Very reliable in bilious colic.

Spasms, Laryngeal, with obstructed breathing, usually yields promptly to a single, full injection (thirty minims), but equally good results have been obtained by injecting ten minims, repeated once in half an hour or an hour. In no condition is the action of this remedy more satisfactory than in the treatment of lung and bronchial troubles.

Spinal Meningitis.- Ten minims every one, two, or three hours, as necessity requires.

Tetanus.-One dram may be injected, and repeated each hour for three doses; afterward as needed. When given internally with ten or twenty drops each of Subculoyd Gelsemium and Specific Medicine Carbolic Acid, curative results have been obtained in each case reported. Injected early in tetanus, from forty to eighty minims, the condition may be aborted. No case of tetanus should be considered hopeless until full doses of this remedy have been injected.

Tonsillitis.- Twenty to thirty minims. So prompt is its action in tonsillitis that other remedies have not, in most cases, been needed. The same course and dose may be adopted as precedingly directed for milder forms of diphtheria and croup.

Tuberculosis.-Oppressed breathing, deficient capillary circulation, imperfect oxygenation, are generally benefited by the use of one-half dram injections given, when indicated, twice or three times within twenty-four hours. The action sustains the heart and the circulation, and improves the respiratory function. Of course relief, not cure, is to be expected.

Whooping Cough.-An injection of from twenty to thirty minims, in the evening, not only prevents nocturnal paroxysms, but results in a general improvement. For a restraining or curative effect two smaller injections (10 minims) should be made regularly, each day. Very satisfactory results have followed its use in this ailment.

Internally.--Subculoyd Lobelia can be used internally in the same doses as the Specific Medicine and for the same ailments.

USES OF LOBELIA BY CONSPICUOUS EARLY AUTHORITIES OF THE THREE
PRINCIPAL SECTIONS OF AMERICAN PHYSICIANS
ACTION AND USES OF LOBELIA (HYDRO BROMATE OF LOBELINE)

By ROBERTS BARTHOLOW, M.D.*

Preliminary.- This research consists, for the most part, of my own experiments and observations. Facts obtained from other sources have been adopted when my own experiences were in harmony with them. The preparations used were furnished me by Prof. John Uri Lloyd, whose name is a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness. They consisted of one per cent and one-tenth per cent solutions of the hydrobromate of lobeline. The investigation includes the physiological and clinical actions of this remedy.

Therapeutic Applications of Lobeline.- To avoid all subjects of controversy, I confine my observations to facts personally ascertained, and give the results of my own therapeutical uses of this remedy.

Having ascertained that lobeline possesses the power to lessen the reflex action of the spinal centers, I have administered it in those maladies characterized by irritability or exaltation of this function. In epilepsy it appears to be a most promising remedy, if right conditions exist. It is the less useful, the more decidedly the convulsive seizures approach the epileptiform character; and it is more effective, the nearer the cases are to the true or essential type. The bromides may be quite successful in arresting convulsions due to coarse lesions of the brain, although not acting on the structural changes in any way. Now lobeline does not act favorably in such conditions.

In nocturnal epilepsy, which, as is now well known, does not usually yield to the bromides, and in the cases not arising from an obvious peripheral irritation or accompanied by a defined aura, in the pale-anemic and lymphatic type of subject, the best results obtainable from this remedy may be expected. As, however, definite conclusions can be formed only after sufficient length of observations, the real value of the hydrobromate of lobeline must be ascertained by comparative trials through several years. Now, it can be asserted merely that this remedy promises well.

More definite results can be given from the administration of lobeline in certain neuroses of the respiratory organs, as asthma, whooping cough, pseudo-angina pectoris, in the spasmodic cough of emphysema, the cough of habit, renal and other reflex asthmas. Somewhat more specific statements can be made as respects its utility in all these cases. In that form of asthma which is merely a functional disorder, the best results may be expected from it.

ACTION AND USES OF LOBELIA

By EDWIN M. HALE, M.D.*

I consider that the sphere of action of this species lies midway between tobacco and veratrum album, or their active principles, nicotine and veratrine. It acts upon the motor-nervous system and upon the respiratory center in the medulla.

The nauseous effects of this drug are far more intense than tobacco and this is the principal reason why it is not used for the same purpose as tobacco. Another reason is that the system does not tolerate the drug, as it does tobacco. I have, however, seen habitues of lobelia, who, from taking it for asthma and dyspepsia, came to tolerate it to a degree which seemed surprising.

