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To Apply the Truth. To Spread the Truth.

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Ellingwood's Therapist

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF
DIRECT THERAPEUTICS

VOL. II

MAY 15, 1908

No. 5

Leading Articles

INJURIES OF THE EAR DRUM

W. S. CARTER, M. D., JACKSON,
MISSISSIPPI

While the surgical conditions which affect the ear, whether they be traumatic, or the result of other disease, are now treated almost exclusively by specialists, the most of these at some time or other are brought to the attention of the busy practitioner. I have thought that the history of a few accidents which affect the ear might not be other than valuable to the readers of this journal.

Injuries to the typanum from violence are quite common in the practice of every physician. In many cases the results are not serious, but in so many cases they are of such importance that they should be well understood.

The effect of violent noises or sharp sounds are as common, perhaps, as any other one injury. During the late war of

the rebellion a large number of cases were observed, which illustrate this class. A private in the battle of Gettysburg was stunned by the explosion of a shell at his left. Subsequent examination showed a rent in the drum of the left ear, from which he never recovered.

A few days after the accident, a thin discharge from the ear was noticed, which afterward became purulent, accompanied by an offensive odor. The soldier suffered so constantly from tinnitus aureum that he was at one time on the verge of insanity. He compared the sound to that of the steady escape of steam from an exhaust pipe.

In a fourth of July celebration, a man previously in good health, with perfect hearing, had a pistol discharged close to his ear. There was a slight shock and some pain, but no evidence of actual injury until the next day, when the ear discharged a bloody pus, which

continued to flow for a long time. There was a severe tinnitus for a few months, when it ceased spontaneously. There was a rupture of the drumhead in this case also. Deafness did not immediately occur, but ultimately followed.

There is not so much injury to the ear drum when the canal is tortuous and narrow, as when it is wide and straight. The position of the sound producing cause, is also important. If the individual be on either side of the cause, or if the concussion occurs in front of him, the danger is much greater than if it occurred behind him.

The injury is not always produced by the air being driven into the ear, but may be caused by the air being suddenly withdrawn from it by the violent air currents resulting from explosion.

An engineer, standing with his right ear near an open window in his cab, while going at a great speed against a strong wind, blew the engine whistle at full blast. There was a violent shock, a severe pain, followed by vertigo and nausea. These symptoms slowly disappeared; then there appeared a discharge from the ear, which also disappeared, but there remained a permanent impairment of the hearing. The drumhead in this case was found to be ruptured also.

A young lady (in play) surrounded, with both hands, one of the ears of a young lady friend, who was lying on a

sofa with her face to the wall, and screamed into the ear. The victim of this joke put both hands to her face, uttered a shriek and then fainted. Coming to herself, she was troubled with tinnitus, which affected her much like the ringing of bells. These symptoms left her in a few days, but there was an impairment of the hearing, which manifested itself in a recurrent deafness, from which she eventually recovered.

A common cause of deafness among children is from blows received on the side of the head, generally upon the ears. "Boxing" of the ears has probably been a popular method of punishment from time immemorial. It is convenient and effectual, but it is heathenish and brutal. Pulling of the ears is also a source of injury, which may be more or less severe than that produced by ear-boxing.

There is the report of the case of a woman who received a blow upon the right ear from the fist of a man. The first effect was severe dizziness; this symptom grew so strong that she became alarmed at the extreme pain and autophonia. She received some treatment, but it served only to increase the pain.

Visiting an infirmary, she was examined, and the ear drum was found to be ruptured. There was a continual and excessive flow of serous matter from the ear, which was diagnosed as water from the labyrinth, it having also been ruptured by the blow. She became

intensely nervous, and experienced hallucinations and delusions. Purulent inflammation of the middle ear set in, and this ran a severe course. The injury not only affected the ear, but the brain also, as the symptoms indicated.

G., age fourteen, was struck with some force upon the ear by an open hand. Severe inflammation of the middle ear soon followed the perforation of the drumhead, which was the direct result of the blow. There was permanent deafness in this case, and there was present the peculiar whistling sound of the air, passing through the rent, which is observed in many cases.

There are a number of cases in the records of the courts where action has been taken for damages—for injuries resulting from similar causes. Many a careless school teacher has been justly called to pay a severe penalty for this inhuman manner of punishment. One of the professors in Columbia College at one time was sued for large damages because of injuries inflicted by the kind of punishment above described.

The history of a peculiar and interesting case came to the writer's knowledge, wherein an infatuated young man kissed his sweetheart so violently in the ear that pains and vertigo immediately resulted therefrom. Soon afterward a mucopurulent discharge began, and an examination disclosed a rupture of the ear drum. Hearing was impaired in this case, it being more or less permanent, and for a long time there was

occasional deafness.

A number of cases are on record where the patients have been struck by rocks, balls, or clubs, and various other things, upon the external ear, causing injury to the drum such as falls from carriages, falls to the pavement, or on the ice, by slipping, falling down stairs, falling from a chair, step ladder, or other short distances.

Such cases are attended by pain, tinnitus, vertigo, all more or less prominent, often fainting; a discharge from the ear—first of blood, afterward of pus—usually is present, although sometimes it is not. Deafness is not necessarily present, although it is most frequently so. Sometimes there is ringing, as of bells, other times explosive sounds.

Where there are strong evidences of perforation of the drum head, the physician, unless he be a specialist, should refrain from internal treatment, such as injections, cotton plugs, or oil. If medicines are indicated administer them, but leave the treatment of the internal ears to experts.

PAPAW

FINLEY ELLINGWOOD, M. D., CHICAGO

As an assistance to imperfect digestion of almost any form, I have learned to depend upon this remedy. It acts in both acid and alkaline media. It acts promptly without any unpleasant side effects and does not weaken the secretory function of the stomach. It

promotes a flow of the normal fluids and retards an excessive output of hydrochloric acid. It is to be regretted that there is not an official preparation of this most efficient remedy.

Its field is wider than that of the other digestives. It is very prompt in its action in controlling pain from indigestion, whether the pain be in the stomach or in the bowels. It acts upon albuminoids, hydrating them and converting them ultimately into peptones. It converts starch with great promptness, the ultimate product being maltose. It emulsifies fats, and has a direct tonic action on the stomach, stimulating the secretion of gastric juice or pepsinogen.

Papaw is distinctly antiseptic in its action, and prevents abnormal fermentative processes from taking place in the stomach and intestines. An important point is that it can be given in conjunction with true antiseptics, when necessary, without its digestive action being checked.

