

### Benzoinum-Benzoin.

Benzoin has been employed in chronic pulmonary wrongs which especially affect the bronchial mucous membrane with satisfactory results.

Its acridity and excitant properties render it objectionable in inflammatory states of the system. Its heating and stimulating qualities affect the mucous surfaces generally, but the air passages are the parts more especially influenced by this agent.

Benzoin is sometimes used as an excitant inhalation in asthma, phthisis, chronic catarrh and chronic laryngitis. Eminent writers have strongly recommended it in the latter disease. It may be added to boiling water and its vapor inhaled by the patient. The tincture is used locally to saturate the dressings of unhealthy wounds and sores, and as an application to chapped hands and cracked nipples. Ten grains of the gum to the ounce of prepared lard constitutes benzoinated lard.

Benzoin is expectorant, stimulant and disinfectant.

Indications.-Diseases affecting the bronchial mucous membrane, especially chronic bronchial catarrh; unhealthy wounds and sores; chapped hands and cracked nipples. By inhalation: Asthma, chronic catarrh and chronic laryngitis.

Dose.- Tincture, 10 to 40 drops; fluid benzoin, 5 to 15 drops. Usual Dose.- Tincture, 10 to 30 drops, suspended in glycerine.

### Berberis Aquifolium-Mountain Grape.

Berberis is one of our most reliable drugs in syphilis, and it is especially valuable in the secondary and tertiary stages. Those who have had large experience in its use believe it to be an unrivaled antisyphilitic. It promptly relieves the muscular, bone and periosteal pains, and syphilitic eruptions of all kinds disappear soon after the employment of this medicament. In syphilis berberis should be given freely and in liberal doses. In glandular indurations and in chronic ulcerations of a syphilitic character it exerts a needed influence, and in chronic tonsillitis, chronic parotitis and trachitis it is employed with very satisfactory results. In incipient phthisis it will aid in the treatment by restoring gastric activity, and in this way modify the tubercular tendency. Even when the disease is somewhat advanced berberis will lessen the rapidity of its course, lessen the frequency of the pulse, allay local irritation and prolong life.

In chronic dyspeptic conditions, due to wrongs of the stomach, intestines, liver and other glands, the tonic property of berberis serves a most excellent purpose. That it acts as a tonic and corrective has many times been demonstrated beyond a peradventure. This fact has often been observed when the agent was being employed in the treatment of diseases of the skin. In diseases in which there is a waxy appearance of the skin, similar to that sometimes seen in the beginning of jaundice, berberis exerts a curative influence, and in diseases of the spleen it is used with good success.

In ozena, when the secretions are thick, gummy and tenacious, it is used with advantage, and in catarrhal diseases of the upper air passages it is beneficially employed. In diseases of the throat, characterized by an excessive discharge and a lowered vitality, berberis has also been used with some advantage, and in diseases of the nose presenting constitutional symptoms it may well be employed as an adjunct to local treatment.

Berberis is especially valuable in non-inflammatory affections of the skin, and the eruptions which frequently appear on the face at the time of puberty or a little later are well treated with this agent. Its judicious administration will also contribute materially toward the removal of skin roughness and exercise an influence which will make for a clear complexion and a natural soft and moist skin, providing the abnormal condition is not a reflex caused by some uterine, ovarian or menstrual wrong.

Berberis is an efficient remedy in scaly skin conditions, and in eczema capitis, eczema genitalis and in scaly eczema of all kinds it is a useful remedial agent. In psoriasis and pityriasis it has merited confidence, and in chronic dermatitis it has been successfully employed after other approved drugs had failed to improve the patient's condition.

Berberis has also been beneficially employed in rheumatism, especially when the pain was like that from a blow, accompanied by lameness and stiffness. The specific medicine and fluid extract act in perfect harmony with phytolacca, echinacea and the iodides. "Berberis is a blood maker. It does this by promoting secretion and excretion. It stimulates the glands of the body, and especially the lymphatics and the liver. It is said to have a diuretic action, also.

It certainly aids digestion and assimilation. It is believed to be a powerful tonic and alterative, hence it is found in so many of the so-called alterative compounds. It overcomes the depraved condition of the fluids of the body by favoring excretion, secretion and assimilation.

"Recently we have had some pleasant experiences in the use of berberis in several cases of psoriasis that had withstood the onslaughts of other drug dispensers for more than a year. Although it was at times alternated with corydalis, iris, Phytolacca and Fowler's solution, we felt disposed to give the credit of starting the cure, if not of completing it, to berberis. It is generally recommended as an excellent alterative in all chronic cutaneous affections, whether syphilitic or not, as pityriasis, acne, eczema, herpes, etc. It has the same good name in the treatment of chronic scrofulous and erysipelatous affections.

"From its affinity for glandular structures it acts quickly and pleasingly in hepatic torpor, and is said to prove its efficiency as a remedy when given for cirrhosis of the liver. In stomatitis and in dyspepsia, especially when in its incipiency and when coupled with hepatic affections, berberis is given with confidence.

"In chronic disease of the mucous membranes, as catarrh, leucorrhoea, bronchorrhoea, etc., it is just as efficient. In chronic pulmonary affections in persons of syphilitic or broken down, depraved constitutions, berberis is a miracle-worker. It rights the wrongs and cleans the Augean stables, sharpens the appetite, gives new tone and new blood to the body, and comes as near to curing consumption as anyone remedy known to us at this time. It is both a blood maker and a blood cleanser, and, as there is no known remedy so virulent to micro-organisms of nearly all varieties, as healthy blood serum, berberis becomes, indirectly if not directly, a microbicide.

"It is an excellent tonic to the weak and debilitated-to the convalescent. It may be safely added to cascara sagrada for the cure of constipation, As we have faith in medicine, we have faith in the so-called alterative and tonic effects of berberis aquifolium when given in appreciable doses, When effective, we like the small dose; when necessary we give the large one with equal delight."

Berberis aquifolium is tonic, alterative and antisyphilitic.

Indications.-Catarrhal affections of the gastro-intestinal mucous membranes; incipient dyspeptic affections, with loss of appetite; facial eruptions; chronic catarrh; skin eruptions; chronic diseases of the mucous membranes; psoriasis.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 30 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 20 drops. Usual Prescription. R Berberis aquifolium, ʒi; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every two, three or four hours.

#### Berberis Vulgaris-Barberry.

Barberry exercises a direct influence upon the kidneys, bladder and liver, and is used with marked success in abnormal conditions of these organs, especially where there are tearing pains in the renal region, or pains extending down the back and down the ureters into the bladder. In wrongs of the liver, especially when there are sharp pains extending from the liver to the abdomen, it is deemed a remedy of merit.

Barberry also constitutes a very efficient tonic in debilitating and anemic conditions, especially when the tongue is deep red or brownish in color. It promotes natural secretion, favors the flow of gastric juice, and aids the digestive organs in their work of assimilation. It has also been employed with much success in malarial diseases.

Berberis vulgaris is tonic, laxative, antiperiodic and cholagogue.

Indications.-Relaxed and catarrhal conditions of the gastro-intestinal mucous membranes; atonic dyspepsia; torpid conditions of the liver; cholera infantum; jaundice; chronic diarrhea and dysentery; bilious colic; sharp pains under the ribs; pains extending from the liver to the abdomen.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 60 drops. Usual Dose.-5 to 30 drops.

#### Bismuthi et Ammonii Citratis, Liquor-Liquor Bismuth.

This agent constitutes an excellent medicament in many wrongs of the digestive organs, and is especially indicated in cases which are characterized by irritation.

It is one of the prompt remedies for summer diarrhea with irritation of the stomach and bowels. The pointed, elongated, reddened tongue, as well as the eructations of sour, acrid fluids-pyrosis-point to this remedy. The patient has an unpleasant expression around the mouth-the corners being drawn downward, pointing at once to gastric irritability. It is an excellent medicine in children's summer complaints, and is not unpleasant to take.

Liquor bismuth is antacid, tonic, sedative and slightly astringent.

Indications.-Irritative diarrhea; gastro-intestinal irritation; eructation of acid or acrid material; gastric and intestinal pain; heat and uneasiness in the bowels; long, pointed and red tongue; watery diarrhea; dysenteric diarrhea of typhoid fever.

Dose.-30 to 60 drops.

### Bismuthi Subgallas-Subgallate of Bismuth.

The subgallate of bismuth is frequently employed with good success in diarrhea and dysentery, and in weeping eczema, Otitis media and herpes it has been used with advantage. It was introduced as a substitute for iodoform, but it is not adapted to all cases, as it is very astringent. It has also been used as a substitute for the subnitrate of bismuth, but it is more astringent and has greater antiseptic power.

The subgallate of bismuth is astringent and antiseptic.

Indications.-Wrongs of the stomach, characterized by acid eructations, sensations of weight and fullness in the stomach after eating, and a very light-colored tongue; gastric and intestinal inflammation, with nausea and vomiting; diarrheal discharges at irregular intervals.

Dose.-3 to 10 grains. Usual Dose.-5 grains.

### Bismuthi Subnitrates-Subnitrate of Bismuth.

The subnitrate of bismuth is insoluble in the gastro-intestinal juices. It coats the intestinal mucous membrane, lessening the secretions and absorbing excess of free acids, and at the same time acting as a sedative and feeble astringent. In consequence of its conversion into the sulphide, the tongue and stools are tinged a dark clay color by its use. This salt of bismuth has a very soothing influence upon mucous surfaces. It is, therefore, useful in all irritative conditions of these surfaces. In irritative vomiting and diarrhea it is a very efficient remedy. It is also of value in gastric pain. In pyrosis it is deemed extremely useful, and in chronic diarrhea and dysentery it is a superior remedial agent. In these diseases it may be combined with magnesia. The diarrhea of typhoid fever and cholera infantum also come within its range of usefulness. In gastric ulcer it should constitute a part of the treatment, and in gastritis caused by the excessive use of alcohol it is often a much needed medicament.

Externally the subnitrate of bismuth is satisfactorily employed in intertrigo, erythema, acne rosacea; as a protective dressing for wounds, ulcers and epithelioma, and as an application for chapped nipples and hands, and in chafings and irritations of the skin. It relieves smarting and itching. It is also serviceable in fissure, prolapsus ani and superficial burns.

Local applications of the subnitrate of bismuth have sometimes given rise to gastro-intestinal irritation, salivation, sore gums and sloughing in the palate, but these symptoms rapidly disappear on removing the dressing.

"The first use of bismuth is to allay irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane; and for this purpose it has been extensively employed. Usually the subnitrate in impalpable powder, is employed in small doses frequently repeated for gastric irritation, and in doses of five to ten grains for intestinal irritation, with diarrhea.

"The second may be called its specific use, for chronic gastro-intestinal irritation, or dyspepsia with diarrhea. In inveterate cases, not amenable to other treatment, and of years' duration, I have had the happiest results.

"I have omitted to name the common use of bismuth for water-brash, in some cases of which it is very effectual.

"The powdered subnitrate is also a most effectual local application for irritation of the skin-chafing-either in the infant or adult. For this purpose the part is thoroughly dusted, and it is repeated as often as necessary to keep it dry." (Scudder.)

"In these days of antiseptics, it is a relief to find an old and tried remedy coming to the front and taking its place with the many new and much vaunted antiseptics. We have found, by experience in a number of cases, that for intestinal antiseptics in typhoid fever, subnitrate of bismuth is the remedy par excellence. We usually begin its administration in five or ten grain doses, with the appearance of the diarrhea, and continue it right along throughout the course of the disease.

The diarrhea is promptly arrested, and frequently the bowels do not move for ten days or two weeks. Sometimes the patient or the friends of the patient will become restless and uneasy because there is no alvine discharge, and will desire the administration of a cathartic. Their request may be complied with in a few days, if there is, in the meantime, no natural evacuation. When in time the contents of the bowel are discharged, they will be found to be solid or semi-solid, and black from the bismuth, but are odorless, bland and aseptic. We have used subnitrate of bismuth in many cases of typhoid fever, have given it in five or ten grain doses every four hours for weeks, and have not had any trouble with diarrhea, tympanites, intestinal hemorrhage, or auto-infection from intestinal sepsis.

"Subnitrate of bismuth is just a plain, common, everyday remedy, well known to all physicians. It is not a 'specialty' of any drug house or manufacturing firm, hence such have no interest in pushing it.

We are sometimes prone to forget our old friends, because they are crowded aside by the extraordinary claims and brazen effrontery of something new and special, which, after all, may not be half as good. Bismuth subnitrate is a useful remedy, and as an antiseptic, both internally and externally, it excels many of the new things. In infantile diarrhea it serves a good purpose by diminishing the number of discharges, and in disinfecting the intestine. It also has the quality of being pleasant to take—no small advantage in the treatment of children." (Watkins. )

Subnitrate of bismuth is a mild, protective astringent, sedative, tonic and antacid. In very large doses it is an irritant.

Indications.—Uneasy sensations or pain in the stomach, with eructations of acid, or acrid materials; weight in the stomach, with fullness, and cramping after eating; diarrhea of typhoid fever; irritation of the stomach near the close of digestion; diseases of the stomach when the tongue is red, pointed and elongated. Locally: Ulcers and diseases of the mucous tissues, with profuse discharges.

Dose.—1 to 15 grains. Usual Dose.—1 to 5 grains.

#### Brayera Anthelmintica-Kosso or Kouso.

Kosso is efficient as a remedy for the removal of intestinal worms from children. For a few days previous to taking the medicine for the removal of tapeworm, the patient should live on a spare meat diet, avoiding eggs, vegetables and fruit.

On the evening before commencing the treatment but little food should be taken, and on the morning of the day when the medicine is to be taken, nothing but a cup of well-sweetened black coffee.

Three drachms of the fluid extract should be administered, and in one-half hour another dose of the same amount. The medicine may be given in lemonade or sweetened water. The patient should keep very quiet to prevent vomiting, and a few drops of lemon juice should be taken for the same purpose. If the bowels do not move within three hours after the last dose, half an ounce of castor oil should be administered.

Indications.—Symptoms of intestinal worms. Dose.—Fluid extract, 2 drachms to 1 ounce. Usual

Prescription.—A, Brayera, 3i; simple syrup, Ki. M. Sig. Dose, one teaspoonful before meals.

#### Bromoformum-Bromoform.

In whooping cough this agent is said to reduce the paroxysms in number, severity and duration. It also controls the vomiting and hemorrhage which are so often unpleasant features of the disease.

It promotes sleep, and under the influence of the drug the night cough becomes less frequent and less severe. According to the testimony of prominent physicians who have employed bromoform in whooping cough, the results named are usually apparent in from three to seven days. Bromoform is antispasmodic, antiseptic, analgesic and anesthetic.

Indications.—Whooping cough.

Dose.—1 drop in a teaspoonful of water for a child three to four weeks old three or four times a day; for older infants, 2 to 3 drops three times a day, according to the severity of the affection; for children two to four years of age, 4 or 5 drops three or four times a day; for children five to seven years old, 6 or 7 drops three or four times a day.

#### Bryonia Alba-Bryony.

One of the most important actions of bryonia is that of a sedative to serous membranes, and it is, therefore, an indicated remedy in all cases of irritation of such membranes. In pleurisy it is nearly always essential to a good treatment, and when effusion has taken place it will induce absorption of the fluid in many cases which would prove fatal were this medicament neglected. In this disease, as well as in pneumonia, when there is tensive, sharp or lancinating pain, its relieving influence is promptly manifested. In bronchitis, with sharp or hacking cough, especially when the substance expectorated is bloody or frothy, it will not only relieve the distressing cough, but also lower the temperature to a satisfactory point. In fact, all acute inflammations of the thoracic viscera and of the pleura are readily controlled by the subduing and curative power of bryonia. It is an efficient remedy in acute rheumatic inflammation of the heart or pericardium, and in endocarditis, especially when there is effusion with apparent lessened power of the heart, its influence is markedly beneficial. In peritonitis bryonia will do much toward controlling the inflammatory processes and subduing the fever, and in typhoid conditions, with accompanying high fever, it affords a kindly means of regulating the temperature.

In nearly all rheumatic conditions its timely administration will exert an influence which may

confidently be expected to make for improvement. In rheumatism of the joints, especially of the joints of the fingers, its relieving power is so decided that it cannot be mistaken. Headaches of a rheumatic origin are also promptly relieved by this agent.

"Much of the success of Eclectic physicians in the treatment of lung diseases is the result of the frequent use of specific bryonia. It is the remedy for the sharp, cutting, and lancinating pain, with harsh cough. It is equally valuable when the pain is tearing, especially when aggravated by motion; and when there is a large quantity of mucus within the bronchioles, as evidenced by the loud mucous rales. When the pulse is hard, frequent and vibratile, and the temperature is elevated, bryonia is indicated. It acts best in small doses. It frees the circulation, lowers temperature, and controls pain. It is the remedy for inflammation of serous tissues. It lessens nervous excitation, and promotes secretion and excretion. In rheumatic conditions of the chest and in pleurodynia, it is valuable, especially if the pain be sharp and is aggravated by motion. Its best results are observed in pleurisy. In simple pleuritis from cold aconite alone is sufficient; but that form of pleurisy which is insidious and complicated is best treated with bryonia, and in the second stage it hastens the removal of effused material. In the so-called 'bilious' pleurisy, with jaundice and a burning sensation in the lungs and tenacious mucous expectoration, it proves an excellent drug. In pleuro-pneumonia it may be given for its absorptive qualities. Bronchitis, with frothy, blood-streaked expectoration; pneumonia with sharp pleuritic pain, or with harsh, harassing cough; and in cough aggravated or excited by talking, walking, or tickling in the throat, or by vomiting, it is always indicated. It is beneficial in typhoid pneumonia, but should be associated with baptisia. It is valuable in phthisis to control pain, lessen temperature, and to allay the troublesome cough. Probably no remedy, excepting gelsemium, was so frequently indicated to control cough and pain in the recent epidemic of 'la grippe.' In nearly all cases in which bryonia is employed it should be associated with aconite, veratrum, or gelsemium. The indications are the sharp, cutting or tearing pain from the inflammation of serous tissues; the hard, frequent pulse; the painful, irritative cough, and the flushed right cheek and frontal pain extending to the occiput.

"The most marked symptom indicating its use, that I have noticed, is a dusky flushing of the cheeks, especially over the right malar. Pain in the right side of the face and head, burning in eyes and nose, with acrid nasal discharge. The pulse is full and hard, urine scanty, and bowels constipated. With the first symptom named I should prescribe it in any form of disease, though it is used most frequently in rheumatism, pneumonia and catarrhal affections.

"If in disease the person has a short cough, or makes an effort to free the lungs, no disease of air passages being present, we would think of bryonia. So if there is pain in serous membranes, or pain simulating this, the remedy is suggested: thus in rheumatism involving the synovial membranes we would be likely to prescribe this remedy.

"Outside of the general indications for the exhibition of bryonia alba, such as rheumatism affecting the joints, inflammation of serous membranes, the pulse, etc., in debating whether to give it in a case of facial neuralgia or headache, a most positive indication for its use seems to be a hyperesthesia, or an extreme sensitiveness to the touch, of the scalp and face. This is not difficult to determine, for the patient will remark that the head is so sore he can not bear anything to touch it." (Scudder.)

"I am convinced that the time has arrived in the study, investigation and application of this important remedy, when it should be given a conspicuous place in scientific medicine. Not only by our own physicians should this be done but by those of the entire profession. The results obtained from the action of this drug, when scientifically administered, are more satisfactory - more exact and reliable - than those obtained from a large proportion of the remedies in common use.

"There are probably twenty thousand physicians in the United States who depend upon this remedy in very critical conditions to the exclusion of those advised in the best known works on therapeutics.

"In large doses bryonia is an active hydragogue cathartic, and sometimes causes inflammation of the stomach and bowels. In poisonous doses it causes a fall of temperature, dizziness, delirium, cold perspiration, dilated pupils and other evidences of a depressing action on the nervous system.

"It causes serious gastro-intestinal inflammation when taken internally in large doses. A profuse and uncontrollable diarrhea, vomiting, reduction of temperature, extremely small pulse and colic, collapse and death have resulted from its use. The recent root is highly irritant when locally applied and capable of producing vesication.

"In small doses the agent seems to increase the action of the peripheral nerves, and promote free capillary circulation. At the same time it abates increased arterial tension; reduces the frequency and tonicity of the pulse, assists in the elimination of heat, and materially lessens the temperature. It expends a large portion of its influence upon the serous and synovial membranes, acting upon these in

every way similar to the influence of aconite upon the mucous membranes, and I think through a similar influence upon the peripheral nerves. At the same time, it acts upon the viscera enveloped in the serous membranes. This accounts for its direct influence in the various forms of enteritis, in bronchitis, pneumonia, and broncho-pneumonia, and in inflammations of the glandular organs. We have but little, if any, use for the remedy in large doses; its full medicinal effect is obtained from comparatively small doses, always short of any irritating or depressing influence. It will be sufficient to prescribe twenty drops, of a good tincture, or from ten to fifteen drops of a specific medicine in four ounces of water, and of this to administer a teaspoonful every half hour or hour.

"In peritonitis with quick, sharp pain, flushed face and anxious countenance, bryonia is indicated. This agent, in mild cases, will subdue all the inflammatory processes and control the pain most satisfactorily, usually without opium. Auxiliary measures, however, should not be neglected.

"During the early stages of any inflammation in which Bryonia seems to be indicated, aconite will facilitate its action and assist in the control of the processes, but as stated before bryonia can be continued to most excellent advantage when the results of inflammation are extreme, and weakness and prostration are present, when aconite would have a depressing effect and be contra-indicated.

"In acute pericarditis and endocarditis the specific indications for this agent are often present, and its influence is prompt.

It will be of great service if there is effusion with evidences of decreasing power of the heart. In acute rheumatic inflammation of the heart or of the pericardium, it is one of the most direct remedies. Properly combined with indicated auxiliary measures, no remedy will act more satisfactorily.

"It is thus of much value in typhoid conditions, especially in pneumonitis with typhoid complications. In typhoid fever with severe enteric symptoms this agent is often of great service in restraining the retrograde processes and controlling excessive temperature. In septic fever its influence will be marked and valuable. In septic peritonitis, it may be given alternately with aconite.

"Bryonia is indicated in rheumatic fever and in acute arthritis. It must be given as in other acute conditions, in small doses frequently repeated. In muscular rheumatism and in rheumaticmuscular pains it will accomplish good results if given in conjunction with cimicifuga, or in alternation with cimicifuga and aconite. In acute rheumatism of the joints of the fingers or hands it seems to be of especial value.

"It is used in inflammation of the liver, with its direct indications. In many cases of acute jaundice these indications will be found present, and its action will then be most salutary.

"In mastitis or orchitis it is useful if the fever be high, the pains sharp and cutting and the face flushed, the influence will be prompt indeed. In these cases it is seldom given alone but usually with aconite, phytolacca decandra or other direct remedy.

"This remedy has recently been brought forward as a specific in the active stage of the various forms of acute meningitis. I have had no opportunity to try it, but I am assured by those who have long depended upon it that it can be depended upon, even in the severest cases, to promote the desired results in a prompt and satisfactory manner." (Ellingwood.)

Bryonia is sedative, diuretic, antirheumatic and nervine. In large doses it is a drastic cathartic and a heart depressant. In long continued medium doses it sometimes causes bleeding at the nose. It is well to bear this fact in mind while considering a possible case of typhoid fever.

Indications.-Difficult breathing, with painful, harassing cough, which is made worse by coughing; pneumonia when there is tensive, tearing or sharp, lancinating pain; hacking cough; pleurisy when there is sharp and lancinating pain; diseases of serous membranes when there is tensive, tearing or cutting pain; rheumatism when the pain is of a tensive and cutting character and aggravated by motion; inflammation of the mammary glands when there is costal pain and soreness; headache on right side, extending from the forehead to the occiput, when the pain is constant and severe, but without sharpness; rheumatism about the joints, characterized by stiffness, soreness and swelling; paralysis following rheumatism; profuse diarrhea when the discharges are of a clay color; catarrhal conditions, with acrid, burning, watery discharges from the nose; frothy bronchial expectoration, streaked with blood; muscular pains about the chest.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 2 drops; specific medicine, 1/10 to 2 drops.

Usual Prescription.-A Bryonia, gtt. iii to x; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour.

#### Cactus Grandiflorus-Night-Blooming Cereus.

The range of usefulness of cactus is extensive, and the more fully one becomes acquainted with its valuable properties the more successful will one become in the treatment of a class of wrongs of life which is numerous. Our most eminent investigators have long since clearly demonstrated the fact that

cactus exerts a most decided influence over the cardiac plexus of the sympathetic, and that its effects are not only extended to the most minute distribution of the nerves, but to every capillary in the body as well. They also agree that it stimulates the vasomotor centers, the sympathetic ganglia of the spinal cord and the muscles of the heart.

Cactus is a remedy of positive therapeutic action, and its results are usually so plainly manifested that it is impossible for one to overlook them. It seldom, if ever, disturbs the stomach, but if given in overdoses it will produce toxic effects, causing irritant diarrhea, neuralgia, spasms of the heart, and sometimes carditis and pericarditis. In medicinal doses it may be continued as long as may be deemed necessary, as it has no cumulative effect.

In the treatment of the aged cactus fills an important place, and my experience in practice teaches me that if anything will keep their old, weary hearts in a condition to supply their tissues with life-sustaining blood, cactus will accomplish it. In impaired action of the heart, whether functional or organic, cactus is a most efficient remedy. Of course, it cannot be expected to cure structural diseases of the heart, but in such diseases when the action of the heart is irregular or intermittent, or when there is regurgitation due to valvular insufficiency, it will strengthen the impaired muscle. Cactus will not close dilated openings, or overcome valvular deficiency, but it will do much toward sustaining and bringing about a better action of the permanently diseased heart. In fatty degeneration of the heart, it acts equally well, but in mitral stenosis it is said to be contraindicated.

In endocarditis, pericarditis and myocarditis much benefit is derived from the use of cactus, and in angina pectoris it may well constitute a part of the treatment. It is an absolutely needed remedy in cardiac weakness and threatened heart failure due to exhaustion from over-exertion. In neurasthenia of old age, and in nervous exhaustion, the judicious administration of cactus will produce results pleasing alike to patient and doctor. It also constitutes a medicament well adapted to the treatment of the "tobacco heart" of cigarette fiends and the inveterate smoker. In these cases the patient will complain of precordial oppression, or the sensation of a band tightly bound about the body or the organ or part affected. With this latter symptom-it matters not where it is located-we have a call for cactus which should never be neglected.

Cactus is especially adapted to the treatment of nervous women who are afflicted with cerebral congestion, heavy pain and weight in the head, numbness of the arms and legs, inability to lie on the left side, and menstrual troubles. It is also an excellent remedy at the climacteric in nervous women. Although cactus is most frequently indicated in cases in which there is no increase in temperature, it is not contraindicated in fever, and in many cases of pneumonia and other fevers it is often a remedy of the utmost importance.

"Nearly all agree that cactus acts decidedly upon the cardiac plexus of the sympathetic, and that, therefore, its effects are as far-reaching as are not only the minute distributions of this nerve, but even so far as to reach and affect the lumen of every capillary in the body. Two things are of absolute necessity to the well-being of every mortal: they are good blood and its good distribution or circulation. Then, these are so interdependent that their respective values to the organism cannot be differentiated. It is enough for our purpose just now to hint that all heart remedies, etc., must fail unless there be good blood-making going on at the time the remedy is given, and that it is therefore a necessity that digestion and assimilation must not only be not disturbed, but must be fostered and favored through every means.

With good blood and plenty of it, and a heart that can send this same good blood to every particular cell in the body, there is little chance indeed for the existence of pathologic influences, or for them to make any progress if they be permitted to exist.

"So then we will say that cactus under certain conditions is such a remedy; it stimulates the vasomotor centers, the sympathetic ganglia of the spinal cord and of the heart muscle. Usually, it does not disturb the stomach, etc., yet, when given in sufficient doses, it does produce physiologic, or toxic effects. They are irritant in character, even to the production of diarrhea, spasm of the heart, neuralgia, carditis and pericarditis. This is true only of overdoses. Its long-continued use in medicinal doses has no baneful effect. It has no so-called cumulative action, like digitalis and some other drugs.

"Recorded experiences of observers of the action of this remedy differ widely. We believe it is because of the varying strength of the preparations employed and the fact that several species of cactus are sold for cactus grandiflorus, as well as the drug must be carefully and quickly prepared after being cut. It is difficult to make a perfect pharmaceutical preparation of cactus of full strength, because of the abundance of water in the green drug, and, according to Prof. Lloyd, it must be worked at once, after being cut. There are several reasons for inferior preparations of cactus being on the drug market, one being the scarcity and expense of the genuine drug. Then, again, the cases to which it was given were not always well selected. We give cactus with as much confidence as we do digitalis, nitro-

glycerine, or any other of the class of remedies to which it belongs.

It is, however, not so rapid in its action as some of these. Our experience is based wholly upon the specific medicine which is used in doses varying from five drops to one drachm in four ounces of water, of which a teaspoonful is given from every half hour to two hours. The specific medicine is made from the green stem of the true species of the plant.

"As to the action of cactus, Prof. Scudder, in his writings, seemed quite positive that it was 'neither sedative nor stimulant.' Prof. Locke remarks that according to our view, cactus is sedative but not depressant. Cactus is both stimulant and sedative; but the effect in either case is secondary. We believe that its action is specifically through the sympathetic nervous supply, the cardiac plexus. The nutrition of the heart-muscle is per-manently increased, and it has greater contractile power, and rhythm is strengthened and regulated.

"The continued use of cactus is followed by no unpleasant effects, though it is said that overdoses cause gastric irritation, the belching of acrid gases and distressing diarrhea. The indications calling for cactus as a remedy are, feeble, irregular, quick, nervous, irritable pulse; oppression in the chest as if in an iron grip; unpleasant pain, heart stitches, palpitation, mental depression, hypochondria.

With these guide-posts before us, cactus is used in 'heart disease,' both functional and structural. Of course, for the palpitation and disturbances due to stomachic distension and other reflex troubles, cactus is not the remedy. But for the weak heart of the typhoid fever patient, when he is convalescing, or before or after; for the bad heart of the chronic indulger in strong drink-the toper; in the exhausted heart muscle of the worn out dyspeptic; in the fond but frail heart of the too frequent worshiper at the throne of Venus; in sexual exhaustion; in the palpitation and disturbances of exophthalmic goitre; in aortic regurgitation due to weak heart tissue, cactus is the remedy par excellence. In structural lesions, though it will not correct the wrong, we believe cactus will do as much as any remedy to alleviate. It will help matters when the heart is worried from valvular insufficiency; it should strengthen a fatty, degenerated heart, and it should, to a degree, relieve uncompensated valvular disease in relative incompetency due to muscular degeneration. It is said to be contraindicated in mitral stenosis, and that its administration favors hemorrhage; while, on the other hand, Prof. Webster says that cactus is the remedy par excellence in hemoptysis.

"Cactus is a remedy in fever or inflammation of any or all kinds when from long continuance heart failure is threatened. It is an excellent remedy in nervous diseases, when the heart is disturbed." (Bloyer.)

"It is especially in functional disorders of the heart that cactus is most useful; in these cases we now rarely prescribe any other cardiac remedy. In the distressing palpitation from reflex irritation in dyspepsia it scarcely ever fails to give immediate relief. One of our most striking cases was that of a highly neurotic lady, who about the climacteric period suffered from dyspepsia, and to whom we were hastily summoned in the middle of the night 'as she was dying. On arriving at the house we found her last will and testament being rapidly prepared for her signature ere it was too late. The patient was found intensely agitated, sitting up in bed, being unable to lie down, and gasping out that she was dying. She complained of a violent beating and 'trembling of the heart.' We found that she had a rapid, but strong and regular pulse, and the heart sounds were perfectly clear. We were able to reassure the patient and promise a speedy recovery; she was quickly relieved by small doses of cactus. We recently had another exactly similar case, with less dramatic surroundings, in which cactus proved equally effective. In these cases of purely functional palpitation the attacks generally come on when the patient is resting and pass off on exertion; they are most frequent and most distressing when the patient is at rest in bed. We have obtained the best results in this class of cases with small doses, half to one minim, every quarter of an hour during the attack, and two or three minims added to a simple bismuth mixture, three times daily.

"Palpitation in anemia is less distinctly benefited by the administration of cactus alone; some cases are relieved to a certain extent. An anemic girl, aged twenty-eight, with a healthy heart, complained greatly of palpitation on the least exertion and after meals. In addition to iron pills, we gave her a dose of tincture of cactus (gtt. ii in chloroform water), to be taken in the manner indicated above when the attacks came on, and occasionally in the intervals.

She found that a single dose relieved the palpitation at once. When menorrhagia, or metrorrhagia, or dysmenorrhoea, are accompanied by palpitation, cactus may be advantageously combined with other remedies.

"In several cases of Grave's disease we have succeeded in greatly relieving the palpitation and nervousness. We may briefly refer to a female patient aged sixty-three. She complained chiefly of attacks of palpitation and an indescribable sense of fear associated with these attacks. For five weeks previously she had attacks coming on every night about 1 A.M., which prevented her lying down and

kept her awake the rest of the night, and never a day passed without one or more similar attacks. She had a soft mitral bruit at the apex, pulse 168, regular. Von Graefe's symptom was present, but proptosis was only slight, and the thyroid gland was not enlarged. We gave her five minims of cactus every four hours, and she passed an excellent night without any palpitation, nor had she any attack for a whole week. In twenty-four hours the pulse was reduced to 94 a minute.

We recently attended a gentleman, aged seventy-two, with dilatation and relative incompetence of the mitral valve. He had a rapidly-acting, feeble heart, a very irregular and sometimes intermitting pulse, many cardiac contractions failing to produce a pulse at the wrist, orthopnea, scanty urine with one-fourth albumin, and some dropsy. He was at first greatly relieved by digitalis, but not till pushed to fifteen minims every four hours, with trinitrin gr. 1-50. Very soon, however, toxic symptoms occurred, the pulse began to get irregular, and nausea and diarrhea came on. Wethen gave tincture of cactus, rapidly increased to twenty minims every four hours; with this he speedily improved and soon became convalescent." (Williams.)

"The influence of cactus seems to be wholly exerted on the sympathetic nervous system, and especially upon and through the cardiac plexus. It does not seem to increase or depress innervation, but rather to influence a regular performance of function. I am satisfied, however, that its continued use improves the nutrition of the heart, thus permanently strengthening the organ. It has a second influence, which is of much importance to the therapist. It exerts a direct influence upon the circulation and nutrition of the brain, and may thus be employed with advantage in some diseases of this organ. We can see very readily how this may be. The cardiac nerves are derived from the upperpart of the sympathetic, and, judging from the anatomy of the part, the first cervical ganglion, being the principal nervous mass in the cervical region, must furnish innervation through the cardiac nerves, as it certainly controls the circulation and nutrition of the brain.

"The cactus is a specific in heart disease, in that it gives strength and regularity to the innervation of the organ. Its influence is permanent, in that it influences the waste and nutrition of the heart, increasing its strength. It exerts no influence upon the inflammatory process, and hence is not a remedy for inflammatory disease.

"Feelings of weight and pressure at the precordia, difficult breathing, fear of impending danger, etc., are at once removed. Such irregularity of action, whether violent, feeble or irregular, as is dependent upon the innervation, is readily controlled. Thus, in the majority of cases of functional heart disease, it gives prompt relief, and, if continued, will effect a cure. In those cases in which there is another lesion acting as a cause, as in some gastric, enteric, or uterine lesions, these must receive attention, and be removed to make the cure radical.

"In structural heart disease, the first use of remedies is to relieve the distressing sensations in the region of the heart, and the unnatural fear of danger which attends them. As these spring from disordered innervation, in the majority of cases, the cactus gives prompt relief. As we have seen above, its continuance favors normal waste and nutrition, as well as regular action. Hence, its continued use is followed by the removal of adventitious tissue, and an increase in the strength of its contractile fibre. Thus it proves curative in many cases of structural heart disease.

"I have some cases on my case-book of such aggravated form that no one would believe they could live a twelve-month; yet, after a lapse of five years, they are enjoying comfortable health.

"But it will not relieve or cure cases of valvular deficiency, dilatation of the openings of the heart, or fatty degeneration. It is well, in estimating its action, to bear this in mind.

"In its influence upon the nervous system, it more nearly resembles pulsatilla; giving relief in that condition known as nervousness. But further than this, it gives regularity of cerebral function, and permanently improves nutrition of the nervous centers." (Scudder.)

Cactus grandiflorus is tonic, sedative and diuretic. In very large doses it causes gastric irritation, confusion of the mind, hallucinations and slight delirium.

Indications.-Irregular action of the heart; uneasy sensations in the region of the heart; intermittent pulse; sensation as if a band was tightly bound around the chest or head; palpitation; shortness of breath on slight exertion; fear of impending danger.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 10 drops; specific medicine, 1/2 to 10 drops.

Usual Prescription.-A. Cactus grandiflorus, gtt. v to 3i; water, giv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour to every three hours.

#### Caffeinae-Caffeine.

Caffeine is extensively employed with satisfactory results in cardiac and renal dropsy, and in pleuritic effusion it has proved a useful medicament. It is often used in valvular disease accompanied

by fatty heart, and some physicians believe that in this condition it is superior to digitalis as a cardiac stimulant. It is also frequently employed as a means of counteracting cardiac depression in low fevers.

Caffeine exerts an unmistakable tonic influence upon the digestive system, and through this influence becomes a useful remedy in some atonic conditions of the stomach. Some cases of migraine, due either to gastric catarrh or nervousness, promptly yield to the action of this drug. It is also an efficient remedial agent in shock, and in all poisoning associated with low blood pressure and respiratory depression it is said to have proved useful. In several cases reported it was claimed that caffeine had proved a valuable aid in the reduction of hernia after taxis had failed. In these cases it was administered hypodermically. A strong decoction of coffee is said to have the same effect.

In some cases the primary action of caffeine is to increase the pulse rate, but if the remedy is adapted to the case there is a secondary slowing of the heart's action. It is much used as a substitute for digitalis. Its action is more rapid and it possesses no cumulative effects. It regulates the heart's action and causes the removal of the edema through increased diuresis. Caffeine is diuretic, cardiac stimulant and antiemetic.

Indications.-Difficult breathing- of asthma; depression of the circulation, headaches and neuralgias, with enfeebled circulation; stupor of uremia; opium narcosis; diarrhea of phthisis; chronic catarrh of the stomach; cardiac affections.

Dose.-1 to 5 grains; citrate, 1 to 5 grains. Usual Dose.-1 to 2 grains of the citrate.

#### Calcarea Carbonica-Oyster Shell.

Calcarea carbonica has been somewhat extensively employed in the treatment of abnormal conditions, and has often constituted a useful medicament. It exerts an improving influence upon mucous tissue, and is, therefore, of value in all diseases characterized by relaxed mucous membranes with inflammatory action in the mucous glands.

"Calcarea ostrearum is prepared from the middle layer of the oyster shell in its fresh state, and is an animalized preparation, representing properties due to organic growth, which would be destroyed if subjected to incineration. The soft white substance lying between the external and internal hard layers of the shell is triturated and prepared in dilutions and triturations for medicinal use, and is commonly labeled as calcarea carbonica, though it is evident that it represents something quite different from ordinary carbonate of lime.

"Calcarea ostrearum possesses a specific affinity for mucous membranes. It is most applicable to affections of mucous membranes in strumous subjects, but it is also applicable to any subject presenting indications for it, whether strumous or not. It improves the vitality of relaxed mucous tissue with inflammatory action in the mucous glands, especially if that inflammation be of subacute character and attended by profuse secretion from the mucous follicles. Hypersecretion, however, is not essential to its application, when persistent irritation of subacute or chronic nature is present.

After a cough has passed its acute stage, we have nothing which so commends itself to those who have become acquainted with it as this agent. Long continued use is not essential to the obtaining of its beneficial effects. The answer is prompt and satisfactory within a few days, and often within a few hours.

"Of course, we must not neglect specific indications for other remedies when these are pronounced, but where there is persistent pulmonary irritation with attendant cough, we may think of calcarea with confidence and profit in most instances. Especially is this the case where there is profuse expectoration and the cough is painless, with easy raising of the material. Profuse secretion, however, need not be a requisite. Chronic irritation, involving the mucous follicles, would be indication enough for its use. Old cases of capillary bronchitis furnish a splendid place for its administration, though here we may find it well to alternate minute doses of tartar emetic. It is particularly efficacious in persistent coughs in children and the aged. If there is a remedy which will promptly arrest incipient catarrhal phthisis in a strumous child, this is one. It will not cure tuberculosis, but it will go very near the dividing line. As a tonic to the pulmonary mucous membrane in convalescence from bronchitis, whooping cough, measles, and other conditions liable to be attended by strain upon the respiratory surface, nothing is more liable to produce happy results. Its influence is pervading, extending all over the respiratory surfaces, from the nares and their reflections to the limits of the pulmonary alveoli. It is one of the best remedies we possess in post-nasal and pharyngeal catarrh, and it alternates well with specific laryngeal remedies in chronic laryngitis, to control profuse secretion. Its influence is always soothing where there is irritation, while it is also markedly restorative and tonic in its effect." (Webster.)

Calcarea carbonica is tonic, restorative and alterative. It must not be confounded with the carbonate of lime produced by incineration.

Indications.-Chronic irritation, involving the mucous follicles; atonic condition of mucous membranes; profuse secretion from the mucous follicles; cough after the acute stage has passed;pulmonary irritation with attendant cough, especially when there is profuse expectoration.

Dose.- Trituration, 3x, 2 to 4 grains. Usual Dose.-2 to 3 grains.

#### Calcarea Fluorica-Trituration of Fluoride of Lime.

In diseases involving the substance forming the surface of bone, enamel of the teeth, and part of all elastic tissue, whether of the skin, the connective tissue, or the walls of the blood-vessels the fluoride of lime is likely to constitute a useful medicament. Having this knowledge of the salt in mind, it will be suggested as a possible remedial agent in all diseases which can be traced to relaxation of any of the elastic fibers, including dilatation of the blood-vessels, arterial and venous blood tumors, varicose and enlarged veins, hard indurated glands, malnutrition of bones, pendulous abdomen and in some cases of uterine displacement.

In coughs characterized by tickling and irritation of the throat on lying down, caused by elongation of the uvula, or droppings at the back of the throat, calcarea fluorica is often a very useful remedy, and in stuffy colds in the head it exerts a corrective influence. In various forms of catarrh, especially when the expectoration consists chiefly of yellowish small lumps, it has been used with marked advantage, and when there are sparks before the eyes, spots on the cornea and induration in the eyelids it has been found useful. In conjunctivitis and enlargement of the meibomian glands this salt of calcium has also been found useful. In gouty enlargement of the finger joints its influence is unmistakably curative, and as a means of aiding dentition it is often valuable. It is also an efficient remedy in the vomiting of infants during the period of dentition. Weak infants, having thin skulls and open fontanelles, under the influence of this agent have been greatly benefited, and knotty substances which are sometimes found in the female breast have been caused to disappear through its continued use. In enlargement of the heart, with feeble action of the organ, calcarea fluorica has been employed with advantage, and in dilatation of blood-vessels, it is a very useful drug. In varicose ulcers it aids much in the treatment, and in varicose veins about the vulva Dr. Porter has found it a very efficient remedial agent.

He also employed it with excellent success in distension of the ovarian and subovarian plexus of veins. Calcarea fluorica possesses the power of strengthening the elastic tissue of the gravid uterus, and thus causing parturition to become less painful. When after-pains are feeble and inefficient it increases and regulates contractions. It is also of value when there are excessive bearing-down pains and a tendency to flooding. In pelvic abscesses resulting from caries of bone, it has been used with beneficial effect, and when suppurative processes affect the bone it is a most useful remedial agent. It is also useful in old cases of fistulous sinuses of the mammary glands. When there are symptoms of acidity calcarea fluorica is often very efficient as a means of removing long, round, or threadworms. The drug is supposed to act by destroying the excess of lactic acid which seems to be necessary for the maintenance of the life of the worms.

In indurated lymph glands calcarea fluorica tones up the walls of the blood-vessels and thus favors absorption, and when there are hard swellings in the soft tissues it acts in a curative direction. It is also a useful remedy in bony excrescences.

Indications.- Varicose and enlarged veins; blood tumors and piles; dilatation of blood vessels; malnutrition of bone, especially of the teeth; indurated glands of extreme hardness; hard lumps in the mammary glands; ulcers of the scalp with callous, hard edges; tumors of the eyelids; osseous growths; vascular tumors with dilated blood-vessels; chronic synovitis; cystic tumors caused by strain of the elastic fibers; whitlow or felons; suppuration of bones; exudation from surface of bones which quickly hardens.

Dose.-Trituration, 3x, 5 to 15 grains.

Usual Prescription.- Calcarea fluorica, 3x, gr. xx to 3i; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. .Dose one teaspoonful every hour to every three hours.

#### Calcarea Phosphorica-Trituration of Phosphate of Lime.

Calcarea phosphorica is employed with curative results in diseases which are caused by an abnormal action of the lime molecules in the body, such, for instance, as the unnatural growth and impaired nutrition of bones and other textures found in rickets and similar diseased conditions. Having ascertained this much of the action of the phosphate of lime, it readily becomes apparent that it must be indicated in all bone diseases resulting from or depending on a depraved quality of the blood, as well as in many abnormal states, including diseases which involve the skin.

In all cases in which, from any cause, an insufficient amount of the phosphate of lime is

assimilated to supply the needs of the body, causing imperfect cell growth, and consequently destruction of tissue, especially of the osseous and glandular systems, *calcareo phosphorica* becomes a medicament of great usefulness. In the convulsions which sometimes afflict weakly, scrofulous children during dentition, it exerts a restraining influence, and many times increases nutrition. It also possesses a power which is of value in acute diseases, either directly, or in preparing the way for other indicated remedial agents, by stimulating the system to more vigorous action.

In chronic wasting diseases the phosphate of lime exerts a tonic influence which is often of the greatest value to the patient, and when the phosphates in excess are found in the urine, showing imperfect secondary assimilation and inefficient working of the excretory organs, it is used with advantage. It has also been employed with improving results in anemia of young and rapidly growing people, and its tonic influence has frequently been decidedly marked in cases of women weakened by too frequent child-bearing, prolonged nursing or excessive menstruation and leucorrhoea.

In diseases accompanied by an exhaustive discharge, such as bronchitis, tubercular diarrhoea and night-sweats, its action is corrective in its direction, and in abscesses and scrofulous sores its influence on the secretions is such as to enable it to act curatively.

In old age, when the regenerative function decreases in the nervous tissue it often exerts an influence which conserves vitality, and in senile cutaneous and vaginal itching its action is decidedly corrective. In tuberculosis, when there is great emaciation, hemoptysis and night sweats, the judicious employment of this preparation of the phosphate of lime often perceptibly mitigates the patient's sufferings, and in the osseous enlargement of rachitic children it is used with much advantage.

This preparation of the phosphate of lime, in ten-grain doses three times a day, has been highly recommended as an efficient remedy in chlorosis, and in chorea occurring during puberty it is said that the same amount of the drug exerts a quieting influence and aids much in the treatment. Its action in the spasms and pains which are sometimes caused by anemia is in a curative direction. Pains of this character are often accompanied by formication, sensations of coldness and numbness. This agent is often useful in the treatment of pains situated at points where bones form sutures or symphyses, and in numb, crawling pains caused by chilliness due to anemia and a tendency to perspiration and glandular enlargement, its action is decidedly corrective. Headaches of young girls who are maturing and are nervous and restless as well as often troubled with a diarrhoea resulting from an immoderate use of jellies and sour articles of food, are often promptly relieved by small doses of *calcareo phosphorica*. Its use also acts as a preventive of such headaches. The phosphate of lime is employed with great benefit in chronic catarrh of the ears, accompanied by throat affections, and in cold in the head, with albuminous discharge from the nose, it is often the only needed remedy. In chronic enlargement of the tonsils, and in clergymen's sore throat its beneficial action is unmistakable. In marasmus and enlargement of the mesenteric glands it is believed by many physicians to be essential to a good treatment, and in cases where the teeth develop slowly or too rapidly decay, the phosphate of lime constitutes a much-needed remedial agent.

In cholera infantum, when the stools are watery, profuse, scalding, and very offensive, *calcareo phosphorica* will exert an influence which will aid much in the treatment. It is also useful in the common summer complaint of children, and it often removes a disposition to intestinal worms in anemic and weakly children. "Wetting the bed," so common in young children, also comes within the range of the usefulness of this agent. Enuresis in old people is much modified by the continual use of the phosphate of lime, and its action is of a decidedly relieving character in the itching and soreness likely to afflict anemic persons who are victims of chronic gonorrhoea. In senile itching of the skin it is also a useful agent. As a means of preventing the reformation of gravel, calculus, and phosphatic deposits, *calcareo phosphorica* has often been employed with advantage. In rheumatic gout, with severe cramps in the calves of the legs, it has been used with some benefit, but for the removal of cramps it is inferior to *viburnum prunifolium*. In neuralgia, the pain being deep-seated, as if in the bones, it is employed with a curative result, and in chronic synovitis it is used with much benefit. It exerts a quieting influence in children who start up from sleep in a frightened manner, but for this form of nervous irritation *rhustoxicodendron* is much more effective.

*Calcareo phosphorica* is also believed to be useful in spinal curvature in young girls, especially at puberty. In the leucorrhoea of young girls, when the discharge is like the white of an egg, and when menstruation is too frequent or too early, the phosphate of lime has been found useful as a constant tonic. It is also of value in the treatment of adults when the menses are too late and dark, especially when accompanied by great weakness, distress, and rheumatic pains before or during menstruation. In many of these cases the uterine pains are accompanied by a severe backache and a sensation of weakness in the uterine region. In the vaginal pruritus which often afflicts old women, it constitutes a very efficient constitutional arresting suppuration.

Indications.-Tardy formation of callus around the ends of fractured bones; unnatural growth and defective nutrition of bone, especially in rickets and similar diseased conditions; anemia of young, rapidly growing people; diseases characterized by exhaustive discharges, such as chronic bronchitis, tubercular diarrhea, and night sweats; abscesses and scrofulous sores; slow development of teeth; marasmus; chronic synovitis; eczema, with yellowish-white scabs or vesicles in anemic, scrofulous, or gouty constitutions; ulcers on cornea; chronic enlargement of the tonsils; heartburn and flatulency; catarrh in scrofulous or gouty constitutions; complexion dirty-white or brownish.

Dose.-Trituration, 3x, 5 to 15 grains.

Usual Prescription.- A *Calcarea phosphorica*, 3x, gr. xx to 3i; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour to every three hours.

#### *Calcarea Sulphurica*-Triturate of Calcium Sulphate.

While this agent is not as frequently indicated as are some of the tissue salts, it often constitutes a medicament of more than ordinary usefulness. It exerts its greatest and most beneficial influence in conditions characterized by purulent discharges from mucous membranes or by purulent exudations in serous sacs. In tubercular ulcers and in abscesses of the intestines it is a remedy of considerable value. In suppurations, when employed at the stage in which pus is being discharged, *calcarea sulphurica* has been found useful, and in all diseases in which the process of discharge continues too long, and the suppuration is affecting the epithelial tissue, it is used with advantage. Dr. J. C. Morgan says that the sulphate of calcium has an especial action on the connective tissue, and that if there is a deficiency of the salt in any part of the body suppuration is likely to follow. He also says: "The presence of pus with a vent is the most prominent indication for the exhibition of the sulphate of calcium."

*Calcarea sulphurica* is an efficient remedy in that unpleasant condition commonly known as "scald-head," especially when there is a purulent discharge, or yellow purulent crusts. In the latter stage of ulcerated sore throat, especially when there is a discharge of yellowish matter, it is also of value, and in the suppurative stage of tonsillitis it is believed to be a curative agent of superior merit. Its action in the unpleasant condition which often causes festers, boils and pimples in many young persons, it is decidedly corrective, and its power of restraining the suppurative process is often of value in healing suppurating wounds. In croup, when the stage of exudation has passed and the hard membrane has softened, but a tough mucus still accumulates in the throat, it is often useful as a means of removing the mucus and changing the croupous to a catarrhal cough.

In ordinary colds, especially when there is a yellowish-:-green expectoration, or a purulent expectoration tinged with blood, its administration improves the condition of the mucous glands. In purulent diarrhea, when the stools are mixed with blood, as well as in dysentery, when the discharges are purulent and sanious in character, the sulphate of calcium has frequently proved an efficient remedial agent. Dr. Betts has found *calcarea sulphurica* useful in extravasation of pus within the pelvic tissues unconfined by a pyogenic membrane, and also as a means of shortening the suppurating process and limiting the discharge of pus. It is deemed an efficient remedy in the treatment of wrongs of the female reproductive organs, and when the menses are delayed or continue an unusually long time, it has been employed with much benefit.

Evidently the sulphate of calcium should receive a much more careful study than has yet been given to it, for even the homeopathic indications which have been published are somewhat vague and uncertain.

Indications.-Scald-head accompanied by purulent discharge or yellow purulent crusts; deep-seated ulcers of the cornea; cold in the head, with thick, yellowish, purulent secretion; tongue flabby and resembling a layer of dried clay, with a yellow coating at base; suppurating sore throat; pus-like, slimy discharge from the bowels; purulent exudations in or upon the skin; purulent sores and suppurations.

Dose.- Trituration 3x, 5 to 15 grains.

Usual Prescription.- A *Calcarea sulphurica*, 3x, gr. xx to 3i; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour to every three hours.

#### Calcis, Aqua-Lime Water.

Lime water is extensively employed as an antacid, and in many cases is preferable to any other alkali. This is especially the case in indigestion, with the formation of lactic acid from decomposing food. In such cases there is not infrequently an excess of the normal salts of the blood, and the salts of sodium and potassium cannot be used to neutralize gastric acidity. As a general rule lime water will be found beneficial in cases of infantile dyspepsia, and in dyspepsia of the adult with acid eructations

during digestion.

The specific use of this agent is in cases of boils, and other inflammations of cellular tissue, terminating in suppuration. Lime water and linseed oil, in equal parts, are used as an application in burns. The combination is applied on cotton saturated with the mixture by dipping into it.

The application is usually allowed to remain on the burns until convalescence. Lime water is antacid and astringent.

Indications.-Sour eructations; vomiting or spitting of food; vomiting of curdled milk; tendency to the formation of uric acid; acidity of the stomach; diarrhea when the discharges contain curdled milk.

Dose.--4 drachms to 4 ounces.

Usual Dose.-10 drops to 4 drachms.

#### Calci Bromidum-Bromide of Calcium.

The bromide of calcium has been long and successfully employed in chorea and hysteria, and in epilepsy its continued use results in an influence which is decidedly restraining. With some physicians it is a favorite remedy in the treatment of rachitic patients who need a sedative and hypnotic. It possesses superior sleep-producing powers, and has been used with great satisfaction in the sleeplessness of brain workers, whether the insomnia is due to business affairs or only mental worry. In some cases of delirium, where the anemic condition prevails, and where there are evidences of cerebral wrong, this medicament will be found useful.

The bromide of calcium is not depressing in its action, and it is, therefore, especially adapted to the treatment of children and the anemic. In mild cases of nervous irritation in infants the dose may be as small as one-tenth of a grain. The salt may be given in solution with milk.

The bromide of calcium is hypnotic and sedative.

Indications.-Sleeplessness, with or without nervous irritability; sleeplessness when dependent on congestion of the brain.

Dose.-5 to 30 drops. It should be kept well stoppered.

Usual Dose.-1 grain for each year of age up to twenty years. The dose should be repeated every hour or two until the desired effect is produced.

#### Calci Chloridum-Chloride of Lime.

This agent has frequently been used internally, but we have much more desirable remedies that fully meet the indications for which it was administered. As a disinfectant the chloride of lime is employed externally, and in sprays and in vapor. It may be wet with well diluted vinegar, and old cloths dipped in the solution hung up on lines about the room. For washing articles used by a patient, a solution of one ounce and a half to a quart of water is deemed sufficient. The powder may be added pure to fecal matters.

Indications.-Arthritic affections; glandular swellings; scrofulous enlargements of the neck; goitre.

Dose.-Calci chloridi, liquor, 20 to 60 drops.

Usual Dose.-Calci chloridi, liquor, 10 to 30 drops. This preparation is a solution of chloride of lime in water. It should be kept well stoppered.

#### Calci Hypophosphis-Hypophosphite of Lime.

The hypophosphite of lime has been employed with advantage in many cases of chlorosis, and in anemia it is deemed a remedy of merit. It has also been highly recommended in scrofula and tuberculosis. It should be continued for a long time, as its best effects are slowly produced.

The hypophosphite of lime is a general tonic.

Indications.-Nervous prostration; tendency to scrofulous enlargements of the glands; abscesses; incipient phthisis; depression of nervous power, when the surface is pallid and the extremities are cold; lack of tone of the digestive organs.

Dose.-1 to 30 grains.

Usual Dose.-1 to 2 grains, in trituration, or in solution in glycerine or water, at meal times.

#### Calci Phosphas Precipitata-Precipitated Phosphate of Lime.

The phosphate of calcium is often a useful remedy in cases in which exhausting discharges constitute a prominent feature of the affection.

Indications.-Wasting diseases; abscesses; scrofulous diseases; exhaustive discharges, such as

occur in bronchitis, non-tubercular diarrhea and leucorrhea; defective nutrition of bones; anemia of young; rapidly growing persons.

Dose.-1 to 30 grains.

Usual Dose.-1 to 2 grains.

#### Calcii Sulphidum-Sulphide of Calcium.

The sulphide of calcium is extensively employed as a means of preventing suppuration, and it is deemed a superior agent for overcoming a tendency to the formation of boils. In nodular and pustular suppurative inflammations, especially of the skin, it is used with marked success, and in carbuncles, acne, boils and small pustules its curative action is prompt and unmistakable. In syphilitic diseases, with persistent buboes or nodular or ulcerative skin eruptions, it is a most useful remedial agent. The sulphide of calcium has been highly recommended in tubercular diseases of the joints and skin, as well as in tubercular conditions wherever located.

"Sulphide of calcium is a most powerful agent for good when fitted to the proper case. I know of no agent that will so disappoint or please, according to the proper use made of it.

"This agent is what is homeopathically known as hepar-sulphur, and it is customary to prescribe it in the 2d trituration, five grains at a dose, several times a day. I never prescribe this in pill form, as it has such a bad odor; also, if not fresh, is more nearly the sulphate than anything else.

"In very few words I can choose the cases in which to give this, and just when to give it. I give it internally to check suppuration. If a bad case of quinsy has ended in suppuration, as soon as the tonsil 'broke' I would stop the other remedies, and give sulphide of calcium. Just as the discharge begins following bad earache and 'gathering in the head,' this is the agent. This also gives the key to its use in suppurative troubles of the connective tissue, such as styes, etc.

"I have frequently prescribed it in nose and ear work and seen facial acne in the patient disappear. In many cases these pimples are a suppurative inflammation of the connective tissue under the skin, in which cases this agent will not disappoint." (W. B. Scudder.)

"The keynote for its use is its power for preventing and arresting suppuration.

"In inflammation threatening to end in suppuration it will avert the formation of pus. After the pus has really formed, its action is still more pronounced. Then it not only hastens maturation, but diminishes and circumscribes the inflammation, promotes the passage of pus to the surface, and the evacuation of the abscess.

"If you are looking for facts to prove these statements administer the one-tenth grain of sulphide of calcium every hour or two in some of your cases of tonsillitis when there is a tendency to form deep-seated abscesses in these glands, and watch the results.

Compare these with what you have obtained before with other means. Take also some deep-seated abscess on other portions of the body and treat with the same sized dose and see how much quicker relief is procured. In both boils and carbuncles this remedy will yield excellent results. The one-tenth grain given every one, two, or three hours will prevent the formation of fresh boils and also lessen the inflammation and reduce the area of those already existing. When the skin is not broken and the slow-separating core not yet exposed, the sulphide of calcium will often convert the boil into an abscess, so that on bursting, pus is freely discharged and the wound at once heals; or if the center of the hardened swollen tissues is not yet dead, the pustule dries up, the inflammation subsides, and a hard knot is left which disappears in a few days without the formation of a core, and without any discharge. The effect of this remedy is equally conspicuous in mammary abscesses, although in rare instances they appear temporarily to increase the pain-a fact which seems sometimes to hold good with respect to boils, though as a rule the pain is speedily mitigated.

"The good effects of sulphide of calcium are often observed in certain scrofulous sores not uncommonly seen in young children. They will readily yield to its use.

"It may be urged that it is difficult to imagine how this remedy can produce effects so different and apparently opposite as the dispersion of inflammation in one case and the expulsion of pus in another; poultices, however, and hot fomentations both subdue inflammation and prevent suppuration, and in other cases considerably hasten the evacuation of pus." (Howes.)

Indications.-Catarrhal diseases, with muco-purulent secretions; tendencies to suppuration; pustular diseases; glandular inflammations; boils and styes; mammary abscesses; catarrh with profuse secretion; chronic pharyngitis and atonic laryngeal diseases.

Dose.-1/8 to 1/2 grain.

Usual Dose.-1-10 of a grain, in trituration or pill, every three hours.

### Calendula Officinalis-Garden Marigold.

Calendula has been used in cases characterized by feeble capillary circulation with some advantage. It has also been employed in congestion of the liver with beneficial results, and in jaundice it is said to have been found useful. It is not an energetic internal remedy.

Calendula, largely diluted with water, is highly esteemed by many physicians as a dressing for lacerated wounds, ulcers and burns. Burns are dressed by applying muslin cloth saturated with dilute calendula night and morning. The cloth should be kept constantly saturated with the agent. It is also used as an injection in vaginal and uterine leucorrhea.

Calendula officinalis is stimulant, diaphoretic, antispasmodic, sudorific and emmenagogue.

Indications.-Enfeebled condition of the capillary blood vessels; varicose veins. Locally: Lacerated wounds; ulcers; leucorrhea; burns.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 60 drops. Usual Prescription.- R Calendula, ʒi; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

### Camphorre-Camphor.

Camphor is deemed a useful medicament in various spasmodic and hysteric affections, and in spermatorrhea it is employed with advantage. It is also used with good results in flatulent colic. Camphor in small doses is stimulant (especially to the brain and spinal cord), expectorant, diaphoretic, sedative, anodyne, antispasmodic and anthelmintic. In large doses it is a narcotic irritant.

Indications.-Depression of the nervous and vascular systems; cold and clammy state of the surface; low muttering delirium; irregular muscular contraction; collapse, occurring in the course of acute fevers; narcosis from opium, alcohol or belladonna poisoning; chordee in gonorrhoea.

Externally: Sluggish granulations, local swellings, bruises and sprains, when accompanied by inflammation.

Dose.-1 to 20 grains; emulsion, 1 to 8 drachms; compound mixture, 1 to 4 drachms; spirits, 5 to 60 drops; tincture, 1 to 10 drops; oil, 2 to 3 drops.

Usual Dose.-1 to 5 grains, in pill, powder, solution or emulsion.

### Camphorre Monobromatre-Monobromated Camphor.

Monobromated camphor is deemed a most efficient remedy in chorea and hysteria, and in delirium tremens it exerts a promptly quieting influence. In irritable conditions of the genito-urinary organs it is employed with most excellent results, and in paralysis agitans it is said to exercise a restraining power.

Monobromated camphor is sedative, antispasmodic and a cardiac stimulant when used in small doses.

Indications.-Convulsions of teething children; hysterical convulsions; cold extremities; neuroses and neuralgia, especially when associated with irritable conditions of the genito-urinary organs; palpitation of the heart; sexual irritation; diseases showing mental excitation; difficult breathing caused by asthma and cardiac diseases; spasm of the glottis; nymphomania; satyriasis; spermatorrhea; and chordee.

Dose.-1 to 5 grains.

Usual Dose.-1 to 4 grains in pills or powder every hour until the desired effect is obtained. The amount used should not exceed thirty grains in twenty-four hours.

### Cannabis Indica-Indian Hemp.

The soothing influence of cannabis indica is of great value in the treatment of many nervous wrongs. In the delirium which is sometimes associated with fevers it is a very useful remedy, and in convulsions, as well as in irritable reflexes generally, its action is gratifying. In the treatment of sciatica a place for the exhibition of cannabis indica is often seen, and in rheumatism its influence is often decidedly relieving.

Cannabis indica has been extensively employed in gastralgia and usually with the most satisfactory results. In the distress of diarrhea due to indigestion it exercises an influence which is prompt and satisfactory, and in whooping cough, as well as in other convulsive coughs, its action is modifying in character. In the diseases of women, when hyperesthesia of the genitals is a marked feature, cannabis is especially indicated. Hysteria, dysmenorrhoea and uterine hemorrhage, when caused

by neurotic excitement, are controlled by this agent. It is also a good remedy in cystitis and in gonorrhea.

"In small doses it is stimulant to the cerebro-spinal centers; in large doses it produces intoxication, and finally arrest of function. It exerts an influence upon the urinary and repro-ductive apparatus that may be rendered available in practice, and also to some extent upon the skin.

"I have employed the cannabis specially to relieve irritation of the kidneys, bladder and urethra. It will be found beneficial in vesical and urethral irritation, and is an excellent remedy in the treatment of gonorrhea." (Scudder.)

"As a therapeutic agent, cannabis indica should be classified with opium, though it is not so powerful. Unlike opium, however, it does not suppress the secretions, or cause nausea and vomiting. It is variously classified as a narcotic, hypnotic, anodyne, antispasmodic, sedative and aphrodisiac. Medicinal doses of the drug relieve pain and nervousness, and are followed by a pleasing, refreshing sleep. Full or overdoses cause a species of drunkenness or intoxication, in which there is exhilaration, hallucination, and delirium of greater or less degree. In still greater doses these symptoms are much increased, and the condition of the patient becomes rather alarming, if not dangerous. The continued use of large doses of cannabis indica is said to be a prolific cause of insanity in eastern countries, where it is used in the form of 'hashish.' A fatal effect is rarely produced by cannabis.

It is said that faradization of the respiratory muscles and the cautious use of strychnia are the best antidotes to the ill effects of the drug.

"Heedless of all general classifications, we will say that cannabis indica is the remedy for irritation of the genito-urinary organs and for depressed nervous action. With these two indications constantly before us, the intelligent prescription of cannabis becomes an easy matter. We are not so sure, however, but that the 'depressed nervous' condition should be kept in view in all cases, even those of the genito-urinary sort. Cannabis indica, then, is a remedy that may be given with great confidence in irritation of the kidneys, bladder or urethra; in strangury, dysuria and in spasm of the sphincter vesicae. It is as fully efficient in cystitis, and in urethritis-acute, chronic or specific.

"We rely to a very great degree upon specific cannabis for the relief of the ardor urine in gonorrhea. It, with gelsemium, eryngium, rhus, apis, etc., as indicated, given internally, together with local applications, as injections, constitutes our sole reliance in the cure of gonorrhea, and the results are usually very pleasing and satisfactory. It is also very beneficial in the later stages in gleet.

In these troubles, either by its specific effect on the parts, or by its action upon or through the general nervous system, it lessens the tendency to chordee. It always relieves troubles attended by burning or scalding of the urine and frequent calls to micturate. It lessens excitement of the reproductive organs and dispels lascivious dreams and thoughts. It is highly recommended in Bright's disease, with a painful discharge of bloody urine; in hematuria, in impotence, and in certain cases of diabetes.

"As a stimulant to the nerve centers-that is, for its anodyne, antispasmodic, hypnotic or narcotic effects-cannabis indica is a remedy that demands a foremost place in the treatment of many diseases. It deserves a first place among remedies for hysteria, and in the treatment of hay fever and asthma. It will relieve the pains of gout, as well as the distressing itching of eczema, senile pruritus, and of skin troubles generally. It is frequently added to cathartics to prevent griping, and combined with nux vomica it is said to be a highly valuable remedy in retinal asthenopia."

Cannabis indica is sedative, hypnotic, anodyne and antispasmodic. In large doses it is a very dangerous and a very unreliable drug. A preparation of the herb is sold in eastern countries under the name of "hashish," and used as an intoxicant. This drug must not be confused with white Indian hemp (*asclepias incarnata*) or *apocynum cannabinum*.

Indications.-Irritation of the urinary organs; frequent desire to urinate, accompanied by a burning sensation; lascivious dreams; irritation of the reproductive organs of females; spasmodic affections; chronic alcoholism.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 10 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 10 drops.

Usual Prescription.- Cannabis indica, gtt. v to xxx; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every two to four hours.

#### Cantharis Vesicatoria-Spanish Fly.

Cantharis in very small doses exercises a stimulating influence upon the genito-urinary organs, and especially upon the mucous membranes of the bladder and urethra. In these small doses it is promptly corrective when there is burning, stinging pain, strangury or tenesmus of the bladder, but its long-continued use, even in medium doses, may produce strangury, albuminuria or hematuria.

The most dangerous effects of this drug have sometimes been produced by its administration in large doses for the purpose of producing an aphrodisiac result. No less than poisonous doses can possibly produce sexual excitement. Cantharis externally causes redness, vesication, suppuration, or sloughing, according to the length of time it is allowed to remain in contact with the skin. In the form of the ordinary emplastrum cantharides, or "fly blister," it is sometimes of value as a counter-irritant.

"Cantharis is a remedy of no small value for irritability of the bladder. It has few superiors, if any, for incontinence of urine due to debility and relaxation or partial paralysis of the sphincter vesicae, and especially in that incontinence so often seen in women, who, because of weakness of the bladder, are unable to retain the urine when they cough or sneeze or laugh. Here cantharis is an excellent remedy.

"Cantharides is highly recommended in some cases of seminal emissions. We can imagine the case in which it will do well. It is of a "below-par" condition of tissues about the base of the bladder, prostate and urethra. It is a remedy for the same conditions that may be seen in obstinate cases of gleet, prostatorrhoea, spermatorrhoea, chordee, and in diabetes insipidus. Cantharides is the remedy in chronic nephritis and pyelitis. It has no superior in the relief of that tearing tenesmus that is so wearing and worrisome in cystitis.

"Cantharides exerts a beneficial effect upon the uterus and its appendages. It is a uterine stimulant, and as such it acts as a direct emmenagogue in some cases of amenorrhoea, uterine leucorrhoea, metritis, and even in mania depending upon a wrong of these organs. It is very effective for good when given in chronic ovaritis, when there is a burning sensation and pain, worse at the menstrual period. It is a remedy when menstruation is too scanty, or too profuse, or too early, or the discharge is too dark, and especially when the breasts are very sore and sensitive.

"Cantharides is highly recommended in the proper dose as a remedy for scaly skin diseases, like psoriasis, eczema, prurigo, lichen, tinea tonsurans, tinea circinnata, and in alopecia, especially when the patient is depressed, needs stimulating, etc.

"The dose of specific cantharides, as given in some of the works on therapeutics and in the dose books—from three to ten drops in water—is too large. Ten-drop doses, frequently repeated might produce trouble. From the fraction of a drop to five drops, well diluted, is ample. Cantharides should not be given when there is active inflammation or congestion of the kidneys.

"As a local irritant, cantharides stands alone. It or some of its preparations occupy the whole field. In this line we use the cantharidal collodion upon rubber adhesive plaster, dropping the fluid in drops from one-half inch to one inch apart, over the adhesive surface of the plaster to the size of the place we desire to blister, being careful that no collodion comes to the edge of the plaster. Then the plaster is snugly pressed to the body. In a few hours the blister is drawn, and a puncture can be made through the plaster to allow the escape of the serum. But care is taken not to disturb the plaster. It remains in situ until the raw surface has completely healed. There is, in this way, no open sore and no dressing. It is satisfactory to both physician and patient. A blister thus formed is used frequently as a counter-irritant in otitis media, over the mastoid process; for gastric pain and vomiting; for periostitis, peritonitis, and synovitis; for splenitis, myelitis, or in meningitis; for neuralgia, sciatica, and in hydrothorax, pericarditis, pleuritis, the second or third stages of pneumonia, etc. Cantharides forms a part of many local applications to the head and scalp, with the idea that it stimulates the growth and health of hair cells. It is recommended highly as a local application in alopecia. In this instance it does not excel, if it equals, sulphur." (Bloyer.)

Cantharis is diuretic, emmenagogue and stimulant. In large doses its use is frequently attended by violent inflammations of the alimentary canal and genito-urinary organs, and other dangerous conditions. As small a quantity as six grains of the powdered drug has caused death.

Indications.—Atony of urinary apparatus, especially the bladder; burning, stinging pain, strangury and tenesmus of the neck of the bladder; dysentery, when there is a discharge of mucus streaked with blood, looking like scrapings of the intestines; intense sexual desire; gonorrhoea, when the discharge is purulent and bloody; menses too dark, too early and too profuse.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 1 to 3 drops; specific medicine, 1/4 to 3 drops.

Usual Prescription.—A. Cantharis, ʒi; water, ℥iv. M. Sig.

Dose one teaspoonful every hour to every three hours.

#### Capsella Bursa Pastoris-Shepherd's Purse.

This remedy has been employed with a good degree of success in chronic menorrhagia where the menstrual discharge occurs too frequently or continues too long, or when the discharge is almost constant but colorless. There is in such cases usually a frequent desire to pass urine, and often a deposit

of phosphates. It has also proven a remedy in some forms of dyspepsia and in chronic diarrhea.

*Capsella bursa pastoris* is diuretic, astringent and stimulant.

Indications.-Atony of the vascular system of the pelvic viscera; chronic menorrhagia when the menstrual discharge occurs too frequently or continues too long, or when the discharge is almost constant, but colorless; uterine hemorrhage with uterine colic; frequent desire to pass urine; deposit of phosphates; hemorrhage from miscarriage, hemorrhoids, diarrhea and dysentery; hematuria.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 60 drops. Usual Dose.-10 to 15 drops every two or three hours.

#### Capsicum Annum-Cayenne Pepper.

Capsicum is much used as a local stimulant and irritant. The following constitutes a good application in muscular rheumatism: Add an even teaspoonful of powdered capsicum to one-half pint of cider brandy and one-half pint of water, and steep the mixture over gentle heat for one hour. Then allow it to cool, and carefully pour off the liquid, which may be applied hot four or five times a day.

"Capsicum is a powerful topical stimulant, but its general influence is feeble. As capsicum it never gains admission to the circulation, and in the process of digestion it almost wholly loses its properties as a remedy.

"Capsicum is used as a topical stimulant to the skin, and with advantage where the circulation is feeble and there is need of such stimulation. It also exerts the revulsive influence of other rubefacients.

"Its influence when taken into the stomach is of the same character. It excites the nerves, and calls an increased flow of blood to the part. In torpid states of the gastric mucous membrane such action may be very desirable, may even be essential to life, as in congestive intermittent. It is the topical action upon the gastric mucous membrane that is beneficial in some cases of delirium tremens.

"The solar plexus, the most important of the vegetative nerve centers, may be thus influenced from the stomach. The stimulant influence of capsicum may, therefore, be extended through this, and be of marked advantage in states of great and sudden prostration with a tendency to congestion." (Scudder.)

Indications.-Sudden prostration, with tendency to congestion; atonic dyspepsia, especially that of drunkards; delirium tremens; pains in the region of the kidneys, indicating sluggish capillary circulation.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 3 drops; tincture, 15 to 30 drops

Usual Dose.-1 to 2 drops.

#### Carbo- Vegetabilis-Charcoal.

This agent constitutes one of our most important remedial resources in the hemorrhages which are frequently encountered in pernicious anemia, purpura, typhoid fever and putrescent conditions, as well as in atonic conditions of the uterus. In hypersecretion of gastric juice, with hyperacidity and flatulence, it is also a remedy of corrective power, and in diarrhea with profuse brown, slimy discharge, accompanied by great tenesmus, it exerts a curative influence.

In "water-brash," or where there is decomposition of food, it is a useful remedy. In topical disease, with profuse secretion and a tendency to sepsis, its local application absorbs the one and checks the other.

"The specific use of charcoal is to arrest hemorrhage from the bowels. It has been used in enema, 3ss. to 3i, finely powdered, to four ounces of water, thrown up the rectum. Why this checks it I cannot tell; that it does it, I have the evidence of my own eyes.

"For several years I have employed the second decimal trituration as a remedy in passive hemorrhage, with most marked benefit. I employ it in threatened hemorrhage during typhoid fever, in menorrhagia, especially when chronic, in prolonged menstruation, the watery discharge that sometimes follows menstruation, hemorrhage from the kidneys, hemorrhage from the lungs, and in some cases of leukocythemia.

"A good indication for this remedy is a small pallid tongue, with lenticular spots, and with this it may be given in any form of disease.

"The dose of the first or second trituration will be one grain, repeated as often as necessary." (Scudder.)

"The keynote to its use is pallor and debility, and it is indicated by hemorrhage or a profuse secretion in any of the fluids of the body. In the carbo-vegetabilis case the tongue is full and expressionless, the pulse is small and feeble, the skin is relaxed, the abdomen is tumid and doughy.

Every feature of the body seems to have asthenia written boldly upon it.

"Carbo-vegetabilis, the second decimal trituration, in from one- to two-grain doses, has been used for years with very great assurance in cases of the hemorrhagic diathesis. Just how or why it checks hemorrhage, we do not pretend to know or say, any more than we pretend to know or say why or how many other, or any other, remedies act. But we know that it does it. Thousands of other physicians know the same thing from actual experience. We have seen cases of the most violent, persistent nose bleed checked quickly by the administration of carbo-vegetabilis.

Occasionally it fails. The reason for failure is because the indications, or conditions calling for it as a remedy are not present."

"Have had several cases of persistent nose bleed in which I tried a remedy that gave good results in all that it was tried on. The drug is carbo-veg. Ix in five-grain doses. One case in which I used this was a case of vicarious menstruation in a lady aged thirty-five, who had chronic albuminuria. Plugging the nares did no good, and as a last resort I turned to my case and found the ergot bottle was empty, but the bottle of carbo-veg. was full. Remembering the advice received in college about passive uterine hemorrhage, and that use of this drug, I thought I would try it. It was given without any confidence in its beneficial effects, however. In fifteen minutes the dose was repeated. After five or ten minutes the bleeding diminished, and soon stopped altogether.

The following month I was called again, and tried plugging with no good results. When the carbo was resorted to again, the bleeding ceased. The third time I used the drug alone, and for two or three months afterward used nothing else, and no other treatment was necessary.

"A second case in which I had good results was a little girl who was subject to nose bleed. When I called she had been bleeding for nearly two hours and was very weak. The point from which the oozing came was about the size of a silver dime, and it was almost impossible to wipe the blood away fast enough to see whether any other points were visible. I plugged the nostril and gave carbo-veg. I left several powders, with directions to give one every two hours and to bring the girl to the office the next day. On examination the next day, I found that all the discharge had proceeded from the one point. Gave a dozen more of the powders, with directions to give four a day. From that time to the present, over two years, there has been no more complaint of nose bleed.

"I have used this in probably a dozen cases of passive hemorrhage of the nose, and in every case have had good success. Whether the cases were simply coincidences or not, I am not prepared to say, but shall give the drug a more extended trial."

Charcoal is disinfectant, hemostatic and absorbent.

Indications.-Profuse menses; salty taste in the mouth, with profuse watery secretion and nausea; sour or putrid eructations; passive hemorrhage from the uterus, stomach or bowels; hemorrhage from the bowels in typhoid fever; pallid, expressionless tongue; tongue having a coating which lifts in patches, and shows tendency to hemorrhage; leucorrhea when associated with passive hemorrhage, the flow prolonged and recurring too frequently; pallid, transparent skin; acidity of the stomach; offensive breath.

Dose.-2 to 30 grains; specific carbo-veg. (ix trit.), 1 to 60 grains.

Usual Dose.-2 to 10 grains of a trituration consisting of one part charcoal to nine parts sugar of milk. Pure charcoal is best administered in tablet form. In some cases the third trituration will constitute a remedy of sufficient strength.

#### Carum Copticum-Bishop's Weed.

This drug has been recommended for alcoholism, and it is claimed that many persons have been rescued by it from the habit of liquor drinking.

Carum copticum is stimulant, carminative and antiseptic.

Indications.-Alcoholism; a sensation of gnawing or sinking in the pit of the stomach; discharges of a chronic character; bronchitis when there is copious expectoration.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 10 to 30 drops.

Usual Dose.-10 to 15 drops.

#### Cascara Amarga-Honduras Bark.

Honduras bark has not been sufficiently studied by our physicians to enable us to definitely state the indications calling for its exhibition. Practitioners of the older school of medicine, however, who have had a considerable experience in its use, claim that it is of great value in the treatment of the various forms and results of syphilis. It is supposed to cure this disease by eliminating the specific element from the blood by way of the skin and kidneys.

Honduras bark has been highly recommended in rheumatism, especially when of gonorrheal

origin. Evidently this agent is worthy of further study along the lines here suggested.

Cascara amarga is alterative, tonic, diuretic and antiseptic.

Indications.-Syphilis; chronic syphilitic eruption; syphilitic tubercles; chronic eczema and gummy tumors; chronic nephritis; chronic nasal catarrh; rheumatism, especially when of gonorrheal origin.

Dose.-Fluid extract (not miscible with water), 30 to 60 drops; powdered extract, 5 to 10 grains.

Castanea Vesca-Chestnut.

Chestnut leaves exert a specific influence in some cases of whooping-cough, so much so that the relief is apparent in twenty four hours. They have usually been employed in infusion, but the tincture will be found as good, and is more easily dispensed. In convulsive cough or paroxysmal cough, resembling whooping-cough, it has also proven a successful remedy. It may also be tried in cases where there is unsteadiness in the gait and a disposition to turn to one side."

Castanea vesca is tonic and astringent. Indications.-Spasmodic coughs; paroxysm of whooping-cough; catarrhal conditions.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 60 drops.

Usual Dose.-10 to 15 drops.

Catalpa Bignonoides-Catalpa.

In small doses Catalpa relieves irritation of the bronchial tubes, and gives freedom to respiration. It has been used in asthma with marked success, and is also recommended in chronic bronchitis, and in some forms of functional heart disease. Catalpa bignonoides is alterative, antispasmodic, anthelmintic and anodyne.

Indications.-Irritation of bronchial tubes; asthma and chronic bronchitis; difficult respiration; functional diseases of the heart.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 20 drops; specific medicine, 1/2 to 20 drops.

Usual Dose.-1 to 3 drops.

Caulophyllum Thalictroides-Blue Cohosh.

Caulophyllum stimulates uterine contractions before delivery, and lessens after-pains. As a measure preparatory to confinement, this agent, when used for two or three weeks previous to labor, is of much service to the child-bearing woman. It so acts upon that part of the nervous system which controls the uterus and pelvic region that there is perfect co-ordination of muscular powers or contractions. Through this kindly action Caulophyllum becomes an efficient remedy for atonic or irritable false pains, and relieves or cures many manifestations of uterine irritation.

Caulophyllum is a direct emmenagogue, acting specifically upon the muscular structures or mucous membrane of the uterus, and not indirectly as a tonic. It promptly relieves chronic uterine diseases accompanied by irritation, and in many cases of leucorrhoea in the adult, as well as in the atonic leucorrhoea of children, it constitutes a remedy which is often useful. In dysmenorrhoea and amenorrhoea it can be employed with assurance of favorable results. As a remedy for the prevention of abortion it has no superior, and as a medicament for the treatment needed after abortion has occurred it is highly valued. It is also employed with advantage in chorea that is due to menstrual wrongs, and in subinvolution it is used with good results.

"Caulophyllum is an excellent remedy for that insomnia which is so common and many times so intractable in so-called nervous women. Many of these people have disturbing bladder troubles, urethritis, nephritis, and even albuminuria, that are greatly benefited, if not radically cured, by caulophyllum.

"Epilepsy due to menstrual or ovarian wrongs, and ovarian diseases of sundry kinds, acute and chronic, yield rapidly, many times, to the administration of specific caulophyllum.

It has been highly recommended for rheumatic and muscular pain, especially when occurring in pregnant women, or in the extremities, as in the fingers and toes. Caulophyllum has been commendably praised as a remedy in certain cases of bronchitis, pneumonia, whooping-cough, etc. In these troubles its curative effect is exerted especially through its kindly action upon the nervous system. It receives its meed of praise as a remedy in orchitis, especially if it be of rheumatic origin. It is here a rival of pulsatilla and of phytolacca.

"Caulophyllum has no superior as a so-called tonic in those cases of general debility so frequently found in women who are broken down physically, and especially sexually, and who complain always of pain, heaviness, and weakness in the lower extremities. In some way or other, caulophyllum gives them new life."

"Caulophyllum exerts a very decided influence upon the parturient uterus, stimulating normal contraction, both before and after delivery. Its first use, in this case, is to relieve false pains; its second, to effect co-ordination of the muscular contractions; and third, to increase the power of these. The first and second are the most marked, yet the third is quite certain. Still if anyone expects the marked influence of ergot, in violent and continued contractions, he will be disappointed.

"I judge that it exerts its influence through the hypogastric plexus; though to some extent it influences every process controlled by the sympathetic. Acting in this way it influences the circulation, nutrition and functions of the reproductive organs. I have employed it in chronic uterine disease with advantage, especially where there is irritation, and uneasiness.

"It may be used with good effect in some cases of nervous disease, especially in that condition known as asthenic plethora." (Scudder. )

Caulophyllum thalictroides is antispasmodic, tonic, alterative, diaphoretic, diuretic, emmenagogue, parturifacient and anthelmintic.

Indications.-Uterine irritation; as a parturient, to relieve false pains; spasmodic after-pains; chronic uterine diseases; hysteria; dysmenorrhea; amenorrhea; rheumatism in the small joints of the hands and feet; shifting pains in the limbs.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 30 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 10 drops. Usual Prescription.--

Caulophyllum, gtt. x to 3i; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

An aromatized liquid, containing the emmenagogue principle of caulophyllum root, and known as Leontin, is extensively employed in amenorrhea and dysmenorrhea. It is especially valuable in the amenorrhea of young girls.

Indications.-Amenorrhea and dysmenorrhea, especially when due to congestion, as from exposure to cold; amenorrhea of young girls.

Dose.-From 5 to 10 drops in water every hour, to 60 drops four times a day. The latter dose is not often necessary.

Usual Prescription.-R. Leontin, ʒiii; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every two hours. At bedtime three teaspoonfuls may be taken.

#### Cerii Oxalas-Oxalate of Cerium.

This agent has been used with some success in the vomiting of pregnancy, and in some abnormal conditions of the uterus its exhibition has proved beneficial. In chronic wasting diseases accompanied by gastric irritation it has been employed with advantage, and in emesis of dyspepsia when due to gastric acidity it is deemed a remedy of merit. It has also been used in seasickness with some success.

The oxalate of cerium does not derange digestion, and is therefore of value as a means of checking the cough of phthisis and bronchitis, especially when accompanied by vomiting. In combination with subnitrate of bismuth it is often used in the treatment of diarrhea.

The oxalate of cerium is sedative, astringent and antispasmodic.

Indications.-Nausea and vomiting; vomiting of pregnancy; cardialgia; seasickness; whooping cough.

Dose.-1/2 to 5 grains.

Usual Dose.-1/2 to 2 grains.

#### Chelidonium Majus-Great Celandine.

Chelidonium is one of our most efficient remedies in chronic diseases of the liver. In acute or subacute inflammation of the liver it is an efficient remedial agent, and in jaundice due to a catarrhal condition or swelling of the bile ducts it constitutes a medica-ment of curative power. In dropsy resulting from hepatic affections chelidonium has often proved useful, and in splenic enlargement it exercises a reducing influence which has often proved valuable.

Some writers of large experience in the use of Chelidonium believe that it exerts a decided action on the pancreas, relieving it of any existing congestion or enlargement by giving it better circulation, and lessening irritation of the ducts.

"The cases in which chelidonium has seemed to me to exert the greatest influence, presented the following symptoms: The tongue much enlarged, and somewhat pale; mucous membranes full and enfeebled; skin full and sallow, sometimes greenish; fullness in hypochondria; tumid abdomen; light colored feces; no abdominal pain; urine pale but cloudy, and of high specific gravity.

"I have seen cases of chronic disease presenting the symptoms, with the addition of edema of the feet and legs, in two of which the influence of the chelidonium was seemingly direct and curative. In one, it is associated with other means, and a sufficient time has not yet elapsed to determine the

success, yet thus far it is beneficial. In one case of enlarged spleen, with confirmed dyspepsia, the influence was marked from the first, and in three weeks the patient concluded to dispense with medicine and let nature complete the cure (because nature makes no charge for medicine.)" ( Scudder.)

"Its peculiar and particular strength or forte lies in its positive action upon the liver and gastro-intestinal tract. The indications that call for the administration of chelidonium are very much like those ascribed to podophyllin; in fact, they are so much alike that we have frequently substituted one remedy for the other. But we do not believe they are exactly alike in their action. In large doses both are harsh remedies. In medicinal doses podophyllin acts better than chelidonium in the case in which there is fullness with evidence of accumulations in the intestinal tract. Chelidonium acts better than podophyllin in cases where there is fullness and sogginess of tissues, due to an inactivity or stagnation-a cessation of function and evidences of feebleness. The podophyllin case should show strength.

"In the chelidonium case the tongue and mucous membranes are full, pale, sallow, soggy. The tongue may have a dull, leaden-colored fur upon its surface; the skin is pale, dull, leaden, sallow, even greenish; there are full hypochondriac regions, especially the right; the abdomen is tumid; the feces are light-colored, and sometimes frothy, occasionally scybalous; the urine is pale and cloudy, and usually of high specific gravity; sometimes it is offensive in odor. The chelidonium patient is apathetic, heavy, lethargic, indolent; he complains of a bitter taste in the mouth, of prostration; he is inclined to lie down, is sleepy, and describes a numbness or tingling in the back, or through the shoulders and hepatic region. His pains are ascribed to the liver; they are dull, heavy, tensive, tearing; occasionally they are located under the right scapula, or near the dorsal spines.

The chelidonium patient frequently has bilious headache, liver cough, etc." (Bloyer.)

"Its most important uses are as a remedy influencing those parts which are supplied with nerve force from the branches of the solar plexus, and with blood from the hepatic artery, and to some extent from the splenic artery. It is especially useful in diseases of the liver, such as acute and sub-acute inflammation, biliary catarrh, jaundice due to obstruction of the bile ducts, and biliary calculi.

"Perhaps the strongest claim which has been put forward for chelidonium is in the treatment of biliary calculi, for which purpose .it has been used for many years with eminent success by a large number of physicians of all schools. By many of these it is considered superior to any other remedy for this purpose. A physician of my acquaintance uses a specific tincture in doses of 15 minims, combined with variable proportions of chionanthus and dioscorea, and considers the combination superior to anything except surgical measures, and an excellent auxiliary thereto." (French.)

Chelidonium majus is diuretic, alterative, diaphoretic, stimulant and cathartic. Indications.-

Skin pale and sallow; full, pale and sallow tongue and mucous membranes; greenish-yellow skin; pain under right shoulder-blade; bloating in the region of the liver, with pain on pressure; stools slimy and light-colored or scybalous; hepatic congestion; jaundice due to swollen bile ducts; sluggish hepatic action; cough, with hepatic pain; fullness, with tensive or throbbing pain in the right hypochondrium, and pain extending to the right shoulder; melancholia, headaches and gastric wrongs dependent upon faulty action of the liver.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 1/10 to 10 drops. Usual Dose.-1 to 5 drops.

#### Chelone Glabra-Balmoney.

Chelone has been employed with decided benefit in the various hepatic affections. It is said to stimulate the secretive power of the liver, and at the same time give tone and regularity of action. In jaundice it has long been regarded as one of our most useful remedial agents. In dyspepsia associated with an inactive condition of the liver it is a remedy of value, and in the convalescing stages of fevers and other acute diseases it has rendered excellent service.

Chelone is especially useful in dysentery after the inflammatory symptoms have been removed. It is also deemed an efficient medicament in cases where the system has been depleted by hemorrhages or colliquative discharges.

Chelone glabra is tonic, anthelmintic and laxative.

Indications.-Gastro-intestinal debility; torpidity of the bowels; atonic state of the digestive organs; chronic diseases attended with debility; jaundice, with loss of appetite; debility of the nervous system from excessive use of quinine.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 60 drops. Usual Prescription.-R

Chelone glabra, ʒi; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

#### Chimaphilla Umbellata-Pipsissewa.

In renal and vesical affections, especially when the urine is scanty and loaded with a mucopurulent sediment, chimaphilla is deemed a remedy of some value. Its kindly action in catarrhal states of the bladder has caused it to become a favorite remedy in chronic diseases characterized by a discharge of mucus, pus or blood from that organ. It is not a suitable medicament for acute or inflammatory wrongs, but is especially adapted to chronic and lingering affections which give rise to discharges of mucus or muco-pus. It has also been successfully employed as a part of the treatment of patients suffering from dribbling of urine or incontinence of urine in any form.

"The chimaphilla has been principally employed as a tonic diuretic, influencing the urinary apparatus in a similar manner to the buchu and uva-ursi, though I think it preferable to either. It relieves irritation of the entire urinary tract, and improves the circulation and nutrition of these organs.

"It also influences the processes of waste and nutrition, and possesses the properties termed alterative. In this respect it has not been thoroughly studied though highly spoken of by some in the treatment of scrofula and secondary syphilis." (Scudder.)

Chimaphilla umbellata is alterative, tonic, diuretic and astringent.

Indications.-Chronic vesical and renal affections, with muco purulent sediment; smarting pain and frequent urination.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 60 drops. Usual Dose.-10 to 30 drops every two to four hours.

#### Chionanthus Virginica-Fringe Tree.

Chionanthus exerts a specific influence upon the liver, and to a greater or less extent upon all the organs engaged in digestion and blood making. In functional liver difficulties caused by somewrong of the mucous surfaces of its ducts it always acts in a curative direction, and in jaundice when not caused by structural disease of the liver it has few if any equals, with the possible exception of kali muriaticum.

As a remedy for the prevention of the formation of gall stones it is of undoubted benefit, and it is also useful as a means of aiding in their expulsion. In acute dyspepsia it is used with good results, and in both acute and chronic hepatitis it is deemed a medicament of decided merit. It is not, however, an indicated remedy in the jaundice of inflammation of the liver. In the wrongs of the irritable liver it often exercises a soothing influence.