Lobelia inflata was first introduced into our school in this country at the same time and in the same manner as the Lobelia syphilitica, 1838. In 1841 it was introduced into Homeopathic practice in Europe by Dr. A. Arac, of Leipsic, in the 15th volume of "Hygiea." Since that time it has been used to a considerable extent in our practice, but although a powerful drug, its curative sphere is limited.

Written for Drugs and Medicines of North America, 1886, by Roberts Bartholow, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Materia Medica, General Therapeutics and Hygiene, in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

Written for Drugs and Medicines of North America, 1886, by Edwin M. Hale, M.D., Emeritus Professor Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Chicago Homeopathic College.

We find it useful principally in asthmatic affections. It is useful in two varieties, namely, the nervous, which arises from paresis of the respiratory center, and the catarrhal or "humid asthma." In the first, it is strictly Homeopathic, and has been found curative in very minute doses. In the latter, when the mucus rales are loud, and the sense of suffocation is due to a mechanical obstruction by the mucus, and the coincident spasm of the bronchi, larger doses must be used, for this condition is similar to the secondary effects of the drug. I have seen almost magical relief follow doses of 3i repeated every hour, without nausea or vomiting following its use.

In cough, lobelia is very useful. The cough may be caused by accumulation of mucus in the pharynx or bronchi, or a tickling in the larynx, or it may be "croupy," or attended by dyspnea. In purely nervous coughs, like whooping cough, or from irritation of the laryngeal nerves, motor and sensory. In spasmodic croup it is a prompt and excellent specific, and I have found it useful in carpo-pedal spasms, attended by laryngismus.

In some gastric disorders, lobelia does excellent service. In the so-called nervous dyspepsia, when the patient complains that nausea, oppression of the stomach and dyspnea follow each meal, when there is constant "faintness" at the stomach, as bad after meals as before eating, lobelia in doses of a drop of the one-tenth dilution, before and after eating, has a very happy effect. This "faintness" at the pit of the stomach is an unailing guide to its use.

The primary effect of lobelia on the heart is to paralyze its motor nerves, like tobacco or aconite, hence it is a prominent remedy in primary cardiac weakness and irritation. The "sinking faintness" at the epigastrium is here the symptom most complained of. Small doses must be used to combat this condition.

The secondary or reactionary effect of lobelia, is to cause violent spasmodic palpitations or symptoms closely resembling angina pectoris.

Primarily, lobelia paralyzes the various sphincter muscles, and may be used in physiological doses for spasmodic retention of urine or feces, or rigidity of the os and perineum. Its use in labor, in facilitating the expulsion of the fetus, is as old as the aborigines. It has been adopted by midwives and many physicians. It will allay and regulate those violent pains in the loins during labor that seem to arise from the rigidity of the genital passages. In dysmenorrhea, due to the same cause, small doses give prompt relief. In this respect it resembles gelsemium and belladonna.

In hysteria, lobelia is frequently indicated. I have controlled the most violent hysterical convulsions by injecting into the rectum a teaspoonful of the tincture. In gall stone or renal colic, in incarcerated hernia and in spasmodic gastralgja, lobelia often relieves promptly. The secondary effect of all paralyzants is spasm and convulsion.

ACTION AND USES OF LOBELIA

By JOHN M. SCUDDER, M.D.*

We use lobelia for its emetic, its relaxant, and its stimulant influence. It is a fair example of the common fact that the action of a drug depends upon its dose. Emesis may be called its poisonous action, and stimulation its medicinal action. In poisonous doses the drug would prove fatal to life, were it not that it is expelled from the stomach and exhausts itself in the act of emesis.

Without discussing the advantages of thorough emesis, as compared with other treatment, it may be remarked that the indications and contra-indications for emetics are as distinct as for other remedies. If the patient has full tissues, full pulse, full tongue, heavily coated at base, with sense of fullness and oppression in the epigastrium. lobelia will act kindly. Conversely, if the tissues are contracted, the pulse small or hard, and the tongue contracted and red, an emetic should not be used. . . .

Written for Drugs and Medicines of North America, 1886, by John M. Scudder, Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati.

With a full and oppressed pulse and a sense of oppression in the chest, lobelia is one of our most certain remedies. The small dose, not nauseant, gives relief and a better circulation of blood. . . . When remedies are used in combination, it is almost impossible to determine the action of a single agent. Thus many compounds containing lobelia have been highly commended, and have done good service, but what part should properly be credited to this agent we cannot say. Among these combinations none has acquired a greater reputation than Compound Stillingia Liniment, composed of oils of lobelia, stillingia and cajeput, with alcohol. This has certainly a wonderful action in croup, and I have satisfied myself by experiment that a principal action is from the oil of lobelia.

GELBIA VS. MORPHINE*

By E. R. WATERHOUSE, M.D.