The remedy acts at all temperatures, but attains its maximum activity at a temperature of about 130°F. In several important points it differs from pepsin. The indications for the use of papaw in treating digestive disorders may be summarized somewhat as follows: Actual and relative deficiency of the gastric juice or its constituents. (a) Diminished secretion of gastric juice as a whole, apepsia, anemia and deficient blood supply, wasting diseases, (b) Diminished proportion of pepsin,

atonic dyspepsia, atrophy of gastric tubules. (c) Diminution of hydrochloric acid—achlorhydria carcinoma, relative deficiency of gastric juice, overfeeding.

In gastric catarrh. (a) Where there is a tenacious mucus to be removed, thus enabling the food to come in contact with the mucous membrane. (b) Where there is impaired digestion.

In excessive secretion of acid, to prevent duodenal dyspepsia.

In gastralgia, irritable stomach, nausea or vomiting.

In intestinal disorders. (a) In constipation due to indigestion, in diarrhea as a sedative. (b) In intestinal worms; I have not personally verified this, but as the intestinal mucus which shields the worms is removed by papoid, it is easily understood that their removal would naturally result, or would be more readily accomplished after its administration. Hutchins-on treated tape worm successfully with five grains of the dried juice twice daily.

In infectious disorders of the intestinal tract. (a) Where there is abnormal fermentation, by its antiseptic action, which may be heightened by combination. (b) Where there are foreign substances present, its detergent effect may be utilized in clearing these out from the intestinal canal by their digestion.

In infantile indigestion, papoid not only readily peptonizes cow's milk, but the resulting curds are also rendered soft and flocculent, resembling breast milk.

In case of obstruction of the esophagus by the impaction of a piece of meat or gristle, a paste of papoid and water produces softening in a short time.

The first indication of this remedy is distress of any character in the stomach after eating. This may range from a simple sensation of fulness or slight distention to extreme agonizing pain from the presence of food. Pain in the intestines occurring from one, to two hours after eating is almost as promptly relieved. It is my practice to give three or four grains at the beginning of the meal in cases where pain has previously appeared, and to repeat the dose near the end of the meal. Later, if pain appears, one or two doses more may be given. During the process of digestion a dose may be given every hour if necessary. In acute or subacute cases, the entire symptoms may be relieved in two or three days, when the remedy may be discontinued.

Where the stomach is weak from prolonged disease, and where prompt nutrition is demanded for rapid restoration of the patient, I give this remedy whether there is stomach disorder or not, in order that a full quantity of the pabulum may be prepared for absorption. It stimulates absorption and increases the appetite. In nervous dyspepsia no remedy is more efficient than this. Its influence is

similar to that just described.

This agent is not a remedy for pain occurring before meals, or after the food is digested, or for gastric pain occurring without regard to the taking of food—continuous pain and distress—since these pains are either neuralgic or organic in character. The agent is specifically one for functional disorder.

PHOSPHORUS DEPRAVATION

C. M. THOMPSON, M. D., SIMCOE,
ONTARIO

A patient was brought to me at one time for treatment, the results of which treatment should be placed on record. The patient, a girl, ten and one-half years old, had suffered, I was told, from scarlet fever and diphtheria two years before. As a result of this the tonsils were gone entirely, and the diphtheritic paralysis still existed, permitting fluids to escape through the nostrils.

In addition, there were the following conditions, which may or may not have been sequelæ, more or less remote, of the abovenamed diseases. There was progressive muscular atrophy of the extremities, with consequent paralysis. The child naturally bright, had gradually failed intellectually until she was approaching idiocy. This was particularly noticeable in her speech and conversation. Besides these symptoms there had been decay of her second set of teeth

her permanent set—until *every tooth* was destroyed. The child was literally as toothless as if in her second childhood.

The usual methods for treating paralysis made not the least impression upon the condition. After expending much thought upon the case I concluded there was a general absence of phosphorus in the system. There were so many strong evidences of this that I decided to act upon that conjecture and to supply the phosphorus direct.

I prepared an emulsion in the proportion of three-fourths of a grain of phosphorus to four ounces of the oil of sweet almonds; a half teaspoonful to be taken four times a day. This would approximate the 1/80 of a grain at a dose; as medicine is usually given it would be nearer 1/90. If there was gastric disturbance, they were to discontinue giving the medicine and report to me.

In five weeks there was a marked improvement in the condition of the patient. The wasting had ceased, and there was increased muscular development. The paralysis was in every way lessened. The patient, before helpless, was now able to walk about some, and help herself very considerably. There was a very apparent improvement also in the mental condition. This was in January. I did not see the child again until the fourth of July following, when I found her completely restored to health. She

could romp and play as lively as other girls; all symptoms of paralysis were gone; she was intellectually bright. But, *mirabile dictu*, the most remarkable effect of the improvement was a complete set of new teeth—*her third set*. The results then more than confirmed my diagnosis that nerve tissue, muscular tissue and bone tissue, throughout the system, needed phosphorus.

SOME ITEMS ABOUT FLUIDS BEFORE AND AFTER MEALS

By C. D. R. KIRK, M. D., SHUQUALAK,
MISSISSIPPI

Dr. Webster in the *Eclectic Medical Journal* warns his brother physicians about giving fluid in quantities just before or after eating while treating them for dyspepsia. My experience is so far from that of Dr. Webster that I have thought it was only the right thing to state my ideas.

I have often treated cases of wrongs, apparently of the stomach—poor appetite, poor digestion, heavy feeling about the epigastrium with eructations of food—for which I would give the indicated remedy and the following just before or while eating. If the tongue is red and compacted, a goblet of water made pleasantly sour with muriatic acid. If the tongue is something near normal in size, or full, the following will give relief in that the kidneys will soon act freely. Mix a small quantity of pulv. cinnamon bark, with cream of tartar, just enough to give the latter a slight brown color, direct the patient to

put a small quantity, as much as will lie on a nickel, in a goblet and fill it with water and drink that quantity, just before and while eating. It is obvious that the water is the remedy, and a goblet taken as above directed is often all that is needed because the patient has not been taking sufficient quantities of fluid, but would perhaps not think to drink that quantity of water if it was not for the placebo.

Some of the worst cases of indigestion are relieved by giving the above quantity of water, and a No. 2 capsule of Merk's salol. after eating.

I treated the case some months past, of a young man who had gone the rounds of the doctors. His principal trouble consisted in not being able to retain his food. Soon after eating he would begin to "spit it up" as he termed it, and would not stop the eructations until his stomach was empty.

I gave him a powder of the placebo and another of salol colored with the cinnamon, and a box of No. 2 empty capsules, and directed him to drink a goblet of medicated water while eating, and to take a capsule of the powder just after eating. He gained rapidly and was soon able to resume his avocation, that of a farmer. For a case of stomach wrong, of almost any kind, the following will very surely give relief. Give about twenty drops of a saturated solution of acetate of potash in a goblet of water just before or while eating, and a pill or tablet of podophyllin, 1/20 of a grain; hydrastin,

1/5 of a grain; euonymin, 1/10 of a grain, after eating. This for all cases associated with a full tongue and any shade of white coating will produce good results.