Chionanthus is an excellent remedy in bilious colic, and it has often been used with advantage in bilious, remittent and intermittent fevers. It is also said to relieve cases of hypertrophic liver due to obstruction of the ducts and of a malarial origin.

"It is one of the surest remedies I have ever employed, whether the case is one of jaundice, formation and passage of gall stones, bilious colic (yellowness of skin), acute dyspepsia, acute or chronic inflammation of liver, or the irritable liver of the dipsomaniac." (Scudder.)

"It has always proved a specific for jaundice in my hands, and a valuable remedy in hypertrophy and congestion of the liver. It does not seem to act as forcibly upon the secretory function of the liver as some articles of its class, but in all abnormal conditions it seems to have the power to bring back the liver to its normal state. It has a specific influence over that organ in its diseased state, let that morbid condition be what it may. It is not cathartic in its action, but acts more as a tonic to the bowels, liver and stomach, and I think influences the spleen and whole glandular apparatus. In very large doses it has produced ptyalism, which soon passes off after the medicine is discontinued. It not only acts well on the liver, stomach and glandular system, but seems to have a curative effect on some female affections. It is very favorably spoken of by some physicians in congestion and chronic catarrh of the uterus." (Goss.)

"For fifteen or more years I have used chionanthus for that class of troubles for which podophyllin and calomel compounds are usually prescribed-non-inflammatory liver troubles. I consider it a tonic cholagogue and stomachic indicated in all cases of perverted action of the entire digestive organs. More particularly the liver, especially when the disturbance is caused by overindulgence, or where there is a history of previous malarial trouble; also in recurrent bilious attacks." (Boskowitz.)

"I regard chionanthus as one of the most meritorious remedies in our materia medica. In that insidious and intractable malady, jaundice, chionanthus is the mainstay, and will not disappoint when properly administered. Unlike podophyllin, it can be given in good-sized doses and continued for an indefinite period unaccompanied by any unpleasant results. It does not produce nausea, nor does it cause a temporary paresis of the bowels, as is a common sequence of some other cholagogue remedies. It has been declared by some authorities, to be slightly narcotic when taken for some length of time, but in a constant use of the remedy for several years, I have yet to discover any such property.

In those cases of chronic jaundice, due to catarrhal affection of the bile duct, chionanthus is to

be depended upon; and while its use is depreciated as being slow, I regard that property as one of great importance. Too often we are tempted to produce sudden and violent stimulation of the liver by more active remedies, whose action is followed by partial suspension of the functions of that organ, the last state of the patient being worse than the first. In these cases iris or podophyllin may be used as adjunct or co-operative remedies in the commencement of the treatment, but their long-continued use is to be condemned. Chionanthus forms a valuable addition to the armamentarium of the obstetrician.

Jaundice, that annoying and obstinate trouble of the pregnant woman, disappears before the kindly action of the fringe tree when it is given in five-drop doses three or four times a day. Infantile jaundice, which so often presents itself and demands prompt attention, is soon overcome by this gentle yet effective remedy. I usually employ it in such cases, triturated with sugar of milk." (Duvall.)

Chionanthus virginica is alterative, diuretic and laxative. In very large doses it is slightly narcotic.

Indications.-Skin resembling copper in color, but shading a little more on green; pain in the epigastrium and right hypochondrium; yellowish or greenish discoloration of the eyes. It is also indicated by a dirty sallow skin, with expressionless eyes, and hepatic tenderness, the passage of light grayish stools, and scant urine, which stains the clothing yellow.

The liver-pain of chionanthus may range from a slight uneasiness, with a feeling of weight and fullness, to an intense pain converging from the gall-bladder to the umbilicus, and attended with nausea, vomiting and marked prostration.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 20 drops. Usual Dose.-5 to 10 drops.

#### Chloralum Hydratum-Hydrated Chloral.

Chloral hydrate is a valuable remedy in many conditions, but it should never be used when the action of the heart is feeble. It is an essential remedy in puerperal convulsions. In delirium tremens it is among the leading hypnotics. Chloral is extensively used in insomnia, but it is unwise to employ this, or any other drug, for the purpose of producing sleep, when not absolutely necessary. Sleeping doses except for temporary use, are very harmful. Twenty grains of the drug to an ounce of water makes an efficient application in indolent ulcers and foul-smelling wounds. Triturated with sugar, equal parts, it constitutes a good pain-relieving application in neuralgia. It may be given by enema, in the same dose as by the mouth, adding the required dose to one-half glass of water.

Chloral hydrate is sedative and hypnotic. In large doses it is a dangerous drug. The long continued use of it causes, besides many other dangerous conditions, a gradual loss of physical and mental power.

Indications.-Convulsions; severe after-pains; tetanus, when not contraindicated by a weak heart; acute mania, when the heart's action is good. Locally:Ulcers and foul-smelling wounds; neuralgia.

Dose.-5 to 20 grains.

Usual Dose.-1 grain for each year of age up to twenty. It may be administered in peppermint water or some syrup.

#### Chloroformum-Chloroform.

In chronic vomiting from nervous causes, as in pregnancy, chloroform has been used with a fair degree of success. In irritative coughs five drops may be added to four ounces of water, and a teaspoonful given every five or ten minutes during the paroxysms of coughing. During the intervals a teaspoonful should be given every hour or two. The most important mode of using chloroform is by inhalation, and by this method it is used under a variety of circumstances to produce loss of consciousness, general relaxation and loss of sensibility. In puerperal and hysterical convulsions it is the most certain remedy known.

In my obstetrical practice I have used this agent freely for many years, and have never known any evil effects to result from its exhibition. My manner of using the anesthetic is as follows: Fold a napkin or towel in such a way as to form a cup-shaped cavity, and at the bottom of the cavity place a piece of cloth folded to fit; then pour into the cavity about one-half drachm of chloroform, and allow the lady to take the napkin in her hand and inhale the vapor freely. As soon as she has inhaled enough of the anesthetic to modify the pangs of labor and produce relaxation of the muscular system her hand will drop away from her mouth and nose, and in this way apply the safety-valve; for up to this stage of anesthesia chloroform is quite free from danger.

Chloroform should never be administered by gaslight, unless the latter be protected by a closed gas case. and provision made for the rapid escape from the room of all decomposition products. Its vapor in contact with an exposed gaslight evolves chlorine vapors which are dangerous to the patient.

Chloroform internally is sedative, antispasmodic, anesthetic and stimulant. In overdoses it is a poison.

Indications.-Internally: Chronic vomiting from nervous causes; irritative cough. Locally: Painful conditions and spasms. By inhalation: Nearly all cases requiring speedy relaxation of the muscular system, and whenever it is desirable to produce unconsciousness or insensibility to pain.

Dose.-2 to 20 drops, internally; for inhalation, 1 drachm is used, and this should be renewed every three or four minutes until the desired effect takes place.

Usual Dose.-5 to 10 drops, internally.

#### Cimicifuga Racemosa-Macrotys.

Cimicifuga is a remedy of great value in the treatment of many abnormal conditions of the reproductive organs of females. The influence of the drug on these organs is toward normal functional activity. It is very useful in the afflictions incidental to pregnancy, and its continued use greatly modifies the many aches, pains and other unpleasant sensations of the child-bearing woman during gestation..

"For years I have employed macrotys as a specific in rheumatism, and with excellent success. Not that it cures every case, for it does not; neither would we expect this, for this would be prescribing a remedy for a name. Rheumatism may consist of varied pathological conditions, though in all there is the special lesion of the nervous system, which characterizes the disease. In one case we find the indications for the use of an acid prominent, and this becomes a remedy for rheumatism. In another there are symptoms showing the need of alkalies, and they prove curative.

"Macrotys influences the nervous system directly, relieves rheumatic pain when not the result of inflammation, and probably corrects the diseased condition (formation of lactic acid?) which gives origin to the local inflammatory process. Thus in the milder cases, where the disease has not localized itself as an inflammation, macrotys is very speedy and certain in action. In rheumatic fever it is also positive in its action, and with the special sedatives gives excellent results. Where rheumatism has localized itself in an inflammatory process, all the benefit we obtain from it is that we remove the cause, and hence the reason for a long continuance of the inflammation.

"It is a remedy for all pain having a rheumatic character, and for this we prescribe it with the best results. Those cases which go under the name of rheumatic neuralgia are very speedily relieved by it. In some cases the pains of weeks' duration disappear in a single day. Whilst the continuance of the remedy will not unfrequently affect a cure in these cases, in many it will require the additional means necessary to give healthy functional activity to some organ or part especially impaired.

"The macrotys influences directly the reproductive organs. This influence seems to be wholly upon the nervous system, relieving irritation, irregular innervation, and strengthening normal functional activity. For this purpose it is unsurpassed by any agent of our materia medica, and is very largely used.

"Its influence is very marked in functional disease of the reproductive organs of women. Associated with pulsatilla it is specific in many cases of dysmenorrhoea; it should be given for three or four days before the expected period, and continued until the flow is free. In amenorrhoea it is also one of our most efficient agents. In rheumatism of the uterus, to relieve false pains, or in the many unpleasant sensations attending pregnancy, it has no equal in the materia medica, and becomes a true partus preparator.

"Like all other direct remedies, it may be employed in any case, no matter what name the disease may have in our nosological classification, if the condition of the nervous system calls for it. The heavy, tensive, aching pains are sufficiently characteristic, and need not be mistaken. So prominent is this indication for the remedy in some cases. (not rheumatic), that I give it with a certainty that the entire series of morbid processes will disappear under its use.

"I had a very marked example of this in severe typho-malarial fever. In one case the disease had continued through the first week, growing worse daily under the treatment adopted, until the remarks of a night-watcher called my attention to these pains. Questioning elicited the fact that muscular pains had been severe from the first, but the patient 'thought it was part of the disease, and there was no use to complain. The treatment was changed from veratrum and the alkaline sulphites to aconite and macrotys, and the patient was convalescing in four days; there was marked relief in twelve hours.

"This will serve as an illustration of the fact that a certain condition of disease may have that prominence in a case that an entire series of morbid phenomena will pass away when it is removed;' or, in other words, that a single remedy may prove curative when a disease is complex. Removing the first in a series of morbid processes, the others disappear of themselves." ( Scudder.)

"Macrotys is a remedy of great usefulness in three departments of medicine, viz., general practice, gynecological diseases and obstetrics. The specific indications are muscular pains, soreness and aching of the muscles, pain increased on motion or contraction of the muscles; in the long muscles a bruised, tired or fatigued sensation in the belly of the same; pain not constant, but intermittent, tensive, and frequently in waves; pain affected but little by pressure or palpation; temperature increased but slightly, if at all; circulation free; skin hot, but inclined to moisture.

"It is indicated for all pains of a rheumatic character, as well as in those cases so frequently encountered which are recognized as rheumatic neuralgia. In these we may be assured of very speedy relief. It possesses no equal in the treatment of lumbago, especially if it be associated with bryonia. The intensity of the suffering readily yields. Associated with other specifically indicated remedies, it is an important factor in the treatment of a majority of the cases of la grippe, the sore and aching body and extremities being the immediate indication; likewise the same indication calls for macrotys in the early development of small-pox, and if given with the first appearance of the characteristic 'boneaches,' it will undoubtedly render the disease milder.

"In chorea, especially following an attack of rheumatism, or in a rheumatic subject, it is highly extolled, clearly evidencing its marked influence over the nervous system. Cardiac rheumatism, transient rheumatoid pains, stiff neck, eye-strain with pain, dull throbbing or aching in the prostate, in most instances yield quickly and substantially to this agent.

"In fact, at any and all times where a pathological condition exhibits symptoms corresponding to the foregoing indications, regardless of nosological classification, macrotys is the remedy-basing our judgment on specific diagnosis, pathological expression, never on names of diseases. Macrotys has a wide range of usefulness in the practice of gynecology; its influence in various menstrual disturbances and consequent neuroses is especially marked, relieving irritation, atony of the reproductive tract, irregular innervation, and strengthening normal functional activity. This is particularly true in dysmenorrhea of the neuralgic type, in which it is surpassed by no other drug. One or two days before each period the patient is 'nervous and irritable, pain in the region of the uterus, radiating to the tubes and ovaries, tenesmus and weight attended by lumbo-sacral pain, the suffering being gradually modified as the flow becomes established. Macrotys will likewise bring relief in some instances to the sufferer from inflammatory dysmenorrhea; given the case with scanty flow, heavy, dragging, uneasy sensations in the fundus and sub-pubic regions; dull, aching pains with wave-like recurrence, despondency and evidence of hysteria, best describes the condition.

"Macrotys often serves a good purpose in amenorrhea, other remedies as they are indicated being given in conjunction. Think of macrotys in those cases of suppression mensium resulting from colds or emotional causes, attended by bearing-down, expulsive effort, pain in the back, radiating to the uterus, ovaries and upper thigh; also in emansio mensium, where the various symptoms of menstruation (barring the flow) appear at regular intervals, the trouble not depending on so-called tardy menstruation or anemia, macrotys will prove efficient and usually act promptly, imparting tone and overcoming deficient nervous energy. In either event we may prescribe ʒ to ʒss specific medicine macrotys to 4 ounces of water, teaspoonful doses of the dilution every three hours, anticipating the usual time for the period by three or four days, and continuing in this manner until the normal function is restored or established.

"In these, and in cases of scanty or retarded flow, as well as many that are apparently dependent on want of vitality of the uterus and adnexa, macrotys acts through the hypogastric plexus directly on the great sympathetic, stimulating increased impulses to the ovaries and tubes, and strengthening menstrual rhythm. After the same manner, good results have followed its continued administration in some cases of sterility, as well as in so-called frigidity of the female.'

In our observation, no medicine equals macrotys in reflex or uterine headaches, characterized by a dull aching, sometimes quite severe, on top of the head; this is frequently present during early pregnancy, or may result as a consequence of perverted uterine function.

Ovarian pains, the result of exposure to cold, neuralgia or hyperemia, as well as sensitiveness and pain along the course of the tubes attendant upon salpingitis, all yield promptly to macrotys, either singly or in combination with the specially indicated sedative. Likewise its indications are usually clearly in evidence in the various ills incident to the menopause, and if carefully followed will be found, with other means, a valuable aid in carrying the female over this critical period. Macrotys is one of the agents always included among the half-dozen remedies of the obstetric medicine case.

"No other medicine will compare with macrotys as a partus preparator. Given during the last

six or seven weeks of gestation, it relieves many of the unpleasant features, and at the time of parturition facilitates relaxation and dilatation; strengthens the contractions, and under ordinary circumstances shortens labor. It is also equally valuable as a partus accelerator, and may be used, when indicated, to increase the force and frequency of the pains. It is efficient and satisfactory in the relief of false pains, that frequently occur during the late weeks of pregnancy, to the great discomfort of the patient. After-pains are quite unusual following a labor in which macrotys has been used, since the reduction and contraction of the uterus is so uniform and complete that all secundal fragments are removed. "In suppression of the lochia from cold, or, in fact, from any cause, specific macrotys will prove most salutary. Macrotys will be found the most excellent agent at our command to combat the various complications and annoying symptoms that frequently follow parturition and harass the lying-in patient, and it may be prescribed, when indicated, with the most positive assurance of satisfactory results, aiding an uneventful and natural puerperium as well as sustaining and favoring the process of normal involution." (Wintermute.)

*Cimicifuga racemosa* is diaphoretic, diuretic, antispasmodic, alterative, tonic, stimulant and nervine.

Indications.-Muscular pains in the back, loins and thighs; sense of soreness, with dragging pains in the uterus; deep-seated muscular pains, with hot skin and sweating; ovarian pains; dull, tensive, intermittent pain, as if dependent upon a contracted state of muscular fiber; soreness of muscular tissue; slow, irregular, scanty or protracted menstruation; dysmenorrhea, when evidence of a rheumatic diathesis is shown; afflictions incidental to pregnancy; chronic muscular rheumatism; soreness of respiratory apparatus, giving a sensation of being bruised.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 30 drops; specific medicine, 1/10 to 10 drops. Usual Prescription.-A *Cimicifuga* (macrotys), gr. x to xx; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

#### *Cinchona Calisaya*-Calisaya Bark.

*Cinchona* constitutes an efficient medicament in malarial and miasmatic diseases, when the tongue is moist and clean, or cleaning, and the secretions established before its administration. If the conditions are other than these, such preparatory treatment should be employed as will bring about the conditions named.

*Cinchona* is a valuable remedy in all debilitated states of the stomach and digestive tract, which are characterized by periodicity, and in general debility and want of appetite it acts well as a tonic. In intermittent and remittent fevers it is often a much needed remedial agent, and in pernicious fever it is frequently indicated. In fact, it is an excellent drug in all conditions in which there is a demand for an antiperiodic and tonic.

*Cinchona calisaya* is contraindicated in acute inflammatory diseases, plethora, active hemorrhages, and all vascular nervous irritations. When indicated, it is a good tonic, and in many gastric derangements it is a remedy of merit. It is used topically as a gentle stimulant and antiseptic. It should not be given with tannic acid, tincture of iodine, alkalies, or the alkaline carbonates. Its action is antagonized by these, and by mercurial, lead, zinc and copper salts.

Indications.-Periodicity; convalescence from exhausting diseases; low and typhoid conditions; prostration caused by an excessive and long-continued secretion of pus; chronic affections attended with periodicity, great feebleness or nocturnal perspiration.

Dose.-1 to 60 drops.

Usual Dose.-2 to 5 drops every two or three hours.

#### *Cinnamomum Zeylanicum*-Cinnamon.

Cinnamon possesses energetic antiseptic powers, and its stimulating and astringent properties are not inferior to those of many more frequently employed remedial agents. In atony of the digestive tract it has often been used with great advantage, and in bowel affections it has many times constituted a much-needed medicament.

Specific cinnamon (an alcoholic solution of the oil). has also been employed in hemorrhages of the uterus, stomach, bowels and urinary organs with the most gratifying results. In post-partum hemorrhage thirty drops should be administered every fifteen minutes, but the physician's efforts should not be limited to the use of drugs. In addition to this treatment, the right hand should be introduced into the uterus, and the abdomen over the organ firmly kneaded with the left hand.

"Cinnamon thus prepared exerts a direct influence upon the uterus, causing contraction of its muscular fiber and arresting hemorrhage. To a limited extent it exerts an influence on the entire circulatory system, checking hemorrhage from any part.

"It is one of the most certain remedies we have for uterine hemorrhage, either during parturition

or at the menstrual period. I have used it since I commenced practice, and have never failed to arrest post-partum hemorrhage with it, though I have had some very severe cases." (Scudder.)

"Cinnamon is a frequent ingredient of mixtures to restrain intestinal discharges, and the powder or its equivalent in infusion has long figured in the treatment of diarrhea and acute dysentery, though we do not believe it can equal in the latter condition other agents which we now use specifically. It has the advantage of preventing griping when given with purgatives, and it enters into the composition of spice poultice, a useful adjuvant in the treatment of some forms of gastro-intestinal disorders. "Every Eclectic who has paid any attention to specific medication knows more or less concerning the value of cinnamon in hemorrhages. The type of hemorrhage most benefited is the post-partum variety, though here it has its limitations. If the uterus be empty and the hemorrhage be due to flaccidity of that organ due to lack of contraction, then it becomes an important agent. Then it strongly aids the action of ergot, and should be alternated with it. If retained secundines are the provoking cause of the bleeding, little can be expected of this or any other agent until the offenders have been removed. The cinnamon should be frequently given, preferably a tincture of the oil, though an infusion is useful, but it cannot be prepared quickly enough or be made of the desired strength. Our preference is specific cinnamon, a preparation of the oil in alcohol, in nicely balanced proportions. Oil of erigeron acts very well with specific cinnamon. Other hemorrhages of a passive type are benefited by cinnamon.

Thus we have found it a very important agent in hemoptysis of limited severity. In such cases we have added it to Lloyd's ergot and furnished it to the patient to keep on hand as an emergency remedy. By having the remedy promptly at hand the patient becomes less agitated or frightened, and this contributes largely to the success of the treatment. Hemorrhages from the stomach, bowels and renal organs are often promptly checked by the timely administration of specific cinnamon.

"In the administration of medicines dispensed in water it is often important that they be made palatable by the addition of some agent. We know of no substance that is so universally liked, by children particularly, as cinnamon. It is pleasant, warming, aromatic, and, not of least importance, antiseptic. We invariably add it to the indicated medicine in bowel disorders, in common colds, and particularly in la grippe (in which it is credited with specific power even by those who have little faith in medicines), and in typhoid fever. Thus it is that we empty our cinnamon bottle as often as any in the medicine case, and find it to add materially to success in the medication and comfort of the patient." (Felter.)

*Cinnamomum zeylanicum* is tonic, antiseptic, stimulant, carminative and astringent. Indications.-Post-partum hemorrhage; hemorrhage threatening or following miscarriage; diarrhea; flatulence.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 10 to 30 drops; tincture, 1 to 3 drachms; oil, 1 to 2 drops; specific medicine, 10 to 30 drops.

#### *Citrullus Vulgaris*- Watermelon.

This agent has been employed with excellent results in various wrongs of the genito-urinary organs, and it is especially useful in all conditions in which there is a scanty excretion of urine.

*Citrullus vulgaris* is an unirritating diuretic and demulcent.

Indications.-Retention of urine caused by cold; urinary affections; gonorrhoea and strangury; gastritis and enteritis.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 30 drops to 2. drachms.

Usual Dose.-60 drops.

#### *Colchicum Autumnale*-Meadow Saffron.

*Colchicum* in small doses increases the secretions of the skin, liver, bowels and kidneys. It has long been used in various forms of rheumatism, and when judiciously selected it is one of our most valuable antirheumatics. In gout its eliminative influence removes from the system the morbid material upon which the disease depends. In chronic rheumatism, with effusion into the joints and pain of a tearing character, colchicum is a remedy of relieving power. It is also useful in rheumatic iritis, and in enlargement of the liver it exerts a reducing influence. In gonorrhoea and dysmenorrhoea, especially when these conditions are associated with a gouty diathesis, it is a very reliable drug. Small doses are to be preferred, as large doses are depressing.

"*Colchicum* has long been used as a remedy for rheumatism and gout; and, though probably the best of the old materia medica, it failed of giving its best results because used in poisonous doses. In acute and chronic rheumatism it should be employed in small doses, followed or alternated with the sedatives. We only obtain its anti-rheumatic influence when the pulse and temperature are reduced to nearly a normal standard." (Scudder.)

"Colchicum has a wide field of action. Wherever you have a gouty diathesis, remember this remedy, although I prefer to use sedatives when temperature is high. Yet I can reduce temperature with this drug. I like this remedy because it fills so many indications, stimulating skin, kidneys, lungs and bowels; it increases waste, and thus acts as a true alterative. A restudy of this medicine will repay the physician. But be sure you get a good article.

"Give me a good preparation, and what can be done with it? I can use it as a diaphoretic, diuretic, laxative, cathartic and alterative. A novice using this remedy, and careless as to dose, can get up lots of irritation, and give rise to a good deal of suffering. But if the remedy is used with care, while there is often no more efficient remedy, there is certainly, in my experience, no more safe remedy." (Fearn.)

Colchicum autumnale is sedative, diuretic, diaphoretic, alterative, emetic and cathartic. In very large doses it is an acro-narcotic poison. The seed is much stronger than the root.

Indications.-Acute gouty conditions; sudden, sharp, shooting, tearing pain, or dull aching from the back to hips and down the limbs.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 3 drops; specific medicine, 1/4 to 3 drops. Usual Prescription. A Colchicum, gtt. xx to 3i; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every three hours.

#### Cocaine Hydrochloras-Cocaine.

Cocaine is a local anesthetic of varied usefulness when applied to mucous membranes and other absorbent surfaces. The amount applied at one time should not exceed one grain. As the effect of cocaine when applied to the skin is not marked, a 10 to 20 percent. solution should be subcut-aneously employed in cases requiring its influence over parts covered by skin. The amount of the drug used as a subcutaneous or submucous injection at one time should not exceed one-third of a grain. A 1 to 10 per cent. aqueous solution may be employed as a local anesthetic or subcutaneous injection. For use in the eye a 2 per cent. solution is of the proper strength. In making solutions of cocaine the drug may be dissolved in glycerine, and sufficient water then added to make the required strength.

When using cocaine the fact that alarming symptoms may arise from very moderate doses should be ever borne in mind, and the possibility of establishing the cocaine habit should not be overlooked. A long-continued use of this drug may destroy both physical and mental power.

Indications.-Internally : Vomiting of pregnancy; sea-sickness; depressed conditions. Locally: All conditions requiring a local anesthetic.

Dose-7/4 to 1 grain.

Usual Dose.-1-6 of a grain in solution, three times a day.

#### Collinsonia Canadensis-Stone Root.

In catarrhal conditions of the respiratory mucous membrane, most speedy and beneficial results are obtained from the timely exhibition of collinsonia. The cough of consumptives is greatly lessened by its use, as is also that caused by excessive use of the voice. In the chronic form of laryngitis, commonly known as minister's sore throat, it is a superior remedy when administered in medicinal doses.

The uniform and powerful action of collinsonia upon the mucous membrane of the throat is also manifested in its curative influence in follicular pharyngitis and chronic bronchitis. In these conditions the dose should be from two to five drops of the specific medicine every two to four hours.

The tonic action of this drug upon the heart is direct, decided and permanent.. It is one of our most efficient remedies when the heart is debilitated from long-continued disease, and especially in protracted rheumatic troubles. It relieves the irritation of the heart, and increases its power and regularity of contraction. In mitral regurgitation it may be administered with confidence in its modifying power. In all functional wrongs of the heart its tonic influence is promptly made apparent. In doses of from two to five drops of the specific medicine it almost invariably relieves the distressing cough which frequently accompanies diseases of the heart. Collinsonia has a specific action upon the vascular system, and the power of the capillaries is markedly increased under its influence.

In passive hemorrhage, when the capillary circulation of the part is enfeebled, it exerts a speedily manifested controlling influence, and in all conditions showing a lack of tonicity of the walls of the blood-vessels it is specifically indicated. The power of increasing the tone of the circulatory system makes it an energetic remedial agent in many cases of dropsy. The dose employed in these conditions should be ten drops of the specific medicine every two or three hours.

In atonic states of the stomach collinsonia constitutes a medicament which gives most

satisfactory results, and is especially indicated in catarrhal gastritis when the circulation is defective. In bowel affections it soothes and heals and gives tone to the intestinal mucous surfaces. It is, therefore, an agent of much value in many cases of diarrhea and dysentery. The hemorrhoids of pregnant women, caused by imperfect venous circulation of the pelvic viscera, are also subject to its control, and the unpleasant condition which gives a sense of constriction, weight and heat in the rectum, from which many child-bearing women suffer severely, yields with reasonable promptness to its soothing influence. Most pains in the rectum, when not caused by organic change, come within its healing properties. In all rectal diseases the small dose gives the best results.

Collinsonia exerts a tonic action upon the entire urinary tract, and in most diseases of the kidneys and bladder its curative power is quickly manifested. Under its influence the secretion from the kidneys is considerably augmented and dropsical fluids removed. In catarrhal affections of the kidneys, bladder and entire genito-urinary organs, this drug will aid much in bringing about a complete recovery.

Collinsonia has a direct and stimulating action upon the absorbent system and mucous membranes, and is, therefore, of great usefulness in diseases of the glandular system. Its beneficial effect in dropsies is in no small degree owing to its stimulating influence upon the absorbent system. In wrongs of this nature it should be administered in doses of from five to ten drops of the specific medicine every two or three hours, until the system is brought under its control, and then continued in medium or even small doses three or four times a day.

The most prominent specific indications for collinsonia are as follows: Irritation, with a sense of constriction in the larynx; oppression with tightness in the epigastrium; painful constriction in the rectum; hemorrhoids with constriction of the sphincter, and a sense of a foreign body in the rectum; passive congestion with dark discoloration of mucous membrane; relaxed condition of mucous membranes, especially of the lower bowel.

"Collinsonia is a specific in minister's sore throat, administered in the proportion of: A Tincture of collinsonia, simple syrup, aa, half teaspoonful to a teaspoonful four times a day.

"It proves beneficial in other cases of chronic laryngitis, in chronic bronchitis and phthisis, allaying irritation and checking cough.

"It also exerts a favorable influence upon the digestive processes, improving the appetite, facilitating digestion and acting as a general tonic.

"It passes off through the kidneys, and exerts a tonic influence upon the entire extent of the urinary tract.

"I have thought that its influence was specially exerted upon and through the pneumogastric, relieving irritation of and giving strength to parts supplied from this source.

"Collinsonia is a specific in the early stages of hemorrhoids, and will sometimes effect a cure in the advanced stages of the disease. In this case it is employed in small doses: A Tincture of collinsonia. gtt. x; water, K iv; a teaspoonful four times a day.

"I have given the therapeutics of collinsonia thus briefly that the points named might make the greater impression upon the reader.

I regard it as one of the most direct and valuable agents of the materia medica, and one that will give satisfaction to whoever employs it." ( Scudder.)

"The principal therapeutical action of collinsonia seems to be exerted upon the venous system and mucous tissues. This action is largely through the medium of the pneumogastric, the drug relieving the conditions resultant from an irritation of the parts to which this nerve is distributed. In conditions attended with an arterial excitement and cardiac irritation it will overcome this irritation, and it is claimed it is through this same influence that it acts upon the mucous surfaces of the stomach and other tissues of the body. In studying its therapeutical properties there are three strongly distinctive indications which have served us as a signboard for its internal administration. They are briefly: Congestion, irritation and a sense of constriction. This trinity of indications is characteristic, and easily remembered. Though these, as a rule, are sufficient, to them a fourth can be added with profit, namely, hemorrhoids. This latter condition, as a rule, results from the first and second named, and all three are frequently due to congestion of the portal system, upon which system Hale claims the remedy has a special action.

"Its action as a tonic is upon the enfeebled muscular tissue, and from this action the remedy has a distinct ability to overcome relaxed and atonic conditions of the heart muscles and walls of the veins and capillaries.

"We esteem collinsonia one of the best remedies we possess in chronic catarrhal diseases of the mucous tissues of the pharynx, naso-pharynx and larynx. In selecting it as a remedy in these diseases

we follow the indications enumerated above—congestion, irritation and a sense of constriction. We find that chronic laryngitis, pharyngitis, and some forms of chronic bronchitis, respond promptly to its therapeutic action. One of the most marked results in chronic catarrhal pharyngitis we have ever witnessed resulted from the internal administration of specific collinsonia, uncombined with other remedies, save only the vehicle simple syrup.

"The conditions calling for its administration are a relaxed condition of the mucous tissues of the pharyngeal walls; they are of a dark red color, and show evidences of an enfeebled capillary circulation.

"Collinsonia has long been a popular remedy for that condition of the larynx known as 'minister's sore throat.' This condition usually results from a prolonged and excessive use of the voice in a strained or unnatural key. The result is a congestion or hyperemic condition of the vocal organs. This produces aphonia cough and a sense of constriction, which is promptly relieved by this remedy.

It relieves the congestion and gives tone to the enfeebled organs.

"It is also an excellent remedy in the following diseases of the digestive system: Chronic gastritis or indigestion, where the circulation is defective and digestion is attended with pain and nervous symptoms occurring before meals; also when in addition to the derangement of digestion there is a congestion of the liver and a tendency to hemorrhoids.

"Of all the internal remedies for hemorrhoids, it is without doubt the best. We have frequently prescribed it with success, and we find upon investigation that many—in fact, all—writers upon the remedy, to which we have access, accord to it the same value we do in hemorrhoidal conditions. It is, indeed, one of the pronounced indications for the remedy. Hemorrhoids frequently result from a derangement of the portal circulation. Hale says it has a special action upon this circulation; hence its value in congestion of the liver and its circulatory apparatus. Not only is it of value in hemorrhoids, but it relieves spasms of the sphincter ani, proctitis, prolapsus ani. and many of the vague pelvic and abdominal symptoms due to these conditions. It is in these conditions Shoe-maker advises the use of suppositories made from the powdered root. It not only relieves these conditions, but frequently relieves many of the reflex disorders induced by them such as cough, asthma, chorea, headache and cardiac distress.

We do not pretend to say it cures these diseases, no matter what may be the cause. but we desire it to be understood that it is only when they arise as reflex disorders from certain forms of rectal irritation which convey the indications as above enumerated. In the conditions named we have clearly before us the indication—hemorrhoids and constipation due to vascular engorgement of the pelvic viscera; a sense of constriction, heat and weight in the rectum, with dry scybalous feces.

"In genito-urinary difficulties collinsonia has also some therapeutic value. In incontinence of urine it often relieves when other measures fail. Shoemaker, quoted above, administers it after supper and at bedtime for this difficulty. In vesical and urethral hyperesthesia and calculous affections it is also of considerable value.

"As has been stated, it has considerable influence upon the pneumogastric, hence its use in some forms of functional heart difficulties, such as irregularities, especially when they are dependent upon hysteria or chlorosis.

"The fact is apparent from what has been stated that the medicine is of value in congestion and irritation of the mucous membranes, no matter where located." (Mundy.)

"Collinsonia is a heart tonic of direct and permanent influence.

It does not stimulate the heart to sudden action, but its continued use induces steady, permanent and highly satisfactory improvement in the strength and character of the organ, and a correspondingly improved general circulation.

"It is valuable when the heart is debilitated from protracted fevers, or from rheumatic inflammation, or from overstrain. It will be found excellent in the bicycle heart, in conjunction with small doses of cactus grandiflorus.

"In chronic laryngitis or pharyngitis, with relaxed walls of the larynx or pharynx, with dark discoloration and enfeebled capillary circulation, collinsonia exercises a prompt and direct influence, especially in the condition known as clergyman's sore throat, caused or increased by the use of the voice.

"In atonic conditions of the circulation of a local character, where passive hemorrhages are of frequent occurrence without apparent cause, where there is increasing debility, Collinsonia and hamamelis given in conjunction, as above indicated, are positive curatives." (Webster.)

"Collinsonia is particularly useful in some forms of sore throats. Those that are caused or increased by a constant and continual use of the voice, commonly known as "clergyman's sore throat," are invariably benefited by its use. This benefit will be quickly manifested in the acute cases. Its

prolonged use will cure many obstinate chronic cases.

"Many attacks of hemorrhoids, especially in the acute form, will be promptly relieved by this agent. In the puerperal condition, where this tendency is so liable to manifest itself, the administration of collinsonia will bring prompt relief.

"It will also be found valuable in many difficulties of the intestinal tract that are produced by irritation; it improves the appetite, increases the amount of the gastric juice, and imparts a decided tonic effect upon this part of the human economy.

"Collinsonia is also one of our valuable heart remedies. It acts upon the tissues and valves of the heart by relieving irritation, increasing the power of its muscular action and regulating the muscular contraction.

"Foltz has found it beneficial in many conditions of the ear where there are increased secretions which are non-purulent in character. He also employs it in the early stage of middle-ear disorders when follicular pharyngitis and hypertrophied Luschka's glands are complications. This remedy is also of use in many atonic conditions of the stomach, relieving irritation and causing better innervation." (Howes.)

Collinsonia canadensis is tonic, stimulant, astringent, diaphoretic, diuretic and alterative. In very large doses it is irritant and emetic.

Indications.-Irritation, with a sense of constriction in the larynx; oppression, with tightness in the epigastrium; painful constriction in the rectum; hemorrhoids, with a constriction of the sphincter, and a sense of a foreign body in the rectum; functional diseases of the heart; chronic laryngitis; cough arising from excessive use of the voice, and the cough caused by diseases of the heart; catarrhal conditions of the respiratory mucous membranes; catarrhal conditions of the genito-urinary organs; spasmodic conditions of the stomach and intestines; hemorrhoids in the pregnant female.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 60 drops. Usual Prescription.-A Collinsonia, gtt. v to x; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour to every three hours.

#### Colocynthis- Bitter Cucumber-Colocynth.

Colocynth is often useful in dyspepsia, especially when there are colicky pains resulting from gas being lodged in various parts of the intestinal tract. It is also an indicated remedy in the same abnormality when there is a bitter taste in the mouth, eructations of yellow bitter-bilious liquid; sharp, cutting, griping or colicky pains in the stomach after taking food; and in flatulent or bilious colic characterized by these same distressing pains, and which cause the patient to bend over and press upon the stomach or abdomen, it constitutes a remedy of corrective power.

In some of these cases there is a tendency to nausea and vomiting, and the abdomen may be distended from large quantities of gas, often causing difficult breathing, palpitation of the heart and great anxiety.

Colocynth in minute doses is frequently indicated in dysentery, especially where there are very frequent but ineffectual attempts at stool, or when there are frequent, large, bloody, mucous discharges, with much distress. It is also of great value in some cases of diarrhea, especially when caused by eating an injudicious amount or kind of food, and in cases of cholera infantum when severe pain causes the child to scream and kick, colocynth may well constitute a part of the treatment. Colocynth was one of Prof. J. M. Scudder's favorite remedies in dysentery Colocynth is tonic, alterative, resolvent, cholagogue and cathartic. In very large doses it is a dangerous irritant cathartic.

Indications.-Spasmodic constrictive pain; cutting pain in the bowels, with tormina and straining at stool; torpor of the abdominal organs; sharp pains in the ovarian regions; abdominal colic.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1-20 to 3 drops; specific medicine, 1-20 to 3 drops. Usual Prescription.-A Colocynth, gtt. i to v; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour to every three hours.

#### Conium Maculatum-Poison Hemlock.

Conium is a reliable and frequently indicated remedy in chorea, and in some cases of hysteria it often constitutes a useful medicament. In tetanus it exercises no small degree of controlling power, and in teething minute doses are used' with a soothing result. As conium in small doses stimulates the vascular and nervous systems, frequent indications are found for it in many abnormal conditions. It produces sleep by relieving pain-not like opium and its alkaloids, by benumbing sensation.

"In paralysis and paralysis agitans, and in the rheumatic feeble old patient who has constant pain and cacoplastic deposits, with eye complications due to debility, such as double vision, letters running together, poor accommodation because of a weakened or paralyzed condition of the ocular muscles, together with photophobia, ulceration of the cornea and a tendency to cataract, conium, given

in doses suitable to the patient in hand, will bring very pleasing results.

"Tetanus in early stages, persistent neuralgia, maniacal excitement, melancholy, the patient sitting quietly picking at his clothes or imaginary objects, with an inclination not to talk, in hypochondria and in other nervous troubles, conium will prove a remedy of great value.

"Conium will prove pleasantly palliative in cancer of the stomach or liver, in tuberculosis, ulcers, tumors, skin troubles, and the many ills of the strumous patient, and other troubles that cannot be cured. In many of these cases the chief hope is for relief from pain, and the search is for a remedy that will bring about a sweet forgetfulness of the constant pains and aches. Conium is better here than opium.

"Whooping-cough, and many of the persistent wrongs of teething children, succumb readily to very small doses of conium. The asthma of old people, of the debilitated, is often relieved by this drug.

"Conium is an anodyne of no mean worth in gastralgia, for those piercing, tearing pains of the joints and in the neck and back, beneath the scapula or in the lumbar region. It quickly relieves that numbness of the fingers and toes so frequently complained of by those of poor blood and poor circulation.

"Conium is a boon to those who indulge in excessive venery. It relieves that mental dullness and stupor, and dissipates the heaviness and aching pains of the back. In some cases conium is the equal of phosphorus or nux vomica as a remedy for impotence. In the male the sexual power is weak, with exaggerated desire; the erections are feeble and incomplete, of short duration. Emissions are excessive, and occur upon slight provocation, and often without bad dreams. The man may seem strong and healthy, but nervousness makes him usually weak. There is no satisfaction in coition or exertion. The female who will take conium and feel better either menstruates too early or the flow is scant and suppressed. There are crampy pains and a deep vaginal irritation. She has a weak back and complains of a paralyzed feeling in feet and limbs. She has no desire for nor pleasure in sexual embraces. She has leucorrhœa after menstruating, and colicky pains before.

"Conium will many times arouse a suppressed sexual desire or appetite in either sex when the sequence of collapse, hysteria or melancholy. It will lessen or stop a spermatorrhea when the flow is provoked by constipation or slight movement of the body and the patient is debilitated. It sometimes helps materially to remove the hardness from the testicles following an orchitis.

"Conium serves to specifically impress the female breasts. The hardened, swollen glands, so often seen at or near the menstrual period, with sharp, cutting pains, and acutely tender to the touch, are speedily relieved by conium. Distressing pruritus of the vagina or pudendum, occurring after the menstrual epoch, is quietly put to sleep by conium. The pain that runs through the back and down the thighs, in a woman who has womb trouble, hemorrhages, polypus, etc., who will not submit to operative measures, may be made more or less bearable by conium. Hyperesthesia of the genitalia after menstruation or during its suppression, is overcome by conium. It is said that indurated tumors about the sexual organs or cervix uteri, when accompanied by burning, cutting, knife-like pains, are bettered by conium. Leucorrhœa that excoriates and burns the parts touched by the discharge, often seen in children, is lessened, if not stopped, by conium.

"Conium acts as well upon the urinary organs as upon the reproductive. In feeble people, with frequent, dribbling urination, especially at night, with burning, cutting urethral pain, a turbid, thick whitish or bloody urine, and a sense of weight or pressure about the bladder, it is the remedy that will satisfy patient and physician." (Bloyer.)

Conium maculatum is sedative, nervous and vascular stimulant and narcotic. It should be used with caution. If given too frequently or in too large doses it causes gradual paralysis of the motor nerves. Preparations from the seeds are much stronger than those from the leaves. Large doses of this drug should never be used.

Indications.-Excitation of the nervous system; low grades of inflammation, especially when the glandular system is involved; neuralgic pains; excess in motor activity; enfeebled state of the sexual organs; menses late and scanty; ovaritis with lancinating pains; ill-effects of suppressed sexual instinct; numb feeling in the brain, as if stupefied; dry, spasmodic, hacking cough.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 10 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 10 drops.

Usual Prescription.-A Conium, gtt. v to x; water ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour.

#### Convallaria Majalis-Lily of the Valley.

The action of convallaria is much like that of digitalis, and may be used for precisely the same purposes as the latter drug. Its advantage over digitalis is that it has no cumulative action. By some investigators it is regarded as superior to digitalis as a diuretic and cardiac stimulant after failure of compensation. In chronic pleurisy it is a valuable agent, and in the night-sweats of phthisis its

restraining influence is comforting to the patient.

In general debility the long-continued use of crawley is very beneficial, and in wrongs in which there is loss of appetite, flesh and strength, associated with a hacking cough, it exerts a corrective influence. In conditions in which the symptoms indicated approaching phthisis, crawley is said to have many times exerted a delaying influence.

"When in acute pulmonic troubles a non-stimulating diaphoretic is needed, we can employ none better than the crawley root. To 'break up a cold' it is one of the most certain drugs known. Its scarcity and high price alone prevent its general use. It is fully equal to asclepias, and lacks the dangerous features of jaborandi. It has done excellent service in diphtheria. Acute and chronic pleurisy are both conditions in which it will prove curative. Years ago it was used for the control of colliquative sweating of phthisis, and will be found equal to muscarine and salvia for this purpose. It is one of the best remedies ever employed for the general debility preceding pulmonic affections. I have employed it with the best results in cases where all the symptoms were those of incipient consumption, with the most beneficial results. There is hacking cough, loss of weight, want of appetite, pleuritic pains and marked general prostration. The remedy will be found slow, but certain in its action. From three to five weeks will be required before any good results can be observed. The appetite is the first to respond, the cough and pain cease, there is increased urinary product, and the functions of the skin are better performed. The patient increases in strength and flesh, and all the unfavorable symptoms disappear. It has been employed in dry bronchial irritation with 'tightness across the chest, wheezing, and severe paroxysms of irritable cough, and in one case where enlarged thyroid caused mechanical bronchial irritation, the physician was successful in removing the condition by the reduction of the size of the goitre with this agent. It should be employed 'either in infusion or tincture, and the doses should be moderately large and long continued.'" (Felter.)

Corallorhiza odontorhiza is diaphoretic, sedative and tonic.

Indications.-Hacking cough, with loss of appetite and weight, pleuritic pains and general prostration; bronchial irritation with tightness in the chest; night-sweats of phthisis.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 10 to 60 drops; tincture, 10 to 90 drops.

Usual Dose.- Tincture, 30 drops.

#### Cornus Florida-Dogwood.

Cornus is a tonic of considerable power, and is used in general debility and in the convalescing stages of acute diseases with much benefit. In all the wrongs of life in which an antiperiodic tonic is needed it may be relied upon as being as efficient as any of its class. The astringent properties are not great, and will seldom interfere with its general employment. In chronic intermittent fever, especially when associated with nausea and diarrhea, it is used with corrective results. In all cases in which quinine cannot be employed cornus answers well as a substitute. Cornus is said to be most successful in the cure of fevers when the remissions are marked and distinct. It affords prompt relief in so-called heartburn, and its continued use will aid much in preventing its recurrence, by restoring the tone of the stomach, and so removing the tendency to fermentation.

Cornus may well constitute a part of the treatment of leucorrhoea, and as a general tonic it is of value in the diseases peculiar to women. Cornus florida is tonic, stimulant and astringent.

Indications.-Relaxed or enfeebled states of the system; general exhaustion; miasmatic fevers; pyrosis; indigestion with stupor, headache and acid eructations; chronic intermittent fever, when nausea and diarrhea attend the paroxysms; convalescing stages of acute diseases; acute intermittent fever, especially when there is dullness, drowsiness, headache and exhaustion.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 60 drops. Usual Prescription.-R Cornus florida, 3i; water, ℥iv. .M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

#### Corydalis Formosa-Turkey Corn.

Corydalis has been employed in all stages of syphilis with the most satisfactory results. Its influence in this disease causes syphilitic eruptions and nodes to disappear and the falling of hair to be lessened. Corydalis is also an efficient remedy in some skin diseases; and is especially valuable as a means of overcoming eczema associated with great relaxation of tissue and general plethora. Relaxation of the part involved is a marked indication for corydalis. It increases the general waste through the several emunctories of the body, thereby removing debilitated tissue, and aiding in bringing about improved nutrition and a better condition of the body. In scrofulous states, with poor digestion, profuse secretion of mucus and foul breath, its action is corrective, and in atonic conditions of the genito-urinary organs it is said to be useful. In leucorrhoea, amenorrhoea and dysmenorrhoea it is often employed with advantage.

*Corydalis formosa* is tonic, diuretic, and alterative. Indications.-Derangements of the stomach, attended with profuse secretion of mucus, a constantly-coated tongue, fetor of the breath and loss of appetite; chronic diarrhea; erosions and ulcerations of the mouth and fauces; syphilitic diseases, especially in the second stage.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 60 drops. Usual Dose.- 5 to 10 drops.

#### *Crataegus Oxyacantha*-Hawthorn.

*Crataegus* is employed with remarkable success in both functional and organic wrongs of the heart. In angina pectoris and in valvular deficiency, with and without enlargement, most wonderful results have been obtained from its exhibition after the failure of some of the best-known heart remedies. In cardiac dropsy its action is promptly curative, and in dropsical conditions not of cardiac origin it is said to be efficient. The best results are usually obtained from doses not exceeding two to five drops of the specific medicine (or a good fluid extract) every two to four hours. Very large doses frequently cause nausea and a sensation of fullness in the head.

The following case, somewhat illustrating the power of *crataegus*, was reported by a reliable observer:

"A lady became ill in December, 1896, and was attended by a competent physician. A diagnosis of enlargement of the heart was made, and the doctor carefully treated her for a period of six weeks. At the end of that time, there having been no improvement, but rather an increase in the distressing symptoms, she consulted another physician. She was treated at home for several months by this physician, with no change for the better; but, on the contrary, she became incapacitated by her affliction so that she was unable to move about the house at all without bringing on attacks of faintness and symptoms of complete collapse.

At this time, in accordance with the advice of her physician, she was removed to a hospital, where she remained ten weeks in bed, under his constant 'attention, with the hope that the much-vaunted 'rest cure' would relieve her, for her condition was now so alarming that her friends had given up all hope of her recovery.

"At the end of ten weeks, there being no improvement, her husband took her home. At that time she was unable to walk across the floor without the symptoms of heart failure appearing. After a course of treatment by electricity with the usual result-no improvement-I was sent for.

An examination of the heart determined the presence of hypertrophy with dilatation, displacement of apex beat, weak action, heart sounds prolonged, but no valvular lesions. Further physical examination disclosed an irregular and intermittent pulse, general anasarca, etc.; the least exertion caused dyspnea, faintness and symptoms of collapse. No special cause for the heart trouble could be given by her, except many years of overwork and abuse of coffee.

"After listening to her account of the several courses of treatment she had received, I came to the conclusion that it was wise to try a new remedy in her case, which I had been using with good results when the usually indicated remedies had failed to relieve. I therefore prescribed *crataegus oxyacantha*, five drop doses of the tincture in water every three hours. The results were simply marvelous; in three weeks she was able to visit me at my office, about two miles from her home, walking to and from the car with very little assistance, and her improvement was continuous from the first. In about three months the dropsy had disappeared, the heart's action was strong and regular, with only an occasional intermittence, and to live had become again a pleasure to her.

"About this time she became pregnant (she was already the mother of three children, all living and in good health), which naturally alarmed her greatly, as she had no idea that it was possible for her to endure such a strain, as she well knew from past experience what was required, even in labor which was fairly normal, as hers had been. However, I did everything possible to get her into good condition before the time expired, and she passed safely through the crisis with no further accident than a slight post-partum hemorrhage, which was easily controlled. She is now fairly well, as well, I think, as anyone with an enlarged heart can expect to be. She does all her work in her own flat, for her family of five, and has gained greatly in weight and strength, although her nursing infant is now only eight months old. In her case *crataegus* seems to have made it possible for compensation to be restored with results as stated."

"Cardiac impulse, after a few days' use of the *crataegus*, is greatly strengthened, and yields that low, soft tone so characteristic of the first sound, as shown by the cardiograph. The entire central nervous system seems to be influenced favorably by its use; the appetite increases, and assimilation and nutrition improve, showing an influence over the sympathetic and the solar plexus. Also a sense of

quietude and well-being rests on the patient, and he who before its use was cross, melancholic and irritable, after a few days of its use shows marked signs of improvement in his mental state. I doubt if it is indicated in fatty enlargement. The dose which I have found to be the most available is from ten to fifteen drops after meals or food. If taken before food it may, in very susceptible patients, cause nausea. I find, also, that after its use for a month it may be well to discontinue for a week or two, when it should be renewed for another month or so. Usually three months seem to be the proper time for actual treatment, and after that only at such times as a warning pain in the heart or dyspnea may point out." (Jennings.)

"I was a victim of angina pectoris. I began crataegus with six drops, increasing to ten, before meals and at bedtime. In twenty-four hours my pulse showed marked improvement; in two or three weeks it became regular, smooth and forceful.

Palpitation and dyspnea soon entirely left me; I began to walk up and down hills without difficulty, and a more general and buoyant sense of security and well-being has come to stay. After three or four months' use of the remedy, beginning over a year ago, and intermitting a week now and then, and an occasional use for a day or two once or twice since, every symptom of the disease has left me, so far as I can know myself. Of course, as to the permanency of these results time alone must declare; it is too recent a cure to be self-confident about." (Clements.)

"Since the first published papers on the action of *Crataegus oxyacantha*, two years ago, much important investigation has been made and many of its asserted beneficial properties have been confirmed. In its action upon the heart it seems to exercise a direct influence in angina pectoris, or enlargement with valvular incompetence in the different forms of carditis, in tachycardia, neuralgia and rheumatism of the heart, and in various forms of simple palpitation with vertigo.

"Its most direct influence has been observed where, in plethoric, feeble cases, there was enlarged heart, with all valvular faults, and in some cases arterio-sclerosis, with general dropsy. These have had most prompt relief. In angina pectoris, with aortic regurgitation, it has proven a most prompt remedy. Notwithstanding our confidence in cactus, it has cured cases not influenced by cactus.

"One writer claims that the agent has solvent powers on calcareous and crustaceous deposits in the lumen of the arteries, which resembles the action of potassium iodide on the nodules of syphilis. It promotes absorption of serous fluids and morbid deposits, and at the same time is a stimulant, tonic and nutritive to the organ itself through its restorative influence upon the nervous system.

"I had two cases of extreme heart murmurs with violent palpitation and pain, with marked dyspnea in one of the cases, caused in both cases by over-taxation of the nervous system, resulting in neurasthenia. They were both treated with this remedy alone as a heart remedy, but had iron and bitter tonics and remedies for the stomach in addition.

"The results in both cases were highly satisfactory. In the worst case the entire group of symptoms seemed to respond promptly to the crataegus, and the recovery was permanent.

"I am inclined to the opinion that smaller doses of the remedy, more often repeated, act more satisfactorily than larger doses at infrequent intervals. Any advice in the latter case above was to take from four to six drops of the specific crataegus from the first, every three hours, and the results were all that could be desired. There is a growing tendency on the part of observers to quite reduce the originally-advised dose." (Ellingwood.)

*Crataegus oxyacantha* is tonic, stimulant, solvent and restorative.

Indications.-Cardiac neuralgia; palpitation; vertigo; irregular and intermittent pulse, with increased rate; despondency and anxiety; extreme dyspnea on slight exertion, usually accompanied with pain in the region of the heart; mitral regurgitant murmur; nervous indigestion with constipation from atonic conditions of the lower bowel; great exhaustion from slight mental or physical exertion; albumin and excess of phosphates in the urine; swelling of hands and feet, with a feeling of prostration; affections of the heart following attack of inflammatory rheumatism; valvular deficiency with or without enlargement.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 15 drops; specific medicine, 3 to 10 drops.

Usual Prescription.-A *Crataegus oxyacantha*. gtt. x to 5i; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every half-hour to every three hours.

#### Creasotum-Creasote.

It is possible that no one drug exerts as favorable an action upon the night-sweats, cough and expectoration in pulmonary tuberculosis as creasote does. The remedy should be continued in large doses for many months, beginning with a medium dose and increasing it every five days until thirty drops are being administered daily. The creasote preparation known as guaiacol is preferred by many

practitioners.

Creasotum is antiseptic, styptic, narcotic and escharotic. In very excessive doses it causes coma and convulsions.

Indications.-Fermentative process in the stomach and intestines; incipient pulmonary tuberculosis; hysteria; chronic catarrh; chronic gonorrhoea and gleet; vomiting of pregnancy.

Dose.-1-6 of a drop to 2 drops.

Usual Dose.-1 drop, well diluted, or in tablet form.

#### Creolinum-Creolin.

This agent is reputed to not only keep fresh wounds aseptic, but also to deodorize and render aseptic suppurating and ichorous wounds and to promote healthy granulations and cicatrization. A mixture of one-half to one part to 100 parts of water is used as a lotion and dressing to fresh wounds. For the disinfection of septic wounds a 2 to 4 per cent. mixture is employed, and a 1/2 per cent mixture is used for washing out the bladder in cystitis. It is also valuable as a disinfectant of privy vaults.

Caution should be observed in the use of this drug, as cases of poisoning have resulted from its employment. At least one fatal case has been reported, and several other cases of poisoning have occurred which finally recovered. The symptoms presented were scarlatini form eruption, albuminuria and dark-colored urine. Creolinum is antiseptic and disinfectant.

Indications.-Conditions requiring a gastric and intestinal antiseptic; internal parasites; tuberculosis; fermentative changes in the stomach. Locally : Wounds; septic wounds; cystitis.

Dose.-1 to 4 minims, but its internal use is not here recommended.

#### Crocus Sativus-Saffron.

Saffron has long been successfully employed in eruptive diseases as a means of developing the eruption, especially when retrocession has occurred. Crocus has a specific action on the uterus, and in amenorrhoea, as well as in profuse bleeding, it exerts a corrective influence. In menorrhagia, especially when the discharge is clotted, it modifies the pain and restores normal menstruation, and in suppression of the lochia it is deemed useful. In chronic loss of blood from the uterus it is also said to be an efficient remedy. Saffron possesses considerable therapeutic power, and should receive further study. The claim sometimes made that it is inert is not well founded. Crocus sativus is diaphoretic and emmenagogue.

Indications.-Suppression of the lochial discharge; pains in the lumbar region accompanying menstruation; congestive dysmenorrhoea, especially when the discharge is dark and stringy; colic and flatulence; hysteria; chlorosis; discharge of dark, tarry blood from the uterus. The discharge is usually clotted and in strings.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 10 to 60 drops.

Usual Prescription.-A Crocus, gtt. v to x; water, 3iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour.

#### Cupri-Copper.

The cases in which copper is found beneficial are usually associated with anemia, without great loss of flesh. The surface is pallid, or tawny, the skin waxy, and the parts involved sometimes have a greenish tinge. The tongue is broad and pallid, and the bowels torpid. The pulse is rather full but without sharpness of stroke.

"The drug referred to here is the specific medicine cuprum, based on Rademacher's process, an alcoholic preparation of acetate of copper, and not the sulphate or commercial acetate.

"The late Prof. Scudder used cuprum with great satisfaction, and described it as a 'blood-maker' par excellence. Our experience with it has been very pleasant, and we prescribe it with confidence. Of course, it is not a remedy to be given in treating every case of anemia. Due discrimination must be observed. It is especially indicated in those severe cases of exhaustion or anemia in which there is little or no loss of flesh, and really no very apparent reason for the existing condition.

Usually the surface is pallid, tawny, waxy, even of a greenish hue; the tongue is broad, full and clean; the lips and mucous membranes generally are pale, blanched; the bowels are torpid and the pulse full and more or less sharp. Occasionally the tongue is covered with a dull, cheesy, greenish fur. Every feature of the patient emphasizes his exhausted condition and the poverty of his blood. Frequently the ductless glands are diseased when this condition presents, and have been for some time; or there have been exhaustive hemorrhages from some part of the body, and the expected recuperation has not followed. The bleedings may have been from the womb, or from the lungs, or from the

kidneys. Or the chlorotic condition may have followed a colliquative disorder, as in the second stage of cholera, or in cholera morbus or cholera infantum. It is not an uncommon thing to find these anemic states accompanied by a sharp spasmodic cough, or it may be a sequence of pertussis.

"No matter what the name of the disease that precedes the condition here described, cup rum is the remedy. It is a better blood-maker than iron, the hypophosphites, or any other remedy or combination of remedies known to us.

In an effort to relieve this persistent anemic condition the physician is often tempted to stray into the field of patent or proprietary compounds-to us the ready-made, hand-me-down drugs, whose number is legion. Do not prescribe routinely for anemia; but when you have a case in which the symptoms are as above, use cuprum." (Bloyer. )

Copper is tonic, alterative, stimulant, astringent and emetic.

Indications.-Skin showing a dirty, greenish tinge; debility from severe hemorrhages or exhaustive discharges; surface pallid or greenish; diseases of the ductless glands; anemia and chlorosis; diarrhea and dysentery when the stools are streaked with blood and there is tenesmus and colicky pains; phosphorus poisoning. In the latter case it should be used with great caution, lest of itself it produce acute poisoning

Dose.-Sulphate of copper, 1/8 to 1/2 grain (as an emetic, 2 to 3 grains) ; arsenite of copper, 1-100 grain.

Usual Prescription.- A Specific cuprum,gtt. x to xx; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every three or four hours.

#### Cyperus Articulatus-Antiemetic Root.

This drug is said to be very efficient in checking emesis, whether of pregnancy, indigestion, or yellow fever. It has a pleasant aromatic flavor, and produces a general feeling of warmth and comfort in the stomach. Cyperus articulatus is antiemetic, stomachic and antispasmodic.

Indications.-Nausea and vomiting; vomiting in yellow fever; atonic dyspepsia; whooping-cough.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 30 drops.

Usual Dose.-5 to 20 drops.

#### Cypripedium Pubescens-Yellow Ladies' Slipper.

Cypripedium is a useful remedy in sleeplessness and irritability from atony. In neurasthenia it has long been employed with great satisfaction, and in nervous hyperesthesia it is deemed a remedy of merit.

Cypripedium exercises an influence which is corrective in many cases of menstrual irregularity associated with despondency, and in all functional disturbances of the nervous system characterized by a tendency to depression it constitutes a most efficient medicament.

"In its sphere of action, cypripedium is a nervine, acting mainly or entirely on the nervous system. Its usefulness is confined to functional derangements, as it has no effect upon organic lesions. The nature of its action is that of a mild tonic and stimulant, strengthening nerve action and increasing nerve power; improving the circulation and nutrition of the nerve centres, and allaying nervous irritability. It tends to produce a calm and peaceful frame of mind, and thus it favors sleep.

"In addition to these principal actions, some authors have claimed for cypripedium a diaphoretic and diuretic action, and a special action on the sexual system, especially the female sexual organs. Waugh has used it largely to relieve sexual erethism, and considers that it soothes the sexual organs and quiets their irritability. This result he says has followed the use of cypripedium in both sexes.

"Its specific indications would seem to be: (1) A tendency to depression of spirits; (2) abnormal excitability and irritability, especially of the sexual system; (3) a condition of wakefulness due mainly to mental causes, especially of a depressing nature." (French. )

Cypripedium pubescens is tonic. stimulant, diaphoretic nervine and antispasmodic.

Indications.-Nervousness and sleeplessness from atony; restlessness and twitchings; typhomania, and tremors of patients in low fevers; nervous excitement of hysteria.

Dose.-Fluid extract. 5 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 60 drops. Usual Dose.- 10 to 30 drops.

#### Cytisus Scoparius-Broom.

This is a very efficient remedy in dropsical conditions, and is worthy of more careful study than it has heretofore received. *Cytisus scoparius* is diuretic, tonic, stimulant, laxative, and, in large doses, emetic and cathartic.

Indications.-Decreased flow of urine; dropsy of the thorax, combined with disease of the lungs; scurvy and jaundice.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 20 to 60 drops.

Usual Dose.-20 to 30 drops.

#### *Datura Stramonium*-Stramonium-Thorne Apple.

In excitable mania and in acute delirium stramonium is deemed a useful remedy. In muscular tremblings it exerts a beneficial influence, and in vertigo and unsteadiness from chronic indigestion it is an efficient remedial agent. In spasmodic coughs and in spasmodic asthma it is employed with satisfactory results. In the latter affection stramonium leaves are smoked in a pipe. Sometimes they are mixed with sage, in equal parts, and smoked, using about fifteen grains of the mixture eachtime. The action of stramonium is much like that of belladonna, but it is said to contain a larger amount of hyoscyamine than belladonna.

"Stramonium may be given in acute disease, when the patient is furiously delirious; in delirium tremens when the patient is enraged and inclined to injure those present, destroy the furniture or harm himself; in violent mania; in epilepsy associated with paroxysms followed by maniacal excitement. In chronic disease it is enough that the patient feels inclined to violent outbursts of passion, and has difficulty in restraining himself.

"It is in some degree an antidote to the opium habit, and in some cases, if its use is persisted in, it will effect a cure. In this case it should be given with some simple stimulant, as compositum spiritus lavender, or compositum tincture of cardamon.

"It is employed to relieve asthma, both as an internal remedy and as an inhalation, but it is difficult to describe the cases in which it will prove beneficial. It is also an excellent remedy in chronic disease of the skin, with hypertrophy and pruritus.

"An ointment may be prepared from the fresh flowering tops and young leaves, by pouring over them hot mutton tallow, all owing the vessel to remain where it will be kept just below the boiling point for two hours. This is strained through flannel, using some pressure. This ointment will be found an excellent application to hemorrhoids, and in cases of pruritus ani, with hypertrophy of the skin." (Scudder.)

"As a remedy stramonium is classified as a powerful narcotic, antispasmodic and anodyne. Its most satisfactory use in our opinion is in controlling nervous excitement, from the slightest delirium to the wildest mania. It is in many of these cases by far a much better and safer drug than opium. In this category falls nervous headache or erythema, with flushed face, etc., restlessness, acute delirium, or insanity or epilepsy in which the patient is noisy, violent, destructive and uncontrollable, furious, even suicidal. It is efficient in delirium tremens and in puerperal mania, and in hysterical convulsions, when there is alternate crying and laughing, and in nymphomania, and in depressed mental states generally.

"In spasmodic affections like asthma, laryngeal cough, whooping-cough, hepatic colic, chorea, stammering, etc., stramonium is worthy of closest consideration. As a cough remedy it does not lessen the secretions. In whooping-cough it lessens the spasm, the tendency to hemorrhage and vomiting. In full congested state, stramonium will frequently stop hemorrhage from the nose and buccal cavities. It is frequently a remedy for unsteady gait, trembling of the hands and vertigo.

"In many painful affections when morphine or opium is usually given stramonium would be by far the better remedy. This is true in dysmenorrhoea, in neuralgia and affections of the cervical nerves, in tic douloureux, in sciatica, etc.

"Stramonium should not be forgotten in eruptive diseases. While perhaps it is not the equal of belladonna in developing the eruption, its quieting effect upon the nervous system and its freeing of the secretions favor such development. There is a state of congestion calling for it. The face is red, bloated, full" (Bloyer.)

*Datura stramonium* is anodyne, sedative, anti-spasmodic and a narcotic poison.

Indications.-Sense of constriction in the throat with difficult deglutition; acute or chronic mania; delirium attending fevers; delirium tremens; puerperal insanity, when there is noisy raving, red or bloated face, and dilated pupils.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 10 drops; specific medicine, 1/4 to 10 drops. Usual Prescription.- A Stramonium, gtt. v to x; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every two or three hours.

#### *Delphinium Staphisagria* -Stavesacre.

Staphisagria is extensively employed in chronic inflammation and atony of the genito-urinary organs, and with results that are unmistakably curative. In irritation of the testes and prostate and urethra it is one of the most efficient remedies, and in prostaticorrhea it seldom fails to markedly lessen the annoying discharge. In too frequent nocturnal emissions its influence is corrective, and in gonorrhoea it is a remedy of great value.

In diseases peculiar to women staphisagria constitutes a medicament of frequent usefulness. It is an excellent remedy in amenorrhoea, and in some cases of dysmenorrhoea, especially when the menses come at greatly prolonged intervals and continue for an unusual length of time, this agent is employed with much advantage. In hysteria associated with chronic irritation of the uterus it is also useful, and in chronic irritation and catarrh of the bladder it exerts a corrective influence.

"Staphisagria has a specific action upon the reproductive organs of both male and female; but more marked in the first.

It quiets irritation of the testes, and strengthens their function; it lessens irritation of the prostate and vesiculae; arrests prostaticorrhea, and cures inflammation of these parts. It also exerts a marked influence upon the urethra, quieting irritation and checking mucous, or muco-purulent discharges; it influences the bladder and kidneys, but in less degree.

"The action of staphisagria upon the nervous system is peculiar. It exerts a favorable influence where there is depression of spirits and despondence, in cases of hypochondriasis and hysteria, especially when attended with moroseness, and violent outbursts of passion." (Scudder.)

"In chronic gleet I have been enabled to do more in the complete cure of the cases with this remedy than with any other single remedy, having succeeded nicely even in very protracted cases. It is not ordinarily advised in the acute stages of inflammation of the prostate, but in cases of subacute or chronic enlargement with chronic irritation it is useful, especially if combined with saw-palmetto. I have certainly found these two remedies to work very nicely together.

"In urinary irritation, common to old men with prostatic enlargement, with frequent desire to urinate, it overcomes the desire and the subsequent tenesmus, producing a sensation of restored tone. This result will occur if there is any inflammation of the bladder, provided it is combined with thuja or with chimaphila.

"There is a class of these stubborn conditions that will yield to a combination of these three remedies, with perhaps the addition of gelsemium or cimicifuga if the nerves are involved, and will induce results most highly satisfactory.

"In the treatment of certain forms of impotency I give this remedy with saw-palmetto and avena. It increases sexual power when imperfect and arrests excessive prostatic discharges. It is a remedy for nervous excitement and nervous irritability which depends upon sexual irritation or upon any disease of the genito-urinary organs. It should be given for certain forms of mental depression which occur in conjunction with hysteria or hypochondriasis, especially if accompanied with violent outbursts of passion." (Ellingwood.)

Delphinium staphisagria is diuretic, emmenagogue and vermifuge. In very large doses it is a violent cathartic and acrid poison.

Indications.-Sensation of fullness in the perineum and along the urethra; mucoid discharges from the urethra; irritation of the prostate; diseases of the sexual organs of females when there is despondency, moroseness, hypochondriasis, or hysteria; chronic gonorrhoea and gleet; prostaticorrhea and spermatorrhea; leucorrhoea; chronic vaginitis; chronic cystitis.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 3 drops; specific medicine, 1-6 to 3 drops. Usual Prescription.-A Staphisagria, gtt. xxx to 3i; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every two or three hours.

#### Digitalis Purpurea-Foxglove.

Digitalis in small doses is a stimulant to the heart, but in large doses it is a powerful sedative. In atonic conditions it constitutes a medicament of great usefulness. It is often employed as a sedative in some fevers, and in abnormal states requiring a powerful heart tonic it is deemed a very reliable remedial agent.

Digitalis should be used with great caution. Its marked peculiarity is its cumulative effect. It may be administered for some time without any apparent result when its poisonous effects may suddenly cause great depression, nausea, giddiness, want of sleep and convulsions. The cumulative effects of this agent are not likely to result from the small doses provided for in the "Usual Prescription."

"Digitalis may be employed for the general purposes of a sedative, to lessen the frequency of the pulse, and the temperature, in cases of fever and inflammation. It is somewhat analogous to aconite, and exerts the best influence in atonic conditions. For these purposes, however, it must be used in small doses.

"It is a powerful cardiac tonic when used in small doses, and may be employed in any case of heart disease where the organ is enfeebled. It not only gives the necessary stimulation for the present, but it gives a permanent improvement; doubtless through an improved nutrition.

"It exerts an influence upon the capillary circulation, and may be employed with much certainty to arrest asthenic hemorrhages. It also influences the absorption of dropsical deposits, and increases secretion from the kidneys, probably in the same way." (Scudder.)

"Digitalis rests the heart by prolonging the asystole, thus allowing the chambers to become better filled with blood. In proper doses it is a valuable drug, but in large doses it is poisonous. If poisonous doses be taken, it produces nausea, vomiting, salivation, giddiness, flushing of the face, cold sweat, swelling of the lips and tongue, fetid breath, intermittent pulse, convulsions, and death. It is an acro-narcotic poison; it paralyzes the heart, produces cramps in the limbs, depresses nervous functions, and irritates the digestive organs. The intermittent pulse in case of cardiac debility indicates digitalis. In sufficient doses it is one of the most powerful sedatives, though a stimulant to the kidneys as well. Applied to abraded surfaces it produces irritation and inflammation. It increases the circulation of the stomach by irritation of its mucous coat. In moderate doses it is stimulant to the muscles of the heart, and contracts the arteries.

"Digitalis is one of the best remedies in the materia medica for dropsy, when the heart action is feeble. In general dropsy, when the breathing is difficult and distressing, especially when lying down and the jugular veins are enlarged, the face pale or dusky, the urine high-colored and scanty, and the pulse frequent, feeble, fluttering, and irregular, we have the case for its exhibition. It gives increased power to the heart, and, being eliminated by the kidneys, it stimulates them to greater activity. Use it in many cases of cardiac disease where the heart action is feeble and rapid. These cases usually terminate in dropsy, and this is a good agent to prevent such a termination. It is valuable in rheumatism when the patient is threatened with heart failure from the effects of the disease." (Locke.)

"There are three degrees of the action of digitalis. First, when given in small doses frequently repeated it affects all the organic functions, but produces no effect on the cerebro-spinal function; all the other functions are depressed. Its influence on the circulation is not regular, sometimes exalting and at other times depressing it. Secondly, when large doses are given the previously named symptoms are increased in intensity. In the third degree, vomiting, purging, griping of the bowels, irregular pulse, cold sweat, great debility, convulsions and death take place." (Pereira.)

The conclusions which follow were pointed out by a French author as the result of his recent study of digitalis:

"1. The retardation of the pulse observed after the intravenous injection of substances of the digitalis group, due to stimulation of the vagus, is partly dependent upon the rise of blood-pressure produced by these substances in the proper dosage. This rise of blood-pressure may exert a weak stimulation upon the intercardiac inhibitory apparatus of the heart, but its chief effect is retardation of the pulse by way of reflex passing from the sensory nerve terminations in the heart through the vagus to the vagus center.

"2. An increase of intracranial pressure, as might result in stimulation of the vagus center, does not enter into consideration for the causation of the retardation of the pulse rate.

"3. The heart-beat being still considerably retarded as compared to the normal standard, after omission of the rise of blood-pressure, and increase of intracranial pressure not participating in the vagus stimulation, the diminution of the pulse-rate may be interpreted in part as a direct effect upon the vagus.

"4. The stimulation of the vagus by digitalis preparations is to be interpreted as a central and peripheral effect."

Digitalis purpurea is sedative, diuretic, alterative, resolvent and antiseptic. In very large doses it is an irritant poison.

Indications.-Dropsy; frequent pulse with enfeebled action of the heart; frequent pulse with scanty urine; distended jugular veins; continuous difficult or labored breathing, worse at night; irregularity of the heart's action, with excitement from slight causes.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 3 drops; specific medicine, 1-6 to 3 drops. Usual Prescription.-A Digitalis, gtt. x to xxx; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

Dioscorea Villosa-Wild Yam.

Dioscorea has long been regarded as a medicament of wonderful power in the treatment of colic, but many physicians have seen cases of this abnormal condition in which the drug exerted but little, if any, curative influence. There surely must be some good reason for this lack of uniformity of action of the remedy, and it may be possible that the difference in effect is owing to failure on the part of the doctor employing the agent to closely observe and correctly understand the disease expressions presented in the cases in which it failed to improve the condition of the patient. He may have prescribed for the name colic, instead of the wrong which actually existed as the cause of the colic. In colic, as in diarrhea, the indications for the remedies are not always the same, any more than the causes are always the same. Unless a medicine is clearly indicated we should not expect curative results from its exhibition, but a remedy which will once remove a wrong of life will always remove the same pathological condition under exactly the same circumstances. When we have once learned this we have learned it for all time. If it is true to-day it will be true in the years to come. A drug, however, which will cure a disease caused by atony cannot be expected to remove a wrong caused by excitation. In referring to the action of dioscorea in colic, Dr. G. M. Aylsworth in substance says:

"Gould defines colic as 'spasmodic pain in the abdomen.' Intestinal colic is due to irregular and violent contractions of the muscles of the bowels. Byron Robinson says these contractions are controlled by Auerbach's ganglia through the plexus mesentericus. C. J. B. Williams says disease consists of excess, defect or perversion of normal life, necessitating, according to Scudder, sedation, stimulation or alteration for cure.

"Intestinal colic, then, is either perversion due to excess, or perversion due to defect in the nervous energy generated in Auerbach's ganglia. Experience has shown that medicines making directly for the correction of these two distinct conditions are by far the most successful in the treatment of intestinal colic. Dioscorea meets an excited or excessive nerve force and directly sedates it to the normal, the large dose being useful to quickly produce the effect.

"Small doses of colocynth meet a defect in nerve force and stimulate it to the normal. The dose must be very small, for in large doses colocynth will produce colic.

"In these instances colocynth and dioscorea are directly curative, morphine is not. Morphine only reaches the condition to afford relief by paralyzing sensation, which is a function of the cerebro-spinal nervous system. This means that the force from Auerbach's ganglia may still be acting abnormally, but owing to the paralysis of sensation due to the morphine the brain is unable to impress the condition on the patient's consciousness. This is almost an exact parallel to the use of chloroform in labor, where painful uterine contractions continue to the end of accouchement, but the patient does not know it because the chloroform does not permit the nerves of sensation to perform their duty."

The credit of first using dioscorea in colic belongs to Dr. Bone, who resided in New Jersey in the latter part of the eighteenth century. He employed a decoction of the root, and gave one-half teacupful of it every half hour. A second or third dose seldom failed to relieve the patient of his sufferings. It was from this physician that Dr. Wooster Beach obtained his knowledge of the medicinal properties of this now well-known remedy. Dioscorea has valuable properties besides those found useful in the treatment of colic. In the nausea attending pregnancy it often affords much relief, and as a modifier of after-pains it acts in a very satisfactory manner. In dysmenorrhea it aids in rendering the painful condition bearable, and in hysteria it may well constitute a part of the treatment. Hepatic diseases, especially when accompanied with irritability of the stomach, are among the wrongs in which indications for this agent are likely to be seen, and as a remedy for dysentery and all spasmodic affections of the stomach and bowels, it is of frequent usefulness. It is also highly esteemed by many physicians as an expectorant in asthma, whooping-cough and bronchitis.

"Dioscorea is indicated by constant, cramp-like abdominal pains. The exacerbations are marked. The tongue is usually coated; the belly muscles tender and contracted; the skin is yellow and dry, and the conjunctiva more or less yellow and injected. Many times the pain extends throughout the body. There is more or less abdominal distension. As far as symptoms of indications are concerned, the remedy is closely allied to colocynth. The two remedies should be studied at the same time, and their specific actions closely contrasted.

"Dioscorea is said to be a specific for bilious colic, and the recommendation is to give five drops of the specific medicine every five minutes for one hour, then, if there be no relief, it is needless to try it further. We are not so sure that we would wait an hour to see whether it would relieve a patient in dire distress from cramp colic. Anodynes and local applications should be used in conjunction, but not carried too far.

"Wild yam is also a remedy of value in nausea and vomiting, with gastro-intestinal irritation, and in flatulent distension of the stomach due to tea-drinking and such things. The patient complains of great distension, and belches constantly large quantities of more or less offensive gas. He is to a degree

relieved by the belching. The gaseous distension need not be confined to the stomach, when dioscorea is indicated. It may extend throughout the abdomen, and be accompanied by sharp, cutting, griping pains and much rumbling. These pains may extend to the chest, arms and limbs, and the extreme misery of the patient be evidenced by a cold, clammy perspiration and marked exhaustion.

Such symptoms as these may be marked in cases of cholera morbus; in some cases of typhoid fever, when there is tenderness on pressure and tympanites; in the early stages of puerperal peritonitis, or even in after-pains; in diarrhea and dysentery of the child and of the adult; and in some cases of cholera infantum. There may or may not be in any of these cases more or less fever. The addition of gelsemium to the dioscorea usually relieves this complication, favoring relaxation and relief.

"Dioscorea is recommended as a superior remedy in the passage of gall-stones. It relieves the pain, reduces congestion and lessens the inflammation. It is also recommended in so-called 'hepatic indigestion,' and in cirrhosis of the liver. In the latter lesion it is said to delay the progress of the disease, and to be fully as efficient as the mercurials. In hepatic carcinoma it is said that the administration of dioscorea adds much to the anodyne effects of morphia, hence it is a good remedy.

"Dioscorea is an excellent remedy in chronic malarial troubles, when the above-mentioned symptoms predominate. It may be used alone or in alternation or conjunction with arsenic, quinine, nux, or any other indicated remedy.

"It is also said to exert some pain-relieving effect in facial neuralgia, gastralgia, pain in the uterus, and in painful and spasmodic action of the bladder and rectum, and in sciatica. In rectal diseases in which dioscorea is most efficient the discharge from the bowel is thin and yellow, and preceded by violent, twisting, colicky pains."

Dioscorea villosa is antispasmodic, diaphoretic and expectorant. In large doses it is emetic.

Indications.-Abdominal muscles contracted, when there is constant pain; colic, with sharp, cutting pains; pains in the abdomen, relieved by pressure or by supporting the abdomen; hepatic disorders, accompanied by irritability of the stomach; typhoid fever when there is tenderness on pressure and tympanites; pains radiating from the abdomen to other parts of the body, as to the back and arms.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 40 drops.

Usual Prescription. A Dioscorea, gtt. x to 3i; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

#### Drosera Rotundifolia-Sundew.

Drosera is employed with good success in chronic coughs of a dry, irritating character. Its influence is most marked when the central nervous system is in an irritated condition. In whooping-cough and measles it affords much relief, and in the cough of phthisis it often proves useful.

"I use drosera as a specific in the cough attending and following measles, especially where there is dryness of the respiratory mucous membranes.. An experience of twenty years with it, in a large number of cases, has given me great confidence in the remedy.

"We also use it in cases of whooping-cough, especially where there is dryness of the air-passages and much irritation of the nervous system. Whilst it is not a remedy for all cases of whooping-cough, it is a true specific in those to which it is adapted. I have often seen a serious case of the disease relieved in twenty-four hours, and an entire arrest of the cough in two weeks.

"We also employ it in cases of chronic cough, with dryness of the air-passages and nervous irritation, with much advantage. It makes little difference whether it arises from bronchial irritation, or inflammation, or phthisis, if associated with irritation of the basilar portions of the brain and pneumogastric." (Scudder.)

"Given a cough with dryness, explosiveness and irritation, and drosera will nearly always meet the case, no matter what the name of the disease. The mucous membrane is dry, little expectoration; the cough is spasmodic, often worse at night, with some sneezing and coryza, dryness of the throat and dyspnea. The irritation seems to be at the base of the brain and involves the cough center of the meulla oblongata.

Drosera is a favorite and a favored remedy in the cough of measles. Now and then we meet a case in which drosera does not touch the spot and relieve the cough, but these cases are infrequent. Many times we believe that drosera given directly after exposure and before the attack ameliorates the cough trouble of rubeola. It may be combined or alternated with any other remedy indicated.

"Drosera is also a whooping-cough remedy. Its application and relief to cases of this disease are not so general as in measles. But it will frequently relieve the distressing paroxysms, and at other times cut them short. There is no specific for the disease, but drosera is a specific for certain symptoms of

this disease.

"Drosera is a reliable remedy for some cases of chronic cough, especially in those in which the cause is in the trituration of the cough center at the base of the brain. It is not a remedy for gastric cough, but it has some influence upon the bronchial mucous membrane, and relieves bronchial irritation, respiratory disturbances, and even the distressing cough of phthisis pulmonalis.

"From this general quieting action on the nervous system, drosera is recommended in certain cases of asthma, in incipient phthisis, in chronic bronchitis, and even in some cases of flatulent dyspepsia. The drosera patient may have pain in any part of the body, but it is more or less aggravated by motion and by paroxysms of coughing. Drosera as a cough remedy under these restrictions, has our highest commendation." (Bloyer.)

Drosera rotundifolia is tonic, antispasmodic, expectorant and nervine.

Indications.-Cough of measles; whooping-cough; bronchial irritation with cough similar to that of measles; coughs showing dryness of the air-passages and nervous irritation.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 5 drops; specific medicine, 0 to 5 drops. Usual Prescription.-R Drosera, gtt. x to xxx; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every two or three hours.

#### Echinacea Angustifolia-Hedge-hog Cane Flower.

The basic action of echinacea is believed to be on the fluids of the body, and that such action is antagonistic to the state usually referred to as "blood depravation" we have an abundance of evidence. Echinacea exerts an influence which opposes morbid accumulations in the fluids, as well as abnormal change in the fluids themselves. Bad blood and its consequence, a loss of vital power, are the most prominent conditions in which it is indicated. In diseases prone to assume a malignant character, such as carbuncle, septic ulcerations and abscesses, gangrenous conditions, sloughing erysipelas, stings and bites of insects and reptiles, its corrective action is most decided and unmistakable.

Wherever disease results from lack of vital force, from a tendency to morbid changes, from a depraved state of the fluids, from blood-poisoning, or from a tendency toward disintegration of tissue, echinacea should always constitute at least a part of the treatment.

In syphilitic echinacea is a very efficient remedy which may be employed both internally and locally. The ulcers should be cleansed with a 25 to 50 per cent. solution, and thereafter kept constantly wet with the medicament by means of absorbent cotton. Echafolta (which is simply purified echinacea) is the preparation of the drug which gives the most satisfactory results. The dose is the same as that of specific echinacea.

"It is now some ten years since this remedy was introduced to the medical profession, and in that time it has been thoroughly tested. My first experience with it was in cases of syphilitic sore throat, as a gargle, using the remedy freely. Its results were very satisfactory, seeming to have a general effect through absorption, as well as locally through contact. It was also used as a lotion in ulceration of the lower extremities with the greatest satisfaction.

"If you ask me to name the marked medical properties of the drug, I would say, first, that in depraved conditions of the body, with exalted temperature, it is, as Prof. Webster said a good while ago, a sedative. If you will place a few drops of echafolta on the tongue, you will speedily be conscious of a peculiar thrilling and pricking sensation affecting the tongue, which will at once remind you of specific aconite; besides this, its anti-septic properties are well vouched for. And, speaking in the language of the fathers, we might call it a corrective, correcting abnormal conditions of the fluids, and, both directly and indirectly, relieving and correcting such wrongs as ulceration, phagedena, sloughing, and other similar conditions, which may have a local origin, but have also for their perpetuation and foundation a systemic wrong. (Fearn.)

"Echafolta is the ideal remedy in the treatment of boils, carbuncles and bruises; not because of their name, but because we have the pathological condition which manifests itself in an edematous, doughy condition of the muscular tissue, and, under palpation, gives to the touch a sensation resembling the separation of the molecular adhesion of the subcutaneous muscular tissue, or a sensation to the touch like unto that where there is deeply burrowed pus. The pressure of the finger must be gradually and steadily made to elicit this sensation. (Ross.)

"An epidemic of ulcerative tonsillitis appeared in our community. Instead of phytolacca and the usual remedies I tried echafolta, and was surprised to see the results; a few doses relieved the pain and soreness of the throat, the fever began to subside, the ulcers to heal, the foul smell of the breath to disappear, and in two or three days they were well, where it usually took from four to ten days to complete the cure." (Swem.)

"My little boy was stung by what is commonly known in this part of the country as a stinging lizard, from which he suffered excruciatingly. I at once saturated some absorbent cotton with echafolta

and bound it to the place. In less than ten minutes he was perfectly easy, and it gave him no more trouble." (Daniel.)

"The extraordinary powers of echinacea-combining essentially that formerly included under the terms antiseptic, anti fermentative and antizymotic-are well shown in its power over changes produced in the fluids of the body, whether from internal causes or from external introductions. The changes may be manifested in a disturbed balance of the fluids, resulting in such tissue alterations as are exhibited in boils, carbuncles, abscesses, or cellular and glandular inflammations. They may be from the introduction of serpent or insect venom, or they may be due to such fearful poisons as give rise to malignant diphtheria, cerebro-spinal meningitis, or puerperal and other forms of septicemia. Such changes, whether they be septic or of devitalized morbid accumulations, or alterations in the fluids themselves, appear to have met their Richmond in echinacea. 'Bad blood,' so-called, asthenia and adynamia, and particularly a tendency to malignancy in acute and subacute disorders, seem to be special indicators for the use of echinacea.

"Outside of the claims made for this remedy by its introducer, which included many of the conditions for which it is now valued, it first attracted general notice as a remedy for septicemia, in which malady it appeared to promise more than any remedy previously in use. The reports of Dr. Hayes gave an impetus to the use of the drug in this direction; since which time physicians whose statements are valued have lauded it as a remedy in various forms of blood-poisoning. Thus it has been successfully employed in injuries complicated with septic infection. A crushed hand, thought to be beyond aid, with the intolerable stench of putrid flesh, was saved by the application of echinacea. It has given equally satisfactory results in alarming cases of venom infection, with great depression, from the bites of the rattlesnake, tarantula and other spiders, and from the stings of scorpions, bees, wasps, etc. Prof. Webster, among others, speaks highly of its action in slow forms of cerebro-spinal meningitis, using it as the basic remedy (in connection with other indicated drugs), because of its sedative virtues, controlling, as he believes, the vascular area concerned in the nutrition of the cerebro-spinal meninges, and for its effects upon the general circulation. The cases benefited were those characterized by a slow, feeble pulse, or at least a pulse not appreciably quickened, with the temperature scarcely elevated, and cold extremities. The evidences of cerebral disturbances were erratic. Headache, with a peculiar periodical flushing of the face, even to the neck, was present, and, associated with these symptoms, dizziness and profound prostration. Prof. Webster was the first, we believe, to employ the remedy in this affection. He asserts that as a stimulant to the capillary circulation no remedy is comparable with it, and that it endows the vessels with a recuperative power or formative force, so as to enable them to successfully resist local inflammatory processes due to debility and blood depravation.

"While clinical evidence is strong in support of the curative action of echinacea in diphtheria, the writer cannot but feel that, in some instances at least, the reports have been based upon mistaken diagnoses and upon non-malignant cases. He is forced to this view from a liberal use of the drug in several cases of a malignant type in which it utterly failed to accomplish the results desired. Non-malignant forms of diphtheria tend to recovery, and we should be careful about endorsing remedies as curative in such cases, lest we bring discredit upon a good remedy by making sweeping claims for it which cannot be substantiated when the drug is put to a test in the severer forms of the disease. Nevertheless, in these non-malignant cases it appears to expedite convalescence.

"In the various forms of tonsillitis it has given better results, particularly in the necrotic form, with dirty-looking ulcerative surfaces. It comes well endorsed as a remedy for that malignant form of quinsy known in some of the Western States as 'black tongue.'

Echinacea will contribute much to the cure of various catarrhal affections of the nose, nasopharynx and other portions of the respiratory tract. It is specially indicated by ulcerated and fetid mucous surfaces, with dusky or dark coloration and a general debilitated habit. Many patients who have taken echinacea for other purposes have remarked its beneficial effects upon catarrh, from which they were suffering at the same time. Chronic catarrhal bronchitis and fetid bronchitis have been signally benefited by echinacea, and it has done that which few remedies can accomplish, i.e., it has overcome the stench of pulmonary gangrene, and if given early it is asserted to avert a gangrenous termination in pulmonic affections.

"Echinacea is in some respects a remedy for pain. It relieves the pain of erysipelas, and contributes largely to a resolution of the swelling when extensive, tense, and of a purplish-red hue. It is reported to have relieved the pain of cancerous growths, particularly when involving the mucous membranes, as cancer of the fauces. Prof. Farnum calls attention to the wonderful rapidity with which the odor of carcinoma is overcome by echinacea. He strongly recommends it as an application for cancer, and relates a case of mammary cancer long held in check by it. He also advises its internal

administration in cancerous cachexia. So great is the confidence placed in this agent by our foremost surgeons that they have been content to use it with sterilized water to cleanse and dress, after operations, discharging tubercular abscesses, gangrene, empyema with gangrene of the lung, appendicitis, and carcinoma of the breast and testicle (Farnum). Prof. L. E. Russell advises echafolta as a preventive of sepsis, giving it internally previous to operations, to act as an intestinal antiseptic; and locally as a corrective, to dress any traumatism showing signs of sepsis, and as a wash in abdominal and pelvic operations into which any organ has discharged septic contents. Phlegmonous swellings, old sores, erysipelas with sloughing phagedena, dissecting or surgical wounds, phlegmasia dolens, dermatitis venenata, and pus cavities should be treated with echinacea or echafolta, both locally and internally. A most remarkable case came under the writer's care in which a high fever with marked adynamia, associated with the development of cellular abscesses and a hemorrhagic diarrhea, yielded to echinacea and rhus aromatica. Other medicines did but little good until these remedies were brought into use. The abscesses were of a non-active variety, somewhat painful, but not excessively so; they numbered about ten or twelve at any given time in various parts of the body. The alvine discharges were passed involuntarily, except when kept under control by the fragrant sumach. The boy, whose age was but four years, lingered in this condition for over two months. Echinacea surely kept the child alive, for whenever the dose, which was ten drops every three hours, was lessened, the symptoms were greatly exaggerated. In spite of his low condition and the very unsanitary surroundings, recovery took place rapidly, as soon as the active symptoms subsided.

"Echinacea is highly endorsed as a topical dressing for malignant carbuncle. Painful mammitis has been very successfully treated with it, and, used as an injection, it relieves the pain and inflammation in gonorrhoea. Several physicians have used it insyphilis." (Felter.)

"In syphilis echinacea will be found to be a grand remedy. I have used it in combination with so-called alteratives; my cases improved so nicely that I gradually eliminated all other remedies until to-day I depend on echinacea almost alone, and I firmly believe the day is not far distant when this grand remedy will be the syphilitic savior. No drug will antagonize this blood poison as rapidly and completely as echinacea, and I believe with no after-effect or dangerous disturbances.

"Internally the largest tolerant doses should be given, together with local use. A favorite ointment is made: JJ Echinacea tincture, 5ss; lanoline, 5ij, or as large a percentage of Echinacea as the lanoline will take up. In all cases of chronic skin disease of a syphilitic nature, the internal and local use of this remedy, when once tried intelligently, will not be forgotten. Dr. Goss recommends this remedy very highly in both the secondary and tertiary stages of syphilis. If it has any antisiphilitic virtues it certainly merits a careful investigation.

"I have recently treated a case of syphilis in the second stage with echinacea. The eruption was general; the throat symptoms were not marked, but progressing, as was also glandular involvement. Nearly all the hair had fallen out, and the patient was desperate. I gave in plain alterative syrup, one-half its quantity of echinacea. Of this he took one or two teaspoonfuls four times daily. The eruption began to fade after three months, and in six months there was no apparent trace of the disease. He is now apparently as free from the disease as he ever was, and has had but few disagreeable effects." (Forbush.)

"Experiments have been made with echinacea to determine its immediate influence upon the fevers caused by the continued absorption of septic material such as typhoid fever, puerperal fever, and the fevers of the after stages of diphtheria, and in all instances it was shown that the influence upon the destructive organisms began at once.

In several cases reported, where the special sedatives were not given and this agent used, the temperature has declined from one-half to two degrees within a few hours after its use has begun and has not increased until it was discontinued. It then slowly increased toward the previous high point until the remedy was again taken, when a decline was soon apparent. The drops in temperature produced by this remedy are not abrupt like those following the curetting of a septic womb, or the removal of a quantity of septic material often causes, but it effects almost immediately cessation of germ development and a steady restoration from this pernicious influence. In treatment of typhoid fever in Cook County Hospital it has been used very largely in the last three years, and the records in that institution show that twenty-one days is the extreme length of the fever and the mortality is the lowest ever known. In many cases, taken early, the fever has been limited to fourteen days without delirium." (Cushing.)