All are familiar with the disastrous consequences of the reckless prescribing of morphine for the relief of pain. It pleases us to announce to the profession a remedy that, without danger of the formation of a drug habit, has given satisfaction when used where indicated in the place of morphine. This is GELBIA, a combination of Gelsemium and Lobelia concentrates, devised and long employed in his practice by Dr. O. C. Welbourn, of Los Angeles, and more recently by other physicians. No disagreeable after-complications from its use have been reported. Of this remedy Dr. E. R. Waterhouse, of St. Louis, . . . speaks as follows:

Gelbia is an emergency remedy, used hypodermically in the place of morphine for the relief of pain. It may be given in doses of from 20 to 30 minims, which may be repeated as often as every fifteen minutes, as the case demands, until drooping of the eyelids shows the physiological action of Gelsemium, a condition that is not of long duration.

For some weeks I have employed Gelbia, and since receiving my first bottle of this remedy, have not used a dose of morphine. I believe it will take the place of morphine in the great majority of cases, and it can leave no bad, opium, after-effect.

I have used it in many cases, one of very severe angina pectoris, which was relieved in ten minutes by one injection of 30 minims. Another case, cramps of menstruation, was relieved by Gelbia in a few minutes. In still another, a severe case of rheumatic pains in the shoulder and arm, a single injection cut short the pain, which did not return. In many cases of sciatic pains, as much relief was obtained from Gelbia as would have come from the administration of half a grain of morphine. Last night I was called to treat a woman doubled up with cramps in the bowels. I gave this patient (who weighed over two hundred pounds), a hypodermic injection of 40 minims of Gelbia, with complete relief in five minutes, though she reported that everything "looked double," which was of course due to the physiological action of the gelsemium. The patient went to bed, and was soon in a sound sleep. Morphine would have caused a headache in the morning, aside from tying up the secretions.

Indications for Gelbia: Whenever there is great pain, with high nerve tension, Gelbia may be used to advantage. In the majority of cases of pain, the physician will be pleased with its action.

Contra-Indication: Where there is extreme atony, further relaxation is not desirable. Here we would not use Gelbia.

USES OF GELBIA

Question.-Can Gelbia be used by the mouth instead of hypodermically?

Reply.-We have received no reports from physicians regarding the effect of Gelbia when taken internally, and we are not therefore in a position to answer this question authoritatively. Speaking of the Subculoyds generally we may say that they may all be taken internally in place of the Specific Medicines, and in about the same dosage.

* Reprint from Gleaner 16.

Their field of action when taken by mouth seems to be about the same as that of the corresponding Specific Medicines. Just what the combination of the two, Lobelia and Gelsemium concentrates, will accomplish when taken internally, we cannot say. If any of our physician friends have tried this remedy internally, we would be glad to receive their reports, for the benefit of the profession.

LOBELIA PREPARATIONS

Question.-I am writing to ask if Specific Medicine Lobelia and Subculoyd Lobelia are one and the same medicine?

Reply.- These are very different preparations. Specific Medicine Lobelia is intended for use internally, in accordance with the indications presented, while Subculoyd Lobelia is intended, primarily, for use as a hypodermic emergency remedy. The word "Subculoyd" is a coined term used to designate a line of remedies especially designed for hypodermic use. The first of these plant hypodermics was made in 1880, at the request of a Cincinnati physician, Professor Wm. H. Taylor, M.D., who was in urgent need of an ergot preparation that could be employed in a stubborn case of hemorrhage that had resisted all his efforts to check. As it happened, a batch of ergot was then in process of making, and within the time designated by Dr. Taylor, four hours, the desired hypodermic was ready for his use. It acted so promptly and effectively that Dr. Taylor employed it, increasingly, thereafter, as an emergency remedy, and commended it to his professional friends.

In 1908, as an emergency remedy in a desperate case of diphtheria, Dr. Jentsch, of Chicago, employed Specific Medicine Lobelia hypodermically; with such success that he reported the case and its treatment at the next meeting of the National Eclectic Medical Association. This led other physicians to request a preparation of Lobelia more suitable for hypodermic injection than was the Specific Medicine Lobelia. The method devised for Ergot, which for nearly thirty years had been satisfactorily used by physicians under the name "Lloyd's Ergot," was found to be equally suitable in the manipulation of Lobelia, which soon came to be in much demand among physicians. The term "Subculoyd" was then devised, to be applied to these, and other plant preparations designed for hypodermic use.