We frequently have cases in which the digestion is out of order almost entirely. Indeed, we could safely say that there was no digestion at all if it was not for the fact that the patient yet stays on *terra firma*. These cases have a full tongue that carries a dirty white coating. They look as if it was once frosty white, and had received a coating of dark, dry dirt. Everything taken as food or drink forms a great quantity of gas that is rejected by eructations that are so strong that they irritate the mucous membrane of the nose and mouth, rendering the act very painful and disagreeable. For these cases no remedy known to the writer will compare with a weak solution of the sulphite of soda taken in a large quantity of water often repeated, especially taken just before and after eating.

SOME UNUSUAL REMEDIES

Usually "one swallow does not make a summer" but a correct observation may be made of some unknown remedy, which will determine its being placed correctly in therapeutics if followed by further observations. The following unusual remedies have been suggested from time to time in the lines specified, but the observations have not been confirmed. Further experiments in these may yet prove

some of these to be valuable remedies. with impunity.

Cynara scolymus is the garden artichoke; the leaves should be prepared as a tincture in gin. This has been used in domestic practice in some localities as a remedy for general dropsy. It has produced good results in ascites. A wine glass full of this tincture is given three or four times a day.

Phyllocactus latifolius, commonly known as the queen cactus, has been used in heart troubles. A tincture made from the flowers has been advised as an excellent nerve tonic, supplying nutrition to the brain, cord, and to the heart, much like cactus grandiflorus, but claimed to be more potent. It has sustained the vital organs through periods of great depression.

Symphoricarpus racemosus, commonly known as snowberry, was at one time reported as producing excellent results in the vomiting of pregnancy, or in reflex gastric derangements from ovarian or uterine irritation. In a series of many cases of nausea or stomach derangement caused by irritation of these organs it produced excellent results.

Black noble palm, a tree of Central Africa was reported by a returned German doctor who visited that country to yield a remedy which would cure all forms of poisonous bites of snakes, venomous animals and insects. It was used by natives of certain localities freely, they allowing themselves to be bitten or poisoned

Jatropha stimulosus, commonly known as bull nettle, a plant which grows freely in the South, was recommended twenty years ago by Dr. Pugh, and more recently by Dr. Burgess, as a stimulating alterative, specifically applicable to the treatment of syphilis. Quite enough patients have now been treated with this remedy to confirm the statements made of it by early investigators. It should be prepared for general use.

Cladonia pixidata, a species of the lichen islandicus, was recommended at one time for the treatment of whooping cough, as a paroxysmal disorder, and in convulsive nervous disorders, including hysteria. It was claimed to allay other bronchial troubles, and spasmodic bowel disorders, soothing excited peristaltic action. It was also used in agues and in other forms of infectious fevers.

Cradina was the name given to a digestive ferment which was obtained from the juice of the common fig tree. The substance was dissolved in either an alkaline or acid liquid. The solution proved to be quite a potent digestive. It dissolved fibrin and albumin in a complete and perfect manner. It deserves further investigation.

Coronilla varia, prepared from the juice of a plant of southern Europe, was reported by Poulet to act positively as a heart sedative, especially when the irritation was due to a neurosis. Those

forms of excitable heart action caused by tobacco, dissipation, and sexual excesses were found to be directly influenced by this remedy.

Blatta orientalis, should hardly be classed with those above named, as it is better known. The homeopaths give the remedy in asthma not only during a severe attack but for the terminal asthmatic cough, wheezing, and dyspnea which follows these attacks. They give it in the high potencies.

Celery was recommended in an Australian paper as a preventive of rheumatism. The writer claimed if this agent was cooked and eaten freely with a little milk, the excess of acids in the system would be neutralized and rheumatism would be impossible.

Yerba del pasmo. (generally a *Baccharis* sp.—MM) This remedy is mentioned by Webster as valuable in the treatment of chorea, eclampsia, tetanus, and other spasmodic affections. It has been used in effusion and has produced excellent results in many cases. It certainly deserves careful testing and more complete observation.

Pambotano (*Calliandra* spp.—MM) is recommended among the Mexican doctors as an excellent substitute for quinin. In malarial conditions it improves the appetite, restores a normal condition of the intestines, and cures some forms of chronic malaria. We have mentioned it before in these pages.

Tacopate — *aristolochia mexicana* — grows in the hot lowlands of southern Mexico. It has a direct influence upon the post nasal mucous membrane. Its specific influence is yet to be determined, but if it can be depended upon it will occupy an important place.

Carduus marianus (*Silybum*) is not a new remedy. Rademacher advised it in hemorrhages due to disorders of the liver or spleen. Wherever there is congestion of these organs or of the kidneys, it has been used. It deserves thorough trial. In certain conditions it acts with much promptness. It relieves pain in the spleen when there is no enlargement. It has recently been advised in other conditions.

CHILDREN'S DISORDERS

F. A. PINELES-MONTAGU, M. D.,
DRURY, NEW ZEALAND

GASTRODYNIA

In September, 1901, I was called out to see Miss Aultnett, aged 19. The mother stated that her daughter had been taken ill through the night with vomiting, pains in the stomach and diarrhea. On examination I found the temperature 103°, pulse 120; complained of violent pains in the epigastric region, with great apprehension and sinking sensations; emesis after food; severe cramps of the abdominal muscles; gaseous eructations, flatulence extreme with pyrosis; tongue furred, creamy; tip and margins red; stools of the character of

a diarrhea and copious; anorexia and exhaustion; menses regular. I directed that a mustard plaster be placed on the affected part for twenty minutes and bound round with a flannel bandage. Internally I prescribed

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Bismuth carbonas | drs. 2 |
| Acid hydrocyanic dil. | drops. 16 |
| Tr. opii | drs. 1.5 |
| Aqua, q. s. ad | ozs. 8 |

Mix. Sig. Two drams in sufficient water every three hours.

I ordered a cold liquid diet, milk diluted with soda water. I forgot to state that I kept my patient in bed to allow the stomach to remain in a state of rest. When I visited her the next morning, I found temperature 101°, pulse 88; very slight pains; stools not so frequent, slept fairly well. I kept her on the milk and soda water, and in addition ordered her a little corn flour and milk, tepid. When I called next day I found the temperature and pulse normal and the pains had disappeared. The stools were almost normal. The patient was hungry. I ordered for her chicken, and chicken broth, which contained a little brandy. And later, potatoes and bread and butter. On calling the following day I found my patient up and smiling, said she felt quite well but was a little weak. As a tonic with which to brace up the nervous system I gave her the phosphate of iron in solution.