"A boy twelve years of age was bitten on the upper lip by some poisonous insect and great swelling and pain with an erysipelatous redness, spread up to the eyes. The first physician who saw him thought an ulcerated tooth was the cause of it, and sent him to a dentist, who extracted the one

supposed to be the cause, but it was sound, and the pain and swelling continued to grow worse.

I was then called, and recognizing it as blood poisoning, made a solution of specific echinacea by adding two drachms to four ounces of water, and gave a teaspoonful every two hours. There was manifest improvement in a few hours, and complete recovery in three days. Nothing else was used except a warm flaxseed poultice over the central seat of the pain. I now believe the case would have been sooner over if the doses had been repeated oftener." (Kilgour.)

*Echinacea angustifolia* is alterative, stimulant, tonic, sedative and antiseptic.

Indications.- Tongue coated black; putrescent odor from excess of broken-down material being eliminated from the system, as in scarlet fever, diphtheria, spinal meningitis and typhoid fever; strumous diathesis; old sores and wounds; snake bites and bites of rabid dogs; tendency to boils and carbuncles; foul discharges from weakness and emaciation; deepened, bluish or purplish coloration of the skin or mucous membranes, with a low form of inflammation; dirty, brownish tongue; tendency to the formation of multiple cellular abscesses of semi-active character, with marked asthenia. Locally: As a cleansing wash in surgical operations; to deodorize carcinomata; gangrene.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 60 drops. Usual Dose.-10 to 20 drops every three or four hours.

#### Elaterium-Elaterium-Squirting Cucumber.

Elaterium, in medium doses, is the most powerful hydragogue purgative known. It acts as a violent purgative, whether given internally or injected subcutaneously, producing abundant watery evacuations, attended with much griping pain and great prostration. It greatly increases the salivary, gastric and intestinal secretions, as well as those of the liver and pancreas. It is indicated where profuse serous discharges are necessary, as in some cases of congestion of the brain, ascites and chronic nephritis. It should never be employed in inflammatory conditions of the gastro-intestinal tract, nor in pregnancy. It is contraindicated in all debilitated conditions.

Overdoses are poisonous, and cause insensibility, blindness, and an inflammation of the stomach and bowels that might cause death. It is a remedy only for plethoric cases and for those who are fully able to endure some depletion. Elaterium in small doses possesses a power positively curative in inflammation of the neck of the bladder, especially where there are more or less constant painful sensations in the region of the neck of the bladder, and when after micturition there is a violent cramp-like aching in the parts, often extending over the whole pelvic region and thighs. The use of elaterium in small doses for chronic cystitis, originated solely with the Eclectics. Prof. John King pronounced it a specific for this malady. Generally, when there are violent cramping pains about the neck of the bladder, and the urine is expelled in gushes, and with much force, or when there is passed much mucus, or muco-pus, together with great tenesmus, tenderness, soreness, dragging and weight in the pelvis and perineum, elaterium, in very small doses, is not excelled by any other remedy.

"Elaterium in fair-sized doses is possibly the most active hydragogue cathartic known. It produces enormous discharges of water from the kidneys and the bowels, and, because of this action, it is a prominent remedy in the treatment of dropsy. It should not be given in the dropsy due to cardiac trouble, but in the dropsy due to a 'big liver.' When there is torpidity of the bowels and kidneys, the tongue heavily coated, and there is every evidence of the need of a cathartic, give elaterium with confidence that it will do well.

"It is an efficient remedy in large doses in the treatment of uremic convulsions, or convulsions due to suppression of urine and feces after scarlet fever, etc. The free flow of water from the bowels assists in washing the excess of urea from the blood."

Elaterium is hydragogue cathartic and diuretic. In very large doses it causes dangerous irritation of the mucous membranes, and even fatal inflammation.

Indications.-Chronic cystitis, with violent cramping pains; inflammation of the neck of the bladder, with deep soreness and passage of pus or muco-pus; dropsies in the plethoric and vigorous; uremic convulsions; convulsions from suppression of urine; violent cramping pains about the neck of the bladder.

Dose.-Elaterium, 1-30 to 1-12 grain; specific medicine, 1 to 20 drops. Usual Prescription.-A

Specific elaterium, gtt. v to x; water, giv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

#### *Epigaea Repens*-Trailing Arbutus.

Trailing arbutus is successfully employed in cases where there is an excess of uric acid. In the nauseating backache met with in cases where the crystalline constituents of the urine are not well

dissolved and washed out of the tubules it is also a potent remedy, and where there is renal sand or gravel in the bladder it has a corrective influence. In cases in which the urine is dark and heavy, with irritation, causing congestion of the kidneys, epigaea is used with markedly beneficial effects, and when precipitated solids irritate the bladder and induce cystitis, with thickening of the walls and the formation of pus, it constitutes a most valuable remedial agent. In diseases of the kidneys and bladder the dose should be administered in about an ounce of hot water-not warm water.

"Epigaea is generally classified as a tonic and astringent diuretic, and there are to be found in any general practice of any size a great number of cases in which epigaea may be used with advantage to both patient and physician. They are of a chronic nature. The acute symptoms of irritation have given way to atony and relaxation. There is debility and backache. The urine is usually heavily loaded with mucus, or in some cases it is bloody, and in others more or less purulent.

"Epigaea should be studied in cases in which the common 'brickdust' deposits in the urine are a noticeable feature. It may be given alone or alternated with one of the potassium salts, like acetate or bitartrate, always well diluted. An abundance of water is a diluent of the urine and renders the precipitated solids less irritating.

The relief it quickly affords in these cases has gained for it the name 'gravel plant.' About one-half of the patients coming to you with these troubles will tell you that they have the 'gravel.' Some physicians whom we know well find this term very satisfying as well as elastic when telling their patients what ails them. The books will tell you that epigaea is an excellent remedy in the uric acid or lithic acid diathesis. It is an excellent remedy, and in action very much like uva ursi and buchu. In astringency it is less active than the latter, and more active than the former." (Bloyer.)

Epigaea repens is diuretic and astringent.

Indications.-Irritation and increased secretion of mucus in affections of the genito-urinary organs; purulent discharge from urinary organs; lithic acid gravel.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 30 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 30 drops. Usual Dose.-5 to 20 drops every two to six hours.

#### Epilobium Angustifolium-Willow Herb.

This agent exerts a specific influence upon the intestinal mucous membrane, relieving irritation, and promoting normal function. It is, therefore, a good remedy in acute diarrhea, dysentery and colic. In chronic diarrhea with large passages of half-digested food it has given excellent results, and in cholera infantum it constitutes an efficient medicament. In the diarrhea of typhoid fever it exerts a controlling influence over the discharges and quiets gastro-intestinal irritation.

"I have prescribed epilobium to quiet the irritation and check the diarrhea in typhoid fever, with marked benefit.

"It is especially valuable, however, in chronic diarrhea and dysentery; sometimes effecting cures where all other means had failed. Thus, I employed it extensively in the treatment of the chronic diarrhea during the civil war, and with a success not to be obtained from other remedies. I do not pretend to account for its action, but its curative influence is well established." (Scudder.)

Epilobium angustifolium is tonic, astringent, demulcent and emollient.

Indications.-Diarrhea of a watery character; diarrhea with colicky pain; feculent discharges with tenesmus; chronic diarrhea with harsh, dirty appearing and contracted skin; cholera infantum, with greenish discharges; diarrhea of typhoid fever.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 10 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 60 drops.

Usual Dose.-10 to 20 drops.

#### Equisetum Hyemale-Scouring Rush.

This is a useful remedy in suppression of urine from any cause, and it is of special value in dropsy when the urine is scanty, of high specific gravity and dark in color. In cases of irritable bladder with severe tenesmus, it exerts an influence which is unmistakably soothing, and in nocturnal incontinence of urine in children its action is often curative.

Equisetum hyemale is diuretic and astringent.

Indications.-Suppression of the urine; dysuria; irritability of the surfaces of the urinary tract; drapsical conditions; gravel and irritation of the urinary organs.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 30 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 30 drops. Usual Dose.-10 to 20 drops.

### Ergota-Ergot-Spurred Rye.

The abnormal conditions in which ergot is usually employed are not numerous, and yet the field over which its therapeutic action is energetically exerted is far from a small one. In fact, it is so extensive that it covers all wrongs of life which require a tonic or contracting influence over unstripped muscular fiber.

In shock, no matter how produced, ergot is of the utmost value. In severe cases it should be administered hypodermically. In the collapse often seen in cholera infantum it is of frequent usefulness. In all cases showing a pale, cool, relaxed skin, bathed in cold perspiration, the mucous secretions being also increased, the pulse soft and easily compressed, and both rapid and feeble, ergot constitutes a medicament of marked curative power. In exhaustion from heat it is an efficient remedy, and in delirium tremens with capillary relaxation it has a soothing and quieting influence. Taken before an anesthetic, it is said to 'modify the after-effects, control retching and lessen vomiting.

In cerebral apoplexy from vascular rupture ergot contracts the torn vessels and controls the hemorrhage. It lessens the blood in a congested part and thus prevents inflammation, and it is one of our most efficient remedial agents in cerebral and spinal congestion. In congestion of the stomach, which so often causes nausea, retching and painful vomiting, its exhibition affords much relief, and in congestion of the bowels, accompanied by pain, cramps and watery diarrhea, its curative effect is promptly manifested. It is also successfully employed in congestive dysmenorrhea.

In night sweats, drooling of teething infants, bronchorrhea, chronic diarrhea, polyuria, menorrhagia and the excessive secretion of milk, beneficial results are often obtained from the judicious use of ergot. In hemorrhages, especially hemorrhage of the bowels from typhoid fever or chronic diarrhea, hematemesis, hematuria and epistaxis, ergot is a remedy of decided restraining power. In profuse hemorrhages, when prompt action is necessary, it should be administered hypodermically.

Ergot has been used in cancerous conditions with very gratifying results. A writer who has extensively employed it in cancer says: "I can think of nothing more suited to the indications—that of diminishing vitality, vascularity and capillary circulation—than ergot." Another writer says that pulverized ergot spread thickly on a cancer will convert the morbid growth into a slough. In one of his cases ergot, after having been applied two days made it easy to remove the cancer as a dead mass, and left the healthy tissue untouched. It is also claimed that the long continued use of ergot will cure uterine fibroids.

In obstetrics ergot is a well known medicament, and it is often employed in such cases when it does more harm than good. In the first stage of labor ergot should never be employed, excepting, perhaps, when there is dangerous accidental hemorrhage or partial placenta previa. Its careful use may then be justified. The tonic contractions which ergot produces prevent the dilatation of the cervix, cause it to become rigid, and favor its subsequent laceration. It may also bring about a condition likely to result in the rupture of the uterus or perineum, or the death of the child. In the second stage of labor, when there is uterine inertia, it may sometimes be administered as a means of preventing dangerous post-partum hemorrhage from uterine atony, but even under these circumstances it should never be employed if there is the slightest mechanical obstacle to delivery, nor if the head is high up in the pelvic cavity. It is quite a common practice to administer a dose of ergot just before the birth of the head, in order to give strong contractions at the delivery of the placenta, but it is not a wise procedure for it is liable to cause "hour-glass contraction" or retention of the placenta. A good rule to follow is that of an eminent obstetrician, who said: "As long as the uterus contains anything, be it child, placenta, membranes or clots, never administer ergot. First empty the uterus and its contents." Some physicians always give a dose of ergot as soon as the placenta is delivered, but I know of no valid reason for doing so.

In obstetrics I never employ ergot unless there is excessive hemorrhage at the completion of labor, and in a practice extending over more than a quarter of a century I have had but three cases of severe post-partum hemorrhage. One who knows how to judiciously employ his hands need have but little fear of hemorrhage in the practice of obstetrics.

The claim of some writers that ergot does not influence the uterus unless labor has actually commenced is not in accord with the experience of most practitioners of medicine.

"While ergot has a wide range of action, its every therapeutic possibility is to be explained by its influence upon a single type of tissue, unstripped muscular fiber. We may summarize the action of ergot thus: It imparts tonicity to, and causes contraction of, unstripped muscular tissue.

"And what is the distribution of this kind of tissue? It comprises the muscular coat of the arteries, veins and lymphatics, but not the heart; the muscular layer of the skin and mucous membranes, the muscular portion of the trachea and bronchi, alimentary tract below the middle third of the esophagus, including the gall bladder and common duct, the pelvis of the kidney, the ureters, bladder and urethra, the generative organs of both male and female, the iris, Wharton's duct and the capsule and trabeculae of the spleen.

"Thus is mapped for us the sphere of its action, and a careful estimate of the results of stimulating the contraction of these various organs and tissues will suggest the rationale of the most widely diversified curative action of ergot, and point possibly to yet untried uses of the remedy.

Nor is it essential to a clear comprehension of the therapeutics of ergot that we be able to say if it have a direct action upon the muscle, or if it be indirectly through its nerve supply, though it is probably the latter, as it is known that the blood-vessels are under the control of vasomotor nerves, and ergot is, furthermore, known to impress the motor centers to the extent of inducing convulsions when given in toxic doses. With no other remedy, perhaps, is it more true that the specific indications for its use are confirmed by the physiological action of the drug.

"Broadly speaking, the organs mentioned as possessing unstriated muscular tissue may be conveniently classified into two distinct groups, which cover the entire range of action of ergot, (1) the organs of circulation, and (2) the remaining hollow viscera.

"Bearing in mind that the distribution of the unstriated fiber in the blood-vessel is in its circular coat, its contraction, as may be seen, produces a lessening of the diameter of the vessel—a narrowing of its lumen. Again, bearing in mind that the most liberal distribution of muscular tissue is in the arteries, and furthermore, that it increases inversely as to size of the vessel, it becomes readily apparent that the action of ergot upon the blood-vessels is very largely its action upon the arterioles and smaller arterial trunks alone.

"An inevitable result of thus contracting the peripheral circulation is to dam back the blood stream, thus raising blood pressure and putting more work upon the heart. Following the use of ergot, it is true the heart's action becomes slower and more forcible, from which it has been assumed, though erroneously I think, that ergot exerts a direct tonic action upon the cardiac muscle. A moment's reflection will show that the modified heart action is but the logical sequence of the increase in blood pressure, in keeping with Marey's law; and thus it is seen that the action of ergot upon the circulation is its action upon the blood-vessels only. The heart does not possess unstriated muscular fiber.

"The therapeutic results derived from the action of ergot upon the circulation are brought about either, (1) directly by its action in contracting the vessels, as in the relief of hemorrhage, checking mucous fluxes or undue glandular activity; or, (2) indirectly by increasing blood pressure, as in the relief of shock and heat exhaustion, or by overcoming the pressure upon extra-vascular tissue, as in the relief of congestive migraine and dysmenorrhea.

"As elastic tissue predominates in the blood-vessels of the lungs proper, while muscular tissue is relatively scant, and as these vessels are not supplied with vasomotor nerves, it is hard to conceive how ergot could influence them to contract, hence its doubtful utility in hemoptysis, as attested by so many clinicians, though of unquestioned value in many other forms of hemorrhage." (Conklin.)

Ergot is parturient, hemostatic and stimulant. In very large doses ergot causes acute poisoning, and sometimes death. Its long continued use has resulted in gangrene of the extremities and other wrongs.

Indications.—Cold, clammy perspiration; relaxed skin with soft, feeble, compressible pulse; rapid pulse with a rapid, fluttering action of the heart, as often met with in cholera infantum, cholera morbus, congestive chill and typhoid fever; delirium tremens with capillary relaxation; insomnia caused by cerebral hyperemia; chronic subinvolution with metrorrhagia; bronchial hemorrhage, epistaxis, bleeding gums, hematemesis, hemorrhage of the bowels; capillary hemorrhage in general; excessive lochial and catamenial discharges.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 5 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 60 drops. Usual Prescription.—R Ergot, gtt. x to 3i; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

#### Eriodictyon Glutinatum- Yerba Santa.

This remedy has been highly recommended as a stimulant to the respiratory tract. In pharyngitis, chronic laryngitis and bronchitis it has often been used with great advantage, and in

broncho-pulmonic catarrhal affections it has yielded very satisfactory results. In chronic humid asthma, with profuse expectoration, thickened bronchial membrane and impaired digestion, it is of some value, and in coughs characterized by copious and easy expectoration it is a good remedial agent. It also exerts a favorable influence in catarrhal gastritis.

*Eriodictyon glutinosum* is stimulant and expectorant.

Indications.-Bronchial affections and coughs, with abundant and easy expectoration; chronic catarrhal gastritis; catarrh of the bladder; atonic condition of the mucous membranes of the respiratory organs.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 20 drops. Usual Prescription.-*A Eriodictyon*, gtt. xx to 3i; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour.

#### *Erigeron Canadense*-Canada Fleabane.

This old remedy constitutes a valuable medicament in many wrongs of life. In diseases of the kidneys and bladder, especially when a tonic and stimulant action is desired, it is used with gratifying results. In albuminuria much benefit is derived from its employment, and in diabetes insipidus it exercises a restraining influence. In painful diseases of the kidneys and bladder its action is decidedly corrective, and in chronic nephritis and chronic cystitis it is deemed a remedial agent of great value.

It is also a favorite remedy in the later stages of gonorrhoea, gleet and urethritis. In dysuria of the child or adult *erigeron* affords much relief, and in chronic catarrhal affections of the genito-urinary organs of the female, especially where there is a profuse discharge, it is often useful. In chronic cough with much expectoration it exercises a quieting influence, and its astringency is of marked benefit in diarrhoea and dysentery, as well as in cholera infantum. The oil of *erigeron* is an efficient remedy in passive hemorrhage, whether from the mouth, nose, uterus or urinary tract.

"In practice the oil of *erigeron* is not our first choice as a remedy in the general treatment of passive hemorrhage. For some years we have depended absolutely upon very small doses of specific aconite and ipecac, and we have no reason to seek other remedies, as these have never disappointed us. However, should we meet a case of hemorrhage in which the flow of blood was so profuse that little absorption was taking place in the alimentary tract, and there was a demand for immediate cessation of the hemorrhage, *erigeron* would be the remedy. It is not the equal of ergot in post-partum hemorrhage, and perhaps in some other special cases we might name superior remedies; but in slow bleeding use *erigeron*. Prof. Hare has said:

'*Erigeron* is by far the best remedy we have for uterine oozing, or show.' So it is in some cases of menorrhagia, metrorrhagia, etc. In hematemesis, and in hemoptysis, and in persistent hemorrhages from the bladder and in the epistaxis that seems continuous, oil of *erigeron* has no superior. In the great gushes of blood that sometimes take place from the lungs or stomach it is the equal of almost any other remedy. We know of no reason why it should not be given in combination or in alternation with ergot or other so-called astringent remedies.

"The specific medicine *erigeron* has an additional quality. It is tonic, astringent and diuretic. Its field of action is quite different. We do not recommend it so much as a hemostatic. Its chief characteristic, or its chief indication, is a diseased condition of the mucous membranes, in which there is a free discharge. These qualities render it an efficient remedy in diseases of the kidney and bladder. It deserves consideration and study in the treatment of stubborn cases of vesical irritation or cystitis, in nephritis and in dropsy. In many cases of diabetes and albuminuria there is great promise in specific *erigeron*. It has been highly recommended for the relief of vesical irritation that accompanies or is due to stone in the bladder, and in many cases of distressing dysuria in children it acts quickly and permanently.

"It is of great value in bronchial affections accompanied by free discharge, like severe cough with a bloody expectoration. The cough of phthisis, together with excessive expectoration, are both lessened by specific *erigeron*. It has been flatteringly mentioned as a remedy in the treatment of diarrhoea and in leucorrhoea. For these purposes the alder Eclectics frequently employed a decoction of the herb. *Erigeron* has been praised as a remedy in the later or subacute stages of gonorrhoea, when there is burning, smarting, dribbling urination, painful micturition, and the urine is quite offensive both as to appearance and odor."

*Erigeron canadense* is tonic, stimulant, astringent and diuretic.

Indications.-Abnormal conditions of mucous membranes attended with free discharge; painful diseases of the kidneys and bladder; passive hemorrhages from any organ.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 60 drops; oil, 5 to 10 drops on sugar; specific medicine, 5 to 30 drops. Usual Prescription.- *Erigeron*, 3i; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour.

### Eryngium Aquaticum-Water Eryngo.

Eryngium lessens irritation of the genito-urinary organs of both sexes, and is, therefore, a frequently indicated remedy. In acute or chronic nephritis it is a very efficient remedial agent, and in cystic irritation it is employed with marked success. In urethritis, whether simple or gonorrhoeal in origin, it constitutes a medicament of curative power, and in urethral and prostatic affections generally it may well constitute a part of the treatment. In gonorrhoea, gleet and spermatorrhea it is of considerable value, and in leucorrhoea and dysmenorrhoea, especially when of nervous or reflex origin, it affords much relief. In wrongs of life, characterized by a too frequent desire to urinate but a few hours of sleep being possible at any time on account of the cystic or urethral irritation, eryngium exerts a restraining power unequalled by any other medicament. It is also a remedy of usefulness in passive dropsy, and when there are mucous or pus deposits in the urine it acts in a corrective direction.

Eryngium is said to be an unexcelled remedy in spasmodic stricture of the urethra.

Besides its specific action upon the genito-urinary organs, it has been recommended in bronchial inflammation with profuse exudation, laryngitis and pharyngitis. It has also been used with advantage in atonic dyspepsia with gastric irritation, as evidenced by red tip and edges of the tongue, nausea and tenderness on pressure, and in the diarrhoea of teething children characterized by tenesmus and mucous discharges, it is deemed a remedy of usefulness;

"This agent removes irritability of the urinary organs. It is specifically indicated in burning or itching in any part of the urethra. It is a good remedy in passive dropsy, giving tone to the debilitated organs and stimulating absorption.

"In female disorders, as leucorrhoea, dysmenorrhoea, etc., it is a very good remedy. It is of some value in gonorrhoea, gleet and spermatorrhea, chiefly to control the urethral irritation.

"In troubles of the respiratory organs, with excessive secretion, it increases the tone of mucous surfaces and stimulates them, thus lessening their secretion. For this purpose it is valuable in some cases of bronchitis. For snake bites or stings of insects, use a compress of the bruised root on the wound, and administer the infusion internally. It acts as a tonic in atonic dyspepsia. Its principal use, however, is to relieve irritation of the urinary organs." (Locke.)

Eryngium aquaticum is diuretic, stimulant, diaphoretic and expectorant. In large doses it is emetic.

Indications.-Frequent desire to urinate; burning sensation or burning pain in the urethra or bladder; pain in the bladder, extending to the loins; catarrh of the bladder; scanty urine; uterine irritation accompanying uneasiness in the bladder; irritable condition of the bladder and urethra in old people.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 60. drops; specific medicine, 1 to 10 drops. Usual Prescription.-R Eryngium, gtt. x to xxx; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

### Erythroxyton Coca-Coca.

Coca is a useful remedy in many cases of neurasthenia, and in cases where exhausting mental work has resulted in morbid depression of spirits it promptly exerts a beneficial influence. In despondency, as well as in nervous irritability, it constitutes a medicament of corrective power.

Erythroxyton coca is aphrodisiac, emmenagogue, tonic, stimulant and diuretic. In very large doses it causes cerebral congestion and intoxication.

Indications.-Mental or physical exhaustion; gastro-enteric debility; enfeebled conditions of the nerve centers; difficult breathing due to functional diseases of the heart; hysteria; states of depression, with a feeling of weariness.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 20 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 20 drops.

Usual Prescription.. A Erythroxyton, 3i; water ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

### Eucalyptus Globulus-Blue Gum Tree.

Eucalyptus is valued highly as a stimulant expectorant. In fetid bronchitis, bronchorrhoea and pulmonary gangrene it has been employed with much success, but in acute affections of the broncho-pulmonary membrane it is contraindicated. It is many times useful as an antiseptic in cystitis and pyelitis. A solution of the oil of eucalyptus is used as an antiseptic inhalation in diphtheria. The oil or tincture of eucalyptus, well diluted, may be used as a deodorizing application in foul-smelling ulcers and wounds. The oil is used locally as a lotion, inhalation or gargle.

Eucalyptus globulus is tonic, stimulant, expectorant, diuretic and antiseptic. In large doses it is a mild antiperiodic.

Indications.-Nervous affections with coldness of the surface and cold perspiration; sensation of coldness and weight in the bowels; coldness of the extremities; chronic catarrhal affections of the

respiratory organs, genito-urinary organs and the gastrointestinal tract.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 30 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 30 drops; oil, 1 to 5 drops. Usual Prescription.-ij Eucalyptus, gtt. xxx to 3i; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

#### Eugenia Chequen-Cheken.

The indications for this remedy are often seen in colds, bronchitis and pneumonia. It acts as a tonic and stimulant to the mucous membranes, making respiration more free, and restoring the membranes to normal activity. Chronic cases appear to derive more benefit from the medicament than acute cases do. In chronic bronchitis and winter cough it is especially useful, and in pleurisy with effusion it has been employed with success.

Eugenia chequen is tonic, stimulant, expectorant, diuretic and antiseptic.

Indications.-Purulent inflammation of the bronchial tubes; acute and chronic bronchitis; paroxysmal cough with thick yellowish expectoration and shortness of breath on exertion; winter cough; chronic cough with thick and sticky expectoration; hacking cough; sympathetic cough occurring in adults who are associated with children having whooping-cough; catarrh of the bladder.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 20 drops to 2 drachms. Usual Dose.-20 to 30 drops.

#### Euonymus Atropurpureus- Wahoo.

Euonymus stimulates the nutritive processes, and in some cases improves digestion. It exerts an influence which makes for improvement in malarial diseases, and may be employed in such cases with assurance of marked advantage. Its chief field, however, is in atonic states of the gastro-intestinal tract, in which it stimulates digestion and the nutritive processes. When indigestion and atonic dyspepsia depend upon hepatic torpor, or when following malarial fever, the action of euonymus is decided.

Euonymus atropurpureus is tonic, laxative, alterative, diuretic, cholagogue and expectorant.

Indications.- Yellowish discoloration of the tongue; chronic malarial poisoning; hepatic and gastro-intestinal abnormal conditions, when there is depression of function.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 30 drops. Usual Dose.-10 to 20 drops.

#### Eupatorium Aromaticum-White Snakeroot.

Eupatorium exerts a marked influence upon the brain, relieving irritation and promoting normal activity. It also influences all of the functions governed by the sympathetic. Indications foreupatorium are often seen in pneumonia, and in pleurisy it is a remedy of frequent usefulness. In hysteria marked benefit is often derived from its exhibition, and in chorea it is deemed a remedy of controlling power. In aphthous diseases and in stomatitis it is also used with advantage.

Eupatorium aromaticum is antispasmodic, nervine, diaphoretic and expectorant.

Indications.-Restlessness and morbid watchfulness in the advanced stages of fevers; debility and irritation of the nervous system.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 30 drops. Usual Dose.-5 to 20 drops every two to six hours.

#### Eupatorium Perfoliatum-Boneset.

Boneset increases functional activity of the skin, and to a less extent that of the kidneys. In small doses it stimulates the sympathetic nervous system and improves all the vegetative functions. It has often been employed with the most gratifying results in rheumatism, and in various inflammations it is deemed a useful remedial agent. Intermittent and remittent fevers also come within its curative range. Eupatorium relieves the cough of measles, as well as that cough peculiar to some old people.

It is also a good remedy for colds, with pain in the chest. Boneset is an excellent remedy in ague which cannot be cured with quinine. In ordinary cases of recent ague it is not to be used, but in cases where the disease comes on irregularly this is the remedy. It is also adapted to those cases in which the chill and fever is slight, the skin dry, and not followed by sweating, and with pains in the bones, oppression in the chest, a great thirst, and in cases where there is heat lasting all day, but followed by a slight perspiration at night. Vomiting in ague is an indication for this agent, especially if much bile is vomited. Eupatorium may be used for its direct tonic influence upon the stomach. It will improve the appetite and restore tone to the digestive organs. It will restore the appetite when destroyed by alcoholic excess.

Eupatorium perfoliatum is tonic, diaphoretic, alterative, resolvent and laxative. In large doses it is emetic and cathartic.

Indications.-Deep-seated soreness of the muscles of the back and limbs; sweating during fever; severe cough associated with deep-seated muscular soreness; aching in the bones and feelings if they

were broken; great soreness and aching of entire body; hoarseness and cough, with great soreness of the larynx and chest.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 10 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 10 to 60 drops.

Usual Prescription.- A *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, gtt. x to 3i; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour.

#### *Eupatorium Purpureum*-Queen of the Meadow-Gravel Root.

Queen of the meadow exerts a special influence upon the genito-urinary organs. It increases the volume of the urine, and is, therefore, a remedy of great usefulness in the treatment of various forms of dropsy. In functional derangements of the kidneys and bladder it has long been regarded as one of our most reliable remedial agents, and in ovarian and uterine atony it exercises an influence which makes far normal activity. It is also a good remedy for vesical irritation. While it is a stimulating tonic and antilithic, its greatest value is manifested in diseases of the genito-urinary tract. As a remedy in gastrointestinal irritation, however, it is often employed with very gratifying results.

"It owes its common name-gravel root-to its power over that condition giving rise to renal and vesical concretions, whether in the finer form of gravel or the larger calculi. Its efficiency is increased by administering it in hot water. Difficult and painful micturition, with frequent desire to urinate, the passage being seemingly obstructed; pain and weight in the loins, extending to the bladder, the urine being scanty, high-colored, or mixed with blood or solids; in chronic irritation of the bladder with a sense of heat, and the urine cloudy and loaded with mucus-these are all direct indications for specific gravel root. In these troubles the skin is usually hot, dry and constricted. Gravel root relieves incontinence of urine when due to irritation, and is one of the most serviceable remedies in the uric acid diathesis."

"Queen of the meadow is a good remedy when the patient suffers from painful urination, with frequent desire to pass urine, the act being accompanied with a sensation of obstruction. The condition is one of difficult and painful micturition. In the treatment of dropsy it is one of our best remedies. In anasarca dependent upon a failure of the kidneys to act, it is especially valuable. Here we may remove the effusion by a hydragogue cathartic, but if renal remedies are neglected the effusion returns as before.

This remedy stimulates the absorbents and restores the lost tone of the kidneys. If the patient is not debilitated, give this agent in doses of from five to ten drops of the tincture in a teaspoonful of water every three hours. The dropsy following scarlatina is especially benefited by its exhibition.

It is a good drug when the patient complains of pain in the region of the kidneys extending to the bladder, with scanty, high-colored urine. If the vascular excitement is marked, give it with *aconiteor veratrum*. The urine passed may be mixed with solids or blood. It is valuable in chronic irritation of the bladder, with mucous discharges in the urine and heat in the region of the bladder, the urine leaving a deposit of mucus in the vessel. Shooting pain in the urethra, tenesmus and frequent micturition, are indications for its use. It is a good remedy in recent troubles of the prostate gland after the active symptoms have passed.

Give of the tincture five drops every three hours. "It affords good results in cases of strangury resulting from irritating diuretics, or caused by a fly blister. The following always gives relief: Inject thirty drops of laudanum in starch water into the rectum, and then give the infusion of *eupatorium* freely. Keep the patient warm. If this is not sufficient, give the patient a hip bath. In incontinence of urine in children resulting from chronic irritation of the bladder, a small amount of urine causing contraction of the bladder and the expulsion of its contents, give five drops of specific *eupatorium purpureum* three times a day, giving the last dose at bedtime.

"In albuminuria it is one of the best remedies we possess. It is good for quieting irritability of the bladder during pregnancy, the urine being frequently voided in small quantities. Dose, five drops, or give the infusion. This remedy always helps the patient and many times removes the trouble. Diabetes insipidus is also benefited by its action.

"This remedy influences the reproductive organs of both male and female, more especially the latter. It is tonic to the uterus in atony or chronic irritability of this organ. It is of service given in four- or five-drop doses three times a day to prevent abortion due to debility in chronic metritis, prolapsus, retroversion and all troubles of the uterus of this nature. It is a good remedy in chronic amenorrhea with constant leucorrhœal discharges and marked debility; use it in the form of an injection, together with some astringent. In some cases of pregnancy, with constant desire to void urine, attended with cough, the urine passing with each effort of coughing, this remedy given in teaspoonful doses of from fifteen to twenty drops in four ounces of water generally gives relief. If the patient is very nervous, associate it with *pulsatilla*.

"It is a good agent in impotency of the male. It is also used for its influence upon the respiratory organs. Chronic cough, with atony of the circulation, is benefited by its use, as is also whooping-cough when unduly prolonged. It has given good results in asthma and chronic catarrh." (Locke.)

*Eupatorium purpureum* is diuretic, tonic, stimulant and astringent.

Indications.-Pain in the region of the kidneys; urine scanty and passing a few drops at a time; smarting and burning in the urethra; ovarian and uterine atony; renal dropsy.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 60 drops.

Usual Prescription.- R *Eupatorium purpureum*, ʒii to ʒiv; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

#### *Euphorbia Corollata*-Milkweed.

Milkweed exercises a direct influence upon the mucous surfaces, relieving irritation and promoting functional activity. In small doses it improves digestion, both stomachic and intestinal, and tends to overcome constipation and irregularity of the bowels. In inflammatory conditions of the intestinal canal it is a very efficient remedy.

"In medicinal doses it relieves gastric irritation and assists digestion. Use it where the tongue is furred and there is a bad taste in the mouth, loss of appetite and constipation. Small doses are beneficial in dysentery and diarrhea with large evacuations, accompanied by tenesmic pains. It is a remedy also for cholera morbus and cholera infantum. It relieves aphthous conditions in children, the trouble being associated with vomiting and diarrhea. Administer it in the diarrhea of consumption.

"It is a good remedy when indicated. Its range of action is chiefly confined to the gastro-intestinal mucous membranes, relieving irritation and increasing the activity of the parts.

Properly used, as above directed, it controls intestinal irregularities, cures constipation and improves both gastric and intestinal digestion."

*Euphorbia corollata* is diaphoretic, expectorant, cathartic, emetic and epispastic. In very large doses it causes inflammation of mucous membranes and prostration.

Indications.-Bloody stools with tenesmus; colliquative diarrhea of typhoid fever and consumption; profuse watery diarrhea and profuse watery vomiting; debility of mucous tissues; constipation and irregularity of the bowels.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 30 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 10 drops. Usual Prescription.-R *Euphorbia corollata*, gtt. x to xx; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour.

#### *Euphorbia Hypericifolia*-Large Spotted Spurge.

Large spotted spurge is employed with great advantage in all wrongs of life in which a tonic astringent is clearly indicated. In cholera infantum its exhibition has often been followed by the most gratifying results, and in diarrhea, after the removal of all irritating causes, it has been found efficacious. In dysentery, after the subsidence of the inflammatory symptoms, its astringent action is deemed curative by many able practitioners. In menorrhagia resulting from debility this species of *euphorbia* constitutes a medicament of value, and in many forms of leucorrhoea it exerts a corrective influence.

*Euphorbia hyperici folia* is astringent, tonic and, in very large doses, slightly narcotic.

Indications.-Intestinal irritation of infants; diarrhea when the discharges are greenish and irritating; vertigo with constipation; menorrhagia from debility.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 2 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 2 drops.

Usual Prescription.-R *Euphorbia hypericifolia*, gtt. x to xx; water ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour.

#### *Euphorbia Ipecacuanha*-Wild Ipecac.

In small doses this agent is a useful remedy in all diseases involving the gastro-intestinal mucous surfaces. When employed in large doses great caution should be exercised, as it is said to have caused alarming hypercatharsis.

"Small doses relieve irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous surfaces. It acts, in part at least, like ipecac, and in stomach and bowel disorders may sometimes be substituted for that drug. Its diaphoretic and expectorant qualities likewise resemble those of ipecac.

"This drug is indicated by persistent gastric irritation, irritative dysentery or diarrhea, and in dropsies with the mucous surfaces greatly irritated. It is reputed a sure cure for bilious colic."

*Euphorbia ipecacuanha* is diaphoretic, expectorant, emetic and cathartic.

Indications.-Diarrhea and dysentery when the evacuations are large and accompanied by tenesmic pain; cholera morbus and cholera infantum; persistent gastric irritation; dropsical conditions when the mucous surfaces are irritated; aphthous conditions associated with diarrhea and vomiting; diarrhea of phthisis; gastric and intestinal indigestion; bilious colic.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 10 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 10 drops. Usual Prescription.-R Euphorbia ipecac., gtt. v to x; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every one or two hours.

#### Euphorbia Pilulifera-Snakeweed.

This agent constitutes a superior medicament in colds, coughs, asthma and all abnormal conditions of the respiratory organs. Its effects on patients suffering from asthma are marked and prompt, and afford much relief in a very short time. The dried leaves are sometimes smoked by these patients with most satisfactory and prolonged results.

Euphorbia pilulifera is tonic, antispasmodic, anodyne, and, in large doses, narcotic. In very large doses it sometimes causes giddy sensations.

Indications.-Paroxysmal, teasing cough, with nocturnal fits of asthma; tightness of the chest with difficult breathing; asthma; shortness of breath which is worse at night; labored breathing accompanied with cough; chronic bronchitis and emphysema; severe spasmodic cough; distressing cough with copious expectoration; chronic bronchitis with asthma; distressing cough of phthisis.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 10 to 60 drops; infusion, wineglassful three times a day. The infusion is made by adding one ounce of the dried stalks and leaves to two quarts of water and boiling down gently to one quart. The following is a favorite prescription: A Euphorbia pilul. fl. ext., Ki; syr. simp., Kii. M. Sig. Teaspoonful four times a day.

Usual Dose.-Fluid extract, 10 to 60 drops every two to four hours.

#### Euphrasia Officinalis-Eyebright.

Eyebright constitutes a remedial agent of considerable usefulness in catarrhal diseases of the mucous membranes, both of the respiratory organs and the intestinal canal. In acute "cold in the head," when given in doses of ten drops every two or three hours, it will soon effect a cure. It is especially adapted to the colds of young children, and is promptly effective in the snuffles of infants.

Euphrasia is a remedy for all diseases of the mucous tract with increased discharges. It is one of the most reliable specific agents for acute coryza, being indicated in the copious discharge of watery mucus. It also controls cough, hoarseness, headache and earache supervening upon acute catarrhal affections. During or following measles, it is one of the best agents to control the inflammatory catarrhal conditions, and to prevent catarrhal after-effects, as nasal catarrh, catarrhal ophthalmia, catarrhal otitis, etc. The more acute the condition, the better euphrasia acts. It is indicated in acute catarrhal conditions of the eyes, ears and nose, and where there is a secretion of acrid mucus from the eyes and nose with heat and pain in the frontal sinus.

"Although this is an old remedy, our use of it does not extend back so very far. Our attention was directed to it when in consultation with the most prominent Homeopathic oculist and aurist in this city. He said that he prescribed it daily, and with the greatest confidence. Since that time we have been prescribing it, and studying its action, in every case presenting in which it seemed to be the indicated remedy. Under old classifications it is described as a mild astringent and tonic. It is said to be indicated in all acute catarrhal diseases of the mucous membrane, especially when attended by profuse secretion of acrid mucus from the eyes and nose, with heat and pain in the frontal sinus, and profuse lachrymation.

"These symptoms are usually present to a marked degree only in acute troubles. Chronic mucous membrane lesions are seldom accompanied by much fever or pain. The secretion may be profuse, but it is not likely to be acrid. The euphrasia case complains of dull, aching headache—a feeling as though the head would burst; of distressing photophobia, and of a smarting, swollen, burning condition of the eyes. The accumulation of the discharge causes continuous winking in an endeavor to keep the cornea clean. When the nasal mucous membrane is involved, there is not only a profuse watery or semi-purulent discharge, but there is a continual coughing and sneezing, that harasses the patient day and night. When the respiratory tract is the seat of the disturbance, the cough is caused by irritation of the larynx; there is profuse expectoration, breathing is difficult, and hawking and spitting, especially in the morning, constitute an unpleasant feature.

"With these indications and symptoms before us, euphrasia becomes an excellent remedy in the treatment of acute catarrhal troubles generally, whether they are of the eye, or ear, or respiratory, or

intestinal character. In acute inflammatory conditions of the eye, whether catarrhal, scrofulous or rheumatic in their nature, euphrasia is a most efficient remedy. This is especially true in conjunctivitis and in iritis.

"It subdues the inflammation quickly, and readily relieves the pain. In the severe case of iritis in which we saw it given, the result was surprisingly satisfactory. Sulphate of atropia was used locally, and specific bryonia was alternated with the euphrasia. Of course, all of the good results could not be attributed to the euphrasia alone, but the result, as a whole, was very pleasant.

The consulting specialist declared that in bryonia Homeopaths and Eclectics had a remedy of incalculable value in subduing and in preventing intraocular inflammatory action and results, and that a very strange part of it is, that its value seems to be wholly unknown to practitioners of other schools:" (Bloyer.)

Euphrasia officinalis is tonic and astringent.

Indications.-Acute rheumatic, catarrhal or scrofulous inflammation of the eyes; all diseases of mucous membranes attended with increased discharges; profuse secretion of mucus from the eyes and nose, especially when there is heat and pain in the frontal region.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 60 drops ; specific medicine, 1 to 60 drops.

Usual Prescription.- R Euphrasia officinalis, gtt. x to 3iij; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

#### Ferrum-Ferri-Iron.

When iron is being administered substances containing tannic acid, gallic acid, vegetable astringents and gelatinized mucilage of acacia should be avoided, as they are incompatibles. The conditions calling for the use of iron also demand a nourishing diet. Only a small part of the iron taken into the stomach is absorbed, the greater portion passing away in the stools, as an insoluble sulphate. It is, therefore, necessary to continue the remedy for a long time. In the system metallic iron becomes oxidized, and its action is supposed to be owing to this chemical change. Iron should be administered during the time of digestion. Most of the preparations of iron are tonic, alterative and astringent. Iron is contraindicated in irritation of the alimentary canal, and also when there is a tendency to apoplexy and inflammatory affections. "We employ iron as a restorative. It is a component part of the red blood corpuscles, and experience has shown that its administration stimulates the formation of these bodies. In proportion as the red blood corpuscles are increased, blood making becomes more active and nutrition is improved. It thus becomes a very important remedy in cases of anemia with impaired nutrition.

"As a restorative, it is better to administer the necessary quantity of iron with the food. Experiment has demonstrated that at other times it is appropriated slowly or not at all. It does not require a very large amount to accomplish the object, for iron exists in small quantity in the body. The dose of metallic iron need never be more than five grains, often not more than one; whilst of the tincture, the dose will be from one to twenty drops.

"In the selection of the preparation I would be guided by the appearance of the mucous membrane. If it is deep red, use the tincture of chloride; if pallid, metallic iron.

"We also employ iron as a specific against certain zymotic poisons. The reader has probably employed the tincture of chloride of iron in erysipelas, and many regard it as a true specific in the disease, rarely making any other prescription. I think we may say that in all cases of erysipelas presenting the deep red discoloration of the mucous membranes, with the same deep color of the local disease, the tincture may be prescribed with great confidence. But my experience with the disease has shown me that where the mucous membranes are pallid, the coating of the tongue white and pasty, the sulphite of sodium is the best remedy.

"Recent investigation has shown that the solid blue coloration of tongue is an indication for small doses of iron in any disease.

"The majority of our readers are well acquainted with the use of tincture of muriate of iron in erysipelas, and have administered it in this disease with a certainty that they rarely fed with regard to other remedies. I don't think anyone, even the most skeptical in regard to specific medication, will question this specific action of this remedy in many cases of this disease. And as it is such a well known example, we will use it to illustrate certain facts in therapeutics.

"The first proposition I will make is, that it is not specific to all cases of erysipelas. Whilst in many, embracing some of the severest, it is the only remedy needed, in others you might quite as well give water, other than the iron proves a topical irritant.

"We ask the question, then, in what condition of this disease is it specific, and what are the symptoms indicating its use? Or, in what conditions is it contraindicated, and what are the evidences that show this?"

"It is easier to pick out the case where other treatment would be preferable, and where we would not use the iron. In any case of erysipelas, with a full bounding, or full hard pulse, and bright redness of the local disease, I would always prefer veratrum as an internal and a topical remedy. Indeed, nothing is more certain than veratrum in these cases. Take again the case presenting the broad, pallid tongue, with moist, pasty coat, and I would very certainly prefer sulphite of sodium; or if it were a moist, dirty tongue, without so much pallor, sulphurous acid.

"But is it possible to point out the indications for iron? I think it will be if we examine those cases carefully in which iron is the remedy. One of the most pronounced symptoms that I have noticed is a peculiar solid blue color of the mucous membranes, sometimes deepening into purple where there is a free circulation. The same change in color may oftentimes be noticed in the local disease. In several cases, other than erysipelas, I have been tempted to prescribe tincture of muriate of iron for this symptom, and with good results.

"Take a case of erysipelas of the severest type, in which iron is the remedy-what are the results of its administration alone! The pulse is 120 to 130, small and hard; within forty-eight hours it comes down to 80, and is soft and open. The temperature is probably  $106^{\circ}$ ; in forty-eight hours it comes down to  $100^{\circ}$ . The skin is dry and harsh, the urine scanty and high colored, the bowels constipated; in forty-eight hours the skin is soft and moist, the urine free, the bowels act without medicine. The nervous system is in a state of extreme irritation, possibly the patient is delirious; in forty-eight hours the patient is conscious and the suffering relieved. Here we have the most marked effect of a sedative, diaphoretic, diuretic, laxative and cerebro-stimulant, and yet we have given but the one remedy, tincture of muriate of iron.

If tincture of muriate of iron thus becomes a specific to a certain form of grave zymotic disease, may we not hope to find other remedies of a similar character?" ( Scudder.)

#### FERRI CHLORIDI, TINCTURA- TINCTURE OF THE CHLORIDE OF IRON-TINCTURE OF MURIATE OF IRON.

This preparation of the chloride of iron constitutes an energetic tonic, as well as a powerful astringent antiseptic. Its field of therapeutic activity is, therefore, an extensive and varied one. In chronic diarrhea it is often a useful remedial agent, and in dysentery indications for it are frequently presented. It has also been used in cholera infantum with gratifying results. In anemia resulting from acute hemorrhage it exerts a restorative influence, and in anemia associated with chronic disease, as well as in that of slow development, the tincture of the chloride of iron is equally beneficial. In chlorosis it is also a remedy of some value, and in conditions of the blood resulting from the absorption of septic matter it exerts a corrective influence. When specifically indicated the tincture of the chloride of iron constitutes a medicament of curative power in erysipelas. In this disease it should also be used externally by applying it a little beyond the line of inflammation, and thus aid much in preventing an extension of the local manifestation of the disease. This agent has also been employed successfully in diphtheria, especially when the tissues were of a deep red color.

"In the treatment of chronic inflammation of the kidneys where there is a large waste of albumin, the tincture of iron is a most efficacious remedy. In these cases there is a deficiency of action of all the vital organs, and anemia. The blood pressure in the kidneys is greatly altered and the general vital force is much reduced. As stated, the possible precipitation of a large quantity of albumin is the indication for its use, although it is beneficial in certain cases where the quantity is not large. In an experience of many years in the treatment of albuminuria, the writer has learned to prefer the ethereal tincture to the ordinary tincture of the chloride in these cases. Five to eight drops of the ethereal will accomplish the same results as twice that quantity of the ordinary tincture.

"The tincture of iron is of much service in the treatment of pyelitis, reducing the quantity of pus formed more rapidly than other agents. The diuretic effects of the tincture are of much service in these cases, especially if dropsy is present as a complication.

"It can be at once seen that the wide influence of this agent in these kidney diseases renders it valuable. It stimulates the digestive and appropriative organs, it forms new blood and thereby increases the quantity of oxygen in the system. It increases nerve force and through the nervous system the strength of the heart's action. It thus materially increases the blood pressure in the kidneys, and in every way improves functional activity. It reduces the quantity of uric acid and the phosphates in the urine when excessive, and relieves the consequent irritation. Its antiseptic properties further inhibit the

formation of pus." ( Ellingwood. )

The tincture of muriate of iron is alterative, tonic, diuretic, astringent and styptic. It is incompatible with vegetable astringents, alkalies and their carbonates, salts of the metallic elements, compounds of silver and mercury, the arsenates and arsenites, the borates, all vegetable compounds, tannic and gallic acid, and with albumin and gums. Indications. Deep-red color of a part and deep-red tongue; erysipelas, when the surface is dark red and the mucous surface of the same color; anemic conditions following profuse discharges, when there is no gastric irritation; anemia attending chronic diseases; passive hemorrhage from the kidneys, bladder and uterus; extensive suppuration attended with hectic fever and night sweats.

Dose.-5 to 30 drops.

Usual Dose.-5 to 10 drops in a tablespoonful of water.

#### FERRI CITRAS-CITRATE OF IRON.

This preparation is especially adapted to children and persons with irritable stomachs. It is useful in all cases calling for iron internally, when indicated as below. It is a pleasant ferruginous tonic.

Indications.-Cachectic conditions, as in scrofula and secondary syphilis; chlorosis, when there is fetor of the breath and a constant yellowish coating on the tongue, with pale, spongy gums.

Dose.-5 to 20 grains.

Usual Dose.-Liquor ferri citratis (a solution of ferric citrate), 5 to 10 drops.

#### FERRI IODIDI, SYRUPUS-SYRUP OF IODIDE OF IRON.

This syrup constitutes a palatable form of the iodide of iron. When administered in accordance with the indications given below, its action is prompt and curative. The iodide of iron is alterative, tonic, antiseptic and slightly laxative.

Indications.-Debility, with a soft and relaxed condition of the muscular system; bloodless appearance of the surface; prostration of the system in secondary syphilis; scrofula and other cachectic conditions; glandular affections; atonic amenorrhea and leucorrhoea; syphilitic ulcers; atonic and chlorotic states of the system; tabes mesenterica.

Dose.-2 to 30 drops.

Usual Dose.-2 to 20 drops, well diluted with water, after meals.

#### FERRI OXIDUM HYDRATUM-HYDRATED OXIDE OF IRON.

This is a tasteless and odorless pulp. By age it turns brick-red, assumes a crystalline form, and shrinks to one-third the original bulk. It may be quickly made from six ounces of the tincture of the muriate of iron. Dissolve bicarbonate of sodium in water and add it to the tincture until effervescence and precipitation cease. Then pour the mixture onto a piece of muslin and squeeze out as much of the liquid as possible, and again mix the precipitate with water, and again squeeze it in the muslin strainer. The residue is then ready for administration. In an emergency Monsel's solution may be used, and a solution of caustic soda employed to precipitate the hydroxide. Or a solution of ferric sulphate may be mixed with twice its bulk of water and the mixture triturated with an excess of a paste made of calcined magnesia and water, and the resulting substance used. This substance is the best antidote to arsenic known. The stomach should be promptly evacuated by means of emetics or the stomach pump.

Indications.-Acute arsenical poisoning.

Dose.-1 teaspoonful of the pulpy hydrate of iron every five or ten minutes until the urgent symptoms cease. For children one-half teaspoonful.

Another approved remedy for arsenical poisoning is made by shaking a mixture of magnesia in water with a solution of tersulphate of iron (ferric sulphate). It should be freshly prepared, and the magnesia mixture and the solution of iron should be kept in stock for that purpose.

Dose.-1 teaspoonful to 1 tablespoonful every fifteen to thirty minutes.

#### FERRI ET AMMONII CITRAS-IRON AND AMMONIUM CITRATE.

This preparation of iron is a good tonic. It is unirritating, and, being pleasant to the taste, is especially adapted to the treatment of children. It can be administered in either water or syrup.

Indications.-Dyspepsia accompanied by anemia and irritability of the stomach; anemic conditions of children; tabes mesenterica; chlorosis.

Dose.-5 to 10 grains.

Usual Dose.-5 grains in pill, powder or solution, from two to four times a day.

#### FERRI SUBSULPHATIS, LIQUORIS-SOLUTION OF FERRIC SUBSULPHATE-MONSEL'S

## SOLUTION.

This solution, when applied to superficial bleeding wounds, stops the hemorrhage promptly and without producing the least pain. Coagulation of blood is instantaneously produced. It is useful in hemorrhages from the mouth, nose and throat, and also in profuse uterine hemorrhage.

### Ferrum Phosphoricum-Phosphate or Iron.

The phosphate of iron constitutes a medicament which should not be neglected by Eclectic physicians, for its therapeutic field embraces many wrongs of life which are almost daily presented for consideration. The fact that it is one of the drugs known as the "twelve tissue remedies," and that it is extensively employed by Homeopathic practitioners, seem to cause many good Eclectics to overlook its great usefulness. This neglect of a good remedy is decidedly wrong, for Eclecticism is boundless in principles, and its adherents, therefore, should investigate everything likely to prove beneficial to the sick. Ferrum phosphoricum is successfully employed in all abnormal states depending on a relaxed condition of muscular tissue, and also in wrongs of the blood. In all ailments in which congestion constitutes a prominent characteristic the influence of the third trituration of this preparation of iron is unmistakably corrective, and in the first stage of all forms of inflammation its action is always in a positively curative direction. In all diseases presenting a muco-purulent discharge, with a tendency to hemorrhage, it exerts a restraining influence, and in all forms of hemorrhage caused by a relaxed or weakened condition of the blood-vessels ferrum phos. is one of our most reliable remedial agents. In the diarrhea of children whose faces appear pinched, when the skin is hot and there is great thirst, this medicament will render excellent service. It is especially valuable in the treatment of children who, in addition to debility and failing appetite, manifest a tendency to become dull and listless, and at the same time are constantly losing weight and strength. In such cases it exerts an influence which makes for increase in strength and better bodily development.

In many inflammations, and some of the eruptive fevers, especially in young and sensitive children, its action seems to stand midway between aconite and veratrum. My invariable guide to the use of these three remedies in fevers is as follows:

Small and frequent pulse, aconite; medium and frequent pulse, ferrum phosphoricum; full, bounding and frequent pulse, veratrum. This rule I find to work very satisfactorily. In the acute febrile or initiatory stage of all inflammatory affections of the respiratory tract, including rhinitis, laryngitis, trachitis, bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy and pleuro-pneumonia, small doses of ferrum phos. may be depended upon to aid much in a rational treatment. It also constitutes a valuable remedial agent in the first stage of gastric and enteric fevers, and in the inflammatory stomach-ache in children resulting from chill, and causing loose evacuations from the bowels, this agent often exerts the only needed corrective influence.

In articular rheumatism, especially of the shoulder, it is an effective remedy, and in pains extending to the upper part of the chest, attacking one joint after another, it has been highly recommended. It is also believed to be useful in muscular rheumatism, and in rheumatic affections of the aged, when the muscles are stiff and weakened, with a disposition to painful cramps, the phosphate of iron exerts a sustaining power which is very gratefully received by the patient, but if the cramps are severe it is well to combine it with viburnum prunifolium. In all catarrhal and inflammatory fevers, and during the feverishness at the beginning of any disease, this agent is very useful. Many cases of chicken-pox, erysipelas and erysipelatous inflammations also come within the range of its curative action. In erysipelas it is employed both internally and externally with excellent results. It promptly reduces the heat, blood accumulation, pain and throbbing which accompany the beginning of abscesses, boils, carbuncles and felons, and when the fauces is very red and painful, but without exudation, the exhibition of ferrum phos. will afford marked relief. It also exerts a considerable relieving power when there are noises in the ears caused by blood pressure resulting from a relaxed condition of the veins not returning the blood properly.

In incontinence of urine resulting from weakness of the sphincter or excessive secretion of urine, its action is decidedly corrective, and in irritation of the neck of the bladder it is deemed a remedy of merit. In the early stage of gonorrhoea and in orchitis ferrum phos. is employed with good results, and in epididymitis it often constitutes a useful remedial agent. When the menses are too frequent and profuse, and there is pressure in the abdomen, bearing-down sensations and constant dull ovarian pains, accompanied by pain in the top of the head, this agent will exert a relieving influence. In vaginismus and vaginitis resulting from dryness and increased sensitiveness of the organ, ferrum phos. has been used with much advantage. As a preventive of fever after childbirth it is also deemed useful.

Indications.-Fever at the commencement of any disease, when the pulse is not full and bounding; capillary congestion with a burning sensation of the skin; inflammation of the eyes with

sharp pain; feeble, compressible and quick pulse, indicating debility, especially in children; congested nasal mucous membrane; unnatural redness of mucous membranes of the mouth; inflammation of the fauces, characterized by redness and pain without exudation; red and inflamed tonsils and swollen glands; excessive congestion of the uterus at the monthly periods; bearing-down sensation with constant, dull ovarian pains; pains in the back, loins and over the kidneys; debility of children when there are no organic lesions; convulsions with fever in teething children; febrile stage of inflammatory affections of the respiratory tract; hyperemia of the brain, producing delirium; dull, heavy pain on top of head; first stage of cold in the head; incontinence of urine from weakness of the sphincter, especially in children; diarrhea caused by chill.

Usual Prescription.-R Ferri phosphor., 3x, gr. xx to 3i; water, ℥iv. M Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every half hour to every two hours.

#### Ferula Sumbul-Musk Root.

The fluid extract of musk root has frequently been employed in asthma, and in many cases with decidedly beneficial results. In hysteria its administration has been followed by marked improvement, and in epilepsy it is said to have proved useful. In Asiatic cholera it is believed by some physicians of large experience to be superior to all other drugs.

Sumbul is evidently worthy of further investigation than it has heretofore received. An eminent physician who has had a considerable experience in the use of this drug says that it is the most powerful vital stimulant known. Ferula sumbul is stimulant, antispasmodic and nerve tonic.

Indications.-Spasms in nervous and muscular affections; hysteric conditions; epilepsy; asthma, and in all conditions in which there is exaggerated excitability of the spinal cord.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 30 drops. Usual Dose.-10 to 15 drops.

#### Formaldehydi, Liquor-Solution of Formaldehyde.

Solutions of formaldehyde are efficient and valuable bactericides. Formaldehyde as a disinfectant may be sprinkled in a 2 to 5 per cent solution over the room, or clothes saturated with the solution may be hung about the room. The various lamps and disinfectors in which formaldehyde is generated by heating paraformaldehyde constitute convenient methods of using this disinfectant. The disinfection of surface objects by formaldehyde has been very satisfactory, but it is said to be less efficient in disinfecting articles requiring deep penetrating power. In a 2 per cent. spray, or inhalation, it lessens the paroxysms of whooping-cough, and is deemed beneficial in phthisis. As a general antiseptic it is used in from .5 per cent. to 2 per cent. solutions. It is said that a 20 per cent. solution applied on a pledget of cotton to the raw surface of an ulcerating sarcoma will not only control troublesome hemorrhage, but harden and improve the condition of the tissue. The application is painful but it can be made bearable by a previous application of cocaine. Sores and wounds when washed with a weak solution of formaldehyde are made clean and free from odor. A 1 to 5 per cent. solution applied into the folds of the vagina with a swab in gonorrhoea aids in the curative process.

"Formaldehyde is exceedingly volatile and the vapor given off from its solutions is irritant to the nasal, faucial, and ocular mucous membranes. When concentrated it affects the cutaneous tissues similarly to phenol, leaving the surfaces roughish, white, and after a time insensitive. Its application to the skin does not produce pain. Of its internal effects but little is known. No ill effects followed the ingestion of a considerable amount of the 1 per cent solution (Rideal), and of the para formaldehyde; as large a dose as 90 grains has been administered as an intestinal antiseptic without harmful results. Owing to its action upon ammonia and ammonia bases, hydrogen sulphide, mercaptan, etc., forming odorless compounds, it has been used both in solution and vapor as an effective deodorant, the putrescent odor of decaying vegetables and flesh being instantly removed by it. A very small quantity of the 10 per cent. solution quickly deodorizes feces, brine, putrid meat, etc. Not only does it overcome odors, but it exhibits remarkable preservative powers. Thus the vapor from a pledget of cotton impregnated with six or eight drops of the 40 per cent. solution will preserve fish, meat, etc., for several days in a well covered vessel, even in hot weather. Neither odor nor taste is imparted to flesh thus preserved. Such organisms as give rise to lactic and butyric fermentation, as well as other organisms producing secondary fermentation, are destroyed by formaldehyde. This can be accomplished with solutions (1 to 20,000 to 1 to 10,000) which are too weak to interfere with the development and growth of the *saccharomyces cerevisicel* or with the production of alcohol.

"The generation of formaldehyde gas for purposes of disinfection and sterilization has recently

assumed importance. Specially constructed lamps have been devised for the direct generation of the vapor either from methyl alcohol or from the polymerized formaldehyde or para formaldehyde. Rooms, cellars, vaults, libraries, hospitals, schools, furniture, drapings, surgical dressings and appliances. etc., may be deodorized and disinfected by means of this gas. This substance has the advantage of being non-injurious to fabrics, metals, wood, and the common colors, except violet and light red. Professor F. C. Robinson states that at least a quart of methyl alcohol should be generated in disinfecting an ordinary living room. Several hours' exposure to the gas destroyed the pathogenic bacteria of typhoid fever and diphtheria, even when folded in between mattresses (Robinson).

Koch's bacillus tuberculosis and other bacteria are said to be destroyed by it, the bacillus subtilis and bacillus mesenterica being possible exceptions. Roux, Trillat, Bosc, Wortmann, Stahl, Aronson and Berlioz are among the European experimenters who indorse formaldehyde as the leading disinfectant and antibacterial agent. In this country De Schweinitz and Kinyoun have made extensive investigations. Test-cultures of bacteria have been the means used to demonstrate the active and destructive properties of the gas upon pathogenic micro-organisms. Kinyoun states it difficult to disinfect the interior of closed books, although it is claimed efficient by others, and he believes it doubtful to disinfect the interior of upholstered furniture, etc., unless very large amounts of the gas be employed. To accomplish results an exposure of at least one day is necessary, the larger the quantity generated the better the results. "The various published reports would lead one to believe that the uses of formaldehyde for disinfecting purposes are practically without limit. This, however, proves not to be the case, for well conducted experiments have satisfactorily demonstrated that it is of value chiefly as a surface disinfectant and is of doubtful utility when deep penetration is required.

"Solution of formaldehyde, in strength varying from 1 to 5 per cent., appears to give excellent results in gonorrhea- particularly in gonorrheal vaginitis. It may also be used for other infectious diseases of the genitalia. Prof. De Smet reportssixty cases of gonorrhea in women in which formaldehyde gave complete satisfaction. The vulva was first washed with a warm 1 per cent. solution, after which, by means of a speculum, he poured a 2 to 5 per cent. solution into the vagina, and by means of a swab worked this into all the folds of the vagina and about the cervix uteri. Where the infection had reached the cervico-uterine cavity a 2 per cent. solution was injected into it. In cases where the cervix was ulcerated a formalin impregnated (1 per cent.) tampon of cotton or gauze was placed upon the sore and allowed to remain two or three hours. In severe cases of fungous blennorrhagic endometritis the parts were first curetted. The burning of the mucous membranes produced by the 5 per cent. solution is but transitory. Altogether formaldehyde appears to have a promising future, and careful experimen-tation will determine its field of usefulness. Meanwhile let us not expect too much of it, nor should we condemn it if it does not accomplish all that we are lrd to expect, until thorough tests have been given it at the hands of our physicians and surgeons."(Felter.)

Formaldehyde is antiseptic, disinfectant and deodorant.

Indications.-Locally, as an application and inhalation; all infectious and contagious diseases; all conditions requiring a disinfectant for surface disinfection.

#### Frasera Carolinensis-American Columbo.

This agent exerts a tonic influence upon the stomach, and improves the tone of the entire digestive tract. It is especially indicated when the digestive organs have been impaired by protracted disease, it here acting as a stimulant and astringent to thesecreting surfaces, and thus preventing the excessive night sweats common to such condition. It also controls diarrhea and dysentery when the mucous membranes are in a relaxed and atonic condition.

Frasiera is stimulant, tonic and astringent.

Indications.-Chronic constipation; atonic dyspepsia; chronic gastric catarrh; diarrhea and dysentery. Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 30 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 30 drops.

Usual Dose.-5 to 20 drops, well diluted, every two to four hours.

#### Fraxinus Americana-White Ash.

This agent exercises a special influence upon the chyle-producing viscera, and otherwise improves secretion. It is employed with advantage in enlargement of the spleen, and in dropsical affections it is used with some benefit. It is highly recommended as a remedy well adapted to the treatment of uterine engorgements, and in bad cases of subinvolution and prolapsus of the uterus it has been prominently mentioned as being decidedly corrective. It is also highly esteemed by some physicians in many plethoric conditions of the uterus, and as a remedy for congestive dysmenorrhea it has been employed with satisfactory results. In conditions characterized by heavy, dragging sensations

in the lower part of the abdomen, and a feeling as if the uterus would fall out of the pelvis, the employment of white ash is often beneficial, and when the uterus is large, soft and doughy, and a slight touch causes sharp pain, it exerts a relieving influence. It is also deemed a remedy of considerable value in irregularity of the menses, and in wrongs in which there is constant headache, with soreness in a circumscribed spot on the head, and which feels hot, it constitutes a useful medicament.

*Fraxinus Americana* in small doses is tonic, alterative and astringent. In large doses it is an active purgative.

Indications.-General debility and cachectic conditions; dropsical conditions; enlargement of the spleen; constipation; atonic dyspepsia; atonic conditions of the uterus. Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 30 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 30 drops. Usual Dose.-10 to 20 drops.

#### *Fucus Vesiculosus*-Bladder Wrack.

Bladder wrack is often used for the purpose of reducing unhealthy fat. It is said to act most effectively on cold, torpid individuals with cold, clammy skin, loose and flabby rolls of fat, and a relaxed pendulous abdomen. In such persons it reduces the size by toning up the vascular and lymphatic systems. *Fucus vesiculosus* is alterative and diuretic. Indications.-Scrofulous enlargement of glands; menstrual derangements, with atonic and flabby condition of the uterine tissues; obesity.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 10 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 10 drops. Usual Prescription.-*Aucus vesiculosus*, gr. x to 3i; water, ℥iv. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every two to four hours.

#### *Galium Aparine*-Clea verso

*Galium* is not adapted to passive conditions, but is a remedy of merit in fevers and acute diseases. In rheumatic and other fevers it markedly increases the flow of urine, and in dysuria its action is promptly curative. It relieves the suffering from scalding urine accompanying gonorrhoea, and in calculous affections it is efficient.

"The first use of *galium* is to relieve irritation of the urinary apparatus, and increase the amount of urine. For this purpose it will be found one of our best remedies. In dysuria and painful micturition, it will frequently give prompt relief.

"It has recently been employed in cancer, used locally and internally. A case of hard nodulated tumor of the tongue, apparently cancerous, is reported in the *British Medical Journal*, as having been cured with it. Whether it was cancerous or not, it suggests a line of experiment which may develop an important use of the remedy." (Scudder.)

*Galium aparine* is sedative, diuretic and refrigerant.

Indications.-Suppression of urine; strangury in young children from colds, and in women from uterine irritation; irritability of the bladder from prostatic disease in old men; nodulated growths or deposits in the skin or mucous membrane.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 60 drops.

Usual Prescription.-*R Galium*, gr. x to xxx; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

#### *Gaultheria Procumbens*- Wintergreen.

Wintergreen exerts a marked influence over the portal circulation. It has been used in the treatment of hemorrhoids from congestion of the pelvic circulation with very satisfactory results. It has also been found beneficial in inflammation of the bladder, irritation of the prostate gland, dysuria, sexual excitement, and in spermatorrhea without impotency. In acute articular rheumatism, and in sciatica, it is a remedy of usefulness. The dry, harsh, persistent bronchial or phthisical cough, which is often very distressing, is markedly relieved by the use of *gaultheria*. In hepatic congestion it constitutes a medicament of corrective power, and in congestion of the glandular structures of the entire gastrointestinal tract it is a remedy of value. It also exerts a curative influence in enlargement of the uterus, with a swollen and engorged condition of the cervix.

The oil of *gaultheria* has been quite extensively used in rheumatism. It is believed to possess all the valuable properties of salicylic acid. It has a more agreeable taste, and the unpleasant effects of overdosing are no greater. It is less depressing, and relapses under its use are less frequent. In chronic and irregular forms of rheumatism it is an efficient palliative.

"Wintergreen is an active remedy, and in our opinion does not receive the attention at the present time which it deserves: According to the ordinary methods of classification *gaultheria* is a stimulant, an astringent and aromatic. Experience teaches that its chief action is upon the genito-urinary organs, and especially upon the neck of the bladder. Its effect is direct and certain. It relieves an inflammation or allays an irritation of the neck and base of the bladder and urethra, in male or

female, as quickly as any remedy we know. Because of this effect it is an excellent anaphrodisiac in all cases in which the increased sexual excitement is due to some disease or irritation of the reproductive organs, and not of a central nervous or mental origin.

"Wintergreen, because of this local action, is an excellent remedy in many cases of dysuria, in which the chief trouble is in or about the neck of the bladder or the prostate. Our experience with the drug does not prove it to be an active diuretic, provoking a greater flow of urine. But it relieves irritation of the sphincter vesicae, and the flow is then unobstructed. Some writers claim for gaultheria a special action upon the kidneys, as in tubal nephritis, suggesting its use only in cases accompanied by irritation.

Wintergreen should be studied as a remedy for spermatorrhea and prostaticorrhea. It will not do well where there is laxness of tissues and depression. It allays irritation, and is the remedy in those cases in which there is little or no impairment of the venereal functions."(Bloyer.)

Gaultheria procumbens is stimulant, astringent, antiseptic and aromatic. Large doses of the oil have caused death by producing inflammation of the stomach. The oil is frequently used to render unpleasant medicines more agreeable.

Indications.-Irritation or inflammation of the bladder, prostate and urethra; excitement of the sexual organs from abnormal conditions of the reproductive organs, and not from the mind; irregular forms of rheumatism.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 30 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 30 drops; oil, 2 to 6 drops.

Usual Dose.-5 to 10 drops.

#### Gelsemium Sempervirens-Yellow Jessamine.

Gelsemium constitutes a superior medicament in a wide and varied range of pathological states. In all fevers showing irritation of the nerve centers it is an indispensable remedy, and in diseases in which there is evident determination of blood to the brain and spinal cord it has no equal. It also exerts a curative influence in the various neuralgias which often arise from functional disturbances of the nervous system.

In the treatment of diseases peculiar to women selenium often constitutes a remedial agent of much usefulness. In amenorrhoea it is a drug of positive action and its curative power is promptly manifested, and as a means of relieving patients suffering from dysmenorrhoea it is employed with marked success. Hysterical convulsions, when not caused by organic wrongs, are speedily controlled by this medicament. It not only controls the spasms for the time being, but in many cases effects a cure through its tonic influence on the nervous system. In this disease the dose should be sufficiently large to bring the system completely under the influence of the drug. As soon as the convulsions have ceased the dose should be lessened, and then continued until a cure is effected. In some cases it will be necessary to keep the patient continually under the influence of the medicament for a considerable time. In order to quickly control the convulsions it is sometimes advisable to administer the drug hypodermically, when the dose should be from five to ten drops of the specific medicine.

As a parturifacient gelsemium is often employed with gratifying results, as it is of special value in cramps and other spasmodic conditions. In the nervous irritability, vertigo, wakefulness, and other unpleasant symptoms which frequently accompany gestation, it affords a considerable relief, and its continuous use in small doses for five or six weeks before the time of delivery will mitigate many of the disagreeable symptoms which often appear in the latter period of pregnancy. In labor, when the lower segment of the uterus, vagina and perineal tissues are constricted, and the os uteri rigid, gelsemium will aid much in securing a normal condition of the parts involved. In this condition ten drops of the specific medicine (or a good fluid extract) should be added to five drachms of water and one teaspoonful of the dilution taken every ten minutes until the entire quantity has been administered.

In the treatment of gonorrhoea gelsemium exerts a desirable influence. It subdues the urethral inflammation and prevents chordee. When a medium dose-five to ten drops-is taken at bedtime the patient's rest is seldom disturbed by this unpleasant condition. In spermatorrhea it induces a remission of the symptoms, and thus prepares the way for other remedies.

"Gelsemium exerts a specific influence upon the brain, and to a less extent upon the spinal center and sympathetic. It relieves irritation and determination of blood, and the disordered innervation that flows from it.

Probably there is no remedy in the materia medica that is more direct and certain in its action. Given, a case of irritation and determination of blood to the brain, marked. by flushed face, bright eyes, contracted pupils, restlessness and irritability, we prescribe gelsemium with certainty. This being a common complication in diseases of childhood, it is especially the child's remedy.

"Acting in this direction, it lessens the frequency of the heart's action, and removes obstruction

to the free flow of blood -a sedative. It also increases secretion in the same way.

"I do not think the gelsemium exerts any important influence, other than through this action upon the nervous system. But, as will be observed, this is a very important action.

"It is contraindicated where the circulation is feeble, and there is tendency to congestion. Especially if there is a feeble circulation in the nerve centers. We never give it if the eyes are dull, pupils dilated, and the countenance expressionless. In such cases, it may prove fatal in quite moderate doses. A number of these cases are on record, three or four in which death was produced by as small a dose as gtt. xxx, of a common tincture.

"It has one other specific action, which is worthy of mention. It is the remedy in dysuria from stricture, and will rarely fail in enabling the patient to pass urine in from four to eight hours." (Scudder.)

"The primary influence of gelsemium-that which probably always underlies its remedial influence upon any condition- should be borne steadily in mind in its administration. Its direct action is upon the central nervous system. It diminishes the blood supply of the brain and spinal cord by lessening nerve power, inhibiting the nerve control, slowing, retarding or staying the functional action of the nerve centers over the nerves themselves, influencing them steadily in the line of their physiological activities. It thus subdues all forms of nerve excitation of whatever character, or wherever located. It inhibits excessive nerve action. Nerve irritation, whether direct or reflex, comes uniformly under its influence.

"There must be, then, increased nerve tension, with its consequent irritation, and usually, local hyperemia or increased and undue blood supply in sthenic conditions. It is not the remedy when asthenia prevails." (Ellingwood.)

"The indications for gelsemium are bright eyes, contracted pupils, flushed face, elevated temperature and fast pulse. You can thus see that it is frequently called for in acute inflammatory affections of all kinds, and we do thus use it, and many times combine it with the indicated special sedative. It is of use in spasmodic affections. In reflex spasms of childhood we would not exchange it for any other remedy we possess. It is also of great use in spasms of centric origin. In retention of urine from a spasmodic contraction of the neck of the bladder we know of no better remedy; but for this purpose it must be given in full-sized doses. In suppression of menses from cold, combined with pulsatilla it has no equal. The dosage has a wide range-from the fraction of a drop to half a drachm. It is seldom necessary to give the latter dose, though we have done so, in the re-tention of urine, as stated above, and in a few cases of puerperal eclampsia and meningitis. Gelsemium is the remedy in the early stages of meningitis, belladonna in the latter." (Mundy.) Gelsemium sempervirens is sedative, antispasmodic, alterative, relaxant, emmenagogue and nervine. In very large doses it has caused death.

Indications.-Flushed face, unnaturally bright eyes and contracted pupils, with increased heat of the head ~ pain in the entire head; restlessness and indisposition to sleep; urine passed with difficulty and in small quantities, with sense of irritation of the urinary organs; child rolling head from side to side; irritation and determination of blood to the brain; sudden movements of extremities or facial muscles; rigidity of the os uteri, it being thin, sharp and unyielding; neuralgia and nervous headache; sense of constriction in the loins, with tensive or drawing pain seemingly in the spine.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 10 drops; specific medicine, 1/10 to 10 drops..

Usual Prescription.-R Gelsemium, gtt. x to xxx; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour.

#### Gentiana Lutea-Gentian.

Gentian is an excellent stomachic bitter. It increases the appetite and aids digestion, accelerates the blood current, and acts generally as a stimulant and tonic.

It constitutes a medicament of usefulness in debilitated conditions generally, and through its corrective influence the stomach and bowels are often brought up to a normal state. Slow and feeble digestion are often improved by this agent, and in fermentative dyspepsia it is employed with much advantage. Gentian is a good remedy in chronic ague, and in the atony of convalescence it is a favorite remedial agent. It is contraindicated by acute fever and by irritation.

Gentiana lutea is tonic and stomachic. In very large doses it irritates the stomach and bowels and causes vomiting. It is contraindicated where there is gastric irritability.

Indications.-Atony of the stomach and bowels, with feeble or slow digestion; diarrhea, with relaxation of mucous membranes; chronic malarial poisoning; atonic dyspepsia, with mental and physical depression; general debility and exhaustion.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 30 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 30 drops. Usual Prescription.-R

Gentiana, 3i to 3ii; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful three times a day.

#### Geranium Maculatum-Cranesbill.

Geranium constitutes a very efficient medicament in all cases characterized by profuse fluxes, whether of mucus, blood or serum. These often occur in chronic or sub-acute diseases. It is a most excellent remedial agent in many cases of diarrhea, especially when there is frequent watery stools and a constant desire to evacuate the bowels. In dysentery, after the inflammatory condition has been removed, and a laxative employed, geranium often proves a useful remedy. It is also employed with much advantage in many cases of cholera infantum, and is especially valuable when there are very frequent, profuse and debilitating stools, and in gastric catarrh, when there is hypersecretion of fluid by the stomach, it is deemed a remedy of marked corrective power. In internal passive hemorrhages geranium exercises a restraining influence, and in phthisis pulmonalis it modifies the cough and night-sweats, lessens the expectoration and often overcomes hemoptysis.

Geranium is an efficient remedy locally as well as internally. As an application to bruises it should be largely diluted with water. A thick piece of absorbent cotton applied to a "black eye," and kept saturated with the dilution, will soon remove the unpleasant discoloration and swelling.

Geranium maculatum is astringent, tonic, styptic and antiseptic.

Indications.-Diarrhea, with constant desire to go to stool; chronic diarrhea, with mucous discharges; conditions attended with profuse mucous discharges; relaxation of the mucous surfaces of the pharyngeal cavity; hemorrhages; diarrhea in the later stages of phthisis pulmonalis; vomiting of cholera infantum; leucorrhœa and gleet. Locally: Bruises of various kinds, and especially "black eyes."

Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 60 drops. Usual Prescription.-℞ Geranium, gtt. xxx to 3iv; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour to every three hours.

#### Glycerinum-Glycerine.

In trichinosis, after the bowels have been thoroughly evacuated, glycerine in doses of a tablespoonful every hour, to the amount of five or six ounces a day, should be administered. At the same time high rectal injections should be given, first of water and then of equal parts of glycerine and water. In addition to this, large doses of brandy or other alcoholic preparation should be used. A drachm of glycerine used as an enema is usually more efficient in constipation than the ordinary large injection of soap and water. In dysentery, one drachm of glycerine mixed with one drachm of castor oil constitutes an internal dose of frequent value. Glycerine diluted with water moistens dry, scaly surfaces and allays irritation due to lack of moisture, through its power of absorbing moisture from the air. Mixed with water it affords a means of relieving dryness of the mouth in fevers. In otorrhea the following gives good results: A Glycerine, water, aa 3i; borax, gr. iv; salicylic acid, gr. ii. M. Sig. Use in the ear twice a day, applying with swab or syringe.

When there is an arrest of secretion of cerumen and production of dry scales along the walls of the meatus, the following is useful: A Glycerine, 3i; Fowler's solution of arsenic, gtt. i. :M. Sig. Apply night and morning with camel's hair brush, or cotton twisted upon the end of a match. In acute and chronic vaginitis a curative action is obtained from the following: A Tannic acid, 3i; glycerine, ℥iv. M. Sig. Apply at bedtime on tampons.

Glycerine is stimulant, antiseptic, demulcent and solvent. It is extensively used as a solvent of many alkaloids, extracts, salts, etc.

Indications.-Irritation of the mucous surfaces; constipation; dysentery; trichinosis. Locally: Scaly surfaces; inflamed surfaces.

Dose.-1 to 3 drachms.

Usual Dose.-30 to 60 drops.

#### Glycerylis Nitratis, Spiritus-Spirit of Nitroglycerine Glonoin.

This remedy is an alcoholic solution containing 1 per cent. by weight of glyceryl trinitrate. Glonoin-nitroglycerine-constitutes a medicament of great value in the treatment of many wrongs of the heart and blood-vessels. It is especially useful in heart diseases occurring after middle life, and it is often of marked value in the irregularities of slightly enlarged and degenerated hearts with hardening of the arterial walls. It possesses a considerable relieving power in pseudo-anginas, which are frequently a troublesome feature of vascular disease. It is also an efficient remedy in many cases of sciatica, and it is said to relieve the neuralgic pains which occur in locomotor ataxia. In obstinate cases of hiccough it has often proved a source of relief, and in severe cases of asthma a few full doses of the drug will often do much toward shortening the attacks. In low forms of fever a small quantity of the

solution may be added to the other indicated remedies, and will sustain the vital powers of the patient much better than any of the alcoholic stimulants. In angina pectoris, bronchial, nervous and uremic asthma, and in chronic nephritis, glonoin is a remedy of superior merit.

Glonoin constitutes an emergency remedy which every physician should keep constantly ready for use. In many cases the speedy use of this agent in sudden heart failure will save life, when without it death would be inevitable. In sunstroke it is used with marked success.

"In a recent case of nephritis I obtained immediate and positive results from the use of glonoin. I was called to see a patient who I was told was having great trouble with his breathing, but as the call came at a time and place when I could not go especially prepared for that which, on examination, I found to be a very serious condition, my special pocket-case came to the rescue-so it proved. The poor fellow, aged fifty, tried the best he knew to get his breath, and at the same time to stem the efforts at vomiting. The pulse was irregular and rapid and with varying force; the heart was in a tumult; hearing and sight were impaired; the tongue was coated heavily and its tissues were pale; the breath was foul, but of no uriferous odor; the abdomen full and the feet swollen. No examination of his urine had ever been made by the medical men who had attended him, but I surmised that an analysis of this man's urine would disclose without a doubt the immediate cause of this most distressed difficulty in breathing.

"I selected glonoin, 1-250 of a grain every twenty minutes, at first as the remedy to afford relief. In the meanwhile I used the hot blanket pack over the kidneys, and as soon as the stomach would retain it I gave a dose of epsom salts in hot water.

"As soon as I could I made a urinalysis. The urine looked heavy and cloudy; dark yellow; neutral; specific gravity 102<sup>0</sup>. Heat almost solidified the urine in the test-tube. as there was a large quantity of albumin. The microscope showed uric acid crystals, epithelial, hyaline and fatty casts. The next morning the patient was decidedly easier. I gave one-sixth of a grain of podophyllin and ten grains of the sulphite of sodium every two hours, with an occasional dose of epsom salts, until the tongue was clean. The glonoin was continued every three or four hours. The little pellets always first dissolved in water, for I calculated that so long as the tongue showed an atonic and foul condition of the stomach and intestines, that absorption would be slow-too slow; and since he would not allow the pellet to dissolve on his tongue, I preferred to first dissolve it.

"As soon as the patient's tongue cleared and his appetite returned, everything else except caution and glonoin was discontinued, and my patient looks as though he might enjoy some of this world yet, at least for a while; and I believe he will, conditionally that drink and diet are prudently looked after.

"This is not my first experience with glonoin in albuminoidal and nephritis by any means; but the results from its use in this case, to my mind, are to be considered 'great work.' I cannot find another remedy that will relieve spasm and arterial tension and flush the capillaries as quickly as nitro-glycerine, but with this should go the caution to be careful how frequently the dose is administered and how long its use is continued." (Neiderkorn.)

Glonoin is a powerful stimulant.

Indications.- Throbbing of carotid and temporal arteries; feeling of fullness and pressure in the head, made worse by jarring, stooping or heat, as from the sun; sunstroke; neuralgia of the heart, when there is extreme atony; nephritis.

Dose.-1 per cent. solution, 1/4 to 1 drop. It may be used in tablet form.

Usual Prescription.- R Nitroglycerine (1 per cent. solution), gtt. x to xxx; water iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

#### Glyconda-Improved Neutralizing Cordial.

Glyconda is employed with marked success in flatulent dyspepsia, and in all distressing sensations in the stomach it promptly acts in a curative direction. In acid derangements of the stomach and bowels of an atonic character it is a very efficient remedy, and in acid conditions of the digestive organs of children its corrective influence is speedily manifested. In fermentative diarrhea of children it is seldom that any other remedy is needed, and in cholera infantum glyconda may well constitute a leading part of the treatment.

"Glyconda is not an unpleasant remedy to take. We all know by experience the unpleasantness of sweets to many sick persons. With glyconda this trouble is almost entirely overcome, and we can give it, in doses small or large, to infants and adults, as a panacea for vomiting, as well as for acidity and foulness of the stomach. Glyconda is one of the best carminatives the physician has at his command. Take, for instance, flatulent dyspepsia. In many of these cases an hour or two after eating the patient becomes the victim of the most distressing stomach sensations. Many times it is not an

acute pain, but a sense of weight and oppression almost unbearable. In such a case give to an adult from one to two teaspoonfuls of glyconda, the relief is almost immediate. The alkali counteracts the acidity and burning, and the kindly, soothing and stimulating influence of the mentha piperita puts a quietus on the local oppression, pleasing to the doctor and grateful to the patient. The dose can be repeated as often as needed, without fear. In a very severe case of measles, with a high temperature and sick stomach, a few drops were given with every dose of the special sedative, the results being all that could be desired." (Fearn.)

Glyconda is a non-fermentable alkaline cordial.

Indications.-Gastro-intestinal diseases attended with irritation, flatulence, vomiting, diarrhea or acidity. Dose.-1 to 2 drachms every half-hour to every two hours; children, 10 to 20 drops. Usual Prescription.-R Glyconda, ʒi to ʒiv; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every half-hour to every two hours.

#### Gossypium Herbaceum-Cotton Plant.

Gossypium has been extensively employed in diseases of the genito-urinary organs of women, and often with the most gratifying results. It is believed by many experienced physicians to be the most powerful emmenagogue in the materia medica. It is not a remedy for irritation, but is especially adapted to atonic conditions. It is a direct stimulant to the ovaries and uterus, causing an increased flow of blood and better nutrition. In cases of delayed menstruation, where the woman feels no evidence of the expected flow, but instead, dullness and oppression, it constitutes the needed remedy. It also exerts a stimulating influence upon the entire urinary apparatus, and increases the quantity of urine. It is especially indicated in atonic conditions of the pelvic viscera. Gossypium is contraindicated in pregnancy. Cotton, when cleaned of oil and foreign substances, is extensively used, and known as absorbent cotton.

Gun-cotton is also made from it. Antiseptic cotton is prepared by dipping cotton into a solution of either salicylic or benzoic acid, castor oil, resin and alcohol, and then drying it. A refined oil of cotton seed is frequently used as a substitute for or an adulterant of olive oil.

Gossypium herbaceum is diuretic, emmenagogue and parturient. Indications.-Delayed menstruation, when there is back-ache, with sense of dragging in the pelvis; lingering labor, resulting from atonic condition of the uterus; sense of weight and fullness in the bladder, with difficult micturition; gastric disturbances occurring during menstruation or early pregnancy.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 20 drops. Usual Dose.-5 to 10 drops.

#### Grindelia Robusta-Hardy Grindelia.

Grindelia robusta is a stimulant to the nutritive processes, both in its general and local action. It is used with some success in asthmatic breathing, especially when there is pectoral soreness and a sense of rawness. It lessens the accompanying dry and harsh cough. The labored breathing in which it is indicated in plethoric persons often causes the face to assume a dusky appearance. It has also been employed with satisfaction in atonic ulcers. Largely diluted with water, it is deemed a valuable local application in rhus poisoning and in atonic ulcers. Grindelia robusta is stimulant, expectorant and antispasmodic.

Indications.-Difficult breathing of a spasmodic character; chronic catarrhal conditions of respiratory, renal and cystic surfaces; poisoning from rhus toxicodendron. Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 10 drops. Usual Dose.-2 to 5 drops.

#### Grindelia Squarrosa-Scaly Grindelia.

Grindelia squarrosa has been employed in malarial affections with satisfactory results, and is deemed especially valuable in chronic agues. In splenic congestion and hypertrophy it has been found useful, and it is a remedy of some value in asthma. In chronic bronchitis and in pertussis it has been favorably recommended. It is also said to be useful as an application in rhus poisoning and painful eczematous and vesicular eruptions.

Grindelia squarrosa is expectorant, antispasmodic and sedative to the nervous system.

Indications.-Pains in the hepatic and splenic regions; puffiness of tissues; pallidity of the skin and mucous membranes; soreness of the eyeballs and of the muscles; sallow skin; debility and indigestion.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 30 drops. Usual Dose.-1 to 10 drops.

#### Guaiacolis Carbonas-Guaiacol Carbonate.

Guaiacol carbonate has been used in many cases of phthisis with decided benefit. Under its

influence the appetite and bodily strength increase, the cough becomes less violent, the night-sweats cease, and the general health gradually improves. It should be continued for at least one year from the date of the disappearance of all the symptoms. In typhoid fever it allays gastric irritability, arrests abnormal fermentation, eliminates poisonous materials, prevents complications and shortens the duration of the disease.

"It is only in comparatively rare cases that guaiacol given by the mouth, has any influence on the temperature of acute pulmonary tuberculosis, when of high intensity; whereas, the author states, a daily inoculation of from two to five minims, in a very large proportion of cases, reduces it gradually and permanently. In many of the cases the injections were persevered in for some time before any impression was produced on the temperature. The temperature fall is comparatively gradual, and very rarely falls to subnormal. With this gradual fall in the temperature, improvement almost invariably occurs in the other symptoms, the cough and expectoration diminishing, and the appetite and weight increasing.

A moderate, warm perspiration, which usually follows the injection at a variable interval, very soon takes the place of the regular hectic night-sweats. The author's custom is usually to continue the exhibition of the remedy by the mouth at the same time, not only to aid in the saturation and probable sterilization of the blood, but because pure guaiacol seems to check the decomposition of food in the prima via, which the enfeebled digestion of phthisical patients readily permits. As to the dose and mode of hypodermic injection, Dr. C. usually begins with the minimum dose, giving it before the diurnal rise of temperature has passed above normal. If temperature is not reduced in a few days, the dose is increased drop by drop to 5 min. or even 7 min., which rarely requires to be exceeded. If the reactive sweating is excessive, it may be necessary to give two small injections daily, but this is quite exceptional; at the same time he has used guaiacol epidermically, instead of a second injection, to anticipate the evening rise of temperature, painting from 10 to 30 min. over the cutaneous area corresponding to the pulmonary lesion. Some patients are extremely sensitive to this mode of using the remedy, being more affected by it than by the other methods. Each case must be closely observed and treated on its individual indications. In a number of cases where there was much cough, and where the strumous cachexia was pronounced, he has used hypoder-mically a 5 to 10 per cent. solution of iodoform in the guaiacol, and has also used the same formula in capsules, but was unable to observe any more favorable results than with the plain guaiaco<sup>1</sup>. The buttocks is the most favorable region for the injections, as no vein of sufficient caliber will be encountered.

"In every case in which guaiacol is used hypodermically, it is, sooner or later, distinctly tasted by the patient a few minutes after inoculation, and this lasts a considerable time." (Coghill.)

Guaiacol carbonate is antiseptic. It checks the development of micro-organisms.

Indications.-Violent cough, accompanied by continued fever, poor appetite, night-sweats and sleeplessness; expectoration of a bad odor; dullness at the apices of the lungs; sibilant rales and bronchi; septic condition of the intestinal tract.

Dose.-5 to 10 grains, three times a day. The dose should be gradually increased until the quantity administered daily amounts to from 50 to 90 grains. In typhoid fever from 15 to 30 grains should be given night and morning; oily fluid, 2 to 10 drops.

#### Guaiacum Officinale-Guaiacum.

Guaiacum has been extensively employed in inveterate forms of syphilis with marked advantage, and in rheumatism, when specifically indicated, its influence has been unmistakable and most gratifying to patient and physician. In some cases of gout it has also proved useful, and in dropsical conditions it has been used with some success. It is not well borne when there is a tendency to congestion.

The action of resin guaiac is the same as that of guaiacum, and may be employed for the same purposes, in doses of five to twenty grains.

"This agent has its own peculiar and limited sphere of action. That guaiacum would cure some cases of rheumatism and not others has been known for many years, but it has remained for specific medication to point out just the kind of cases guaiacum will cure, and thus prevent disappointment arising from hopefully administering this remedy in cases where it will do no good. The indications for guaiacum are: Dry skin, swollen and tender joints, swelling and tenderness of the tonsils, a feeling of dryness and stiffness in the throat, with pain on swallowing. Guaiacum, in ten-drop doses of the specific medicine, every three or four hours, will relieve the patient and gratify the physician, and will be given with a confidence to which the routine doctor is stranger. Evidence as to the efficiency of guaiacum in the treatment of chronic articular rheumatism is plentiful in the older medical works, but on account of the many failures of this remedy to fulfill expectations, it has passed out of active use.

These cases are easily accounted for, and also an occasional success, since it only proves curative when given according to directions." (Watkins.)

Guaiacum officinale is diuretic, diaphoretic and stimulant.

Indications.-Amenorrhœa and dysmenorrhœa when due to atony of the pelvic viscera; inactivity of the skin; chronic rheumatism, especially when the skin is dry and the joints tender and swollen; swelling and tenderness of the tonsils; sensation of dryness and stiffness in the throat, with pain on swallowing; obstinate skin eruptions.

Dose.- Tincture, 5 to 60 drops. Usual Dose.-10 to 15 drops.

#### Guarana-Uabano.

This remedy is deemed an efficient agent in headaches, and it has been principally employed in their treatment. Sometimes its continued use causes palpitation. In such cases it should be at once discontinued. It is contraindicated in neuralgia, neuralgic headache, chronic headache, and in all cases where it is not desirable to excite the heart.

Guarana is diuretic, excitant of the cerebro-spinal centers, astringent and nervine tonic. Its administration in large doses is frequently followed by dysuria.

Indications.-Severe headache, with anemia; headache resulting from dissipation; mental exhaustion and mental depression; pain in the head which is increased by movement or noise; pain in the head accompanied or followed by nausea or vomiting; headache with pallid face and feeble pulse; sick-headache. Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 15 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 15 drops.

Usual Prescription.- R Guarana, gtt. xx; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

#### Guarea Rusbyi-Cocillana.

Indications for this remedy are frequently seen in broncho-pneumonia and chronic bronchitis. It decreases the frequency of the cough, and causes the bronchial secretion to become less viscid and more easily expectorated, and at the same time diminishes the amount of the secretion. In senile bronchitis, however, this medicament is said to be contraindicated.