SUBCULOYD LOBELIA IN BRONCHIAL TROUBLES

(Contributed)

I have been getting such good results with Subculoyd Lobelia in treating colds, croup and cough, that I wish to make report of same, in the hope that this may be of benefit to other physicians. 1. Child twelve months old, had a very serious attack of bronchitis. It would go to bed at night well, and wake up next morning with high fever and a bad attack of bronchitis, requiring several days to subdue. In a few days or a few weeks the same thing would happen again, keeping the parents always uneasy. The last attack was unusually serious. Temperature ran up rapidly, and it seemed as if the child would choke to death. Having tried all the usual remedies without success, I began giving Subculoyd Lobelia, hypodermically, in 1/2 Cc. doses. Relief was experienced almost at once. After this it was brought to my office, daily, for about two weeks, and given a hypodermic of from 1/2 to 2/3 Cc. Since that time the child has grown rapidly, and has had but one slight attack, which the Subculoyd Lobelia at once relieved.

2. Child fourteen months old, croup, with breathing that could be heard all over the house. Began with 1/2 Cc. dose, which soon relieved. This was almost a chronic case. The mother would bring the child to my office in the morning, when I would give it from 1/2 to 2/3 Cc. Subculoyd Lobelia, hypodermically. The mother reported that after reaching home the child would be very sick for from twenty-five to fifty minutes, when it would vomit, after which it seemed to be all right, playing all day. That night or the next the breathing would tighten up again, and next morning the mother would bring it to me for treatment. The attacks became lighter, and gradually disappeared. Subculoyd Lobelia was the only remedy used for this condition.

3. A little girl, about seven, had had whooping cough four years before, and every winter afterwards continued to cough so hard that she could not go to school. Having treated her with various remedies without results, I began giving hypodermic doses of 1 Cc. Subculoyd Lobelia, one each day.

After six such treatments, the cough completely disappeared. In tonsillitis, I have had such fine results that I am inclined to believe that if used early, most such cases may be aborted.

SUBCULOYD LOBELIA IN EPILEPSY

(Contributed)

One case in which I recently used Subculoyd Lobelia, makes me want to keep it on hand as an emergency remedy. It was that of an epileptic who was having one convulsion after another, with about ten minutes intervals. Two injections of Subculoyd Lobelia, thirty minims each, stopped the trouble and as yet there has been no further attack.

SUBCULOYD LOBELIA WITH MORPHINE ADDICTS

(Contributed)

Wishing to help others in their task of aiding the unfortunate men and women whose lives of usefulness have been wrecked by the narcotic habit. I wish to report two cases in which I have successfully used Subculoyd Lobelia. I realize that two cases are not sufficient on which to base a real claim for the remedy, but as it worked in both these cases I would like others to try it and report results. My cases were as follows:

1. Man about thirty-five, of very low vitality and reduced to "skin and bones." He was using morphine hypodermically up to thirty-five grains daily. Began treating him with four grains of morphine in gtt. xxx of Subculoyd Lobelia, giving him daily injections, each day reducing the morphine by one-half grain. I finally cut off the morphine altogether, giving enough potassium bromide and a little chloral with Specific Medicine Passiflora once a day to make him sleep. He was soon well, and all desire for the drug was gone. He gained ten pounds in weight, and was once again a man.

2. A man over fifty years of age, who for many years had been a morphine addict, and was then using as high as fifty grains a day. I followed the same treatment and dosage as outlined in case 1, and with the same results.

SUBCULOYD LOBELIA IN MENINGITIS*

Last fall I decided to give Subculoyd Lobelia a trial, and now would not like to be without it in my emergency case. I have used it in acute indigestion, spasmodic laryngitis, and the critical stage of lobar pneumonia, with splendid results in each case, but a recent case of cerebro-spinal meningitis is the one which has been to me the most interesting, as well as the most puzzling. A brief report of this may be of some interest to the profession..

Was called at noon, May 16th. Found boy, twelve years old, of rather delicate physique, very restless, coughing some, complaining of severe pain over lower lobe of left lung anteriorly, temperature 102.6°; pulse 140; respiration 40; sputum not rusty, no rales nor consolidation, respiratory murmur dry and rough, showing some congestion.

Applied libradol locally, and left aconite, bryonia, lobelia and asclepias. Told family there was congestion of lung, and pneumonia might develop. That evening at 6:30 found patient vomiting frequently, temperature 105.6°, pulse 156, respiration 48, and some frontal headache, lung clearer than at noon, with very little pain over it. Patient was very nervous and restless. Gave pilocarpine hypodermically, and sponge bath with tepid water. Temperature fell to 104.8°, but within the next hour rose almost to 106°. Gave enema and moved bowels, but temperature remained about 106°, and patient soon became delirious. I asked for counsel, which arrived about midnight. At this time patient was delirious, temperature 105.6°, pulse 156, some spinal tenderness, pupils dilated and sluggish in reacting to light. Made a probable diagnosis of meningitis, and ordered sponge bath with cold water, and awaited developments.