CHOLERA INFANTUM

This complaint chiefly occurs during the summer months, when children

become predisposed to illness from the weakening effect of exposure to the sun and heat, and to errors in their diet; eating fruit; drinking impure water; especially when the body is heated, and from unknown causes.

The usual symptoms of this complaint are extreme diarrhea. The stools are usually pale, liquid and copious, there may be emesis and cramps. The stools and vomiting matter usually contain bile; and there is great thirst. The eyes become sunken and the face takes on a dusky hue, there is also anorexia and great prostration, and if not soon relieved the child dies of exhaustion. I have had great success in the treatment of this disease, and therefore write this article for others.

I always direct the mother to put the child to bed, and to bind a flannel bandage around the abdomen fairly tight. I relieve the thirst with milk and water. If there is vomiting I apply a mustard plaster over the abdomen for ten or fifteen minutes over the pit of the stomach, and I prescribe internally the following powder, which generally has the desired effect: Mercury with chalk, 3 grains; bismuth subnitrate, 9 grains; salol, 3 grains. This is thoroughly combined. For a babe one year old I divide it into 12 powders; for a two-year old child into 7 powders; for a three-year old into 5 powders; for a seven-year old into 3 powders, and for a ten or twelve-year-old child into 2 powders, and give as demanded. If the child is much exhausted you may give a little milk with brandy every hour or

two as the occasion demands. Give all drinks cold. Milk, barley water and ice should be given frequently, in small quantities. When the vomiting and diarrhea has been controlled you may give frequently and in small quantities chicken or mutton broth. Be very careful that the milk is pure and fresh. I do not agree with the faculty in general, in prescribing opium or its compounds to children, especially in this disease, as it causes retention of urine and in nearly every case of this complaint the urine is diminished anyhow.

COMMENT:—In the treatment of cholera infantum the doctor makes some excellent suggestions but omits the washing out of the intestinal tract, and the use of the specific remedies for the specific indications. The use of mercury is not common among our physicians in the United States in this disease. In occasional cases we have the indications for podophyllin. Commonly ipecac for the intestinal irritation, aconite for the febrile symptoms and the arsenite of copper for its characteristic diarrhea are the remedies used. In addition to these there is a varying train of symptoms which must be met according to the indications present.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS

This disease may occur in children at any age. Facial paralysis may be produced either by exposure to cold, or by injury done with obstetric forceps, by an inexperienced, impulsive or rough accoucheur. Paralysis may be also temporarily caused by a pyrexia or general debility; or perhaps by sitting on a cold stone floor or step; also by

dentition or worms or conditions which produce reflex irritation. Diseases of the brain and spine will also produce paralysis. Children who are born so, will be seen when older to have one of their lower limbs thinner and shorter than its fellow. However, there is one kind peculiar to children that comes on suddenly without warning. It may affect any of the limbs of the body, although the child does not quite lose all power, but the movement is very weak and imperfect, and the condition, if it receives any benefit from the treatment, which is seldom, is but partially cured. There remains a slight defect, with impairment in the growth of the limb and in its size. To diagnose this form, it is well to see that there has been no previous brain disease, nor spinal complaint, nor convulsions, nor injury.

As a rule it only affects the lower limbs, and in these cases I order the limbs to be rubbed with ammonia liniment twice daily and direct that the limbs be enclosed with cotton wool and bound with a flannel bandage, and internally I prescribe cod-liver oil, and, in addition, a wine of iron and nux vomica. The nux vomica should not be given in large enough doses to cause twitching of the limbs, else it must be at once discontinued.

In addition, I direct the nurse or mother to exercise the limb, and also to teach the child to use it. I have found that massaging the limb is very beneficial. Of course it will take a long time to improve, but both the medicine

and other directions must be persevered in. Rome was not built in a day.

ACUTE NEPHRITIS OF CHILDHOOD

This disease is caused by exposing the child to cold, through insufficient clothing; especially climatic changes or a chill, and very often as the after effects of scarlatina. There is, as a rule, a slight pyrexia; pain in the loins which is increased by pressure, The urine is passed in small quantities frequently, and being of a dark, reddish color, shows the existence of blood. There also may be nausea, anorexia and constipation, and if relief is not soon obtained dropsy sets in. Convulsions may also occur from uremia, which may prove fatal. As a rule there is great thirst.

Put the child on a fluid diet. Milk, barley water, mutton or chicken broth, should be given, and the child should be allowed as much milk as it can drink.

Apply a hot poultice over the loins until the urine is normal. and give the child a warm bath. If the following mixture is given at the beginning of the attack it may go far to save further trouble. I prescribe

| | |
|----------------------|----------|
| Citrate of potassium | drs. 1.5 |
| Sp. barosma crenata | drs. 3 |
| Water, q. s | ozs. 4 |

Mix. Sig. A teaspoonful every four or six hours according to age.

When, the active symptoms are gone

and only the dropsy remains I give small doses of the tincture of iron as frequently as seems necessary. I give it mixed with a small quantity of glycerine to take off the extreme metallic taste.

ACUTE ARTICULAR RHEUMATISM

This disease occasionally attacks very young children, but more generally those who are older. There may be a state of general ill health for some time, marked by chills. These are followed by pyrexia, and soon the joints become affected. The symptoms are both general and local. There is restlessness, insomnia, anorexia and a copious perspiration, and a sour smell often pervades the whole body. There is also constipation. The urine is high colored and is generally very acid in reaction, is markedly febrile in character, and deposits urates abundantly and sometimes contains a little albumin. The pulse is generally full and strong. The tongue is thickly coated and there is great thirst. Sometimes delirium occurs. The pains early attack the joints, elbows, wrists, knees and ankles, but the other articulations are not exempt. Usually several joints are involved in succession, and the same joint may be attacked more than once in the course of the disease. The affected joint is more or less red, either uniformly or in patches. It is swollen and enlarged and hot. The heart should always be early and frequently examined in this disease, and it will be found in the majority of cases that endocarditis will

be diagnosed, although pericarditis or myocarditis are not rare. Another evil of this fever is that it is likely to return. The young or inexperienced physician will be led to suspect that the heart is attacked, by the child complaining of pain in the chest, or he may notice that the breathing is quick, or that the heart beats violently or irregularly.

I keep the bowels free by administering the compound powder of rhubarb in 15 or 20-grain doses as needed.

I usually give the following:

| | |
|-------------------|----------|
| Sodium salicylate | drams 2 |
| Specific bryonia | drops 5 |
| Specific cactus | drops 30 |
| Aqua q. s | ounces 4 |

Mix. Sig.: One dram every three or four hours according to the age of the child.

I also paint each joint with the tincture of iodine once each day or two and wrap it in cotton wool. For sleeplessness I prescribe a dram of passiflora and ten drops of the tincture of hyoscyamus in water and give the whole at the usual bedtime. Should there be great pain over the heart a strong mustard poultice is placed over that organ for ten or fifteen minutes, and will be found of great value.