Guarea rusbyi is expectorant, tonic and laxative.

Indications.-Bronchial catarrh, especially when of the sub-acute and chronic forms and accompanied by scanty or moderately profuse secretion; cough of bronchitis, especially when without expectoration; harsh and exaggerated respiration; teasing cough without expectoration; soreness under sternum caused by coughing; cough with dyspnea; dry hacking cough accompanied by pain in the chest; soreness in the chest with incessant cough and without expectoration; acute bronchitis when it is difficult to establish expectoration; asthma with cough and tenacious expectoration; chronic coughs; tight and paroxysmal coughs; night sweats; coryza.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 30 drops.

Usual Dose.-5 to 15 drops every two to four hours.

#### Hematoxylon Campechianum-Logwood.

Logwood has often been employed in chronic diarrhea with a success seldom obtained from any other remedy. It is most efficient when administered in the form of a strong decoction of the extract. It constitutes a remedy of restraining power in infantile diarrhea, as well as in tuberculous diarrhea, and in dysentery much benefit has been derived from its administration. In gangrene and in foul-smelling sores it has often proved useful as an antiseptic and healing application. The internal use of logwood colors the stools and urine a blood-red or purplish blue-a fact which should always be mentioned to mothers and nurses.

Hematoxylon campechianum is tonic and astringent. It should never be combined with chalk or lime-water, as they are incompatibles.

Indications.-Diarrhea and dysentery of long duration; hemorrhages from the lungs, bowels and uterus; summer complaint of children; night-sweats.

Dose.-Extract, 10 to 30 grains; fluid extract, 5 to 60 drops.

Usual Dose.-5 to 15 drops.

#### Hamamelis Virginica-Witch Hazel.

Hamamelis exerts a special influence upon the veins, facilitating the flow of blood toward the heart. It causes contraction of the veins, and is employed in diseases characterized by venous

dilatation. In hemorrhoids, when there is fullness of the part with heaviness and downward pressure, hamamelis may be administered with assurance of beneficial results. As its action is upon the entire venous circulation it may be employed in disease of any part showing the specific symptoms given for the drug. The tonic action of hamamelis upon the veins makes it an excellent internal remedy in hemoptysis, hematuria, epistaxis, and in passive hemorrhages from the uterus, or the surface of the mucous membrane of any part or place. In purpura hemorrhagica it is often used with satisfaction, and in some cases of anemia it is deemed a remedy of merit.

Hamamelis is a frequently indicated medicament in diarrhea, and in some cases of dysentery its curative influence is promptly manifested. It is also of value in many cases of acute catarrh or ozena, and in pharyngitis, laryngitis and bronchitis, as well as in tonsillitis, especially when the tissues are relaxed and the discharges are copious, it constitutes a remedy which may well be made a leading part of the treatment.

Hamamelis is extensively used as a local application in numerous abnormal conditions, such, for instance, as leucorrhea, chafings, irritations, contusions, burns, scalds, frost-bites, itchings, smartings, swellings, eczema, herpes, erythema, carbuncle, fissured anus, ulcers and chancroid.

"The hamamelis has a specific action upon the venous system, giving strength to it and facilitating the passage of venous blood. It may, therefore, be employed with advantage in any case where a part is enfeebled and there is a sluggish circulation. Thus we use it in cases of catarrh and ozena; chronic pharyngitis, disease of the tonsils, pillars of the fauces, velum and uvula, and in chronic laryngitis. The indications for its employment are, thickening of mucous membranes, with enfeebled circulation and increased secretion, either mucous or muco-purulent.

"It is also a very useful remedy in the treatment of diseases of the uterus and vagina. Given a case with the conditions named-thickening, with relaxation, enfeebled circulation and increased mucous or muco-purulent secretion, and its action is very positive.

"We employ it also in the treatment of various lesions of the lower extremities, both as a local application and an internal remedy, and many times with excellent results.

"It is an excellent dressing for erysipelas and for burns, giving that slight stimulation that seems to be required in these cases." ( Scudder. )

"Witch hazel influences the veins as certainly as strychnine does the nervous system. Through this effect it affects favorably varicose conditions generally. Varicocele is bettered by it, and venous congestions, like phlebitis and phlegmasia dolens, are overcome by hamamelis. Congested ovaries or testicles, with a dull, heavy, aching pain, are benefited by hamamelis. Hemorrhages are cured by hamamelis. When there is fullness, congestion and weight, hamamelis is an excellent remedy. There is that other class of cases in which there is constriction, irritation, tightness, a feeling as though a cockle-burr were within the grasp of the sphincter. In these the remedy is collinsonia, not hamamelis. Note the distinction as well as the difference. Hamamelis is a kidney remedy when there is fullness and relaxation of the organ. There may be polyuria or hematuria. It is a remedy for chronic vesical irritation when there is much fullness and tenesmus." (Bloyer. )

Hamamelis virginica is tonic, sedative and astringent. Indications.-Fullness of mucous membranes; pallid mucous membranes; relaxation of perineal tissue; hemorrhoids, when the venous circulation is enfeebled; passive hemorrhage; fullness of veins, inclined to dilatation; pain in the testicles and ovaries, when produced by congestion; excessive secretion of mucus; engorgement and hemorrhage of the venous system, especially of the mucous membranes and skin; ulceration of the stomach and intestines; gastro-intestinal irritability of the later stages of phthisis; abraded and inflamed mucous surfaces. Locally: Various forms of eczema and other cutaneous diseases; bruises and wounds; piles; aphthous sore mouth.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 60 drops.

Usual Dose.-Specific medicine (or any good distillate), 5 to 20 drops.

Hedeoma Pulegioides-Pennyroyal.

This agent is a valuable stimulant diaphoretic, which is very kindly received by the stomach, and is quite certain in its action. It is used as a remedy for colds with good results. In amenorrhea from cold it is the safest and most certain remedy we have. It is more speedily effective when administered in hot water. The oil of hedeoma is employed as a carminative and antiperiodic. Equal parts of the oil and alcohol, applied with gentle friction, often give much relief in rheumatism and other painful affections. The dose of the oil is from 2 to 10 drops.

Hedeoma pulegioides is diaphoretic, emmenagogue and stimulant.

Indications.-Suppression of lochia; suppression of menses from cold; rheumatic affections; flatulent colic; suppression of cutaneous secretions.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 15 drops to 2 drachms.

Usual Dose.-30 to 60 drops.

#### Helleborus Niger-Black Hellebore.

This remedy constitutes an efficient stimulant to the menstrual flow, and is especially indicated when the patient complains of flashes of heat, burning of the surface and sensitiveness of the perineal and pelvic structures. It has also been employed with some success in hypochondria and hysteria. Some writers claim that this agent increases virility in the male, and cures sterility when dependent upon torpor.

Helleborus niger is diuretic, stimulant to the spinal and sympathetic nervous systems, anthelmintic and emmenagogue. In large doses it is a drastic cathartic. Very large doses have caused death.

Indications.-Flashes of heat; burning of the surface and sensitiveness of the perineal and pelvic structures, with delayed menstrual flow; jelly-like mucous discharges from the bowels; hypochondria and melancholia; screaming and starting in sleep; uncomplicated anasarca following scarlet fever; dullness of intellect, indifference and stupor.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 3 drops; specific medicine, 1/10 to 3 drops. Usual Prescription.-R; Helleborus, gtt. v to x; water ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every two or three hours.

#### Helonias Dioica-False Unicorn.

Helonias is employed with marked advantage in wrongs of the stomach, and is especially valuable in dyspepsia of the atonic form. In nausea of pregnancy it is often a very efficient remedy, and in nephritis, both acute and chronic, it is a useful remedial agent. The most marked effect, or special action, however, of helonias is on the uterus, and it is a remedy of curative power in all abnormal conditions caused by loss of tone in that organ. In sterility from uterine atony it is without doubt the most efficient remedy known. It many times prevents miscarriage through its tonic action on the uterus and the general system. The general health is improved by its use, as a result of its influence on the digestive organs, increasing digestion and promoting assimilation.

"It exerts the general influence of a tonic, and a special tonic action upon the urinary and uterine organs. It will be found superior to other remedies for these purposes. One of the special indications for its use is in the mental depression and irritability that attends many of these affections. I am of the impression that, in many cases, the relief of this cerebral disturbance is its most important action." (Scudder.)

Helonias dioica is tonic, alterative, diuretic, vermifuge and emmenagogue. In large doses it is emetic.

Indications.-Pain or aching in the back, with leucorrhœa; atonic conditions of the reproductive organs of women; mental depression and irritability, associated with chronic diseases of the reproductive organs of women; constant sensation of heat in the region of the kidneys; menorrhagia, due to a weakened condition of the reproductive system; amenorrhœa, arising from or accompanying an abnormal condition of the digestive organs and an anemic habit; dragging sensations in the extreme lower part of the abdomen, whether due to uterine trouble in the female or cystic wrong in the male.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 74 to 20 drops.

Usual Prescription.-R; Helonias, gtt. x to 3i; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every two hours.

#### Hepatica Americana-Liverwort.

Liverwort exerts a stimulant and tonic influence upon the stomach and small intestines, relieving irritation and promoting functional activity. It may, therefore, be employed in atonic conditions of these and associate viscera with advantage.

"Hepatica exerts an influence upon all mucous surfaces. Probably its best action is upon the bronchial mucous membrane, when enfeebled from inflammation or irritation, attended with profuse secretion. In these cases it may sometimes be given with great benefit." (Scudder.)

Hepatica Americana is tonic, diuretic, astringent, demulcent and deobstruent.

Indications.-Irritation of mucous membranes, especially of the air passages; cough, when there is tickling, itching or scraping sensation in the fauces; bronchitis, with purulent or bloody expectoration; excessive secretion of mucus.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 60 drops. Usual Dose.-10 to 20 drops.

#### Hydrangea Arborescens-Seven Barks.

Hydrangea constitutes a medicament of great value in diseases of the genito-urinary organs. It

gives tone to the kidneys, improving their functional activity, and thus tending to the arrest of the formation of urinary deposits and calculi. It relieves irritation of the bladder and urethra, and hence proves useful in case of gravel. It also exerts an influence upon the respiratory mucous membrane, relieving bronchial irritation.

"Hydrangea is another of those remedies that act so efficiently upon the urinary apparatus, and in which the Eclectic materia medica is so profusely rich. It has had cathartic, diuretic, diaphoretic and antilithic properties ascribed to it. Rather than to depend upon anyone of these properties when prescribing hydrangea, we prefer to have the prescription of it upon the knowledge that hydrangea relieves irritation and improves the nutrition of the urinary mucous membrane.

Besides, it is said to have, to a less degree, an influence upon the mucous membrane of the respiratory and digestive organs.

"At one time it was said that hydrangea would dissolve stone in the bladder. We presume that no physician will claim that quality for it now. However, its action upon the kidneys and bladder is such that it dissipates the causes that lead to the formation of stone in the bladder. To a certain extent it increases the amount of water excreted by the kidneys, and this overcomes the serious effects of alkaline or phosphatic urine. By this same action it lessens the pain of a calculus passing through the ureter. The burning distress and discharge of chronic gleet are lessened by hydrangea. The irritation of the mucous membrane in and about the genito-urinary tract is lessened by the administration of hydrangea. Through its free action upon the kidneys, hydrangea is an excellent 'blood medicine. It assists in washing out cutaneous, strumous, and perhaps tubercular disorders."

Hydrangea arborescens is tonic, diuretic, sialagogue, and cathartic. Very large doses cause dizziness of the head and oppression of the chest.

Indications.-Irritation and malnutrition of the urinary mucous membranes; functional derangements of the kidneys, tending to the formation of calculi and urinary deposits; deposits in the bladder which are small enough to pass through the urethra; spasmodic stricture of the urethra; painful micturition arising from catarrhal inflammation of the urinary tract.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 60 drops. Usual Dose.-10 to 20 drops.

#### Hydrastis Canadensis-Golden Seal.

Hydrastis is an energetic tonic to the circulatory and mucous structures. It is especially valuable in diseases associated with irritation or debility of the gastric mucous surfaces.

In acute indigestion due to sudden change of diet it constitutes a useful medicament, and in chronic inflammation of the glands, as well as of the mucous structures, it is employed with gratifying results. In hepatic torpor with constipation and chronic gastritis, small doses of hydrastis exert a curative influence, and in hemorrhage from the uterus due to debility it is often useful. In fact, in all diseases characterized by sub-acute or chronic catarrhal conditions of the mucous membranes, whether of the stomach, intestines, bladder, vagina, urethra, uterus, bronchi or conjunctiva, the well-directed use of hydrastis, both internally and locally, will always give good results. In convalescing it improves the appetite and nutrition, and acts as a good tonic when given in doses of from five to twenty drops, in water or milk, three times a day. When there is acute inflammation, with arrest of secretion, it is contraindicated. Hydrastis constitutes a valuable local application, and may be employed with marked benefit in anal fissures, rectal ulcers, vaginal and uterine ulcerations, leucorrhoea, indolent ulcers, and many other abnormal conditions of a similar character.

"Hydrastis is a valuable drug in disordered states of the digestive apparatus, especially when functional in character. It is not adapted to all classes of cases, but is rather to be considered as indicated in disorders of a sub-acute character and in atonic states with increased flow of mucus. In sub-acute and chronic inflammation, with free secretion, it will be found to render good service. As a general bitter tonic it resembles, though it does not equal, columba and gentian, but is more applicable to debilitated conditions of mucous tissues. Beginning at the mouth, its beneficial action may be traced throughout the alimentary canal. For aphthous stomatitis it is equalled only by coptis and phytolacca. It is not the remedy in this disorder when the mucous secretions are checked, but is best adapted to sub-acute forms bordering on a chronic state. As a remedy for various gastric disorders, it will take a leading place, especially if it be borne in mind that it is never beneficial, but, on the contrary, does harm, in acute inflammatory conditions. When, however, the trouble is sub-acute and semi-chronic, and especially with mucorrhoea, or even secretion of pus, the drug will give good results. It is indicated in gastric irritability, relieving the irritation, and afterward restoring the tone of the parts. For years the powdered root was made into aqueous infusion, which, when cold, was employed with marked benefit, but now we have pleasanter preparations which give equally as good results, without

entailing the unpleasantness of swallowing a large quantity of bitter and crude medicines." (Felter.)

"Colorless hydrastis surpasses, in both efficiency and pleasantness, all other remedies in the treatment of gonorrhoea. It does not stain the clothing, and is not painful. For more than ten years hydrastis in this form has been my only injection in gonorrhoea. We do not exactly say that hydrastis injected is a specific for gonorrhoea, but we do say that when properly used, and in connection with the indicated internal remedy, it will cure 95 per cent. of all cases. Keep the bowels open by laxative doses of sulphate of magnesia; relieve the ardor urinae by specific gelsemium, cannabis indica, eryngium, apis, or any other remedy indicated in the case before you. No stereotyped treatment will fit all cases of gonorrhoea. For the first few days, while the discharge is so free, warm water injections will answer as well as hydrastis, or as anything else-better than astringent injections. In a few days begin by a prescription of the hydrastis one ounce, water and hamamelis, aa, ad. to four ounces. Inject a drachm three or four times a day after urinating. Too much hydrastis in an injection makes trouble. We do not know whether this is due to the hydrastis itself or to the glycerine in the mixture; we believe it to be due to the latter. Occasionally a case will not be completely cured until a small amount of sulphate of zinc or sugar of lead has been added to the injection; but when hydrastis is used, it need not be much, nor is there any danger of stricture. In fifteen years' experience we have never had a stricture follow in the wake of the use of this hydrastis in the treatment of gonorrhoea.

"Hydrastis of the white alkaloid variety has a most beneficent action in the treatment of chronic coryza, and in all catarrhal troubles, no matter where found, if it can be applied locally. It is as efficient mouth wash as we know in indolent and ulcerative conditions of the mouth, whether they be aphthous or specific. It is superior to any other remedy in many cases of follicular tonsillitis, and as an application in the naso- and oro-pharynx after tonsillitis or any catarrhal disease of those regions. Carefully used in earache, it is excellent. Many times hydrastis of too great strength, as we said above in speaking of gonorrhoea, causes a disturbing irritation." (Bloyer.)

"While as a general vegetable tonic, hydrastis is inferior to certain other bitter tonics, as gentian, columba, etc., it will be found superior to them in the treatment of sub-acute and chronic inflammation of mucous membranes, upon which it exerts a peculiar tonic and slightly astringent effect, whether taken internally or applied locally.

In the majority of cases its local application is followed by more prompt and positive action than from its internal administration. Whether its power of contracting vessels be owing to a tannic acid, or to a principle similar to that in ergot, which causes a like effect, has yet to be determined. Administered internally it has proved efficacious as a tonic in enfeebled conditions of the alimentary canal with infants and children; in restoring tone to the intestinal mucous coat after severe attacks of diarrhoea, dysentery and other debilitating maladies, and in removing the indigestion and restoring the appetite in those cases of indigestion and anorexia of adults due to an abnormal condition of the mucous coat of the stomach. As a local application it has proved valuable in conjunctivitis, in ulcerations of the mouth and fauces, in vaginal and uterine leucorrhoea, and in all cases of enfeebled mucous tissues." (King.)

"Hydrastis is primarily a remedy for relaxed and diseased conditions of mucous membranes.. Its action is that of a tonic, promoting appetite and digestion, increasing the flow of bile and the normal secretions of the gastro-intestinal tract, while at the same time it lessens over-secretion, corrects unhealthy discharges, and restores the normal tone and function to the relaxed and diseased tissues. Its internal use is indicated in dyspepsias which are characterized by relaxation and over-secretion, with deficient absorption and a tongue heavily coated at the base. It also exerts a beneficial influence in cases of chronic nasal catarrh. Locally it is used, in the form of an infusion or aqueous extract, as an injection in leucorrhoea and gonorrhoea, as a wash in various forms of sore mouth, and as a douche in nasal and bronchial catarrhs. In its general applications and effects it resembles nux vomica to some extent, while excelling it in some important respects. "

"The alkaloids existing in the plant are berberine, hydrastine and canadine, with the derived alkaloid hydrastinine." (French.)

Hydrastis canadensis is alterative, tonic, diuretic, laxative, resolvent, cholagogue and antiseptic. In very large doses it produces excessive secretion from the mucous membranes of the mouth and nose, deranges digestion and causes constipation.

Indications.-Chronic catarrhal conditions of mucous membranes, which are relaxed, and the secretion profuse, thick, yellow or greenish-yellow and tenacious; relaxed and atonic conditions of the mucous surfaces of the mouth and throat; ulceration or erosion of mucous surfaces; irritation, with enfeebled circulation; imperfect recoveries from diarrhoea and dysentery. Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 20 drops; colorless hydrastis, 5 to 40 drops.

Usual Prescription.-R Colorless hydrastis, ℥iij; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every two or three hours.

### Hydrogenii Peroxidum-Peroxide of Hydrogen.

When a solution of the peroxide of hydrogen is thrown into pus cavities the pus cells are destroyed, being completely disorganized. Its effects in this direction, however, are transient. In contact with organic matter the solution becomes decomposed, with the evolution of oxygen gas. As a deodorant and disinfectant for immediate use it possesses great advantages, for it is prompt in action and does not stain the tissues nor clothing. It coagulates albumen. Its chief use, then, is in medical and surgical cases requiring immediate cleansing.

It is of much service used locally in sore throat, diphtheria, membranous croup and in the throat of scarlatina. Use it in all cases where pus is abundant, and use it frequently and freely. It is employed with excellent results in puerperal septicemia, when there is great stench. In such cases it is used in water by means of a fountain syringe. Care should be had in using hydrogen peroxide in small cavities, such as the ear for otorrhea, and in the urethra for gonorrhoea, for the rapid liberation of gas causes such great distension as to give much pain and possibly to injure the structures. Infants suffering from diarrhoea may be allowed to drink freely of cold water containing a few drops of the solution of the peroxide of hydrogen. This agent is used extensively in surgery.

Peroxide of hydrogen is stimulant, antiseptic and disinfectant. Indications.-Diarrhoea; diabetes; atonic dyspepsia; low forms of fever; scrofulous tumors; chronic rheumatism. Locally: Scrofulous, syphilitic or non-specific ulcers; abscesses.

Dose.-Solution consisting of one part of peroxide of hydrogen to twenty parts of water, 1 to 2 drachms.

### Hyoscyamus Niger-Henbane.

Hyoscyamus has a soothing influence over the nervous system, and in the treatment of persons of a highly nervous and irritable habit it is frequently indicated. In hysterical convulsions it is a very efficient remedy, and in the treatment of mental disorders it is often a much-needed drug, especially as a means of lessening maniacal stages. In neuralgia and enteralgia it exerts a modifying influence, and in chorea and paralysis agitans it is deemed a remedy of usefulness.

Hyoscyamus is also a remedy of some value in whooping-cough, and in asthma it has been highly recommended. It exerts a relieving influence in colic of various forms, and in vesical tenesmus its action is restraining in character. Cystitis also comes within its range of usefulness, and in incontinence of urine it is used with satisfactory results.

Hyoscyamus is a good hypnotic and anodyne. Unlike most of the anodynes, it does not arrest secretion, but produces sedation and quiet sleep, with no disturbance of function. It is given in cases in which opium would not be well tolerated. In inflammatory conditions of the larger glands it will relieve pain with no serious effects.

"In medicinal doses the hyoscyamus is a stimulant to the cerebro-spinal centers, and may be employed whenever such action is desirable. It is from this that it has its sleep-producing properties, as well as the relief of pain. With some persons the tolerance of hyoscyamus is very great, and even drachm doses exert this stimulant influence.

"It exerts a similar influence upon the vegetative system, in a slight degree favoring every process that is performed under its influence. It is not only stimulant, but it allays irritation. Thus, in some cases where a frequent pulse is dependent upon irritation and debility of the cardiac nerves, it exerts the influence of the special sedatives. It never arrests secretion, but, as before remarked, it favors it. Thus small doses of podophyllin combined with hyoscyamus are not only less irritant but more effectual. So we find, in irritable states of the digestive apparatus, the addition of a small portion of hyoscyamus to the bitter tonics improves their action.

"Because hyoscyamus is poisonous, it is no reason why it should be an active remedy.

Poisoning and curing are two different things.

Whilst it will be found a valuable curative agent, and quite direct in its action, its influence is rather feeble than otherwise, and too much must not be expected from it. The difference between a poison and a medicine in this case is a matter of dose alone, and in this respect it differs from some other medicines." (Scudder.)

Hyoscyamus niger is stimulant to the sympathetic nervous system, anodyne, antispasmodic, diuretic, sedative and laxative. In very large doses it is powerfully narcotic and dangerously poisonous.

Indications.-Delirium with hallucinations; sleeplessness from cerebral hyperemia or excitement, and dreamful sleep from the same cause; spasmodic movements of hysterical origin; spasmodic dry cough; morbid sensitiveness of any organ.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 10 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 10 drops. Usual Dose.-2 to 5 drops.

### Hypericum Perforatum-St. John's Wort.

Hypericum is a useful remedy when there is intense hyperesthesia in wounds, and in all lacerations, when severe pain shows that the nerves are greatly involved, it is of value. It is also deemed a remedy of merit in the nervous depression accompanying painful wounds, and in the nervous excitement following operations. This agent has been suggested as one likely to be of considerable usefulness in the treatment of spinal irritation.

Hypericum perforatum is sedative, diuretic and astringent. Indications.-Catarrhal conditions of the urinary passages; suppression of urine; chronic urinary affections; nervous affections with oppression; passive hemorrhages; contusions and lacerations of the tissues; diarrhea and dysentery. Locally, in forms of ointments, liniments and diluted tincture: Tumors, caked breasts; bruises and swellings; ulcers.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 60 drops. Usual Dose.-5 to 10 drops.

### Humulus Lupulus-Hops.

Lupulin, the active and important constituent of humulus, is a valuable remedy in all forms of nervous excitement, and is especially adapted to the treatment of alcoholism, as well as being a useful remedy in mild attacks of delirium tremens. In hysteria it is used with beneficial results, and in sexual irritation of females it exerts a controlling influence.

In the treatment of fevers lupulin constitutes an efficient means of quieting the excitability of the nervous system and correcting any tendency to delirium. It will frequently procure refreshing sleep in cases of great wakefulness when other approved remedies have failed. Nervous headaches are often relieved by this agent, and in those forms of indigestion in which there is a tendency to gastritis it has been employed with excellent results. The action of lupulin in some respects is similar to that of the vegetable bitters, as it increases the secretions of the salivary and gastric glands, and thereby promotes the appetite and digestion.

"Lupulin is a remedy for nervousness, allaying irritation and producing sleep. Unlike opium, it does not confine the bowels. To some extent it allays pain, especially when the pain is due to nervous debility.

Thus it is often useful in dysmenorrhea and other painful uterine affections and after-pains. It may be used to give rest in delirium tremens when cerebral hyperemia is present. Its chief field of action, however, is to allay irritation associated with wrongs of the male reproductive organs. It is frequently of service in cystic irritation, causing frequent urination, and is quite efficient in chordee. It has long been valued in nocturnal seminal emissions, being one of the few agents which actually do good service in that affection. Its best service here is to give mental tranquility. Insomnia due to nervous debility or to worry is relieved by lupulin, as is headache associated with cerebral hyperemia." (Locke.)

Hops (the cones) are used locally as an application in the form of a poultice, or enclosed in a bag and moistened with hot water or vinegar. Their anodyne effect when thus used in inflammatory and painful local affections is a source of relief. Humulus lupulus is sedative, hypnotic, febrifuge, anthelmintic, diuretic and tonic.

Indications.-Impairment of the digestive organs, resulting from abuse; exhaustion and irritability of the stomach; flatulent colic; incontinence of urine; priapism and involuntary seminal emissions; deranged conditions of the brain and nervous system; painful uterine affections; sleeplessness; nervous debility; headache associated with cerebral hyperemia.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 60 drops. Usual Dose.-5 to 10 drops.

### Ignatia Amara-Ignatia Bean.

The most important indication for ignatia is atony. In conditions characterized by excitation it is liable to do more harm than good, but when clearly indicated it has no superior as a nerve tonic and nerve stimulant. It stimulates the heart and blood-vessels, and is often used for this purpose with excellent results. In angina with feeble heart and arteries, the pain coming from distension and want of power to contract, it is above all others the indicated remedy. Ignatia is a valuable remedy in all cases in which there is an atonic nerve force. The patient needing ignatia is anemic-there may be cerebral anemia. He or she is demonstrative, hysterical, or possibly hypochondriacal, and complaint of sick headache or atonic dyspepsia may be made, and there may be numerous other symptoms, such as pain deep in the loins, and described by the patient as dragging, boring or shooting; there may be gastralgia, gastrodynia, uterine colic or ovarian pain.

Ignatia is a most efficient remedy in all conditions showing atony of the nervous system. General and

local paralysis, facial twitchings, neuralgia, mental depression, choreic) epileptic and neurasthenic affections are prominent among the wrongs which receive benefit from its exhibition. In atony of the reproductive organs, whether it takes the form of impotence in the male, or sterility and sexual frigidity in the female, evidence of the curative power of this medicament is promptly shown. In order to meet the indications here given it must be administered in small doses.

"There is no doubt that ignatia improves the vitality and the nervous tone and promotes normal functional activity of the nervous system, especially in that class of patients which are anemic and have cold skin and extremities, with flabby, inelastic tissue, and which are forgetful and lack the power of mental concentration.

"It is prescribed under much the same conditions as nux vomica, but there are certain distinctive diagnostic points which must be made in the directing of these two remedies.

"It exercises a sufficient nerve tonic influence, but has less nerve irritating properties than the last-named remedy. Nux vomica is advised where there is general weakness with lack of tone; where the digestion is impaired, and where, with the weakness, there is severe backache, or where there is marked feebleness of the heart which is not necessarily due to organic change.

"The indications for ignatia amara are very similar to those just named, with the addition that there may be a tendency to mental disorders with suffocating hysterical sensations, or the globus hystericus, and nervous headache in feeble women, with sleeplessness.

"During the establishment of the menses at the age of puberty it is of service; and also at the menopause if the above-named symptoms are present, with other symptoms of nerve irritation. With the nervous system there will be weakness, lack of appetite and a tendency on the part of the patient to take a very despondent view of the probable outcome.

"A prominent writer says that ignatia is primarily a spinal remedy, that it seems to increase the impressibility of all the senses. It is indicated when there is melancholia, with a tendency to weep, or when the patient hides his grief and nurses his sorrows, endeavoring to keep them concealed. They are sensitive and easily irritated, but do not disclose their irritation, or have a sense of pressure on the top of the head, have little appetite, and are inclined to renew their grief over causes long passed.

"With nux vomica, the excitability is exhibited by anger, vehemence or irascibility. Patients who are relieved by ignatia will alternately laugh and cry, the spasms increasing in violence until the laughing becomes spasmodic, with inclination to cramping of the hands or chest.

"In extreme cases these cramps may be mistaken for convulsive paroxysms, especially as they are likely to be followed by spasms, but upon examination it will be found that the spasms will be readily relieved on pressure. This remedy will remove the hiccup, flatulency and distress of the stomach, and disorders of the intestinal tract which are present during hysteria." (Ellingwood. )

Ignatia amara is a nerve tonic and a nerve stimulant. Its action in some respects resembles that of nux vomica. In very large doses it is a poison.

Indications.-Deep-seated and dull pain in the epigastrium; weak, empty feeling in the stomach; pain shooting from the right hypochondrium to the shoulders; sexual frigidity in women; epileptiform diseases of women and children; hysteria, with mental depression or excitement; acute pain in the head, and pressure in the medulla; general hyperesthesia of all the tissues; convulsions of children from intestinal irritation, when there is no cerebral irritation; dysmenorrhea and amenorrhea; deep-seated pains in the loins; uterine colic; atony of the reproductive organs; wandering pains in the pelvis.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 3 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 3 drops. Usual Prescription.-R Ignatia, gtt. v to x; water ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour to every three hours.

#### Inula Helenium-Elecampane.

Elecampane exerts a stimulant and tonic influence upon the digestive organs and also upon the skin. It has been used in chronic cutaneous diseases with beneficial results and in bronchial affections it is deemed a useful remedial agent. Its action is slow, and it must, therefore, be continued for some time in order to secure the benefit of its therapeutic action.

Inula helenium is tonic, stimulant, expectorant, emmenagogue, diuretic and diaphoretic.

Indications.-Gastric atony, with catarrhal condition of the mucous membrane; bronchial affections, with profuse secretion, but without fever. Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 20 drops. Usual Dose.-1 to 10 drops.

#### Iodum-Iodine.

In the practice of specific medication indications for the administration of iodine are frequently seen. It is possible, however, that one of the most important uses of iodine and the iodides is in the treatment of secondary and tertiary syphilis. All the manifestations of this disease, such as syphilitic

periostitis, meningitis, endarteritis, gummata, paralysis, etc., are relieved by large doses of the iodides to saturation of the system. Iodine is often employed in the mercurial cachexia, as it combines with and eliminates mercury. Lead is also readily eliminated by a course of treatment with iodide of potassium. Iodine is extensively used as a local application. The tincture is painted over the skin in cases of superficial acute or chronic inflammations, especially in felon, phlegmon, acute and chronic rheumatism, and in syphilitic, scrofulous and parasitic skin diseases. One part of the tincture to five to ten parts of water injected into cysts, abscesses, ganglion and fistulae often proves curative. Strong solutions applied- until suppuration is produced are said to constitute efficient treatment of bites of rabid animals and other poisoned wounds.

"Iodine in all its forms increases retrograde metamorphosis, and in some degree stimulates excretion. We have no reason to believe that it stimulates blood-making or nutrition, other than as it facilitates the removal of worn-out tissues.

"In quite small doses iodine stimulates the sexual organs and increases their power. For this purpose we may use it in the proportion of: A Tincture of iodine, gtt. xx; simple syrup, ℥iv; a teaspoonful four times a day.

"Iodide of potassium is doubtless its most active form as a resolvent and stimulant of waste. There is great difference of opinion with regard to the proper dose, but our choice of dose will depend upon the strength of the patient, the character of the disease, and the rapidity of action desired.

"The indication for this salt is a broad, pallid, leaden-colored tongue, rather full. With this indication it is a very certain antisiphilitic, whilst with a red and contracted tongue it is pretty sure to do the patient injury.

"The iodide of ammonium should be selected when stimulation of the nervous system is desirable. Like the others, it increases waste, but it also improves nutrition and does not impair digestion. In secondary syphilis of an asthenic type, with nervous symptoms, this salt will be found an important remedy.

"I would call especial attention to its action in certain forms of chronic headache, depending upon an enfeebled circulation and malnutrition. In some of these cases it gives prompt relief and effects a permanent cure." (Scudder.)

Iodine is tonic, diuretic, diaphoretic, alterative, stimulant, emmenagogue and antiseptic. In very large doses it is an irritant corrosive poison.

Indications.-Chronic enlargement of abdominal viscera, especially the liver, spleen and ovaries; induration and enlargement of the lymphatic and other glands; scrofulous affections, abscesses, ulcers and caries of the bones; chronic tumors of the mammary glands; simple enlargement of the thyroid gland; dry, croupy coughs; acute or "common cold;" chronic articular rheumatism; secondary and tertiary syphilis.

Dose.- Tincture, 1 to 10 drops in sweetened water, after meals.

Usual Prescription.-R Tr. iodine, gtt. v to x; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

#### Iodoformum-Iodoform.

Locally iodoform is extensively used as an antiseptic dressing. It is employed in powder or solution as an application in syphilitic and other ulcers and sloughing and ill-conditioned wounds.

Inflammatory swellings and enlarged lymphatic glands are benefited by the solution applied and covered with oiled silk, or by the ointment well rubbed in. Externally it diminishes secretion, quiets pain and favors granulation. Applied pure or mixed with sugar, to fresh wounds, it forms a permanent dressing and keeps them aseptic. Great care should be exercised when iodoform is used on extensive fresh wounds or extended serous surfaces, especially in cases of the aged and those afflicted with any form of heart disease. If toxic symptoms appear, the iodoform should be removed and the wound washed with a weak solution of an alkaline carbonate, and the case treated for iodoform poisoning. Phenol should never be used with iodoform.

Iodoform is anodyne, antiseptic and antispasmodic. Large doses or the absorption of a large amount of the drug produce toxic symptoms, usually of a nervous character.

#### Ipecacuanha -Ipecac.

In small doses ipecac is an excellent remedy in hepatic dyspepsia, and also in atonic dyspepsia, attended with flatulence. It is remarkably efficient in dysentery, and it is the more efficient the earlier it is administered. In infantile diarrhea it is a remedy of decidedly curative power, and in hematemesis and passive uterine hemorrhage it is employed with marked success. In passive hemorrhage of the stomach it has no superior, and in hemoptysis it is beneficially employed. Ipecac is also of

unquestioned value in many diseases of the lungs and bronchial tubes. In pneumonia, particularly in the congestive and declining stages of the disease, it is often serviceable. In bronchitis and phthisis, especially when the secretion is scanty, and in chronic bronchitis when the cough is severe and there is but a moderate amount of expectoration, ipecac constitutes a valuable remedial agent. In spasmodic asthma it has also been employed with satisfactory results. Small doses of ipecac and aconite are many times the only needed medication in cholera infantum, and the same prescription will cure most cases of ordinary summer diarrhea.

In suitable doses ipecac is a very efficient emetic, and it is especially indicated as such when it is desirable through the act of vomiting to empty the air passages, as in spasmodic laryngitis, bronchitis, trachitis, and the early stages of some cases of diphtheria. The action of the drug being comparatively slow, there are other emetics—apomorphine, for instance—which are preferable when it is necessary to empty the stomach quickly, as in the various forms of poisoning. When the stomach contains a quantity of undigested food, however, which causes pain and headache, ipecac constitutes one of our most valuable emetics, since it occasions but little, if any, marked nausea or depression. In small doses ipecac acts as a stimulant to the stomach. The salivary and gastric glands are also markedly stimulated by it. Large doses of ipecac are powerfully irritant and emetic, the emesis being the result of both local irritation upon the stomach and a certain action on the vomiting center. The vomiting is preceded by and attended with but slight nausea, although there is usually a marked increase in the secretion of bile and intestinal mucus, full doses of the drug acting not only as an emetic, but also as a purgative and cholagogue.

The drug is eliminated mainly by the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, although the other secretions take part in the excretory process, the skin being especially affected by the drug, which acts as a mild diaphoretic. In poisoning by ipecac there is violent vomiting and purging, the discharges containing bile and frequently blood. Among the more important symptoms are abdominal pain, cardiac depression, muscular weakness and greatly diminished reflex irritability. The skin is cold and bathed with perspiration. The approved treatment of poisoning by ipecac consists of administering tannic acid as the chemical antidote, and the exhibition of opium, belladonna and such cardiac stimulants as may be found necessary.

I was once called to attend a young lady of twenty years who for several months had been in feeble health, with frequent attacks of pain in the region of the stomach, accompanied by distressing nausea. At the time of my first visit she was violently vomiting, the vomited matter consisting principally of mucus and very dark broken-down blood. The attacks of vomiting occurred every three or four hours. I treated her with such remedies as seemed specifically indicated.

Carbo veg. slightly lessened the quantity of blood vomited, but the improvement was not sufficient to constitute a source of encouragement, and other remedies of its class did but little better. Medicines, food and drinks alike increased the severity of the almost constant nausea. She soon became blanched and death-like in appearance, and exhausted to an extent which made it impossible for her to move in bed. Her temperature was subnormal, her pulse 100, small and wiry, and her tongue nearly normal in appearance.

At this stage of the case, I decided to discontinue the treatment which had seemed to have been judiciously selected (and which had received the approval of eminent counsel), and place her upon minute doses of ipecac alone. Ten drops of the specific medicine were added to four ounces of water, and a teaspoonful of the mixture given every hour. The vomiting gradually became less frequent, the blood less in quantity, and in a few days the vomiting entirely ceased. The ipecac was continued for two weeks, and she made a complete recovery, as is evidenced by the fact that, although ten years have elapsed, she has had no further hemorrhage of any kind.

Since her recovery I have treated many cases of passive hemorrhage, and whether from the stomach, bowels or uterus, ipecac in small doses has been my leading remedy, and it has always yielded most gratifying results. One case I remember as being very severe and unpromising. It was that of a man of seventy years, who was much broken down in health. After suffering from extreme nausea for several hours, he commenced to vomit large quantities of very dark blood. On examination I found his temperature to be normal, pulse sixty, small, and intermittent, and his tongue not materially changed from its natural appearance. Ten drops of the specific ipecac was added to four ounces of water, and a teaspoonful of the dilution administered every hour. The vomiting of blood soon became less frequent, and entirely ceased within a few days, but the ipecac was continued for several weeks. The case was otherwise treated in accordance with the specific indications for remedies, and made a good recovery. The man is still living, and for the last five years of his life he is, in my opinion, indebted to the curative power of ipecac.

"Ipecac is a deserved favorite in infantile pneumonia and acute bronchitis. Pharyngeal, laryngeal, and nasal catarrh are benefited by it, and it is a valuable accessory in the treatment of whooping-cough. The diaphoretic powder which contains this agent is useful in promoting diaphoresis in the forming stage of pneumonia, and in coughs and colds. It lowers the temperature, softens the skin, and subdues pain when present. The wine of ipecac, in dilute solution, has been recommended to be used in spray atomizer for the relief of emphysema, fibroid phthisis, chronic bronchitis, and winter cough, or asthmatic catarrh. It liquefies the secretion and allays the spasmodic vomiting which results from the effort to free the larynx of the tough, tenacious mucus. In short, it is indicated by irritation of the air passages, difficult breathing, difficult expectoration, and asthmatic breathing; hypersecretion in the intercellular air spaces and smaller bronchioles, with difficulty to expel the mucus, and in inflammation of the parenchyma of the lung." (Felter.)

"Ipecacuanha exerts a specific influence upon mucous membranes, relieving irritation, and arresting the inflammatory process. It also stimulates a better circulation and innervation, increases nutrition, and thus favors functional activity.

"We employ it as a specific in most cases of cholera infantum. It allays irritation of the stomach, gradually checks the frequency of the discharges from the bowels, and restores functional activity. In a large experience in the treatment of this disease, we have found nothing to equal it.

"It is usually prescribed in the following proportions: A Tincture of ipecac, gtt. v to gtt. x; water, ℥iv. A teaspoonful every hour. Aconite is frequently prescribed with it in this case.

"We employ it with very marked advantage in the treatment of infantile pneumonia, associated with aconite and veratrum. In some cases, the prescription of ipecac alone will be sufficient to arrest the disease in two or three days, especially if given in the first stages. It is also employed with excellent results in diseases of the respiratory apparatus of the adult.

"We prescribe it in all cases of muco-enteritis. If there is little constitutional disturbances, ipecac is used alone; if there is some hardness and increased frequency of the pulse, it is given in combination with aconite.

"We employ it in dysentery, especially in the sporadic form from cold. The simple prescription of ipecac is frequently successful, but with much febrile action it is associated with a sedative.

"In small doses we employ it as a stimulant to the entire digestive tract, associating it with the bitter tonics, or the restoratives. For this purpose, it will prove very valuable, especially where there is some gastro-intestinal irritation." (Scudder.)

Ipecacuanha is tonic, stimulant, alterative, expectorant and diaphoretic.

Indications.-Irritation of the stomach, large or small intestines; irritation of the bronchial mucous membranes and air cells; irritation of the mucous membranes with increased secretion, when the tongue is narrow and pointed; profuse menstruation; passive hemorrhage; nausea and vomiting when the tongue is narrow and pointed; hoarseness following coughs and colds.

Dose.-Extract, 1/8 to 1 grain (the latter is emetic); fluid extract, 1 to 30 drops (the latter is emetic); specific medicine, 1-10 to 30 drops (the latter is emetic) ; wine, 10 to 30 drops; syrup, 5 to 60 drops. As an emetic the dose should be given in warm water and repeated every ten to thirty minutes until the desired result is obtained.

Usual Prescription.- R~ Ipecac, gtt. v to xx; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour.

#### Ipecacuanha et Opii, Pulvis-Dover's Powder.

This preparation constitutes an efficient means of relieving pain in dysentery. It lessens the peristaltic action of the bowels and thus aids the curative action of indicated remedies. In sleeplessness it acts well. It should not be employed when there is a very high temperature. It is also a useful remedy in rheumatism and gout. Warm drinks should not be taken until a considerable time has elapsed after administering this powder, in order to avoid the liability of its causing nausea and vomiting.

Dover's powder is stimulant, antispasmodic, sedative, expectorant, hypnotic and narcotic.

Indications.-Dysentery when there is severe pain; diarrhea resulting from the irritation of indigestible food (after a mild laxative has been employed) ; catarrhal diseases of the kidneys; neuralgia when the skin is hot and dry; suppression of the menses from cold; hemorrhage of the lungs; dysmenorrhea; sleeplessness.

Dose.-2 to 10 grains every half hour to every three hours, in pills or capsules.

### Iris Versicolor-Blue Flag.

Iris versicolor has been extensively employed with much advantage in abnormal conditions characterized by a general fullness of the throat and arteries, together with glandular engorgement, whether it be of the liver, spleen, thyroid or lymphatic glands. In hepatic torpor and poor nutrition it exerts a corrective influence, and in diseases of the liver accompanied by jaundice and white stools, it constitutes a much needed medicament. Iris exerts a specific influence upon the thyroid gland, and many cases of goitre have been reported as having been cured by it. In goitre it should be used locally as well as internally.

The curative action of iris is believed to depend upon its power of directly stimulating the glandular system, lymphatics and skin. This influence is especially marked on the salivary glands, pancreas and glands of the upper part of the gastro-intestinal tract, including the liver. As an agent for the promotion of waste and elimination of impurities from the blood, it is very highly esteemed by the most eminent members of the Eclectic school of medicine.

"Iris is one of our best remedies. It is directly stimulant to waste and excretion, and also influences the lymphatic system. It may, therefore, be employed in all diseases in which there is bad blood and imperfect nutrition. I regard it as one of our most certain remedies in the treatment of secondary syphilis.

"It exerts a specific influence in cases of enlargement of the thyroid gland, and has effected cures in very severe cases. Here, as in other cases, we employ it uncombined, giving it internally, and using it as a local application." (Scudder.)

"Iris is a valuable remedy in glandular affections generally; in malarial poisoning with involvement of the spleen and liver; in rheumatism, in catarrhal affections, especially in some cases of diarrhea and dysentery, in scrofulous cachexia, particularly in scorbutic females, who have leucorrhoea, dysmenorrhoea, etc. In syphilis, any stage, but more especially during its secondary and tertiary manifestations, iris is an admirable remedy. In some cases of stomatitis, and in gastro-intestinal disorders, like cholera morbus and cholera infantum, it is decidedly beneficial when given in small doses. In some cases of skin diseases-those in which iris indications are prominent-it is a most satisfactory remedy.

This is markedly true in some cases of eczema, psoriasis, and pustular disease in children. When the mouth is dry and saliva scanty, iris in fair sized doses is efficient. Iris is recommended in prostatic troubles, and in seminal losses in cases in which there is marked debility, with mental complications."

Iris versicolor is diuretic, alterative, laxative, resolvent and antisiphilitic. In very large doses it causes distressing nausea and prostration.

Indications.-Enlargement of the thyroid gland; irritable conditions of the mucous membranes of the digestive tract with an altered secretion which causes a burning distress as though from an acid liquid; vomiting acid liquid, with a burning distress in the esophagus or stomach; enlargement of the spleen; enlargement of lymphatic glands; chronic disease of the pancreas, with sodden, lead-colored tongue; constitutional syphilis.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 30 drops; specific medicine, 1/4 to 5 drops.

Usual Prescription R Iris, gtt. x to 3i; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every two or three hours.

### Jacaranda Procera-Caroba.

This is a very efficient remedial agent in all stages of syphilis, but its most prompt action is manifested in old syphilitic ulcers and eruptions. It is valuable as a local application in the form of a decoction in most of the troublesome diseases of the skin. As a general tonic it is also useful. Jacaranda procera is alterative, tonic, diuretic, sudorific and antisiphilitic.

Indications.-Syphilis in all its forms; syphilitic ulcers (locally and internally); rheumatic affections; chronic skin diseases; scrofulous affections.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 10 to 60 drops.

Usual Dose.-15 to 20 drops.

### Jalapa-Jalap.

In large medicinal doses jalap is an efficient remedy in ascites and anasarca.

Ten to thirty grains of powdered jalap, two drachms of bitartrate of potassium, one drachm of sugar, and one ounce of water, constitute a pleasant and good hydragogue cathartic dose in many dropsical affections. Jalap is contraindicated in all inflammatory conditions of the intestines. Jalapa is hydragogue cathartic and irritant. In very large doses it causes violent vomiting and hypercatharsis, sometimes terminating in death.

Indications.-General torpor of the gastro-intestinal canal; torpor of intestinal glands; dropsical effusions.

Dose.-Powdered root, 15 to 30 grains; extract, 5 to 20 grains; fluid extract, 5 to 30 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 20 drops; resina (containing the active principles of the root), 4 to 8 grains. For children, as a cathartic, from 1 1/2 to 5 grains of the root, in powder or pill.

Usual Dose.-Specific medicine (or a good fluid extract), 5 to 20 drops every two to four hours.

#### Jateorhize Palmata-Calumba.

Columbo-or calumba-is a valuable remedy in all pathological conditions in which atonicity of the digestive organs is a prominent feature. It is especially indicated when there is marked irritation of any kind. Calumba is employed as a non-irritating tonic after protracted diarrhea and dysentery with beneficial results. It is also said to be useful in seasickness and in the vomiting of pregnancy.

Jateorhiza palmata is a pure non-astringent bitter tonic.

Indications.-Atony of the stomach; debilitating diseases of the stomach and bowels; chronic malaria with intermittent fever; intestinal flatus; chronic diarrhea and dysentery; muscular debility of young children; sympathetic vomiting, as in pregnancy.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 60 drops; specific calumba, 5 to 30 drops.

Usual Dose.-5 to 10 drops every four hours.

#### Jeffersonia Diphylla-Twinleaf.

Twinleaf exerts a stimulant influence upon mucous membranes, increasing their circulation, and checking profuse secretion. It improves the blood and favors normal secretion. It may be employed in any case where any of these influences are desirable. It also exerts a feebly stimulant influence upon the skin, sufficient, however, to make it useful in chronic skin diseases.

Jeffersonia diphylla is alterative, diuretic, diaphoretic and antispasmodic.

Indications.-Chronic rheumatism, especially when the pain is located in the muscles of the back; dropsical affections; diseases characterized by nervous irritability; atonic conditions of the mucous surfaces, with excessive and tenacious secretion; constitutional chronic catarrh.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 60 drops.

Usual Dose.-5 to 15 drops.

#### Juglans Cinerea-Butternut.

In very small doses butternut exerts a marked influence upon the skin, and may be employed in either acute or chronic skin diseases. It also allays irritation of mucous membranes, and promotes their normal function. In dysentery and diarrhea it is a frequently indicated remedy, and in some cases of intestinal dyspepsia it gives much better results than the bitter tonics.

Juglans is one of the few cathartics that may be employed to overcome obstinate constipation.

Juglans cinerea is tonic, alterative, diuretic, laxative and cholagogue. In large doses it is cathartic and emetic.

Indications.-Intestinal diseases, with symptoms indicating irritability and a tendency to inflammation; chronic skin diseases; irritation of mucous membranes.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 10 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 20 drops; juglandin (a black brittle-like starch prepared from juglans), 2 to 5 grains.

Usual Prescription.- R Juglans, gtt. x to xv; water, ℥iv.

M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every two hours.

#### Kali Muriaticum-Potassium Chloride.

With the possible exception of ferrum phosphoricum, kali muriaticum is the most useful, as well as the most frequently indicated tissue salt. It is an especially valuable remedial agent in the treatment of the second stage of inflammations of serous membranes.

In nasal catarrh which is characterized by a discharge of white, thick phlegm, it has been employed with great advantage, and in stuffy colds in the head, as well as in dry coryza, it acts promptly in a curative direction.

"I use kali muriaticum often with profit in the purulent stage of nasal catarrh. It has proved to me the most satisfactory remedy in acute inflammation of the naso-pharynx in which there is a decided burning dryness. The appearance is that of redness with marked thickening, almost as though the mucous membranes were solidly infiltrated." (I vins.)

"This is one of the most effective remedies I have ever used for chronic catarrhal inflammations of the middle ear, especially the form designated 'proliferous.' In chronic suppuration it reduces proliferation and hastens repair." (Houghton.)

In aphtha, thrush, white ulcers in the mouths of little children or nursing mothers, as well as in canker, excoriations and rawness of the mouth, this trituration of the chloride of potassium constitutes a superior medicament, and in swollen glands about the jaws and neck it seldom fails to give speedy relief. The swelling in inflammation of the tongue also yields to its curative influence

Dr. Kinnett, in referring to the power possessed by kali muriaticum over the various forms of edema, in part says:

"I have used kali muriate in edema of the cellular tissues and have reduced the swelling in many cases where other well-known remedies for this condition had failed. In one very severe case of edema, accompanied with heart disease, where usually apocynum is prescribed and was prescribed and did no good so far as we could determine, I prescribed kali muriate, and the edema was all gone in a few days. The indications are just as clear for the administration of this drug as for any other specific medicine we possess, and can be relied upon with as much certainty. I have prescribed this remedy ranging from the crude drug in solution, to the same amount of the third decimal trituration, and may say that I am as well pleased with the trituration as with the crude drug, and am surprised often to see what small amount of the drug will accomplish the work. By all means do not neglect this remedy to prevent plastic exudates, for it only needs a fair trial to convince the observer that it will do all that has been claimed for it."

In sick headache, when the tongue is covered with a white coating, and there is vomiting of a white phlegm, this drug is employed with marked benefit. Kali muriaticum is very extensively employed in the treatment of diphtheria by Homeopathic practitioners, and many Eclectic physicians have also found it effective in this disease.

Dr. W. E. Kinnett, a very careful observer of the therapeutic action of drugs, in speaking of his experience with this potassium preparation, says:

"I would not attempt to treat a case of pneumonia, diphtheria, croup or, in fact, any other inflammation, whether idiopathic or traumatic, in any part of the body without this remedy from first to last as the main remedy. In hepatitis, cellulitis and in cases of that fashionable disease, appendicitis, or any other, it is this drug which, if administered early, will avert suppuration. I have treated many cases of pneumonia, both in children and in adults, with this drug and ferrum phos., no other drugs being used from beginning to end, and can say the same in many cases of diphtheria.

There is no trouble to get children to take this medicine, and besides it is very effective. I have used no other remedy for croup for years except these two drugs, and in this disease I usually put a teaspoonful of each of the 3x trituration into a glass half full of water, and administer a teaspoonful every ten minutes until relieved, and then every hour till well. It acts promptly and effectually."

Some Eclectic writers who have also had large experience in the use of the chloride of potassium in the treatment of diphtheria apparently are not as confident of its effectiveness in all cases of this disease as Dr. Kinnett seems to be, as will be seen by an abstract from a letter written to the author of this article by Dr. F. H. Williams, who is also a very thorough investigator of drug action. Dr. Williams says:

"I have tried kali mur. faithfully, in the third trituration, and I am convinced that it will not cure bad cases of diphtheria. We should endeavor to separate the diagnostic points in relation to their symptoms. I have seen diphtheritic cases that spot the tonsils, and possibly the sides of the pharynx, with a white multiple membrane-always white and moist-that kali mur. 3x, will cure. But my experience shows that the drug is useless in the gray membranes that start from one nidus and largely involve the uvula."

In tonsillitis kali mur. is a very efficient remedial agent. It should be administered as soon as the swelling appears. It is also a remedy of merit in other inflammatory wrongs of the tonsils and throat, especially when grayish patches, spots or deposits are prominent features of the case. In scarlet fever it is often a much needed medicament, and it is said to possess a power of preventing this disease which is fully equal to that possessed by belladonna. In speaking of this property of the drug, Dr. Holbrook says:

"I have recently treated a case of scarlatina with kali mur. alone, it making a good recovery. I gave the remedy to the rest of the children in the family, with the result that none of them were attacked by the disease, though, they were almost constantly with the sick child."

Kali muriaticum is a remedy of marked curative power in many gastric wrongs, especially when there is constipation, with vomiting of thick, white phlegm, and a bitter taste in the mouth. In jaundice, characterized by the foregoing symptoms, its influence is promptly curative. It is also an excellent remedy in jaundice caused by catarrh of the duodenum, especially when the stools are very light in color. In all liver affections in which there is a sluggish action of the organ, accompanied by pain in the right side, pale yellow evacuations, constipation and coated tongue, this remedy will speedily give corrective results.

In acute inflammation of the bladder, especially when there is swelling and a discharge of thick, white mucus, the chloride of potassium constitutes a most useful remedial agent, and in chronic cystitis it exerts an action which is curative in its direction. Kali muriate is an efficient remedy in gonorrhoea, and it is regarded by some physicians as essential to a good treatment. It is especially indicated in cases in which swellings exist, whether resulting from subcutaneous or interstitial exudation. In suppressed, tardy or too early menstruation, especially when the discharge is excessive, dark, clotted, or tough, or tarlike in appearance, this drug exerts an influence which makes for normal activity, and in leucorrhoea, when the discharge consists of milky-white, thick and non-irritating mucus, it constitutes an efficient remedial agent. In mastitis it exerts a restraining influence over the swelling, which is often much needed. In loss of voice or hoarseness its action is much like that of collinsonia, and it often serves an excellent purpose. In the second stage of bronchitis, when thick, white phlegm of a fibrinous character forms, the chloride of potassium constitutes a remedy of corrective power. In croup it exerts a marked influence over the membranous exudation, and in false croup it is often the only needed medicament. It is especially indicated in the second stage of pneumonia, when the expectoration is viscid and there is fibrinous exudation into the lung substance. As a remedy in the second stage of pleurisy, when there are plastic exudations and adhesions, this remedial agent has been highly recommended as a means of completing the cure. When there are wheezing or rattling sounds of air passing through thick, tenacious mucus in the bronchi, and which is raised with great difficulty, kali muriate affords much relief.

In rheumatic fever, with exudation and swelling around the joints, this drug has been employed with satisfactory results. Its influence in such cases is said to be due to its power of restoring the non-functional cells of the excretory and absorbing structures to normal activity.

Kali muriate has been employed in the treatment of typhoid fever, and has given very satisfactory results, especially when there was great looseness of the bowels, the stools being light yellow or flocculent. It also exerts a relieving influence in abdominal tenderness and swelling.

In the second stage of abscesses, boils, carbuncles, eczema, pimples, erysipelas, and many other similar conditions, when interstitial exudation has taken place, it is said that the chloride of potassium will cause the swelling to disappear before the formation of pus. It is also a useful remedy in glandular swellings and follicular infiltrations. In ulceration of the os and cervix uteri, characterized by a thick, white secretion; this remedial agent has been employed with results which were unmistakably curative.

Potassium chloride must not be confounded with potassium chlorate.

Indications.-White or gray coating at the base of the tongue; white or gray exudations; glandular swellings; discharges or expectorations of a white, thick fibrinous slime from any mucous surface; grayish patches or spots in throat or on tonsils; jaundice, especially when there is pain in the stomach or intestines; pale yellow evacuations and yellow urine, with abdominal tenderness and swelling; diarrhea, when the stools are pale yellow or clay colored; inflammation of the bladder, when there is a discharge of thick white mucus; rheumatic fever, with exudation and swelling around the joints; abscesses, boils and carbuncles; plastic exudations and adhesions; hard, harsh and hacking coughs; short and spasmodic cough; wheezing rales, or rattling sounds in the air passages, caused by thick, tenacious mucus in the bronchi.

Dose.- Third trituration, 5 to 15 grains.

Usual Prescription.- Kali muriaticum, 3x, gr. xx to 3i; water, iv. ℥vi. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every half hour to every two hours.

### Kali Phosphoricum-Potassium Phosphate.

This efficient salt is frequently indicated in various wrongs of life, but it is in the abnormal conditions of the nervous system, often referred to as neurasthenic, that the phosphate of potassium has become recognized by many skilled physicians as an indispensable remedial agent. In all nervous states evidencing a want of nerve power, such as prostration, loss of mental vigor, depression, brain-fog and softening of the brain, it constitutes a medicament of curative power.

In all pathological conditions characterized by depression, general irritability, or loss of memory, it exerts an improving influence, and in hysteria from sudden emotion or false impressions, this agent has been employed with beneficial results. In many cases in which stupor, low delirium, sleeplessness, restlessness or mental aberrations are prominent features, kali phosphoricum is believed to exercise a corrective power. In the condition known as "night-terrors," and in which many children apparently suffer from extreme fright, the phosphate of potassium constitutes a curative agent which should never be neglected. In referring to the wrongs of the brain and nervous system in which kali phosphoricum has been the means of producing marked improvement, Dr. Carey in part says:

"The gray matter of the brain is controlled entirely by the inorganic cell salt, potassium phosphate. When nervous symptoms arise, due to the fact that the nerve fluid has been exhausted from any cause, kali phos. is the only true remedy. To my mind this remedy is the most wonderful curative agent ever discovered by man. Let the overworked business man take it and go home good tempered. Let the weary wife, nerves unstrung from attending to sick children or entertaining company, take it and note how quickly the equilibrium will be restored and calm and reason assert her throne."

The phosphate of potassium is employed with marked advantage in vertigo and giddiness resulting from nervous exhaustion and weakness, and in cerebral anemia it is a very efficient remedy. In conditions in which pains and weight in the back of the head, together with a feeling of weariness and exhaustion, are prominent symptoms, this agent will aid much in the treatment. In various forms of paralysis kali phosphoricum can safely be regarded as one of our most reliable drugs. Dr. W. E. Kinnett has employed the remedy in many of these cases with wonderful success, and has often found magnesia phosphorica indicated in connection with this potassium salt. In reporting a case of paralysis treated with these remedies the doctor says:

"The patient was absolutely helpless so far as doing anything for himself was concerned. His arms and legs were useless to him, and seemed to be in the way. His hands and wrists were out of shape, as were also his legs and feet. He could neither feed nor dress himself. Could move neither hand nor foot and was as helpless as a baby. He could sit propped up, but could not in any manner help himself. He could talk some and eat some when soft foods were put into his mouth. It was certainly an unpromising outlook, and I sincerely wished I had not promised to see him. I felt that he was beyond human aid and told him that it was exceedingly doubtful if I or anyone else could help him, but if he would consent to a long period of treatment I would make an effort to help him some, and to this he readily consented; the case of a drowning man catching at a straw.

"I prescribed for him kali phos. 3x, five grains every four hours, and magnesia phos. 3x, five grains every four hours, alternating with the kali phos. The medicines were faithfully administered to him from very early in the morning till very late at night. In about a month he could hold knife and fork or spoon and feed himself, or hold a cup, with the handle, to drink from.

In two months he could walk behind a chair, pushing it before him, and could dress himself, buttoning his clothes and tying his shoes.

Awkwardly, of course, but he did it. In ten weeks he was walking wherever he chose—slowly and deliberately—and at the end of three months from the first dose of medicine he went to work and could carry a ten-quart pail of water in each hand."

In affections of the ear, especially when there is a discharge of a foul, ichorous, offensive, fetid or sanious character, the phosphate of potassium exerts a corrective influence. Offensive discharges from any part constitute an important specific indication for this drug. In the epistaxis which frequently occurs in the weak and delicate person, the action of this agent is decidedly restraining in its nature, and in stomatitis, when the breath is offensive, as well as when there are ash-gray ulcers in the mouth, it is often a most useful remedy. In diseases of the throat characterized by large and sore tonsils, with white solid deposits resembling diphtheritic membrane, hoarseness and loss of voice, kali phosphoricum is a remedy of unmistakable efficiency, and in indigestion with nervous depression it has been employed with satisfactory results. It is also a remedy of value in diarrhea which is painless and causes great prostration, especially when the discharges are bloody, fetid, and much like rice-water.

In amenorrhoea with depression, lassitude, and general nervous debility, accompanied by pain in the ovaries, the phosphate of potassium is deemed a medicament of considerable value, and when the menses are premature and profuse, especially in nervous subjects, it is often a much-needed remedy. It is also employed with advantage in dysmenorrhoea, and Dr. Whittier reports a case of several years' standing which was completely cured by him with this drug after many approved remedies had failed to benefit the patient. In leucorrhoea, when the discharge is yellowish, acrid and scalding, its action is corrective, and in incontinence of urine it is a useful agent.

In abscesses, carbuncles, and other suppurative processes, when there are asthenic symptoms, and the suppurative action is unhealthy, the pus is chorous, bloody, offensive and dirty, kali phos. exerts an improving influence, and in marasmus, especially when the stools have a putrid odor, it has been used with beneficial results. In large and frequently repeated doses, the phosphate of potassium has been employed as a means of relieving the difficult breathing and depressed condition of the nervous system in nervous asthma, and with satisfactory results. Hay asthma and hay fever are also said to be modified by the administration of this drug.

In diabetes mellitus kali phos. may well constitute a part of the treatment, as it exercises an influence which makes for normal function of the medulla oblongata and pneumogastric nerve, thus favoring digestion and normal activity of the stomach and lungs. As a part of the treatment of the morphine habit the phosphate of potassium has been employed with more or less success. In reporting the case of a lady who had become a morphine fiend, Dr. B. A. Sanders in part says:

"I had used everything I could find in any school of medicine without benefit to my patient, and felt thoroughly discouraged, when I happened to think of kali phos. I started her taking it, and at the same time stopped all other nerve medicine. The change was wonderful. The sharp, intense headache, sleeplessness, wild, staring eyes, brown, dry tongue, and that horrible sinking 'all-gone' sensation, rapidly yielded to the remedy, and she made a good recovery. She is now-four years later-a remarkably vigorous, healthy and happy woman, without the least desire for the opiate, and has, as she expressed it, a 'perfect terror of morphine.' I ascribe all the cure to kali phos., for the other treatment could not have been completed had it not been for this salt."

In puerperal fever, especially when there are illusions and absurd notions, or a tendency to violent insanity, this constitutes a very useful medicine. In septic hemorrhage it has also been employed with advantage. In fact, it is a remedy of merit in all cases in which there is evidence of vitiation of the blood, and in which the system seems to contain typhoid poison. In intermittent action of the heart, with morbid nervous sensitiveness, this agent has been administered with marked benefit.

Indications.-Despondency and nervous dread, without cause; brain-fog from overwork; delirium tremens; vertigo and giddiness from nervous exhaustion and weakness; pain and weight in the back of the head, with feeling of exhaustion; discharge of foul, offensive pus from the ears; loss of power in facial muscles; tongue white and slimy; edges of tongue red and sore; predisposition to bleeding of the gums; tonsils large and sore, with solid deposits on them; hoarseness and loss of voice; flatulence, with distress about the heart; diarrhea, when the stools are putrid, or like rice-water; putrid and typhoid dysentery; parietic condition of rectum and colon; menses premature and profuse in nervous females; menses irregular, scanty, offensive and very dark; hysteria, with sensation of a ball rising in the throat; parietic conditions of the bladder, and incontinence of urine from paralysis of the sphincter of the bladder; yellow urine;

functional wrongs of the heart, accompanied by a weak, nervous and anxious state, and when the pulse is intermittent, irregular and below normal; palpitation of the heart, with sleeplessness and restlessness; infantile paralysis; walking in sleep in children; fetid, debilitating, profuse perspiration; typhoid conditions, especially when the tongue is brown and dry and there is delirium; putrid conditions of the throat, especially in scarlet fever; general debility and exhaustion; dirty, foul, ichorous discharges of pus.

Dose.- Third trituration, 5 to 15 grains.

Usual Prescription.- Kali phosphoricum, 3x, gr. xx to 3i; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every half hour to every two hours.

#### Kali Sulphuricum-Potassium Sulphate.

The sulphate of potassium often constitutes a remedy of decided usefulness. An eminent investigator of drugs says that it is the function remedy of the epidermis and of the epithelium, and that a deficiency of this salt causes a yellow slimy deposit on the tongue, decidedly yellow or greenish discharges, secretions of watery matter from the mucous surfaces, and epithelial or epidermal desquamation. It is believed that the yellowness is due to fatty degeneration of inflammatory products

and of effete epithelium. It is especially indicated in all abnormal conditions caused by retrocession of eruptions. Kali sulphuricum has been employed with marked advantage in rheumatic arthritis, especially where the pains settle in one joint and then in another, and in rheumatic fever it is deemed a remedy of curative power.

"In wandering, shifting muscular pains of a rheumatic or neuralgic character, worse in the evenings or in heated rooms, and in cases of long standing rheumatism with debility and soreness of muscles, this remedy sometimes works wonders." (Kinnett. )

In bronchial asthma, with yellow expectoration, the sulphate of potassium has been employed with very satisfactory results, and in bronchitis when the expectoration is distinctly yellow, watery and profuse, or when it is greenish, slimy and watery, this drug exerts a needed influence. It is also an efficient remedy in diarrhea when the stools are yellow, slimy, watery or purulent, and the tongue has a yellow coating, especially at its root, as well as when the discharges are black, thin and offensive. In affections of the eyes indications for kali sulphuricum are often seen. In cases in which the eyelids are covered with yellow crusts, or in which there is a discharge of yellow or greenish matter, with purulent slime, or yellow, watery secretions, it constitutes a remedial agent of corrective power. In ophthalmic neonatorum, especially when there is a thin yellow or sanious discharge, with closely adherent membrane on the palpebral conjunctiva, it has often been employed with curative effect, and in some cases it has proved useful after other approved remedies have failed. It is also deemed an agent of merit in abscesses of the cornea, and especially so in cases of pus in the anterior chamber.

Kali sulphuricum constitutes a medicament of great value in chronic catarrh of the stomach, especially when the tongue is covered with a yellow coating, and in dyspepsia, when the tongue has a yellow coating and there is a sensation of pressure as of a load and fullness at the pit of the stomach, its action is curative in its direction. It is also useful in cases of indigestion characterized by a gathering of water in the mouth.

"Kali sulphuricum is a very good remedy in chronic catarrh of the stomach where the tongue is slimy and coated yellow. In all these cases where the water accumulates in the mouth, natrium muriaticum should be prescribed with it. Pain that commences in the stomach and wanders through the intestines and finally settles in the right hip just above the crest of the ilium, will be relieved by this remedy." (Palmer.)

In jaundice caused by gastric catarrh it exerts a needed influence, and in scarlet fever when there are discharges of foul ichorous pus from the ears, or fetid discharges from any of the mucous surfaces, its corrective action is unmistakable. In gleet and old cases of gonorrhoea it has been used with marked success, and in leucorrhoea when the discharge is yellow, greenish, slimy or watery, the sulphate of potassium is deemed a remedy of superior merit. It is also useful in pathological conditions which sometimes follow scarlatina, and especially when the urine is albuminous.

In the eruptive diseases, when the eruption is suppressed, or suddenly recedes, and there is a harsh and dry skin, kali sulph. has often acted correctively. In metrorrhagia, or when the menses are too late and too scanty, with weight and fullness in the abdomen, accompanied by headache and a yellow-coated tongue, kali sulphuricum is often employed with more than ordinary success. Tuberculous ulcers, with continuous oozing of pus and lymph, are often much improved by the use of this drug. In inflammation of the lungs, especially when loose yellow rattling phlegm or watery mucus is coughed up, the sulphate of potassium exercises a most desirable influence, and in rattling cough accompanied by a suffocative sensation, its action is relieving in character.

Indications.- Yellow, slimy coating on the tongue; yellow, mucous discharges; colds, with yellow, slimy expectoration and yellow or greenish discharges from the nose; chronic catarrh, with yellowish secretion; jaundice, from gastro-duodenal catarrh; diarrhea, when the discharge is yellow, slimy, watery and purulent; leucorrhoea, when the discharge is yellow, greenish and slimy; menses tardy and scanty, with a feeling of weight and fullness in the abdomen and a yellowish coating on the tongue; bronchial asthma, with yellow expectoration; bronchitis, when the expectoration is distinctly yellow, greenish, slimy or watery and profuse; catarrhal cough, with free yellowish expectoration; intermittent fever, with yellow, slimy coated tongue; eczema, when the discharge is yellow, greenish and watery; burning or itching papular eruption; tuberculous ulcers, with a continuous oozing of yellow pus and lymph.

Dose.-Third trituration, 5 to 15 grains.

Usual Prescription.- Kali sulphuricum, 3x, gr. xx to 3i; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every half hour to every two hours.

#### Kalmia Latifolia-Mountain Laurel.

Mountain laurel has been employed in cardiac hypertrophy with advantage, and in palpitation

of the heart caused reflex by gastro-intestinal wrongs it has been found a useful remedial agent. In the aching pain in the back from which many women suffer during menstruation its relieving influence is often gratifying to the patient. It is a remedy of value in shifting rheumatic pains, and its sedative action has often been found useful in fevers and inflammations. It is a good remedy in some forms of diarrhea, and in dysentery it has been recommended. In constitutional syphilis it also exerts an influence which makes for improvement.

"Kalmia is an efficient remedy in primary or secondary syphilis, and will likewise be found invaluable in febrile and inflammatory diseases, and hypertrophy of the heart, allaying all febrile and inflammatory action, and lessening the action of the heart. Inactive hemorrhages, diarrhea, and dysentery, it has been employed with excellent effect. I have extensively used this agent, and regard it as one of the most efficient agents in syphilis; and have, likewise, found it very valuable in inflammatory fevers, jaundice, and ophthalmia, neuralgia and inflammation." (King.) Kalmia is sedative, astringent and antisyphilitic.

Indications.-A tonic chronic inflammation; hypertrophy with excessive action of the heart; obstinate chronic irritation of mucous surfaces; febrile and inflammatory diseases; shifting rheumatic pains; aching pains in the back.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 10 to 30 drops; specific medicine, ??? to 5 drops.

Usual Prescription.-A Kalmia, gtt. xx; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every three hours to four times a day.

#### Lavendula Vera-Lavender.

Lavender exercises a kindly influence upon the digestive apparatus and the nervous system. It is used in nervous depression with advantage, and in hysterical conditions it is often a useful remedial agent.

Lavender is somewhat extensively and beneficially employed as a stimulant for children and feeble women.

Lavendula vera is carminative, tonic and stimulant.

Indications.- Flatulency; palpitation; nervous depression; hysteria. Dose.-Spirit, 30 to 60 drops; compound tincture, 30 to 60 drops; oil, 1 to 5 drops.

#### Lappa Officinalis- Burdock.

Burdock acts directly and very kindly upon the genito-urinary organs, increasing secretion and removing irritation. Its action in this respect is especially beneficial in some forms of chronic disease. It is also a remedy of corrective power in bronchial irritation, and in coughs it exerts a checking influence. In any disease presenting the general indications for that class of remedies known as alterative, lappa may be employed with an assurance of beneficial results.

"This agent is a much neglected alterative. It directly influences the renal apparatus, relieving irritation, increasing the flow of urine, and assisting in eliminating morbid material. It may be employed for the removal of worn-out tissues when the saline renal depurants would do harm.

"A tincture of the seeds, long administered, is said to be one of the best of the few remedies for psoriasis. It certainly exerts a favorable influence upon dyspepsia, with a cachectic state of the blood. Both cough and bronchial pulmonary irritation are relieved by it when an alterative is demanded." (Locke.)

Lappa officinalis is diuretic, alterative, aperient and sudorific.

Indications.-Glandular engorgement; dropsy of renal origin; obstinate chronic cutaneous eruptions; scrofulous, syphilitic, gouty and rheumatic difficulties of long standing; irritation of the urinary apparatus, with lessened secretion of urine.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 30 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 30 drops.

Usual Prescription.-A Lappa officinalis, gtt. xxx to ℥iv; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every two or three hours.

#### Leptandra Virginica-Culver's Root.

Leptandra improves the tone of the entire glandular system, and is said to increase the solid constituents of the bile. In dyspepsia resulting from atony of the stomach or liver, it exerts a curative influence, and in chronic diseases of the mucous surfaces it is a remedy of value. In intermittent fever when there is great feebleness it is employed with satisfactory results, and in all diseases, regardless of name, which are characterized by drowsiness, cold extremities, dull aching pain in the region of the liver, sallow skin and bitter taste in the mouth, it constitutes a medicament which is often beneficially

employed. In diarrhea and dysentery this agent has proved very beneficial as a cathartic, one active dose frequently effecting a cure. Leptandrin triturated with sugar of milk constitutes a convenient form for the administration of the remedy. The third trituration is efficient, and but slightly unpleasant in taste.

"The leptandra exerts a gentle stimulant influence upon the entire intestinal tract, and its associate viscera, and in medicinal doses strengthens functional activity.

Its action in this direction is so persistent that it might be called a gastro-intestinal tonic. There are some functions not well understood, as of the liver and spleen, and it would not much improve our knowledge to say that it acted upon these. But it exerts a marked influence in those diseases in which there is enfeebled portal circulation, and tendency to stasis of blood. Thus in some cases of typhoid fever occurring in malarial localities the leptandra has proven a very valuable medicine.

"We do not believe there is any remedy that acts upon the liver according to the old idea of medicine. It has been conclusively proven that preparations of mercury do not, and that podophyllin does not; and it is probable that we will have to give up the idea of cholagogues entirely. There is no doubt in my mind, however, that leptandra does influence the function of the liver; not always to increase secretion of bile, but rather to bring the organ back to normal functional activity, whatever may have been the deviation.

"Associated with the milder bitter tonics, the leptandra improves the digestive function, and stimulates normal excretory action from the bowels. This latter influence sometimes makes it a valuable adjunct to those remedies called alterative." ( Scudder.)

Leptandra virginica is tonic, alterative, laxative and cholagogue. In very large doses it causes vomiting, vertigo and bloody stools.

Indications.-Functional diseases of the liver; dull, heavy pain in the right hypochondrium; fullness of the abdomen; chronic diarrhea and in cachectic diseases.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 20 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 20 drops; extract, 2 to 4 grains; leptandrin, 0 to 2 grains.

Usual Dose.-2 to 10 drops.

#### Liatris Spicata-Button Snakeroot.

This agent constitutes a most excellent tonic when the circulation is poor and there is an abnormal condition of the skin and kidneys. It acts as a stimulant to all of the excretory organs. *Liatris spicata* is alterative, tonic, stimulant, diuretic and aromatic.

Indications.-Dyspepsia when there is a torpid condition of the kidneys; nephritic diseases; dropsy; spasmodic conditions of the bowels; colic in children; calculous affections.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 30 drops to 2 drachms.

Usual Dose.- 30 to 60 drops.

#### Libradol.

Libradol, as an application, affords a very efficient means of relieving pain and inflammation, and is extensively employed in pneumonia, bronchitis, croup, pleurisy (with or without effusion), ovaritis, orchitis, tonsillitis, acute pharyngitis, some forms of rheumatism (inflammatory) and boils. It is also a curative agent in localized pain, along nerve courses, in joints, and in the muscular structures, as in some forms of rheumatism (sub-acute, non-inflammatory, articular, etc.), lumbago, facial neuralgia, subscapular neuralgia, intercostal neuralgia, and pleurodynia.

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

#### Lilium Tigrinum-Tiger Lily.

Tiger lily exerts a special influence upon the female reproductive organs, and is employed with marked benefit in diseases peculiar to women. In chronic inflammation of the uterus it constitutes a medicament of great usefulness, and in prolapsus uteri, and other displacements, its tonic action is especially valuable as a means of restoring the parts to their normal condition. It is a very efficient remedy in all debilitated states of the female organs of generation. Tiger lily has also been used in some dropsical conditions with good results. It should be given a more careful study than it has heretofore received.

Lilium tigrinum is tonic and nervine.

Indications.-Chronic inflammation of the uterus; nausea caused by uterine disease or pregnancy; amenorrhea, with burning pain in the ovaries; neuralgic pains in the uterus, ovaries or mammary glands; acrid leucorrhea; abnormal sensations in the region of the heart caused by wrongs of the uterus; neuralgic pain extending from the uterus and ovaries down the inside of the thighs; a sense of weight and downward pressure in the lower abdomen; dysmenorrhea; headache caused by uterine disease.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 10 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 10 drops.

Usual Dose.-5 drops every two or three hours.

#### Lithii Benzoas-Benzoate of Lithium.

The benzoate of lithium is often employed as a means of reducing the amount of uric acid excreted in the urine, by a reduction of the quantity in the blood. It is also used to retard the formation of hepatic calculi, and thus prevent the recurrence of hepatic colic. In cystic irritation from the presence of renal sand it has frequently been employed with advantage.

Benzoate of lithium is diuretic.

Indications.-Uneasiness in the loins. extending to the bladder; irritable states of the neck of the bladder, due to the presence of insoluble uric acid or urates; fullness and tension in the perineum, and a desire to urinate frequently, with difficulty in passing urine; passage of mucus with phosphates from the bladder; renal or cystic deposits caused by the presence of an excess of uric acid; tendency to gouty paroxysms.

Dose.-5 to 20 grains in a tablespoonful of water.

Usual Dose.-5 to 8 grains in a tablespoonful of water, three or four times a day.

#### Lithii. Bromidum-Bromide of Lithium.

The bromide of lithium is the most hypnotic of all the bromides. Its use is not followed by the action on the heart which frequently follows the continued use of the bromide of potassium. Like the other bromides, it is useful in allaying excessive brain activity, the headache and insomnia of cerebral congestion usually yielding to its influence. It is contraindicated in great debility, anemia, or fatty or weak heart, with low arterial pressure. It should be given in solution.

Bromide of lithium is hypnotic, sedative and antilithic. Indications.-Uric acid diathesis, accompanied by painful conditions, as complicating neuroses; tinnitus aurium, with pain in the temporal region and sleeplessness; insomnia of cerebral congestion.

Dose.-5 to 20 grains, three or four times a day.

Usual Dose.-5 to 10 grains in water, three or four times a day.

#### Lithii Salicylas-Salicylate of Lithium.

This agent is among the best of our remedies for rheumatism. Although it is much like the salicylate of sodium, it contains more salicylic acid than the sodium salt, and has less toxic effects. The presence of lithium increases the therapeutic action of the salicylic acid.

Indications.~ The specific indications for this salt have not been well defined, but it may be used with advantage in acute, sub-acute and chronic articular rheumatism, true gout and uric acid gravel.

Dose.-1 to 60 grains, but not to exceed two and one-half drachms a day.

Usual Dose.-1 to 8 grains, in solution, powder or tablet, three or four times a day. It may be administered in Vichy, seltzer and other mineral waters; and also in doses of fifteen grains a day in apollinaris water, for long-continued use in uric acid gravel.

#### Lobelia Inflata-Indian Tobacco.

Lobelia has always been employed somewhat extensively by Eclectic physicians. Dr. Wooster Beach, the founder of the Eclectic school of medicine, in referring to lobelia, in his "American Practice of Medicine," said:

"Lobelia was discovered by Lobel, a noted botanist, and it was named after him. It has long been used by the Indians of this country as an emetic. Samuel Thomson and his followers employ it for almost every disease as a puke, but this indiscriminate use of it is wrong. Like other plants, it is good when judiciously used. It causes free emesis, but is very prostrating to the system when given alone, sometimes causing alarming appearances, although the patient soon recovers from its effects. It is best

combined with those articles which modify its action, in which manner I administer it. I combine it with ipecac and blood root, which makes an excellent emetic in all cases where its use is required. It enters into the common emetic powder."

The emetic powder referred to by Dr. Beach was composed of four ounces of ipecac, four ounces of lobelia and two ounces of blood root. 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 all 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 yet there is want of power to remove it. It is also employed in whooping-cough with some relieving effect..

Lobelia, in doses of ten to thirty drops, is an efficient remedy in angina pectoris, neuralgia of the heart and spasm of the bronchi. In rigidity of the os uteri, vagina or perineum, it should be given in doses of one to three drops every fifteen minutes until nausea results, when the dose should be decreased and the interval between the doses lengthened.

"To obtain the curative effects of a lobelia emetic, the remedy should be given in small quantities frequently repeated, as it can be absorbed from the stomach, so that emesis, when it does occur, shall be from the general influence of the remedy in the blood, and not from its local irritant influence upon the stomach. Many physicians fail to obtain the benefit they have reason to expect, because of its improper administration; it is not absorbed, but simply irritates the stomach.

"Lobelia is one of the most powerful vital stimulants in the materia medica. It strengthens the circulation, improves innervation, and" by its influence upon the sympathetic nervous system gives increased activity of all the vegetative functions. These influences come from minute doses, one drop or less. I usually prescribe it in this proportion: A Tinct. lobelia, gtt. x to xx; water, ℥iv; a teaspoonful every one or two hours.

"In some cases where there is a necessity for a speedy action, as in cases of angina pectoris or neuralgia of the heart, I give one or two full doses of twenty drops. \ "Lobelia is specific in difficult labor from rigid os, vagina or perineum. It also stimulates the contractile function of the uterus, and thus strengthens the pains. This use of lobelia will be greatly prized when known. In tardy or difficult labor add ℥i of the tincture to ℥iv of water, and give a teaspoonful every fifteen minutes until slight nausea is produced, then in smaller quantities. In rigid os or perineum I frequently employ it in the same way, and with excellent results, but in other cases give it in larger doses until nausea is induced.

"Lobelia is a sedative, occupying a place between veratrum and aconite." (Scudder.)

Lobelia has recently been used hypodermically in diphtheria with most wonderful results. In relating his experience with lobelia in this dangerous disease, Dr. E. Jentsch in part says:

"To save time, and trusting that you will credit me with sufficient competency in my vocation, I will say that my boy was stricken with a fulminating case of naso-pharyngeal diphtheria. The serum antitoxin was exhibited promptly in sufficiently large doses and repeated, with no other result except that the child passed from an active sthenic condition, with dyspnea, into a passive collapse, with apnea. This I had witnessed before, and knew it to be fatal with certainty. I was therefore in despair. I recalled the writings of the great Scudder, where he extols lobelia as a life-saver.

"Thereupon I filled my hypodermic syringe with the pure specific tincture of lobelia, and gave the child the entire dose subcutaneously. Strange to say, I gave it with a confidence altogether out of proportion to the circumstances. However, the result proved this to be justified, for the patient responded immediately in a marvelous manner.

"All the fatal symptoms gave way to those of returning health, the patient passing from a death-struggle into a peaceful slumber, from which he awoke after three hours, somewhat weak. Another dose was given, which was followed by a still more pronounced reaction for the better. The patient from that time continued to convalesce, and, with the exception of a post-diphtheria pharyngeal paralysis, made a rapid recovery, the paralysis yielding to another dose of the same remedy.

"This happened nearly four years ago, and since then I have repeated in many cases the phenomenal experience with this remedy. At first I used the serum and the lobelia in conjunction. But I gradually realized that the latter was entirely reliable, doing even better without the serum, so that now I can tell you with absolute certainty that lobelia is in every respect far superior to the serum, for the

reasons that it is more reliable. because it acts quicker and with a much greater certainty than the serum, and, secondly, it prevents, arrests and cures the disease promptly, irrespective of what day the treatment is instituted.

"It makes no difference whether it is the first or the sixth day of the existence of the disease, with the exception that in the longer-standing cases the treatment must be repeated more often-every two or three hours-until the desired result is obtained.

"In conclusion, let me give you a concise description of my method of treating diphtheria. In any case where there is the least suspicion of diphtheria I give a half-drachm dose of the specific tincture of lobelia hypodermically, and repeat in fromtwo to twelve hours, once or oftener, as indicated, until reaction sets in, which means a return to health.

"Systemic remedies I give according to specific indications.

"By experience I have found the hypodermic injection best borne by the patient when injected anywhere on the trunk, abdominal parietes, the back and thighs."

"Spasmodic stricture lobelia will cure as if by magic, and in permanent stricture, where you have found it impossible to pass the smallest kind of a sound, you will find after its application the sound will easily pass. I can best illustrate by reporting to you the first case upon which I used it.

"Before attempting to pass the sound I dropped into the urethra about fifteen drops of fluid extract of lobelia, closing the meatus, and held the lobelia in the urethra for five minutes. It produced a smarting sensation, which passed away in a short time. I now prepared my sounds, and was delighted to find that I could pass a No. 10 with little difficulty. I continued this treatment twice a week without producing any urethritis, gradually increasing the size of the sounds until I could with ease pass a 24.

The patient can now pass his urine normally, has no gleet discharge, and I have not passed the sound for two years. I see him frequently, and know that he has had no re-turn of the difficulty." (Boskowitz.)

Lobelia inflata is antispasmodic, sedative, diaphoretic, and in medium doses, nauseant, expectorant, relaxant and emetic. In very large doses it causes great relaxation of the muscular system and a sense of impending death.

Indications.- Pneumonia, when there is short, labored breathing; sense of fullness and oppression in the region of the heart; oppression of the chest, with difficult respiration; short, lancinating pain, apparently starting in the heart and radiating to the left shoulder and arm; angina pectoris; rigid os uteri; obstinate convulsions, especially when of hysterical origin; full, oppressed or small, feeble pulse; precordial oppression.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 30 drops (the latter is emetic); specific medicine, 1 to 30 drops (the latter is emetic).

Usual Prescription.-R Lobelia, gtt. x to xv; water, ℥iv; M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two. In order to get the best results from this drug as an emetic, some physicians of large experience prefer to give it in small doses-the fraction of a drop-in tepid water every ten minutes, until nausea is produced as a result of the system becoming saturated with the lobelia, when a single dose of five or ten drops, given in warm water, will produce an emesis that not only empties the stomach but removes much of the effete material from the blood.

#### Lycopodium Clavatum-Club Moss.

Lycopodium has been employed in some forms of dyspepsia with satisfactory results, and in catarrhal gastritis, when characterized by soreness on pressure over the stomach, and a sensation of fullness of the stomach when but a small quantity of food has been taken, it has often proved a remedy of corrective power.

It is used with some success in rheumatic conditions, and as a remedy in the uric acid diathesis it has been highly recommended. There are cases of infantile fever that do not readily yield to ferrum phosphoricum or aconite, and though they seem to be periodic, they are not benefited by quinine. In such cases lycopodium has been used with excellent results. A powder made of the fine sporules of lycopodium is extensively used pure, or with about one-fourth part of oxide of zinc, as a dusting-powder for chappings, moist eczemas, herpes zoster, intertrigo, and many other eruptions, especially for children. It is also used as a covering for pills.

Lycopodium clavatum is alterative, laxative and stimulant to the nervous system.

Indications.-Extreme sensitiveness of the surface; slow, painful boils, nodes or swellings; derangements of digestion, with loss of appetite, flatulence, acidity and constipation; chronic catarrh; urinary incontinence, vesical catarrh, or painful urination; uric acid gravel or "red sand" in the urine; high-colored urine which stains the clothing red; obscure periodicity; enlarged tonsils which are

studded with small ulcers; sour belching and sometimes sour vomiting; rattling cough and dyspnea.

Dose.-Specific medicine, 1 to 20 drops.

Usual Prescription.-R Lycopodium, gtt. v to x; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour.

#### Lycopus Virginicus-Bugleweed.

Lycopus is among the most certain remedies which influence the heart, arteries and capillaries. It lessens irritability, lessens the frequency of the pulse, and improves capillary circulation. In hemorrhage from the lungs and other organs it exercises an influence which is positively restraining. Its effect is most decided in active hemorrhage, especially when the action of the heart is vigorous and the pulse full and strong. In bronchial irritation lycopus constitutes a useful medicament, and is especially valuable as a means of relieving the troublesome cough which often accompanies such irritation.

Lycopus is a frequently needed remedy in functional diseases of the heart, hemoptysis, incipient phthisis, diabetes and menstrual derangements, with a tendency to puffiness or swelling of the limbs on exertion, when the pulse is feeble and frequent. "Lycopus will be found a very valuable remedy, and will take place with veratrum and aconite. It is a very certain sedative where increased frequency of pulse is dependent upon want of power. For this purpose we employ it in all forms of chronic disease with frequent pulse, and in the advanced stages of acute disease where there is great debility. No remedy is more certain in its action in these cases; and we will find that as the pulse is reduced in frequency it is increased in strength, and there is a more regular and uniform circulation of the blood.

"The remedy evidently acts upon the sympathetic system of nerves, and we not only have an improvement in the circulation, but every vegetative function feels its influence. Thus it improves the appetite and blood-making, nutrition and secretion. "It has been employed more extensively in the treatment of hemoptysis than in any other disease. In these cases its action is slow, but very certain, and its influence seems to come from its sedative action; in this it resembles digitalis. Employed in phthisis, we find it relieving the cough, checking night-sweats and diarrhea, lessening the frequency of the pulse, improving the appetite and giving better digestion. We observe the same influence from the protracted use of veratrum in these cases, evidencing the relationship between the remedies." (Scudder.)

"Drs. Pendleton and Rogers, of New York, were among the first to investigate the properties of bugleweed, and they reported several cases of hemoptysis and incipient consumption as having been cured by it. In New Jersey it was used in Rafinesque's day as a remedy for diarrhea and dysentery.

"Lycopus was introduced into Homeopathic practice by Professor E. M. Hale, who first used it on the recommendation of an Eclectic, physician in a case of incipient phthisis. It is now employed to a considerable extent by the Homeopathic branch of the profession, but its development is due almost entirely to the Eclectics, and until recent years it has scarcely been mentioned by the old school physicians.

"Scudder says that lycopus will be found to be a very valuable remedy, and will take its place with veratrum and aconite. It is a certain sedative where increased frequency is dependent upon want of power. For this purpose he employs it in all forms of acute disease where there is great debility. No remedy is more certain in its action in these cases; and he finds that as the pulse is decreased in frequency it is increased in strength, and there is a more regular and uniform circulation of the blood.

The remedy, he continues, evidently acts upon the sympathetic system of nerves, and we have not only an improvement in the circulation, but every vegetative function feels its influence. Thus it improves the appetite and blood-making, nutrition and secretion.

It has been employed more extensively in the treatment of hemoptysis than in any other disease. In these cases its action is very slow but very certain, and its influence seems to come from its sedative action. In this it resembles digitalis. Employed in phthisis, we find it relieving cough, checking night-sweats and diarrhea, lessening the frequency of the pulse, improving the appetite and giving better digestion. We observe the same influence from the protracted use of veratrum in these cases, evidencing the relationship between the remedies.

"Shoemaker states that lycopus is astringent and sedative. It has been used in pulmonary disorders and phthisis to allay fever, cough and expectoration. It reduces the force and frequency of the heart's action, and acts as a sedative, and in large doses is depressant to the nervous system. By virtue of its volatile oil it is somewhat carminative, and in small doses is considered tonic. It has been used in organic and functional heart disease, and in exophthalmos by Dr. Hector. It is of service in spasmodic

cough in combination with belladonna, but is rarely used. Probably when its composition and physiological properties are better understood it may be more appreciated.

"Lycopus is a neurotic, producing its effects principally through the sympathetic system of nerves. Its principal sphere of action is the thoracic and abdominal viscera. The nature of its action is that of a sedative, mild narcotic, subastringent and tonic. It acts on the heart as a sedative, constricting the blood-vessels and lessening the flow of blood. Its effects are most marked and satisfactory in those cases where the vascular action is tumultuous, the pulse rapid and the heart weak." ( French. )

Lycopus virginicus is tonic, sedative, astringent and narcotic.

Indications.-Chronic cough, with frequent pulse and high range of temperature; hemorrhage, with frequent pulse; chronic diseases, with frequent, feeble pulse; irregular, rapid and labored action of the heart, the skin being blanched and the extremities cold; passive capillary congestion, involving either the lungs, with a tendency to spitting blood, the kidneys, with profuse urination and the urine containing sugar, the liver, with various bilious symptoms, or the mucous surfaces, with catarrhal conditions; albuminuria, with frequent pulse.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 20 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 20 drops

Usual Prescription.-R Lycopus, gtt. x to xx; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour.

#### Magnesii Calcinata-Calcined Magnesium.

Calcined magnesia constitutes an excellent antacid and laxative for children. Its long-continued use is said to cure warts. Administered as a thin milk (the "milk of magnesia") in twenty to thirty parts of water, and in about twenty times the amount of the poison swallowed, it is an antidote in poisoning by arsenious, sulphuric, nitric, hydrochloric, acetic and oxalic acids, or by corrosive sublimate or the salts of copper. Eminent authors claim that it is not an antidote to phosphorus.