Temperature then rose to slightly above 106°, patient had one or two convulsions and passed into coma, which soon became profound, with loss of pupil reaction, knee-jerk, and cutaneous sensations. Pulse and respiration became steadily weaker, though strychnia had been given hypodermically.

* From Eclectic Medical Journal, 1919.

By 6 A. M. the pulse was almost imperceptible, with Cheyne Stokes respiration and mucous rales in throat; patient seemed to be going fast, and we told the family he would likely live but a few hours. We had quit fighting and were awaiting the end, when I suggested giving lobelia hypodermically. Counsel said it could at any rate do no harm. I gave gtt. xxx, and waited ten minutes. Seeing a slight response, I gave gtt. xxx again. Within ten minutes the pulse and respiration began to improve, and within an hour or so cutaneous sensations returned, with sluggish reaction of pupils. Thirty drops more were given every four hours, with a little strychnine when pulse indicated it. Patient gained steadily, and at end of thirty-six hours came out of coma, remaining rational and delirious at alternate intervals for about forty-eight hours, with an occasional convulsion and constant opisthotonos, spinal tenderness marked. Bowels and bladder were kept evacuated with enema and the catheter. When patient became very delirious and required restraint, we gave fractional doses of H. M. C. compound, with the lobelia. As soon as he could swallow, we gave gelsemium, echinacea and passiflora in heavy doses. Subcutoid Lobelia was kept up until patient became rational most of the time, and then dropped. About the fourth day he developed a lobular pneumonia, but this was cleared up, and he made an uneventful recovery. From the first evening the head was kept in a cold pack. Serum was ordered, but when received, the patient was improving, and it was not used..

Moral.-When you have tried all other remedies, and visions of the death certificate float before you, try lobelia hypodermically. You may win your case, and glory with it.

IMPROVED OIL LOBELIA

Shake well before using.- This contains a concrete oil that often hardens, but which should be employed. In cold weather, especially, it thickens. When this occurs, warm, but do not filter. This substance is a constituent of Compound Stillingia Liniment, a great favorite with physicians.

INDICATIONS AND USES OF LIBRADOL

Libradol is not a cure-all, but has two definite fields of action, viz.: the relief of disease conditions presenting

I. Pain and inflammation, with or without exudation, as in pneumonia, bronchitis, croup, pleurisy (with or without effusion), ovaritis, orchitis, tonsillitis, acute pharyngitis, some forms of rheumatism (inflammatory), and boils.

II. Localized pain, along nerve courses, in joints, and in the muscular structures, as in some forms of rheumatism (subacute, non-inflammatory, articular, etc.), lumbago, facial neuralgia, subscapular neuralgia, intercostal neuralgia, and pleurodynia.

Special Indications.-Pain with or without swelling or inflammation; inflammation with serous or mucus exudation; sharp lancinating pain in chest, aggravated by respiratory or other movements; congestion and engorgement of parts; dyspnea; soreness in pectoral region; dull, aching pain; subcutaneous and thecal inflammations, pain of syphilitic nodes.-H. W. FELTER, M.D.

When Indicated in Pneumonia.-In pneumonia the influence of Libradol upon the pain and inflammatory processes is immediate and pronounced; but in adjusting the remedy to the different cases of pneumonia, bronchitis, or broncho-pneumonia, close attention must be paid to the general condition of the patient, to the stage of the disease, and to the susceptibility of the patient to the depressing action of this compound. In the incipient stages, of all cases, it may be used. In the early stage of actual inflammation in the sthenic cases it is of much value. But when the disease has progressed until there is a depression of the heart or nervous system, I would hesitate about using Libradol or any other heart depressant, but would apply persistent heat. However, others have used it with care in the advanced stages with benefit.

Relief Immediate in Pleuritis.-In Pleuritis the relief from pain, and the freedom of the respiration which occurs; is so immediately pronounced that the patient is overjoyed, and attributes the result, at once, to its real cause. It need not be kept applied long, after the pain disappears, but may be re-applied if there is a recurrence of the pain.-FINLEY ELLINGWOOD, M.D.

LIBRADOL
(TRADE MARK)

For the Quick Relief of Pain

Uses.-In colds, croup, and acute bronchitis. In local congestions; in lung troubles, ill, acute inflammations of this or any other organ, especially if pain or soreness be present. In lumbago, sciatica, or in rheumatic pains of the joints or muscles. Applied to the forehead, it induces sleep.