When the child is convalescent, great care must be taken against exposure to draughts or cold winds, or a relapse will occur. A tonic should always be given after an attack, but usually not until all pain has disappeared from the limbs.

I use the following with good results as a tonic:

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| Quinine sulphate | grains 8 |
| Hydrobromic acid, dil., q. s. | |
| Specific cactus | drops 30 |
| Syr. aurantii | ounce 1 |
| Aqua, q. s | ounces 4 |

Mix. Sig.: A teaspoonful three times each day.

The hydrobromic acid is an excellent solvent for the quinin and obviates a tendency to headaches.

Brief Contributed Articles

DIOSCOREA IN THE PREVENTION OF ABORTION

**JOHN CUPELL, M. D., WIMER,
OKLAHOMA**

The following case was of interest to me, and I think may be valuable to others. I was called to see a woman thirty years of age who was suffering intense pain in the lower part of her abdomen. Her face was flushed, but she had no fever. The pulse was normal but strong, she was the mother of four children, all of whom were living and well.

One year before she had had an abortion, and at this time she had every reason to believe that she was again pregnant, this being about the fourth month. She was having pains very similar to "labor pains." Sometimes these pains were so severe as to cause her to flex her limbs upon her abdomen. She said that the day before, she had driven with her

husband, in a heavy vehicle, and had been greatly shaken. After the ride, the pains had begun. On examination, it was found that the cervix was not dilated and was very high, as pressure on the abdomen was needed to bring it within reach.

I gave her the following prescription: Morphin, 1/4 grain; sp. hyoscyamus, 10 drops, in a dram of hot water, and ordered her to be given one dram of sp. viburnum in hot water every hour until contractions and pains had ceased. When I saw her the following morning the pains were slightly lessened but they still came on in frequent intervals. I then ordered the virburnum discontinued and gave her sp. dioscorea, one dram, in four ounces of water, in teaspoonful doses every hour.

When her husband reported to me in the evening, the pains had ceased entirely.

This case was interesting to me, as there were strong evidences that this woman was going to have an abortion. She was very apprehensive, as she had started the year before in the same manner, at which time she was in bed for two weeks, and was quite ill. The influence of the dioscorea in this case, was to antagonize the tendency to muscular spasm, and to control the contractions. This may be an old remedy, but it is new to me in this condition, and I am confident it exercised an important influence in preventing the abortion in this case.

ARCTIUM LAPPA (BURDOCK)
JOHN FEARN, M. D., OAKLAND,
CALIFORNIA

There are several species of arctium, but it is the lappa major or arctium lappa upon which I have learned to rely. It grows plentifully by the wayside both in Europe and America. It can be used freely in decoction also in specific medicine, the dose of the specific medicine will be from ten to sixty drops.

Specific Indications: Feeble cutaneous circulation, attended with scaly, dry eruptions of the skin. The skin is not well nourished—urinary irritation.

Therapy: Much that has been said about rumex can be said of this remedy as an alterative, but in my opinion this, though a valuable remedy, is not to be compared with rumex either as a tonic or an alterative.

It has a very soothing effect on mucous surfaces, in the respiratory, digestive and urinary tract, It is a true renal depurent, and where we desire to increase the solid contents of the urine, there are few better remedies than infusions decoctions or tinctures made from the seeds and roots of arctium. And it can be taken freely and in chronic cases it should be taken for a long time. The diseases in which it was valued by the early botanists, and for which it is just as good today, are diseases attended by chronicity, as rheumatism, muscular or articular, chronic erysipelas, milk crust, eczema,

psoriasis, and scaly skin diseases, boils and styes on the eyelids, dropsy, etc. If you will examine the urine of these patients—before taking this remedy, and then after a good course of the remedy, you will be astonished at the difference. And you will at once see how Burdock cures these diseases.

Ellingwood gives the key to its success when he says it relieves irritation of the urinary apparatus, promoting a free flow of the urine containing urea, uric acid, and a full quantity of excrete solids.

My early experience with this remedy was with a decoction, which was very successful.

CARCINOMA OF THE CERVIX UTERI
M. KIRBY, M. D., SILVER CREEK,
MISSISSIPPI

I have recently had a case which has responded so promptly and so satisfactorily to the treatment that I believe it will be a valuable one to report for the benefit of the readers of this journal. Three months before I saw the case the patient first consulted a doctor. He treated her during the period named without any improvement. When she came into my hands it did not seem possible that she could live ten days. She was greatly emaciated, with the characteristic cachexia.

I found upon examination that the vagina was occluded with a carcinomatous growth, of the

cauliflower variety. It involved at least three-fourths of the uterine cervix. The stench was almost unbearable; I was obliged to work at intervals; the temperature was 103°F. The pain in the back, and in the bowels was so great that I used opiates for several days.

I broke up the adhesions and washed out the vagina thoroughly, with a 40 percent solution of the peroxide of hydrogen. I then used a thirty-three and one-third per cent solution of the normal tincture of thuja three times a day, with which to cleanse the vagina. I repeated the peroxid solution from time to time as it seemed to be needed.

I gave the indicated fever remedy and in addition I gave her fifteen drops of thuja every four hours, and gave her also nuclein three times a day. The patient slowly improved in health from the first. In three and one-half months, the growth had entirely sloughed away, leaving only a raw thickened surface on the cervix. A few days later this had healed entirely, but was somewhat thickened. The patient is still improving, has increased materially in weight, and does not look as though she had ever been sick. Other specific conditions arose from time to time and were treated with the indicated remedies.

UTEROVAGINAL CATARRH
C. E. BRANDENBURG, M. D., NEW YORK
CITY

Fifteen months ago Mrs. X. came to me for treatment, giving the following

history: Six years previous she had a miscarriage, since which she had been troubled with a profuse leucorrhœa of a very foul odor. At her menstrual period she suffered greatly and flowed excessively. On examination the cervix was found to be nearly four times its normal size and so badly eroded as to have every appearance of a cancer and had been mistaken for such by one physician. The uterus was soft and flabby and very much enlarged. She had been to the hospital on two occasions and each time had been curetted, but this seemed only to aggravate the general condition.

For over a year I treated her with every means at hand, but to no purpose. I was making preparations for an operation, which would have meant the removal of the uterus, when I determined to use glyco-thymoline before operative measures were to be further introduced. An intrauterine douche of this remedy in 25 per cent hot solution was administered and lamb's wool tampons saturated with it in full strength were used. The patient began to improve from the first application. The leucorrhœa became less, and the odor disappeared entirely. The cervix took on a healthy appearance, The uterus decreased in size and became firm; in fact she is now nearly well after nine weeks' treatment.