Calcined magnesium is antacid, laxative and antilithic.

Indications.-Excessive gastric acidity; uric acid in the urine, with undue gastric acidity.

Dose.-As a purgative, 3 grains to 1 drachm, suspended in water, before meals; for other purposes, 1 to 15 grains, suspended in water or milk, after meals.

#### Magnesii Carbonas-Magnesium Carbonate.

The carbonate of magnesium is often employed with good results in abnormal conditions characterized by excessive acidity of the stomach and intestinal canal. When a laxative action is desired it should be administered in lemonade or lemon juice, as such action is only obtained when it meets with an acid in the alimentary canal. This agent makes an excellent dusting-powder in dermatitis and irritable conditions of the skin.

Magnesium carbonate is antacid, absorbent and laxative.

Indications.-Excessive acidity of the stomach and intestinal canal associated with constipation; acid diarrhea.

Dose.-0 to 1 drachm.

Usual Dose.-3 to 10 grains in powder or suspended in water.

#### Magnesii Phosphoricum-Magnesium Phosphate.

This remedy has been extensively employed with curative results in diseases having their seat in the nerve fiber cells or in the terminal bulbs of the nerves, in the muscles, or in the muscular tissue itself.

It is stated that this remedy is found in the muscles, nerves, bone, teeth, brain and blood corpuscles. It is more abundant in the white nerve fibers, and when a deficiency of this salt occurs these fibers contract and produce one form of cramps or spasms.

This occurs sometimes in tissues of the stomach and causes the walls of the stomach to contract, and producing pain. If it were not for the gas that forms at these times and helps to prevent a collapse, the pain would be intense. Belching of gas that does not relieve is a prominent indication for this remedy. Magnesia phos. is indicated and in some cases acts better combined with calcarea phos." (Kinnet. )

The antispasmodic power of the phosphate of magnesia being unmistakable, it was naturally suggested as a suitable medicament in cramps of various kinds, spasms of the glottis, tetanus, epilepsy, spasmodic retention of urine, and all abnormal conditions of a like character. Dr. W. A. Dewey, who has had large experience with the tissue salts, says that it is best adapted to the treatment of persons of a high nervous organization.

In neuralgic constrictive pains in the chest this agent exerts a corrective influence, and in

arthritis, when there are excruciating pains of a spasmodic character, it is employed with advantage. In backache, when the pains are intermittent, shifting, and neuralgic, it exerts a modifying influence, and in excruciating headaches, with a tendency to spasmodic symptoms, it is deemed a remedy of merit. It is also of value in neuralgic and rheumatic headaches, when the pains are stinging, intermittent and paroxysmal in character, and in neuralgic pains which come on periodically its relieving effect is most satisfactory. The phosphate of magnesia has been employed for many years in acute sciatica and with the most gratifying results.

"A patient sought my services a little while ago for the relief of acute sciatica. In a few days he was much relieved and thought the worst passed. I cautioned him to avoid taking cold, and bade him continue the treatment. In about three days more he again called, and said, 'Doctor, I thought I was cured, but the last two nights and today I have suffered terribly.' The pain was not continuous, and yet it was not a periodic pain. It was a sharp, shooting pain, with a sense of constriction, occupying the hip joint, the region of the sciatic nerve and the right hypochondrium. It was not regular in its action nor constant, but would come without warning and leave without saying goodbye; in short, it was spasmodic in character.

"Remembering from experience that magnesium phosphate is antidotal to this spasmodic character of pain, I gave him the 3x in small doses every two hours. The condition was removed - the pain completely relieved.

"In another case a lady about six months advanced in pregnancy suffered with spasmodic pain radiating from the umbilicus to the pubes, not constant, but coming and going, and quite severe. Remembering that such a condition can be removed with magnesium phosphate I gave it here; results very satisfactory, as in other cases." (Fearn.)

Magnesium phosphate has also been employed in severe cases of singultus with unmistakably curative results, and in indigestion with cramp in the stomach it has often been found an efficient remedy.

"In gastralgia the phosphate of magnesia has a magic effect, often stopping a cramping condition of the stomach when all other remedies have failed." (Duffield.)

In watery diarrhea, with vomiting and cramps in the calves of the legs, the action of this agent is decidedly corrective, and in intermittent colicky pain it is a remedy of great value.

"I use magnesia phosphate in almost every case of colic of new-born infants with absolute, invariable, prompt and complete success." (Morgan.) In dysentery frequent indications for the phosphate of magnesia are prominently presented, and in such cases its curative action is promptly manifested.

"In a case of dysentery the tenesmus was like a prolonged spasm of the muscles employed in defecation, and I administered magnesia phosphate in hot water. The pain was almost entirely relieved by the first dose. I have never had a more prompt and pleasing result. Magnesia phosphate is a grand antispasmodic, and fully as reliable as our more frequently used remedies." (Leonard.)

In menstrual colic, painful menstruation, or in pain preceding the flow, the phosphate of magnesia is one of our most efficient remedies. In muscular paralysis caused by a disturbed or diseased condition of the different nerve fibers which convey the motor stimulus to the muscles it has been used with good effect, and in involuntary shaking and trembling of the hands, limbs or head, it is said to have exercised a restraining influence.

In spasmodic nervous asthma, accompanied by a paroxysmal, dry, tickling cough, it often affords marked relief, and in true spasmodic cough, coming on in paroxysms and without expectoration, it constitutes an excellent cough medicine. In the dry cough of nervous children it is also a useful remedial agent.

This is a useful remedy in whooping-cough. It modifies the cough, lessens the severity and frequency of the paroxysms, and materially shortens the duration of the disease. In this condition it should be given in hot water.

One teaspoonful of the "Usual Prescription" may be administered in a little hot water every three or four hours regularly, and repeated whenever a paroxysm of coughing comes on. In colic it should also be given in hot water. Magnesium phosphate is an excellent antispasmodic.

Indications.-Spasmodic cough, coming on in paroxysms, and convulsive fits of nervous cough, ending in a whoop; persistent semi-chronic cough of a pseudo-catarrhal and nervous character; spasmodic dry, tickling cough; darting spasmodic pains, accompanied by a feeling of constriction; spasmodic retention of urine; paralysis agitans; brain troubles of children, characterized by unconsciousness and convulsive symptoms; pain on top and back of the head, extending down the spine; pain commencing at the occiput and extending over the whole head, with nausea and chilliness;

convulsive twitchings of the angles of the mouth - spasms of teething children; burning, tasteless eructations; cramps in the stomach, with sensation of a band tightly bound around the body; flatulent colic of children.

Dose.- Third trituration, 5 to 15 grains.

Usual Prescription.- Magnesium phosphor., 3x, gr. Xx to 3i; water, 3iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every fifteen minutes to every four hours.

#### Magnesi Sulphas-Magnesium Sulphate-Epsom Salt.

Magnesium sulphate in doses of one-fourth of an ounce to one ounce is a popular cathartic, but small doses of the salt largely diluted with water, are quite as effective as the large doses usually employed. A saturated solution, given in teaspoonful doses three or four times a day, constitutes an important part of the successful treatment of urticaria, commonly known as hives. If in addition to this medicament a local application of a weak solution of common table salt – (or still better, water from the ocean) is used, further treatment will seldom be needed. The saturated solution will also cure many facial- and other skin eruptions.

Magnesium sulphate is cathartic, diuretic and refrigerant.

Indications.-Constipation, accompanied by-dull headache, seemingly dependent on reabsorption of excrementitious matter; febrile conditions which are aggravated by reabsorption of excrementitious material; facial and other eruptions.

Dose.-As a purgative, 1/4 of an ounce to 1 ounce, dissolved in four to eight ounces of water; for constipation, 1 drachm, dissolved in a glass of water or plain soda-water, before breakfast.

#### Mangani Dioxidum Precipitatum-Precipitated ManganeseDioxide.

Manganese dioxide is used with beneficial results in amenorrhœa and dysmenorrhœa, and is said to be especially adapted to anemic patients. In gastralgia and pyrosis it is a useful remedy, and in simple ulcer of the stomach it constitutes a medicament of considerable value.

Manganese dioxide is emmenagogue and alterative. In very large doses it acts as a cumulative poison, and causes paralysis of the motor nerves.

Indications.-Chronic suppurative affections of the skin, when slow to heal; chlorotic conditions, when gastric disturbances are prominent; scrofula; anemia; amenorrhœa; affections of the bones and periosteum.

Dose.-3 to 40 grains, in pills, every three or four hours.

Usual Dose.-5 to 10 grains, in pills or trituration, every three or four hours.

#### Mangani Sulphas-Manganese Sulphate.

Manganese sulphate has been used with some benefit in gouty dyspepsia, and in chlorosis and many variations of secondary anemia it is deemed a remedy of merit. It has been recommended in doses of two drachms, but such excessive doses should never be employed. Five- to ten grains produce catharsis and increased secretion of bile, but even these doses are too large, on account of the danger of causing gastro-intestinal irritation and inflammation. In doses of one-half to three grains the best action of the remedy is secured.

Manganese sulphate is tonic, stimulant and cholagogue. In very large doses and in long-continued medium doses it weakens the tone of the stomach.

Indications.-Dropsy following the long-continued use of alcoholic liquors; dropsy, with a sense of oppression in the epigastrium, oppressed breathing and inability to lie down; enlargement of the liver and spleen, tumid and pendulous abdomen and torpor of the digestive and blood-making organs.

Dose.-1/2 to 5 grains.

Usual Dose.-1/2 to 3 grains, three or four times a day.

#### Mangifera Indica-Mango.

Mangifera increases the tonicity of relaxed and enfeebled muscular tissue, and is said to have a very decided action on the uterus. It can be used both internally and locally. It exerts a restraining influence in profuse discharges of all kinds when they are the result of weakness and relaxation. In passive hemorrhage from the uterus its action is speedy and corrective, and in subinvolution of the uterus it has been highly recommended as an agent of reducing power.

In hemorrhage from the lungs it constitutes a medicament which is often life-saving.

Mangifera is also useful in wrongs of the stomach and bowels, and as a remedy in catarrh, leucorrhœa,

gleet, diarrhea, dysentery, vaginitis and urethritis, it has been used with curative results. In diphtheria it is said to have proved useful. Locally it is used as a spray, as an injection and as a gargle. Two drachms of the specific medicine (or a good fluid extract) added to four ounces of water constitutes a good gargle. In diseases of the throat it may be applied full strength, with a camel's hair brush.

"I have found mangifera of marked service in the treatment of profuse and exhaustive menstrual fluxes. In uterine hemorrhage following miscarriage, the agent exerts a powerfully restraining influence upon the hemorrhagic waste. In the sanguineous losses, which often occur about the change of life, and when uterine tumors are developing, the mangifera is the most potent and reliable medicine ever introduced to the notice of the medical profession. I prescribe the fluid extract, in five drop\ doses, every three or four hours. In a short time, the influence of the medicine is observed, and in a few days the desired effect is realized. No remedial agent of so great value, for the purpose named, has been introduced to the profession; it is as near a specific for profuse menstruation and uterine hemorrhage as may be desired. I might report ten or twelve cases in which the medicine exerted just such an action as was wished." (Howe.) "The first and chief property of mangifera is that of an astringent, but its astringency is of a peculiar kind. Like some other members of this class of remedies, it contains a form of tannic acid, but not an aggressive form, for it does not, like so many of the tannates, lead to constipation. Mangifera seems to combine with its astringent properties the action of a sedative to mucous surfaces, both soothing and astringent, but at the same time it is distinctly tonic, increasing vascular tonicity, aiding the appetite, and checking discharges, whether of mucus or blood, and particularly never disturbing the stomach.

"My first serious test of mangifera was in a severe case of hemorrhage following abortion. There was no gushing of blood, but a steady and continual drain, so that it was becoming serious. Ten drops of the specific medicine mangifera were given in water every two hours. The effect was remarkable, the hemorrhage was stopped, and the patient made a good recovery. The remedy might have been given more frequently, had not its effect been shown at once, as in emergency cases the dose may be repeated every fifteen minutes.

"In hemorrhage of the lungs, I have given mangifera so often that I have learned to rely upon it in passive cases, and it has done more for me than any other remedy.

"In hemorrhage, if passive, mangifera increases vascular tonicity, and thus prevents leakage and passive hemorrhage. In stomach and bowel troubles, in catarrh of the head and throat, the conditions are atonic, at least this is my experience, yet although the tonic properties of the drug point to it as being a remedy pre-eminent in atonic conditions, it is not interdicted in inflammations." (Fearn.)

Mangifera indica is astringent to mucous membranes, but it does not constipate the bowels.

Indications.-Passive hemorrhages from the uterus, bowels, or lungs; muco-purulent discharges from the bowels or uterus; profuse menstruation; patient in an atonic condition, muscular system relaxed, circulation poor, appetite poor, anemic and much depressed.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 20 drops.

Usual Prescription.- Mangifera, gtt. xxx to 3i; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

#### Marrubium Vulgare-Horehound.

Horehound exerts a marked influence upon the respiratory organs. It stimulates all mucous surface, but more especially those of the larynx and bronchi. It is employed with good effect in all conditions requiring such action. It is also valuable as an agent favoring normal respiration.

Horehound is used with satisfactory results in amenorrhea, and as a stimulant and tonic to the nervous system it has often been found useful. It exercises a tonic influence upon the stomach, and is deemed a remedy of curative power in atonic dyspepsia. Marrubium vulgare is tonic, stimulant to mucous surfaces, expectorant and diuretic.

Indications.-Chronic catarrh; colds, coughs and pulmonary affections; debilitated conditions of the nervous system; atonic dyspepsia; amenorrhea. Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 30 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 30 drops.

Usual Dose.-5 to 10 drops.

#### Melilotus Officinalis- Yellow Melilot Clover.

Melilotus is a stimulant to the local circulation of considerable power, and is, therefore, especially adapted to the treatment of many wrongs peculiar to delicate women and feeble children. Its greatest value is manifested in abnormal conditions associated with congestion. In congestion of the uterus and ovaries it exerts a corrective influence, and in congestion of the rectum and bladder it has

been found useful. In atonic neuralgias and spasms during dentition it is frequently indicated, and in headache with throbbing caused by determination of blood it is a valuable remedy. *Melilotus officinalis* is tonic and stimulant.

Indications.-Hacking, tickling cough; smothering sensations, when the respiratory tract is involved; neuralgia, when associated with debility; sense of fullness of the throat or chest; capillary congestions of all kinds; violent congestive headache; sick headache; congestive conditions of the uterus, ovaries, rectum or bladder.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 10 drops; specific medicine, 1-10 to 10 drops.

Usual Prescription--*Melilotus*, gtt. v to x; water, ℥iv.

M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour.

### Menthol.

This secondary alcohol, obtained from the oil of menthapiperita and other peppermint oils, and occurring in prismatic crystals, is extensively employed as a local medicament. It has also been used internally, but such use is not here advised. It is employed with much advantage in headache by being rubbed on the forehead. It is used in the form of an ointment in various strengths for painful hemorrhoids, burns, boils, superficial inflammations, and other affections of a similar character. As an antipruritic it is a valuable remedy to relieve the itching of eczema, pruritus and urticaria. It is usually dissolved in oil for this purpose-in severe cases fifty grains to an ounce.

"Menthol possesses the general properties of peppermint oil somewhat intensified. It undoubtedly has active germicidal and pronounced tonic properties. It exerts considerable anesthetic power over parts to which it is applied, and is frequently added to ether, chloroform, etc., when they are to be used in spray for the relief of local pains. Paralysis of the spinal nerve centers and nerves, involving a loss of both sensation and motion, has resulted from large doses of menthol. When applied in solid form to the skin or mucous tissues, it first produces a sharp, burning sensation, soon followed by a sense of coldness with decreased sensibility of the parts. It forms a good application to itching surfaces, and in pruritus vulvae a weak solution in olive oil has given us excellent satisfaction. It is largely used for itching of the surface, cellular inflammations, and local pains such as occur in burns, scalds, insect bites and stings, eczema, ringworm, urticaria, toothache, earache, neuralgia, sciatica, boils, carbuncles, etc. In boils of the external auditory canal, a 20 percent. solution in oil may be applied on cotton, renewing every twenty-four hours. A petrolatum ointment of menthol (20 percent.) has been recommended as a stimulating agent where there is a lack of secretion of cerumen. Coryza and hay fever are frequently treated with the vapor or the direct application of a 10 to 20 per cent. solution to the nostrils, and a solution of the latter strength has been recommended where thickening of the membranes gives rise to obstruction or stenosis of the Eustachian tubes. Ozena, catarrhal sore throat and chronic inflammation of the pharynx are treated with the solution, while it has been used by atomization with success in pertussis, asthma, and bronchitis of a chronic type. Its vapor relieves irritable bronchial cough. Extraordinary claims regarding its effects in nebulized spray have been advanced concerning its retarding influence and even arresting power over both pulmonary and laryngeal phthisis. These claims, however, require substantiation. Small doses sometimes allay vomiting, as of pregnancy, etc." (Felter.)

Menthol is antiseptic, analgesic, anesthetic, germicide and antipruritic.

Indications.-All conditions in which a remedy for the relief of local itching or pain is required.

Dose.-Internal use, 1/8 to 2 grains in pill, capsule, trituration or olive oil. Locally, ointment, liniment, or solution in oil in strength ranging from 5 to 20 per cent.

### Methylthioninre Hydrochloridum-Methylthionine Hydrochloride-Methylene Blue.

Methylene blue is said to be especially active against the plasmodium malaria, and in small doses to aid the action of quinine. It influences nutrition, and acts not only upon the blood, but also upon nervous tissues and cells of the organism. In neuralgias it has been used with favorable results, especially when the neuralgia was of malarial origin.

Cases of malarial hematuria treated with one-grain doses three times a day have been reported, which showed marked improvement from the first dose, and were cured within a week. It is also claimed by physicians of experience that its administration retards the progress of cancer, and that if given after operation it greatly lessens the chances of relapse. In cancer it has been given in doses of two grains daily, gradually increasing the quantity of the drug to six grains daily. In malarial and typhoid fevers it is especially indicated when the urine is red, or reddish, and the patient complains of a burning sensation when urinating. In sciatica it has been employed hypodermically in doses of one-fourth to one-half grain, and the results were of a modifying character. It is also said to be useful in rheumatism.

Methylene blue is used in gonorrhoea with curative results and in cystitis it constitutes an efficient medicament. It is also deemed a remedy of considerable value in nephritis, and in diabetes and pyelitis it has been found useful. "After several large doses have been administered at appropriate intervals, the heart manifests evidence of disturbance.

There are aching, heaviness and oppression in the cardiac region, and disturbed respiration upon slight exertion. This passes off soon, if the remedy be discontinued. What its prolonged use might develop, I am unable to state. But it is evident that this agent, like other coal-tar products, is not safe to tamper with in a reckless and careless manner; and if it is to be prescribed for those who are liable to have their prescriptions renewed indefinitely, as is the habit with many gonorrhoea patients, a judicious warning should accompany the prescription, until the drug has been more thoroughly tested. "As a remedy, methylene blue claims our attention upon two propositions, viz.,: as a remedy for gonorrhoea, and for malaria. In gonorrhoea it promises to afford very desirable results, if reports are to be relied on. I must confess, that in my hands it has not sustained its reputation, though I believe it will prove of some value in the treatment of gonorrhoea. Contrary to my expectations, I have found it to act rather slowly. In fact, I am not sure but that we possess fully as reliable remedies in some of the older resources, even though they be not satisfactory. However, there is no disputing the fact that some cases of stubborn gonorrhoea improve upon this remedy, even though it is not a panacea. Thus far I have used it in gonorrhoea in one-grain doses, though hereafter I shall try the effect of smaller amounts, as even this dose seems to disturb the urethra unpleasantly.

"In malarial cachexia it may prove the best remedy yet discovered. The power of some of the coal-tar products to readily penetrate to the protoplasm of cells is observed by the readiness with which fuchsin reaches that of bacteria through their firm envelopes when it is desired to stain them for purposes of inspection. Judging from the readiness with which methylene blue permeates the blood and appears in the urine and feces, and granting its power to penetrate the red corpuscles, it seems as though it ought to search out the plasmodium malaria in all its haunts. Careful observers of the blood (microscopically) assure us that the plasmodium of Laveran disappears soon after taking this agent, and it is fair to infer that it (the plasmodium) has been destroyed through this influence.

"Whittaker, if I mistake not, recommends this remedy in the treatment of malaria, in his new work on the practice of medicine. My attention has been called to it more strikingly, however, by a medical acquaintance, who treats many cases of chronic disease, and who has related to me his experience with a stubborn old chronic, who had baffled the efforts of many physicians of different schools for years. The old gentleman came before him for examination for lodge benefits, and he could see no ordinary evidence of disease about the subject, though he was debilitated, somewhat jaundiced, and dyspeptic—these symptoms having persisted for years. Urinary analysis threw no light upon the case, and more from custom than anything else he placed a drop of the patient's blood under the microscope for examination. He now found what he believed to be the cause of the patient's ill-health. The blood was swarming with the hematozoa of malaria. Being acquainted with an itinerant practitioner who has made a 'good thing' of it traveling through malarious sections, treating chronic ague successfully, and whose only remedy has been methylene blue, he resolved to give the agent a trial in this case, and succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations, his patient improving rapidly and permanently. Soon after the use of the agent was begun, a microscopical examination of the blood was again instituted, when it was found that the hematozoa had disappeared.

"I have had but a limited experience with the remedy in malarial cachexia. In a single case in which I have prescribed it, the patient could only be induced to continue the remedy two days, taking three grains before each meal, six doses in all being taken. The blue color of the urine alarmed him, but this was not the worst of it. An old prostatic irritation was aggravated and as he had suffered

considerably from. this in time past, he declined to be made a subject of further experimentation. However, his health has been perceptibly improved since that time, and, though I have not verified anything with the microscope, I am of the opinion that he derived considerable benefit from the short period of medication." (Webster.)

Methylene blue is an intercellular antiseptic. It is eliminated principally by the kidneys, and soon after its administration colors the urine blue. It must not be confounded with the commercial methylene used as a dye or stain.

Indications.-Malarial affections; typhoid and malarial fevers; malarial hematuria; neuralgias of malarial origin; acute and chronic gonorrhoea; cystitis; nephritis; urine red and causes burning sensation.

Dose.-;4 of a grain to 4 grains.

Usual Dose.-1/2 of a grain to 1 grain.

#### Mitchella Repens-Partridge Berry Vine.

Mitchella has been extensively and beneficially employed in the various uterine derangements. In chronic congestion of the uterus it is regarded as superior to many more commonly used drugs. In dysmenorrhoea, when there is no organic obstruction, it is a remedy of decided corrective power, and in menorrhagia, it is employed with the most gratifying results. It also constitutes a medicament of usefulness in some dropsical conditions, and in suppression of urine, as well as when there is a too frequent desire to urinate, it has often proved a remedy of merit. "The mitchella exerts a direct influence upon the reproductive apparatus of the female, giving tone and improving functional activity. It has been extensively used as a uterine tonic, to promote menstruation, to remove false pains and unpleasant sensations in the latter months of pregnancy, and has been thought to be a good preparative to labor, rendering the birth of the child easier and less liable to accidents." (Scudder.)

Mitchella repens is tonic, emmenagogue, diuretic, astringent and alterative.

Indications.-Atonic conditions of the female reproductive organs; tardy menstruation; uneasy sensations in the pelvis, with dragging, tenderness and pressure; frequent desire to urinate, with difficulty of evacuation; suppression of urine; atonic conditions of the female organs of reproduction.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 60 drops.

Usual Prescription.-~ Mitchella, gtt. v to xxx; water, ℥iv.

M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every two or three hours.

#### Monarda Punctata-Horsemint.

Horsemint was a favorite remedy with Dr. Wooster Beach and some of the early Eclectics, but it is now seldom employed. The results obtained from its use by the early Eclectics, however, give ample reason for believing it worthy of careful study. Dr. Beach, in his "American Practice," spoke of it as follows:

"Horsemint is a powerful diuretic. It affords immediate relief in gravel and suppression of urine. It restored one man after every other means had failed, and when he had nearly lost his senses from pain. The oil is very useful." Monarda is one of our most valuable remedies in cholera morbus, as well as in various abnormal conditions characterized by excessive vomiting.

"I made the discovery early in my practice that its antiemetic power is wonderful. I was called into the country one day to treat a girl who had 'bilious fever.' As emetics were not only fashionable those days, but considered indispensable in 'bilious fever,' I prepared to give her an emetic.

"The usual method was to give about a drachm of ipecac powder stirred in boiling water, and divided into three doses twenty minutes apart. With the third dose, or soon after, the tincture of lobelia was given to loosen up the tardy bile and other materials.

"To flush the stomach I gave her copious drinks of warm infusion of monarda punctata (horsemint), but no vomiting set in. I mixed more ipecac and gave it, and poured in drachm doses of lobelia and followed with the warm tea to fill the stomach, and kept on repeating after that fashion till my drugs were all gone, and the young lady laughed at me and said she felt not the least bit sick at the stomach. So, I felt badly defeated and puzzled." The next day I returned with more of the same drugs, and used them in the same way, with simply warm water to flush the stomach, and vomiting was free and easy as usual. Now I was aware that I had found something of great value in monarda punctata. If a simple infusion like that could perfectly antidote the emetic properties of ipecac and lobelia, and at

least threetimes the usual quantity required for an emetic, surely it could arrest vomiting from any cause. Such was the conclusion forced upon me, and a long experience has proven it correct.

"A hypersensitive condition of the pneumogastric is the cause of vomiting, where it occurs from taking the usual foods and drinks, and an infusion of monarda, or a few drops of the tincture, will soon give back the usual tone.

"In that stormy condition of the digestive tract called cholera morbus, a single teacupful of a strong hot infusion will quiet the storm as if the Master had said: 'Peace, be still.' Of course, the stomach and bowels are usually well emptied before the doctor arrives.

I prepare a strong tincture of the leaves and flower heads, and put one or two drachms in a teacup of hot water for a single dose in cholera morbus or bilious colic. I often see elaborate shotgun prescriptions and in various combinations for cholera morbus, but I never use them, as this simple remedy has never failed in a case in all my practice." (Laws.)

Monarda punctata is powerfully antiemetic and diuretic.

Indications.-Cholera morbus; nausea and vomiting; suppression of urine; gravel. Dose.- Tincture, 10 drops to 2 drachms.

#### Morphine Sulphas-Morphine Sulphate.

Morphine may be used for the relief of pain, regardless of the location or cause. Pain of moderate intensity should, when possible, be allayed by other means, but when it is excruciating it is not wise to experiment with other drugs. It should, however, if possible, be avoided in all pains of an essentially chronic nature, as in such cases the patient is almost certain to acquire the morphine habit. The body readily becomes accustomed to morphine, and a distinct tolerance soon becomes established. Chronic morphine takers use enormous quantities of the drug. Cases have been reported in which 100 grains were used in a day. In using morphine for the relief of pain, a small dose should be given first. This should be repeated, and increased if necessary, until the amount required to quiet the pain is ascertained. The dose should then only be repeated as there is a return of the pain. Morphine is an indispensable agent for temporary use, and should be employed for temporary purposes only, as it is a drug to which many persons soon become habituated. This fact should be ever borne in mind when prescribing it, and every precaution taken against the possibility of the patient becoming the worst of all wrecks-a morphine fiend. A physician has no moral right to give a patient a written prescription containing morphine or any form of opium. It is not wise to even tell a patient the name of the remedy being used. The indiscriminate sale of this and kindred drugs by the retail druggist cannot be too vigorously condemned.

"The indications for the hypodermic use of morphine are the same as those given for opium, and where there is present the contraindications, the use will not give the expected results, and may prove injurious. Fortunately, in the majority of cases of neuralgia there is a soft, open pulse, the cool, pallid skin, and the evidence of an enfeebled cerebro-spinal circulation. In such cases the hypodermic use of morphine gives present relief, and from its topical stimulation may effect a radical cure.

"We never employ the hypodermic injection of morphine where there is a hard, small pulse, dryness and constriction of skin, dry tongue, flushed face, bright eyes and contracted pupils. He who uses it in such cases will very certainly be disappointed in its action. In many cases of fever and inflammation, though the patient suffers pain, and the ordinary influence of morphine in this way would be very desirable, we withhold it." (Scudder.) Morphine possesses essentially all the medicinal properties of opium. In large doses it is one of the most powerful toxicants known, and many deaths have resulted from its improper use. Permanganate of potassium is said to be an efficient antidote to its poisonous effects.

Indications.-All forms of pain and many forms of sleeplessness, when the pulse is soft and the tongue moist; puerperal convulsions; traumatic tetanus; spasmodic asthma; angina pectoris; neuralgia; irritative coughs.

Dose.-1/8 to 1/2 grain (the latter with caution).

Usual Dose.-1/8 to 1/4 grain.

The usual dose hypodermically is 1-16 to 1/8 of a grain. Tablets for hypodermic use are convenient and efficient.

#### Mutisia Vicaefolia-Scale Flower.

Scale flower has been highly recommended as a remedy in acute bronchitis, and cases of cramp have been reported in which it was employed with much advantage. In spasmodic and convulsive coughs it is an efficient remedial agent, and in hysterical conditions it constitutes a medicament of

great usefulness. *Mutisia viciaefolia* is sedative and antispasmodic.

Indications.-Convulsive coughs; spasmodic coughs; nocturnal cough of phthisis; irritability in respiratory diseases; cardiac weakness caused by over-exertion.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 15 to 60 drops.

Usual Dose.-15 to 20 drops.

#### *Myrica Cerifera*-Bayberry.

Bayberry is an energetic general stimulant, and also a specific stimulant to mucous membranes. In atonic conditions of mucous membranes, with increased secretion, its influence is decidedly corrective, and in catarrhal affections of long standing, characterized by tenacious discharges, which are often offensive and irritating, it constitutes a remedy of great usefulness.

*Myrica* was a favorite remedy of Dr. Wooster Beach, who "found it to be a sovereign remedy in scrofula in a state of ulcer." The doctor said: "I consider this shrub to be one of the most valuable productions in this or any other country." He and other early Eclectics used this agent in "atonic diarrhea and dysentery, with great feebleness of the circulation." It was also used with good success in atony of the cutaneous vessels. In leucorrhea and amenorrhea it has been employed as a constitutional remedy with much advantage.

*Myrica cerifera* is stimulant, alterative, diuretic, astringent, and antispasmodic.

Indications.-Increased secretion from the mucous membranes, they being full and relaxed; imperfect circulation in the surfaces and in the extremities; catarrhal affections of long standing, characterized by a tenacious discharge, which is often offensive and irritating.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 30 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 30 drops.

Usual Dose.-2 to 20 drops.

#### *Myrospermum Peruiferum*-Balsam of Peru.

This balsam increases the tone of mucous tissues, and in this way lessens excessive secretion. Balsam of Peru is stimulant and expectorant.

Indications.-Inflammation of the mucous membranes of the stomach and bowels; chronic diarrhea and dysentery; gonorrhoea and leucorrhoea; catarrh. Locally: Ringworm of the scalp; sore nipples; ulcers; burns; frost bites; chilblains.

Dose.-10 to 30 drops diffused in water by means of sugar and gum arabic. Locally it may be applied alone or in an ointment made by melting it with an equal part by weight of tallow.

#### *Myrospermum Toluiferum*-Balsam of Tolu.

A good liniment for excoriated nipples is made as follows:

Mix two parts of tolu with three parts of almond oil, four parts of gum arabic and sixteen parts of rose water.

Balsam of tolu is stimulant, tonic and expectorant.

Indications.-Catarrhs and other pulmonary affections which are not inflammatory in character; excoriated nipples.

Dose.-10 to 30 grains taken diffused in water by means of gum arabic.

#### *Myrrha*-Myrrh.

Indications for myrrh are sometimes met with in gastric and intestinal diseases, bronchial and pulmonary catarrhs, catarrhs of the nasal passages and throat, and in discharges from the genito-urinary surfaces. It is also a useful remedy in menstrual derangements characterized by debility of the muscular fiber. Externally it is used in tooth-powders, mouth washes and gargles, and also as a mildly stimulating application to sluggish ulcers. The tincture is used more especially as a dentifrice and mouthwash. The addition of water precipitates the myrrh.

*Myrrha* is stimulant, antiseptic, expectorant and emmenagogue.

Indications.-Muscular atony; vascular enfeeblement; profuse secretion from mucous membranes when there are no symptoms of inflammation. Locally: Unhealthy ulcers of the skin and mucous membranes.

Dose.-Myrrha, 1 to 30 grains; fluid extract, 10 to 30 drops; tincture, 30 to 60 drops.

Usual Dose.-2 to 10 grains of the third trituration.

### Natrium Muriaticum-Sodium Chloride.

It has been clearly demonstrated by competent investigators that the chloride of sodium promotes the activity of tissue change and increases the excretion of urea. It acts upon the blood, the lymphatic system, the mucous lining of the digestive tract and the spleen.

In chronic diseases affecting the glands, bowels and skin natrium muriate frequently constitutes a medicament essential to a successful treatment. In Addison's disease when nutrition is greatly impaired and there is tension and heat in the region of the kidneys, as well as when there is marked mental and physical prostration, this agent is often of value, and in anemia when the blood is thin and watery it is deemed a remedy of some therapeutic power.

In arthritis it has been used with advantage, and in synovitis much benefit has been derived from its exhibition. Asthma, when there is a profuse frothy mucous discharge, also comes within its relieving power. When there is a rapid emaciation of the throat and neck, and especially when the complexion is sallow and the child has an old and anxious look, a place may be found for the chloride of sodium in the treatment of children. In "brain-fag," accompanied by sleeplessness and gloomy forebodings, it is often useful, and in chronic cases of chorea it is used with some success.

In chronic bronchitis and bronchial catarrh, with a discharge of watery and clear phlegm, it constitutes a remedial agent of considerable value, and in catarrhs and colds, when there is a watery, transparent and frothy discharge, its action is promptly corrective. In the opinion of Dr. George Herring "it is almost infallible for stopping a cold commencing with sneezing." In many cases when there is an excessive watery secretion it constitutes a very good cough medicine.

In the delirium which often occurs in acute diseases accompanied by starting of the body, wandering and muttering, its action is markedly quieting, and in delirium tremens it exerts an influence which is often controlling in character.

"Delirium occurring in any case from whatever cause, with a slimy, frothy appearance of the tongue with watery secretions will be relieved by this remedy. This indication is the 'keynote' for this remedy. A case in point is the following: Mr. E. A. had delirium tremens with the above conditions (and most of them do) in which our ordinary remedies seemed to be of no avail. He was relieved in a short time by five-grain doses of natrium muriate, 3x. The next day the patient seemed in good condition and had slept well the night before. We see the provings of this theory in the action of one-half grain doses of pilocarpine in these conditions given hypodermically. This will sober up these old drunkards quickest of anything that I know of, but it is too severe and not curative. This remedy produces such profuse diaphoresis, equalizing the water in the system, which gives the immediate relief, but only acts for the time being. This proves the theory of the unequal balance of the water in the system. The next case of delirium tremens you have, study it carefully for these conditions, and if it is too utterly too too' that it cannot be managed without having several to hold the patient, or having him tied, try the pilocarpine treatment, which will sober him up in a way that will surprise you, and then follow it up with the natrium muriate to get the system in perfect condition-minus the whisky." (Kinnett.)

In dropsical swellings of any of the subcutaneous areolar tissues of the body the chloride of sodium may well constitute a part of the treatment, and in anasarca it is deemed a remedy of some merit. It is also a very efficient agent in indigestion, and is especially indicated when there is water gathering in the mouth, with vomiting of clear, frothy water or stringy saliva. In chronic inflammation of the salivary glands, associated with excessive flow of saliva, it is often useful, and in chronic swelling of the lymphatic glands it exercises a reducing influence.

Natrium muriate is often an indicated remedy in the treatment of children during dentition, and is especially called for when there is an excessive dribbling or flow of saliva. In diarrhea with watery, slimy or frothy stools, it is also of considerable usefulness.

"Natrium muriate is a very valuable remedy in chronic diarrhea of children. The emaciation of the neck, the greasy appearance of the face and the peculiar desires and aversions furnish the leading indications for this remedy in this particular disease." (Laird.)

In diabetes mellitus, when the thirst seems almost unquenchable, or when there is great debility and despondency, the chloride of sodium should be included in the treatment. It has been used with advantage in various wrongs of the kidneys, and at least one writer claims that it will cause a decrease in the amount of albumin, an increase in the amount of urea, and a very marked increase in the quantity of chlorides eliminated. He thinks it should constitute a part of the treatment of all cases of Bright's disease. In inflammation of the mucous lining of the throat, especially when the parts are covered with transparent mucus, the chloride of sodium is a useful remedy, and when the uvula is

relaxed or inflamed its action is corrective. It has some success in chronic enlargement of the tonsils.

In sunstroke natrium muriate should never be neglected, for it is one of the most efficient remedies that can be employed in that alarming state.

"I was called to see Mr. R. L., a young man suffering from sunstroke. He had been working in the harvest field. When I arrived, found him lying in the shade of a house, where he had been carried on a pallet, unconscious, twitching of the muscles, face flushed, labored breathing, and rapid pulse. I at once determined to rely on natrium muriate alone, and I gave him ten grains of the 3x trituration dry on the tongue every fifteen minutes. I remained an hour, when he could swallow liquids, and then gave him the same dose in solution every hour. He slept well that night. The next day he came to the village, and the next, day went to work again. No other medicine was given him." (Kinnett.)

Natrium muriate has been employed with much success in chronic gonorrhoea, and is especially efficient in cases characterized by the persistent "morning drop." In dysmenorrhoea when the menses are scanty and dark, especially when preceded by frontal headache, the chloride of sodium exercises a modifying influence, and in hysteria when menstruation is delayed, and there is great debility, it is employed with gratifying results.

Indications.-Chronic nasal and pharyngeal catarrhs, with loss of smell and taste; coryza with clear, watery discharge, or alternating with dry coryza, with loss of smell and taste; tongue broad, pallid or puffy, with a pasty or slimy coating; follicular catarrh of the pharynx; sensitive, easily bleeding, ulcerated gums; sore throat, with transparent mucus covering the tonsils; glandular swellings; indigestion, with vomiting of clear, frothy water or stringy saliva; menses profuse, with slimy, corroding leucorrhoea, and watery, irritating discharge after or between periods; pleurisy, when serous exudation has taken place; chronic rheumatism of the joints; paralytic weakness in the various muscular groups of the trunk and limbs; restlessness and twitching of muscles; profuse night-sweats; blisters, blebs and watery vesicles on the skin; colorless watery vesicles, forming into thin scabs or crusts; dropsy or dropsical swellings and puffiness of the tissues; serous exudations and serous secretions; catarrhs of all mucous surfaces; increased watery condition of any part of the body; hydrocephalus.

Dose.-Trituration, 3x, 5 to 15 grains.

Usual Prescription.- Natrium mur., 3x, gr. xx to 3i; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every half hour to every two hours.

#### Natrium Phosphoricum-Sodium Phosphate.

The phosphate of sodium energetically influences the bones, glands, lungs and abdominal organs. Its field of therapeutic action is, therefore, somewhat extensive. Natrium phosphoricum has been extensively employed in the various forms of rheumatism, and is especially valuable when the finger joints are involved. In inflammatory rheumatism, especially when the tongue is covered with a yellow coating, it constitutes a medicament of curative power, and in articular rheumatism in which there is marked evidence of a scrofulous basis, it is employed with gratifying results.

"I have used this remedy quite extensively in rheumatism, and it is the first remedy I think of. Whatever else I prescribe that I may find specifically indicated I give this one from first to last, and especially in the cases that have profuse or sour-smelling perspiration. Many physicians claim that the cause of excessive pain in the joints is due to an acid diathesis, and if this is so, it will account for the remedial effect of the drug in these cases. It is stated by good authority that a lack of this salt is one of the causes if not the prime cause of diabetes mellitus. It is also among our best remedies in liver diseases." (Kinnett.)

In acute gout, as well as in the chronic form of this painful disease, much benefit is derived from the administration of the phosphate of sodium. In spinal anemia it is highly recommended, and in paralytic weakness of the lower extremities, with general prostration, heaviness and a sensation of fatigue, especially after a short walk or ascending slight elevations, it has been found a very efficient remedial agent. In the wrongs of the stomach, especially when characterized by loss of appetite and a yellow creamy coating on the tongue, natrium phosphoricum is used with satisfactory results, and in the treatment of patients who are nervous, irritable, anxious and apprehensive of some danger, it is a frequently indicated remedy. In leucorrhoea, especially when the discharge is watery, it is deemed an

agent of merit, and in the early stage of inflammation of the mammary glands it is often employed as a means of preventing suppuration. It is also often useful in morning sickness during pregnancy, with vomiting of frothy, watery phlegm.

Natrium phosphoricum has been employed in the treatment of the morphine habit, and it is claimed that in cases where this drug was continued for a long time complete cures were secured. In this condition it has usually been administered subcutaneously in glycerine and water.

Sodium phosphate is especially valuable in the treatment of children. In wrongs of life affecting infants suffering from an excess of lactic acid, and caused by overfeeding with milk and sugar, it is frequently a needed remedial agent, and in catarrh of the tonsils with a yellow tinged exudation, associated with an acid condition of the stomach, it is of value. It is also a useful medicament in sore throat when the tonsils are coated with yellow creamy mucus, and there is a sensation of rawness, and in cases in which there is a tendency to rickets in poorly nourished children, especially when the stools are constantly clay colored, it is beneficially employed. In incontinence of urine with acidity it is restraining in its action, and in atony of the bladder it exerts a corrective influence.

Natrium phosphoricum is always indicated when there is a moist, creamy or golden-yellow coating on the tongue, regardless of the name of the disease. In some cases this characteristic coating is found on the soft palate, tonsils and uvula, and in such cases it constitutes an equally urgent call for the exhibition of the medicament.

Indications.-Moist, creamy or golden-yellow coating at the back of the tongue; sour eructations and sour vomiting; greenish diarrhea; giddiness and vertigo, with gastric derangements; vomiting of a dark substance like coffee grounds; dyspepsia, with sour eructations and characteristic appearance of the tongue; flatulence, with sour rising; diarrhea caused by excess of acidity, with sour smelling stools, containing jelly-like masses of mucus; intestinal long and thread worms, with characteristic symptoms of acidity, or picking of the nose; yellow exudations and secretions.

Dose.- Trituration, 3x, 5 to 15 grains.

Usual Prescription.- R. Natrium phos., 3x, gr. xx to 3i; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every half hour to every two hours.

#### Natrium Sulphuricum-Sodium Sulphate.

Sodium sulphate (also known as Glauber's salt) constitutes an energetic medicament in all gastric bilious conditions, accumulation of water in the areolar tissues, yellow watery secretions of the skin, or yellow scales forming an eruption of vesicles. It is also an excellent remedy in affections caused by excessive secretion of bile. Its most marked indication is a dirty greenish-gray or greenish-brown coating on the root of the tongue.

Natrium sulphuricum is a very efficient remedy in diseases caused by living in damp houses, or by exposure in long-continued damp weather. It is also employed with much advantage in asthma accompanied by cough and raising of a glairy expectoration and associated with vomiting of a greenish substance after eating. In asthmatic breathing caused by a bronchial catarrh, which is always worse in damp weather, the sulphate of sodium is used with benefit, and in catarrh of the mucous membranes in general when characterized by a tendency to profuse secretion of greenish mucus, its action is unmistakably curative. In coughs with thick, ropy and yellowish-green expectoration, it exercises a decidedly corrective influence, and in diarrhea, especially when the stools are watery and greenish in appearance, it is beneficially employed.

"Natrium sulphuricum is one of the most frequently needed remedies in cases of chronic diarrhea when the leading characteristic is the loose morning stool. The flatulent symptoms are usually prominent features but not necessarily present. Aggravation in damp weather is an important indication for this agent. It is also a valuable remedy in the greenish diarrhea of scarlatina, and in the chronic hereditary looseness of the bowels of old women, much benefit is derived from its use." (Bell.)

In gastric derangements, with acidity and indigestion, especially when caused by the use of too much fat food, it acts beneficially by aiding in the process of emulsifying fat, and in gastric wrongs characterized by excess of bile. bitter taste in the mouth, vomiting of bitter fluid, greenish-gray or

greenish-brown coating on the tongue, as well by diarrhea with dark green stools, headache, giddiness, lassitude, "heart-burn" and copious formation of gas, it constitutes a frequently needed remedy. Sick-headache associated with diarrhea or vomiting of bile, comes within the curative range of the sulphate of sodium, and in colicky pain with giddiness and a greenish-gray coated tongue, it is a remedy of usefulness. Attacks of headache during menstruation which are frequently sudden in their onset, and characterized by determination of blood to the head, with heat on top of the head, a sensation of pressure in and through the head, despondency, vertigo and dullness, are often promptly relieved by this drug. In occipital headache, with severe pain at the base of the brain, it is also a good remedy.

In intermittent fever, especially when characterized by a greenish or bronze-colored coating on the tongue, and a yellow discoloration of the conjunctiva, sodium sulphate is employed with gratifying results, and in congestion of the liver, with soreness and sharp pain, it may well constitute a leading part of the treatment.

Natrium sulphuricum has been extensively employed in diabetes, and the results secured have often been superior to those obtained from many more frequently employed remedies. Its therapeutic action in this important condition should be more thoroughly investigated.

"While these two salts, natrium muriaticum and natrium sulphuricum, both act with water, they act in almost opposite directions. Both have the property of attracting water, but for an entirely different purpose. Natrium muriaticum attracts the water that is to be used in the system and distributes it equally to the different parts of the system, while natrium sulphuricum attracts the water due to retrograde metamorphosis, and eliminates it from the system. It takes away the water from the worn-out leucocytes and thereby accomplishes their disintegration.

"This explains why this is one of our very best remedies in ague and other malarial diseases. While it will not act so rapidly in eliminating the water from the system as jaborandi and other powerful diaphoretics and thus prevent a chill, it is a much better curative agent. "In intermittent fever and malaria it is one of our best remedies. It is also a most excellent remedy in diabetes mellitus or insipidus. I have had better success with this remedy than any other I have used for these persistent conditions. In the case of a baby the skin was dry and harsh, tongue coated slightly yellow, temperature slightly elevated, and there was great thirst. The specific gravity of the urine was 1045 and it was heavily loaded with sugar. Natrium sulphuricum was given regularly in five-grain doses of the third trituration every four hours. Within a month the sugar was reduced one-half and the specific gravity to 1030. In another month the sugar was only one-fourth of what it was at first and the specific gravity was 1020. In four months there was not a trace of sugar and the urine showed a specific gravity of 1015. The quantity of urine was then normal." (Kinnett.)

In rheumatic arthritis, especially when the pains shift from one joint to another, the sulphate of sodium is of considerable value, and in diseases of the bones in which there is apparently pain in the bones, cracking of the joints and stiffness, it is used with some benefit. It is also deemed a remedy of merit in erysipelas; especially in the smooth form with tingling or painful swelling of the skin, and in infiltrated inflammation of the skin its influence is corrective. In chronic gonorrhoea, especially when there is a persistent yellowish or greenish discharge of thick consistency, natrium sulphuricum constitutes a medicament of curative power, and in leucorrhoea when the discharge is so acid and corrosive that it severely inflames the parts involved, its continued use will do much toward relieving the sufferings of the patient. It is also of value in urinary wrongs in which there is a sandy deposit of brickdust-like substance in the urine, and it is often found useful in the treatment of children who cannot retain their urine throughout the night.

Indications.-Dirty, greenish-gray or greenish-brown coating on the root of the tongue; violent, pulsating headache, worse on top of the head; sick headache, with bilious diarrhea or vomiting of bile, and colicky pain; sallow or jaundiced appearance of the face; bitter taste and thick, tenacious slime in the mouth; pharyngeal catarrh, with profuse, thick, tenacious discharge; lithic deposits in the urine; brickdust-like coloring matter in the urine; excessive secretion of urine, especially if diabetic; pus and mucus in the urine; menses profuse, acrid and corrosive; cough, with thick, ropy, greenish pus-like expectoration; eruptions containing yellow, watery secretion; edematous inflammations of the skin; jaundiced skin.

Dose.-Trituration, 3x, 5 to 15 grains.

Usual Prescription.-ij Natrium sulph., 3x, gr. xx to 3i; water, qv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful

every half hour to every two hours.

#### Negundo Aceroides-Box Elder.

Competent observers have employed this agent in severe cases of hemorrhoids with more than ordinary success. The bark of the root and twigs of this tree should receive further study.

Indications.-Enlargements of the rectum; pile sacs; painful hemorrhoids.

Dose.- Tincture, 10 to 20 drops.

Usual Dose.-10 to 15 drops every two or three hours until improvement is obtained, and then three or four times a day. *Nepeta Cataria*-Catnip. Catnip is often an indicated remedy, and in the treatment of children it may frequently well take the place of many other drugs. Ten to thirty drops of the specific medicine (or a good fluid extract) added to five teaspoonfuls of hot sweetened water, and given freely, constitutes a good treatment for colicky and fretful infants.

*Nepeta cataria* is diaphoretic, tonic, antispasmodic, diuretic and carminative.

Indications.-Flatulent colic of children; nervous irritability, especially in children; flexing the thighs upon the abdomen and persistent crying of children.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 60 drops.

Usual Prescription.- *Nepeta cataria*, ʒi; water, ℥iv.

M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every half hour to every hour.

#### *Oenanthe Crocata*-Water Dropwort.

This remedy has been employed in many cases of general epilepsy, and has cured some cases of the most severe form of the disease. It is a drug worthy of more careful study than it has heretofore received..

"Headache should always be taken into account as a guide in the administration of *Oenanthe crocata*. Begin with the minimum dosage and carefully increase it until the headache appears, then drop down until you fall short of its production, when the dose should be so continued for a long time.

"In proper doses this remedy seems to steady the circulation of blood in the brain and spinal cord, and thereby give this structure its normal nourishment and promote its functions. My experience gives *Oenanthe* a place as an emergency remedy wherever you would think of nitroglycerine. I used the remedy in one case where there was trouble with the optic nerve, with poor sight and continual sensation as if bits of straws and cobwebs were floating through the field of vision. *Oenanthe* gave prompt relief, and the trouble, which had been of considerable duration, has never given further annoyance. The remedy should be given further consideration in this direction. I believe that *Oenanthe crocata* will prove of value in cases of malnutrition of the brain and spinal cord. Also where we wish to steady the supply of blood to those parts which, through some faulty condition of the nervous system (that we are so far unable to fathom), need attention.

"We notice just this condition of affairs in most cases of epilepsy, and *oenanthe* has done good work in many of these cases, although some of them are not in the least benefited. It is impossible at this time, with the limited observation and study that has been given the subject, to tell exactly what cases will receive benefit and what cases will not, but one may rest assured that remembering the headaches as a guide to the proper dosage, no harm whatever can come from its use.

"*Oenanthe* is also to be thought of in cases of locomotor ataxia. It has given a good account of itself in several cases in which I have used it." (Waterhouse.)

"One patient, for the six months previous to coming to me for treatment, had been having six to ten convulsions in twenty-four hours if not kept stupefied with bromide of potash. It would require from sixty to one hundred grains per day to control the condition. The mind was beginning to show feebleness, and the functions of the body were subnormal. The convulsions did not occur at or near the menstrual period any more than at other times.

"I prescribed specific medicine *oenanthe crocata*, minimis five, water six ounces, mix.

Directions; Give a teaspoonful every three hours until there was some complaint of headache, then only every four to six hours during the day, as would be necessary to control the convulsions. Result, not another spasm. The medicine was continued for three months and then omitted. At that time a little mental excitement brought on a convulsion. The medicine was resumed and continued for three months longer. No more convulsions, and the absent-minded condition had disappeared. The young lady became gay, cheerful, with active mind, and entered society and took part in social entertainments

as did others of her associates.

"When the remedy would be withheld for a short time, a little mental excitement or mental fatigue would cause an epileptic seizure. The remedy was continued, gradually reducing the dose, for a period of about two years. Since that time more than a year has elapsed, there have been no indications of epilepsy, and no sequelae. I have treated five other cases with like results." (Fisk.)

*Oenanthe crocata* is stimulant, tonic and antispasmodic. In large doses it is a dangerous poison, and causes burning heat in the throat and stomach, vertigo, convulsions, violent delirium or profound sleep, feeble pulse, loss of sensation and of power, rose-colored spots on the face and arms, coma and death. The plant has frequently caused death in human beings as well as in animals.

Indications.-Epilepsy, especially when there is anemia of the brain and spinal cord; epilepsy resulting from injury; vertigo caused by indigestion; debility of the sympathetic nervous system; giddiness and loss of equilibrium; all diseases resulting from malnutrition and anemia of the brain or spinal cord.

Dose.-Specific medicine, 1-20 to 1/2 drop.

Usual Prescription. *R. Specific oenanthe crocata, gtt. v; water, ℥iv. M Sig.* Dose one teaspoonful every two to four hours.

#### *Oenothera Biennis*-Evening Primrose.

Evening primrose is an excellent remedy in many functional wrongs of the digestive organs, especially when there is extreme debility and much distress after meals. In typhoid fever it lessens irritation of the mucous membranes and aids in shortening the run of fever. Evening primrose is a valuable non-toxic remedy, and is promptly curative in many cases of dysentery and diarrhea. It is also a very efficient remedial agent when there are severe pains in the stomach and other manifestations of indigestion, and especially so when there is irritation of the nervous system.

"It has been found useful to allay irritation of the intestinal mucous membrane, and lessen the chances of serious mischief from the inflammatory action which precedes the ulceration of Peyer's patches, while it is argued that it may prevent ulceration if its use be begun in time." (Webster.)

*Oenothera biennis* is sedative to the nervous system, astringent, nervine and antispasmodic.

Indications.-Gastric symptoms accompanied by asthma; diarrhea and dysentery; severe pain in the stomach after eating; difficult breathing of irritable and nervous persons; chronic indigestion and gastric irritability; chronic diarrhea; dyspnea or palpitation accompanied by cough, especially in nervous persons; vesical irritation, with frequent desire to urinate in hysterical females; tenesmus with bloody mucous discharges, accompanying or following typhoid fever; sallow, dirty skin; tissues full and expressionless; tongue dirty, very unnatural and large; patient gloomy and despondent.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 2 to 60 drops.

Usual Dose.-8 to 10 drops.

#### *Oleum Morrhuæ*-Cod-Liver Oil.

Cod-liver oil is extensively employed in various forms of tuberculosis, and is deemed an efficacious remedy in such conditions. It is equally valuable in scrofulous affections, and in rickets it is a frequently employed remedial agent. Chronic bronchitis is relieved by its use, and in diseases resulting in anemia it has long been deemed a remedy of value. Chronic arthritis has often been improved by this agent, and many cutaneous diseases, particularly of the strumous variety, have yielded to its continued administration. Cod-liver oil is especially indicated whenever there is defective activity, whether inherited or acquired.

"The principal indication for its use is where an exalted temperature is maintained at the expense of the tissues. Cod-oil in such cases saves the tissues and the burning of histogenetic food." I employ it in cases of tuberculosis, scrofula, and in many forms of chronic disease when the above indications exist. "Especially attention is called to its use in local disease, with cacoplastic or aplastic deposits.

"As the increased temperature is associated with increased frequency of pulse, we frequently associate it with *Veratrum viride*. As a general rule, the stomachic bitters are not advantageous when we give this remedy. If any physicians fail to obtain advantage from the use of cod-oil because they

give tonics in excess at the same time." (Scudder.)

Cod-liver oil is nutritive and alterative. It is contraindicated in fevers when there is a tendency to diarrhea, and also during the first six months of life and during the hot season.

Indications.-Emaciation, with elevated temperature and impaired powers of assimilation; scrofula, when manifested in osseous and fibrous tissue, as in caries and white swelling; cachexia produced by abscesses or prolonged suppuration; chronic catarrhal conditions of the bronchial and other mucous membranes; exhaustion from excesses; rachitis.

Dose.-Oil, ʒ ʒ to ʒ ʒ; emulsion, 1 to 2 ounces.

Usual Dose.-Oil, 1 to 2 drachms, three times a day; emulsion, 2 to 4 drachms, three times a day. Children may be given 1 or 2 drachms of the emulsion three times a day. It is usually better to take this agent before meals.

#### Oleum Olivae-Olive Oil.

Olive oil constitutes a useful and pleasant laxative, and is frequently used for that purpose. It increases the secretion of bile, which may account for its apparent influence in favoring the expulsion of gall-stones. Where a fat or oil is not contraindicated, olive oil is one of the most efficient demulcents to administer in poisoning from corrosive irritating drugs. The forcible injection of olive oil into the urethra will often dilate a stricture and lessen the difficulty of introducing a sound or catheter.

The application of warm olive oil, made with gentle friction, to painful and engorged mammary glands during pregnancy and after parturition, will lessen the pain and swelling. This agent is extensively employed to soften and facilitate the removal of crusts, scales and epithelial debris of various cutaneous diseases. Two parts of olive oil and one part of turpentine constitute a most valuable application to the abdomen in typhoid fever and peritonitis. Olive oil also affords relief when rubbed over the body in scarlatina and measles.

Olive oil is laxative, emollient and nutritive.

Indications.-Constipation in children; irritation of the mucous membranes of the air-passages and alimentary canal; phthisis pulmonalis.

Dose.-1 drachm to 2 ounces, but it may be used freely.

#### Oleum Ricini-Castor Oil.

Castor oil exerts a special action upon the intestinal tract, and by mild irritation causes purgation. It requires from four to six hours to operate, its action being attended by little pain. It produces large, soft stools, and usually empties the entire intestinal canal. It should not be used as a habitual laxative, for it is liable to cause constipation.

It is one of the best purgatives to use in conjunction with an anthelmintic.

In dysentery a few small doses of this oil will often aid much in the treatment. It may be mixed with equal parts of glycerine. A few drops of the oil of peppermint will render it more agreeable to the taste.

Castor oil is a mild cathartic, and may be administered even when inflammatory affections of the intestines are present. A dose of one ounce is very apt to cause vomiting.

Indications.-Intestinal diseases with colic, tenesmus and frequent watery, mucous discharges; irritating substances in the intestinal canal; cases requiring a non-irritant cathartic.

Dose.-1/4 to 1 1/2 ounces.

Usual Dose.- 1/2 to 2 tablespoonfuls, repeated, if necessary, in two hours, in a warmed spoon, in coffee or hot broth or milk, or with the taste disguised by peppermint drops before and after taking the oil. For children the oil may be mixed with enough sugar to make a paste.

#### Oleum Terebinthinae-Oil of Turpentine.

Turpentine is sometimes used internally for gastric or intestinal flatulence, particularly when the condition arises from an atonic state of the muscles of the stomach or intestines. In chronic intestinal catarrh, as well as in a catarrhal condition of any mucous membrane, turpentine is deemed a remedy of merit. It is also frequently employed in typhoid fever, not only for the relief of tympanites, but to check intestinal hemorrhage. One part of turpentine and two parts of sweet oil makes a valuable application to the abdomen when there is tympanitic distension. The mixture should be thoroughly applied with the hand and the abdomen then covered with woolen flannel. In bronchitis and pneumonia

one teaspoonful of turpentine and two tablespoonfuls of vaseline, thoroughly mixed, constitutes a good application to the chest. It should be spread on woolen flannel and renewed daily.

Oil of turpentine is stimulant, diuretic, cathartic, vermifuge, irritant and astringent to mucous membranes. Large or long-continued medium doses cause strangury and other irritations.

Indications.-Hemorrhages from the renal, bronchial, intestinal and nasal mucous membranes; chronic intestinal catarrh; catarrh of the bladder and urinary passages; chronic gonorrhoea; intestinal ulceration, when the tongue is dry and dark-colored, the skin dry and husky and tympanites is present. Locally: Tympanitic distention in typhoid fever and other diseases; bronchitis and pneumonia.

Dose.-5 to 15 drops.

Usual Dose.-1 to 10 drops, in capsule or on sugar.

#### Oleum Tiglii-Croton Oil.

This agent is especially adapted to cases requiring a promptly-acting cathartic. A drop or two placed on the back of the tongue will cause catharsis in a short time, and it is said that four drops rubbed around the navel will produce the same result. Locally, croton oil is used as a counter-irritant. One part of this oil mixed with five parts of olive oil constitutes an application which is sometimes useful for its vesicating action on the skin in bronchial catarrh and in other conditions where prompt and prolonged counter-irritation is desired. The addition of a little turpentine to the mixture makes its action more prompt. Croton oil in small and medium doses is a prompt, safe and efficient cathartic. In large doses it is a powerful irritant poison.

Dose.-1/2 to 2 drops.

Usual Dose.-1/2 drop in pill, every hour until the desired effect is obtained.

#### Opii-Opium.

There are many abnormal conditions in which the quieting influence of opium or its alkaloids is urgently needed, and the cases are also numerous in which their obtunding power is unnecessarily invoked. In the employment of this agent great caution should always be exercised, and, when possible, all knowledge of its nature kept from the patient to whom it is administered. The indiscriminate use of this and other narcotics cannot be too strongly condemned, for thousands of unfortunate persons can truthfully date their ruin from the day of their first dose of these infatuating drugs.

In the necessary employment of opium considerable thought and good judgment are demanded. The cases requiring narcotic doses of this medicament, when carefully studied, will be found to be markedly characterized by morbid sensibility to pain and symptoms of impending nervous exhaustion. It should not, however, be employed in Bright's disease, strangulated hernia, or for the relief of pains in the head, as in some persons suffering from these affections even moderate doses of opium will cause violent mental excitement, hallucinations and extreme wakefulness. When possible, this drug should be avoided in the treatment of aged persons and children, as they are very susceptible to its influence. Large doses of opium are contraindicated in all conditions characterized by contracted pupils, small, weak and irregular pulse, slow respiration, dryness of the mouth and tongue, and profuse perspiration.

In small and frequently repeated doses opium is a superior remedy in all conditions characterized by profound depression of the entire organism—a depression resembling that manifested in paresis. In this condition there is torpidity of both mind and body, with a constant inclination to drowsiness. Here minute doses act as the needed stimulus. A dose sufficiently large for this purpose can be secured by adding five drops of the tincture to four ounces of water and administering a teaspoonful of the mixture every hour or two. The remedy should be discontinued as soon as the indications for its use have disappeared. Opium, when employed in this way, is a most excellent alterative and prepares the way for other indicated remedies to completely remove the abnormal condition. In mental shock resulting from fright, and in which there is decided drowsiness, this agent, when given in minute doses, will do much toward improving the patient's condition. When lesions of the brain or its membranes are apparent, however, opium should never be used, even in small doses.

In very large doses opium lessens the frequency of the pulse, causes depression of the circulation, prostration of the muscular power, slow, soft respiration, languor, drowsiness, torpor or coma, pale features, contracted pupils, coldness of the limbs, usually retention of the urine, entire apathy to external agencies, and (unless vigorous treatment is resorted to promptly and persistently) death.

The following injection will aid much in the treatment of severe cases of diarrhea and dysentery: R Starch water, ℥ii to ℥iv; opium, tr.,gtt. v to xx. Mix and inject. Repeat every three hours if necessary. Opium should be used only when the skin is soft and cool, the pulse full and free from hardness, and the mucous membranes moist.

"Opium in medicinal doses is a cerebral stimulant, and we will find this its most important use. From this stimulation comes sleep and rest to the nervous system.

"In less degree it is a stimulant to the spinal cord and increases functional activity of all parts supplied from it.

"Opium or its salts may be administered for the relief of pain" to produce sleep, or as a general stimulant to the vegetative processes, when the following conditions are present: A soft, open, pulse, or where there is not the element of hardness and smallness; a soft (not dry) skin; a moist tongue; pallid face; and eyes dull, immobile or dilated pupils. It is contraindicated where there is a dry, contracted skin; small hard pulse; dry tongue; flushed face; bright eye, with contracted pupils.

"There is no remedy that has been so much or so badly used as this. It is highly prized by the profession, and yet every physician can recall cases where its administration has proven injurious rather than beneficial. It has gained this extensive use because of the marked relief it gives from pain, and even though it fails so frequently, the successes are estimated, not the failures.

"I believe the reader, by carefully studying the above indications and contraindications, will be enabled to use the remedy so as to obtain its full palliative and curative action, not having the unpleasantness of failure to accomplish the desired object, or injury to the patient to regret." (Scudder.)

Opium is sedative, antispasmodic, diaphoretic, stimulant and narcotic. When externally applied, it acts as a direct stimulant and an indirect sedative to the mucous, muscular and vascular systems.

Indications.-Pain; sleeplessness in exhausted conditions of the brain; muttering delirium, tremor and spasm of typhoid fever. Locally: Diarrhea and dysentery.

Dose.-1/4 to 2 grains; extract 1-6 to 1 grain; fluid extract, 10 to 40 drops; deodorized fluid extract, 5 to 20 drops; tincture (laudanum), 6 to 15 drops; camphorata (paregoric), 30 drops to 4 drachms; tincture of deodorized opium, 5 to 15 drops.

Usual Prescription.-R Opium (deodorized tincture), gtt. X to xxx; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour.

#### Oxydendrum Arboreum-Sourwood.

Sourwood has been extensively, and in many cases successfully, employed as a means of relieving urinary wrongs due to cystic and prostatic causes. It is also regarded as a remedy of value in anasarca and other forms of dropsy.

Oxydendrum arboreum is diuretic, tonic and refrigerant.

Indications.-Derangements of the portal circulation; dropsy, especially ascites.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 60 drops, specific medicine, 1 to 20 drops

Usual Prescription.-R Oxydendron, gtt. x to 3i; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every two or three hours.

#### Panax Quinquefolium-Ginseng.

Ginseng has been employed in nervous dyspepsia with marked advantage. It is a true nerve tonic, and exerts a quieting influence. It aids the stomach in performing its functional action, and not only increases the muscular power of the stomach, but greatly stimulates the gastric glands. It is especially adapted to cases in which the brain and nervous system have been overworked. The effects of ginseng are not promptly manifested, as it is slow in its action.

Panax quinquefolium is a nerve tonic and stimulant.

Indications.-Gastric derangements of nervous origin; nervous debility; loss of appetite; exhaustion of the brain or nervous system from overwork.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 30 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 30 drops.

Usual Prescription.-R Panax, gtt. x to xxx; water ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every two or three hours.

#### Pancreatinum-Pancreatin.

Pancreatin is extensively employed in dyspepsia and other wrongs of the stomach and intestinal canal. It is often administered with food per rectum. When so employed it should be mixed with milk or lukewarm water, and stirred to a consistence that will admit of injection from a

syringe having a large nozzle. It should not be used with hot water, as heat lessens its activity. Pancreatin should be combined with an alkali, as its activity is destroyed by acids, and it should be taken ordinarily from two to four hours after meals, when the chyme has entered the intestine, It may also be administered immediately after eating, or with food, before the stomach contents are rendered sufficiently acid by the gastric juice to interfere with the activity of the pancreatin.

Indications.-Atonic dyspepsia, due to impaired secretion or defective composition of the juices secreted; acid dyspepsia. resulting from abnormal transformation of food in the stomach; dyspepsia of children who are fed chiefly upon milk and amylaceous diet; indigestion of fats and starches.

Dose.-3 to 20 grains.

Usual Dose.-7 grains, in pills, powder or solution.

#### Passiflora Incarnata-Passion Flower.

Passiflora relieves irritation of the nerve centers and improves sympathetic innervation. As a result of this action a beneficial influence is exerted upon the circulation and nutrition.

It has been extensively employed in various forms of convulsions, and usually with satisfactory results. In dysmenorrhea it exerts a relieving influence, and in neuralgia it has often proved useful. Passion flower has also been highly recommended in tetanus and the severest spasms of children.

That passiflora is not toxic is evidenced by the fact that it has been given in ten- and fifteen-drop doses every hour for six and eight hours, to infants less than one year old, without the slightest evidence of deleterious effects. It has also been administered to the very sick and weak without any harmful action.

"There is no anodyne effect from passiflora in the doses that we have given it. On the contrary, severe pain will defeat the sleep-producing power. The sleep that results from its administration is most refreshing and natural, and no headache or unpleasant sequences are noticeable.

"We have used specific passiflora, in from ten- to sixty-drop doses, well diluted and repeated every hour. From the failures we have had we believe that it does not do well when the tongue is dirty, heavily coated. But when given to a patient, young or old, with a clean tongue, it acts promptly and pleasantly. Whether there are any special indications other than those of the disordered nervous system, we cannot say. There may be others. Let us keep a sharp watch for them.

"In unison with the above facts regarding specific passiflora, it is an excellent remedy to be used with gelsemium. It greatly augments its action and may be given with it in any case. In the sleeplessness of typhoid, when the tongue is clean, passiflora has acted decisively and promptly. When aroused from sleep, if left to himself, the patient will soon fall asleep again.

In the sleepless, cholera infantum infected infant, and in the neurasthenic who has become so from overwork or abuse of the nervous system, as well as the wakeful old man or woman, passiflora is the remedy. When combined with, or alternated with specific pulsatilla, it forms an excellent treatment for diseases of women, especially so when these are due to catamenial disturbance."

Passiflora incarnata is nervine, antispasmodic and sedative.

Indications.-Delirium, especially that characterized by low muttering; sleeplessness following the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants; fretfulness of teething children; pelvic engorgement attended with severe pain; pain in the stomach which comes on an hour or two after taking food; pain in the head, with a sensation of great weight pressing upon the brain; pains in the abdomen and pelvis peculiar to pregnant women; cholera infantum, when there are great restlessness and spasmodic conditions; distressing insomnia caused by cardiac disturbance.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 60 drops.

Usual Prescription.-R Passiflora, gtt. xxx to 3iv; water ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour to every three hours.

#### Penthorum Sedoides-Virginia Stone Crop.

In moderate doses this agent relieves irritation of the stomach and intestinal canal. Diarrhea, chronic nasal catarrh, chronic pharyngitis, chronic bronchitis with increased secretion, and chronic vaginitis with or without leucorrhoeal discharge, are among the prominent wrongs likely to present indications for this remedy.

"Stone crop exerts a most marked influence upon mucous membranes, especially when they have been subject to chronic inflammation. It removes irritation, promotes normal functional activity, and brings the structures back to a healthy condition. It has proven the most certain remedy in pharyngitis that I have ever employed, and has given such marked benefit in disease of the superior pharynx, posterior nares and Eustachian tubes, that I should not like to treat these cases without it. I

have also used it with the spray apparatus in nasal catarrh, with most excellent results." (Scudder).

*Penthorum sedoides* is astringent and demulcent.

Indications.-Irritation of the mucous membranes, especially when they have suffered from inflammatory action.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 20 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 20 drops.

Usual Prescription.-R *Penthorum*, ʒi to ʒii; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every three hours.

#### Pepsinum-Pepsin.

Pepsin is extensively employed as a restorative where there is lessened secretion of gastric juice, and in atonic dyspepsia, imperfect digestion of infants, cancer of the stomach and gastric ulcer, it has often proved very useful. It is also frequently used to aid digestion in convalescence from acute and long illness. With improved digestion from its use, better blood, improved nutrition and increased strength are obtained. It must not, however, be given continuously for too long a time, as the function of the stomach may become impaired from disuse, the artificial digestion having replaced the natural process. Unless pepsin is positively called for by some direct or specific indication, it is better to withhold it until after other remedies have failed to cause the gastric glands to secrete a sufficiently large amount of their normal juice. Hydrochloric acid administered with pepsin promotes glandular activity to some extent.

In some cases nutrient enemata must be administered, and since the rectum possesses very feeble powers of digestion, foods so employed should always be predigested. Suppositories of pepsinized meat are useful for this purpose.

Indications.-Functional gastric and gastro-intestinal wrongs of infants and children during dentition; impaired digestion in the stomach of nitrogenous constituents of food; gastric derangements manifested by tumid abdomen, emaciation, diarrhea and a tendency to vomit; sick headache due to gastric acidity; feeble or slow digestion attending convalescence from exhausting diseases; feeble digestion during long-standing chronic diseases.

Dose.-2 to 60 grains.

Usual Dose.-4 to 10 grains. It may be given in powder, or dissolved in glycerine, or in water acidulated with hydrochloric acid, directly after meals. Liquor pepsin may be used in doses of 1 to 2 drachms.

#### *Ptelea Trifoliata*-Wafer Ash.

*Ptelea* is employed with excellent results in chronic intermittent fever, and in chronic affections of the respiratory organs, such as atonic laryngitis, phthisis and bronchitis, it has often proved useful. In asthma it is a valuable remedial agent. It does not give immediate relief, but its continued use exerts a decided influence in a curative direction. *Ptelea* has also been used with curative effect in diarrhea and dysentery.

"*Ptelea* is an excellent tonic, hardly surpassed in its general uses by any agent of our *materia medica*, if we except *hydrastis*. It may be employed in all atonic states of the stomach and upper intestinal canal when it is desirable to increase the appetite and digestion. It exerts a specific influence in some cases of asthma, giving present relief and affecting permanent cures." (Scudder.)

*Ptelea trifoliata* is tonic, stimulant, alterative, diaphoretic and astringent.

Indications.-Chronic diseases, when there is a sense of constriction in the thorax and short respiration; reflex nervous disturbances due to derangements of digestion and assimilation; fullness and aching in the hepatic region; mental confusion and despondency; scanty, red urine, depositing a red sediment (urates) on cooling; asthma, especially when originating in disorders of the stomach.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 20 drops; specific medicine 1 to 20 drops.

Usual Dose.-1 to 15 drops.

#### *Petroselinum Sativum*-Parsley.

Parsley is employed with marked success in dysmenorrhea, very severe cases yielding to its curative influence after the failure of approved remedies to modify the patient's sufferings. In colliquative sweating of phthisis, as well as in the profuse perspiration attending cases of severe illness, it exercises a restraining influence, and in some dropsical conditions it constitutes a medicament of great usefulness. A volatile oil (apiol) is obtained from the seeds of parsley. It is a nerve stimulant and antiperiodic, and is of value in intermittent fevers, dysmenorrhea, amenorrhea and colliquative sweating. The dose of the oil is from 2 to 5 drops in capsules.

"Use it in nephritis and cystitis when the urine is thick and very irritating and painful. It lessens irritation and increases the amount of urine and thus gives relief. Use a wineglassful of the infusion three or four times a day. It is a good remedy in strangury, urethritis or gonorrhea, with scalding passages of urine, lessening the irritability of the parts. It is a good accompaniment many times to acetate of potassium and other diuretic salts. Favorable results are obtained from its use in ascites, anasarca and any other form of dropsy. It is kindly received by the stomach, and may be used for a considerable length of time. The leaves make a good application to injured or swollen glands or to dry the lacteal secretion. It is not contraindicated by inflammations. An ointment of the powdered leaves and seeds destroys pediculi pubis. The seed contains a volatile oil, apiol, which is a nerve stimulant, and also has some antiperiodic properties. This oil is of some value in intermittent fevers as an antiperiodic and to check excessive sweating." (Locke.)

Petroselinum sativum is diuretic and aperient.

Indications.-Dropsy, especially that following scarlatina and other eruptive diseases; retention of urine; nephritis and cystitis, especially when the urine is thick, irritating and painful; urethritis when the urine causes a scalding sensation.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 10 to 60 drops.

Usual Dose.-15 to 30 drops.

#### Phenolis-Phenol-(Acidum Carbolicum, U. S. P., 1890).

Phenol checks and prevents fermentation and preserves animal tissues from decomposition. When applied undiluted, it acts as a caustic, causing considerable pain. As a disinfectant for the sickroom it has no superior. Two or three parts of phenol to one hundred parts of water makes an efficient application in surgical cases accompanied with purulent, offensive, or other unhealthy discharges. For douching the vagina, or for enemata in diarrhea, one or two grains to three ounces of water constitutes a strength deemed sufficient. One part of phenol to four parts of acetic acid and fifteen parts of water makes an excellent application in many cutaneous affections. A solution of from one to fifteen grains in three ounces of water is advised for washing out the bladder. Internally it is used in typhoid fever, puerperal fever, intermittent fever, pulmonary gangrene, and other diseases calling for a general antiseptic treatment. In making a watery solution the phenol must be constantly stirred in order to avoid the liability of its settling to the bottom of the vessel undissolved. The odor of phenol can be rendered less objectionable by adding a few drops of the oil of lemon to it. Phenol is antiseptic, disinfectant and caustic. Large quantities used either internally or externally soon cause dangerous toxic effects.

Indications.-Internally: Fetid discharges from the bowels; infectious diseases; all diseases of the digestive canal requiring a general antiseptic. Locally: Nearly all cases requiring an antiseptic dressing, application or injection.

Dose.- Glyceritum, 5 drops; specific medicine (solution), 1/4 to 1 drop.

Usual Prescription.-R Specific phenol (solution), gtt. v to 3i; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every three hours.

#### Phenylis Salicylas-Phenyl Salicylate (Salol, U. S. P., 1890).

Phenyl salicylate is a valuable remedy in chronic cystitis, and in gonorrhea it is often useful. In intestinal catarrh, especially duodenal catarrh and catarrhal jaundice, it constitutes an efficient remedial agent. It also exerts a relieving influence in the pains of neuritis and myalgia. Phenyl salicylate is recommended in vesical catarrh on account of its power of rendering the urine acid and reducing the amount of its contained pus. A disinfectant dusting powder is made by mixing one part of the drug with ten parts of starch; and an ointment of the strength of 10 per cent. has also been found useful.

Phenyl salicylate is antiseptic, antirheumatic and antipyretic. It has about the same action as salicylic acid, but very few or none of its unpleasant incidental effects. It stains the urine dark green.

Indications.-Rheumatism, especially chronic articular and muscular forms; phthisis and intestinal catarrh, as an antiseptic; vesical catarrh; summer diarrhea of children. Locally: Slow-healing ulcers; ozena and otorrhea.

Dose.-1 to 15 grains, but not to exceed 2 drachms a day.

#### Phoradendron Flavescens-American Mistletoe.

As an oxytocic this agent acts with much more certainty and promptness than ergot. It acts by stimulating the uterus to normal contractions, and does not, as does ergot, produce continuous or tonic

contraction, so that it may be given at any stage of labor. *Phoradendron flavescens* is antispasmodic, oxytocic and laxative.

Indications.-Insufficient action of the uterus; retained placenta of abortion; menorrhagia, metrorrhagia and all uterine hemorrhages, including post-partum; hemoptysis; diseases of the heart characterized by a weak action and low arterial tension; diseases of the brain and spinal cord, especially those in which congestion is marked; reflex convulsions of children when the paroxysms continue after the irritating cause has been removed; asthma, palsy and the neuroses.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 20 to 60 drops.

Usual Dose.-Fluid extract, 20 to 30 drops. The dose may be repeated in labor every twenty minutes until the desired effect is produced.

#### Phosphorus.

This agent stimulates protoplasmic activity, and is a valuable remedy in many cases of neurasthenia and chronic nervous exhaustion. In some cases of neuralgia, and especially of the fifth nerve, when accompanied by great debility, it exerts a corrective influence. It is also a remedial agent of value in caries, delayed resolution of bone, osteomalacia and rachitis, and in pernicious anemia it gives satisfactory results. Phosphorus should never be used in large doses. It is a remedial agent only when administered in very minute doses, and when prescribing the remedy it should always be remembered that some persons have a peculiar susceptibility to the drug. Its long-continued use may cause general fatty degeneration.

"We employ phosphorus principally for its action upon the urinary and reproductive apparatus. It is especially useful to relieve vesical and prostatic irritation, especially when arising from or associated with sexual excess.

"We also use it as a nerve stimulant. In some cases its influence will be quite marked, relieving irritation and improving nutrition." (Scudder.)

Phosphorus is a stimulant to the nervous, vascular and secreting organs. In any but minute doses it is a powerful poison.

Indications.- Vesical and prostatic irritation, with mucoid discharges; fullness or dragging in the perineum; enlarged and pendulous testes; chronic ovaritis and chronic vaginitis; pneumonia, when pus appears in the sputa; cholera infantum, when there is nervous exhaustion, and the discharges from the bowels a slimy and frothy, with tympanites; results of sexual abuses or excesses.

Dose.-1-300 of a grain, gradually increased to 1-60 of a grain, but not to exceed 1-12 of a grain per day; specific phosphorus (alcoholic solution), 1/4 of a drop to 5 drops.

Usual Prescription.-R Specific phosphorus, gtt. x to xx; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every two to four hours.

#### Physostigma Venenosum-Calabar Bean.

In extreme nervous irritation physostigma exerts a relieving influence, and in convulsive affections produced by irritation it is employed with advantage. Physostigma stimulates the respiratory function and heart's action when there is great depression, with difficult breathing, accompanied by a sense of compression of the chest, with a soft, feeble pulse and a cool, moist skin.

In emphysema and in asthma with great muscular relaxation, it is used with benefit, and in bronchitis with dilatation its action is in a curative direction. In intestinal catarrh resulting from atony, and in catarrh of the mucous linings of the kidneys and bladder, it is deemed an efficient remedy. It has also been used extensively and satisfactorily in the tympanites and flatulence which is sometimes a source of distress during the menopause, especially when there is atonicity of the intestinal walls and constipation.

"In disease of the brain or spine, with contracted pupils, but cool surface, cold extremities and feeble pulse; in cerebro-spinal meningitis, with feeble, small pulse, contracted pupils and dullness of intellect; in puerperal convulsions, with feeble, tremulous pulse, eyes forcibly turned upwards, this remedy is sometimes indicated. It has been successfully employed in the larger dose in the treatment of tetanus, five drops being repeated as often as every one or two hours.

"Dropped in the eye it causes contraction of the pupil, and it is frequently used to antagonize the effect of belladonna." ( Scudder.)

Physostigma venenosum is a powerful sedative and a spinal paralyzer. It should be used with caution. There is no known antidote to poisoning by this agent. Emetics should be given and the symptoms treated on general principles.

Indications.-Paralysis and tremors when not due to structural changes of the nerve centers; diseases of the nervous system, with weak pulse, cold surface, contracted pupils and mental torpor;

impotence resulting from masturbation ;imperfect erection, with premature seminal discharge on attempting coition; traumatic tetanus; strychnine and belladonna poisoning.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 3 drops; specific medicine, 1-10 to 3 drops.

Usual Prescription.-R Physostigma, gr. v to x; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every two to four hours.

#### Phytolacca Decandra-Poke Root.

In many abnormal conditions phytolacca occupies a place peculiarly its own. In the treatment of diseases of the glandular system this fact is many times markedly apparent. Its curative effect is so promptly manifested in inflammations and ulcerations of the mucous membranes of the various parts of the body that there can be no doubt of its energetic power. In inflammation of the breasts its early exhibition will prevent the formation of abscesses, and in tonsillitis and the sore throat of scarlet fever it has no superior. In wrongs of the liver, especially when there is enlargement and induration, or a torpid condition of the organ, the patient should be given the aid afforded by this efficient medicament. In gonorrhoea and leucorrhoea phytolacca is deemed a remedy of decided merit, and in syphilis, especially of the tertiary form, it is thought by many to be essential to a rational treatment. It is also a remedial agent of great usefulness in the large number of chronic conditions in which the secreting, absorbing and eliminating vessels have become impaired, and it is one of our most efficient drugs in the chronic form of articular rheumatism, its long-continued employment doing much toward preventing a return of the painful affection.

"The tincture of the fresh root is one of my favorite remedies. It exerts a direct influence upon the processes of waste and nutrition, and, therefore, possesses those properties called alterative in a high degree. I have used it in secondary syphilis, in chronic skin disease and in scrofula with excellent results.

"It has a direct influence upon the mammary glands, and will generally arrest inflammation if given in the early stage. I have used it in scores of cases, and with a certainty that rarely follows the use of medicines. I also employ it in cases of sore nipples, both internally and locally, with good results.

"It is one of the most certain remedies we have in diphtheria, and in some seasons will cure nearly every case. I generally employ it in combination with aconite, and even when the larynx is threatened I feel a confidence that the remedy will cure if persisted in. In ordinary sore throat and in epidemic tonsillitis it is a favorite prescription.

"It is also a most valuable remedy in sore mouth, either in children or adult, and if a patient having another disease complains of sore mouth, phytolacca is suggested. Even the nursing sore mouth is frequently cured by this remedy.

"It is a prominent remedy in parotitis, and in its metastasis to the testes I would recommend it in preference to any other treatment. It may also be employed in gonorrhoeal and syphilitic orchitis, but not with so much certainty." (Scudder.)

"Phytolacca exerts a direct influence upon the mucous membrane of the mouth, pharynx and larynx, if not upon that of the whole digestive tract. In diseases in which this is involved, such as stomatitis, either of aphthous or catarrhal varieties, no matter whether there be much fever or inflammation or not, or whether in child or adult, there is no superior remedy. In the gangrenous, maternal or mercurial stomatitis it is not so certain of action. But even in these diseases we would prefer it to many harsher remedies. In the common sore throat from cold-acute inflammation of the pharynx-when the patient complains of a general muscular stiffness and soreness, of aching pain and fever, and of a resulting difficult deglutition, phytolacca is an excellent remedy. It may be combined with the small dose of aconite and with gelsemium with great advantage. In croup, with high temperature and much hoarseness, we always administer aconite, phytolacca and gelsemium, together with stillingia liniment internally and externally. We believe that in these troubles phytolacca has a directly sedative effect. If it does not have this, it is certainly a synergist to the special sedatives. Prof. Scudder has said that 'no remedy excites a more marked antipyretic action than does this in a case of diphtheria with high temperature.

"From the fact of its specific action on the throat, and its sedative effect, it always constitutes a very material part of our medication in diphtheria. We believe that no single remedy excels it in favorable action in this disease. It not only advantageously impresses the fever and mucous membrane of the fauces and pharynx, but it stimulates to greater activity the whole glandular system, and thus assists in ridding the body of the poison.

"The action of phytolacca on the mucous membrane as set forth in the foregoing is not more certain than is its action on the glands of the body. Many of all schools agree upon its having a specific

action upon the mammary gland of the female; that it will stay mammary inflammation and abort suppuration. It is given internally and used locally in sore nipples. It is also of great service in relieving pain and other unpleasant sensations about the mammary gland at any time.

"Its stimulating action upon the glandular system makes it an excellent remedy in orchitis. Some recommend that specific pulsatilla be given with it in this disease." (Bloyer.)

"Phytolacca plays an important part in dermatological practice, is the testimony of many who have used it in this class of cases. The condition of the skin which calls for its use is one of indolent action, usually associated with vitiated blood. The glandular system is also affected; generally of a scrofulous nature, although the skin may be inflamed yet it does not itch, owing to its non-activity. In these skin diseases it should be used both locally and internally as in those purely glandular affections before noted. Frequently the addition of iris versicolor to the prescription will prove of benefit in conquering some specially obstinate cases.

Phytolacca decandra is alterative, diuretic, laxative, resolvent, antiscorbutic and antisyphilitic. In large doses it is emetic, cathartic and narcotic.

Indications.-Enlargement, inflammation or pain in glands; mucous surface of the fauces full and of dark color, the tonsils swollen, throat dry or covered with patches of tenacious secretion or ash-colored exudation; depressed function or imperfect secretion; fatty degeneration of the heart. Locally: threatened abscesses in glands.

Dose.-Fluid extract, I to 15 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 10 drops.

Usual Prescription.-R Phytolacca, gtt. x to xxx; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour.

#### Pilocarpinae Hydrochloridum-Pilocarpine Hydrochloride.

Pilocarpine hydrochloride exerts a stimulating influence upon the skin, and through this property becomes a useful remedy in chronic skin diseases characterized by a dry or scaly condition. In Bright's disease its diaphoretic action aids in eliminating through the skin products which otherwise must be eliminated by the overtaxed kidneys. It also constitutes an efficient means of removing pleuritic effusions, and in uremic poisoning it will aid much in the treatment. Small doses of pilocarpine are often useful in humid asthma, bronchorrhea and hiccough, and as a means of arresting the sweating of phthisis and the relief of ptyalism they are efficient. It has been highly recommended as a remedy in mumps, chronic enlargement of the cervical glands and adenitis of the inguinal glands. It is a galactagogue of some value. In catarrhal jaundice it is also deemed a remedy of merit, and in diabetes insipidus it is said to lessen the flow of urine. In the first stage of erysipelas very small doses of pilocarpine have been employed hypodermically with advantage.

Pilocarpine should never be employed internally when the heart is weak from thinning and atrophy of its walls or from fatty degeneration, nor when there is a tendency to pulmonary congestion and edema. It is also contraindicated in pregnancy, and in typhoid and other asthenic fevers. Externally, in solution of the strength of one grain to two and a half drachms of water, it is used for dropping into the eye to dilate the pupil in iritis, choroiditis, beginning of peripheral cataract, and in glaucoma.

Pilocarpine hydrochlorate is sialagogue, diaphoretic, diuretic and antidotal to atropine poisoning. Atropine is also antidotal to pilocarpine (gr. 1-12 of atropine subcutaneously). Great caution should be exercised in the use of this drug.

Indications.-Edema and dropsy in diseases of the heart and kidneys, when there is diminished secretion or suppression of urine; chronic poisoning by mercury or lead (to obtain elimination of the poison through the sweat and saliva); first paroxysms of puerperal eclampsia, convulsions of various sorts, and singultus conditions where profuse sweating is desired.

Dose.-Internally, 1-64 to 1/4 of a grain, not to exceed one grain a day. Subcutaneously, 1-6 to 1/4 of a grain, to obtain its full effect.

#### Pilocarpus-Jaborandi.

Jaborandi constitutes an efficient medicament in inflammatory rheumatism, and in rheumatic fever it is employed with much advantage. In chronic rheumatism it is useful as a means of eliminating urea, uric acid and other morbid products, and in dropsical conditions associated with disease of the kidneys it is a remedy of value. In febrile states, especially when nervous complications are anticipated, as well as when convulsions have occurred, it exerts a needed sedative and antispasmodic influence. In inflammation of the lungs or pleura, with exudation, it promotes resolution and aids in

removing the exudate, and in bronchitis, with dry irritable or hoarse cough, it lessens the cough and lowers the temperature. It is also used with gratifying results in laryngitis and tonsillitis, and is especially valuable in stridulous laryngitis. In bronchial asthma it often affords prompt relief, and in puerperal eclampsia it has been used with some success. In acute mastitis, with suppression of milk soon after confinement, medium doses of jaborandi relieve the inflammation and restore the lacteal secretion. In case the milk suddenly becomes entirely suppressed, it is well to administer a few full doses. When specifically indicated, in small and medium doses this agent exerts a curative influence in many abnormal conditions. When very small doses are required, the alkaloid pilocarpine may be used hypodermically. "It is one of the most active diaphoretics known; a drachm and a half of the powdered leaves in infusion, or a drachm of the tincture, in six ounces of hot water, taken in three or four doses inside of an hour, will produce profuse diaphoresis. It has been given in puerperal convulsions, threatened puerperal fever, to arrest the paroxysm of an intermittent, at the commencement of a bilious fever, in the early stages of rheumatism, and in dropsy.

"The alkaloid, pilocarpine, may be used by hypodermic injection, in doses of one-sixth to one-fiftieth of a grain, and produces the same effects as the drug given by mouth." (Scudder.)

"In full doses, jaborandi is the remedy of all others for establishing a favorable crisis in severe forms of acute disease. In inflammatory rheumatism, in pernicious malarial fever of different forms, in the wild delirium of typhoid fever, and in the intense pain of acute pleuritis, a drachm dose of this drug will often bring the disease to a favorable termination within an hour or two, when ordinarily we would not expect drugs to accomplish anything at all, unless from extended use. Sometimes the stomach will not tolerate the drug, and sometimes absorption will not go on properly, as in bad cases of congestive chill, and we then employ a corresponding dose of pilocarpine hypodermically; but where it can be administered by mouth, specific jaborandi is the remedy par excellence. Profuse perspiration does not always attend its action, but it equalizes the circulation, relieves internal organs of congestion, and promotes an even distribution of capillary blood, thus often disposing of urgent and dangerous symptoms.

"Another property highly prized in some quarters is the action of jaborandi in rigid os uteri. Here it ought to be given in full doses, say thirty drops in water, repeated once or twice, if necessary. "The drug has become a prime favorite with many of our school for lessening rapidity of the pulse, reducing the temperature, and calming the erethism of various febrile and inflammatory diseases. It has few rivals and no superior among this class of agents. It should be preferred to aconite in all sthenic cases of the kind, and is not objectionable in asthenic cases, if the dose be properly regulated. It possesses the salutary properties of imparting a cooling sensation to the skin during its action, which is very grateful to patients suffering with pyrexia. It also relieves headache arising therefrom, calms nervous irritability and soothes local inflammatory action. In addition to its applicability in idiopathic forms of fever, it is excellent in many forms of symptomatic fever, such, for example, as pneumonia, erysipelas and acute rheumatism. In pneumonia it does well either alone or in combination with *asclepias tuberosa*; in rheumatism, especially the inflammatory form (acute articular), it is a favorite agent in combination with *rhamnus californica*. In erysipelas, *echinacea* is a good companion remedy, though the specific properties of jaborandi are sufficient to recommend it as a specific agent in this as well as in kindred complaints.

"While I have called attention to its everyday uses by the general practitioner, we must not forget its specific action on the parotid gland, which commends it in parotitis, in ptyalism, in suppression of milk, due to a specific action on the mammary gland, and in colliquative sweating." (Webster.)

Pilocarpus is sedative, diaphoretic, diuretic and sialagogue. Large doses should never be long continued, and the results of even a few large doses should be watched with extreme caution. Very large doses may arrest the heart's action.

Indications.-Muscular pains; pain with enlargement or puffiness of surrounding tissues; muscular spasm; fevers not marked by great debility; ptyalism and stomatitis; inflammation of the respiratory organs; albuminuria of pregnancy; inflammatory rheumatism, when the parts are swollen and painful; subacute rheumatism, with some pain and swelling about the joints, rendering them sore and stiff; profuse perspiration resulting from a relaxed condition of the cutaneous vessels; belladonna poisoning.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 5 drops; specific medicine, 1/4 to 5 drops.