Directions.-Spread evenly on a sheet of the accompanying parchment, place it on the affected part and cover with a towel or handkerchief. Should no parchment sheets be at hand, spread on greased paper or a piece of muslin. If difficult to fit the affected part, spread the Libradol directly on the skin. Excepting in urgent cases it is unnecessary to plaster the paper thick with Libradol. A thin skim answers most cases admirably. Nor is it usually necessary to cover a great surface of cuticle. The size can be increased if it be found necessary.-ELLINGWOOD.

Composition.-A 32-page pamphlet on Libradol will be mailed physicians on application. Notice.-We make a LIBRADOL MILD used by physicians for infants and supersensitive persons. It consists of the plasma foundation of Libradol, excluding the energetic drugs.

EMETIC POWDER
(Compound Lobelia Powder)

Use and Dose.- This is a prompt and efficient, stimulating emetic, in doses of one teaspoonful in a large quantity of lukewarm water. It is a commonly employed and efficient external application to the chest in acute pectoral complaints. Sprinkle it on a larded cloth, and apply warm. Libradol is a greaseless plasma based on Emetic powder, ready to apply immediately.

COMPOUND STILLINGIA LINIMENT

This remedy is most efficient for the relief of longstanding and obstinate coughs. For this purpose, give from 1 to 2 drops upon a lump of sugar, two or three times daily. If there is an affection of the larynx it should be freely applied to the throat. In the first stages of croup, give to a child two years old, Y2 to 1 drop upon a lump of sugar every hour, or two, if necessary. It is also one of the best applications to the throat in croup.-Scudder's Mat. Med. and Therapeutics. (See Am. "Disp. for Uses.)

LOBELIA NOT A LETHAL POISON

By H. W. FELTER, M.D.

Lobelia, in the ordinary sense of the term, is not a lethal poison. Undoubtedly its injudicious use might produce death, but the same is true of many other drugs that are not ordinarily considered poisons. That the alkaloid lobeline will kill animals has been fully demonstrated. A drop of the alkaloidal solution placed upon the tongue of a strong, healthy man instantly vomited him. To this property of its alkaloid is undoubtedly due the failure of Lobelia to act upon man as a lethal agent. Its emetic action is so prompt and decided that the contained alkaloid does not, under ordinary circumstances, produce fatal results. Given in cases *iri extremis*, the resulting exhaustion from repeated emesis would very likely hasten death, but death would be more likely due to the act of vomiting exhausting the patient than to any poisonous effect of the Lobelia.-The Eclectic

Materia Medica, Pharmacology and Therapeutics.
INDICATIONS FOR SPECIFIC MEDICINE LOBELIA

By H. W. FELTER, M.D.

Lobelia is the remedy for fullness of tissue, dullness of the sensibilities, and with it excessive secretions are easily removed. It is also a remedy of marked value when secretion is scanty, but doses just short of nausea are required for this effort. It is particularly valuable in bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia, and pneumonia. Where a sense of heavy constriction is felt Lobelia will be found valuable. It is a prominent remedy in humoral asthma, in croup, and chronic catarrhal conditions. The blood current flows full and sluggishly, and secretions are either scant or excessive.

Dyspnea is a marked indication for Lobelia, and whooping cough is often greatly benefited by it. Add from five to thirty drops of Specific Medicine Lobelia to four ounces of water, and of the solution so prepared give teaspoonful doses every half hour to two hours, as required.

SPECIFIC MEDICINE LOBELIA

Lobelia in small doses is a powerful vital stimulant. It is especially useful in diseases in which there is capillary venous congestion. In pulmonary complaints it is often employed with great satisfaction, and in congestive conditions it improves innervation and the circulation. In spasmodic asthma it is regarded as a leading medicament, and in convulsions it is often employed with gratifying results. In pneumonia and pleurisy it is frequently indicated, and in cases in which the respiration is oppressed its influence is corrective. Chronic pneumonia, bronchitis, and laryngitis are conditions in which Lobelia is likely to be a needed remedy, and in chronic catarrh, coughs and all forms of irritation of the respiratory tract it is deemed a remedy of merit. It relaxes the tissues and favors expectoration when a large quantity of mucus is secreted and there is want of power to remove it. It is also employed in whooping cough with some relieving effect.-From "Specific Diagnosis and Medication," by John William Fyfe, M.D.

ASTHMA

There is no drug in the whole pharmacopoeia which is of so much value in this distressing complaint as Lobelia. But it has its limitations, as all good things have. The place for it is indicated where there is a copious mucous expectoration; the entire chest sounds as if the patient is being drowned in his own secretion; in fact, the saliva will fairly flow from the mouth. The breathing is of a gasping nature and is, of course, oppressed, and so is the pulse. The latter may be full or thready, but still it has an oppressed feeling. The countenance is bathed in cold perspiration, as is the entire body. The lips are usually cyanotic..