A CASE OF DIABETES

N. M. DEWEES, M. D

Mrs. S. applied at my office for

treatment Sept. 26, 1905. She was a large woman weighing 185, age 46 and childless. She complained of palpitation, shortness of breath, nervousness, and despondency. Appetite poor, having a decided distaste for bread; was thirsty, drinking a large quantity of water; was obliged to get up several times during the night to micturate; skin dry and harsh; mouth dry, tongue furred. The white of the eyes was muddy and the complexion was sallow; constipated; complained of intolerable itching of the vulva and skin on the inner side of thighs. I told her to ascertain the amount of urine voided during twenty-four hours and to bring me a sample for examination.

I prescribed as follows:

| | |
|---------------------|----------|
| Specific cactus | drs. 1.5 |
| Specific pulsatilla | drs. .5 |
| Water | ozs. 4 |

Mix. Sig.: A teaspoonful every three hours.

Also Rx Elixir podophyllum.

Teaspoonful before meals until bowels should act, then a teaspoonful at bedtime.

I prescribed libradol for the itching, which gave entire satisfaction.

The patient returned in a week with the heart function improved. She was less nervous and despondent, the bowels were better and she was much improved all around. She said she passed more than two gallons of urine in twenty-four hours—an incredible

amount it seemed to me. The specific gravity of the sample brought was 1036, with Fehling's sugar test it gave a strong reaction for sugar. I prescribed this time:

Specific rhus aromatica oz. .5

Glycerine q. s oz. 5.5

Mix. Sig.: Take a teaspoonful every 3 hours. The elixir of podophyllum was to be continued as before.

As I had tried dieting other patients in this condition before, without much benefit, I concluded to take a hint dropped by Professor Lloyd in a lecture before the class of E. M. I., 1892. He said he did not see the advantage of withholding bananas from diabetics as sugar would be made in the liver anyway. I told her to eat what she wanted, but suggested meat, buttermilk, cheese and tomatoes.

Her condition began to improve at once and continued to do so for ten weeks, at the end of which time the quantity of urine voided in twenty-four hours was less than four pints. There was no trace of sugar in the urine and the patient was discharged. There has been no recurrence of disturbance to date.

The elixir podophyllum mentioned above I prepare as follows:

Fill a vessel with recent dried root, cover with 80 per cent alcohol, let stand for three weeks. Pour off the tincture, and of this add 20 ounces to sufficient quantity of simple elixir to make one gallon. Shake and let it stand

for two or three days before using. The maximum dose of this is a teaspoonful.

COMMENT:—The doctor has had better success with a simple course of treatment in this case than physicians generally have. He is to be congratulated. Rhus aromatica has been used for a number of years in the treatment of diabetes. In a few cases the results have been satisfactory, but we have not been able to determine as yet, the particular class of cases, nor the exact indications for which this agent is curative. Farther observations are required.

HEMORRHOIDS—MENORRHAGIA

GUSTAVE E. HENSCHEN, M. D.,
GEORGETOWN, TEXAS

I am giving herewith a formula which was given me by an Eclectic graduate for piles. Some time ago I had a patient 56 years old who had tumors in his rectum as large as the first joint of my thumb. Surgeons had told him his only hope lay in an operation. I told him the same. He said he would die first so I gave him this prescription. He was quickly cured and has remained cured for five months. The following is the formula:

| | |
|---------------------------|----------|
| Tannic acid | drs. 2 |
| Ichthyol | drs. 2 |
| Orthoform | drs. 2.5 |
| Oxgall | drs. 2.5 |
| Lanæ, vaseline each q. s. | ozs. 3 |

Mix. Sig.: Wash out lower bowel then apply, through pile pipe. Use twice daily.

In less serious cases my confidence in it has become absolute. In no case has it failed me.

For the last year and a half I have done a good deal of work and experimenting with uterine hemorrhage. Women who are blondes with thin fair skin always seem to have delicate linings of the internal organs, hence inflammations such as enteritis, peritonitis, and endometritis are more common I think with these. With the endometritis I generally find menorrhagia. In the intramenstrual period I get good results from fl. ext. hydrastis ozs. 1; simple elixir, ozs. 7; dr. 1 three times daily. If the flow comes on too abundantly I depend on a good astringent during the flow or until it becomes normal. When bleeding follows a miscarriage I depend on atropine sulphate. This stops the bleeding when exhibited hypodermically, 12 to 20, drops of a 1 per cent solution every six hours. Furthermore, by putting the uterus at rest it often prevents a spread of puerperal infection in a most gratifying manner.

If at any time the bleeding from the womb is pure and like healthy blood I stop whatever treatment I have been giving and give calcium chlorid from 5 to 20 grains every hour.

VARICOSE ULCERS

A. L. CLARK, A. M., M. D., ELGIN,
ILLINOIS

Varicose ulcers occur most frequently among the poor—among those of bad hygienic surroundings, and who are much on foot, and for these reasons

are more difficult to treat. First: there is a condition of enlarged veins, then some injury, cold, etc., determines the formation of an ulcer. These may be curable or incurable, but are usually curable. For success, the treatment should be both local and constitutional, but if only one course is to be followed, constitutional treatment should always be given the preference.

In certain cases a watery discharge will keep up so long as no other vent exists. The patient should keep off the feet and should raise the foot if necessary. In any case some other outlet for the fluids of the body should be provided, and the general health should have careful attention.

The first is a cardinal principle in the management of these cases, and is to be accomplished by the use of the saline cathartics. Most of these exercise some influence on the kidneys. The white liquid physic of the early Eclectics, or something of that nature, should be given to produce about two healthy watery discharges daily, then some of the alteratives—pulverized yellow dock, pulverized spikenard and jalap have been used in this connection. Iodide of potash usually is not beneficial. If the patient is anemic iron tonics may be given.

Locally we have an indolent ulcer, manifestly needing stimulation. Convert it into an elliptical sore, as granulations form at the edges and are more easily approximated in this form.

Put over this sore a pledget of cotton, and draw the edges together with adhesive strips. Apply something of a drying nature, as bismuth, carbonate of magnesia, etc. These have a tendency to dry up and form a scab with granulations underneath. Some very irritable cases are overcome by incising the edges, others by touching with nitrate of silver. Bandaging from the toes to the knee is almost a necessity, especially if much on foot. This brings the affected part into a condition of rest.

In smarting, burning and painful cases the aqueous extract of opium may be found of service. Watch the granulations and gradually approximate the edges. Internal treatment should be given as before indicated.

As a dressing for these ulcers I can hardly speak too highly of plain bovine. Poured directly upon and into the sore every day the results produced seem sometimes marvelous. With two weeks rest in the recumbent position and with the medication already indicated, I have seen wonderful results follow the use of bovine. It seems to act as a food for the debilitated wound, healthy granulations spring up in a few days and cure is complete.