Usual Prescription.-R Jaborandi, gtt. x to 3i; water ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every two hours.

Piper Angustifolium-Matico.

Matico is employed with good success in dyspepsia resulting from chronic affections of the stomach, and in diseases characterized by chronic discharges from the mucous surfaces it is deemed an efficient remedy. It has been highly recommended in gonorrhoea, and in leucorrhoea and gleet it has proved useful. Matico has also been employed to check hemorrhage from the lungs; bowels and kidneys with some success. Piper angustifolium is astringent, stimulant, urinary tonic and aromatic.

Indications.-Chronic mucous discharges, such as leucorrhoea, gleet and catarrh; hemorrhages. Locally:- Cuts, wounds and indolent ulcers.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 20 drops; specific medicine 1 to 20 drops.

Usual Prescription.- R. Matico, 3i to 3ii; water, 3iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

#### Piper Cubeba-Cubeb.

Cubeb specially influences the urinary tract and all the mucous membranes of the body. It acts as a tonic, and exercises a power which restrains excessive secretion. It is extensively employed in gonorrhoea, and is especially valuable in the latter stage of the disease. It is more efficacious in the chronic than in the acute form of gonorrhoea. In leucorrhoea cubeb has been used with good success, and in catarrh of the bladder it is often useful. In inflammation of the bladder it constitutes a medicament of value, and in chronic laryngitis and chronic bronchitis it is deemed a remedy of merit. In small doses cubeb increases the appetite and improves digestion.

Piper cubeba is stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic, expectorant, carminative and stomachic.

Indications.-Excessive discharges, especially from the urethra; dyspepsia due to an atonic condition of the stomach; scalding of urine in women, and burning and irritation of the vulva; cystitis, after the acute symptoms have passed away; a sensation of cutting and constriction in the urethra after micturition; frequent urination with smarting tenesmus and passage of ropy mucus; inflammation of the prostate.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 20 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 20 drops.

Usual Dose.- 5 to 10 drops, in a tablespoonful of water, every two or three hours.

#### Piper Methysticum-Kava-Kava.

Kava-kava acts upon the stomach much like the bitter tonics, and markedly increases the appetite. It acts directly upon mucous membranes, quickly restoring their tone. It is one of our best stomachic tonics, and greatly improves digestion and assimilation. In chronic diarrhoea it constitutes a useful medicament, and is especially valuable in cases characterized by large catarrhal discharges and associated with an atonic condition of the entire digestive tract. Kava-kava exerts a specific action upon the kidneys and the entire genito-urinary apparatus. In medium doses it will speedily produce an abundant secretion of limpid urine, which is readily passed. In acute gonorrhoea it is employed with gratifying results, and in the subacute and chronic forms of the disease it is also used with advantage, although it is slower in its curative action. It is employed in gleet with satisfactory results, and in leucorrhoea it often aids in the treatment. The power of soothing irritation and relieving inflammation possessed by this agent has been found useful in many abnormal conditions.

Piper methysticum is tonic, stimulant, sialagogue and diuretic. Large doses produce an intoxication of a reserved and drowsy character.

Indications.-Irritation of the surfaces of the genito-urinary tract; chronic catarrhal affections of the various organs; chronic inflammation of the neck of the bladder; acute vaginitis and acute urethritis; pain during urination.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 30 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 30 drops.

Usual Dose.-10 to 20 drops, in a tablespoonful of water every three to six hours.

#### Plantain Major-Great Plantain.

Plantain exerts a soothing influence upon the brain, and aids in inducing refreshing sleep. It has been employed with much advantage in nocturnal enuresis of children, due to relaxed sphincter, and in menorrhagia and leucorrhoea it has often proved useful. It is also employed internally and locally in erysipelas, inflammation of glands, especially the mammary glands, erythematous skin diseases, earache, toothache, cholera infantum, dysentery and diarrhoea. In toothache, the carious tooth should be cleansed, made dry, and the medicine applied on cotton. Locally it is applied diluted to accessible parts. Plantain was a favorite remedy of Dr. Wooster Beach and his associates, and they extensively employed it both internally and as a local application to insect and serpent bites and stings, with wonderful success. In reporting a case treated, Dr. Beach said:

"A gentleman was bitten above the knee by a spider. A few minutes after he perceived a pain shooting upward from the spot, which soon reached the region of the heart. A quantity of plantain was immediately gathered and bruised, and the juice squeezed out and swallowed, which stopped the progress of the poison, so that a cure of the bite was quickly obtained."

Plantago major is alterative, diuretic, antiseptic, astringent, anodyne and demulcent.

Indications.-Diseases of the gastro-intestinal mucous surfaces when there are pinching or colicky pains; inflammatory affections of the skin, when there is pricking, itching or burning pain; toothache and earache.

Dose.-Fluid extract, I to 10 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 10 drops.

Usual Prescription.-R Plantago major, gtt. x to xx; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

#### Podophylli, Resinae-Podophyllin.

Podophyllin in small doses stimulates intestinal secretion and peristaltic action. It also acts upon the glandular system. Its action on the kidneys is in the direction of normal activity, and as a means of restoring secretory power to these organs it is highly esteemed. In hepatic torpor it is an efficient remedy, and in diarrhea, both acute and chronic, especially when there are watery, frothy and painful evacuations, it is employed with good success. In chronic diarrhea the one one-hundredth of a grain three or four times a day will act curatively. In conditions characterized by dry stools, constipation and bloated bowels it often constitutes a needed medicament. Fullness of tissues and veins is a prominent feature of cases benefited by this agent. It is not a suitable remedy for pinched-appearing patients. To meet the indications given below, it should be used in very small doses, and preferably in trituration or in pill form.

"To obtain the direct action of podophyllin, we prepare it for use by thorough trituration with sugar of milk or white sugar. I prefer the trituration one part of podophyllin to one hundred of sugar.

"The specific use of podophyllin in this form is to arrest increased mucous secretion from the small intestine and give it power to perform its function. It will cure acute or chronic diarrhea with mucous discharges, and in some cases of cholera infantum it 'acts like a charm. No one who has used the trituration of podophyllin in these cases would be willing to dispense with it, and many will find it of advantage in other cases.

"This remedy has been employed in doses much too large, and physicians are fast learning that in this case, as well as in some others, small doses are very much better than large ones."~ (Scudder.)

Podophyllin in very small doses is a powerful stimulant to the processes of digestion. In large doses its action is much the same as that of podophyllum.

Indications.-Irritable conditions of the gastrointestinal tract causing diarrhea of profuse, watery and offensive stools, with severe cutting pains; dysentery, with a mucous or bloody discharge of a bad odor; gastric and intestinal dyspepsia, with atony of the digestive apparatus, as indicated by fullness of abdomen, full, expressionless tongue and impaired activity; diarrhea, when the discharges are light in color and contain mucus or undigested food.

Dose.-Podophyllin, 1/8 to I grain; podophyllin triturated (1 to 100), I to 20 grains.

Usual Dose.-1/4 to I grain, every two hours, as a drastic cathartic, until the desired effect has been produced. For other purposes, 1/8 to 5 grains of podophyllin triturated (1 to 100). In many cases the 3x trituration will constitute a desirable form in which to administer this drug.

#### Podophyllum Peltatum-Mandrake.

Mandrake increases the activity of the liver and upper intestines, influences the ductless glands in a curative direction, and favors blood-making. It is employed with marked advantage in that condition known as torpor of the liver, and in hepatic wrongs generally it is a remedy of corrective power. In hemorrhoids, when dependent upon a sluggish portal circulation, it exercises a relieving influence, and in eruptions of the skin it is often useful.

In small doses, associated with bitter tonics, it has been highly recommended as a superior remedy in old syphilitic lesions. In gall-stones it is deemed an efficient removing agent. In this condition podophyllum (or podophyllin) is administered in large doses, and as soon as the drug begins to operate about six ounces of olive oil are added to the treatment.

"Of all the valuable properties pertaining to podophyllum, perhaps none is more remarkable than its power, in connection with olive oil, of removing biliary concretions. That it does possess this power we have demonstrated again and again. The symptoms indicating the existence of these concretions are manifold, yet so well-marked that the diagnosis is not difficult. The ordinary symptoms

indicating a functional disturbance of the liver, such as furred tongue, bad taste in the mouth, sallowness of the skin, eyes, etc., are usually present. The special symptoms are, in many cases, a seated pain in the right epigastrium, which both internal and external means fail to alleviate; a feeling of distension or fullness in the region of the liver; bowels sometimes constipated, at other times diarrhea; but the most certain symptom is alternate diarrhea and constipation; severe pain in the head, accompanied with nausea and vomiting of bilious matter; sometimes the patient is attacked at night with a severe spasmodic pain in the region of the liver, with difficult respiration, and is only relieved by free vomiting, which requires to be artificially produced, as the spasm is generally so great that it will not take place spontaneously. Other symptoms, as emaciation, extreme sallowness of the skin, cough, sudden faintings, scanty and high-colored urine, etc., are sometimes present. Many cases of periodical sick headache are entirely dependent upon this cause." (Coe.)

*Podophyllum peltatum* is diuretic, diaphoretic, resolvent, alterative, cholagogue, emmenagogue and vermifuge. In large doses it is emetic and drastic cathartic. In very large doses it is an irritant poison.

Indications.-Full face, full, oppressed pulse or full tongue with yellowish or pasty coating; dizziness of the head; portal engorgement, with tendency to hemorrhoids; hypogastric pain with a sensation of weight; sluggish venous circulation, shown by fullness of superficial veins; constipation from want of sensibility of the rectal mucous membrane; dull, passive headache, with soreness of the eyeballs; torpor of the portal circulation.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 10 drops; specific medicine, 1/4 to 10 drops.

Usual Dose.-1/4 to 5 drops.

#### *Polemonium Reptans*-American Greek Valerian.

*Polemonium* exerts a corrective influence in diseases characterized by unhealthy secretions, and in febrile diseases and in inflammation of the respiratory apparatus it is an efficient diaphoretic and expectorant. It also constitutes a desirable means of producing determination of blood to the surface. *Polemonium reptans* is astringent, alterative, diaphoretic and expectorant.

Indications.-Bronchial and laryngeal affections; coldness of the surface; dry and constricted skin; internal venous congestion; general languor.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 60 drops.

Usual Dose.-10 to 20 drops.

#### *Polygala Senega*-Senega.

*Senega* exerts an energetic influence upon mucous membranes. It is employed with much advantage in chronic bronchitis, and in the latter stage of pneumonia it is often useful. In catarrhal inflammation it is a valuable remedy, but it should not be administered until after the acute stage has somewhat subsided. *Senega* also constitutes an efficient medicament in rheumatism, especially when associated with dropsy from glandular enlargement, and in amenorrhea it has often proved corrective. *Polygala senega* is diaphoretic, diuretic, expectorant, emmenagogue, stimulant and sialagogue. In large doses it is emetic and cathartic. In active inflammation its use is contraindicated.

Indications.-Relaxed conditions of mucous membranes, especially of the respiratory tract; sense of tightness and oppression across the chest, with a dry and irritating cough; chronic catarrh and commencing stages of croup; hoarseness, especially when there is extreme dryness of the throat; accumulation of albuminous mucus in the chest, which it is difficult to expectorate.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 10 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 10 drops.

Usual Prescription.-R *Senega*, gtt. xx to 3iv; water ℥iv.

M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour to every three hours.

#### *Polygonatum Multiflorum*-Giant Solomon's Seal.

*Polygonatum* exerts a direct action upon the circulation, and especially upon that of the venous system. In congestion of the liver and spleen it is employed with good results, and in diseases characterized by congestion of the intestines it may well constitute a part of the treatment. In leucorrhoea and menorrhagia, when due to irritated and relaxed mucous membranes, it is an efficient remedy, and in acute and chronic irritation of the bowels, with pain and burning sensations, this agent is often useful.

*Polygonatum multiflorum* is tonic, mildly astringent and mucilaginous.

Indications.-Irritated and relaxed mucous membranes; leucorrhoea and menorrhagia; debility, especially in females; irritable conditions of the intestines, especially when attended with burning sensations; congestion of the liver, spleen or intestines; inactive portal circulation; hemorrhoids.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 60 drops.

Usual Dose.-5 to 15 drops.

#### Polygonum Punctatum-Water Pepper.

Polygonum favors normal activity of the pelvic viscera, including the reproductive and urinary organs. In all diseases characterized by depression or torpor of these organs it constitutes a stimulant of great value, and in congestion of the uterus and ovaries it is employed with gratifying results. It is a superior emmenagogue, and is especially indicated when the menses are arrested by cold. Water pepper is a very useful remedy in depression following the active stage of fevers and inflammations. It increases the capillary circulation, causing the skin to soon become warm and moist. It also includes within its curative range all wrongs resulting from suppression of secretions by cold. Polygonum punctatum is stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic, emmenagogue, antiseptic and vesicant.

Indications.- Tensive pain in back and legs; harsh, inactive skin; suppression of perspiration; suppression of menstruation from cold; amenorrhoea due to atony; depression after active stage of fevers and inflammations.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 15 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 15 drops. In suppression of menstruation the dose should be administered in hot water, and repeated four times a day.

Usual Prescription.-R Polygonum punctatum, gtt. x to 3ii; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour to every three hours.

#### Polymnia Uvedalia-Bearsfoot.

Polymnia acts directly upon the spleen, and controls its circulation. It is employed in enlargement of the spleen from any cause with speedy reducing effect, and in chronic enlargement of the liver its beneficial action is promptly manifested. In chronic metritis, with hypertrophy, it is an efficient remedy, and in hypertrophy of the cervix uteri it has often proved a much needed remedy. In low inflammatory deposits, and impaired blood making, with tumid abdomen, it is also a remedy of curative power. An ointment of uvedalia is also employed in the above-named enlargements as a local application.

"Polymnia powerfully affects those parts supplied with blood by the branches of the celiac axis. It is the remedy for congestion of these parts. Given internally in small doses, and applied warm locally and well rubbed in it forms the most certain remedy for all splenic enlargements, and especially for 'ague cake.'

It is a remedy for other glandular enlargements, and has favorably influenced the hypertrophied uterus. Dyspepsia, due to engorged vessels, and associated with a feeling of heaviness, sinking, burning, and fullness of the epigastric region, is benefited by it. It will remove low inflammatory deposits, chronic metritis, uterine hypertrophy, and sub-involution. Hepatic and pulmonary engorgements are conditions in which it should not be forgotten. Full, sodden, and inelastic tissues always indicate this remedy." (Locke.)

Polymnia uvedalia is antispasmodic, anthelmintic, anti-rheumatic, stimulant and alterative.

Indications.-Enlargement of the spleen, with sensation of weight and dragging; flabby and sallow tissues, as in chronic splenitis; splenic enlargement from malarial influence; mammary abscesses; intermittent fever; chronic rheumatism; sensation of fullness, burning and weight in the region of the liver, stomach and spleen.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 10 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 10 drops.

Usual Prescription.-R Polymnia, gtt. xxx to 3i; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

#### Polytrichum Juniperinum-Haircap Moss.

Haircap moss constitutes an excellent remedy in anasarca, ascites, urinary obstruction and suppression of urine, as it is an energetic diuretic and causes a very large evacuation of urine. In difficult micturition of pregnancy it exerts a corrective influence, and in acute gonorrhoea with severe burning pain on passing urine, its action is modifying in character. It somewhat relieves the pain of urinary calculi, as well as exerts an influence unfavorable to their formation. In uric acid and phosphatic gravel it is also a remedy of some value. Polytrichum juniperinum is hydragogue and diuretic.

Indications.-Suppression of urine from cold; uric acid diathesis; dropsical conditions; irritable conditions of the bladder; scanty urine.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 60 drops.

Usual Dose.- 10 to 30 drops well diluted, every hour to every three hours.

#### Populus Tremuloides-White Poplar.

White poplar is a tonic and stomachic of decided activity. It improves the appetite and strengthens digestion, exerting a corrective influence upon the upper intestine. It also acts directly upon the urinary organs, and is especially valuable when there is a sensation of heat and burning in the urethra and meatus. In intermittent and remittent fevers it has been employed with marked success.

White poplar was highly esteemed by the early Eclectics. Dr. Young, a follower of the teachings of Dr. Wooster Beach, wrote of it as follows: "I have prescribed the poplar bark in a variety of cases of intermittent fever, and I can declare from experience that it is equally efficacious with the Peruvian bark, if properly administered. It is also a most speedy and effectual remedy in hysteria." Dr. Beach said that "in dyspeptic states of the stomach and bowels white poplar is a valuable remedy, owing to its tonic and stimulant powers."

A recent writer claims that a strong infusion of the bark will cure those forms of intermittent fever of a chronic and irregular character, while at the same time the pathological lesions of the liver, spleen, and kidneys, which accompany the chronic disorder, gradually disappear, with the ultimate complete restoration of their physiological functions. These results are accomplished without the unpleasant effects which occur from the protracted use of quinine. This writer, passing through a severe epidemic of malarial disease, found that malarial hematuria was very common, and very hard to cure. He put his patients on an infusion of cottonwood bark-a species of poplar allied to populus tremuloides-and found the symptoms to yield rapidly, and not only the hemorrhage, but the jaundice, and other conditions depending upon derangement of the liver and stomach. He also found that the results obtained by this remedy were more permanent than those which followed the use of quinine in some cases.

"Both populus and populin have a decided affinity for the genito-urinary tract. The remedy is thought to aid the recuperative powers of the kidneys when undergoing granular degeneration. In tenesmic vesical irritation after urination it is decidedly effective. In these cases minute doses-a fraction of a drop-are most effective. Professor Webster suggests its trial in stubborn cases of uterine congestion and prostatic hypertrophy. Its influence is best shown in cases characterized by general debility, with impairment of the nutritive functions of the body. The presence of salicin gives to populin a sedative action on the sexual function which may render it useful as a sexual sedative." (French.)

Populus tremuloides is tonic, alterative, diaphoretic, diuretic and vermifuge.

Indications.-Indigestion, accompanied by flatulence and acidity; atonic dyspepsia, especially when there is great debility, hepatic torpor or emaciation; painful micturition, especially when there is scalding of the parts involved and a sensation of heat and burning in the urethra and meatus; suppression and retention of urine; hysterical conditions; intermittent and remittent fevers; debilitated conditions; night sweats; intestinal worms; tenesmic vesical irritation, especially tenesmus after urination.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 15 to 60 drops.

Usual Dose.-20 to 30 drops after meals.

#### Potassii Acetas-Potassium Acetate.

The acetate of potassium is a remedy of curative power in a wide range of abnormal conditions. In acute articular rheumatism it is employed with advantage, and in the dropsy following scarlet fever it has no superior.

"The acetate of potassium is the typical renal depurant and when it is deemed necessary to increase the process of retro grade metamorphosis in the blood, and at the same time increase elimination by the kidneys, this remedy may be employed.

"In many forms of disease it becomes necessary to remove old and broken-down tissues before a cure can be effected. It is impossible to make good blood, if there are old and effete aterials in it, as it is impossible to improve nutrition if the old tissues cannot be gotten out of the way.

"Thus in some cases of chronic ague, it is true, as claimed by Dr. Golding Bird, that ten days or two weeks of acetate of potassium will cure when antiperiodics have wholly failed.

"This is also true in some remittent fevers, as well as inflammations. I have been accustomed to say to my classes that I should rather have acetate of potassium in cases of scrofula and inflammations with cacoplastic deposits, than all the compound syrups that were ever concocted.

"Acetate of potassium should be used, largely diluted, to the extent of grs. xxx to 3iij in the course of twenty-four hours." (Scudder. )

The acetate of potassium is alterative, diuretic and diaphoretic. In doses of two or three drachms it causes purging and copious watery discharges from the bowels, and a greatly increased flow of urine.

Indications.-Dropsy following scarlet fever; ascites of hepatic origin; rheumatism of the acute articular form; uric acid diathesis; morbid or disintegrated material retained in the blood; secondary syphilis; chronic skin diseases; chronic and acute nephritis.

Dose.-10 to 60 grains.

Usual Dose.- 10 to 30 grains, largely diluted.

#### Potassii Bichromas-Potassium Bichromate.

In very large doses the bichromate of potassium is an irritant and caustic, and its effects are immediately violent. In small doses, alternated with aconite and phytolacca, this agent is of great value in many cases of diphtheria and pseudo-membranous croup. In these cases it should also be employed as a gargle every two or three hours. One-half of a grain of the powder dissolved in four ounces of water will make a gargle of sufficient strength.

If nausea should be produced by this prescription, more water should be added to it. Sore throat resulting from cold, and, in fact, nearly all ordinary sore throats, are promptly relieved by this gargle.

In doses of one one-hundredth of a grain, well triturated with sugar of milk, the bichromate of potassium will relieve dry, irritable bronchial coughs. It is also useful in hoarseness from cold, with the accompanying dry, hard and irritating cough. Harsh rasping cough in the upper air passages is influenced in a curative direction by the continued use of this remedial agent, and in all conditions in which there is an exudation on the mucous membranes of the throat it constitutes a superior medicament. Externally the bichromate of potassium in powder or solution (one to four drachms to three ounces of water) is employed as a caustic for condylomata, scrofulous and cancerous growths, and especially as an application to nasal polypi and other new growths. Bichromate of potassium is antiseptic and alterative. In powder or strong solution it is caustic. In large doses it is a poison.

Indications.-Exudation upon the mucous membrane of the throat, as in diphtheria and pseudo-membranous croup; fetor of the breath and excretions; tendency to bleeding of the mucous membranes; throbbing headache at angles of forehead. Locally, as a gargle: Hoarseness, with thickening and irritation of the membrane of the throat; exudation upon the mucous membrane of the throat.

Dose.-1/8 to 3/4 of a grain (the latter is emetic).

Usual Prescription.-R Bichromate of potassium, gr. 1.2; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every two hours.

#### Potassii Bicarbonas-Potassium Bicarbonate.

The bicarbonate of potassium exerts an unmistakable corrective influence in all cases characterized by chronic acidity of the stomach, and in rheumatism and gout it is used with advantage. In acid dyspepsia this agent should be taken during or after meals, but when acidity arises from fermentation of food it should be administered before eating.

"With a leaden pallor of tongue, and feeble, tremulous muscles, potassium may be given with advantage, and the bicarbonate will usually be well borne. With this indication prominent, the remedy will cure rheumatism, be a benefit in fevers and inflammations, and relieve many forms of chronic disease.

"It should be known that there is a marked difference between the action of sodium and potassium, even as a bath, and some care should be used in their selection." (Scudder.)

The bicarbonate of potassium is antacid, alterative and diuretic.

Indications.-Indigestion, with excessive formation of acid; scanty urine, containing uric acid, with irritability of the bladder and nervous system; engorgement of the liver from excess in eating, or from chronic malarial poisoning.

Dose.- 5 to 60 grains.

Usual Dose.- 15 to 30 grains, largely diluted with water.

#### Potassii Bromidum-Potassium Bromide.

This salt exerts an influence throughout the body, but its chief action is on the nervous system. It lessens the rapidity of the flow of ideas, and causes somnolence. The sleep resulting from its administration is of a dull and heavy character, not refreshing, and does not occur when there is severe pain, or much mental anxiety or grief. The bromide of potassium depresses the motor areas and diminishes the reflex excitability of the spinal cord, and thus causes marked depression in muscular activity. Full doses cause respiration to become slower and more shallow, owing to slight depression of the respiratory center. It also depresses the circulation, causing the pulse to become slower, softer and weaker. The long-continued use of the drug causes anesthesia of the bladder, skin and mucous surfaces. The bromide of potassium is eliminated chiefly by the kidneys, although there is a certain amount of elimination by means of the saliva, intestinal and mammary glands and bronchial mucous membrane. Notwithstanding the various ways in which rapid elimination of the drug takes place, however, under prolonged administration it tends to accumulate in the system, especially in the blood.

The bromide of potassium is useful as a means of allaying excessive brain activity, and in sleeplessness dependent upon nervous excitement it is an efficient remedy. In headache caused by cerebral congestion it exerts a soothing influence, and in epilepsy it is used with some success, but in the latter affection it is inferior to the bromide of ammonium. In infantile convulsions the bromide of potassium is deemed an efficient remedial agent, and it is used with benefit in disturbances due to irritation of the dental nerve. Its corrective influence is manifested in all conditions resulting from increased reflex excitability, and it is, therefore, an indicated medicament in the disturbances of the menopause, and it is also of value in spasmodic asthma, laryngismus stridulus, whooping-cough and other coughs of reflex origin.

Bromide of potassium is sedative to the nervous system. In large doses it is an irritant to mucous surfaces. Its long-continued exhibition is liable to cause toxic symptoms, such as skin eruptions, catarrh of the mucous membranes, loss of appetite, diarrhea, emaciation and slight psychic disorder. Its excessive use impairs the nutrition of the brain and nerve centers. All of the bromides are contraindicated in conditions of great debility, anemia, or fatty or weak heart with low arterial pressure. As the bromides-including this salt-constitute an important class of remedial agents, it may be well to here quote from Dr. G. H. Butler's excellent "Materia Medica" the following brief summary of their therapeutic action:

"The bromides are especially useful in allaying excessive brain activity, the insomnia (particularly the sleeplessness dependent upon nervous excitement, exhaustion, and irritability) and headache of cerebral congestion, yielding readily to these remedies. They are undoubtedly the most efficient medicinal agents for the relief of epilepsy, being given either alone or in combination with some vegetable bitter. Fere combines with them an intestinal antiseptic, asserting that the union lessens the tendency to bromism. Recent studies of Nencki on the power of potassium bromide to replace, in part, sodium chloride in the tissues suggested the idea of withdrawal of all salt from the epileptic's dietary and to replace it with small quantities of bromide. This, permits of complete bromization with smaller quantities and is a distinctly useful procedure. Being such marked depressants of the reflex centers, they are of decided benefit in nervous spasmodic disorders, and particularly valuable in infantile convulsions. During dentition children suffer from various disturbances due to irritation of the dental nerve-convulsions, cough, indigestion, diarrhea, strabismus, etc.-in all of which the bromides, being powerful depressants of the reflex mechanism, prove of great value. Whenever there is increased reflex excitability the bromides are indicated. They are therefore valuable in the reflex disturbances of the menopause, spasmodic asthma, laryngismus stridulus, whooping-cough, and other coughs of reflex origin. They have also been used in tetanus and strychnine poisoning. Excessive nervous irritability is quickly relieved by these remedies, either singly or in combination with some of the antispasmodics, such as asafetida, valerian, etc. Because they depress the sexual mechanism they are of decided benefit in spermatorrhea of the plethoric or in the condition arising from irritation of the deep urethra. Menorrhagia resulting from excessive ovarian excitement is frequently relieved by these agents, while nymphomania and delirium tremens are often greatly benefited by full doses of the bromides. The ammonium bromide has been employed with benefit, it is said, in diabetes of nervous origin. Cerebral vomiting and the vomiting of pregnancy are sometimes singularly amenable to the influence of the bromides. A combination of sodium bromide, spirit of nitrous ether, and tincture of aconite, in anise water, as a remedy in acute febrile attacks of children with delirium is of distinct value. Small doses are given at frequent intervals until there is a decided improvement in the symptoms. The sedative action upon the circulatory apparatus exerted by potassium bromide renders it valuable in cardiac irritability when not due to anemia. It is particularly useful in quieting the heart's action in exophthalmic goiter. The bromides are distinctly valuable in

combination with chloral to relieve chordee and to diminish the tendency to sexual excitement which is antecedent to this condition. In irritative cystitis the bromides are also of service. Bromides are useful in the convulsive respiratory disorders, and are also helpful in seasickness. Diluted hydrobromic acid is used for the same purposes as the bromides, some clinicians preferring it to the latter to quiet the delirium of simple continued fevers. It is employed extensively to relieve the symptoms of cinchonism. Bromoform is useful as an antispasmodic in whooping-cough, but it should be carefully administered, as dangerous collapse, as in chloroform poisoning, has been frequently reported.

"The bromides should be given in solution, and when long continued, as in the treatment of epilepsy, they should be accompanied by restorative agents. Carbonated waters, milk, and aromatic elixir serve as efficient vehicles to disguise the taste of these salts.

"Children acquire a remarkable tolerance for the bromides, so that large doses may be given them with little danger.

"Bromoform may be dropped into a spoonful of water and administered in this simple manner, or it may be dissolved in glycerine.

"The diluted hydrobromic acid should be given in water or syrup."

Indications.-Sleeplessness and nervousness due to nervous irritation; unnatural excitement of the sexual organs; epilepsy. with irritation of the sexual organs; delirium of acute diseases when there is muscular tremor; cholera infantum, with great restlessness and sleeplessness; neurasthenia; spasmodic affections, puerperal eclampsia and infantile convulsions; vomiting of pregnancy and hysterical uterine cramps; nocturnal spasmodic coughs and whooping-cough; sexual irritability, with too frequent erections and too frequent emissions.

Dose.- 5 to 20 grains.

Usual Dose.-1 grain for each year of age of patient up to twenty may be given, but from 2 to 10 grains is usually a sufficient dose for adults. It should be given largely diluted with water. The dose may be repeated every hour if necessary.

#### Potassii Chloras-Potassium Chlorate.

When specifically indicated the chlorate of potassium is a valuable remedial agent, but when contraindicated it is liable to do much harm. Large doses, or small ones long continued, may cause dangerous conditions, especially in children. It should never be administered on an empty stomach, for fear of too rapid absorption. It must never be triturated with inorganic bodies which have an affinity for oxygen, as dangerous explosions are very likely to result from such triturations. Mixtures of sugar, tannin, sulphur, charcoal and substances of a similar character, with the chlorate of potassium, should, therefore, never be triturated. If such mixtures are ever necessary, they should be powdered separately, and then mixed on paper. The chlorate of potassium, sulphate of iron and hypophosphate of calcium, mixed in equal parts, are explosive. It is seldom necessary to give this salt in combination. If other drugs are indicated it is better to administer them in alternation with it.

When writing prescriptions for the chlorate of potassium physicians should bear in mind the fact that the drug is not freely soluble in water. At ordinary temperature, water will dissolve only about one-sixteenth its weight of the salt; and if heat be employed to effect a solution, the excess of chlorate of potassium will separate as soon as the liquid cools. The administration of the chlorate and iodide of potassium in combination should be avoided.

A solution consisting of one drachm of the drug to from four to eight ounces of water constitutes a local application of sufficient strength in most cases.

"The indication for chlorate of potassium is a peculiar fetor resembling decomposing animal matter; a fetid lochial discharge or menstrual flow has the characteristic odor. In cyananche maligna, and occasionally in diphtheria, we have the characteristic dissecting-room smell, as we have in the worst forms of influenza. In all of these cases we administer chlorate of potassium, and use it as a local application.

"It is especially the remedy in the puerperal state, when puerperal fever is feared from retained placenta, decomposition of blood-clots, or from the absorption of an unpleasant lochial discharge. Of course, the physician will not allow a placenta to be retained at full term, but previous to the fifth month it may not be so easy to remove it, and the patient suffers less from its retention than she would from forcible removal. In such cases I always feel that my patient is safe if I prescribe chlorate of potassium.

"I am very careful not to administer chlorate of potassium if the mucous membranes are dry, and there is a scanty secretion of urine, and I never employ it in scarlet fever. The danger in these cases is, that it irritates the kidneys, and may produce desquamative nephritis. Much injury has followed its

injudicious use, and many lives have been lost because physicians have regarded it as so innocuous an agent." (Scudder.)

Chlorate of potassium is diuretic, alterative, stimulant and a powerful antiseptic, especially in the puerperal condition.

Indications.-Mucous membranes bluish-white, and the coating on the tongue thick and dirty; portions of the placenta, blood-clots or membranes retained and undergoing decomposition; offensive odor from lochial discharge; breath or secretions fetid, having the odor of decomposing animal matter; cyanche maligna. Locally: Stomatitis, whether ulcerative, gangrenous or follicular; putrescence of vagina and uterus.

Dose.-1 to 5 grains.

Usual Dose.-1 to 2 grains.

#### Potassii Ferrocyanidum-Potassium Ferrocyanide.

In chronic diseases where there is marked irritability of the nervous system, with frequency of pulse, the ferrocyanide of potassium has been found an excellent remedy. It lessens irritation of the nervous system, and acts as a special sedative to the circulation.

"This is a remedy I value very highly, and though little used it is certain to become a favorite. We find it in market in the form of prismatic crystals of a clear lemon-yellow color, inodorous, possessed of a sweetish-bitter saline taste. If the salt is dirty, dark-colored, or parti-colored, it should be rejected. We prepare it for use by adding ℥ss to water ℥iv. Dose, one teaspoonful every three hours.

"In chronic disease of the reproductive organs in women, with hysterical manifestations, it exerts a direct and marked influence-so in hypochondriacal affections in the male.

"It exerts a decided influence upon mucous membranes. When they are pallid, lax, and give increased secretion, the prussiate of potassium may be used with advantage. It makes little difference whether of nose, throat, bronchial tubes, intestinal mucous membrane, or chronic vaginitis with leucorrhoea, the influence is the same.

"This will suggest to the practitioner the cases in which it may be tested: when there is excitation, but impaired nutrition of the nerve centers, and where there is feebleness of mucous membranes with increased secretion of mucus." (Scudder.)

Ferrocyanide of potassium is sedative, diaphoretic, anodyne and astringent. In very large doses it causes giddiness and numbness, with a sense of sinking in the epigastric region. Great care must be taken that ferrocyanide of potassium is not confounded with the deadly poison known as cyanide of potassium. The following marked distinctions should ever be borne in mind:

The ferrocyanide of potassium is in the form of yellow crystals. The cyanide of potassium is in the form of white lumps.

The ferrocyanide of potassium crystals are odorless. The cyanide of potassium lumps evolve the odor of bitter almonds. The ferrocyanide of potassium is not classed with poisons. The cyanide of potassium is a most deadly poison.

Indications.-Palpitation, vertigo, headaches and neuralgia, especially when associated with chronic wrongs of the reproductive organs of women; weakness and instability in the heart's action; hypochondriasis, hysteria and the nervous conditions incidental to the cessation of menstruation; pallid and lax mucous membranes, with increased secretions; ovarian irritation; irritability of the nervous system.

Dose.- 10 to 15 grains.

Usual Prescription.-℞ Ferrocyanide of potassium, ʒi to ʒiv; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every two to four hours.

#### Potassii Hydroxidum-Potassium Hydroxide.

Owing to its active effect upon organic tissues, potassium hydroxide should be handled with exceeding care. It is a powerful caustic, and destroys animal and vegetable tissues. When swallowed it is a destructive poison.

Indications.-As an escharotic in cases where a deeply acting effect is desired, as in poisoned bites, glanders and anthrax; for the gradual opening of deeply seated abscesses, the destruction of condylomata, birth-marks, lupus nodules, warts, chancres, etc. The surrounding parts should be protected by adhesive plaster. In the treatment of ingrowing toe-nail, the nail may be moistened with a warmed 40 per cent. Solution of this agent, whereby the upper layers are made soft and may be easily scraped off with a piece of broken glass (a steel instrument should not be used). The process may be repeated until the nail is as thin as a sheet of paper, when it can be raised by means of a pair of forceps

from beneath the overlapping soft parts and cut off with scissors. A 50 per cent solution is used in chronic skin diseases, especially in eczema, proliferations, etc. Great care should be exercised in its use.

The indications for liquor potassii hydroxidi are the same as those given for potassium hydroxide.

#### Potassii Iodidum-Potassium Iodide.

The iodide of potassium has long been a favorite remedy in the treatment of chronic enlargements of glands. In enlarged lymphatic glands it constitutes a medicament of curative power, and in chronic enlargement of the liver it is deemed an efficient remedial agent. In syphilis it is an acknowledged specific, and in all syphilitic affections of the nervous system it is a remedy of corrective power.

The iodide of potassium stimulates elimination of all metals, combining with them to form iodides, which are more readily eliminated. This property of the drug makes it a valuable remedy in the treatment of lead poisoning. During the use of this agent nourishing food, and as far as possible, animal food, should be liberally taken, and the ingestion of strong acids avoided.

Iodide of potassium is alterative and diuretic. In large doses it is an irritant. During its exhibition the patient should avoid taking cold on account of the predisposition to catarrhs of the nose, throat and bronchi which the drug causes.

Indication ~.-Hypertrophy of glands, with or without induration; inflammatory effusions or thickening of organs; periosteal thickening, with infiltration of neighboring tissue; paralysis, or lesions of sensibility, especially when characterized by nocturnal pain; secondary syphilis and venereal tubercles and eruptions; all forms of scrofula; articular rheumatism; lead poisoning; mammary tumors; goiter; enlargement of the liver.

Dose.-5 to 15 grains.

Usual Dose.-2 to 10 grains, largely diluted.

#### Potassii Nitras-Potassium Nitrate.

The nitrate of potassium possesses very energetic eliminating power, and its use promptly relieves the blood of morbid material. It is deemed an efficient remedy in rheumatism, and it is also employed with curative results in various forms of neuralgia. In asthma this agent is administered by inhaling the smoke of burning paper which has been prepared by dipping it in a saturated solution of the salt, and afterward dried. Nitrate of potassium is diuretic and refrigerant. In large doses it is purgative. In doses of one ounce it is a deadly poison in some cases.

Indications.-Acute and chronic articular rheumatism, when the urine is scanty, high-colored, becomes turbid on cooling from deposition of urates, or forms on cooling, after mixture with an equal bulk of nitric acid, a mass of crystals of nitrate of urea; spasmodic asthma.

Dose.-10 to 30 grains.

Usual Dose.-5 to 10 grains, largely diluted with water, every hour or two.

#### Potassii Permanganas-Potassium Permanganate.

A solution made in the proportion of four to fifteen grains of the drug to four ounces of water constitutes an efficient disinfectant and deodorant for foul ulcers, a good injection for gonorrhoea, and a disinfectant for the hands after dissections and post-mortem examinations. A tablespoonful of a 5 percent. solution in half a pint of water makes a useful mouth wash and gargle after having attended patients with diphtheria, scarlet fever, or other contagious diseases. Permanganate of potassium is an antidote to the toxic effects of morphine. Dr. Moor, of New York, says that he swallowed three grains of morphine, and immediately swallowed four grains of permanganate of potassium, which prevented all poisonous effects of the morphine. In poisoning by opium, or any of its alkaloids except morphine, it is necessary to acidulate the permanganate of potassium with vinegar in the proportion of one to five. In India the permanganate of potassium is deemed an efficient remedy in cholera. The "Usual Prescription" gives the strength in which it is there used by physicians of large experience.

"We use permanganate of potassium principally as a local application where we have need of an antiseptic and stimulant. The indications for its use are, where the tissues are swollen from infiltration into connective tissue. In cases of wounds, we will notice that the edges are swollen, and the process of repair stops. The infiltration continuing, the pus becomes watery and ichorous, granulations pale and flabby; the parts separate, and finally slough. In inflammation we have very

nearly the same indications for its use-the inflammation always being of a low grade, and showing infiltration of cellular tissue.

"As a topical application, it will many times arrest the progress of carbuncle, felons, and like inflammations-a strong solution being employed. In a solution of ten grains to the ounce of water, it has been used as an injection in gonorrhoea to destroy the virus; afterwards in the strength of two grains to the ounce, until the cure is complete." (Scudder.)

Permanganate of potassium in weak solutions is antiseptic, disinfectant, deodorant and stimulant. In powder or very strong solutions it is caustic. A dilute oxalic acid solution will remove the stain from the skin which is produced by this drug. Permanganates and chlorates should never be triturated with sugar, tannin, sulphur, glycerine or any other easily oxidizable substances.

Indications.-Choleraic conditions; conditions requiring increased oxidation; morphine poisoning. Locally: Foul, cancerous and other forms of ulcers; gonorrhoea.

Dose.-1/4 to 1 grain, dissolved in a large amount of water. It should be used only in aqueous solutions.

Usual Prescription.- R Permanganate of potassium, gr. 1/2 to gr. I; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every ten minutes to every hour.

#### Potassii et Sodii Tartras-Rochelle Salts.

This is a useful agent in cases attended with excessive secretions of uric acid, but should be avoided when phosphates are deposited, as the salt undergoes a partial decomposition in the system, and thus assists in forming the urinary deposit. One hundred and sixty grains of a mixture of three parts of this salt and one part of bicarbonate of sodium forms the contents of the blue paper of the ordinary seidlitz powder. The white paper contains thirty-five grains of tartaric acid. Tartrate of potassium and sodium is a mild, cooling, laxative neutral salt.

Indications.-Excessive secretion of uric acid; conditions requiring a mild cathartic, when the stomach is sensitive, or the patient is delicate.

Dose.-1/2 to I ounce.

Usual Dose.-2 to four drachms, in water, alone or as an adjuvant to other laxatives.

#### Prinos Verticillatus-Black Alder.

As a stimulant to the processes of assimilation, this indigenous remedy, through its influence on the digestive tract, constitutes a most potent medicament. In chronic diarrhoea and chronic dysentery it is used with much success, and in cutaneous eruptions it is a remedial agent of decided merit.

The condition of ulcers and old sores rapidly improves under its influence, and it is employed in jaundice and gangrene with good results. The drug is worthy of a much more extensive investigation than it has heretofore received. *Prinos verticillatus* is tonic, alterative, astringent and an helminthic.

Indications.-Atonic conditions of the digestive tract; cutaneous eruptions; diseases attended with great weakness; sores and ulcers; chronic diarrhoea and chronic dysentery.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 10 to 60 drops.

Usual Dose.-10 to 20 drops.

#### Prunus Virginiana-Wild Cherry.

Wild cherry allays irritation of the mucous membranes of the respiratory tract, the gastrointestinal canal and the genito-urinary organs. In bronchial and lung affections it exerts an influence which modifies the cough, lessens the fever and increases the strength and appetite, and in atonic dyspepsia, with flatulence, it is a useful remedial agent. It is also employed with satisfactory results in diarrhoea and dysentery. The conditions in which *Prunus* is likely to prove an efficient medicament are characterized by feebleness.

*Prunus virginiana* is tonic, stimulant, expectorant, astringent and in large doses sedative.

Indications.-Irregular or intermittent action of the heart; heart irregularities in chronic bronchitis and anemia; convulsive action of the heart in men who are overworked; irritation of the stomach, with cough; lack of muscular tone in patients recovering from fevers and other exhausting diseases.

Dose.-Fluid extract, I to 10 drops; specific medicine, I to 10 drops.

Usual Prescription. -R *Prunus*, gtt. xx to 3i; water, ℥iv.

M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour to every three hours.

#### Pulsatilla Nigricans-Pulsatilla.

In the practice of specific medication one soon learns to regard pulsatilla as one of our most useful and most frequently indicated remedial agents, as the close observer of symptoms of abnormal states almost daily sees pathological conditions which cannot be well treated without the employment of this most efficient drug.

In the treatment of females, nervous wrongs characterized by morbid despondency are not infrequently brought to the attention of the physician. The patient is easily moved to tears; she moans and cries even in sleep, and still she can give no valid reason for so doing. She is constantly depressed, looks sad, and is ever expecting some cruel misfortune to descend upon her.

This melancholy condition seems to have become an important part of her life. In this morbid state, pulsatilla is the remedy, and the only remedy indicated. Its judicious employment will soon convince the unfortunate one that she lives in a beautiful world, and that she has many interests in harmony with it. Nervous headaches, especially when characterized by debility, or when accompanied by suppression of the menses and a feeling of chilliness, are speedily removed by pulsatilla, and headaches accompanied by gastric irritation or nausea and a greasy taste in the mouth, disappear soon after the exhibition of this agent.

Earaches of children resulting from cold and exposure to wet weather are cured by its timely administration. A form of indigestion which is usually caused by the excessive use of pastries and very fat articles of food, and is frequently accompanied by a greasy taste in the mouth, soon yields to the curative influence of pulsatilla. In catarrhal conditions, and especially in the second stage of acute nasal catarrh, it constitutes a most efficient medicament. In irritation of the nervous system associated with wrongs of the reproductive organs of both sexes, pulsatilla is a very successful agent, and in amenorrhea, especially in anemic girls, as well as in suppression of the menses from cold, it is beneficially effective. In tardy or scanty menstruation its corrective power is soon manifested, and in dysmenorrhea accompanied by depression and extreme nervousness, it affords considerable relief, and when continued, during the inter-menstrual period, many times results in the removal of the unpleasant condition.

In leucorrhoea with a milky discharge, it affords a treatment which is decidedly beneficial, and ovaritis is many times cured by its continued employment. In orchitis and gonorrhoeal epididymitis it effects a prompt relief, and greatly lessens the nervousness and pain. Pulsatilla increases the tone and functional activity of these organs, and overcomes irregular and deficient power. In uterine diseases, especially when characterized by despondency or hysteria, it has no equal, and in difficult, suppressed or irregular menstruation it will do much toward bringing about a normal condition. In the relaxed and atonic conditions which are sometimes apparent during pregnancy it will restore tone to the organs engaged in the process of gestation and favor a normal labor. In general nervous irritation, with a tendency to convulsive states, pulsatilla constitutes a promptly acting remedial agent, and in nervous exhaustion, when the pulse is feeble, the capillary circulation deficient and the extremities cold, together with a relaxed physical condition, it constitutes a medica meet which can be employed with an assurance of beneficial results. Pulsatilla is also a most useful remedy when there are leucorrhoeal discharges, attended with pain in the loins, tenesmus, irregularities, short, shooting pains, burning, weariness, loss of appetite and general derangement of the nervous system. In gonorrhoeal orchitis it constitutes an excellent remedy to combine with phytolacca, both for external and internal use.

Pulsatilla is more especially indicated in the absence of acute inflammation, determination of blood and high fever, but if the specific indications are marked their presence may be disregarded. "The principal use of pulsatilla is to relieve certain cerebral symptoms with difficulty relieved by other remedies. In some diseases of women, in spermatorrhea and prostatorrhoea, in heart disease, and some other chronic affections, we find certain head symptoms playing an important part, and giving a good deal of trouble. The patient is nervous, restless, has an active imagination for disease, a fear of impending danger, etc. These symptoms are very unpleasant, and not unfrequently prevent the curative action of remedies. Pulsatilla reaches them and gives prompt and certain relief.

"I would not treat some cases of spermatorrhea without I could employ this remedy. For with the unnatural excitement of the mind, no remedy would exert a curative influence. So in some cases of heart disease, the head symptoms are the most prominent and unpleasant features. Relieve the unpleasant mental sensations and dread of danger, and we have removed a permanent cause of excitement.

"Though pulsatilla is the remedy for nervousness, it must not be given with any expectation of benefit where the excitement depends upon irritation and determination of blood. In this case it will either exert no influence or it will be unfavorable.

"The pulsatilla exerts a marked influence upon the reproductive organs of both male and female. I regard it as decidedly the best emmenagogue, when the suppression is not the result of or

attended by irritation and determination of blood; where there is simple suppression from atony or nervous shock, it may be used with confidence. In male or female it lessens sexual excitement. It does not diminish sexual power, but rather strengthens it by lessening morbid excitement." (Scudder.)

"Taken internally in overdoses, pulsatilla acts as a gastric irritant, producing a sense of rawness and burning pain in the stomach, with endeavors to vomit, all accompanied with marked prostration. A sense of constriction and tightness of the chest, with chilliness, marked weakness, and some congestion, has been produced by large doses. Full doses depress the action of the heart, lower arterial tension, and reduce temperature. Sensory and motor paralyses have followed large doses of pulsatilla, while toxic doses may produce mydriasis, stupor, coma, and convulsions. In medicinal doses, pulsatilla increases the power and regulates the action of the heart, and gives a better character to the pulse rate, particularly slowing the irritable, rapid and feeble pulse due to nervous depression. It improves the sympathetic system and cerebral functions, and especially strengthens sympathetic innervation, this action being very marked in troubles of the reproductive organs of male and female.

"Pulsatilla is a remedy of wide applicability, but more particularly for those conditions in which the mind is a prominent factor. A gloomy mentality, a state of nerve depression and unrest, a disposition to brood over real or imagined trouble, a tendency to look on the dark side of life, sadness, mild restlessness, and a state of mental unrest generally denominated in broad terms 'nervousness,' are factors in the condition of the patient requiring pulsatilla.

A pulsatilla patient weeps easily, and the mind is inclined to wander-to be unsettled. The pulse requiring pulsatilla is weak, soft and open, and the tissues have a tendency to dryness (except when the mucous tissues are discharging a thick, bland material), and about the orbits the parts appear contracted, sunken and dark in color. The whole countenance and movements of the body depict sadness, moroseness, despondency and lack of tone. Hysteria of the mild and weeping form may be a symptom. The whole condition is one of nervous depression, the nutrition of the nerve centers is at fault. With such symptoms pulsatilla may be confidently prescribed.

"The long-continued use of pulsatilla as an intercurrent remedy is accredited with curative efforts in uterine colic, but it is of no value during an attack. Pulsatilla frequently proves a good remedy in ovaritis and ovaralgia with tensive, tearing pain. Sluggish, ineffectual and weak labor-pains are sometimes remedied by this drug. It is frequently a remedy for pain when dependent on or associated with debility, and sometimes when due to acute inflammation. It is a leading remedy in epididymitis and orchitis, whether due to gonorrhoeal infection or to metastasis from mumps. The dark-red, congested, enlarged and sensitive testicle indicates it. It relieves the pains of orchialgia, and subdues mammary swelling from the metastasis of mumps. Pulsatilla increases sexual power, but lessens morbid sexual excitement. It is especially valuable in relieving urethral irritation and consequent spermatorrhea and prostaticorrhea. In these troubles it overcomes the nervous apprehensions so frequently a troublesome feature. It also alleviates the nervous irritability accompanying or produced by varicocele. In gonorrhoea, particularly of the chronic type, pulsatilla is of value when the urethral membrane is swollen. Pulsatilla has been used by some for the relief of hydrocele, but for this affection we possess better remedies. Many unpleasant conditions of the urinary apparatus are relieved by pulsatilla, as frequent but ineffectual attempts at urination, the bladder giving a sensation as if bloated; dribbling urine from movement, the dysuria of pregnancy, and in involuntary micturition from colds or from nervous debility.

"Pulsatilla frequently proves a useful remedy in headache of various types. It relieves the frontal headache from nasal catarrh, nervous headache, particularly when due to gastric disturbances, with greasy taste; menstrual headache, with chilliness and suppressed menses; bilious and gastric headaches of a dull and heavy character, with greasy taste and nausea, and headaches due to uterine irregularities or to a rheumatic diathesis.

These headaches are all of anemic character-the opposite of those relieved by gelsemium. Though ordinarily not a remedy for acute inflammations (contraindicated in gastro-intestinal inflammation), there are some conditions where small doses of pulsatilla are beneficial when the usual symptoms calling for the drug are present. These conditions are acute inflammation of the nose, fauces, larynx or bronchi. It is especially effective in the secondary stage of acute nasal catarrh, when the naso-pharynx is affected and there is a sense of rawness and moisture, and an abundant discharge of thick, yellow, bland, inoffensive mucus or muco-pus. Pulsatilla frequently serves a good purpose in asthma, superinduced by pregnancy or by suppressed menses, and it favorably influences whooping-cough in properly selected cases. So-called 'stomach cough' is frequently cured by pulsatilla.

"Pulsatilla should be remembered as a remedy of much value to control the catarrhal symptoms of the exanthemata; it also controls the irritability frequently accompanying these disorders. In measles it has done good service in checking the coryza and profuse lachrymation, as well as the dry, tight,

painful cough, and when retrocession of the eruption has taken place it has reversed this unpleasant condition. It relieves the irritable condition in varicella. Pulsatilla is very efficient in real and imaginary cardiac affections. It has proved useful in cardiac hypertrophy and in dilatation of the venous heart. It is especially effective in functional heart disorders with giddiness, imperfect voluntary motion, impaired vision, and with a symptom described as a sense of pressure over the larynx and trachea, with imperfect respiratory movement and sense of impending danger." (Felter.)

Pulsatilla nigricans is nervine, sedative, emmenagogue and alterative.

Indications.-Irritation of the nervous system, associated with wrongs of the reproductive organs of both men and women; menses scanty or tardy; sense of fullness and weakness in the back and hips of women; nervousness, despondency and fear of impending danger; conditions in which the patient is frequently moved to tears (even in sleep in extreme cases), and still she is unable to give any sufficient reason for doing so; nervousness with sleeplessness; head symptoms common to functional affections of the reproductive organs of both men and women; nervous conditions caused by mental over-exertion or the excessive use of tobacco.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 5 drops; specific medicine, 1-10 to 5 drops.

Usual Prescription.-R Pulsatilla, gtt. x to xxx; water, ℥iv.

M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour to every three hours.

#### Punica Granatum-Pomegranate.

Pomegranate is among the most commonly employed remedies for the removal of tapeworm (tenia). For this purpose a decoction may be made by placing two ounces of the bark in a pint and a half of cold water, macerating over night, boiling down to one pint and straining. From two to four ounces of the decoction should be administered every half-hour or hour until one pint has been taken. Sometimes it is necessary to repeat the doses several mornings before they take effect, and it is well to repeat them occasionally for four or five days after the joints have ceased to come away. Laxatives should also be given from time to time. For twenty-four hours previous to taking the medicine the patient should be kept on a low diet.

Punica granatum is anthelmintic.

Indications.-Symptoms of tapeworm; chronic mucous discharges; passive hemorrhages; aphthous conditions of the mouth; night sweats; colliquative diarrhea.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 30 drops to 2 drachms; decoction. 2 to 4 ounces, every half-hour or hour until a pint has been taken.

#### Quercus Alba-White Oak.

White oak is employed in dysentery, and it has proved curative in many cases of epidemic dysentery after the failure of other approved remedies. In acute and chronic diarrhea it is also an efficient drug. Its general action is much like that of tannic acid. It is of value as an ointment in hemorrhoids, prolapsus ani, anal fissure and leucorrhoea. It is, however, objectionable in some cases, on account of its staining the clothing.

Quercus alba is astringent and tonic.

Indications.-Acute and chronic diarrhea; profuse night sweats; relaxed mucous membranes with profuse discharges; passive hemorrhage; relaxed uvula; bleeding hemorrhoids; leucorrhoea, menorrhagia and hemoptysis; dysentery.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 30 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 30 drops.

Usual Dose.-10 to 15 drops.

#### Quininae Sulphas-Quinine Sulphate.

Quinine is one of the most powerful antiperiodics, and it is of value in many diseased conditions in which periodicity is a prominent feature. Malarial fevers, in all their varied forms, usually yield to the proper use of quinine, and in many cases it seems to act as a prophylactic. It is extensively employed, and when clearly indicated it is a very certain remedial agent. It should not be used in large doses unless periodicity is a marked feature of the case being treated. In very small doses it is useful in states of atony and depression. It is especially valuable in cases of prolonged suppuration, such as pulmonary phthisis, fistulous discharges, septicemia and pyemia. As a tonic and restorative during the course of febrile diseases, as well as in convalescence, quinine is highly efficient.

Quinine may be used endermically, and for this purpose one drachm of the powder rubbed up with two drachms of lard or vaseline, and freely applied to the axilla, groin and abdomen, will act well. This method of using the drug is especially adapted to the treatment of small children.

Quinine is contraindicated in acute inflammations of the genito-urinary and gastro-intestinal tract, in acute or subacute inflammation of the middle ear, and in meningitis and cerebritis.

"I have taught for years, that if we are to expect the kindly and curative action of quinine, the stomach must be in condition to receive and absorb it, and the system in condition for its action. If we have a proper condition in these respects, we will hear nothing of roaring in the ears, vertigo, etc., but its action will be most kindly. The rule is very simple: Given a soft and open pulse, a moist skin, moist and cleaning tongue, and quinine will act kindly, antidote the malarial poison, or in small doses improve innervation. Always get this condition before prescribing the remedy and you will never be disappointed in its action.

"As an antiperiodic, I believe in prescribing single doses. Put the stomach in proper condition, regulate the circulation, establish secretion, and then give one full dose of the remedy (10 to 15 grains). The best form of the remedy is in solution with one or two ounces of water, using a sufficient quantity of sulphuric acid.

"This is not only the most certain method of administration, but I think it will be found the most pleasant.

"It is hardly necessary to impress upon the reader the necessity of determining the periodic element in disease. Whilst we may not know what it is, or how quinine antidotes it, we know that its removal cures, or at least paves the way to a cure.

"But quinine is not specific to all agues. We see it given day after day, week after week, in many cases, without any advantage; but, on the contrary, it excites the nervous and vascular systems, and at last produces a chronic erythism of them, that is correctly named 'the quinine disease. From this, recovery is far more difficult than from the malarial affection.

"Is it possible, then, to determine the cases in which quinine will prove specific and the cases in which it will fail? I think it is. It antidotes the malarial poison only when kindly received and absorbed. and when the system is in such condition that it can be readily excreted. Given the conditions of pulse, skin and tongue. that we have already named, and its action is as certain as could be desired.'

"In some cases, the general treatment directed to obtaining normal activity of the various functions is the most successful. In other cases nux vomica or strychnia is preferable. In others, minute doses of arsenic antagonize the malarial poison; whilst in some rare cases I have treated the disease most successfully with aconite and belladonna.

"As a stimulant to the cerebro-spinal centers, its use is very important. In many forms of disease, especially in the advanced stages, we find an impaired innervation, preventing functional activity, or its restoration and continuance by the use of remedies. It is essential to success that innervation be increased, not temporarily by the use of stimulants, but somewhat permanently. This we accomplish by the administration of small doses of quinine (gr. 1/2 to grs. 2). Even here we find it necessary to observe the rules for its administration already noticed-the patient must be prepared for its use.

"It favorably influences the nutrition of the nerve centers, and hence is employed in the treatment of chronic disease with enfeebled innervation, with marked advantage. There are two classes of chronic disease in which it is useful-the one in which there is a malarial influence, with obscure periodicity, and the other the enfeebled innervation, as named above.

"Its general and stomachic influence (when obtained) is most certainly from its action upon the nervous system-the influence extending to the sympathetic ganglia as well as to the cerebro-spinal centers. In some cases this action is very important, improving digestion and blood-making, and nutrition, as well as waste and excretion-aiding the renewal of life." (Scudder.)

"From a practical point of view it is fairly well established that at certain phases of development the malarial parasite offers less resistance to the action of quinine than at others. Thus, in the early stages of the parasite's development, particularly while in the blood-cell, the resistance to quinine is very marked; parasitic forms which are free, swimming in the blood serum, offer less resistance.

The best results are obtained from quinine when administered during the stage of fever, or in the period immediately preceding. Early doses of quinine check the development of the second stage, and prevent, in part at least, the segmentation of the parasite. The practical point to be gained from recent studies is that quinine given in the period preceding the fever and during fever is the most effective in the cure of the non-pernicious type of the disease. As it takes from two to four

hours for quinine to saturate the plasma, this amount of time should be allowed, and a dose of 10 to 15 grains given two or three hours before the chill, which is thought to record the breaking free of the parasites from the red blood-cells." (Butler.)

The sulphate of quinine is febrifuge, tonic, stimulant, antiseptic and antiperiodic.

Indications.-Periodicity, when the tongue is clean or cleaning, the pulse soft, the skin not dry, and the nervous system free from severe irritation.

Dose.-1 to 20 grains.

Usual Dose.-1/2 to 2 grains.

#### Resorcinum-Resorcin.

Externally this agent is employed in 1 to 10 per cent. solutions, or in 10 to 40 per cent. ointments or pastes. In erysipelas a 25 per cent. ointment with vaseline has been recommended. In a 3 per cent. solution it is used for washing out the urethra, bladder, vagina, stomach and rectum. It is also employed as a disinfectant for surgical instruments, which it neither dulls nor rusts. A 1 per cent solution is used as an antiseptic spray in affections of the respiratory surfaces. Applied in crystals, it is a mild and painless caustic. The internal use of this drug is not here recommended, on account of its liability to produce toxic effects, such as vertigo, somnolence, diaphoresis, chills and other unpleasant conditions. Resorcin is antiseptic, disinfectant and caustic.

Indications.-Locally : Various cutaneous affections, such as acne, chronic eczema, eczema marginatum, seborrhea, psoriasis and pityriasis.

#### Rhamnus Californica-Wild Coffee Tree.

Rhamnus californica is employed with advantage in all abnormal conditions in which the rheumatic diathesis is apparent. In acute and chronic articular and muscular rheumatism it is often used with gratifying results, and in various forms of inflammatory rheumatism it is deemed an efficient remedy. It also constitutes a medicament of curative power in all affections characterized by muscular pain without tenderness.

"Comparing the action of this remedy with that of our best agents in rheumatism and rheumatoid pain, such as cimicifuga, caulophyllum, salicylate of sodium, etc., I am impressed with its great superiority over them all. Muscular pain is a condition- or symptom-that is very common, and a successful agent for its relief is a great desideratum, notwithstanding the fact that we have a goodly list of this class of remedies already. I have used this remedy where it disappointed me, but the cases have been few where it has failed if the diagnosis was well made. During our recent little epidemic of influenza, in which a leading feature was a sudden attack of severe muscular pain in the beginning, it proved the most acceptable remedy I tried. "I am hardly able to draw a comparison between this drug and jaborandi, which I consider a superior remedy for the treatment of acute rheumatism. Rhamnus californica is an excellent remedy for both the acute and chronic forms, without doubt, while it is only in cases of recent development that we can expect marked benefit from jaborandi. The sedative action of jaborandi would commend it in cases in which there was a high temperature, though even here there is no reason that rhamnus might not succeed. As an all-round remedy rhamnus will, I am very certain, be found the most satisfactory.

"I administer rhamnus californica in two forms. I think the preferable one, where the bark is plenty, is to prepare a decoction by pouring a pint of cold water over a heaping tablespoonful of the bark, and allowing it to heat, and steeping for ten or fifteen minutes over a slow fire. Dregs and all are then to be poured into an earthen bowl; a wineglassful being the dose in severe cases, repeated every two or three hours until action of the bowels results.

Afterward a tablespoonful should be given every three or four hours. I find, however, that fifteen drops of a saturated tincture, prepared by covering the bark with alcohol, produces as good effect, though it is bitter when compared with the decoction. Where the bark is high-priced or difficult to obtain, the tincture will be a saving, as the crude article may be covered three times with alcohol, and yield a good tincture every time.

"The object in administering the drug in full doses until its cathartic effects are obtained, is not because it is supposed by myself that the cathartic effect is particularly beneficial, but to certify that the full drug effect is obtained. The idea that cathartics do any good, as such, must remain the property of the old fogies that originated it, and the prodders who believe in the good old ways of the grandfathers-those who believe one thing when they study physiology and another when they practice therapeutics." (Webster.)

Rhamnus californica is cathartic and antirheumatic.

Indications.-Abnormal conditions influenced by a rheumatic diathesis; muscular pain without

tenderness of the part involved; acute and chronic rheumatism.

Dose.-Saturated tincture, 10 to 15 drops; decoction, 1 to 2 ounces.

#### Rhamnus Purshiana-Cascara Sagrada.

Cascara sagrada usually constitutes an efficient remedy in constipation, especially when the abnormal condition is due to torpor of the colon, although in some persons it seems to have but little effect. When employed for constipation it should be administered, in small and frequently repeated doses, and the frequency then gradually lessened until natural functional activity of the bowels has been restored. It is more efficient when taken upon an empty stomach and in a diluted form. Cascara sagrada has been employed as a tonic to the entire intestinal tract with advantage, and in some cases of dyspepsia it has been used with gratifying results. In gastric, duodenal and biliary catarrh, with jaundice, it is deemed a remedial agent of usefulness, and in some forms of rheumatism it has given good results. It is also a remedy of some value in sick headaches, and in hemorrhoids it exerts a relieving influence.

Rhamnus purshiana is tonic, laxative and stomachic.

Indications.-Habitual constipation due to torpor of the colon; hemorrhoids; atonic condition of the intestines.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 60 drops.

Usual Dose.-5 to 30 drops every two hours, in a little water, the dose to be gradually reduced after the action of the drug begins.

#### Rheum Palmatum-Rhubarb.

Rhubarb in very small doses, frequently repeated, is a most excellent remedy in vomiting caused by irritation of the stomach. It is also useful in nervous irritability which is manifested by restlessness and convulsive contraction of muscles.

"In small doses rhubarb will prove an excellent tonic, strengthening the functions of both stomach and intestines, giving improved digestion. In indigestion, with some diarrhea, of a papulent character, it will be found a good remedy.

"In some cases it will prove our best remedy in the treatment of obstinate constipation. The cases are those in which there is an unnatural sensation of constriction in stomach and bowels, and contraction of the abdominal muscles. I prescribe it in these cases in doses of ten drops to a large glass of water, on rising in the morning. In the severer cases it is associated with thorough fatty inunction over the abdomen, and friction.

"I employ it as a restorative, where there is special need of increased nutrition of nerve tissue. It is thus associated with the preparations of phosphorus, and with cod-liver oil." (Scudder.)

"The root of this plant is a valuable and singular cathartic, differing from all others of the materia medica. It operates, first, by evacuating the intestinal canal, and then gently astringing or restoring the tone of it.

Upon these singular properties combined (purgative and astringent) depend its utility in dysentery and diarrhea. I have often been astonished that this valuable plant should be neglected by physicians, particularly in bowel complaints." (Wooster Beach.)

Rheum palmatum is tonic, astringent, cathartic and carminative. In small doses it is constipating by reason of the tannic acid which it contains, and stomachic through a bitter principle. In large doses it is laxative in consequence of the cathartic acid which is one of its chief constituents.

Indications.-Irritation of the stomach, with nausea and vomiting; tongue elongated and reddened at tip and edges; diarrhea, when the abdomen gives evidence of tenderness on pressure; sour-smelling discharges from the bowels; weak digestion and dyspepsia, with tendency to diarrhea, especially in children; jaundice, especially when the digestive power is weak.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 20 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 20 drops; syrup, 30 drops to 2 drachms.

Usual Prescription.-R Rheum, gtt. x to 3i; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every half-hour to every two hours.

#### Rhus Aromatica-Fragrant Sumach.

Fragrant sumach is deemed a good remedy in diabetes, and in hemorrhage from the kidneys, uterus, bowels, stomach or lungs it is highly recommended. It is also an efficient remedy in all cases of excessive activity of the urinary organs when there is no inflammation. It should not be used when there is active inflammation, and it is contraindicated in acute cases. In phthisis it exerts a favorable

influence over the hemorrhage, diarrhea and night-sweats. Glycerine, mucilage and sugar constitute good vehicles in which to exhibit the agent.

"Some months ago I was called to see a lady suffering from diabetes. The following was her condition: Skin sallow, eyes sunken, pulse feeble and quick, temperature 100.5°, loss of flesh, slight cough, and sometimes night-sweats, appetite variable, sometimes ravenous and sometimes not so good; thirst, more or less, all the time; bowels sometimes constipated and sometimes the contrary condition was present; there was also a general sense of lassitude and languor. The history of the case revealed the fact that several months previously her attention was first attracted by frequent calls to urinate. and that she was compelled to get up at night to void large quantities of urine; this condition of things had been steadily increasing, until she was compelled to abandon her ordinary household duties. Under the usual tests the urine revealed a large saccharine deposit, specific gravity 1031. I left an ounce vial of a saturated tincture of rhus aromatica, and ordered her to take ten drops every four hours, and report in a week. At the expiration of that time her husband reported that the amount of urine voided was greatly diminished, and that she appeared greatly improved in every respect, except she was troubled with considerable pain and soreness over region of kidneys; in addition I gave him a box of irritating plaster, which I ordered prepared, and to be worn over kidneys until the desired result was obtained; no ether medicine was necessary, the dose of rhus aromatica being varied from time to time as necessity required; this, together with proper bathing, clothing, exercise, and above all, proper diet, carefully avoiding anything that favored the sugar-forming processes in the body, completed treatment. At the expiration of four months my patient was enjoying reasonable health and has remained so to the present.

"Enuresis arising either from atony of the muscular or irritation of nervous fibers, will be promptly met by the rhus aromatica. I have relieved many cases in which the patient was unable to restrain the urine to normal distension of the bladder, and others who were unable to prevent constant dribbling of the urine, which rendered them filthy and disagreeable, not only to themselves but to those around them, virtually debarring them from society. And if there is a specific for that troublesome condition which we so often meet in children, that of 'bed-wetting, we certainly have it in rhus aromatica." (McClanahan.)

Rhus aromatica is astringent, stimulant and diuretic.

Indications.-Diabetes, when the urine is pale-colored, of high specific gravity, with sugar in it, and the patient debilitated; diarrhea, with profuse and painful discharges, mucous and hemor-rhagic, from the mucous surfaces of the kidneys, bladder, gastro-intestinal canal, uterus, lungs and bronchi; incipient albuminuria; hypertrophy of the prostate, with great pain during micturition; enuresis of children and aged persons; chills, thirst and constipation, with sugar in the urine; chronic diabetes, when no sugar is found in the urine and a large quantity of urine is passed, and there is great thirst; chronic catarrh of the bladder and chronic cystitis; chronic diarrhea and dysentery.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 30 drops, every three or four hours; specific medicine, 5 to 30 drops, every three or four hours.

Usual Prescription.-ij Rhus aromatica, 3ss to 3i; glycerine, giv.

M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

#### Rhus Glabrum-Upland Sumach.

Sumach exerts a direct influence upon the processes of waste and repair. In some cases of protracted dysentery and diarrhea. with debilitated mucous surfaces, it has been used with advantage. It has also been found useful in atonic ulceration of the stomach and intestinal canal, as well as in all affections in which a relaxed condition of mucous membranes was a prominent feature.

Rhus glabrum is diuretic, antiseptic, refrigerant, tonic and astringent.

Indications.-Putrescence of excretions, with tendency to ulceration, as in typhus and typhoid fevers; diarrhea, dysentery, and leucorrhoea. Locally: As a gargle or local application to soft, spongy gums, aphthae and pharyngitis.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 15 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 15 drops.

Usual Dose.-l to 10 drops.

#### Rhus Toxicodendron-Poison Oak.

This remedy, commonly known as poison ivy and poison oak, occupies a place second to but few drugs in importance as a remedy for the medicine case. Its primary action is believed to be upon the

facial sheath of the nerves, tendons, and the fibrous and cutaneous tissues. It is, therefore, upon the wrongs of these structures that the drug exerts its most markedly curative influence. Rhus toxicodendron should never be neglected in any case presenting symptoms of nervous unrest. Its beneficial power over the nervous system has long been recognized and in numerous ways demonstrated beyond a peradventure. In fevers and inflammations it often constitutes a medicament of great usefulness. In typhoid fever, especially when the tongue is dry, elongated and irritable, with prominent papillae, and there is a tendency to delirium, rhus is a most useful remedial agent. In spinal meningitis it has been frequently employed, and when exhibited in accordance with its specific indications has given satisfactory results. In rheumatism, especially when burning heat, redness and great restlessness are prominent features of the case, this drug constitutes one of our most valuable remedial agents, and in rheumatic inflammation of the sheath of the sciatic nerve it is as positively curative as it is possible for a drug to be. Erysipelas comes within the range of its curative power, and the specific indications for its administration in this disease are often unmistakably manifested.

In many cases of simple fever in children rhus toxicodendron is an essential remedy. The child has a high temperature, the pulse is quick, it sleeps but a short time, starts out of sleep as if frightened and utters a shrill cry. Such a case will yield promptly to this agent, and if the eyes are unnaturally bright the addition of gelsemium to the prescription will aid much toward restoring the patient to health.

"The indications for rhus may be briefly summed up as follows: Sharp pain in frontal region, especially in left orbit, sharp stroke of pulse; tip of tongue showing small red points on upper surface; local pain sharp and burning; burning pain of surface; bright redness of surface. With such indications it may be administered in any form of disease with a certainty of benefit.

"The rhus has proven one of our most valuable medicines, and will be highly prized by every practitioner when its use is learned. It is antidotal to such animal poisons (zymotic) as determine to the skin, in erysipelas or erysipeloid disease, or in low grades of inflammation of cellular tissue, or in low grades of inflammation of mucous membranes. A frequent, small pulse, redness of mucous membranes, brown sordes, bright superficial redness of skin, tympanites, acrid discharges from bowels or bladder are indications for its use. So also is inflammatory action, presenting tumid, bright reddened tissues, deep-seated or superficial burning pain, inflammation giving an ichorous discharge in which the tissues seem to melt away without sloughing. Old ulcers that present reddened, glistening edges, scrofulous or syphilitic disease, with tumid-red, glistening swellings.

"I have preferred to thus point out distinctly the indications for the use of the rhus without reference to the disease, according to our present nomenclature. It will be seen to point to erysipelas, typhoid fever and typhoid disease in general, and the entire list of zymotic diseases." (Scudder.)

Rhus toxicodendron is diuretic, diaphoretic, laxative and stimulant to the nervous system. In large doses it is a powerful irritant. When externally applied it produces, in most persons, swelling and severe vesication.

Indications.-Bright flushing of the surface; burning sensations, especially in the urinary and genital passages; nervous excitement causing children to start up in a frightened manner from sleep; bright-red flush of the left cheek; pains in the frontal region and orbits, which are most severe on the left side, especially when giving a burning sensation; pains in the back and thighs, accompanied by a burning sensation and sometimes numbness in the parts; pains in the lumbar and sacral regions, extending down the thighs, and accompanied by a sense of burning in the parts; diarrhea of typhoid fever, when the tongue has red spots on the upper surface of its tip; erysipelas, when the part affected shows vivid redness, vesicles form, there is burning pain, and the pulse is small and sharp. The most marked indication for rhus toxicodendron is a long, pointed tongue with prominent papillae associated with burning heat, redness and great restlessness.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 2 drops; specific medicine, 1/2 to 2 drops.

Usual Prescription.- R Rhus toxicodendron, gtt. v to x; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour.

#### Rubus Villosus-Blackberry.

Blackberry possesses well-marked astringent and tonic properties, and is frequently employed in diarrhea with corrective results. It is especially indicated when there is evidence of relaxation and enfeeblement of the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels, and the discharges are large, watery and clay-colored.

It is also a useful remedy in some cases of cholera infantum and dysentery.

Rubus villosus is tonic and astringent.

Indications.-Atonic conditions of the gastro-intestinal tract, accompanied by excessive discharges; passive hemorrhage from the stomach, bowels or uterus.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 30 drops.

Usual Dose.-5 to 10 drops in water, every two to four hours.

#### Rumex Crispus- Yellow Dock.

The general action of yellow dock is to increase waste and nutrition. It is employed with great advantage in various forms of anemia, and is of special value in anemias of young persons. It is especially adapted to cases of anemia in which there is impaired digestion. It increases the appetite and favors normal activity of the nutritive processes. It is also an efficient remedy in anemia associated with neurasthenia and rheumatism. In dyspeptic conditions characterized by burning sensations in the stomach it is deemed a remedy of corrective power, and in chlorosis and chloranemia of tuberculosis it has often proved useful. Melancholia dependent upon anemia of the brain is also beneficially influenced by this agent.

Rumex is successfully employed in diseases of the skin, and is especially valuable in cases in which there is evidence of bad blood. It is also used with advantage in affections of the larynx, trachea and bronchi.

"In diarrhea and dysentery rumex is a remedy of very great value. It has cured exceedingly persistent cases of exhaustive morning diarrhea with the following symptoms, viz.: Evacuations scanty, bloody, oftentimes offensive, colicky pains before and after stool, sinking at the stomach, fetid breath, sweat and urine; the discharges being very frequent between early morning and midday. In the asthenic forms of intestinal wrongs, and in the diarrhea of phthisis, it affects the bowels, sensibly reacting as a mild astringent not unlike rhubarb. It is especially serviceable in the dysentery of aged persons, and has been used successfully in apparently hopeless cases.

"In early congestive albuminuria this remedy will be found capable of repairing the mischief and restoring the apparatus to its normal action, restoring tonicity to the parenchyma of the kidneys and the uropoietic tubules.

"Rumex will be found valuable in those irregularities of menstrual function which are dependent on anemia of the ovaries, amenorrhea, or vicarious menstruation, etc., being particularly useful in cases of anemia occurring in the young female, especially at the age of puberty, when the nervous symptoms predominate-they are fractious and irritable, and sleep does not seem to give the needed recuperation. Rumex here meets the general anemia, and when combined with the special indicated remedy-hellonias, senecio, pulsatilla, avena, phosphorus, strychnia, quinia, or achillea-will produce happy results.

"Rumex is of great service when the throat is swollen, sensitive and dark red, with little pain in proportion, or else entire absence of pain. The nursing sore mouth and ulceration of the buccal mucous membrane both come under the domain of rumex influence." ( Forbush.)

Rumex crispus is alterative, mildly astringent, tonic, detergent, and, in large doses, laxative.

Indications.-Chronic diseases of the skin; asthenic forms of diarrhea and dysentery; diarrhea of phthisis; scrofula and syphilis; coughs, accompanied by increased sensibility of the mucous membrane of the bronchi, trachea or larynx; feeling of irritation behind the sternum, accompanied by a cough which is increased by cold air and at night; irregular menstruation.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 30 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 30 drops.

Usual Dose.-10 to 20 drops.

#### Sabal Serrulata-Saw Palmetto.

Saw palmetto relieves irritability of the entire nervous system, stimulates digestion, improves the appetite and aids assimilation, and thus becomes a useful medicament in a wide range of abnormal states. In diseases characterized by irritation of the nose, throat and larynx, it has been extensively employed with marked advantage, and in various catarrhal affections it has often proved serviceable. It exerts a sedative influence in irritable conditions of the reproductive organs, and at the same time acts as a nutritive tonic to them. It undoubtedly favors normal functional activity of the reproductive system through its power to reinvigorate and balance the entire nervous system, but that it will, as has been claimed by some writers, restore the waning sexual power of the middle-aged has not been clearly demonstrated to the mind of the writer. It has been employed with some success in atrophy of the prostate gland, but in view of its enlarging influence upon other glands of the sexual system, it does not seem probable that it can exert the great reducing action upon the prostate claimed for it by some authors. As one writer has tersely remarked: "Looking at all of these things as we do, we cannot

explain why saw palmetto should increase the size of the mammae, the testes, the reproductive organs generally, and specifically reduce the size of the prostate, and we do not believe that it does."

"Saw palmetto is said to act as a special tonic, sedative and expectorant to the mucous membrane of the respiratory apparatus. Besides these, it exerts a special vitalizing action upon the reproductive organs of both the male and female. It increases the functional activity of the whole reproductive system.

As far as our own observations go, we are not prepared to say whether these effects are due to its general tonic effects, or whether it has a special or specific action upon these parts or organs. We are positive that it is an active remedy, and we believe that the future will single out for us the exact cases in which it will prove beneficial. Like other remedies, it will not cure everybody.

"From the fact of its being a general tonic, saw palmetto may be hopefully prescribed in any depraved condition. Its special tonic and expectorant action on the respiratory mucous membrane makes it a valuable remedy in phthisis, in tuberculous laryngitis, in acute and chronic laryngitis, in bronchitis, in asthma, in whooping-cough, and in cough generally when due to irritation of the respiratory mucous membrane. It is also highly recommended as a special remedy in catarrh-both acute and chronic. In these cases an inhalation of the vapor of saw palmetto is beneficial and not unpleasant. The saw palmetto, on account of its tonic effects, together with its special diuretic action, becomes an efficient remedy in many urinary troubles. In this respect it is said to be the friend of the old man-the most positive remedy we possess for the relief of some of the difficulties that beset the declining years of about four-fifths of our old men. We are not sure why it is so valuable in these cases. Many of these are attributed to an enlarged prostate, and when improvement follows the administration of saw palmetto, it is said to have reduced the size of the prostate gland. Of such action we are not positive. An enlarged prostate, together with the lessened muscular force due to age or debility, prevents a complete emptying of the bladder. The residual urine becomes stale, decomposed, and vesical irritation follows, and with it a number of distressing symptoms. Now, we believe that the tonic effect of the saw palmetto increases the powers of contraction of the muscular fibers of the bladder, so that there is less sagging down behind the prostate. The bladder is consequently more completely emptied, and through this and the tonic action of the drug vesical irritation and tenesmus are relieved. In short, it is through its general tonic effect, rather than through a specific action in reducing the size of the prostate." (Bloyer.)

*Sabal serrulata* is sedative, diuretic, tonic and nutrient.

Indications.- Functional inactivity of the reproductive system of both male and female; atrophy of the prostate, mammae, uterus or testes; chronic laryngitis, chronic pharyngitis and chronic bronchitis; feebleness of the urinary organs; acute and chronic catarrh.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 10 drops to 2 drachms; specific medicine, 10 drops to 2 drachms.

Usual Dose.-10 to 30 drops, in water, three times a day.

#### Salicinum-Salicin.

Salicin improves the tone of the gastro-intestinal tract and the glandular organs. It is employed with advantage in all diseases in which there is evidence of an impaired condition of mucous membranes. It is, therefore, a useful medicament in bronchorrhea, gastric catarrh, catarrhal diarrhea and leucorrhoea. It is also deemed a remedy of corrective power in passive hemorrhage, and in rheumatism it is employed with good success. Salicin is tonic, antipyretic, antiperiodic and antirheumatic.

Indications.-Periodicity; intermittent and remittent fevers; rheumatism, especially when there is evidence of periodicity; dyspepsia; diarrhea.

Dose.-1 to 24 grains, up to 2 drachms a day.

Usual Dose.- 2 to 8 grains.

#### Salix Nigra-Black Willow.

Black willow has been employed with excellent results in almost all forms of excitement of the genital organs. In satyriasis, erotomania and nymphomania, it is said to exert a controlling influence, especially when these abnormal conditions are caused by local irritation. In spermatorrhea, when dependent upon local wrongs, its use relieves the affection and quiets the general nervous system. It is also employed with marked advantage in ovarian irritation and ovarian congestion, as well as in ovarian neuralgia and hyperesthesia. In many cases of hysteria its administration overcomes the extreme excitability and nervousness.

"There is a class of cases in which the salix is a very decided antiperiodic, and if these can be distinguished, the remedy will be valuable, I believe it is in those in which there is increased secretion from mucous membranes, and especially where there is the septic tendency, marked by fetid discharges, foul tongue, etc. In typhoid disease it may be employed both as a tonic and antiseptic, using the smaller dose named." (Scudder.)

*Salix nigra* is a powerful sexual sedative, tonic, antiperiodic and astringent.

Indications.-Inflammation of the bladder, ovaries and prostate gland; an irritable condition of the genito-urinary organs of either sex; nocturnal emissions; excessive sexual desire of either sex; spermatorrhea; increased secretion from mucous membranes; fetid discharges.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 10 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 10 to 60 drops.

Usual Dose.-10 to 30 drops.

#### *Salvia Officinalis*-Garden Sage.

Sage was extensively employed in coughs, colds and fevers by Dr. Wooster Beach and other early Eclectics. They esteemed it so highly that one Eclectic author wrote : "Why dies the man whose garden sage affords?" Sage tea is a common domestic means of drying up the secretion of milk. The oil of sage is frequently used in tooth-powders and confections.

"The sage exerts a tonic influence on the skin, and to a less extent upon the kidneys and mucous membranes. It is not an active remedy, and hence too much must not be expected from it. We employ it where the skin is so fit and relaxed, with an enfeebled circulation and cold extremities. In the treatment of colliquative perspiration it answers an excellent purpose, if the condition above is maintained. If, however, the night sweat is preceded with hectic fever, and a dry, harsh skin, it will be useless.

"It will prove a good remedy in increased secretion of urine of low specific gravity; in such cases it may be associated with belladonna. It may also be associated with the bitter tonics in all cases in which there is atony and increased secretion from mucous membranes." (Scudder.)

*Salvia officinalis* is tonic, stimulant, diaphoretic, aromatic and anaphrodisiac.

Indications.-Excessive sweating, when the circulation in the skin and extremities is enfeebled, the tissues being soft, relaxed and feeling cool; relaxed conditions of mucous surfaces, which secrete profusely; flatulence connected with gastric debility; excessive venereal desire.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 15 to 60 drops.

Usual Dose.-10 to 30 drops.

#### *Sambucus Canadensis*-Elder.

*Sambucus* increases the functional activity of the excretory glands, especially of the skin and mucous surfaces, and when employed in large medicinal doses causes profuse diuresis. It is employed with the most gratifying results in diseases characterized by depravation of blood or deposits of unhealthy material. In tuberculosis and in syphilis it exerts a beneficial influence, and in skin diseases characterized by the formation of blebs and blisters which contain serum, and which, as soon as mature, discharge their contents and form crusts, it is an efficient remedy. In dropsical conditions, especially in that form of dropsy which sometimes follows scarlet fever and measles, *sambucus* constitutes a medicament of curative power, and in catarrhal obstructions of the nasal passages of infants it exerts a relieving influence.

"The elder is a stimulant to all the excretory organs, increasing secretion. It may be employed for the general purposes of an alterative-increasing waste, in syphilis, scrofula, and other diseases attended by deposits or depravation of tissues. It is especially useful in those cases where there is an edematous condition, or fullness of tissue from an increased amount of water. We meet a case of chronic disease occasionally, in which the tissues are full and flabby, evidently from too much water; in these *sambucus* is a good remedy. It may be employed in dropsy, though its action is not so decided as the apocynum.

"As a local application the *sambucus* is specific to those eruptions that arise on full tissues (as above), and are attended with abundant serous discharge. Thus in some forms of eczema, especially eczema infantilis or milk scald, and in the above form of the disease, it will alone effect a cure. We also employ it in indolent ulcers, with soft edematous borders, and serous secretion, and in mucous patches with free secretion. An ointment is prepared by simmering the inner bark in fresh butter (old style), or a glycerole may be made, with the addition of the usual quantity of starch." (Scudder.)

"The elder is an example of a numerous class of common plants which, while not possessing medicinal properties of the highest value, are yet of sufficient importance to warrant a more careful study of their actions and uses than has usually been given them. Some of these plants have properties

which enable them to meet certain single definite conditions better than almost or quite any other agent known; others will fulfill a number of common indications fairly well, though none of them, perhaps, in the best possible way. Both classes are worth studying, though the first is the most important. What we greatly want is the best agent in single conditions.

"Sambucus is one of the principal ingredients of two of the much-advertised remedies for dropsical and rheumatic conditions." (French.) *Sambucus canadensis* is diuretic, alterative, deobstruent and purgative. In very large doses it is emetic.

Indications.-Abnormal conditions in which there is a fullness or edematous condition of the parts involved, giving them a watery and flabby appearance; hepatic diseases, especially of children; dropsies of all kinds, and especially those following scarlet fever and other febrile exanthematous diseases; edema of the tissues, with evident excess of water in the part; eczematous eruptions, with abundant discharge from the eruption; ulceration with free serous secretion; nocturnal asthma, coming on suddenly, the perspiration being suppressed during sleep, and returning as the paroxysm subsides.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 20 drops; specific medicine 1 to 20 drops

Usual Dose.-5 to 10 drops.

#### Sanguinaria Canadensis-Blood Root.

Blood root was a favorite remedy of the early Eclectics, and it contributed in no small degree toward the great success of Beach and his followers.. They found a specific use for it in many wrongs of life, including pneumonia, hemorrhage of the lungs, croup, pulmonary affections, scarlet fever, hepatic diseases and suppression of the menses. *Sanguinaria* is one of our most efficient remedial agents in diseases of the throat and air passages. As a cough medicine it has but few equals, and when specifically indicated will alone cure many unpleasant coughs. It also constitutes an important part of many cough mixtures which have been found useful in coughs presenting no marked specific indications. In chronic coughs it is absolutely necessary to continue the drug for a considerable period of time. Blood root is an agent of curative power in many cases of chronic skin disease, but the cases must be carefully selected in strict accordance with the specific indications herein given.

"In full doses we employ the *sanguinaria* as a stimulant to mucous membranes. This use is valuable in bronchitis with increased secretion, and in atonic conditions of stomach and bowels with increased secretion of mucus. In minute doses we employ it in cases of cough with dryness of the throat and air passages, feeling of constriction in the chest, difficult and asthmatic breathing, with sensation of pressure. In the same doses it is a stimulant to the vegetative system of nerves, and under its use there is an improvement in the circulation, in nutrition, and secretion." ( Scudder.)

"The first and great indication for *sanguinaria* is debility-aton-y-either general or local. There is usually marked torpidity of the body, and the greater the torpor the greater the indications for *sanguinaria*. The body is cold, languid; the sympathetic is away below par. In most diseases to which it is applicable the mucous membrane is involved, and there is itching and burning of its surface; there is a sense of constriction, a fullness of the throat, swallowing and breathing become difficult, there is a sense of pressure or weight about the suprasternal notch-the patient fears asthma-he seems asthmatic. Besides these symptoms there is a perverted secretion (especially as to quantity) of the mucous membrane. Prof. Scudder made this distinction as to dose of *sanguinaria*, and we find it nowhere else.

When there is profuse secretion with debility the full dose acts as a tonic or stimulant, and is curative; but when the same condition of atony or debility is present and the secretions scant, the surface dry and irritable, the minute dose is indicated, and the large dose positively contraindicated.

"In many cases of membranous croup, but not in all, *sanguinaria* is the most efficient remedy. The throat burns, is swollen, with pain on swallowing; there is a feeling of rawness, etc. The remedy must not, in this case, be given for its emetic effects, but in much smaller doses.

"It is also an excellent remedy for cough if it is dry, irritable, hacking, teasing, a tickling in the throat. We find such a cough with many diseases; in pneumonia, with difficult expectoration; in bronchitis, in laryngitis, etc. To *sanguinaria*, in cough of a pectoral origin, many physicians add with benefit wild cherry in some form or other.

"In many chronic cases *sanguinaria* is a most active remedy for good. Given a case of chronic amenorrhoea in which there is a general torpor of the body, the patient is cold, languid, there is no response to the usual milder remedies. Here *sanguinaria* becomes an emmenagogue. Because of its special action on the reproductive organs of the female, but more especially because of its general stimulating and tonic action upon the body through the vegetative system of nerves, the menstrual flow is brought about.

"In other chronic maladies, with the broken-down constitution, such as ulceration of the rectum, prolapsus, fistulae, chronic ulcers of any part of the body, or a tendency to ulceration at the orifices of the body or at the angles of the mouth in scrofula, in diseases of the liver, in rheumatism, and even in phthisis pulmonalis, sanguinaria proves to be a source of salvation to the sufferer.

"In chronic nasal catarrh, or in acute coryza, with much sneezing and tingling, with pain at the root of the nose, nose alternately dry and moist, and many times a profuse watery, acrid discharge, with loss of smell and taste, sanguinaria is a most reliable remedy. The same may be said of it in certain cases of spasmodic asthma, and this is especially true when there is a free discharge.

"We prescribe sanguinaria with much confidence in many cases of whooping cough. It will not cut the disease short (nor will any other remedy known to us), but it will greatly relieve the most distressing symptoms and lessen the number of paroxysms. The same is true of sanguinaria when it is prescribed in many of those severe headaches where there is nausea, chilliness, a fullness of the head, vertigo, etc." (Bloyer.)

Sanguinaria canadensis in small doses is a stimulant and tonic. In large doses it is sedative, expectorant, diuretic and diaphoretic. In very large doses it acts as a harsh emetic and narcotic. Excessive doses have caused death. Indications.- Tickling sensation in the throat, or irritation of the throat with cough; bronchitis, with increased secretion; atonic conditions of the stomach and bowels, with increased secretion of mucus; throat and air passages dry, hot and swollen; harsh and dry cough; sense of uneasiness and burning in the stomach, with nervousness; laryngitis, with cough and tickling or dryness of the throat; respiratory diseases, when the inspiration is difficult and the throat and air passages dry, hot and swollen; sense of constriction in the throat, with difficulty in deglutition.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 10 drops (the latter is emetic); specific medicine, 1 to 10 drops (the latter is emetic).

Usual Prescription.-R Sanguinaria, gtt. v to xxx; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every one, two or three hours. The nitrate of sanguinaria undoubtedly represents the medicinal properties of sanguinaria canadensis to the fullest extent desired, and for internal use is a favorite preparation of the drug. It is freely soluble in water.

Dose.-1-20 to 1/2 grain (the latter is emetic).

Usual Prescription.- R Sanguinaria nitrate, gr. i to ij; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every two to three hours.

Dose of Trituration (ten parts of nitrate of sanguinaria to ninety parts of sugar of milk).-1/2 to 1 grain.

#### Santalum Album-Sandalwood.

Sandalwood is employed as a stimulant to the urinary apparatus. It is frequently used in the treatment of gonorrhoea after the acute inflammation has subsided. The oil of sandalwood astringes mucous surfaces and controls excessive discharges. Stimulants and purgatives should not be taken during the continuance of this drug.

Indications.-Gonorrhoea after subsidence of the inflammatory stage; leucorrhoea when the discharge is profuse and offensive; subacute and chronic inflammation of mucous surfaces; catarrhal bronchitis; long-continued cases of gleet.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 30 to 60 drops; oil of sandalwood, 5 to 15 drops. Usual Dose.-Oil of sandalwood, 5 to 10 drops, in capsules, three or four times a day.

#### Santoninum-Santonin.

Santonin is usually regarded as a perfectly safe remedy to employ in the treatment of children, and with proper precautions it is so. It should be borne in mind, however, that it is a powerful drug, and that, under some circumstances, large doses may do much harm. Even as small a quantity as two grains has caused the death of a feeble child. Santonin, when administered in doses of from one-tenth of a grain to one grain, and in accordance with the specific indications herein given, is an efficient and

safe remedial agent. Santonin is a frequently needed anthelmintic, and as a remedy against the ascaris (round worm) it has no superior. It is also an efficient remedy against the oxyuris (thread worm), but it has no effect on the tape-worm. In chronic uterine disease, when there is irritation, pain and scalding at the base of the bladder, or burning, scalding, tenderness and unpleasant sensations in the urethra or bladder, santonin is a very useful remedial agent, and in dysuria, suppression or retention of urine it exerts a curative influence which is unmistakable. It is also a remedy of superior merit in chronic nephritis, chronic cystitis and in chronic catarrh of the bladder.

"It exerts a specific action upon the bladder and urethra stimulating contraction of the first, and allaying irritation of the second. It is especially valuable in cases of retention of the urine in children during protracted disease; in doses of half to one grain, it is prompt and certain. I have also employed it to relieve irritation of the urethra, especially in women suffering from uterine disease, and with good success.