With the above indication Lobelia will be the remedy not alone in asthma, but in pneumonia, broncho-pneumonia, and other diseases of the thoracic cavity.-A. S. TUCHLER, M.D.

CROUP, SPASMODIC

Treatment.-Sp. Med. Aconite: Pulse small and frequent, dyspnea, nervousness, crowing inspiration. Sp. Med. Lobelia: In doses requisite to produce nausea but not vomiting.

Stillingia Liniment: Should be applied over the region of the larynx, and hot cloths laid on the parts. A drop of the liniment on sugar may be given internally every few minutes. When suffocation threatens and asphyxia seems imminent, chloroform or ether by inhalation will relieve the urgency of the symptoms.-LYMAN WATKINS, M.D.

PNEUMONIA

I would hardly know how to treat infantile pneumonia without the small dose of this old but valuable remedy. In those cases where finer bronchioles become choked with the exudate, and the child's thing is labored, and there is a mucous rattle, I know of no other that can take its place. In the adult, there is labored respiration. a sense of fullness and weight and oppression about the heart, while the pulse is oppressed or small and feeble. There is increased secretion of mucus in the respiratory passages, but the patient seems unable to remove it. In these cases Lobelia, five to ten drops, in water four ounces, teaspoonful of the mixture at a dose will give the best results.-The Eclectic Practice of Medicine.-R. L. THOMAS, M.D.

DRY TONGUE AND MOUTH

Years ago, when treating typhoid fever, many times there occurred a very disagreeable and distressing condition. The patient's mouth would get dry, the tongue small and so dry it would almost rattle in the mouth. Sometimes this organ would crack to the depth of a quarter of an inch, and when food or medicine were given the mouth, tongue, and spoon would be bloody, the only food safe to give in this condition being a few teaspoonfuls at a time of hot broth or milk.

I wanted a remedy for the relief of this condition. I studied the textbooks and read everything I could find on the subject. I read the indications for the exhibition of all our medicines. I found that Ipecac, Gelsemium and Amygdalus would help a little, but none of them would do what I wanted done. And now the light dawned. The remedy is Lobelia, and it is surprising the amount a patient in this condition can take without nausea.

When the tongue becomes moist from the action of Lobelia, he calls for food-a thing he has despised before.

* * * * *

I have given patients who complained only of dry mouth and loss of appetite, evidently a wrong only of the sympathetic nervous system, the following prescription:

R̄ Spec. Med. Lobelia	3 iii to iv
Simp. Syr	q. s. ad ℥iv
M. Sig. One teaspoonful every three hours.	

They invariably came back telling me the medicine was what they needed, that they had developed a ravenous appetite.-N. M. DEWEES, M.D.

SPASMODIC COLIC, CROUP AND ASTHMA

Spasmodic colic in both adults and children is sometimes quickly relieved by Lobelia. In fact, very small doses prove the very best treatment in colic of very young infants. For spasmodic croup and spasmodic asthma Lobelia in nauseant doses is without a peer in drug therapeutics.-H. W. FELTER, M.D.

WINTER REMEDIES

A. F. Stephens, M.D.

Winter is even now upon us with its exposures, leading to colds, influenza, bronchitis, pneumonia, etc., hence it may serve a good purpose for us to consider a few remedies applicable to the successful treatment of these ailments.

Prominent among the internal agents always indicated in diseases of this character are: aconite, veratrum, ipecac, bryonia, gelsemium, euphrasia, belladonna, asclepias, and lobelia.

In winter diseases, perhaps gelsemium has a wider range than any other one remedy. When it is taken in full doses-in a little water- of the Specific Medicine at bedtime, it will break up a common cold. Or, when there is headache, the face hot and flushed, gel- semi urn in small, repeated doses will act safely and efficiently. Nor will it disappoint you in the early stage of pneumonia, bronchitis, or influenza. Sometimes, in the early stage of inflammation, there is a tendency to passive congestion. In such conditions, one will think of Specific Medicine Belladonna, in very small doses. For the pleuritic pain accompanying thoracic diseases, we will give the patient very small doses of bryonia, or of asclepias, in somewhat larger doses.

If given a little time, the pains of pneumonia will yield to Bryonia and asclepias, and one does not afterward have to deal with the evil effects of narcotics. Muscular soreness will yield also to bryonia and macrotys. Synthetics and dye-house by-products are dangerous and uncalled for. When the throat is dry, the tonsils swollen and swallowing is difficult, phytolacca will do much to relieve. Here we may aid a great deal by adding sodium salicylate. This last remedy may be used to great advantage in the many aches and pains accompanying grippe or "flu."