TO SECURE IMMUNITY FROM CRIME
Editor Ellingwood's Therapist:

A recent Sunday's *Tribune* of Chicago contained an article under the following headlines: "Find Crime Cure in Race Suicide." "Doctors and Lawyers Discuss Social Parasites at Great Northern Hotel."

The article goes on to say: "A symposium on the treatment of the criminal, and other social parasites, was held at the joint meeting of the Physicians Club of Chicago, and the Lawyers Club at the Great Northern Hotel on Friday. In the course of the evening these two themes were advanced:"

"Elimination of criminal children by sterilization.

"Treatment of criminals over 30 years old as habitual, and either sending them to penal institutions for life, or putting them away in some other manner, possibly by the cemetery route."¹

"Dr. William T. Belfield was the advocate of the sterilization idea. He took up the biological aspect of the criminal, and after tracing the development of the individual to the point where he becomes a danger to society, made a plea for race suicide.

"Murder, insanity and degeneracy are increasing at an alarming rate," he said. "Our American system of civilization is inadequate to meet the problem of the social parasite.

¹ "Social Darwinism" in its early, more blatant form—MM

“The one hope of material reduction of the social parasite is in prevention. We must prevent the breeding of criminals.

“The state has let them breed and impoverished itself to take care of their children.”

Dr. J. N. Hurty, Secretary of the Indiana State board of health, told of the “Indiana Movement,” which has resulted in the submission of 300 criminals to the operation of sterilization in that state.

The *Tribune* of the same date contained another article under the following headlines:

“Women Carry Babies to Bar.”
“Degrading scenes Witnessed in the Public Houses of the Larger English Cities.”
“Give Liquor to Infants.”
“10,000 Children Enter 23 ‘Pubs’ in Four Days.”
“Public View Horror with Apathy.”

“London, Dec. 5. During the hours when the quenching of the bibulous thirst is pursued with the greatest ardor, women fairly swarm in the ‘pubs’. In those of the better as well as those of the lower classes.

“And a surprising number of them are accompanied by babies in arms or children.

“That is one of the most shocking features of England's national curse—drink.

“The evil is the worst in London. Twenty-three public houses in the metropolis were kept under observation for twelve hours per day, for four days.

“During that period it was found that not less than 39,351 women and 10,747 children entered them.

“Of the children many were infants in arms. In the twelve months ending April 30th last, 1,058 were arrested for being drunk while in charge of children under seven years of age.

“Of these 220 were men and 830 women.”

I wish to make the following comments on the foregoing quotations:

To me it seems passing strange that men of such splendid ability and influence as these doctors named above, should make so great a mistake in their hunt for the cure of crime as to think they have found it in the extermination of the criminal classes. Why not strike at the real cause of crime in this country, even if it is a little unpopular to do so?

One invariable rule among doctors is to find the cause of a disease and remove said cause.

Criminology plainly teaches and proves, that 75 per cent of all the crime in this country is caused either directly, or indirectly, by the drink

habit; while the very latest and best authorities on nervous diseases tell us most unequivocally that more than 25 per cent of all the insanity and degeneracy is caused by the use of strong drink.

If this be true, and we challenge contradiction, why should these eminent authorities on the cause of disease fail to locate the social parasite in the 7000 schools of vice in your city, commonly known as saloons.

It is a well known physiological fact that alcohol excites most of all, the base of the brain, the seat of the animal and baser passions of man. As a natural result when drunk he does not become benevolent, kind, and charitable, We do not find him at the church worshipping his Maker, or at the library or his home reading some good book, or enjoying the society of his family. On the contrary we find him in the saloon, profane, vulgar and vicious and anxious to fight.

Is it any wonder that children begotten and reared under such vicious and degrading environment are criminals, insane, feebleminded and degenerate?

And that our state penitentiaries, insane asylums, jails, and feeble minded institutions are crowded to overflowing?

The Chicago Physicians Club can easily find the criminal parasite without the help of a microscope if they want to. Any one of the 7000 human butcher

shops of your city will furnish the evidence.

The police seem to have made this discovery in advance of the doctors. For when they go in search of a criminal, no matter what the nature of the crime, the first and about the only place they look for him is in the saloon.

It is no more natural for water to seek its level than it is for crime to result from the saloon. Pardon me, gentlemen, if I have said anything offensive, but in the meantime don't forget that if you really want to kill the crime microbe, all you will have to do is to put on the lid good and hard and seal it down hermetically, and our country will be immune to the crime parasite.

Wm. W. HOUSER, M. D.,
President Physicians Club.
Lincoln, Ill.

REQUEST FOR CURE FOR EPILEPSY

Editor Ellingwood's Therapeutist:

You have requested that readers of your journal, THE THERAPEUTIST, contribute at least one *fact* during the year. Now for mine, which is that all the vaunted remedies for epilepsy fail to cure. Having a case in my own family I have very naturally hunted through medical literature for a remedy or remedies, and have uniformly met with a disappointment. In one instance I was "buncoed" out Of \$260 by a reputable (?) physician who

wrote for the journals, and professed to be able to make a cure by a Serum remedy, and as a professional favor I got about a gallon of the stuff or enough to make a cure for \$200. When this was gone I paid \$60 for about one-half gallon more. In using this serum we got the usual effect of the bromides, eruption and all, with deep hebetude, for which, especially the eruption, he advised Fowler's solution. I could have used the bromides for about \$2.60 and have produced the same effects and have gotten a suppression but no cure of the disease.

Now what I wish to enquire is whether you through your journal or otherwise could recommend a remedy which would give some promise of a cure or amelioration of this most intractable malady. I have noticed in the journals "verbenin" spoken favorably of, and today I thought to look up this remedy in your Materia Medica and Therapeutics, but failed to find any reference to verbena or verbenin as a cure for this disease.

No one but those who have some dear one affected with this disease can appreciate the horror of it.

I am a strong believer in the specificity of medicines, and though graduated from an old school college 41 years ago, yet for the past 25 years have studied somewhat closely both eclectic and homeopathic works and had many fine results with the Schussler tissue remedies. I have been thinking recently of Schussler's magnesium phos. for

epilepsy, but so far have given it no fair trial.

THOS. B. TURNBAUGH, M. D.



SUGGESTIONS FOR FACTS

In presenting your Fact for publication, Doctor, you can have considerable leeway. If there is a point in drug action which you desire to know of, ask for this, in the form of a question.

Give us your experience on single drug observations.

Write us concerning any odd or unusual cases you have met.

Give us the history of any malformations, monstrosities or mothers' marks that you have had in your practice.

Have you known of many cases where the pregnant term has run greatly overtime ?

What are the most marked abnormalities or unusual conditions of pregnancy that you have met?

Have you tried to procure easy labors by prescribing drugs during the pregnant term? If so, what is your experience?