"Its influence upon the nervous system needs to be studied. I judge it to be a nerve stimulant, and have employed it for this purpose to a limited extent." (Scudder.)

"A remarkable phenomenon attending the ingestion of medium doses of santonin is that of yellow vision, which may continue for several hours. There occasionally appears before the peculiar yellow vision, after a large dose of santonin, a violet color of the field of vision, the intensity of this color being in proportion to the darkness of the objects looked at. All light objects, such as windows, paper, etc., appear actually yellow. Red and blue appear of ten in their complementary colors—orange and green—so that carmine-red appears pale, madder-red a bronze color, and the sky and blue objects green. This, however, is not always the case, and it has been noticed after the employment of santonin that red appears violet or light, and dark objects appear orange to one person, and to another green. This peculiar effect of santonin is believed to be due to a nervous change in the retina or in the brain." (Rose.)

Santonin is anthelmintic, tonic and, in large doses, narcotic. It imparts a green or yellow color to the urine. Urticaria and other affections of the skin have sometimes followed the use of santonin, and serious poisonous effects have also been produced by comparatively small quantities of the drug. A fatal case from overdoses of santonin which has been reported presented the following symptoms: Convulsions, accompanied by unconsciousness, twitching of the eyeballs, dilated pupils, cold sweat, weak pulse, feeble respiration, and, after several hours, sudden death.

Indications.—Intestinal worms, especially lumbrici and ascarides; white line around the mouth and frequent itching about the nose, which are marked symptoms of intestinal worms; retention of urine, especially in the advanced stages of acute disease of children; irritation, pain and scalding sensations during and after micturition; enuresis, dysuria and chronic cystitis; intermittent fever of infants simulating that caused by worms.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1 grain for child; 1 to 3 grains for adult. The drug may be given in tablet or third trituration.

#### Sarracenia Purpurea—Sarracenia.

Sarracenia stimulates the kidneys, and thus favors an increase in the secretion of urine. It also exerts a stimulating influence upon the intestinal glands and liver, which makes for active elimination by these routes. It has been employed in zymotic diseases with advantage, and its eliminating properties are said to modify the course and sequelae of scarlet fever and measles. In chlorosis and jaundice it is deemed a remedy of merit, and in syphilis it has often exerted a beneficial influence. Sarracenia purpurea is tonic, stimulant, antizymotic, diuretic and laxative.

Indications.—Sluggish or torpid conditions of the kidneys, liver, intestines, uterus or stomach; zymotic diseases; jaundice; syphilis.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 20 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 20 drops.

Usual Dose.-5 to 10 drops every hour to every three hours.

#### Senecio Aureus-Life Root.

Senecio exerts a special influence upon the genito-urinary organs of both sexes. It is a most excellent remedy in many wrongs peculiar to women, and is especially indicated when there is a sensation of weight and fullness in the pelvis. In purulent cervical or uterine leucorrhoea its action is corrective, and in dysmenorrhoea and menorrhagia it has often proved useful. It is used with good success in subinvolution, and in chlorosis its action is very satisfactory. It is also a very efficient remedy in ovarian affections. In diseases of men it is equally valuable, and is specifically indicated in all abnormal conditions characterized by fullness and heaviness in the perineum, dragging weight and dull pain in the testicles and cords, together with urination that is both tardy and difficult, with frequency and tenesmus, burning and stinging, and lessened amount of urine.

"The senecio exerts a specific influence upon the reproductive organs of the female, and to a less extent upon the male. It relieves irritation and strengthens functional activity. Hence it has acquired the reputation of a 'uterine tonic.' It may be prescribed in all cases in which there is an atonic condition of the ovaries or uterus, with derangement of function. It makes little difference whether it is amenorrhoea, dysmenorrhoea or menorrhagia, or whether it takes the form of increased mucous or purulent secretion, or displacement. The remedy acts slowly, and sufficient time must be given.

"In the male we prescribe it in cases of fullness and weight in the perineum, dragging sensations in the testicles and difficult or tardy urination. In both male and female we sometimes use it with advantage in painful micturition with tenesmus." (Scudder. )

Senecio aureus is tonic, emmenagogue, diuretic, diaphoretic and alterative.

Indications.-Enlargement of the uterus, with uterine or cervical leucorrhoea; diseases of the reproductive organs of women, characterized by a sense of fullness, weight and dragging in the pelvis; soreness, pain and bearing down in the region of the uterus; suppressed menstruation; atonic conditions of the ovaries and uterus, with impaired function; vicarious menstruation; defective action of the uterus; fullness and weight in the perineum, with dragging sensations in the testicles; difficult and tardy urination in the male; painful micturition, with tenesmus; dyspepsia attended with flatulence after meals; excessive secretion of gastric juice, with acidity and cardialgia.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 15 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 15 drops.

Usual Prescription.-R Senecio, gtt. x to 3i; water, [iv.

M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every two or three hours.

#### Sennae-Senna.

In small doses senna is an excellent remedy in flatulent and bilious colic. In large doses it is a safe and efficient cathartic. When used in doses sufficient to produce its purgative effects it is usually associated with other substances, such as manna, etc., to correct griping. A domestic tea is made by adding one-half to one tablespoonful of senna leaves, with a teaspoonful of fennel or caraway seeds, to a cupful of boiling water. Senna should not be used as a cathartic when there is either irritation or inflammation of the intestinal canal.

Indications.-Irritation of the gastro-intestinal canal, producing colic; cases requiring purgative effects.

Dose.-Leaves, 10 grains to 3 drachms; fluid extract, 1 to 30 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 30 drops.

Usual Prescription.-R Senna, gtt. x to 3i; water, [iv.

M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour.

#### Serpentaria-Virginia Snakeroot.

Serpentaria promotes normal functional activity of the skin and circulation, and through its influence diaphoresis is promptly increased when deficient, and sweating restrained when abnormal. It also exerts a tonic influence upon the nervous system. Serpentaria is especially indicated in diseases characterized by torpid states, but it is not as well adapted to active inflammations and high fevers, except in their early stages. It constitutes a very energetic means of bringing out the eruption in the

eruptive fevers, and is equally valuable in retrocession of the eruption. In conditions in which the secretions have been arrested by cold it is an efficient remedy, and in amenorrhea caused by cold it has often been found useful. It also constitutes a good medicament in the early stages of periodic fevers. "Serpentaria is diaphoretic, stimulant, tonic, stomachic and diuretic. It is especially valuable as a diaphoretic and tonic. To fulfill these indications in the treatment of disease, no article with which we are acquainted surpasses the one now under consideration. It may be exhibited as a diaphoretic during the early stages of febrile and inflammatory diseases with advantage; but it is in the advanced stages, especially in typhoid fevers, that we have found it most important. Acting as it does upon many of the secretions, stimulating and promoting them, and as an excitant to the vascular system, while at the same time it exerts a sustaining influence on the enfeebled system, it is rendered an agent of rare virtues in the cases referred to. Prof. Wood states that it is admirably adapted to the treatment of typhoid fevers, whether idiopathic or symptomatic, when the system begins to feel the necessity for support, but is unable to bear active stimulation.

"We have found the serpentaria very useful in the exanthematous diseases, when the excitement was feeble, and the eruption was tardy in making its appearance, for the purpose of facilitating the eruptive process. It is equally valuable when a retrocession has taken place, causing a determination to the surface, thereby relieving congestion of internal organs, and reproducing the eruption.

"In small doses it promotes the appetite; in large doses it produces diaphoresis if the surface is kept warm, and diuresis if exposed to the cold air; it may also cause nausea, and act as an aperient." (Scudder.)

Serpentaria in small doses is stimulant, tonic, diaphoretic and diuretic. In large doses it is emetic and cathartic.

Indications.-Sensation of weight and dragging in the loins, with scanty urine; sense of fullness in the chest, with difficult respiration; enfeebled stomach following exhausting diseases; suppressed secretions; dry skin; visceral affections caused by cold; colliquative sweating.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 30 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 30 drops.

Usual Dose.-1 to 10 drops.

#### Scilla Maritima-Squill.

Squill in small doses is a valuable remedial agent, but it cannot be continued for a long time, as it is liable to lessen the appetite and otherwise unpleasantly affect the patient. It is contraindicated in inflammatory diseases. Atony is its leading indication. In large doses it is an irritant poison, causing inflammation of the alimentary canal and genito-urinary organs. It has proved fatal in the dose of twenty grains of the powder. Some persons are very susceptible to its irritant action.

"Squill possesses expectorant and diuretic properties, and in large doses it occasions vomiting and purging it is employed as a stimulant expectorant, where there is evidence of a want of tonicity of the mucous membrane of the air passages, as in bronchitis and pneumonia, when the acute symptoms have been subdued; in chronic bronchitis and laryngitis, and in croup occurring in children of a debilitated or strumous habit.

"It is sometimes advantageously combined with nauseants, even in acute inflammation, where there is much debility; but is more frequently combined with other stimulant expectorants, as the gum-resins, as an excitant to the mucous membrane. It is a well ascertained fact, but not generally known, that the squill, in substance, is a much better expectorant than any of its preparations.

"In dropsy presenting a dry, harsh skin, parched tongue, fevered lips, and cyan traction of features, the squill may be employed as a diuretic. In the majority of cases it has been used with digitalis, the dose being large, but it then proved beneficial in the opposite class of cases-where the circulation was feeble." (Scudder.)

Scilla maritima is diuretic, diaphoretic, expectorant, emetic and cathartic, but it should never be used as an emetic or cathartic.

Indications.-Bronchitis with increased secretion; inactivity of the secretory organs; atony of the bronchial mucous membranes; dropsy which does not result from organic change; non-inflammatory conditions to increase or lessen the activity of the kidneys; diabetes insipidus; all conditions requiring a stimulating diuretic and diaphoretic.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 10 drops; powder or pill, 1 to 3 grains, not to exceed 15 grains per day; syrup, 5 to 30 drops.

Usual Dose.-Specific squill, 2x, 1 drop three times a day; powder, 3x, 2 grains three times a day.

### Scutellaria Lateriflora -Skull-cap.

Scutellaria exerts a direct influence upon the cerebro-spinal centers, controlling irritation. It constitutes an excellent remedial agent in all diseases in which a tonic combining nervine powers is deemed necessary, such, for instance, as chorea, convulsions, tetanus, tremors, delirium tremens, hysteria, monomania, and that undefined condition known as nervousness. Scutellaria was at one time deemed a positive antidote to rabies or mad-dog poison.

"Tonic, nervine, and antispasmodic. This is one of those valuable agents which a certain class of physicians consider inert; yet has proved especially useful in chorea, convulsions, tremors, intermittent fevers, neuralgia, and all nervous affections. In delirium tremens, an infusion drunk freely will soon procure a calm sleep. In intermittents, it may be beneficially combined with lycopodium. Where teething has impaired the health of children, an infusion may be given with advantage. In all cases of nervous excitability, restlessness, or wakefulness, attending acute or chronic disease, or from other causes, it may be drunk freely with every expectation of beneficial results. It has also a tendency to keep the skin moist. It has been extolled in hydrophobia, but this is still a matter of uncertainty." (King.)

Scutellaria lateriflora is tonic, antispasmodic and nervine.

Indications.-Hysteria, with inability to control the voluntary muscles; nervousness, manifesting itself in muscular action; incoordination of muscular movements; tremors; twitchings; restlessness; agitation; sleeplessness; muttering delirium; subsultus tendinum; cerebral irritation from teething; delirium tremens.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 20 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 20 drops.

Usual Prescription.-R Scutellaria, gtt. x to .3iv; water, ℥iv.

M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

### Silicea -Silica.

Silica exerts a special influence upon the organic substances of the body, involving prominently the bones, joints, skin, glands and mucous surfaces. It is especially adapted to imperfectly nourished constitutions resulting from deficient assimilation. It promotes suppuration, and as long as there is infiltration, which can only be removed by suppuration, silica is an efficient remedy, and should be continued until all infiltration has disappeared.

Silica is a remedy of value in gouty rheumatic affections. Its curative action in these conditions is said to be owing to its stimulating effects upon the involved connective tissue cells. In the early stage of whitlow its action is promptly curative, and in arthritis when there is suppuration of the joints it is often useful. In marasmus when there is great wasting of the body and an exceedingly large head, the patient being very nervous and irritable, silica is employed with much advantage, and in brain-fog in school girls, causing confusion of mind, it has often proven corrective. Silica is also deemed a remedy of merit in bronchitis when the expectoration is pus-like, and is especially adapted to the treatment of children having abnormally large heads, open sutures and large abdomens. In suppurative otitis when the discharge is thin, ichorous and offensive, and attended with bone destruction, this agent is highly recommended. Silica is a most efficient remedial agent in gleet of long standing, and many cases have been reported in which it proved curative after many approved remedies had failed to improve the patient's condition. In phthisis when there is a profuse discharge of fetid pus, or nightly paroxysms of cough, with tickling in the suprasternal fossa, it is of value, and in tuberculous deposits on the skin, showing themselves in lumpy tumors, it constitutes a medicament of great usefulness. It also exerts a restraining influence in night sweats. Silica has been highly recommended in chronic syphilis with suppuration or induration, and in tertiary syphilis with nodes, caries, necrosis and a discharge of offensive pus, it has been employed with excellent results.

"Silica may be given in cases of abscess where there is a slow and poor reparative process, or no inclination to repair; in nasal catarrh, with obstruction, the mucous membrane being pale, with watery secretion; perverted nutrition, disease of the epithelial covering of skin, deformity of nails, dry and harsh hair, etc." (Scudder.)

"The writer has prescribed silica in cases of carbuncles, boils and abscesses in their formative stage, and the morbid processes disappeared. Also in cases of small hard lumps just under the skin, and pustules anywhere on the body, but usually on the face and neck. Use it in profuse, offensive, persistent sweating of the feet, also when there is greenish, yellow, profuse, pus-like expectoration.

"This is a wonderful remedy for injuries in and about joints, where there seems to be but little if any inflammatory conditions, but where there is occasional or persistent pains, especially when the parts are moved. Sometimes we meet with cases of injured knees, elbows or wrists, and other joints

from jumping, falling or being thrown upon them that leaves a sore and painful condition that is oftentimes very persistent.

"Here we have a very potent remedy in silica, and you will be surprised how rapidly it will relieve, when other remedies have failed after long and repeated trials. It seems to act favorably on tendons, cartilage and bone in this condition. Very persistent cases have been relieved completely in four or five days. In chronic inflammations of the large or small joints we have in silica the most positive remedy that has yet been discovered. It is also a wonderful helper in gouty conditions. In many cases of gout its action is slow, but persistent use will bring the reward." (Kinnett.)

Indications.-Cystic tumors around the eyes; styes; suppurating wounds; nasal catarrh; ozena, with fetid, offensive discharge; ulcerations producing acrid, corroding discharge; pale earthy complexion; difficult dentition; chronic dyspepsia, with acid eructations and heartburn; diarrhea, with cadaverous odor; urine loaded with pus and mucus; profuse acrid leucorrhoea; lumps in mammae, with tendency to suppuration; copious expectoration of thick, yellowish-green pus; caries of bone; ulcers, boils, carbuncles, felons and malignant pustules; scrofulous eruptions; enlarged and suppurating glands, especially cervical glands.

Dose.-Trituration, 3x, 5 to 15 grains.

Usual Prescription.-R Silica, 3x, gr. xx to 3i; water, ℥iv.

M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour to every three hours.

#### Simaba Cedron-Cedron Seed.

This agent is highly esteemed as a remedy for hydrophobia, and cases are reported in which it is said to have proved successful in allaying the spasms and curing the disease after all other remedies had failed to have any effect. It is also said to be a positive remedy for the bites of venomous serpents. When desirable it may be administered hypodermically. Simaba cedron is antispasmodic, antiseptic, antiperiodic and tonic. In very large and in frequently repeated doses it sometimes produces griping of the bowels and diarrhea.

Indications.-Bites of venomous snakes; hydrophobia; cholera morbus and colic; chronic dysentery and chronic diarrhea; dyspepsia and all diseases of the stomach accompanied with impaired or difficult digestion; toothache; intermittent and remittent fevers.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 8 drops. In poisonous bites the fluid extract should be administered in doses of 6 drops and the wound dressed with it.

#### Sodii Benzoas-Sodium Benzoate.

Sodium benzoate, associated with rhubarb, has been used as a cholagogue with excellent results, and in pharyngitis it has been employed as a means of modifying the pain. It is often used as a substitute for sodium salicylate in septic diseases. It is slower in its action, but its effects are more permanent, and it is less likely to do harm. Sodium benzoate is often used as a preventive and curative agent in diphtheria, erysipelas and other infectious diseases. A 5 per cent solution by inhalation is said to be of benefit in phthisis. Sodium benzoate is antiseptic and antipyretic.

Indications.-Fever characterized by periodicity; puerperal and other infectious fevers.

Dose.-5 to 30 grains.

Usual Dose.-5 to 15 grains.

#### Sodii Bicarbonas-Sodium Bicarbonate.

Sodium bicarbonate is a useful agent in hyperacidity caused by fermentation. In this condition the drug should be taken soon after meals. When administered one-half hour before meals it is of value in deficient secretion of gastric juice. A strong solution of this remedy constitutes a good application with which to relieve pains of burns; and a weak solution is of value in fevers when used as a sponge bath, as it increases the activity of the skin. The pains and swelling of the joints in acute articular rheumatism are often greatly relieved by enveloping the articulations in a hot solution of this salt.

"This salt is less caustic than the carbonate of sodium, and less unpleasant to the taste, but in other respects its properties and effects upon the system are analogous to those of the other caustic alkalies.

"It is employed in dyspepsia, attended with a redundancy of acid in the stomach, as an antacid; also in cases of lithiasis, accompanied with an excessive secretion of uric acid. It is also resorted to occasionally as an alterative and resolvent in scrofula, glandular enlargements, syphilis, and as a diuretic in hydropic cases, especially in those resulting from glandular diseases. It has been resorted to with advantage in infantile croup, to facilitate the expectoration of the pseudo-membranous formation in the trachea, in doses of one grain every five minutes.

"It is frequently employed in the form of the effervescing draught, seidlitz or sodium powders, etc. They allay thirst, fever, nausea, and vomiting, and prove highly refreshing to the patient. They are also useful as lithontriptics and diuretics, but should be employed in the lithic or uric acid diathesis." (Scudder.) Sodium bicarbonate is antacid.

Indications.-Broad and pallid tongue, with a whitish coating on it; irritating urine, containing excess of uric acid and urates, with a tendency to the formation of calculi; excess of acid from fermentation of food, causing intestinal irritation and excessive secretion; pallor of mucous membranes; all conditions showing deficient alkalinity of the blood.

Dose.-5 to 30 grains.

Usual Dose.-5 to 15 grains.

It may be added to water until a slight taste of the salt is evident, and two teaspoonfuls of the solution given every hour or two.

#### Sodii Boras-Sodium Borate-Borax.

Borax is but little used internally. Its action is similar to that of the alkalis. It exerts a special action upon the uterus, large doses contracting the uterine muscles and acting as an emmenagogue. Large doses also act as a gastric intestinal irritant. Borax has been employed in epilepsy, and with success in some cases, but it is inferior to the bromides. As a wet dressing borax prevents putrefactive changes, and is of value in the treatment of abscesses, ulcers and nearly all kinds of sores and wounds healing by granulation. A solution containing one drachm of the powder to a pint of water will constitute a prescription of sufficient strength in these cases. A drachm of borax to a quart of water, as hot as can be used, makes a good wash and injection in vaginal leucorrhea and other minor wrongs of the genitals.

One drachm of borax well mixed with five drachms of glycerine constitutes a curative application in aphthae of the mouth in nursing children, fissures of the nipple, and ulcerative stomatitis. This application is also useful for painting the pharynx, larynx or nasal cavities, in mild chronic catarrh. Borax is antiseptic, diuretic and emmenagogue.

Indications.-Fermentative changes in the bladder; atonic conditions of mucous membranes; dysmenorrhea and amenorrhea. Locally: Aphthae of the mouth in nursing children; spongy gums; fissures of the nipples; pruritus vaginae; leucorrhea; as a surgical dressing.

Dose.-1 to 30 grains.

Usual Dose.-1 to 20 grains, in capsules or in solution. It should not be administered internally in glycerine, as in such cases an acid reaction may occur.

#### Sodii Bromidum-Sodium Bromide.

Sodium bromide is extensively employed in insomnia caused by nervous excitement, especially when such excitement has resulted from overwork of the brain or overstrain of the nervous system. It constitutes a useful remedial agent, and may be employed in abnormal conditions characterized by nervous excitement, nervous paroxysms from irritation, exalted nerve action, from temporarily increased nerve force, fullness of the capillary circulation, or marked determination of blood to the nerve centers. It is not a suitable remedy in anemia. Sodium bromide is less depressing than the potassium salt. An elixir of the bromide of sodium is frequently used, in doses of from one to two drachms. The salt may be conveniently administered in milk or food. Sodium bromide is sedative, hypnotic and antispasmodic. It possesses much the same action as bromide of potassium, but is said not to cause heart weakness, and is therefore to be preferred in the case of children.

Indications.-Active cerebral congestion; reflex cerebral irritations of children during dentition; cholera in fan turn, or eruptive diseases; insomnia from overwork of the brain.

Dose.-1 to 30 grains.

Usual Dose.-1 to 10 grains.

#### Sodii Chloridum-Sodium Chloride.

Common salt is extensively employed by spray or douche to meet the indications given in this article. A strong solution may be injected into the rectum for the purpose of removing ascarides. In the form of saline spring waters it is employed to promote the activity of tissue change and increase the excretion of urea, and for this reason the saline spring waters are beneficial in chronic scrofulous conditions affecting the glands, bones and skin. As an addition to food its use is grateful and many times essential. It is also extensively used by subcutaneous injections in cases marked by danger of failing circulation. Dr. Leon Rosenbusch gives the following indications for its employment, and the quantities to be injected: Sudden collapse (five to eight drachms of a 6 per cent. solution); paresis of the heart muscles from any acute disease (five to eight drachms at once, and then one to two drachms daily) ; acute gastro-enteritis, great weakness after severe vomiting and diarrhea (eight to twenty drachms of a tepid solution of six parts per thousand); hemorrhage from lungs, stomach or bowels (five drachms, then one and a half drachms daily); heart failure in consequence of chronic disease, and cachectic conditions (one and a half drachms daily for several days).

The great value of normal saline solution (six-tenths of 1 percent solution of sodium chloride, or about a teaspoonful of the salt to a pint of water), as a therapeutic agent is now universally recognized. In shock and collapse, either simple or that resulting from excessive hemorrhage, toxemia, etc., it has been and is being employed with very gratifying success. The practical value of intra-abdominal, intravenous, intrarectal and subcutaneous administration of saline solution is now established beyond a question, and its efficiency as an emergency remedy in certain well-defined conditions is fully vouched for by observers of ability and unimpeachable integrity. This solution is said to correspond to the fluid portion of the blood-to be the ordinary pabulum of the corpuscles. Investigators have observed after its administration a marked increase in the number of colored disks, as well as an increase in numbers and activity of the leucocytes. The saline solution, therefore, not only fills the collapsed vessels, in cases of excessive hemorrhage, for instance, and thereby relieves the overstrained heart, but it also stimulates the blood corpuscles and indirectly the nerve centers.

"Things that are so common are frequently overlooked. It also seems to be forgotten that common salt is necessary to the well-being of the sick. though it would seem that at least this should not be overlooked. A person with protracted disease, like typhoid fever. will be allowed to go. days, and even weeks, without salt in his food. especially if he is having a milk diet. This should be carefully looked after, for it may be the difference between a good recovery and death. I have seen a marked improvement within twenty-four hours, from the giving of salt with food. or in the drink.

"In the infantile dyspepsia of children nursing the bottle, marked benefit will sometimes follow the addition of a small portion of salt to the milk, and the child will make flesh and become plump, and, much to the mother's satisfaction, good tempered. It is also a most excellent remedy in some cases of cholera infantum.

"Some years since common salt was used very successfully in our southwestern country to cure ague. It was given in doses of from ten to thirty grains every three hours, and if the stomach was loaded it was first used as an emetic. I have used it successfully in a few cases, the tongue being broad and pallid, or simply broad (natural color), but pitting where it came in contact with the teeth.

"As a local application (3ij to. ℥ss in water oj), it exerts a very pleasant and cleansing influence upon mucous tissues, and is thus used as a douche or spray in nasal catarrh, as a gargle in pharyngitis. and as an injection in leucorrhoea and gleet.

"A solution of common salt (grs. v to grs. xx in water ℥j) is a most excellent stimulating collyrium. and will sometimes cure chronic conjunctivitis. It is certainly one of the best remedies we have for disease of the canaliculi and lachrymal sac." (Scudder. )

Sodium chloride is tonic, anthelmintic, purgative and externally stimulant.

Indications.-Locally: Chronic nasal catarrh; pharyngeal catarrh; vaginal leucorrhoea; pruritus vulvae; ascarides.

Dose.-10 grains to 1 ounce (the latter is emetic).

#### Sodii Iodidum-Sodium Iodide.

Sodium iodide exerts an influence somewhat similar to that of potassium iodide. but its action is of a milder character. It promotes the absorption of effusions and indurations. Whether of rheumatic or syphilitic origin. It also increases the activity of the kidneys, skin and mucous membranes. Sodium iodide in small doses is alterative and diuretic. In very large doses it is an irritant.

Indications.-Periosteal thickening, with infiltration of neighboring tissue; hypertrophy of glands; inflammatory effusions or thickening of organs; paralysis or impairment of sensibility; pallid tongue and mucous membranes. Dose.-2 to. 30 grains.

Usual Dose.-2 to. 10 grains.

### Sodii Nitras-Sodium Nitrate.

Sodium nitrate increases the excretion of urea, and also influences the secretion by skin and kidneys. In addition to this action, it exerts a special influence upon the vegetative system of nerves, controlling irritation and inflammation.

"The indications for its use in acute diseases are-a swollen and puffed tongue covered with a white or yellowish mucus; the mouth may be dry or moist, but the tongue must never show contraction, be elongated and painted or deep red. In other words. we must observe the general indications for the administration of an alkali.

"Probably the special cases in which it will be found of most advantage are these: When the pulse is full, the surface flushed, slightly dusky or purplish; eyes injected, though not dry; an increased perspiration, though the skin remains hot." (Scudder.)

Sodium nitrate is diuretic, cathartic, refrigerant and irritant. In very large doses it causes vomiting, excessive depression, and sinking of the pulse. Its therapeutic action is similar to that of potassium nitrate, but it is less likely to disturb digestion.

Indications.-Chronic rheumatism and lumbago, when the urine is scanty, high-colored, and becomes thick on cooling; mucous surfaces puffed and covered with white or yellowish fur, especially when the urine is scanty, high-colored, and thick on cooling.

Dose.-10 to 30 grains.

Usual Dose.-10 to 15 grains, in salution, largely diluted

### Sodii Phenolsulphonas-Sodium Phenolsulphonate-Sodium Sulphocarbolate.

This drug has been employed with advantage in fermentative dyspepsia, and has also proved a useful remedy in diarrhea. It has been strongly advocated as a remedy of great curative power in typhoid conditions. Locally, it is employed in aqueous solution as a spray, wash and gargle. Sodium sulphocarbolate is antiseptic and astringent.

Indications.-Septic tendencies; typhoid conditions. Locally: Fetid and gangrenous conditions; pseudo-membranous exudations occurring in scarlatina and diphtheria.

Dose.-5 to 30 grains.

Usual Dose.-5 to 15 grains, in solution.

### Sodii Phosphas-Sodium Phosphate.

Sodium phosphate is not only valuable as a restorative, but it exerts an influence upon the intestinal tract which makes for normal activity. It is an excellent purgative, and is especially indicated when the stools show a deficiency of bile. In duodenal catarrh it is employed with excellent results, and in chronic constipation it is often a useful remedial agent. It is also deemed efficient as a means of retarding the formation of biliary calculi.

"As a restorative I employ it extensively with children, in those cases where there is impaired nutrition, with pallidity of tongue and mucous membranes. In these cases it will be found to exert a markedly beneficial influence. It is generally administered in milk in doses of one to three grains, four times a day. We occasionally find a case in the adult where it will prove beneficial.

These are uniformly marked by the pallid mucous membranes, and inaction of the bowels. The dose will vary from five to fifteen grains.

"Its second use is as a laxative for children. We find cases of constipation that will yield to no remedies, the child suffers from indigestion, and occasionally from colic. In these cases phosphate of sodium in doses of from three to five grains, three times a day, will give permanent relief.

"Phosphate of sodium is also an excellent laxative for the adult, especially in cases of habitual constipation, with hardened feces. In this case twenty to thirty grains in a large glass of water is taken on going to bed at night." (Scudder.)

"Sodium phosphate is a remedy of great value in stomach and intestinal disorders where a corrective, or even a saline laxative, is required. It is decidedly useful where the tongue has a whitish coating, and the stools are green and white and foul-smelling. It is also useful in infantile dyspepsia, when the tongue and membranes are pale, the eructations sour, and there is occasionally colic. When the above indications are present it corrects malnutrition, associated with either irritation or inactivity of the bowels. It is a good remedy in jaundice, biliary catarrh, hepatic colic, bilious headache and obstinate constipation." Sodium phosphate is a mild saline cathartic and restorative.

Indications.-Duodenal catarrh; imperfect assimilation of food; jaundice; hepatic colic and headache when the tongue is broad and pallid; pale tongue and membranes; general malaise and

inaction; anorexia with tender abdominal muscles; dirty tongue and sallow skin; tongue coated golden-yellow and moist, or a dry furred coating upon a pallid tongue; green and white diarrhea, with malnutrition; or hard white, pasty or spongy stools which float upon water; habitual constipation with hard, dry stools; bilious headache.

Dose.-1 grain to 1 ounce.

Usual Dose.-5 to 30 grains, in water or milk, three times a day.

#### Sodii Salicylas-Sodium Salicylate.

The action of sodium salicylate is similar to that of salicylic acid, but it is less irritating to the stomach, and is therefore ordinarily to be preferred to the acid. In various forms of rheumatism it is deemed a remedy of unmistakably curative power, and in acute coryza, especially where there is fullness of the head across the eyes, with watery secretion, sneezing, chilliness and general depression, its action is promptly corrective. Infra-orbital pain, cutaneous pruritus and inflammatory diseases of the urinary organs also come within its curative range.

Sodium salicylate should be used with caution. As soon as the pain is relieved the dose should be lessened and the intervals between the doses lengthened. At first the dose may be repeated every hour. Sodium salicylate is sedative, antirheumatic and antiseptic. Very large doses may cause death.

Indications.- Rheumatic fever; migraine; acute articular rheumatism; epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis; general cutaneous pruritus; coryza.

Dose.-2 to 15 grains.

Usual Dose.-2 to 10 grains, in tablets or solution.

#### Sodii Succinatum-Sodium Succinate.

Sodium succinate has been employed in many cases of catarrhal jaundice with marked advantage, and in some other catarrhal conditions it has been found useful. An investigation of its influence over abnormal conditions of mucous membranes would undoubtedly prove profitable.

Indications.-Catarrhal jaundice; abnormal conditions of mucous membranes.

Dose.-5 grains every three hours.

Usual Dose.-3 grains three times a day.

#### Sodii Sulphas-Sodium Sulphate.

Sodium sulphate-also known as Glauber's salt-may be employed in doses of forty to eighty grains at once, or dissolved in a pint of water and slowly sipped during the course of an hour, as a quickly-acting laxative, which is free from any unpleasant effects. It has been highly recommended in chronic constipation, ulcer of the stomach, benign hepatic difficulties, diabetes, gout and obesity. In weak solution it is beneficial in many cases of diarrhea, dysentery and chronic skin diseases. As an antidote in poisoning by carbolic acid or lead, the following prescription is employed: R Sulphate of sodium, ℥ss; water, ℥v; simple syrup, ℥i. } .M Sig. Dose one tablespoonful every two hours.

"To stimulate the process of retrograde metamorphosis, and stimulate excretion, we use a very dilute solution of sulphate of sodium, say ten to twenty grains to the pint of water, to be taken freely. In this way we obtain the effects of some of the best mineral waters (laxative sulphur waters). In cases of gall-stones (deposits of cholesterine) this will be found an excellent treatment; as it will when the tissues are full, pale and sodden, the tongue also full and pale, and pitting where it comes in contact with the teeth.

"A solution of sulphate of sodium is also one of the best remedies for lead poisoning, and may be used by workers in lead as a prophylactic. Whilst the iodide of potassium would be preferred in severe cases, the sulphate of sodium is borne for a much longer time." ( Scudder. ) Sodium sulphate is diuretic and purgative.

Indications.-Conditions requiring a cooling saline cathartic or laxative; lead poisoning.

Dosc.-1 to 4 scruples.

Usual Dosc.-20 to 40 grains, dissolved in a glassful of water.

#### Sodii Sulphis-Sodium Sulphite.

Sodium sulphite exerts an energetic antizymotic influence in all diseases in which the mucous membranes are markedly pallid and the tongue is coated with a white or very dirty light-colored

substance. It is therefore a very efficient remedy in that very common condition met with in many forms of disease shown by the broad, pallid, white or dirty-white coated tongue, associated with a fetid or mawkish breath, although the latter is not always present. The exudate upon the tongue is pasty, and fermentative and putrefactive processes are at work. While these conditions are met in many disorders, they are particularly observable in typhoid and other fevers, in fermentative dyspepsia, ptomaine poisoning, tonsillitis, erysipelas, smallpox and many forms of sore throat. In all such cases the judicious use of sodium sulphite will promptly lower the temperature, reduce the frequency of the pulse, relieve the nervous system and establish secretion.

"The influence of zymotic causes of disease on the fluids and solids is not well understood, but we know that it impairs their life, even if it does not come more rapid sepsis.

"In some cases this impairment of vital power is all the change that can be noted, retrograde metamorphosis progressing more slowly than in health or ordinary disease. But the remedy we are studying is more than antiseptic-it antagonizes the zymotic cause whether it produces sepsis or not.

"In local diseases from a zymotic cause-as diphtheria, cynanche maligna, some forms of catarrh and influenza, erysipelas, surgical fever, etc.-such remedies as sodium sulphite exert their specific action when locally employed, as well as in their internal administration. The indications, however, must be as named above-pallidity, with pasty exudates upon tongue.

"Their action in arresting the growth of microscopic fungi, and during diseases arising from this cause, is specific. In yeasty vomiting, presenting sarcina ventriculi, the disease is speedily checked by the sulphites. In some forms of aphthous sore mouth and throat, speedy relief is given by their local application. Some chronic skin diseases are rendered very stubborn by these minute growths, and here also the sulphites will prove valuable." (Scudder. ) Sodium sulphite is anti zymotic, antiseptic and diuretic.

Indications.- Tongue broad and pallid, with a pasty coating on the tongue of a whitish or yellowish, thick and moist substance; pallid mucous tissues, with light and pasty exudations.

Dose- 5 to 60 grains.

Usual Prescription.- R Sulphite of soda (specific), ʒi; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every two or three hours.

#### Solanum Carolinense-Horse Nettle.

Solanum has been somewhat extensively employed in epilepsy, and with a success which would seem to demand a thorough investigation of the therapeutic properties of the plant. It has been found to exercise the greatest restraining influence in the form of epilepsy which is most severe or is brought on at the menstrual periods.

In infantile convulsions it has often proved useful, and in hysterical convulsions and in chorea good results have been obtained from its administration.

Dr. M. C. Thrush, who has had considerable experience in the use of horse nettle in epilepsy, presents his conclusions as follows:

"1. It is of greatest value (probably better than any one known remedy) in grand mal of idiopathic type without hereditary taint, and where the disease has begun beyond the age of childhood.

"2. It is perhaps next of greatest value in hystero-epilepsy with marked convulsive seizures. In cases of petit mal the drug does not seem to do the great good that we have noted in the major type of the disease.

"3. In cases of well-advanced epilepsy of any type in which there is degeneration of the cerebral neuron, the drug will act specifically for a time, even better than the bromides, but it will finally be determined that the bromide salts will ultimately control the attacks better in these cases.

"4. The foregoing clinical study has brought out sufficient clinical evidence to warrant the statement that the inherent advantage of vegetable depresso-motors is great as compared with any mineral salt given with the same intent, since destruction of blood corpuscles by the latter is a most detrimental feature towards lessening the resistance of the individual in a disease where, above all, the constitutional tonicity should be favored as ideal treatment.

"5. A. thorough impregnation of the nerve cells can alone be had, and therefore cure hoped for in epilepsy, in proportion as solanum is pushed to the fullest physiological dosage, and maintained through periods of months, a year not being too short a time to warrant its discontinuance.

"6. The fluid extract of the drug made freshly is the ideal form of pharmaceutical preparation given in ascending doses commencing with one fluid drachm and increasing to the full constitutional effect. It is to be preferred decidedly to the bromides in those cases where it can be used

advantageously, because no toxic symptoms follow its free administration, and the mental faculties are not impaired by its use."

As the chief constituent of solanum is a powerful alkaloid, known as solanine, it would be well to exercise caution in following Dr. Thrush's advice to "push this remedy to the fullest physiological dosage."

"I had a very obstinate case of epilepsy, a white woman thirty-five years old, who had been having epileptic fits from her childhood. At her menstrual periods the seizures were very severe. I have seen her remain unconscious for hours, convulsion after convulsion occurring, with frothing at the mouth. She would generally have two or more seizures a week. She had gone the rounds of all the physicians in reach of her; all of them, myself included, had failed to give any relief. I went to see her, and persuaded her to try the nettle. She consented to do so without one particle of faith in its beneficial effects. I had very little more faith than she had. I gave her the necessary instructions to get and prepare the medicine, and to take a tablespoonful three times a day. About three months after she began the use of it her husband reported that she had not, with the exception of a slight drawing of the neck and hands, had a convulsion since she began the use of it. She continued its use three months, and has had no symptoms of the disease.

"After seeing the effect in the case just detailed, I determined to try it in other convulsive disorders. About this time I had a case of Bright's disease in a pregnant woman, about the sixth month of gestation, being very much swollen, and her kidneys acting very little.

She was taken with convulsions. On examination of the urine I found it very rank and highly charged with albumin. I tried various means for controlling the convulsions and starting the kidneys, but completely failed in my effort. I determined to try the nettle. I had about four ounces of a strong tincture on hand, which I put her on. I gave a teaspoonful every three hours. It completely controlled the convulsions, and I also learned it had other virtues; besides being an anodyne and anti-spasmodic, it acted very freely on the kidneys. It is a very active diuretic. She went to full term, and was delivered of a living child.

"If I ever have a case of tetanus, I intend giving it a trial and confidently expect to control the disease with it. I have treated quite a number of cases of epilepsy with the solanum, and have several cases under treatment now. I have seen it completely control the convulsion of traumatic epilepsy, and thereby make life bearable. I have seen it do what I never saw anything else do—cure epilepsy. I do not claim that it will cure all cases of epilepsy; but I do claim that if it is intelligently given it will benefit all cases and cure a large percentage of them. I have known people who have taken potassium bromide until they were almost mental wrecks. but I have never seen any deleterious effects from the nettle. I tried it in a case of chorea in a girl twelve years old, who had been subject to it for several years; it entirely cured her in a few weeks." (Napier.)

Solanum carolinense is antispasmodic, anodyne and diuretic.

Indications.- Epilepsy, especially grand mal of idiopathic type; infantile and hysterical convulsions; chorea; puerperal convulsions.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 10 to 60 drops (above 60 drops with caution) ; specific medicine, 10 to 60 drops (above 60 drops with caution) .

Usual Dose.-10 to 30 drops in water, and so far as possible anticipating the convulsion.

#### Solanum Dulcamara-Bittersweet.

Dulcamara is a valuable remedial agent in acute diseases resulting from cold or suppression of the cutaneous secretion, and in bronchitis it is often employed with advantage. In chronic skin diseases, especially of the scaly form, it is used with success, and in suppression of the menses from cold or dampness it is often the only needed medicament. Dulcamara is an efficient remedy in scrofula, syphilis and all diseases characterized by an impairment of the blood. In rheumatism, resulting from long-continued exposure to cold and dampness, it is also a remedial agent which should not be neglected.

"The bittersweet has the reputation of being a good alterative in cutaneous diseases, syphilis, scrofula and inflammatory deposits, and we conclude that it increases waste and excretion. It exerts a marked influence upon the cerebro-spinal centers, when used in large doses, but this has not been studied."

"I would advise the employment of the remedy in small doses in those cases of chronic disease in which the circulation is feeble, the hands and feet cold and purplish, with fullness of tissues and tendency to edema. I do not know that it will prove better than other remedies, but it deserves investigation." (Scudder.)

Solanum dulcamara is alterative, diuretic, diaphoretic, discutient and narcotic. In very large doses it causes vomiting and severe prostration.

Indications.-Suppression of secretions, caused by exposure to cold; bronchial and nasal catarrh; acute bronchitis; cold and purplish extremities; feeble circulation; fullness of tissues; scaly condition of the skin; pustular eczemas; abnormal states of the skin caused by scrofula and syphilis; irritation of the nervous system accompanied by great depression; suppression of the menses, with headache and nausea; acute ovarian congestion; catarrh of the bladder; great excitement of the venereal functions.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 60 drops.

Usual Prescription.-R, Dulcamara, gtt. xx to 3i; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every two to four hours.

#### Spiritus IÆtheris Nitrosi-Spirit of Nitrous Ether-Sweet Spirit of Nitre.

Spirit of nitrous ether is frequently employed in Bright's disease, congestion of the kidneys and painful affections of the urinary apparatus. It is also deemed a good remedy in flatulent distension of the stomach, to allay nausea, and to quiet nervous agitation.

"It may seem a little strange to some that an alcohol should produce sedation, and be classified with the sedatives, yet a few experiments with this agent will show that it is true, and that sweet spirits of nitre will lessen the frequency of the pulse, reduce the temperature, and promote secretion. For this purpose, one-half to one teaspoonful may be added to a half glass of water, and given in doses of a teaspoonful every hour. The common use of the remedy as a diuretic is well known, though I object to the large dose given." (Scudder.)

Sweet spirit of nitre is diuretic, diaphoretic, stimulant and antispasmodic.

Indications.-Cardiac dropsy, especially in children; flatulence and intestinal spasm; febrile diseases attended with nausea and vomiting, gastric irritability or restlessness; fevers of children, when the skin, though hot, is slightly moist; inflammatory states of the urinary organs; suppression of urine and dysuria in infants.

Dose.-10 to 60 drops, well diluted.

Usual Dose.-10 to 30 drops, every half hour or every hour in fevers, and from 20 to 60 drops every three or four hours when used as a diuretic. It should be always well diluted with water when employed in the treatment of the fevers of children, the following will constitute an efficient prescription:

R Sweet spirit of nitre, 3i; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour.

#### Sticta Pulmonaria-Lungwort.

Sticta is employed in irritation of the base of the brain with marked advantage, and in affections of the respiratory organs it constitutes a medicament of value. It is effective in chronic coughs, especially when the cough is dry, rasping, wheezing and persistent, and in hay fever it is often useful. In nasal catarrh it is an efficient remedy, and in many cases of bronchitis it may well constitute a part of the treatment. Some cases of rheumatism also come within its curative range.

"I have employed it with success in atonic lesions of the respiratory organs, attended with dull pains in the chest, increased by full inspiration. There is also a sense of soreness, as if bruised, or that follows very severe exertion. In these cases it exerted a marked influence, relieving the cough and unpleasant sensations; even checking the chills, hectic fever and night sweats, in confirmed phthisis, for some considerable time.

"The strongest indication for the sticta will be found in pain in the shoulders, back of the neck, and extending to the occiput. With this indication I find that it will cure rheumatism, or indeed almost anything, and the more I use it the more highly I prize it. During the past winter I have had occasion to give it in some very unpleasant cases of scarlet fever, and with a most marked benefit." (Scudder.)

"Sticta acts upon the base of the brain, relieving irritation. The pneumogastric and the parts which it supplies are markedly affected by it. By its sedative action upon the vagus it lessens irritation, lowers temperature, and controls cough, when these disorders depend upon wrongs of that nerve. Its chief use is as a cough remedy, though it acts well in some cases of heart affections. It is indicated when there is pain in the occipital region and between the scapulae, with cough, or with cough and pain in the respiratory muscles. The pulse is soft, but has a peculiar thrill. Use it in rheumatism with the pain located as above mentioned, and particularly if persistent." (Locke.)

Sticta pulmonaria is sedative, demulcent and mucilaginous.

Indications.-Short, hacking cough; cough of acute bronchitis; asthmatic cough, accompanied by

quick, sharp pains; pain in the shoulders extending to the neck and back of the head; sharp pain, with soreness above the scapulae; rheumatism, when the muscles of the chest are involved, and also when the muscles of the shoulders are sore and tender; hay fever.

Dose.-Specific medicine, 5 to 10 drops.

Usual Prescription.-R *Sticta*, gtt. x to xx; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every half hour to every three hours.

#### Stigmata Maidis-Corn Silk.

Corn silk is a very useful remedial agent in both acute and chronic inflammation of the bladder, and in irritation of the bladder it exerts a relieving influence. In pyelitis it is used with good success, and in urinary troubles associated with gonorrhoea it is deemed a remedy of merit. It is also beneficially employed in the urinary wrongs of the aged, and in dropsy resulting from cardiac weakness it often constitutes an important part of the treatment. In catarrhal conditions of the genito-urinary organs this agent exerts a curative power which is unmistakable, and in lithemia it increases the quantity of urine, and decreases the excessive proportions of uric acid and the urates.

*Stigmata maidis* is diuretic, antiseptic and demulcent.

Indications.-Chronic inflammation of the bladder; uric acid and phosphatic gravel; excessive alkalinity of the urine; catarrhal cystitis; irritation of the bladder; dropsies caused by disease of the heart; painful urination.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 20 drops to 2 drachms; specific medicine, 20 drops to 2 drachms.

Usual Dose.-30 to 60 drops every two to three hours.

#### *Stillingia Sylvatica*-Queen's Root.

*Stillingia* exerts a specific influence upon the mucous membranes of the throat, larynx and bronchi, relieving irritation and favoring normal nutrition and functional activity. Many cases of chronic pharyngitis have yielded to the action of this remedy after other approved remedial agents had failed to afford any permanent relief.

"*Stillingia* increases waste and excretion, but its principal action probably is upon the lymphatic system, favoring the formation of good lymph, hence good blood and nutrition. Experience shows that it favorably influences the system in secondary syphilis, in some forms of scrofula, and in cases of chronic disease where the tissues are feeble and not readily removed and renewed.

"I believe it to be more especially useful in those cases where there is predominant affection of mucous membranes, and secondly, where the skin is involved. In these cases I have used the simple tincture, largely diluted with water, with much better results than I have obtained from any of the compounds of *stillingia* or alterative syrups.

"It is an excellent remedy in the treatment of some cases of chronic laryngitis, speedily relieving the irritation and cough, and we also employ it in chronic bronchitis with like good results. Now, if it is possible to determine the class of cases in which it is thus beneficial, the reader may use it with advantage.

"So far as my experience extends, they are those with tumid, red, glistening mucous membranes, with scanty secretion. This condition, indeed, seems to be the index for the use of the remedy for every purpose. In syphilis, in scrofula, in chronic inflammation with deposits, the same red glistening color with scanty secretion, is a guide to the use of *stillingia*." (Scudder.)

*Stillingia* liniment is a purely Eclectic remedy, and the school is entitled to the credit of this preparation, however our claims may be disputed in other matters. This is one of the really good things handed down to us by the fathers, and has steadily maintained its position against newer and more scientific remedies. As an external application to the throat and chest in sore throat and colds, *stillingia* liniment is unexcelled, and this preparation with compound emetic powder, constitutes the mother's armamentarium for battling that arch enemy of childhood, the croup. Not only in croup may *stillingia* liniment be used with advantage, but also as an application to boils, bruises, and painful swellings about the body this remedy will be found an effective agent in relieving irritation and subduing pain. Given internally, in one or two-drop doses, the liniment allays laryngeal irritation and checks the irritating cough of that condition. We prescribe it as a cough remedy by adding ten drops to four ounces of glycerine.

Dose, teaspoonful every two hours." (Watkins.)

*Stillingia sylvatica* is tonic, alterative, stimulant, diuretic.

Indications.-Chronic sore throat; irritation of superior pharynx and just behind the fauces, causing cough; paroxysmal cough accompanied by laryngeal irritation; skin diseases showing marked irritation, with thin acrid discharge; ozena; syphilis.

Dose.-Fluid extract. 1 to 15 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 15 drops.

Usual Prescription.-R Stillingia, gtt. x to 3ii; water, ℥iv.

M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

Dose of Liniment.- 2 to 5 drops on sugar every fifteen minutes to every two hours.

#### Strontii Bromidum-Strontium Bromide.

Strontium bromide exerts a sedative influence on the central nervous system which is fully equal and similar to the other bromides. It also exercises a soothing and tonic influence upon the stomach, and is especially useful in chronic diseases of the stomach in conjunction with other indicated remedies. In dyspepsia it is used with advantage, markedly lessening the formation of gases.

"Its action is against both the acetic and lactic acid fermentations, and especially against the gases of decomposition. It produces no distressing effects upon the stomach even in large doses, and it may even be taken in quantities of four drachms, maximum, with each meal". (Germain-See.)

Strontium bromide is gastric, intestinal and heart sedative, antacid and tonic.

Indications.-Disorders of digestion in which alkaline agents are indicated; acid fermentation; irritation of the nervous system.

Dose.-5 to 30 grains.

Usual Dose.-10 to 15 grains

#### Strophanthus Hispidas-Strophanthus.

Strophanthus. according to the latest and most authoritative investigations, exerts a specific action upon the cardiac muscular fiber. Its field of therapeutic action. therefore, includes all cases in which it is necessary to establish compensation, all cases of arterial degeneration in which a remedy which causes more energetic contraction is required, all cases of cardiac disease in which diuresis is necessary, all cases of weak and irritable heart, and all cases of cardiac disease in childhood or old age. The use of the drug should be avoided in fully or over-compensated hearts, in those which present advanced muscular degeneration or mechanical defects of great extent. Care should be taken that the dose administered is not too large or too frequently repeated. In the dyspnea accompanying diseases of the heart, strophanthus gives much relief, and in acute heart failure, with marked dyspnea, its beneficial action is very prompt. As a remedy in muscular insufficiency, and disturbances due to valvular disease, to empyema, and to nephritis, with edema and ascites, it is used with good effect. It also exerts a direct quieting effect on the nervous system.

"The advantages which strophanthus possesses over digitalis may be summed up as greater rapidity, modifying pulse-rate within an hour; absence of vaso-constrictor effects; greater diuretic power; no disturbance of digestion; absence of cumulation; greater value in children; greater safety in the aged." (Wilcox.)

"If strophanthus be given in large doses it produces gastrointestinal irritation with vomiting and diarrhea. Small doses, however, act as a bitter tonic, improve the appetite, augment gastric action and promote digestion. In proper doses it strengthens the heart-muscle, slows cardiac action, increases the interval between beats, reduces the pulse rate, and powerfully increases arterial tension, not by any effect (to any extent at least) upon the vessels, but by strengthening the heart-muscle, giving increased power. Whether or not the drug is cumulative is still an unsettled question, though it probably is not cumulative unless given too freely in over-lapping doses. The action of strophanthus upon the heart is probably greater than that of any other drug, and its active principle is of far greater potency than the digitalis derivatives.

"Strophanthus is a remedy for weak heart from debility of the cardiac muscle with lack of proper contractile power, as shown by a rapid, weak pulse, and very low blood pressure. The disordered action of the heart is due to lack of tonicity and not from weak walls due to depositions of fat, in which case the drug must be used with extreme circumspection, though in small doses it has been recommended by some as a remedy for cardiac fatty degeneration, as it has also in atheroma of the arteries of the aged. It is a remedy for precordial pain and for cardiac dyspnea. It has been strongly endorsed in heart affections with disorders of compensation. Strophanthus is a remedy for valvular heart disease only so far as there is muscular insufficiency, where the compensatory increase of muscular action is not sufficient to offset the valvular insufficiency." (Felter.)

Strophanthus hispidas is a heart tonic and a diuretic. It should not be mixed with any vehicle, but should be dropped in water when used, as it quickly precipitates its active principles in any vehicle. In very large doses it is a cardiac poison, and paralyzes the heart.

Indications.-Irregularity of the heart's action; precordial pain; palpitation; dyspnea; valvular disease, with regurgitation; edema; anasarca; Bright's disease; weak heart from debility of the cardiac muscle; disordered action of the heart from lack of tonicity; disorders of compensation.

Dose.- Tincture, 1 to 10 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 10 drops.

Usual Dose.-2 to 5 drops, in water, every two to four hours.

#### Strychninae Sulphas-Strychnine Sulphate.

Strychnine sulphate is an agent of marked curative power in all cases presenting the specific indications given in this article. The indications for strychnine-an alkaloid usually obtained from *nux vomica*-and its salts are identical. Strychnine increases the appetite and is of great value in cases of impaired digestion. As a bitter its action is to stimulate the flow of saliva, and increase the secretion of gastric juice. It imparts tone to the muscular walls of the intestines, and through this influence peristalsis is increased, many times resulting in the cure of constipation caused by lack of muscular tone. In atonic dyspepsia strychnine is a very efficient remedial agent. It stimulates the nerve centers, thus rendering the digestive process more perfect, and enabling the stomach to respond more readily when it receives the stimulus of food. The gastric catarrh which often afflicts persons who use alcoholic drinks may be beneficially treated with this medicament. It is also many times useful in vomiting, of pregnancy, as well as in that which often distresses the victim of phthisis. The tonic action of strychnine upon the intestinal muscles renders it a valuable remedy in habitual constipation and atonic diarrhea. As a tonic in chlorosis and anemia strychnine is highly esteemed and used with great advantage. It is also a remedy of usefulness in the treatment of delirium tremens, and as a means of preventing the usual effects of alcoholic intoxication it is employed with marked success. In the treatment of alcoholism the nitrate is said to be more efficient than the sulphate.

In cases exhibiting a predisposition to post-partum hemorrhage the sulphate of strychnine exercises a restraining influence which is unmistakable, and in the night sweats of consumptives it is used with satisfactory results. It is also useful in the treatment of diabetes mellitus.

Strychnine is a most valuable cardiac tonic, having a marked action on the cardiac nervous system, and also upon the heart muscle. The irregularity of the heart's action which many times accompanies hysteria, hypochondriasis and pregnancy is greatly relieved by moderate doses of this drug, and in failing blood pressure it is often used hypodermically with good effect. It has caused the pulse to become full and strong, even when it was almost imperceptible, and death appeared imminent. In pneumonia, typhoid fever and other diseases accompanied by dyspnea and feeble heart's action, strychnine exerts a corrective influence, but it is probably less valuable than it is sometimes thought to be. It is used with advantage in bronchial and neurotic asthma, and in many forms of neuralgia, especially of the visceral variety, it is deemed an agent of curative power. In bronchitis it is used with satisfaction, and as a means of relieving coughs of nervous origin it has long been highly valued.

Strychnine is rapidly absorbed and slowly eliminated. It is mainly eliminated by the kidneys, but to some extent by the skin and salivary glands. Strychnine has been detected in the urine as late as eight days after it had been taken into the stomach. The drug being very poisonous, great caution should be exercised in its administration. The smallest lethal dose is said to be one-sixth of a grain.

A fatal dose has caused death in fifteen minutes, but two hours is the more usual time. In some cases death has not occurred until six or eight hours after taking the drug.

Strychnine sulphate is tonic and stimulant.

Indications.- The indications for strychnine and its salts are identical-periodicity, when there is marked atony of the stomach; cold stage of intermittent fever; wandering neuralgic pains; debility and nervous prostration, with impaired circulation of the blood, feeble action of the heart and small pulse; diphtherial paralysis; local paralysis, as of the bladder and sphincter ani; lead colic; paralysis of the vocal cords; facial paralysis; paralytic affections of the ocular muscles, when of functional origin; paralysis of the lower extremities due to spinal concussion, or rheumatic or syphilitic affections of the meninges of the spinal cord; paraplegia, when there is no evidence of acute inflammatory or structural changes in the cord.

Dose.-1-64 to 1-16 grain.

Usual Dose.-1-64 to 1-30 grain.

#### Strychnos Nux Vomica-Nux Vomica.

*Nux vomica* is a remedy for atony, either general or local, and should only be used in that class of conditions. When there is irritation of the nerve centers or of the organs of digestion, it is contraindicated. It is a valuable agent when the tongue is broad and pallid-showing atony; but when the

tongue is narrow and pointed, with red tip and edges-showing irritation- its exhibition will only add to the patient's suffering. In the latter condition minute doses of ipecac are indicated. In constipation, when the tongue is broad and full, one or two drops of nux vomica in one-half glass of water three times a day will give the most gratifying results. In cases of severe shock from burns or surgical operations, it is a medicament of great sustaining power.

"Nux vomica exerts a specific influence upon the intestinal canal and associate viscera that renders it a most valuable remedy.

"In minute dose we employ it to arrest nausea and vomiting, when this arises from gastric irritability and not from irritant material in the stomach. The cases are those in which there is feebleness of the organs, and not where there is irritation and inflammation. For this purpose we employ it in cholera infantum with marked benefit, and in cholera morbus and Asiatic cholera to relieve this symptom.

"It is the remedy in all cases of congestion of liver, spleen, or portal circle. Given a feeling of fullness in right hypochondrium, pain in side or shoulder, sallowness of face, yellowness of eyes, yellow coat on tongue, I prescribe nux vomica with a certainty that I never felt in the olden time.

"If an intermittent fever presents these evidences of visceral derangement, nux vomica is the antiperiodic, or at least it prepares the way for the kindly and curative action of quinine. In bilious remittent fevers with these symptoms nux vomica is the first remedy indicated. In diarrhea with these symptoms we prescribe it with the certainty that the discharges will be speedily arrested and the stomach and intestinal canal left in good condition. In dyspepsia with these symptoms we obtain speedy and permanent relief from the use of the remedy.

"It is here, as we have found it in the consideration of other remedies, if you can once determine the exact indication for its use, you may employ it whenever you find these indications, no matter what may be the name of the disease or the condition of the patient otherwise.

"We employ it to relieve pain in the stomach and bowels, where there is atony. It makes no difference whether it is the colic of childhood or of the adult, acute or chronic. It is not a remedy for pain dependent upon irritation with determination of blood, or upon muscular spasm.

"In addition to the symptoms named as indicating the use of nux vomica, may be named hypochondriac pain, umbilical pain, or pain in forehead associated with nausea; yellowish or brownish maculae, in chronic disease, are also indications for its use. In some cases a peculiar yellowish sallow ring around the mouth will be found indicative of impairment of innervation from the solar plexus, and nux will prove the remedy.

"We find this peculiarity in the action of nux vomica, which we have noticed with some of the more prominent of the specific medicines, and which, indeed, is true of all-when distinctly indicated, it may be the remedy for the entirety of a disease.

Thus, taking a fever presenting the symptoms of nausea, hypochondriac and umbilical pains, full, moist tongue, with slight yellow coat, and sallow skin, nux vomica relieves gastric irritation, is promptly sedative, relieving irritation of the nervous system, stimulates secretion-indeed, it is promptly curative. Take a case of dysentery with these characteristic symptoms, and relief is speedy and the cure rapid.

"The influence of nux vomica and strychnine upon the spinal cord is well known, and this seems to be its principal use in medicine. Whilst I think it better, in the majority of cases, to restrict its use as above, there are some in which we employ it for its influence upon the nervous system. These are:

"In typhoid and asthenic disease, where there is impairment of spinal innervation, and in consequence imperfect or enfeebled respiration, we give strychnine or nux vomica with advantage. Indeed, in those cases in which the respiratory function can only be carried on under the influence of the will, it is the only remedy we can rely on.

"In the same classes of disease, the tendency to retention of urine is met by the use of the same remedy.

"In some cases of the same diseases, where a feeble circulation is associated with general impairment of muscular power and inability to co-ordinate muscular movement, we use nux vomica with advantage.

"Nux vomica or strychnine should never be employed in the treatment of paralysis so long as any evidence of inflammatory action exists ; neither should it be used if there are marked evidences of cerebro-spinal congestion, until this is removed. It is the first remedy employed in cases of paralysis presenting the symptoms of visceral derangement we have already named. In other cases it is only employed as a nerve stimulant when the nerve centers are free from disease." (Scudder.)

"All remedial effects which are permanent must be produced gradually. Diseased conditions are almost invariably the result of a gradual retrogression from the normal condition, or perfect health. Hence, in our attempt to aid nature in her efforts to restore the normal equilibrium, we can best use those agents which will act, not strongly and quickly-they have their place in certain conditions, and are then indispensable-but those which will gently and without too much disturbance bring about the desired result. Among such drugs there are none which are superior to specific medicine nux vomica, only it must not be overlooked that it will not do to continue the remedy too long, without alternating for a week or two with some other indicated agent. Nux vomica is a cumulative remedy, and strychnine is especially dangerous if long continued." (Howes.)

"As specific ipecac was the remedy for irritation of the gastro-intestinal canal, nux is the remedy for atony. The indications are: A sallow skin, fullness of the stomach and bowels, inaction or tendency to costiveness, pain in bowels, pallid or coated tongue. It will arrest vomiting and nausea frequently, but not when the evidences of irritation are present. It arrests diarrhea, chronic diarrhea when it is due to an atonic condition, and there seems to be want of power. In dyspepsia or chronic gastritis, in combination with muriatic acid, it excels any or all preparations of pepsin. In colic, when due to indigestion, the pain being in the umbilical region, either alone, or in alternation with specific colocynth, it will effect a cure." (Mundy.)

Nux vomica is a spinal stimulant, tonic, laxative, diuretic and diaphoretic. In large doses it is a powerful poison.

Indications.-Difficult breathing when asleep; nausea and vomiting, when the tongue is broad and pallid; yellowish discoloration about the mouth; diarrhea when the tongue is broad and pallid, and there are colicky pains; pain in the region of the liver; pain around or pointing to the umbilicus; hypogastric pain resembling colic; want of power in the bladder to void urine; inability to command the voluntary muscles.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 3 drops; specific medicine, 1-10 to 3 drops.

Usual Prescription.-R Nux vomica, gtt. i to v; water, ℥iv.

M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour.

#### Stylosanthes Elatior-Afterbirth Weed.

This agent has been successfully employed as a means of relieving irritability of the uterus during the latter month of gestation. It quiets abdominal pains, and thus relieves the child-bearing woman of much suffering. It also gives tone to the uterine muscles, and in this way increases expulsive power facilitates parturition. When administered in doses of ten fifteen drops three times a day for three or four weeks to confinement it is said to render the first stage of labor shorter and less painful.

Stylosanthes elatior is uterine sedative and tonic.

Indications.-Great irritability of the uterus; continued vere neuralgic pain in the region of the uterus; frequent pains resembling labor pains previous to full term; abdominal during the last months of pregnancy; false labor pains

Dose.-Fluid extract, 10 to 20 drops.

Usual Dose.-15 drops three times a day. The fluid extract of this plant will not mix with water. The medicine should, therefore, be dropped in a little water when used.

#### Sulphomethanum-Sulphonal.

Sulphonal is a useful remedy in sleeplessness, and is especially adapted to the sleeplessness of alcoholics and to that occurring in delirium tremens. It is kindly received by the stomach, and never impairs digestion or lessens the appetite. In prolonged fevers it has often proved a remedy of great usefulness. Sulphonal is best administered completely dissolved. The powder or tablet may be dissolved by stirring in a glass two-thirds full of either boiling water, tea or milk. Then add a little cold water to the hot solution to reduce it to a drinkable temperature.

When taken in this way sleep results in a short time, and is more profound and dreamless than when the powder is taken dry on the tongue or in wafers.

Sulphonal is hypnotic.

Indications.-Nervous insomnia following cerebral excitement; nocturnal restlessness of fever patients; long-continued excitement in sufferers from mental disease.

Dose.-10 to 30 grains.

Usual Dose.-15 to 20 grains.

#### Taraxacum Officinale-Dandelion.

Taraxacum exerts a stimulating influence upon the entire gastro-intestinal tract, promoting functional activity. It increases the flow of bile into the intestines. Dandelion is not a very energetic remedy, and is better adapted to chronic than acute diseases. It has been used in chronic skin diseases with good success, and has proved especially valuable when such wrongs were associated with an abnormal condition of the liver. In fact, all diseases complicated with derangements of the liver come within its corrective influence.

Taraxacum is another of the simple plant remedies which gave to the early Eclectics their great success in the treatment of pathological conditions. In referring to dandelion Dr. Wooster Beach said:

"I consider this plant one of the most valuable in the materia medica. It is excellent for gravel and kidney complaints. It is much used in liver complaints, dropsy, jaundice and hypochondria. It is a valuable hepatic, diuretic, aperient, subtonic and deobstruent."

Taraxacum officinale is tonic, hepatic stimulant, diuretic and laxative.

Indications.-Atonic conditions of the gastro-intestinal tract; torpor or engorgement of the liver or spleen; chronic diseases of the skin.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 30 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 30 drops.

Usual Dose.-10 to 20 drops.

#### Tela Araneae.

This remedy is prepared from the web of a medicinal species of spider known as Tegenaria Medicinales. These spiders weave a large, angular and nearly horizontal web. In many abnormal conditions tela constitutes a medicament of value. In dry, nervous cough it is an efficient remedy, and in hysteria it is an agent of great merit. In intermittent and remittent fevers it is used with much advantage, and in functional diseases of the heart it constitutes a stimulant of corrective power. It also relieves muscular spasm and promotes sleep.

"Many people who come to California are in poor health and are sensitive to cold. They are anemic and weak and complain of feeling chilly. Being in a run-down condition, they feel uncomfortable and suffer from cold, particularly if living in a passive state of inaction. A little fire in the stove or grate removes the chilly feeling for the time being; or a stimulant will produce a like beneficial result, only that the effect is temporary and the remedy must be repeated. But exercise is the best stimulant, and if the patient is able to take a brisk walk, or do some light manual labor every day in the open air the good effect of such exercise is apparent at once by an increased feeling of warmth over the entire body. Cases, however, occur sometimes where the feeling of a strange chilliness persists, and is not easily overcome, that may be an effect of the climate. Although the weather is never extremely cold, yet it is impossible for such a person to keep warm; and to put on extra clothing only seems to intensify the cold sensation.

"Some time ago I read an article in one of our medical journals by Dr. H. T. Webster on Tela Araneae. I was impressed by the paper as it suggested a remedy for the unnatural chilly feeling just mentioned. I prescribed the remedy at the first opportunity and found its effects satisfactory. I prescribe it frequently and always with good results. The indication for its use is a persistent feeling of cold that is usually accompanied by weakness and often by nervousness. I add one drachm of Lloyd's specific tincture of tela to a half tumbler of water and of this mixture give a teaspoonful every two hours.

"Previous to reading Dr. Webster's article I had never used tela, although I remember hearing spider web mentioned as a tonic in fever and ague in college days. Its effect seems to be exerted directly upon the vasomotor nerves, as it noticeably improves the circulation and overcomes chilliness and nervous depression.

"The action of tela is not as rapid upon the circulation as some other remedies, but its effect is more permanent. If an immediate decided action is necessary it can be accompanied or preceded by atropine or glonoin in such doses as the case seems to require to produce the desired effect.

"Tela is almost neutral in color and taste, which is an advantage in the administration of any drug. The disgust that is created in a patient by the repulsive appearance or unpleasant flavor of a medicine often nullifies its good effect. As between two indicated remedies I always choose the most palatable and find an advantage gained by so doing. Such a choice may seem to be a trifle, but it is, as a rule, appreciated and has its reward, as every patient prefers pleasant to nasty medicines." (Munk.)

"Whenever a case presents, be it acute or chronic, in which the patient finds himself prone to continual chilliness, unable to get comfortably warm by the aid of proper clothing, apartment and fuel, tela is the first remedy to be thought of. The demand for it is emphasized if the skin is continually cool and clammy, and if the chilliness is quickly aggravated by dampness. A patient in this condition presents us with what Grauvogl designated a hydrogenoid constitution, or condition, and this is his

specific indication for tela. We ought, then, to regard the phrases, 'cool, clammy skin' and 'hydrogenoid condition' as synonymous in their meaning, in this connection, both being specific indications for tela. Dr. Pierce thus sums up the indications for this remedy:

'Masked periodical diseases, in hectic, broken-down patients. In all diseases that come up suddenly, with cool, clammy skin and perspiration and cold extremities; in nocturnal orgasm in either sex. Numbness of the extremities when sitting still or lying down. It relieves spasm of the arterioles, and stimulates capillary circulation.

It relieves hyperesthesia of the cerebro-spinal nerves and the great sympathetic that depends upon debility. It is the greatest heart stimulant in the materia medica, and lobelia is only second to it.'

"Resume: Tela is specifically indicated in debilitated subjects of neurotic tendency, with cool, clammy skin, protracted sensation of chilliness, with or without nervous complication, especially where periodicity is in evidence. Given when the keynote, chilliness, long continued, is present, it is liable to remove accompanying neurotic complications, at the same time that it corrects the faulty condition of the circulation." (Webster.)

Tela araneae is antiperiodic, tonic, stimulant and nervine.

Indications.-Persistent feeling of cold or chilly sensations; marked periodical diseases in hectic, broken-down people; diseases that come on suddenly with cool, clammy skin and perspiration and cool extremities; numbness of the extremities when sitting still or lying down; excessive nocturnal orgasms in either sex.

Dose.-Specific medicine, 5 to 10 drops in water every hour to every three hours.

Usual Prescription.-R Tela araneae, gtt. v to 3i; water, ℥iv.

M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour to every three hours.

#### Thuja Occidentalis-Arbor Vitae.

Thuja exerts a special influence upon the glandular system, and is deemed an excellent remedy in glandular indurations. It also specifically influences the urinary apparatus, and constitutes a medication of decidedly corrective power in dribbling of urine in the aged and in urinary incontinence in the young. It is also of value in cystic irritability. In chronic wrongs of the prostate gland it has been used with beneficial results. It is said to be a useful remedy in the early stages of cancerous conditions, and in syphilis it is employed both internally and locally with good results.

Locally thuja is used extensively and with good success in many cases. In hydrocele, after thorough evacuation of the sac, two drachms of a solution consisting of one drachm of a non-alcoholic preparation and one ounce of warm sterilized water, is injected into the tunica vaginalis testis, and squeezed into every part of the sac. It causes some pain and inflammation, but effects a permanent cure. The drug has also been used for this purpose in full strength. Usually not more than two injections are required in order to cure hydrocele.

"The greatest value of thuja internally is for the relief of urinal dribbling of the aged and the young, provided paralysis does not exist in the former or no preputial adhesion or phimosis is present in the latter. In five or six drop doses it relieves nocturnal enuresis in children when merely functional, and in the same sized doses it assists the local action of aqueous thuja in gleet when accompanied by granular urethritis. Sometimes the following will serve better in habitual bed-wetting:

R Specific thuja, gtt. xxx; specific belladonna, gtt. xx; water, fl. #iv M. Sig. One teaspoonful four times a day. Specific thuja gives comfort in that unfortunate condition in old men with enlarged prostate in which the urine constantly dribbles, entailing much discomfort and misery, and producing unsightly stains upon the clothing. Whether it will reduce enlarged prostate has not been satisfactorily determined, but that it relieves weakness at the neck of the bladder is well established. It is especially useful in cystic irritability when associated with eczema or with gout. Specific thuja is a remedy for atonic amenorrhea when the genital tissues are flabby and lifeless" (Felter.)

"My method of using thuja in the treatment of hydrocele is as follows: In an ounce of warm water pour an ounce of specific thuja. Mix by drawing up a quantity in a syringe, and forcing it back with the descent of the piston. Then draw up about two drachms of the dilute mixture in the barrel of the syringe, to be ready for use. Send a large exploring needle into the sac of the tunica vaginalis testis, and let the fluid escape. Now, before withdrawing the needle, place the nozzle of the loaded syringe into the needle's open mouth, and with a plunge of the syringe's piston send the diluted thuja into the cavity recently distended with serum. Then to make the liquid enter every crevice in the sac of the hydrocele, the fingers should pinch and knead the scrotum quite vigorously. The hollow needle is then withdrawn, and the provoked pain is considerable for a half hour or so.

The patient then goes about his business, and no additional treatment is required. For a day or two there is some swelling of the scrotum, making it appear that there has been a re-accumulation of serum, yet this passes off in a week, and the disease is radically cured." (A. J. Howe.)

*Thuja occidentalis* is anodyne, stimulant, antiseptic, alterative, tonic and astringent. Its principal action is on the skin, mucous membranes and generative organs. It is contraindicated in inflammatory states of the urinary tract.

Indications.-Syphilitic and other diseases of bad blood, with warty excrescences or ulceration; catarrhal diseases of the female generative organs; enuresis; seminal emissions; vesical irritation, especially in aged women; atonic conditions following dysentery; incontinence of urine in children; chronic diarrhea and chronic troubles of the prostate gland; dribbling of urine in the aged, when not of a paretic nature; eczema, especially of the dry variety. Locally: Senile and other forms of gangrene; hemorrhages caused by malignant growths; fissured anus and hemorrhoids; warts, whether of the face, hands or genitals; syphilitic eruptions; bulging nevi; balanitis, or abrasions or excoriations on the head of the penis, or around the corona glandis; catarrhal ulceration of the uterine neck (by means of tampon of *Thuja* and glycerine); urethral caruncles (diluted and applied on absorbent cotton or painted on with camel's hair brush).

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 15 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 15 drops.

Usual Prescription.-R *Thuja*, gtt. x to 3iv; water, ℥iv.

M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every two or three hours.

#### Thymol-Thymol.

Thymol has been recommended as an intestinal antiseptic in dysentery, diarrhea and typhoid fever. It has also been successfully used as a means of limiting fermentation during a proteid diet in the treatment of diabetes. Thymol is deemed a very efficient anthelmintic for the hookworm, when employed in doses of five to twenty grains. Thymol is frequently used as a means of removing odors from the hands in obstetric and surgical practice, and as a substitute for phenol in surgical operations. One part of thymol to eleven hundred parts of water constitutes an efficient solution.

An ointment composed of one part of thymol to nine parts of paraffin ointment is useful in psoriasis and other skin diseases. Thymol is antiseptic, deodorant and anthelmintic.

Indications.-Diarrhea, dysentery, and typhoid fever, as an intestinal antiseptic; diabetes, to limit fermentation; *Uncinaria duodenale* and *Uncinaria Americana*. Locally: Foul odors from decomposition of tissue or fluids; septic germs; organized and living ferments; ichorous ulcers; eczema; fetor of suppurating wounds and burns.

Dose.- 1 to 5 grains in pills or capsules.

#### *Trifolium Pratense*-Red Clover.

*Trifolium* has been extensively employed in whooping-cough, and usually with modifying results. Irritable conditions of the larynx and air passages, especially when characterized by spasmodic cough, are greatly relieved by this agent; and in the cough of measles it is beneficially employed. It is also useful in most cases of bronchial and pulmonary irritation, and as a remedy for dry, irritable coughs in general it is deemed valuable.

"The red clover exerts a specific influence in some cases of whooping-cough and in the cough of measles. It is not curative in all, but when it does good, the benefit is speedy and permanent. It may also be prescribed in other cases of spasmodic cough, in laryngitis, bronchitis and phthisis. We should be able to tell the exact condition where it proves beneficial, and where it fails, but thus far the use has been wholly empirical. In the further use of the remedy all the symptoms should be noted. It has given much satisfaction thus far, and is likely to prove a very valuable remedy." (Scudder.)

*Trifolium pratense* is alterative, deobstruent, antiseptic and antispasmodic.

Indications.-Irritable states of the larynx and pulmonary organs, with spasmodic cough.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 20 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 20 drops.

Usual Prescription.-R *Trifolium*, gtt. x to 3i; water, ℥iv.

M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every two to three hours.

#### *Trillium Erectum*-Birthroot.

Birthroot is a useful remedy in many abnormal conditions, and is especially so when the wrong is due to relaxation of mucous surfaces. It is a soothing, stimulating, astringent tonic influencing the mucous membranes, especially of the generative system. It has been called birthroot on account of its value during pregnancy, as when used during pregnancy it lessens the pains and difficulties at the time of delivery. It is also a useful remedy for diseases of women. By some it is considered specific for

female weakness, good for prolapsus, excessive discharges, hemorrhages and various other female complaints. It is claimed by good authority that birthroot is of value in all forms of hemorrhage. It would no doubt prove to be of much value in hematuria in malarial districts. At least it deserves a thorough trial in such conditions. It would likely act well in urinary conditions with *rhus aromaticus* and *erigeron canadensis*. The action of *erigeron canadensis* and *trillium erectum* very much resembles each other in all forms of hemorrhage. It is difficult to say which is the strongest hemostatic, but both are good and should be better known. *Trillium* is of value in all forms of diarrhea, either acute or chronic. It can be given internally and used by enemata also. It is antiseptic, which makes it of value in diarrhea when used by enemata, and adds to the usefulness of its astringent properties. If desired, when used by enemata, it could be combined with *plantago major*, as *plantago* is an astringent and anodyne of great value in such conditions.

*Trillium erectum* is stimulant, tonic and astringent.

Indications.- Hemorrhages from mucous surfaces, especially of the uterus after confinement, abortion, or when due to relaxation; catarrhal conditions of the mucous membranes of the air passages or genito-urinary tract, when due to vascular engorgement; diarrhea, either acute or chronic.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 60 drops.

Usual Dose.-5 to 10 drops.

#### *Triticum Repens*-Couch Grass.

Couch grass acts specifically upon the urinary tract, relieving irritation and lessening the frequency and pains of urination. It also exerts a moderate influence upon the bowels. On account of its demulcent and emollient qualities it is especially recommended in cystic irritation. In gonorrhea its curative power is promptly manifested, and in leucorrhoea it is a useful remedy. In incontinence of urine, with a constant desire to urinate, accompanied by an intense burning sensation, it is also an efficient medicament.

*Triticum repens* is diuretic, aperient and demulcent.

Indications.-Catarrhal and purulent cystitis; irritation of the urinary apparatus; aching in the back which accompanies lithemia; dysuria and tenesmus; acute and chronic prostatitis; strangury and hematuria; lack of free secretions from the kidneys; excessive irritability of the bladder from any cause.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 60 drops.

Usual Dose.-5 to 10 drops.

#### *Turnera Aphrodisiaca*-Damiana.

Damiana exerts a tonic and stimulating influence upon the intestines, reproductive and urinary organs and the nervous system. It is therefore useful in diseases characterized by want of tone or depression of the intestinal tract, the genito-urinary apparatus or the nervous system. It has been employed with advantage in impaired digestion or nervous dyspepsia, and in neurasthenia and sick headache it has given good results. It has also proved an excellent tonic in chronic respiratory affections, accompanied by cough and hypersecretion. In catarrh of the urinary surfaces it exerts a relieving influence, and in prostaticorrhea its action is often corrective.

"It has no superior, if an equal, as a remedy to overcome the effects of sexual excesses. Under its influence we have seen a soft, tender testicle relieved of pain in a few days, and return to its accustomed size within a week. We believe that damiana is as likely, if not more likely, than saw palmetto to increase the size of the testicle and mammary gland. Damiana was originally introduced as an aphrodisiac, and today it is a constituent of many pills and compounds of this kind. Failure frequently follows their administration. Why? Partly because damiana is the indicated remedy in only a small percent of them-the atonic cases, the cases of functional impotency. The damiana patient is the one of atony; he looks as though he were just recovering from a long and serious illness. Damiana is no more a specific for impotency than is iron, phosphorus, nux vomica, or saw palmetto. And we believe that, like them, it has no special or specific action upon the sexual organs, but that it affects them through its general tonic effect upon the whole body-its blood making powers. Plenty of good blood is the best cure for diseases of the nervous system. Plenty of good blood is the best cure for diseases of the respiratory system. (It will even cure phthisis pulmonalis.) Plenty of good blood will cure diseases of the genito-urinary or any other system of the body." (Bloyer.)

*Turnera aphrodisiaca* is tonic, stimulant, diuretic, and laxative.

Indications.-Irritation of the urinary mucous membranes; atonic conditions of the nervous system; constipation; atonic conditions of the genito-urinary system; catarrh of the urinary surfaces; chronic respiratory affections.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 60 drops.

Usual Prescription.-R Damiana, 3i; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every two hours.

#### Urtica Dioica -Common Nettle.

Urtica is employed in diseases of the large intestine, with increased secretion, with gratifying results, and in passive hemorrhage from any part its restraining influence has been found very efficient. In jaundice and in some cases of rheumatism it has proved useful, and in some cases of goiter it has exerted a curative influence. Diarrhea, dysentery, cholera infantum, chronic inflammation of the bladder, and hemorrhoids are also among the pathological conditions which frequently present indications for this medicament.

Urtica dioica is astringent, diuretic, tonic and styptic.

Indications.- Profuse mucous discharges; urticaria, when the skin is elevated and attended by stinging and burning; passive hemorrhage from any part.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 10 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 10 drops.

Usual Prescription.-R Urtica, gtt. xxx to 3i; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every half hour to every two hours.

#### Ustilago Maidis-Corn Smut.

Ustilago stimulates the nervous supply of the female reproductive organs, and is employed with much advantage in menstrual and ovarian wrongs. In atonic conditions of the uterus, when the organ is pale, flabby or sub-involved, and there is a tendency to hemorrhage, metrorrhagia, or a prolonged lochial discharge, it constitutes a most useful remedial agent, and in uterine catarrh it may well be included as a part of the treatment.

The action of ustilago on the uterus is very powerful, but it is different from that of ergot. It causes regularly intermittent contractions. The contractions produced by ergot are tonic.

"In small doses-gtt. x to water ℥iv, a teaspoonful every one, two, or three hours-it may be used in capillary congestion, passive hemorrhages, enfeebled circulation to the brain, with dizziness, unsteadiness, dull headache (top of head), impaired vision, etc. It exerts a somewhat similar influence to ergot and may be used to increase the strength of the pains during labor. In the second or third dilution it may be employed to relieve false pains, and unpleasant sensations in the pelvic region, during the latter months of pregnancy." (Scudder.)

Ustilago maidis is uterine tonic and stimulant and promotes muscular contraction.

Indications.-Atony of the uterus, accompanied by menorrhagia, the blood being dark and forming stringy clots; profuse leucorrhoea during intermenstrual periods; cervical and uterine enlargements; atony following labor; subinvolution of the uterus; impairment of the cerebral circulation, accompanied by dizziness, inability to command the voluntary muscles, or the activities of the brain; fibroid tumors and allied affections; spermatorrhea; psoriasis; eczema.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 20 drops; specific medicine, 1 to 20 drops.

Usual Prescription.-R Ustilago maidis, gtt. x to 3i; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every half hour to every three hours, as required by the indications.

#### Uva Ursi-Bearberry.

Bearberry exerts a direct influence upon relaxed conditions of the walls of the bladder, improving their tone and favoring normal contraction. It is employed as a stimulant and tonic diuretic, and is indicated by an enfeebled circulation and innervation to the urinary apparatus. In diseases characterized by excessive discharges from the mucous membranes of the urinary organs it is an efficient remedy, and in ulceration of the walls of the bladder and in pyelitis it exerts a curative influence. Uva ursi also constitutes a useful medicament in the treatment of gonorrhoea.

Uva ursi is astringent, diuretic, tonic and antilithic.

Indications.-Irritation of the renal, cystic and urethral surfaces; catarrhal conditions of the genito-urinary tract; excessive mucous discharges with the urine; lithic acid deposits in the urine; gonorrhoea, accompanied by bloody and mucous discharges, and pain in the vesical region; intestinal catarrh; sense of weight and dragging down in the perineum (not dependent upon enlargement of the prostate).

Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 60 drops.

Usual Dose.- 10 to 15 drops.

#### Valeriana Officinalis- Valerian.

Valerian is an excellent cerebral stimulant, and is employed with advantage in diseases resulting from enfeebled cerebral circulation. Its administration often affords great relief in the high tension common to many nervous states, and in wakefulness it exerts a sleep-producing power of much value. In hysteria and hypochondria benefit may be derived from its use, and in delirium tremens it often constitutes an important part of the treatment. If employed in conditions which frequently precede convulsions it will many times so far lessen nervous tension as to prevent the convulsive explosion. In the nervousness and depression frequently associated with flatulence valerian is a good remedy, and in spasmodic asthma, as well as in spasmodic coughs, it exerts a relieving influence. In fact, valerian may be employed with an assurance of good success in all wrongs of life in which a cerebral stimulant is needed.

"Valerian allays nervous irritability, modifies or arrests pain, promotes rest, and favors sleep, where these conditions result from an enfeebled cerebral circulation. It is very extensively used, and many times without benefit, as the condition of the nerve centers is very rarely taken into consideration.

"Its best use is in the treatment of chorea, associated with macrotys." (Scudder.) Valeriana officinalis is stimulant, tonic, calmative and antispasmodic. In very large doses it causes mental excitement, giddiness, spasmodic movements and other unpleasant conditions.

Indications.-Nervous palpitation of the heart with dyspnea or cough; hysterical dyspepsia; temporal and frontal headache; coldness of the extremities; restlessness or sleeplessness.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 15 to 60 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 30 drops. Usual Dose.-5 to 20 drops.

#### Verbascum Thapsus-Mullein.

Verbascum exerts a mild influence upon the nervous system, quieting irritation and promoting sleep. It also allays bronchial irritation and lessens cough.

An aromatic liquid, prepared from the bloom of mullein, and usually called mullein oil, is an efficient preparation. It is said that it will cure difficult hearing, especially in cases in which there is a feeling of fullness in the ears. In these cases three or four drops of the liquid should be placed in the ears three times a day.

Well packed in the ear on a pledget of cotton, it relieves the earache of children; and otorrhea is also benefited by the same treatment.

Verbascum thapsus is demulcent, diuretic, anodyne and anti-spasmodic.

Indications.-Irritable and catarrhal conditions of the pulmonary, intestinal and genito-urinary tracts; nocturnal enuresis; irritable states of the nervous system; sleeplessness.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 20 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 20 drops.

Usual Dose.-5 to 10 drops.

#### Verbena Hastata-Vervain.

"It is frequently reported that verbena has cured cases of epilepsy which had been unsuccessfully treated for a long time by many other methods. These reports deserve attention, for it is possible that the remedy may reach a class of cases in which the physician now has but little success. Verbena relieves irritation of the stomach and intestinal canal, and promotes digestion and secretion.

"Putting my own cases alongside those of other observers, I am prepared to suggest the following tentative conclusions as my contribution to the therapy of verbena in epilepsy:

"1. Verbena is of great value in some cases of epilepsy, while in others it is of no value whatever, and may be even injurious.

"2. At the best, verbena is palliative rather than curative-not a remedy for epilepsy, but a remedy in some cases of epilepsy. None the less it is of value, and well worth further study.

"3. As to the indications for its use, I would suggest that it is of value chiefly in those cases which are characterized by cerebral anemia rather than congestion, and which consequently are not benefited by the bromides, but rather the reverse." (French.)

Verbena hastata is tonic, sudorific, expectorant and emetic.

Indications.-Epilepsy; obstructed menstruation; acute catarrhal conditions; intestinal irritation.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 10 to 60 drops. Usual Dose.-10 to 30 drops.

#### Veratrum Album-White Hellebore.

White hellebore exerts a direct influence upon the pneumo-gastric nerve. In minute doses it has been employed with good success in intestinal diseases of a choleraic character, and in persistent vomiting it is a very efficient remedy.

Veratrum album is a vasomotor depressant. In large doses it is an irritant poison, causing severe vomiting, with profuse diarrhea. Even medium doses should be used with great caution.

Indications.-Persistent vomiting; large watery evacuations; coldness and blueness of the surface; sunken, pinched features; spasmodic, suffocative coughs and whooping-cough. This remedy is frequently indicated in cholera infantum.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 1 to 2 drops; specific medicine, 1-10 to 2 drops.

Usual Prescription.-R Veratrum album, gr. x to xx; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour to every four hours.

#### Veratrum Viride-American Hellebore.

Veratrum viride is among our most useful and most frequently employed remedial agents. In some respects its action is very similar to that of aconite. In large and medium doses, however, it markedly differs from the latter drug, as it is more apt to cause nausea and is a more powerful depressant to the circulation, but depresses the respiration less than aconite. It also possesses feebler diuretic and diaphoretic properties than aconite.

It is rapidly absorbed, and eliminated chiefly by the bowels. The symptoms of poisoning by veratrum are almost identical with those caused by aconite, except that the former drug may cause less anesthesia, and the treatment is the same as that prescribed for aconite poisoning.

Veratrum is often a much-needed remedy in spasmodic and convulsive diseases, pneumonia, erysipelas, rheumatism, and in the eruptive and malarial fevers. The leading specific indication the full and bounding pulse-for its exhibition is so plain and simple that it cannot be mistaken. Whenever called for by this characteristic pulse, veratrum acts with a wonderful degree of certainty, and can always be relied upon as a means of calming an excited action of the heart, lessening the frequency of the pulse, controlling the temperature and subduing the fever. When indicated by the full and bounding pulse, it is the ideal sedative in inflammation of the respiratory organs or of the serous tissues. In pneumonia, pleurisy and peritonitis it is many times a most useful remedial agent, and it is also frequently needed in erysipelas and many other inflammatory conditions. In fact, it is indicated in all forms of disease, regardless of the name or location, where there is a quick, full and bounding pulse. In the early stage of typhoid fever, while the pulse is strong and full, veratrum will do much toward staying the inflammatory process and checking the force of these dangerous lesions. It is not a specific for any disease, but it possesses specific therapeutic properties in which great confidence can be placed whenever called for by a full and bounding pulse.

In febrile diseases the first noticeable effect of small doses of this medicament is a softening of the pulse, then the skin becomes soft and the pulse becomes less frequent and regular. When employed in the large doses necessary in puerperal convulsions the pulse at first sinks considerably, but as soon as vomiting occurs it comes back to the normal standard. I have used the drug for the third of a century in eclampsia, and believe it to be our most efficient remedy in this alarming condition. In this affection ten to fifteen drops of the specific medicine (or a good fluid extract) hypodermatically administered, constitutes an approved initial dose. In some cases it may be necessary to repeat this large dose, but five drops, repeated as the severity of the case requires, will usually control convulsions after a single dose of ten or fifteen drops has been employed, and keep the pulse down to 60 per minute. A single dose of ten drops is more effective than several doses of five drops each. The necessary dose may be repeated every hour, or more frequently if the case demands it.

In intermittent and remittent fevers the specific indication is often met with. It is also to be seen in many cases of rheumatic fever, and under such circumstances it is our best antirheumatic, and will not only break the fever, but it will also arrest the excessive symptomatic sweats which arise from capillary congestion.

"We employ the veratrum to lessen the frequency of the heart's action. When properly used it not only lessens the frequency of the pulse, but it removes obstruction to the free circulation of the blood, and thus gives slowness, regularity, freedom and an equal circulation in all parts of the body. This action we call arterial sedation, though the name is not a good one.

"To obtain this action it is necessary that the remedy be used in small doses, frequently repeated, and that sufficient time be given to accomplish the object without disturbing function or producing depression.

"Veratrum is sedative in large doses, and its influence upon the heart may be speedily obtained in this way. But in this case its influence is depressing. It evidently causes slowness of the pulse by

paralyzing the cardiac nerves. If the influence is continued there is impairment of the circulation, with tendency to congestion. As a general rule, the influence of large doses cannot be maintained; either the remedy produces irritation of the stomach, so that it will no longer be tolerated, or its depressing influence upon the circulation becomes so great that it must be suspended.

"In small doses the veratrum is a stimulant to all the vegetative processes. Acting through the sympathetic or ganglionic system of nerves, it removes obstruction to the capillary circulation, gives tone to the vascular system and strength to the heart. As the obstacles to a free circulation are removed, and the vessels through which the blood is distributed and returned regain their normal condition, there is less necessity for increased action upon the part of the heart; and as the power of the heart is increased, there is less necessity for frequent contraction.

"I give this as a theory of the action of veratrum, but whether true or not, there is no question with regard to the facts as above stated.

"Veratrum is the remedy for sthenia, where there is a frequent but free circulation. It is also the remedy where there is an active capillary circulation, both in fever and inflammation. A full and bounding pulse, a full and hard pulse, and a corded or wiry pulse, if associated with inflammation of serous tissues, calls for this remedy.

"As was remarked when describing aconite, the veratrum exerts a similar influence in acute inflammation, and directly controls the inflammatory process in its first stages. As a rule, the remedies that will cure fever will cure inflammation. To this I believe there are no exceptions, if a proper diagnosis is made, and we are governed by the same indications for prescribing. Aconite, veratrum, gelsemium, belladonna, nux vomica, quinine, and other direct remedies, may be prescribed with the same certainty in inflammation as in fever. There is the same necessity for securing a good condition of stomach and upper intestine for digestion, and giving proper food; the same necessity for securing normal waste and excretion, and having the tissues renewed from good blood. Pallid tongue calls for alkalies, the dark redness of mucous membranes for acids, the pasty white coat for the sulphites, etc.

"My experience teaches me that local inflammations are reached directly by this direct medication, and with a certainty a hundred times greater than by the old routine of internal and external counter-irritation. It makes no difference where its location, how great or how little, the treatment is exactly the same as for a fever presenting. the same symptoms or indications for remedies...,

"It must not be expected that the indications for remedies will be as pronounced in the case of inflammation as in fever but they are always sufficient.

"I have treated inflammation of the lungs with veratrum alone, veratrum with gelsemium, veratrum with ipecac, ipecac alone, aconite alone, with a success I never saw obtained from the use of nauseants and counter-irritation. Other cases required the use of the sulphites, of quinia, or the mineral acids. I am not alone in this experience, for scores of our more recent students, who have learned this practice in lectures, give testimony to its success.

"The local application of veratrum in the early stages of a superficial inflammation will not unfrequently arrest its progress. In this way we use it in erysipelas, in phlegmonous inflammation of cellular tissue, in felons, diseases of the bones, tonsillitis, etc.