And what shall we say of lobelia? Perhaps I can do no better than advise the reader to secure all the literature he can get regarding this remedy. Read every line that has ever been written about the plant. Then do not think for a moment that you have learned all there is to know concerning this old Thomsonian "Puke-weed," because you have not. I repeat, study well this drug, remembering that the half has not yet been told concerning it. And be not diverted from your balanced investigation by any laboratory experimenter who finds it "valueless" in his provings with mice and guinea pigs, but who has never seen its therapeutic action, as observed at the bedside by hundreds of experienced physicians. In our opinion, if poor old Samuel Thomson had never done anything more than start people to taking lobelia, he would have been entitled to a crown.

Now just a word concerning the use of local agents for many of the ills that come to us in the winter. Among these we will mention briefly, Libradol, Emetic Powder, and Stillingia Liniment. In bronchitis, pleuritis, or pneumonia, spread a thin layer of Libradol evenly upon a cloth or paper, and apply to the affected area. It will do much good, relieving the pain by lessening the congestion.

And what of Stillingia Liniment? Of this remedy I can say that. It has been one of the most certain, for the condition wherein I prescribe it-laryngitis. For thirty years I have had the families under my care keep a bottle of Stillingia Liniment in the home, for immediate use whenever the little ones develop a cough due to laryngeal inflammation, giving a few drops on the tongue, and "repeating every little while."



Pollen of Lobelia
(Magnified 650
diameters)



Portion of Stem
showing branched hairs



Fruit Pod of
Lobelia inflata



Seed of *Lobelia inflata*
(magnified)



Crystals of inflatin from
thin layer of benzol solution
(magnified)



Small flowering plant
of *Lobelia* (natural size)



Crystals of concrete volatile oil of lobelia
from benzol solution.



Crystals of inflatin—*b*, before; *a*, after action
of nitric acid.

Note that early representative authorities of the three principal sections in American Medicine unite in their reports concerning the value and uses of the drug Lobelia.

Dr. Roberts Bartholow, of the Regular school, page 1015
Dr. Edwin M. Hale, of the Homeopathic school, page 1016
Dr. John M. Scudder, of the Eclectic school, page 1017

Surely the “Empiricist”, Samuel Thomson, “Builded Better Than He Knew”.

WINTER REMEDIES

SUGGESTIONS TO PHYSICIANS

On page 16 of our "Companion," we reminded physicians and pharmacists that the dull season was upon them, and that an "over-stock" of remedial agents was then neither necessary nor desirable. Winter is now near at hand in our Northern sections. Frost, cold rains, snow, sleet, chilly winds, will bring their usual toll of illness and "Winter Ailments." We now advise our patrons to

Stock Up At Once

Do not wait until the emergency is upon you. Direct your druggist to lay in full supplies of all remedies you will need in such ailments as winter never fails to bring. PREPARE FOR WHAT IS SURE TO COME. Pneumonia, Influenza, Croup, Grippe, Rheumatism, are all examples of Winter Diseases. Consult for suggestions the "Companion" recently mailed you, pages 32 to 98. Consider especially the service of Libradol, both green and Mild, and the Lobelia compounds and products.

LIVES SURELY WILL BE SAVED

by attention to these suggestions. No more pathetic words come to us than those voiced by repeated winter telegrams from pharmacists, "Hurry this. We are out of supplies, and physicians are imploring us to get these items quickly." But "quickly" is impossible where an agent that needs be used to save life must come, perhaps, from across the continent.

DEATH WILL SURELY FOLLOW

neglect of our warning. More than one physician, reading these lines, will delay until THE CRISIS IS UPON HIM. Then come telegrams for staples, such as Libradol and other Winter Remedies that should be in constant stock, everywhere. "History will surely repeat itself."

REMEMBER WHAT MAKES DELAY

The jobber must secure supplies. He orders in response to demands from apothecaries. Then the apothecary orders in response to the physician's demands. Then behind both stands the physician, whose patient needs the life-saving remedy. All this takes time.

YOU KNOW NOW WHAT WILL BE NEEDED THIS WINTER

Urge your supply house to be prepared to fill your orders. There need be no guesswork about the amounts you will require, unless an epidemic, such as Influenza, again smites the country.

REMEMBER. Every practicing physician will, at the same time this winter, need and demand "Winter Remedies" such as you use. The apothecary cannot make your selections and carry stock sufficient for your practice unless you help him by your advice.