"We employ veratrum in treating chronic disease for its stimulant influence upon the vegetative processes. Properly used, we find that it lessens the frequency of the pulse, giving a free and uniform circulation; it lessens the temperature; it increases waste and excretion; and finally it stimulates digestion and nutrition.

"My friend, Prof. Howe, regards it as one of the most direct and certain 'alteratives' in the materia medica, and in this opinion he is supported by a large number of practitioners. If the remedy has the action above named, we can readily see how it favorably influences chronic disease, and how frequently it may be employed with advantage.' (Scudder.)

"Veratrum is a remedy 'for active febrile and inflammatory diseases of the respiratory tract of the sthenic type. In these disorders it moderates the flow of blood, increases secretion, allays, nervous irritation, brings down the temperature and subdues inflammation. The hard, full, bounding pulse is the guide here as elsewhere. Prof. Webster speaks of it as being specially indicated in the early stages of inflammation of the area of distribution of the bronchial arteries. A gargle of veratrum 'is useful in inflamed sore throat. All sthenic inflammations of the throat are controlled by it. It is an excellent agent in acute tonsillitis, when indicated, and often painting the tincture alone upon the tonsils will check the disease. Very small amounts, however, should be used in this manner, and then only in the robust. Veratrum, when indicated by the full, bounding pulse, is an excellent sedative in acute pneumonia in the first stage, but only in markedly sthenic cases. The dose should be small and

frequently repeated until the temperature and circulation respond, when the pain will be lessened, nervous excitation allayed, secretion re-established and cough controlled.

It is equally of value in Pleurisy (usually with bryonia), and in acute bronchitis, when specifically used. Veratrum is a valuable expectorant, and is of marked value in chronic pulmonary affections, to control the circulation, and thereby regulate the temperature, besides acting as a powerful and efficient alterative. In phthisis, especially in the early stage, it controls the violent circulation and temperature, facilitates expectoration, and exerts a beneficial influence over the sympathetic system, controlling restlessness and excitement and quieting cough. It is very frequently of service in chronic bronchitis and in chronic pneumonia. It is valuable in hemoptysis, when the circulation is strong and violent.

"When indicated, veratrum is a remedy of great power in peritonitis, especially puerperal peritonitis and pelvic peritonitis from septic absorption. Here the inflammation must be speedily checked and quite large doses may be required—two to ten drops of specific veratrum may be given every half-hour (if it does not provoke nausea), and continued until sedation is effected, When the remedy may be continued in fractional doses. Veratrum has won laurels in peritoneal inflammations. It is also a remedy of importance in properly selected cases of nephritis, cystitis, hepatitis, ovaritis and orchitis. For inflammations arising from blows or kicks upon the abdomen, it is the best known remedy. It is often useful in active forms of acute gonorrhoea, and may prevent chordee, and in acute inflammatory rheumatism it may be given to control pain and promote elimination. Veratrum has been justly praised as a remedy for erysipelas. It may be used both topically and internally. It is adapted to that form showing tumefaction and redness, simulating ordinary inflammations. It has been successfully used, internally and locally, for the relief of poisoning by rhus toxicodendron. Boils, carbuncles, inflamed pimples, felons, ulcers, with heat and tumefaction, cellular inflammations and labial herpes are well treated by painting specific veratrum upon them." (Felter).

Veratrum viride in medium doses is sedative, antispasmodic, resolvent, muscular relaxant and nervine. In large doses it is expectorant, emetic and cathartic. In very large doses it produces dangerous symptoms of a narcotic character.

Indications.—Full and frequent pulse; pulse full, strong and intense, the carotids pulsating forcibly, with cough, headache and weight in the epigastrium; full pulse, with such rapid action of the heart that sleep is prevented; convulsive conditions, when the pulse is full and indicates great vascular excitement; sthenic fevers and inflammations.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 1 to 3 drops; specific medicine, 1/10 to 3 drops. In convulsions the specific medicine may be given in doses of from 10 to 15 drops.

Usual Prescription.—R Veratrum viride, gtt. v to. xx; water, ℥iv. M. Sig. Dose one teaspoonful every hour or two.

#### Vesicaria Communis-Bladder Plant.

Vesicaria exerts aspecific influence upon the mucous tissues of the urinary tract, and has been, employed in chronic cystitis with results which were promptly curative. In acute cystitis caused by exposure to severe cold and dampness it has proved equally valuable, and in gonorrhoeal cystitis it has been successfully employed. It is" also deemed an efficient remedy in nocturnal enuresis.

Indications.—Acute and chronic cystitis, with or without a muco-purulent discharge; acute nephritis, with frequent desire to urinate or a scalding sensation; frequent and difficult voiding of urine; dribbling of urine in elderly persons; nocturnal enuresis.

Dose.—Tincture, 5 to 30 drops.

Usual Dose.—10 to 20 drops.

#### Viburnum Opulus-High Cranberry.

Viburnum is successfully employed as an antispasmodic in various abnormal conditions. It exerts a direct influence in controlling spinal irritation and spasmodic action arising from such irritation. It is used with marked advantage in dysmenorrhoea and in many forms of cramp. Viburnum opulus is antispasmodic, tonic and alterative.

Indications.—Cramps and spasms of all kinds, and especially cramps of the legs or other parts of females during pregnancy; spasmodic dysmenorrhoea.

Dose.—Fluid extract, 5 to 60 drops, specific medicine, 5 to 30 drops.

Usual Dose.—10 to 20 drops.

#### Viburnum Prunifolium-Black Haw.

Black haw exerts a positive action of a soothing and quieting character upon the nervous system, and its judicious administration will promptly relieve many cases of nervous excitement. In nervous states when the patient complains of moderate pain, and restlessness is a prominent cause of suffering, it may well constitute a part of the treatment. Viburnum is a useful remedy in many wrongs of the reproductive organs, and is especially valuable as a means of lessening nervous excitement in abnormal conditions of the uterus. In dysmenorrhea, whether the flow is scant or profuse, it exerts a relieving influence, and it is especially needed in cases in which the discharge is membranous.

Amenorrhea and menorrhagia also come within the curative range of black haw. It is also an excellent remedy in almost any form of ovarian irritation. Viburnum has long been employed as a remedy for habitual abortion, and with most satisfactory results. In order to get the most beneficial influence of the drug in these cases, small doses of the medicament should be given from soon after conception until the end of the fifth month of pregnancy.

Cramps in the legs are promptly removed by administering ten drops of the specific medicine (or a good fluid extract), in a tablespoonful of water every three to six hours, for two or three days. If the annoying cramps return, the treatment should be repeated.

"It is claimed in the Southern States that the viburnum is a specific against abortion. I have been told by several parties that it was a common practice among planters to make their slaves drink an infusion of viburnum daily whilst pregnant, to prevent abortion from taking the cotton-root. A physician from Texas assured me that, from an observation of fifteen years, he was confident that it exerted this influence, and that he had prescribed it in many cases without a failure.

"If it exerts this influence upon the uterus, as I am sure it does, it will prove a valuable remedy, not only as anti-abortive, but in diseases of the reproductive organs." (Scudder.)

"Viburnum is tonic and antispasmodic, well sustaining the time-honored meaning of such therapeutic terms. While a tonic to the gastro-intestinal tract and a good one, viburnum is better adapted to atonic conditions of the female reproductive tract, and as an agent for pain and weakness in female disease it has been most largely employed. Viburnum is a fairly good agent to restrain abortion, and has been most successfully employed where the tendency to abort is habitual. It will not, however, prevent all cases from this accident. It is adapted to cases showing functional debility of the female reproductive organs, and should not be expected to prevent abortion due to syphilis or other inherited taints.

"As a uterine tonic it restores normal innervation, improves the circulation, and corrects faulty nutrition of the womb and ovaries. It is called for where the menstrual function is weak and painfully performed. Indeed, it is one of the best of agents for dysmenorrhea when due to debility. In severe lumbar and bearing-down pelvic pains, and in uterine colic, so-called, it is a remedy of first importance. The keynote to its use is cramp-like or intermittent pains, with painful contraction of the pelvic muscles.

"It is a remedy for uterine bleeding in spasmodic dysmenorrhea with excessive flow, in menorrhagia, and in metrorrhagia of functional character. It finds a good field in the hemorrhages of the menopause. On the other hand, its service in amenorrhea is grateful, being adapted to pale subjects apparently lacking in sufficient blood and subject to cramping pain. Nocturnal cramping in the muscles of the leg, not due to pregnancy, is quickly relieved by viburnum. It should be thought of in treating uterine subinvolution.

"As a uterine tonic during pregnancy it has earned a good reputation, and is not without value in after-pains, or to arrest leucorrhea; in debility of the menopause; and in chlorosis, chorea, and hysteria, all when due to uterine irritation. Briefly, viburnum is indicated by uterine irritability and hyperesthesia. In threatened abortion; dysmenorrhea with scanty menses; uterine colic; severe lumbar and bearing-down pelvic pains; intermittent, painful contraction of the pelvic structures; cramping-like expulsive menstrual pains; after-pains; false pains of pregnancy; obstinate hiccough." (Felter.)

Viburnum prunifolium is tonic, astringent, diuretic, alterative and antispasmodic.

Indications.-Cramps of muscles; threatened abortion; painful menstruation, resulting from unnatural contraction of the pelvic muscles.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 30 drops, specific medicine, 5 to 30 drops.

Usual Dose.-10 to 20 drops. .

Xanthium Strumarium-Broad-Bur Weed.

This agent has been employed with marked success in retention of urine, and in epistaxis it has checked the hemorrhage after many approved remedies had failed to do so. It is also an efficient styptic in other minor hemorrhages, and it is said to be an antidote for snake, spider and other poisonous bites. *Xanthium strumarium* is diuretic and hemostatic.

Indications.-Passive hemorrhage of the bowels; epistaxis from purpura hemorrhagica; retention of urine; dysuria; strangury; scalding of urine or painful micturition; sensitiveness of the urethra and irritable bladder, with frequent discharge of urine; scalding or burning during micturition.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 10 to 60 drops.

Usual Dose.-15 to 30 drops.

#### *Xanthoxylum Fraxineum*-Prickly Ash.

Prickly ash is employed with benefit in all conditions requiring a diffusible stimulant which directly influences mucous surfaces. In states of relaxation and hypersecretion of mucous tissues it is a very efficient remedial agent.

"As a stimulant to mucous tissues it has no equal in the materia medica. Whenever it is desirable to obtain such influence, whether of the throat, the gastro-intestinal tract, the mucous membranes of the air passages, or of the urinary organs, we are rarely disappointed in its action. Upon the throat, the stomach, and upon the intestines, it exerts a topical influence before absorption. "In small doses we occasionally employ it in chronic diseases of mucous surfaces with good results. The cases are as above, when the mucous membranes are enfeebled and relaxed with hypersecretion." (Scudder.)

*Xanthoxylum fraxineum* is stimulant, tonic, diaphoretic and alterative.

Indications.-Relaxation and hypersecretion of mucous tissues; atonic conditions of the muscular, glandular and circulatory systems; atonic conditions of the digestive organs; flatulence and pain in the stomach and bowels; tympanites.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 30 drops, specific medicine, 5 to 30 drops.

Usual Dose.- 5 to 10 drops, every hour to every three hours.

#### *Zinci Chloridum*-Zinc Chloride.

This is a most energetic caustic, and penetrates to deep-seated parts. Its application to the surface causes severe pain, which continues until the vitality of the part is destroyed, leaving a white eschar. Combined with an equal quantity of gum arabic, and moistened to the consistency of a paste, it is successfully used in the treatment of cancer. The combination is carefully applied, and crowded into every tissue of the growth, and re-applied in the same manner until the cancer is entirely removed. One part of the chloride of zinc dissolved in two parts of water makes a solution suitable for caustic purposes. As a disinfectant and deodorizer for cesspools, sinks, water-closets and drains, it is extensively used in about a 10 percent solution.

"In the proportion of one grain to water  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ , chloride of zinc is an excellent stimulant collyrium, and in the same proportion. It may be used as an injection in chronic cystitis. In the proportion of one grain to the ounce it is an excellent wash in chrome vaginitis and diseases of the cervix uteri, in gonorrhoea and gleet, and, with a spray apparatus, in chronic nasal catarrh.

"It is an excellent escharotic, and has been employed to destroy chancre and chancroid, epithelial growths and cancer. For this purpose it is usually combined with an equal proportion of gum arabic and water, until it has the consistence of a paste.

"In using this for the removal of malignant growths, its application must be most thorough, crowding this paste into every part, and persisting in the application until the diseased structure is wholly destroyed." (Scudder.)

Indications.-Locally as a caustic: schirrhous and cancerous growths; fistulous and scrofulous ulcers; fungous growths; mother's mark, or nevi materni; fungous hematomas; syphilitic, cancerous or scrofulous ulcers; malignant growths.

#### *Zinci Phenosulphonas*-Zinc Phenosulphonate-Zinc Sulphocarbolate.

The sulphocarbolate of zinc combines the disinfectant properties of phenol with the astringent properties of the sulphate of zinc. A 1/4 to 1/2 per cent solution is of sufficient strength for local use.

Indications.- Typhoid and other conditions requiring an intestinal antiseptic. Locally: Gangrenous conditions; chronic gonorrhoea, leucorrhoea and gleet.

Dose.-1/4 to 1 grain.

### Zinci Sulphas-Zinc Sulphate.

Zinc sulphate is a remedy of varied usefulness, and is especially valuable as a local antiseptic. Its antiseptic action is believed to result from its astringent and stimulant influence upon the part to which it is applied. It serves to harden or condense the relaxed tissues, by which action the caliber of the vessels is diminished, and it thus restrains abnormal secretions or passive exudations. In stimulating the parts to which it is applied, it increases their power to resist decomposition. Zinc sulphate has proved useful as an application in weeping eczema, pruritus and various ulcers, and as a wash in ophthalmia and conjunctivitis its action is corrective. As an injection in gonorrhoea, leucorrhoea, vulvitis and otitis, it is often of value. It is also used in gangrenous stomatitis, cancrum oris, and as a gargle in enlarged tonsils and relaxed sore throat it is many times curative. In nasal polypi the powder is insufflated, the solution being applied to the stump after removal of the polypus. Soft tumors near the vagina, anus and female urethra are often dried up by this agent. As a local antiseptic application, the sulphate of zinc is used in solution, from 3j to ℥j to water OJ, according to the severity of the disease and the parts to which it is applied. To arrest gangrene of the extremities a strong solution is employed.

Zinc sulphate constitutes a very energetic emetic, and is especially valuable as a speedy emetic after the ingestion of poisons, irritating foods, narcotics, and in cases where the air-passages are obstructed, as in 'croup and' diphtheria. In chronic diarrhea and dysentery it is sometimes associated with other remedies.

"Sulphate of zinc is described as tonic, astringent, antispasmodic, emetic, expectorant, escharotic, antiseptic and discutient. We seldom employ it, however, except as a local application. "In small and repeated doses it exerts an astringent action over the bowels, checks the secretion and produces constipation. It is supposed to exert a specific influence over the nervous system, remove spasmodic affections, cure intermittents, etc. It checks the secretions from both the pulmonary mucous membrane and that of the genito-urinary organs, as well as the bowels, by its astringent action, and hence its.. utility in catarrhal disorders of those parts. In full doses it acts as a powerful emetic, its action being speedy and unattended with the degree of nausea arising from most emetic agents.

In very large doses 'it acts as an irritant poison, producing vomiting, purging, coldness of the extremities, and fluttering pulse.' Topically, it acts as a caustic, astringent and desiccant.

"As an emetic, sulphate of zinc is a prompt and successful agent, and is used mostly for this purpose to expel narcotic poisons. In cases of poisoning by these agents many esteem it superior to any other agent in use.

"As a topical astringent, its aqueous solution is much used as an application to bleeding surfaces; as a collyrium in chronic ophthalmia; as an injection in leucorrhoea, chronic gonorrhoea and gleet; as a gargle in ulcerated sore throat; as a wash to ulcers attended with a profuse discharge or loose and flabby granulations; as a lotion for chronic skin diseases; and as a remedy for nasal polypi. As an escharotic, the sulphate of zinc is one of the most important, being but little, and in many cases not in the least, inferior to the potassa fusa or sesquicarbonate of the same alkali. It is applied to old ulcers, chancres, exuberant granulations or fungoid growths, sarcomatous and scirrhus tumors, cancers, etc., as an escharotic or cauterant." (Scudder.)

Zinc sulphate in small doses is tonic, astringent and antispasmodic. In dose of from one-half scruple to one-half drachm it is an active emetic. In very large doses it is an irritant poison.

Indications.-Manifestations calling for a promptly-acting emetic. Locally: Lack of vital reaction in relaxed and catarrhal states of mucous surfaces; bleeding surfaces; chronic ophthalmia; leucorrhoea; chronic gonorrhoea and gleet; ulcerated sore throat; ulcers, attended with a profuse discharge or loose and flabby granulations; chronic skin diseases; nasal polypi; old ulcers; chancres; fungoid growths; sarcomatous and scirrhus tumors; cancer; gangrene.

Dose.-1 to 3 grains; as an emetic, 10 to 60 grains. Average emetic dose, 15 grains.

### Zingiber Officinale-Ginger.

Ginger is a useful stimulant to the gastro-intestinal mucous surfaces. It is employed with advantage in relaxed and catarrhal conditions of these tissues. Zingiber officinale is stimulant, sialagogue and errhine.

Indications.-Flatulence, caused by ingesta in a state of decomposition; relaxed states of the gastro-intestinal mucous surfaces; spasms of the stomach and intestines.

Dose.-Fluid extract, 5 to 20 drops; specific medicine, 5 to 20 drops.

Usual Dose.-10 to 15 drops.

## INDEX.

- ABDOMINAL aorta, aneurism of, 291.  
     divisions, 290.  
     fullness, 79.  
     pain, twitch of, 80.  
 Acetic acid, dilute, 333.  
 Achilla millefolium, 333.  
     in atonic amenorrhea, 333.  
     in Bright's disease, 333.  
 Acidum aceticum dilutum, 333.  
     in carbolic acid poisoning, 334.  
     in uterine hemorrhage, 334.  
   benzoicum, 334.  
     in cystitis, 334.  
     in alkaline urine, 334.  
   boracicum, 334  
     in burns and scalds, 335  
     in ulcers and suppurating  
     wounds, 335.  
   camphoricum, 335  
     in night-sweats of consump-  
     tives, 335  
   carbolicum, 651.  
   citricum, 335.  
     in scurvy, 335.  
   gallicum, 335.  
     In hemorrhage from mucous  
     surfaces, 335.  
   hydrochloricum dilutum, 336.  
     in typhoid conditions, 336  
     in deep-red tongue, 336.  
   nitricum dilutum, 336.  
     in diarrhea of children, 338.  
   phosphoricum dilutum; 338.  
     in states of depression, 339.  
   picricum, 339.  
     in superficial burns, 340.  
   salicylicum, 340.  
     in acute and chronic rheuma-  
     tism, 340.  
     in pruritus, 341.  
   sulphuricum dilutum, 341.  
     in extreme prostration, 341.  
     in passive hemorrhage, 341.  
   sulphuricum aromaticum, 341.  
     in colliquative night-sweats, 341.  
     in diarrhea with great prostra-  
     tion, 341  
   sulphurosum, 342.  
     in scarlet fever, 343.  
   tannicum, 344.  
     in exhaustive discharges, 344.  
   tartaricum, 344.  
     in fevers, 344.  
 Althaea officinalis in diseases of the  
   kidneys and bladder, 362.  
 Alum, 362.  
 Alumen, 362.  
     in passive hemorrhage, 362.  
   Aconite, 345.  
   Aconitum napellus, 345.  
     in cholera infantum, 345.  
     in croup and tonsillitis, 345.  
   Actea alba, 349.  
     in chorea, 350.  
     in uterine diseases, 350.  
   Adonis vernalis, 350.  
     in irregular action of the heart,  
     351.  
   AEgle marmelos, 351.  
     in diarrhea, 351.  
   AEsculus glabra, 351.  
     in asthma, 352.  
     hippocastanum, 352  
     in constriction of the pelvic  
     viscera, 353.  
   AEtheris, 353.  
     in incarcerated hernia, 353.  
     in syncope, 354.  
   Afterbirth weed, 742.  
   Agaricus albus, 354.  
     in night-sweats of consump-  
     tives, 354.  
   Agnus castus, 354.  
     in atonic affections of the sex-  
     ual organs, 355.  
   Agrimonia eupatoria, 355.  
     in diseases of the kidneys and  
     bladder, 356.  
   Agrimony, 355.  
   Ague cake, 295.  
   Ailanthus glandulosa, 356.  
     in atonic conditions of the mu-  
     cous membranes, 357..  
     in malignant scarlet fever, 356.  
   Albumin in urine and tests for,  
     235.  
   Aletris farinosa, 357.  
     in too frequent menstruation,  
     359.  
   Alnus rubra, 359..  
     in chronic skin diseases, 359.  
   Aloe, 360.  
     in hemorrhoids, 360.  
   Aloes, 360.  
   Alpinia officinarum, 360.  
     in dyspepsia, 361.  
   Alstonia constricta, 361.  
     in intermittent fever, 361.  
     scholaris, 361.  
     in malarial affections, 361.  
   Althaea officinalis, 362.  
   Apomorphine hydrochloride, 381.  
   Apoplectic conditions, 86.  
   Apoplexy, pulmonary 275.  
   Appendicitis, sense of touch in  
     131.

- Ambrosia artemisiaefolia*, 362.  
     in mucous fluxes, 363.  
*American calumbo*, 544.  
     Greek valerian, 665.  
     hellebore, 755.  
     ivy, 367.  
     mistletoe, 652.  
*Ammonii acetatis, liquor*, 363.  
     in intoxication, 363.  
     benzoas, 364  
         in ammoniacal urine, 364.  
     bromidum, 365.  
         in epilepsy, 365.  
     carbonas, 365.  
         in chloroform narcosis, 365.  
     chloridum, 366.  
         in chronic pulmonary affec-  
         tions, 366.  
*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*, 367.  
     in chronic cutaneous affec-  
     tions, 367.  
*Amygdalus persica*, 367.  
     in acute gastritis, 367.  
*Amylnitris*, 369.  
     in epilepsy, 369.  
     in seasickness, 369.  
*Anacyclus pyrethrum*, 370.  
     in neuralgia of the face, 370.  
*Anemia*, 180.  
     cerebral, 67.  
*Anemopsis californica*, 370.  
     in diarrhea and dysentery, 370.  
*Aneurism*, 79.  
     aortic, 289..  
         of descending aorta, 289.  
         of abdominal aorta, 291.  
*Anhalonium Lewinii*, 371.  
     in angina pectoris, 371.  
*Anthemis nobilis*, 371.  
     in diarrhea of children, 374.  
*Antimonii et potassii tartras*, 374.  
     in acute bronchitis, 374.  
*Aorta, abdominal, aneurism of*, 291.  
     descending, aneurism of, 289.  
*Aortic aneurism*, 289.  
     obstruction, 287.  
     regurgitation, 77.  
*Apis mellifica*, 375.  
     in diseases of the bladder and change-  
     urethra, 375.  
*Apocynum androsrefolium*, 378.  
     in hepatic diseases, 378.  
     cannabinum, 378.  
         in edema .of cellular tissue,381.  
*Apomorphinae hydrochloricum*, 381.  
     in laryngeal .croup, 383.  
*Attitude of patient*, 66.  
*Auri et sodii chloridum*, 400.  
     in secondary and tertiary syph-
- Aralia hispida*, 383.  
     in irritation of the urinary organs  
     384.  
     racemosa, 384.  
         in chronic pulmonary diseases  
         384.  
*Arbor vitae*, 745.  
*Arcus senilis*, 75.  
*Areca catechu*, 385.  
     in intestinal worms 385.  
*Aristolium*, 386.  
     in parasitic eczema 386.  
*Arnica montana*, 386.  
     in strains and bruises, 386.  
*Aromatic sulphuric acid*, 341.  
     spirits of ammonium 366.  
*Arsenici iodidum*, 389.  
     in scaly conditions of the skin  
     389  
*Arsenitis, liquor potassii*, 389.  
     in chronic catarrh, 389.  
*Artemisa absinthium*, 392.  
     in atonic dyspepsia, 392.  
*Arum triphyllum*, 392.  
     in bronchitis and laryngitis, 392.  
*Asarum canadense*, 393.  
     in pulmonary affections, 393.  
*Ascaris lumbricoides*, 88.  
*Ascites*, 294.  
*Asclepias curassavica*, 393.  
     in capillary hemorrhage, 393.  
     incarnata, 394.  
     in catarrhal diseases, 394.  
     syriaca, 394.  
     in dropsical affections, 395.  
     tuberosa, 395.  
     in bronchitis and pleurisy, 395.  
     in enlargement of the heart, 398.  
*Aspidium filix-mas*, 398.  
     in tapeworm, 398.  
*Aspidosperma quebracho*, 398.  
     in bronchial catarrh and em-  
     physema, 399.'
- Asthmatics, shoulders in*, 79.  
*Ataxia, locomotor*, 68.  
*Atheroma*, 145.  
*Atheromatous changes in arterial  
 walls*, 78.  
     in gouty heart, 77.  
*Atony*, 56.  
     diseases of, 88.  
     with increased mucous secre-  
     tion, 57.  
*Atropae sulphas*, 399.. .  
     in night-sweats of phthisis, 400.  
*Atropine*, 399.  
*Bladder plant*, 760.  
     wrack, 545.  
*Blood, had evidence of*, 183.

- ilis, 400.  
 Auscultation, 267.  
 Avena sativa, 400.  
   in nervous prostration, 400.
- BAEL fruit, 351.  
 Balsam of Peru, 627.  
   tolu, 627.  
 Balmony, 462.  
 Baptisia tinctora, 403.  
   in typhoid conditions, 403.  
 Barberry, 418.  
 Barrii chloridum, 407.  
   in induration of glands, 407.  
 Barosma crenata, 407.  
   in diseases of the genito-urinary organs, 407.  
 Bayberry, 626.  
 Bearberry, 752.  
 Bearsfoot, 667.  
 Belladonna, 409.  
   in impairment of capillary circulation, 412.  
   in scarlet fever, 409.  
 Benzoate of ammonium, 364.  
   of lithium, 602.  
 Benzoin, 415.  
 Benzoinum, 415.  
   in chronic pulmonary diseases, 415.  
 Berberis aquifolium, 416.  
   in secondary and tertiary syphilis, 416.  
   vulgaris, 418.  
   in chronic diarrhea and dysentery, 419..
- Betal nut, 385.  
 Bile, 162.  
 Birthroot, 749.  
 Bishop's weed, 456.  
 Bismuthi et ammonii citratis, 419.  
   in irritation of the stomach and bowels, 419.  
   subgallas, 419.  
   in gastric and intestinal inflammation, 420.  
   subnitras, 420.  
   in iritative diarrhea and vomiting, 420.
- Bitter cucumber, 481.  
   root, 378.  
 Bittersweet, 730.  
 Black alder. 682.  
   haw, 761.  
   hellebore, 564.  
   Indian hemp, 378.  
   willow, 703.  
 Blackberry, 699  
 Cachexiae, 68.
- capillary circulation of, 187.  
 changes in, 182.  
 circulation, wrongs of, expressed in face, 88.  
 condition of as evidence of disease, 88.  
   defect in, 180.  
   determination of, 186.  
   in discharges, 209.  
   exudation shows character of, 182.  
   irregular distribution of, 186.  
   local lesions of its circulation, 186.  
   poor (spanemia), 181.  
   in typhoid conditions, 182.  
   wrongs in its circulation, 184.
- Blood flower, 393.  
   root, 706.  
 Blue cohosh, 457.  
   flag, 583.  
   gum tree, 524.  
 Boletus, 354.  
 Boneset, 526.  
 Boracic acid, 334.  
 Borax, 719.  
 Bowels, discharges from, 179.  
 Box elder, 636.  
 Brain, atrophic irritation of, 87.  
   function of, 45.  
   functional activity of, 87.  
   inflammation of, 86.  
   nutrition of, 86.  
   softening of, 87.
- Brayera anthelmintica, 422.  
 in intestinal worms, 422.  
 Bright's disease, 232.  
 Broadbur weed, 763.  
 Bromide of ammonium, 365.  
   calcium, 443.  
   lithium, 603.  
   potassium, 673.  
   sodium, 720.  
   strontium, 735.
- Bromoform, 422.  
   in whooping-cough, 422.  
 Bronchial fremitus, 264.  
 Bronchiectasis, 270.  
 Bronchitis, chronic, 66, 274.  
 Broom, 496.  
 Bryonia alba, 423.  
   in diseases of the serous membranes, 423.  
 Buchu, 407.  
 Buckeye, 351.  
 Bugleweed, 608.  
 Burdock, 599.  
 Butternut, 586.  
 Carium copticum in alcoholism 456

- Cactus grandiflorus, 427  
in diseases of the heart, 428.
- Caffeinae, 433  
in cardiac and renal dropsy, 433.
- Calabar bean, 653.
- Calcarea carbonica, 434.  
in capillary bronchitis, 434.  
fluorica, 436.  
in gouty enlargement of the finger joints, 436.  
phosphorica, 437.  
in chorea and chlorosis, 439.  
sulphurica, 441.  
in purulent discharges from mucous membranes, 441
- Calcii bromidum, 443.  
in chorea and hysteria, 443.  
chloridum, 443.  
in glandular enlargements, 444.  
hypophosphis, 444.  
in depression of nervous power, 444.  
phosphas precipitata, 444  
in wasting diseases, 444.  
sulphidum, 444.  
in muco-purulent secretion, 446.
- Calcined magnesium, 611.
- Calcis, aqua, 442.  
in acidity of the stomach, 443.
- Calcium sulphate, 441.
- Calendula officinalis, 446.  
in impaired capillary circulation, 447.
- Camphor, 447.  
in depression of the nervous system, 447.
- Camphorae monobromata, 447.  
in chorea and hysteria, 447.
- Camphoric acid, 335.
- Cancer of the lungs, 289.  
vertebral, 72.
- Cannabis indica, 448.  
in diseases of the genito-urinary organs, 449.
- Cantharis vesicatoria, 450.  
in tenesmus of the neck of the bladder, 452.
- Capillary circulation. Impairment of, 96.
- Capsella bursa pastoris. 452.  
in diseases of the pelvic viscera, 452.
- Capsicum annum, 453.  
in delirium tremens, 453.
- Carbonate of ammonium, 365.
- Carbo-vegetabilis, 453.  
in passive hemorrhage, 454.
- Caries. 72.42.
- Cascara amarga, 456  
in acute and chronic syphilis 456.
- Cascara sagrada, 693.
- Castanea vesca, 456.  
in spasmodic coughs, 457.
- Castor oil, 642.
- Catalpa bignonioides, 457.  
in asthma and chronic bronchitis, 457.
- Catarrh, laryngeal, 274.
- Calumba, 585.
- Canada fleabane, 520.
- Caroba, 585.
- Caulophyllum thalictroides, 457.  
in uterine diseases, 457.
- Cedron seed, 717.
- Cells, epithelium, deficiency in number, 120.
- Cerebellum, diseases of, 68.
- Cerebro-spinal meningitis, 31.
- Cerii oxalas, 459.  
in vomiting of pregnancy, 459.
- Chaste tree, 354.
- Cheken, 524.
- Chelidonium majus, 460.  
in inflammation of the liver, 460.
- Chelone glabra, 462.  
in atonic states of the digestive organs, 462.
- Chestnut. 456.
- Chimaphilla umbelata, 462.  
in diseases of the kidney and bladder, 462.
- Chionanthus virginica, 463.  
in diseases of the liver, 463.
- Chloralum hydratum, 465.  
in puerperal convulsions, 465.
- Chloride of ammonium, 366.  
barium, 407.  
gold and sodium, 400.  
lime, 443.  
potassium, 587.
- Chloroform, 466.  
in convulsions, 466.
- Cholera, Asiatic, 34.
- Chorea, 66.  
systolic murmur in, 287.
- Cimicifuga racemosa, 467.  
in diseases of women, 467.
- Cinchona calisaya, 471.  
in malarial and miasmatic diseases, 471.
- Cinnamon, 472.  
in post-partum hemorrhage, 472..
- Circulation of the blood, wrongs 111,

*Carium copticum*, 456.  
 Citrate of iron, 537  
 Citric acid, 335.  
*Citrullus vulgaris*, 474.  
     in deficient secretion of urine,  
     474.  
 Cleavers, 546.  
 Club moss, 607.  
 Coca, 523.  
 Cocaine, 475.  
 Cocilana, 561.  
 Cod-liver oil, 639.  
*Colchicum autumnale*, 474.  
     in rheumatism and gout, 474.  
 Colic root, 360.  
*Collinsonia canadensis*, 476.  
     in functional diseases of the  
     heart, 476.  
 Colocynth, 481.  
     in colic and dysentery, 482.  
 Color in angina pectoris, 101.  
     apoplexy, 101.  
     asthenia, 98.  
 cholera, 98.  
     circulation, imperfect venous,  
     98.  
 cutaneous veins, 101.  
 determination of blood, 101.  
 diagnosis, 94.  
 diseases of women, 99.  
 gastro-intestinal diseases, 100.  
 intestinal diseases of children,  
     99.  
 local changes, 99.  
 measles, 97.  
 pneumonia, 97.  
 pregnancy, 99.  
     sepsis, 97.  
 smallpox, 97..  
 superficial disease, 102.  
 typhus fever, 97.  
 Common nettle; 751.  
 Congestion, causes of, 187.  
*Conium maculatum*, 482.  
     in some forms of paralysis, 482.  
 Constipation, 178.  
 Contagious diseases and element, 31.  
 Continued fever, 45.  
*Convallaria majalis*, 484  
     in diseases of the heart and kid-  
     neys, 485.  
 Convulsions, causes of, 201.  
 Copper, 493.  
*Coptis trifolia*, 485.  
     in diseases of the digestive or  
     gans, 485.  
*Corallorhiza odontorhiza*, 485.  
     in acute pulmonic diseases, 486.  
 Corn silk, 733.  
*Cirrhosis*, visceral, 78.  
*Corydalis formosa*, 487.  
     in atonic skin diseases, 487.  
 Cotton plant, 556.  
 Couch grass, 749.  
 Cranesbill, 551.  
*Crataegus oxyacantha*, 488.  
     in diseases of the heart, 488.  
 Crawley, 485.  
 Creosotum, 491.  
     in pulmonary diseases, 492.  
 Creolinum, 492.  
     in suppurating and ichorous  
     wounds, 492.  
 Crepitation, 272.  
*Crocus sativus*, 492.  
     in suppression of the lochial  
     discharges, 493.  
 Croton oil, 642.  
 Cubeb, 661.  
 Cupri, 493.  
     in persistent anemic conditions,  
     494.  
 Cutaneous pigment, 168.  
*Cyperus articulatus*, 494.  
     in nausea and vomiting, 494.  
  
 Damiana, 750.  
 Dandelion, 743.  
*Datura stramonium*, 496.  
     in acute delirium, 496.  
 Deadly nightshade, 409.  
 Degeneration, fatty, of the heart,  
     63.  
*Delphinium staphisagria*, 498.  
     in diseases of the genito-urin  
     ary organs, 498.  
 Delirium in acute diseases, 195.  
     tremens, conditions of, 195.  
 Deposits, character of, 63.  
 Depression, 83.  
 Diagnosis, blood and its circulation  
     in, 179.  
     color in, 94.  
     direct and by exclusion, 50, 171.  
     discharges in, 206.  
     educated sense of touch in, 129.  
     excess or defect in, 168.  
     innervation in, 194.  
     method of, 48.  
     nutrition in, 55.  
     obscure cases in, 318.  
     physical, 243.  
     from physiological standard, 49.  
     -sense of hearing and touch in,  
     120.  
     sight in, 65.  
     smell in, 156.  
     urine in, 213.

- smut, 752.
- Comus Florida, 487.  
in intermittent fever, 487.
- Diathesis, gouty, 69.  
lymphatic, 71.  
nervous, 70.  
sanguine, 69.  
strumous, 69.
- Digestion, buccal, wrongs of, 55.  
intestinal, wrongs of, 58.  
stomach, wrongs of, 56.
- Digitalis purpurea, 499.  
in diseases of the heart, 500.
- Dioscorea villosa, 501.  
in spasmodic affections, 503.
- Diphtheria, 31.
- Discharges in diagnosis, 206.  
from the bowels, 211.  
from the mouth, 207  
from the nose, 206.  
from the respiratory tract, 209.  
from the stomach, 208.  
tuberculous, 210.
- Disease a method of life, 21.
- Diseases of cerebrum, 93.  
cerebellum, 93.  
chronic, excess of temperature  
in, 53.  
classification of, 28.  
contagious, 31.  
endemic, 35.  
expressed in position, 91.  
expressed by movement, 91.  
expression of mouth in, 89.  
falling forward of shoulders in,  
93.  
general and local, 39.  
general symptoms of, 65.  
of kidneys, 93.  
local, position in, 84.  
pelvic viscera, movements in,  
92..  
periodicity in, 36.  
of sexual organs, contraction  
in, 90.  
specific expression of, 8.  
sporadic, 38.  
structural, 87.  
types of, 66.  
walk in, 67.  
zymotic. 32
- Dita bark, 361.
- Dogwood. 487.
- Dover's powder., 583.
- Drosera rotundifolia, 505.  
in irritative and explosive  
coughs, 505.
- Dwarf elder, 383.
- Euphorbia corollata, 529.
- Diathesis, 68.  
arthritic, 69.  
bilious, 70.
- Elacterium in convulsions 513
- Elder, 704.
- Elecampane, 576.
- Emotions, wrongs of, 45, 197.
- Emphysema, 66.  
chest in extensive, 79.
- Endemic diseases, diagnosis of, 35.  
influence, 35.
- Endocardial and exendocardial mur  
mur, 285.
- Endocarditis, inflammatory 287.
- English chamomile, 371.
- Enteritis, acute, 92.
- Epidemic influence, 29.
- Epigeaea repens, 513.  
in diseases of the genito-urin  
ary organs, 514.
- Epilepsy, some causes of, 202.
- Epilobium angustifolium, 514.  
in diseases of intestinal mu  
cous membranes, 514.
- Epsom salt, 614.
- Equisetum hyemale, 515.  
in irritation of the urinary  
tract, 515.
- Ergota, 516.  
in capillary hemorrhage, 519.
- Eriodictyon glutinosum, 520.  
in diseases of the respiratory  
organs, 520.
- Erigeron canadense, 520.  
in passive hemorrhage, 522.
- Eryngium aquaticum, 522.  
in diseases of the urinary or  
gans, 522.
- Erysipelas, 31.
- Erythroxyton Coca, 523.  
in hysteria and neurasthenia,  
523.
- Ether, 353.
- Eucalyptus globulus, 524.  
in pulmonary gangrene, 524.
- Eugenia chequen, 524.  
in purulent diseases of the  
bronchial tubes, 524.
- Euonymus atropurpurens, 525.  
in hepatic diseases, 525.
- .Eupatorium aromaticum, 525.  
in chorea and hysteria, 525.  
perfoliatum, 526.  
in intermittent and remittent  
fevers, 526.  
purpureum, 526.  
in ovarian and uterine atony,  
528.

*Echinacea angustifolia*, 506.  
 in all stages of syphilis, 507.  
 Eclectic school of medicine, 5.  
 Edema, pulmonary, 272.  
 Elaterium, 512.  
*Euphorbia ipecacuanha* in diseases  
 of mucous surfaces, 530.  
*pilulifera*, 531.  
 in bronchitis and asthma, 531.  
*officinalis*, 531.  
 in acute coryza, 531.  
 Evening primrose, 630.  
 Examination of the pharynx and  
 larynx, 253.  
 sick, 125.  
 thorax, 257.  
 Excess of blood may be cause of  
 disease, 180.  
 defect and perversion in dis-  
 ease, 40.  
 Excitation, 41, 82, 164.  
 and depression, position in, 82.  
 Excretion and secretion, wrongs in,  
 42.  
 Excretory organs, relation of, 47.  
 Expiration, ratio of to inspiration,  
 269.  
 Expression, change of, 87.  
 in muscles in most common  
 use, 82.  
 Exudations, fibrinous, 211.  
 Eye, observation of, 75.  
 Eyebrows in diagnosis, 74.  
 Eyelids, edema under, 74.  
 observation of, 75.  
 Eyebright, 531.  
 Face, distorted by paralysis, 78.  
 expression of in health and dis-  
 ease, 72, 85.  
 flushed in determination of  
 blood, 85.  
 hectic, of the, 72.  
 Hippocratic, 72.  
 in pain of childbirth, 83  
 study of, 67.  
 False unicorn, 565.  
 Fatty inunction, 31.  
 Ferri, 533.  
 in zymotic diseases, 534  
*chloridi, tinctura*, 535.  
 in passive hemorrhage from the  
 kidneys, 536.  
*citras*, 537.  
 in chlorosis, 537.  
*iodidi, syrupus*, 537.  
 in relaxed condition of the  
 muscular system, 537.  
*oxidum hydratum*, 537.  
 in diarrhea of typhoid fever,  
 529.  
*hypericifolia*, 529.  
 in diarrhea and dysentery, 529.  
*ipecacuanha*, 530.  
*Ferula sumbul* in conditions requir-  
 ing a vital stimulant, 541.  
 Fever, arrest of, 149.  
 continued, 35, 45.  
 diurnal variations in tempera-  
 ture in, 52.  
 excess of temperature in, 52.  
 intermittent and remittent, 36.  
 yellow, 37.  
 Fluoride of lime, 434.  
 Flush of cheeks in respiratory dis-  
 eases, 100.  
 cheeks in diseases of the sym-  
 pathetic nervous system, 100.  
 left cheek, 100.  
 right cheek, 100.  
 Formaldehyde, liquor, 542.  
 in sores and wounds, 542.  
 Force, formative, 51.  
 Forehead, observation of, 73.  
 study of, 67.  
 Fowler's solution, 389.  
 Fragrant sumach, 695.  
*Frasera carolinensis*, 544.  
 in chronic gastric catarrh, 544.  
*Fraxinus Americana*, 545.  
 in enlargement of the spleen,  
 545.  
 Fremitus, bronchial, 264.  
 Friction sounds, 272.  
 Fringe tree, 463.  
*Fucus vesiculous*, 545.  
 in diseases of the vascular sys-  
 tem, 545.  
 Function, exercise of, 62.  
 Functional activity, 87.  
 Galangol, 360.  
 Gallic acid, 335.  
*Galium aparine*, 546.  
 in suppression of urine, 546.  
 Gangrene, 192.  
 Garden marigold, .446.  
 sage, 703.  
 Gastric juice, 160.  
 excess of, 57.  
*Gaultheria procumhens*, 546.  
 in chronic rheumatism, 547.  
*Gelsemium sempervirens*, 548  
 in irritation of the nerve cen-  
 ters, 548.  
*Gentiana lutea*, 551.  
 in atony of the stomach, 551  
*Geranium maculatum*, 551.

- in arsenical poisoning, 538.
- et ammonii citras, 538.
- in anemia and irritation of the stomach, 538.
- Ferrum phosphoricum, 539.
  - in acute fevers, 539.
- Ferula sumbul, 541.
- Glycerinum in acute and chronic vaginitis, 552.
- Glycerylis nitratis, spiritus, 553.
  - in locomotor ataxia, 553.
- Glyconda, 555.
  - in fermentative diarrhea, 555.
- Golden seal, 567.
  - Thread, 485.
- Gossypium herbaceum, 556.
  - in diseases of the reproductive organs, 556.
- Gravel root, 526.
- Great celandine, 460.
  - plantain, 662.
- Grindelia robusta, 557.
  - in catarrhal diseases, 557.
  - squarrosa, 557.
  - in malarial diseases, 557.
- Growths, benign and malignant, 64.
  - partial diagnosis of, 64.
- Guaiacol carbonate, 558.
- Guaiacolis carbonas, 558.
  - in phthisis and typhoid fever, 558.
- Guaiacum officinale, 559.
  - in syphilis and rheumatism, 559.
- Guarana, 560.
  - in mental exhaustion, 560.
- Guarea rusbyi, 561.
  - in broncho-pneumonia, 561.
- Gums in lead poisoning, 77.
- Hair, attention of, 72.
  - diseases of, 84.
- Haircap moss, 668.
- Hamamelis virginica, 562.
  - in diseases of the nervous system, 562.
- Hardy grindelia, 557.
- Hawthorn, 488.
- Heart, examination of, 280.
  - hypertrophy of, 281.
  - position of, 278.
  - systolic and diastolic sounds of, 278..
- Heat, 52.
- Hectic, face of the, 72.
- Hedeoma pulegioides, 564.
  - in suppression of the lochia, 564.
- Hedgehog cone flower, 506.
- Helleborus niger, 564.
  - in hypochondria,
    - in passive hemorrhage, 55 1
- German chamomile, 371.
- Giant Solomon's seal, 666.
- Ginger, 767.
- Ginseng, 645.
- Glonoïn, 553.
- Glycerinum, 552.
- Hepatica Americana in diseases of the mucous surfaces 566.
- High cranberry, 761.
- Honduras bark, 456.
- Honey bee, tincture of, 375.
- Hops, 573.
- Horehound, 618.
- Horsechestnut, 352.
- Horse nettle, 728.
- Hydrangea arborescens, 566.
  - in diseases of the genito-urinary organs, 566.
- Hydrastis canadensis, 567.
  - in debility of the digestive organs, 567.
- Hydrated chloral, 465.
  - oxide of iron, 537.
- Hydrogenii peroxidum, 570.
  - in cleansing requirements, 571.
- Hydrocephalus, hand in, 79.
- Hydronephrosis, 295.
- Hydropneumothorax, 270.
- Hyoscyamus niger, 571.
  - in diseases of the nervous system, 571.
- Hyperemia, active and passive, 187.
  - intermediate, 86.
- Hypericum perforatum, 573.
  - in diseases of the urinary passages, 573.
- Hypertrophy of the left ventricle, 278
  - right ventricle, 281.
- Hypophosphite of lime, 444.
- Humulus lupulus, 573.
  - in alcoholism, 573.
- Idiosyncrasies, 70.
- Ignatia amara, 574.
  - in atony of the nervous system, 574.
  - bean, 574.
- Indian hemp, 392.
  - (cannabis indica), 449.
  - tobacco, 604.
- Inflammation, mammary, 194.
  - meningeal, 78.
  - symptoms of, 190.
- Innervation in diagnosis, 194.
  - spinal, 44.
- Insanity, acute, 196.
- Inspiration, ratio of to expiration, 564.269

*Helonias dioica*, 565.  
     in diseases of the reproductive organs, 565.  
*Hematemesi*s, 275.  
*Hematoxylon campechianum*, 561.  
     in chronic diarrhea, 561.  
*Hemiplegia*, 67, 203.  
*Hepatica Americana*, 566.  
 Iodide of arsenic, 389.  
 Iodine, 577.  
*Iodum*, 577.  
     in lead poisoning, 577  
*Iodoform*, 578.  
 in ill-conditioned wounds, 578.  
*Ipecacuanha*, 579.  
     in passive hemorrhage of the stomach, 579.  
     et *opii*, 583.  
     in sleeplessness, 583.  
*Iris versicolor*, 583.  
 in fullness of the throat and arteries, 583.  
 Iron, 533.  
     and ammonium citrate, 538.  
 Irritation, diseases of, 88.  
     and determination of blood, 92.  
     spinal, 44.  
 Lips in diagnosis, 76.  
*Jacaranda procera*, 585.  
     in chronic skin diseases, 585.  
*Jalapa*, 585.  
     in dropsical affections, 585.  
 Jaundice, 63.  
*Jeffersonia diphylla*, 586.  
     in chronic skin diseases, 586.  
*Jeteorhize palmata*, 585  
     in diseases of the digestive organs, 585.  
*Juglans cinerea*, 586.  
     in diarrhea and dysentery, 586.  
 Juice, gastric, excess of, 57.  
     deficiency of, 57.  
     intestinal, 163.  
     function of, 169  
     Liver, abscess of,  
*Kali muriaticum*, 587.  
     in edema of cellular tissue, 588.  
     phosphoricum, 591  
     in various forms of paralysis, 592.  
     sulphuricum, 595.  
         in chronic catarrh, 596.  
*Kalmia latifolia*, 598.  
     in secondary syphilis, 598.  
*Kava-kava*, 661.  
 Kidneys, condition of, 176.  
     dislocation of, 295.  
     position of, 295.  
*Kosso* or *kouso*, 422.  
 Insufficiency of aortic valve, 288.  
 Intermittent fever, 35  
 Intestinal glands, condition of, 170.  
 Juice, 163.  
     functions of, 169.  
 Introduction, 5.  
*Inula helenium*, 576  
     in cutaneous diseases, 576.  
 Lead poisoning, 79.  
*Leontin*, 459.  
     in amenorrhea and dysmenorrhea, 459.  
*Leopard's bane*, 286.  
*Leptandra virginica*, 600.  
     in diseases of the intestinal tract, 600.  
 Leukemia, 295.  
*Liatris spicata*, 601.  
     in diseases of the kidneys and skin, 601.  
*Libradol*, 601.  
     in inflammation and pain, 601.  
 Life root, 711.  
*Lilium tigrinum*, 602.  
     in diseases of women, 602.  
 Lily of the valley, 484.  
 Lime water, 442.  
  
*Liquor bismuth*, 419.  
 Lithasis, 66.  
*Lithii benzoas*, 602.  
     in excess of uric acid, 602.  
*Lithii bromidum*, 603.  
     in excessive mental activity, 603.  
*Lithii salicylas*, 603.  
     in articular rheumatism, 603.  
*Lobelia inflata*, 604.  
 in diphtheria and pneumonia, 604.  
 Local diseases, facial expression in, 89.  
     and general disease, 39.  
*Logwood*, 561.  
     291.  
     cancer of, 293.  
     congestion of, 291.  
     contraction of, 294.  
     enlargement of, 291.  
     examination of, 291.  
     fatty, 293.  
     hydatid tumors of, 293.  
     yellow atrophy of, 294.  
*Liverwort*, 566.  
*Lungwort*, 732.  
*Lycopodium clavatum*, 607.  
     in diseases of the genito-urinary organs, 608.  
*Lycopus virginicus*, 608.

- in passive hemorrhage, 609.
- Labor, constriction in, 130.
- tissues thick in, 130.
- Lappa officinalis, 599.
- in diseases of the urinary organs, 599.
- Large spotted spurge, 529
- Lavendula vera, 599.
- in diseases of the nervous system, 599.
- Magnesia sulphas, 614.
- in facial and other eruptions, 615.
- Magnesium, calcined, 611.
- carbonate, 611.
- phosphate, 611.
- sulphate, 614.
- Malaria in disease, 43.
- Male fern, 398.
- Mandrake, 664.
- Manganese sulphate, 615.
- Manganidioxidum precipitatum, 615.
- in amenorrhea and dysmenorrhea, 615
- sulphas, 615.
- in anemia and chlorosis, 615.
- Mangifera indica, 616.
- in passive hemorrhage, 616.
- Mango, 616.
- Mania, chronic, 196.
- Marshmallow, 362.
- Marubium vulgare, 618.
- Matico, 660.
- Meadow saffron, 474.
- Medication, restorative, 59.
- Melilotus officinalis, 618.
- in uterine congestion, 618.
- Melancholia, 67.
- Mental states, expression in, 85.
- Menthol, 619.
- in painful affections, 619.
- Methylene blue, 620.
- Methylthioninae hydrochloricum, 620.
- in cystitis and gonorrhoea, 620.
- Mitchella repens, 622.
- in diseases of women, 622.
- Monarda punctata, 623.
- in nausea and vomiting, 623.
- Morbus coxarius, 68.
- movement in, 92.
- Morphinae sulphas, 624.
- in painful conditions, 624..
- Mouth, closure of evidence of determination, 91.
- expression of as an indication for remedies, 89.
- in prognosis, 91.
- Macrotys, 467.
- Magnesii calcinata, 611.
- in poisoning by acids, 611.
- carbonas, 611.
- in acidity of the stomach, 611.
- phosphoricum, 611.,
- in spasmodic affections, 612.
- Myrica cerifera in diseases of mucous membranes, 626.
- Myrospermum peruvianum, 627.
- in chronic diarrhea and dysentery, 627.
- toluiferum, 627.
- in pulmonary affections, 627.
- Myrrha, 627.
- in bronchial catarrh, 627.
- NATRIUM muriaticum, 628.
- in glandular diseases, 628.
- phosphoricum, 631.
- in rheumatism, 631.
- sulphuricum, 633.
- in diseases always worse in damp weather, 633.
- Nausea, 90.
- Negundo aceroides, 636.
- in hemorrhoids, 636.
- Nepeta cataria, 636.
- in flatulent colic, 636.
- Nervous diseases, 67.
- system, sympathetic, 44.
- condition of, 87.
- Neurosal affections, fingers in, 79.
- Neutralizing cordial, 555.
- Night-blooming cereus, 427.
- Nitrate of silver, 385.
- Nitric acid, dilute, 336.
- Nitrite of amyl, 369.
- Nitrous ether, spirit of, 731.
- Normal life, 9.
- Nose, in diagnosis, 76.
- expression of, 89.
- observation of, 76.
- Nutrition, lesions of, 55, 67, 183.
- Nux vomica, 739.
- OAT, 400.
- Oenanthe crocata, 637.
- in epilepsy, 637.
- Oenothera biennis, 639.
- in intestinal irritation, 639.
- Oleum morrhuae, 639.
- in anemic conditions, 639.
- olivae, 640.
- in phthisis pulmonalis, 641.

Movements in diseases of children, 94.  
 Mucous. rales, 273.  
 Mucus, 163.  
 Muriate of iron, 535.  
 Muscale buttons, 371.  
 Muscles, diagnosis from twitching of, 94.  
 Muscular system, expression through, 80.  
 Mutisia vicicefolia, 626.  
     in spasmodic affections, 626.  
 Myricacerifera, 626.

Ovarian cysts, 294.  
     tumors, 294.  
 Ovaries, examination of, 297.  
 Oxalate of cerium, 459.  
 Oxydendrum aboreum, 645.  
     in cystic and prostatic diseases, 645.  
 Oyster shell, 434.

**PAIN** in abdomen, 90.  
     cause of, 165, 198.  
     expression of, 83, 90.  
     spots of, 71.  
     study of, 126.  
     twitch of, 72.  
 Palpation, 246, 264.  
 Panax quinquefolium, 645.  
 Pancreatic fluid, function of, 169.  
 Pancreatic juice, 162.  
 Pancreatinum; 646.  
     in atonic diseases of the Stomach, 646.  
 Paralysis agitans, 66.  
     division of, 202.  
     facial, 78.  
     general, 67.  
     hysterical, 67.  
 Paraplegia, diagnosis of, 202.  
 Parsley, 650.  
 Partridge berry vine, 622.  
 Passiflora incarnata, 646.  
     in diseases of the nervous system, 647.  
 Passion flower, 646.  
 Patient's expression in bed, 81.  
 Peach, 367.  
 Pelvic viscera, wrongs of, 92.  
 Pennyroyal, 564.  
 Penthorum sedoides, 648.  
     in diseases of mucous membranes, 648.  
 Pepsinum, 648.  
     in gastro-intestinal diseases, 649.  
 Percussion, 243.  
     ricini, 641.  
     in intestinal diseases, 641.  
     terebinthinae, 642.  
     in intestinal hemorrhage, 642.  
     tiglii, 642.  
     in bronchial catarrh, 642.  
 Olive oil, 640.  
 Oil of turpentine, 642.  
 Opium, 643.  
 Osseous changes, 67...  
 Otorrhea, a cause of meningeal inflammation, 78.  
     chronic, 78.

Phosphate of iron, 539.  
     lime, 437.  
     magnesium, 611.  
     potassium, 591.  
     sodium, 724.  
 Phosphoric acid, dilute, 338.  
 Phosphorus, 653.  
     in diseases of the genito-urinary organs, 653.  
 Phthisis, early indications of, 272.  
     pulmonalis, 41, 66.  
 Physostigma venenosum, 653.  
     in diseases of the brain and spine, 654.  
 Phytolacca decandra, 654.  
     in glandular diseases, 655.  
 Picric acid, 339.  
 Piles, 296.  
 Pilocarpinae hydrochloridum, 657.  
     in chronic skin diseases, 657.  
 Pilocarpus, 658.  
     in chronic rheumatism, 658.  
 Piper angustifolium, 660.  
     in chronic diseases of the stomach, 660.  
     cubeba, 661.  
     in diseases of the mucous membranes, 661.  
     methysticum, 661.  
     in diseases of the genito-urinary organs, 661.  
 Pipsisewa, 462.  
 Plantago major, 662.  
     in nocturnal enuresis, 662.  
 Pleurisy, effusions in, 272.  
     root, 395.  
 Pneumonia, 272.  
     color in, 206.  
     globular sputa in, 210.  
     respiration in, 79.  
     stage of engorgement, 276.  
 Podophyllin, 663.  
     in diseases of the glandular system, 663.  
 Podophyllum peltatum, 664.

- Pericarditis, 284.  
 Pericardium, effusion into the, 280.  
 Periodicity in disease, 35.  
 Peritonitis, facial expression in, 72.  
 Peroxide of hydrogen, 570.  
 Petroselinum sativum, 650.  
   in cystitis and nephritis, 650.  
 Phenol, 651.  
 Phenolis, 651.  
 in septic diseases, 651.  
 Phenyl salicylate, 652.  
 Phenylis salicylas, 652.  
   in duodenal catarrh, 652.  
 Phoradendron flavescens, 652.  
   in atonic diseases of the uterus,  
   652.  
 Polymnia uvedalia, 667.  
   in hypertrophy of the cervix  
   uteri, 668.  
 Polytrichum juniperinum, 668.  
 Pomegranate, 688.  
 Papulus tremuloides, 669.  
   in intermittent and remittent  
   fever, 669.  
 Potassii acetas, 670.  
   in dropsy following scarlet fe-  
   ver, 671.  
   bichromas, 671.  
   in pseudo-membranous croup,  
   671.  
   bicarbonas, 672.  
   in acidity of the stomach, 672.  
   bromidum, 673.  
   in excessive brain activity, 674.  
   chloras, 676.  
   in fetid lochial discharges, 677.  
   ferrocyanidum, 677.  
   in chronic diseases of women,  
   678.  
   hydroxidum, 679.  
   in ingrowing toe-nail, 679.  
   iodidum, 679.  
   in syphilis and enlarged glands,  
   679.  
   nitras, 680.  
   in neuralgia and rheumatism,  
   680.  
   permanganas, 680.  
   in morphine poisoning, 681.  
   et sodii tartras, 682.  
   in excessive secretion of uric  
   acid, 682.  
 Potassium bicarbonate, 672.  
   bichromate, 671.  
   bromide, 673.  
   chlorate, 676.  
   chloride, 587.  
   ferrocyanide, 677.  
   hydroxide, 679.  
   in hepatic diseases, 664.  
 Poison hemlock, 482.  
   oak, 697.  
 Poisoning. lead. 71.  
 Poke root, 654.  
 Polemonium reptans, 665.  
   in diseases of the respiratory  
   organs, 665.  
 Polygala senega, 666.  
   in chronic bronchitis, 666.  
 Polygonatum multiflorum, 666.  
   in congestion of the liver and  
   spleen, 666.  
 Polygonum punctatum, 667.  
   in amenorrhea due to atony,  
   667.  
 Ptelia trifoliata in diseases of the  
 respiratory organs, 649.  
 Ptosis, 75.  
 Pulmonary syphiloma, 289.  
 Pulsatilla nigricans, 683.  
   in diseases of the nervous sys-  
   tem, 683.  
 Pulse, character and meaning of  
 141.  
   changes in character of, 186.  
   dicrotic, cause of, 278.  
   description of, 134.  
   differences in and meaning of,  
   143.  
   diseases severe in proportion  
   to frequency of, 136.  
   dull, elastic stroke of, 138.  
   empty, 139.  
   feeling of, 139.  
   frequency of, 135.  
   increased, 184.  
   relation to temperature, 136.  
   relation to volume, 137.  
   and wrongs suggested by, 139.  
   full, 139.  
   oppressed, 138.  
   proportion to respiration, 136,  
   144.  
   both should be felt, 143.  
   sharp, 138.  
   slowness of, 185.  
   small and hard, 139.  
   small and soft, 139.  
   small and vibratile, 139.  
   touch of similar to touch of  
   skin, 141.  
   in aneurism, 145.  
   in healthy adult, 276.  
   in infancy, 276.  
   in diseases of heart and blood  
   vessels, 277.  
   in aortic insufficiency, 277.  
   in hypertrophy, 277.

- iodide, 679.
- nitrate, 680.
- permanganate, 680.
- phosphate, 591.
- sulphate, 595.
- Precipitated manganese dioxide, 615.
  - phosphate of lime, 444.
- Predominant wrong in disease, 185.
- Preface 3.
- Prickly ash, 763.
- Prinos verticillatus, 682.
  - in diarrhea and dysentery, 682.
- Progressive muscular atrophy, 68.
- Prunus virginiana, 683.
  - in irritation of mucous membranes 683.
- Ptelea trifoliata, 649.
- Remittent fever, 35.
- Resorcinum, 691.
  - in erysipelas, 691.
- Respiration, abnormal, 79.
- Cheyne-Stokes, 262.
  - bronchial, 269.
  - hurried and labored, 79.
  - influence of in disease, 44.
  - number per minute, 262.
  - ratio of to the pulse, 262.
  - variations of, 262.
- Rest and unrest, 81.
- Restlessness from atonicity of nerve centers, 92.
- Rhamnus californica, 692.
  - in rheumatism and rheumatoid pain, 692.
  - purshiana, 693.
  - in constipation, 693.
- Rheum palmatum, 694.
  - in irritation of the stomach, 694.
- Rhonchus, or rale, crepitant, 272.
  - mucous, 271.
  - sibilant, 271.
  - sonorous, 271.
  - subcrepitant, 272.
  - submucous, 272.
- Rhubarb, 694.
- Rhus aromatica, 695.
  - in diabetes and hemorrhage, 695.
  - glabrum, 696.
  - in ulceration of the stomach, 696. and wrongs in, toxicodendron, 697.
  - in diseases of the nervous system, 697.
- Rochelle salt, 682.
- Rubus villosus, 699.
  - in diseases of the intestinal
- Punica granatum, 688.
  - in diarrhea and dysentery, 688.
- Pus from mucous membranes, 210.
- Pyemia, facial expression in, 72.
  - odor in, 158.
- QUEBRACHO, 398.
- Queen of the meadow, 526.
- Quercus alba, 688.
  - in diarrhea and dysentery, 688.
- Quininae sulphas, 689.
  - in malarial diseases, 689.
- RAGweed, 362.
- Rectum, cancer of, 296.
  - fissure of, 296.
- Red clover, 748.
- Remedies and their uses, 333.
- Salvia officinalis, 703.
  - in diseases of the mucous surfaces, 704.
- Salicylate of lithium, 603.
- Sambucus canadensis, 704.
  - in dropsical conditions, 704.
- Sandalwood, 708.
- Sanguinaria canadensis, 706.
  - in diseases of air passages, 706.
- Santalum album, 708.
  - in diseases of the urinary organs, 708.
- Santoninum, 709.
  - in intestinal worms, 709.
- Sarracenia purpurea, 710.
  - in glandular diseases, 710.
- Saw palmetto, 700.
- Scale flower, 626.
- Scaly grindelia, 557.
- Scilla maritima, 713.
  - in bronchiti, 714.
- Scouring rush, 115.
- Scutellaria lateriflora, 714.
  - in diseases of the nervous system, 715.
- Sebaceous secretion, defect in, 174.
  - function of, 171.
- Secretion and excretion. wrongs of, 42.
  - a vital process, 164. 167.
  - in diagnosis, 158.
  - of cerumen, wrongs in. 171.
  - of tears, 171.
  - excrementitious, functions of 172.
  - mucous, increased, 57.
- Senecio aureus, 711.
  - in diseases of women, 711.
- Senega, 666.
- Sennae, 712.
  - in flatulent colic, 712.

- tract, 699.
- Rules for avoiding dangerous combinations, 330.
- Increasing departure from of hearing and touch, health, 300.
- Rumex crispus, 699.
- in anemia with impaired digestion, 699.
- in eruptive diseases, 712.
- SABAL serrulata, 700.
- in catarrhal affections, 701.
- Saffron, 492.
- Salicylic acid, 304.
- Salicinum, 702.
- in diseases of the gastro-intestinal tract, 702.
- Salix nigra, 703.
- in sexual irritation, 703.
- Saliva, 158, 207.
- Salol, 652.
- Skin, vascular conditions of, 77.
- Skullcap, 714.
- Snakeweed, 531.
- Sodii benzoas, 718.
- in infectious fevers. 718.
- bicarbonas, 718.
- in hyperacidity, 718.
- boras, 719.
- in aphthae of the mouth, 720.
- bromidum, 720.
- in nervous excitement, 720.
- chloridum; 721.
- in shock and collapse, 721.
- iodidum, 722.
- in hypertrophy of glands, 723.
- nitras, 723.
- in chronic rheumatism, 723.
- phenosulphonas, 723.
- in typhoid conditions, 724.
- phosphas, 724.
- in impaired nutrition, 724.
- salicylas, 725.
- in rheumatism, 725.
- succinatum, 725.
- in catarrhal jaundice, 725.
- sulphas, 726.
- in constipation, 726.
- sulphis, 726.
- in zymotic diseases, 727.
- Sodium benzoate, 718.
- bicarbonate, 718.
- borate, 719.
- bromide, 720.
- chloride, 721.
- iodide, 722.
- nitrate, 723.
- phosphate, 724.
- salicylate, 725.
- succinate, 725.
- Sensations by use of special senses, 197.
- Senses, cultivation of the, 15.
- diagno-  
sis by, 120.
- Sense of sight, diagnosis by, 65.
- of smell, diagnosis by, 156.
- Serpentaria, 712.
- Seven barks, 566.
- Shepherd's purse, 452.
- Silicea, 715.
- in carbuncles and boils, 716.
- Silk weed, 394.
- Simaba cedron, 717.
- in bites of venomous serpents, 717.
- Skin of face in diagnosis, 77.
- parchment-looking, 78.
- regulator of temperature, 53.
- Spleen, palpation of, 295.
- in syphilis, 295.
- Sporadic diseases, 38.
- Spring adonis 350.
- Spurred rye, 516.
- Sputa, examination of, 273.
- Squill, 713.
- Squirting cucumber, 512.
- Stavesacre, 498.
- Stethoscope, position of. 283.
- Sticta pulmonaria, 732.
- in diseases of the respiratory organs, 732.
- Stigmata maidis, 733.
- in inflammation of the bladder, 733.
- Stillingia sylvatica, 733.
- in diseases of the throat, 733.
- Stomach, atonic. 308.
- cancer of, 290.
- examination of, 290.
- irritation of, 307.
- Stone root, 476.
- St, John's wort, 573.
- Strength of will, 197.
- Stricture of intestine. 296.
- rectum, 296.
- Strontii bromidum, 735.
- in diseases of the stomach, 735.
- Strophanthus hispidas, 735.
- in diseases of the heart, 735.
- Strumous diathesis, 69.
- Study of pain in childbirth, 83.
- Strychninae sulphas, 737.
- in anemia and chlorosis, 737.
- Strychnos nux vomica. 739.
- in diseases of the intestinal tract, 739.
- Stylosanthis elatior, 742.

- sulphate, 726.
  - sulphite, 726.
  - sulphocarbolate, 723.
- Solanum carolinense, 728.
  - in epilepsy, 728.
  - dulcamara, 730.
  - in cutaneous diseases, 730.
- Sourwood, 645.
- Spanish chamomile, 370.
  - fly, 450.
- Specifics for conditions, not for diseases, 7.
- Specific, meaning of, 300.
  - medication, theory and practice of 299.
- Sphygmograph, use of, 278.
- Spikenard, 384.
- Spinal innervation, lesions of, 200.
  - wrongs in, 44.
  - irritation, diagnosis of, 204.
- Spiritus mendereri, 363.
  - aetheris nitrosi, 731.
  
- TAG elder, 359.
- Tannin, 344.
- Taraxicum officinalis, 743.
  - in diseases of the gastro-intestinal tract, 743.
- Tartar emetic, 374.
- Tartaric acid, 344.
- Tela araneae, 743.
  - in constant chilliness, 744.
- Temperature, alterations in, 146.
  - a means of diagnosis, 148.
  - decrease and increase in, 147.
  - deficiency in, 54.
  - diurnal variations in, 52.
  - elevation of, 149.
  - excess of, 52.
  - expression of disease, the, 150.
  - factors in high range of, 52.
  - high, causes of, 154.
  - high range of, 53.
  - high, with wet skin, 155.
  - importance of, 146.
  - increase in proportion to frequency of pulse, 147.
  - inflammation in proportion to, 150.
  - normal, 146.
  - peculiarities in, 54.
  - range of, 148.
  - rapid rise in children, 155.
  - relation to pulse, 149.
  - unequal distribution of, 54, 153.
  - unusual, 55.
  - in acute fevers and inflammations, 148.
  - chronic diseases, 150.
  - in irritability of the uterus, 742.
- Subgallate of bismuth, 419.
- Subnitrate of bismuth, 420.
- Sulphate of atropine, 399.
- Sulphide of calcium, 444.
- Sulphomethanum, 742..
  - in sleeplessness of alcoholics, 742.
- Sulphonal, 742.
- Sulphuric acid, dilute. 341.
- Sulphurous acid, 342.
- Sundew, 505.
- Suppuration, 192.
- Swamp milkweed, 394.
- Sweet Spirit of nitre, 731.
- Sympathetic innervation, want of, 88.
  - nervous system, conditions of, 44, 87.
  - wrongs of, 203.
- Syphilis, 43.
  - copper-colored spots 111, 74.
- Syrup of Iodide of Iron, 527.
  
- Tongue in facial paralysis, 117.
  - in hemiplegia, 117.
  - in pyemia. 117.
  - in protracted illness, 118.
  - in relapsing fever, 120.
  - in scarlet fever. 118.
  - in stomatitis, 120.
  - in typhoid fever, 117.
- Touch in diseases of the nervous system, 131.
  - sense of as an aid in selecting remedies, 130.
- Trailing arbutus, 513.
- Trifolium pratense, 748.
  - in whooping cough, 748.
- Trillium erectum, 749.
  - in hemorrhage from mucous surfaces, 749.
- Triticum repens, 749.
  - in purulent cystitis, 750.
- Tumors, mediastinal, 289.
- Turkey corn, 487.
- Turnera aphrodisiaca, 750.
  - in sexual excesses, 750.
- Typhoid character, 37.
  - conditions, 72.
  - fever, 31, 34.
  - lesion, 41.
- Typhus fever, 31, 35.
  
- UARANO, 560.
- Unicorn root, 357.
- Upland sumach, 696.
- Urinary abnormal constituents and their examination, 231.
  - abnormal deposits and their

- collapse, 154.
- convalescence, 148.
- febricula, 151.
- morbus coxarius, 141.
- phthisis, 147, 151.
- typhoid conditions, 148.
- Therapeutics, the study of, 319.
- Thorne apple, 496.
- Thuja occidentalis*, 745.
  - in hydrocele, 746.
- Thymol, 747.
  - in septic conditions, 747.
- Thyroid gland, enlargement of, 79.
- Tiger lily, 692.
- Tissue, cellular, condition of, 88.
  - hypertrophy of, 51.
  - waste of, 150.
- Tongue, observation of, 107, 117.
  - raw or bare, 117.
  - study of, 117.
  - in acute diseases, 118.
  - in chronic diseases, 118
  - in chancre; 120.
  - in diabetes, 117.
  - in dyspepsia, 118.
- Urine, phosphates in, 230.
  - pus in, 231.
  - quantity of, 216.
  - reaction of, 216, 234.
  - retention of elements of, 177.
  - specific gravity of, 216,
  - secretion of the, 217.
  - sugar in and testing for, 235.
  - tyrosin in, 230.
  - urates in, 229.
  - uric acid in, 229.
- Urtica dioica*, 751.
  - in profuse mucous discharges, 751.
- Ustilago maidis*, 752.
  - in capillary congestion, 752.
- Uterus, examination of, 296.
  - tumors of, 296.
  - in pregnancy, 297.
  - weight of, 297.
- Uterine souffle, 298.
- Uva ursi*, 752.
  - in urinary diseases, 753.
  - yam, 501.
- VAGUS nerve, relation to the heart, 143.
- Valeriana officinalis*, 753.
  - in disease of the nervous system, 753.
- Veins, cutaneous, in children, 101.
- Venous circulation, imperfect, 98.
- Verbascum thapsus*, 754.
  - in bronchial catarrh, 754
- Verbena hastata*, 754.
  - examination, 228.
- calculi and concretions, 222, 239.
- glands, construction of the, 214.
- secretion, nervous mechanism of 223.
- tube casts, 242.
- Urine in diagnosis, 213.
  - abnormal substances in, 221.
  - albumin in and testing for, 232, 235.
  - bile in, 232.
  - blood in, 231.
    - chemical composition of, 218.
  - coloring matters of, 220.
  - cystic acid in, 230.
  - examination of, 228.
  - excessive secretion of, 177.
  - inorganic salts in, 220.
  - leucin in, 230.
  - lithic acid in, 229.
  - mucus in, 231.
  - oxalate of lime in, 229.
  - pathology of, 227.
  - passage of to the bladder, 223.
- Voice, in feebleness of, 121.
  - in nervous irritation 122.
  - in sickness, 121.
  - strength of, 121.
- Vomiting, importance of, 209, 234.
- WAFER ash, 649.
- Wahoo, 525.
- Water dropwort, 637.
  - eryngo, 522.
  - pepper, 667.
- Watermelon, 474.
- White ash, 545.
  - cohosh, 349.
  - hellebore, 755.
  - oak, 683.
  - poplar, 669.
  - snakeroot, 525.
- Whooping-cough, 31.
- Wild cherry, 683.
  - ginger, 393.
  - indigo, 403.
  - ipecac, 530.
- Will, influence of, 46.
- Willow herb, 514.
- Wintergreen, 546.
- Witch hazel, 562.
- Wormwood, 392.
- Wry-neck, 79.
- XANTHIUM strumarium in passive hemorrhage of the bowels, 763.

in epilepsy, 755.  
 Veratrum album, 755.  
 in spasmodic coughs, 755.  
 viride, 755.  
 in puerperal convulsions, 756.  
 Vervain, 754.  
 Vesicaria communis, 760.  
 in chronic cystitis, 760.  
 Viburnum opulus, 761.  
 in cramps and spasms, 761.  
 prunifolium, 761.  
 in diseases of women, 761.  
 Virginia snakeroot, 712.  
 stone crop, 648.  
 Visceral cirrhosis,  
 in, 78.  
 diseases, chronic, 204.  
 Vocal fremitus, 263.  
 Voice in abdominal distress, 122.  
 in cerebral irritation, 122.  
 in chronic bronchitis, 123.  
 in congestion, 122.  
 in coughs, 123.  
 in criencephalique, 122.  
 in croupous cough, 123.  
 in diseases of respiratory or-  
 gans, 123.

Xanthoxylum fraxineum, 763.  
 in diseases of the mucous tis-  
 sues, 763.

YELLOW dock, 699.  
 fever, 31. 35.  
 jessamine, 548.  
 ladies' slipper, 495.  
 melilot clover, 618.  
 Yerba mansa, 370.  
 santa, 520.

ZINCI chloridum, 764.  
 in diseases of the cervix uteri,  
 wrinkled ear-lobe 764.  
 phenosulphonas, 765.  
 in typhoid conditions, 765.  
 sulphas, 765.  
 in narcotic poisoning, 766.  
 chloride, 764.  
 sulphate, 765.  
 sulphocarbolate, 765.  
 Zingiber officinale, 767.  
 in diseases of the stomach and  
 intestines, 767.  
 Zymosis, influence of, 43.

## ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE AND PRICE- LIST OF ECLECTIC TEXT-BOOKS



FOR SALE BY  
**The Scudder Brothers Co.**  
 MEDICAL PUBLISHERS  
 CINCINNATI, O.



NOTE.-As a school of medicine we profess to have a distinctive practice unlike either our old school or Homeopathic neighbors. We claim to use different remedies, or in different form and dose, and for different effects. We boldly claim a more successful practice than either of our competitors, and this claim can only be based upon different principles, a different therapeutics, and a different materia medica. We must, therefore, have distinctive books which clearly state our methods of practice. Allopathic works will not serve this purpose, neither will Homeopathic. Now we have a full list of text-books, or books of reference, and by frequent revision they are kept fully up to our practice of to-day. They have been very successful, more so than any American books in the market, and this is the best evidence of their value. They are bought by all schools of medicine, and when bought they are brought into active use.

SPECIAL NOTE.- The prices as given in this catalogue are absolutely net; no discount will be allowed retail purchasers under any consideration. This rule has been established in order that everyone will be treated alike, a general reduction in former prices having been made to meet previous retail discounts offered by some dealers. Upon the receipt of the advertised price any book will be forwarded by mail or express, all charges prepaid.



**COOPER, WM. COLBY, M.D.**  
**Tethered Truants.**

12mo, 199 pages ..... Price, cloth, \$1.00

Being Essays, Sketches and Poems.

**Immortality.**

12mo, 173 pages ..... Price, cloth, \$1.00

**Preventive Medicine.**

12mo, 147 pages ..... Price, cloth, \$1.00

**Primitive Fundamental.**

12mo, 64 pages ..... Price, cloth, 50c.

**DODGE, JEROME D., M.D.,**

**Social Purity.**

16mo, 83 pages ..... Price, cloth, 50c.

This is a valuable little book on this much tabooed topic. It can well be placed in the hands of intelligent men and women with families.



**ELLINGWOOD, FINLEY, M.D.**

**Eclectic Materia Medica and Therapeutics.**

Royal octavo, 811 pages. (Revised 1907).

Price, cloth, \$5.00; sheep, \$6.00

Octavo, two volumes, 1100 pages.

For set, cloth, \$6.00; sheep, \$7.00

This is a companion work on the Practice of Medicine, and embraces the whole subject, excepting the pathology of disease. It has met with a ready sale since its issue in 1907.

**FARNUM, EDWARD J., M.D.,**

Formerly Professor of Surgery in the Bennett Medical

College of Chicago.

**Deformities.**

Royal octavo, 554 pages, 208 illustrations, enameled paper, cloth binding. (Issued 1893).. Price, \$5.00



A text-book on Orthopedic Surgery. Contributors:

EDWIN FREEMAN, M.D., Cincinnati; EDWIN YOUNKIN, M.D., St. Louis..

FELTER, HARVEY W., M.D.,

and

LLOYD, JOHN URI, Phr.M.

**American Dispensatory (King).**

(Revised in 1900.) Entirely rewritten and enlarged by HARVEY W. FELTER, M.D.,

Professor of Materia Medica in the Eclectic Medical Institute. Cincinnati,

O.; and JOHN URI LLOYD, PHR.MI., Emeritus Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy in the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, O.

Two volume edition, royal octavo, each volume containing over 950 pages, with complete indices.....

Price, cloth, \$4.50 per vol.; sheep, \$5.00 per vol.



FOLTZ, KENT O., M.D.,



Late Professor of Ophthalmology, Otology, Rhinology and Laryngology in the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, O.

**Diseases of the Eye.**

12mo, 566 pages, fully illustrated. (Issued in 1900.)

Price, cloth, \$2.50

A complete manual on the subject for the use of students and practitioners. This is the first work on this subject which gives particular attention to the treatment of diseases of the eye by Eclectic medication.

**Diseases of the Nose, Throat and Ear.**

12mo, over 700 pages, fully illustrated. (Issued 1906.).....Price, cloth, \$3.50

This is a companion work to "Diseases of the Eye," but somewhat larger and more comprehensive.

---

FYFE, JOHN WILLIAM, M.D.

**The Essentials of Modern Materia Medica and Therapeutics.**

With Formulary by G. W BOSKOWITZ, M.D., 12mo,  
344 pages. (Issued in 1903.) . . Price, cloth, \$2.00



The introduction is at once complete, compact and comprehensive. While nothing superfluous is presented, nothing important has been omitted. The action of medicines, strength, dose, prescription writing, dispensing, incompatibility, etc., are each and all carefully and wisely treated. We like the tone of this book; it is, decidedly refreshing, refreshingly decided, conservative without being narrow, liberal without lapsing in to promiscuous carelessness and wholesale commendation.-Georgia Eclectic Medical Journal.

---

**Specific Diagnosis and Specific Medication.**

An entirely new work, based upon the writings of the late Prof. John MM Scudder, with extensive extracts from other Eclectic authors. 8vo, 782 pages (Issued 1909.) Price, cloth, \$5.00; law sheep, \$6.00

The above named work fills an important and previously unoccupied field in medical literature. Dr. Fyfe has been prominently connected with the literature of the Eclectic school for but little less than half a century, and his long experience as a practitioner of specific medication has abundantly qualified him for the task of preparing a valuable work of the character above indicated. In his preface the doctor says:

"When the writer began to prepare the pages which follow it was his intention to revise and combine in one volume the two works of the late Professor Scudder on Specific Diagnosis and Specific Medication. The great advancement which has been -made during the past third of a century in the Eclectic methods of practice, however, soon made it apparent that this would be to the writer an impossible task, for it was found that much new matter would have to be added in order to bring the work up to the present needs of the medical profession. This addition could not be made and still preserve Professor Scudder's unique arrangement and forcible diction. It was, therefore, thought the wiser and more satisfactory course to prepare a new work, based on the writings of Dr, Scudder and more recent authors, including the personal observations of the writer."

---

KING, JOHN, M.D.,

Late, Professor of Obstetrics in the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, O.

"Prof. John King, who was a teacher for more than half a century, is too well known to require more than a catalogue of his books." They are as follows:

**The American Dispensatory.**

(See revised edition, under head of Felter Lloyd.)

**The American Eclectic Obstetrics.**

Ninth edition, 8vo, i57 pages. . . . . Price, sheep, \$5.50

Revised and enlarged by R. C. W INTERMUTE" M.D.

**Diagnosis and Treatment of Chronic Diseases.**

8vo, 1,700 pages ..... Price, sheep, \$8.50



**The New American Family Physician.**

8vo, 1042 pages. . . . . Price, morocco, \$6.50

**\*Woman, Her Diseases and Their Treatment.**

Fourth edition, 8vo, 366 pages. . . . . Price, cloth, \$1.50; sheep, \$2.00

NOTE.- The last three works not revised since author's death in 1893.



**LLOYD, JOHN URI,**

Emeritus Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy in the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati; Vice-President of the American Chemical Society; Associate Author of the Revised Edition of the American Dispensary; Author of the Pharmacy and Chemistry of the Student's Pocket Medical Lexicon.

**Red Head.**

A Story of Feud Life in Kentucky.

Edition de luxe, cloth, \$1.72

**Etidorhpa; or the End of Earth.**

12mo, illustrated, 375 pages, eleventh edition . . . . . Price, cloth, \$1.50

B. O. Fowler, editor of The Arena, Boston, says: "A most remarkable book. . . . Surpasses, in my judgment, anything that has been written by the elder Dumas or Jules Verne, while in moral purpose it is equal to Hugo at his best. . . . It appeals to the thoughtful scientist no less than to the lover of fascinating romance.

**Stringtown on the Pike.**

16mo, 414 pages . . . . . Price, cloth, \$1.50

A character study of the people of northern Kentucky. It embraces the superstitions, methods and acts of these people, and is most reliable in its study of human emotions and methods. Fully illustrated with engravings of the people of "Stringtown on the Pike." Judge T. Soule Smith, of Lexington, the best writer in the State, remarks: "No such vivid landscape painting of Kentucky seasons and Kentucky scenery is to be found in any book. The book is a drama of real life under conditions which necessarily make it dramatic."

The editor of The New Idea says: "The story is a masterpiece of dialect study."

**Warwick of the Knobs.**

12mo, 305 pages . . . . . Price, cloth, \$1.50

**Scroggins.**

12mo, 119 pages . . . . . Price, cloth, \$1.50

**LOCKE, FREDERICK J., M.D.,**

Late Dean and Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, O.

Felter, Harvey W., M.D., Collaborator,  
Professor of Materia Medica in same

\*Syllabus of Eclectic Materia Medica and Therapeutics.



Second edition. (Revised in 1901.) 12mo, 501 pages.

Price, cloth, \$2.00

"We have examined this work with great care, and find it fully up to the standard of the works of the Eclectic school. We do not propose to take this as an opportunity to give a lecture on the advisability of continuing self-limited sectarianism in medicine-our views on this subject are already well known to our readers. We have, however, never read a medical book, even a sectarian one, without receiving benefit from it. Every practitioner should study the therapeutic principles of every school of medicine. He should make the best from each one-the everlasting truth-his own. This book before us contains much that is of value. The Eclectic practitioners deserve lasting credit for having-developed the therapeutic virtues of many of our common American plants. This is honor enough for one sect in one country."-Medical World.

MUNDY, WILLIAM NELSON, M.D.,  
Professor of Diseases of Children in the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, O.



\*The Eclectic Practice in the Diseases of Children.  
For students and practitioners. Second edition,  
revised and rewritten. 8vo, 512 pages, fully illustrated.  
(Issued in 1903.) ..... Price, cloth, \$3.00

Professor Mundy believes in the efficacy of drugs, and gives his readers definite instructions how they should be used in order to produce the desired results. Such a book is a godsend to the medical man who is not sure of the dependability of the treatment of disease by means of medicinal agents.-Therapeutic and Dietetic Gazette:

---



MUNK, J. A., M.D.,  
Dean of California Eclectic Medical College, Los Angeles, Cal.  
Arizona Sketches.

Octavo, 230 pages, fully illustrated. . . Price, cloth, \$2.00

It is bountifully and beautifully illustrated with photographs depicting life on the desert, life in the mountains and the canons, the cowboy on the trail, the Moqui Indians in their snake dance, the priests performing their incantations, the ruins of the ancient cliff dwellers, the petrified forests.-Eclectic Medical Journal

---

NIEDERKORN, JOSEPH S., M.D.

A Handy Reference Book to Specific Medication.  
16mo, pocket size, 151 pages. (New edition, 1905.)

Price, flexible leather, \$1.00



Specific medication does not teach that medicines will alleviate or cure certain diseases; that is to say, they will not cure an aggregate of symptoms arranged according to the much practiced nosology. Specific medication is the study by which we determine the direct action of remedies, with special reference to their pathological conditions; a study which determines a definite condition of disease, and points out the direct remedy for such condition; a study which considers drug action as it relates to disease expression.- Preface.

---



PALMER, OWEN A., M.D.  
Diseases of the Digestive Organs.

8vo, 524 pages.(Issued 1907.) ..... Price, cloth, \$3.00

Considering the important part the digestive organs play in life, and the frequency with which they are involved in diseases of the body at large, it is a little singular that more writers have not turned their attention to this subject. Dr. Palmer, having studied disorders of digestion for twenty years, has placed his observations and experience in this work in a simple and practical manner.- Eclectic Medical Gleaner.

---



PETERSEN, F. J., M.D.

Materia Medica and Clinical Therapeutics.

12mo, 400 pages. (Issued in 1905.) ..... Price, cloth, \$2.00

This work is intended by the author to be a compilation of materia medica facts tending to show the primary and secondary action of remedies and also their physiological effects. The first half is largely composed of drugs studied from an

Eclectic standpoint. The second half is Homeopathic. There are many excellent features in it, such as sections on forms of medicine, classes of remedies, poisons and their antidotes-Eclectic Medical Journal.

---

SCUDDER, JOHN M., M.D.,

Late Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, O.



NOTE.-None of Professor Scudder's five works have been revised since his death in 1894.

\*A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Women.

Illustrated by colored plates and numerous wood engravings, with a paper on Diseases of the Breasts. Fifteenth edition, revised. 8vo, 534 pages.

..... Price, cloth, \$2.75; sheep, \$3.50

This work has stood the test of thirty years, and, as revised, gives our treatment of today.

**\*Specific Medication and Specific Medicines.**

Fourteenth edition, fourth revision. 12mo, 432 pages ..... Price, cloth, \$2.00

**\*Specific Diagnosis.**

Ninth edition. 12mo, 388 pages ..... Price, cloth, \$1.50

These companion volumes have had a larger sale than any other medical works in this country. They appeal to the feeling every thinking physician cherishes, that there must be something certain in medicine, if it can be discovered. They have had a very marked influence upon medical practice, not only of our own school, but also on regular medicine and Homeopathy.

**\*The American Eclectic Materia Medica and Therapeutics.**

Twelfth edition. 8vo, 748 pages ..... Price, cloth, \$4.00; sheep, \$4.50

**\*The Eclectic Practice of Medicine for Families.**

Twenty-first edition ..... Price, cloth, \$3.00; sheep, \$4.00; half morocco, \$5.00

This work contains all of medicine that a family should know. It is Anatomy, Physiology, Hygiene, Practice, Materia Medica, Surgery and Obstetrics. It is concise, plain and correct, and will not lead to household drugging. Liberal offers to agents. Write for terms.

---

SCUDDER, JOHN K., M.D.

\*Eclectic Medical Journal.



JOHN K. SCUDDER, M.D., Managing Editor, assisted by the Faculty of the Eclectic Medical Institute.

48 to 64 pages, monthly. .... Price, \$2.00 per year, in advance

The acknowledged organ of liberal medicine, and a strong advocate of the doctrines of Specific Medication. Publishes the papers of the Ohio State Eclectic Medical Association; Department on Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, conducted by Charles S. Amidon, M.D.; Seton Hospital Reports, L. E. Russell, M.D.

---

STEPHENS, ALBERT F., M.D.,

Professor of Gynecology in the American Medical College, St. Louis, Mo.

**\*Essentials of Medical Gynecology.**

12mo, 428 pages, fully illustrated (1907).

Price, cloth, \$3.00

"The treatment is in all cases clear and concise and will produce good results, while etiology, symptomatology and diagnosis have not been overlooked."-Therapeutics and Dietetics.



"The author writes with forcefulness, confident of, results where the diagnosis is specific and where the remedies are selected with reference to their exact indications. He distinguishes with exactness between medical and surgical cases."-Ellingwood's Therapeutist.

---

THOMAS, ROLLA L., M.D.,

Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, O.

**\*The Eclectic Practice of Medicine.**

Second edition, 8vo, 1,033 pages, fully illustrated.

Price, cloth, \$6.00; sheep, \$7.00

"'Thomas' Practice' is a monumental work. Its size and practical value make it this. No other work will be so nearly indispensable to the busy



practitioner as a refresher, and wholly indispensable to the medical student. The old and experienced

doctor could exist without it-the medical student cannot do so and be just to himself. I confidently predict a phenomenal sale of this modern classic, and especially do I expect it to force its way into the eager hands of medical students. They cannot finish their medical education without it.

"The doctor's literary style is plain and simple, but strong and compelling. He has indulged in no dictional scollops, no dizzy subtleties, and no vain theorizing-it is all. straight, hard common sense. It throws a volume of light on Specific Medication that makes the work in a sense revelational. Dr. Thomas has put the medical world under a mountain of obligation to him."-WILLIAM COLBY COOPER, M.D., Cleves, O.

"Professor Thomas gives the history, etiology and pathology of diseases in so complete a manner that we have no need now (as heretofore) to consult the works of other schools on these points. Specific Medication, the Eclecticism of the present, is made prominent, while old and tried remedies are not discarded. Eclectics should be proud of this work."-S. M. SHERMAN, M.D., Columbus. O.

---

WATKINS, LYMAN, M.D.,

Professor of Pathology and Physiology in the Eclectic  
Medical Institutc, Cincinnati, O.

**\*A Compendium of the Practice of Medicine.**

Second edition. (Issued 1901.) 12mo, 460 pages.

Price, cloth, \$2.50

"The Compendium, in clear and concise language, gives a very excellent and. suggestive repertory of the specific remedies indicated in the treatment of disease."-N. Y. Medical Times.



---

WEBSTER, HERBERT T., M.D.,

Formerly Professor of the Principles of Medicine and Pathology in the California Eclectic Medical College, Los Angeles, Cal.

**The Eclectic Practice of Medicine.**

8vo, 1,233 pages. New edition in 1902. Two volumes bound in one.....

..... Price, cloth, \$6.50;  
sheep, \$7.50

The writer has incorporated his personal experience in this ,work, and has eliminated a great deal of theoretical material which only serves to pad a book and confuse the reader. The vigorous style of the writer, and his sincerity, make an impression that but few writers in this line have been able to accomplish.-Eclectic Medical Journal.

---

WILDER, ALEXANDER, M.D.

**History of Medicine.**

Nearly 1,000 pages, 8vo ..... Price, cloth, \$3.00

An authentic history of the healing art from an-tiquity down to the present time. An exhaustive history of Eclectic medicine. Intensely, interesting. No physician's library complete without it. Its contents embrace the cream of the researches Dr. Wilder has made in ancient medicine-Egyptian, Babylonian and Assyrian, Indian and Persian, China and outer Asian, the Skythic Autochthones, and prehistoric Greece. This section is a study of the mist periods in which gods and traditions and faiths were so closely linked with methods used to cure bodily disorders as to make it of interest to all.- Eclectic Medical Journal.



---

WINTERMUTE, ROBERT C., M.D.,

Late Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women  
and Children in the Eclectic Medical Institute,  
Cincinnati, O.

**American Eclectic Obstetrics.**

8vo, 757 pages ..... Price, sheep, \$5.50

A new edition of the standard edition of King's. Thoroughly revised and rewritten in 1890.

---

WOODWARD, CHARLES, M.D.



**Intrauterine Medication.**

12mo, 208 pages. (Issued 1905) ..... Price, cloth, \$2.50

In this little work Dr. Woodward gives his experience of thirty years' practice. He claims for his method that there is no shock, and consequently no pain (uterine colic) attending these intrauterine washings and application of remedies. Any treatment that will take the place of the almost universal curetting that has been practiced the past few years, should be gratefully received. The author is thoroughly convinced that his methods are not only safe, but absolutely correct, and he impresses the reader that he has found a successful way of curing uterine diseases.-Eclectic Medical Journal.