Give us as specifically as possible the observations you have made in the treatment of headaches defining as near as possible the following or other varieties: Congestive; anemic; frontal; parietal; occipital; supraorbital;

catarrhal; neuralgic; uremic; sick headache from gastric causes, and uterine headaches.

Give us your experience specifically in the treatment of some one of the following conditions: Exophthalmic goitre, goitre; rickets; chorea; diabetes; and impotence; nocturnal emissions; nocturnal incontinence of urine.

If the above suggestions should suggest to your mind any condition or fact not here enumerated, don't fail to give us that and let us have it right away.

Spider Poisoning

Six months ago I was bitten by a large black hairy spider. It was of that variety which has a bright red spot on the center of its back. I immediately had a very severe chill, which lasted two hours. For the next 24 hours there was a most intense burning sensation in the skin, which produced great suffering. This resulted in a perfect general anesthesia which lasted for three or four days, with a temperature of only 96°.

I took one-fourth of a grain of morphin and 1/150 of a grain of atropin and 1/20 Of a grain of strychnin nitrate. This eased the pain and if I took the three remedies all at once every four hours hypodermically this would keep the temperature up to the normal point and would relieve pain. I have continued this course more or less continuously up to the present time, without creating any morphine habit.

T. C. WHARTON, M. D.

COMMENT.—Upon receiving the above, I wrote to the doctor that quite a large number of our doctors have treated the bite of the tarantula (which is a long legged, large, black hairy spider of the tropics and sub-tropics, very poisonous) with echinacea and have cured all cases reported; that I thought if he had used the same remedy the results would have been perhaps a little more prompt. This remedy is so satisfactory in the treatment of all organic poisoning that I am confident the doctor would have obtained good results from its use.

Strychnin Poisoning

For some reason, which is not explained, there has been a great prevalence of strychnin poisoning among the dogs of this town. In those that were worth saving, where my services were requested I gave a hypodermic of apomorphin to remove any remaining poison from the stomach. I then gave hypodermic injections of a saturated solution of magnesium sulphate to relieve the spasms. The promptness with which the remedy overcame spasm and antidoted the serious effects of the poison, greatly surprised me and caused me to believe that the suggestion would be an excellent one for doctors in every-day practice.

F. C. PEARSOL.

Baptisia During Labor

I wonder if any of the readers of this journal, during the approach of, or

during the period of parturition, have observed that the mucous membrane assumes that peculiar color which we claim indicates baptisia. I have found this indication very strongly marked. In some of these patients, when present, I have given this remedy, and have obtained excellent results on the entire condition. It especially acts as a relaxant, promoting normal uterine action, and thus greatly facilitating the progress of the labor. There are some cases in which its action is promoted by a combination with pulsatilla. To four ounces of water I add twenty drops of baptisia and fifteen drops of pulsatilla, and give in teaspoonful doses every twenty or thirty minutes.

MRS. A. E. LAYDE.

COMMENT:—To those who allow themselves to be guided positively by the precise indications, it becomes a habit to prescribe the indicated remedy, whether it is commonly used for that condition or not. All close observers have marveled at the results obtained at times from remedies which they would hardly have thought to be useful in the condition in hand. I have no doubt at all that the above suggestion will prove to be a useful one and in addition to the benefits described by the writer, I believe that in many cases it would retard sepsis.

Chronic Cystitis

In the treatment of this disease which is often very stubborn and difficult to cure, I give specific cantharides. The first day I give five drops every two hours. The second day I give five drops every three hours, after that the remedy is given three times a day until

the patient is relieved. I discontinue all food that is very sweet and that also which is very sour. Acids especially are excluded. I usually irrigate at first once each day with a five per cent solution of resorcin. The results of this are usually fine.

For an alternating treatment in these cases with the above I give Fowler's solution one dram, distilled hamamelis q. s. to make four ounces. Take of this one teaspoonful after, each meal.

In all the cases in which I have used the above treatment more than twenty of them have been very satisfactorily cured.

T. R. BALDWIN, M. D.

Typhoid Fever

Twenty-four years ago I learned the following method for the treatment of typhoid fever. Since that time I have adopted this course as routine treatment with all cases where it was indicated and have not had many cases run over 21 days. Usually the disease is cut short in fourteen days, I took of the whole plant of gelsemium, root, leaves and vine freshly gathered, six ounces. I added water enough to cover it and steeped it slowly without boiling, for six hours. Then I took a four-ounce bottle and put into it one ounce of this infusion, and twenty drops each of the tinctures of the oils of wintergreen and cinnamon, fifteen grains of powdered golden seal and enough water to make the four ounces. Of this I gave a

teaspoonful every hour.

Since I have learned of Lloyd Brothers specific gelsemium, which is made from the whole fresh plant, I have been using that, in the proportion of from fifteen to twenty-five drops, in a four-ounce mixture; the other ingredients the same as above. I think Lloyd's preparation of this remedy is the best that has ever been produced.

J. J. DEAN, M. D.

Dysmenorrhea

In the treatment of this condition I have been in the habit of using macrotys, dioscorea, and if indicated pulsatilla, in the following combination:

| | |
|----------------|-----------|
| Sp. macrotys | dr. 1 |
| Sp. dioscorea | dr. 1 |
| Sp. pulsatilla | drops. 10 |
| Glycerine | oz. 1 |
| Water q. s. ad | ozs. 4 |

Mix. Sig. Give one teaspoonful every three hours.

A. C. SMITH, M. D.

COMMENT:—The probabilities are that the variety of this painful trouble which would be most satisfactorily met with the above combination, is the spasmodic variety or that form which is accompanied with more or less severe cramps. A number of our doctors have spoken highly of dioscorea in the treatment of the spasmodic variety. It is specifically a remedy for cramp-like conditions in the abdomen whatever the cause. I am not in favor of depending upon any arbitrary prescription, but I believe in knowing each remedy thoroughly so

that it may be correctly adapted to the case in hand.

Several Good Suggestions

In the treatment of diabetic pruritus an application of aqua camphor directly to the parts will usually give immediate relief.

A liniment which will be found useful in the treatment of neuralgia can be made by combining two drams each of menthol and alcohol. This combination should be applied with a camels hair pencil every four hours.

A liniment which I have found useful in the treatment of rheumatism, is made by mixing one ounce each of olive oil, and the oil of wintergreen. This should be applied directly to the inflamed joints. In acute rheumatism, this affords instant relief, and having an agreeable odor there is no objection to its use. For internal treatment in this condition I give

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| Fl. ex. manaca | oz. 1 |
| Salicylate of sodium | drs. 3 |
| Tr. digitalis | dr. 1 |
| Aqua, q. s | ozs. 4 |

Mix. Sig. One teaspoonful in a wineglassful of water, every four hours.

As a local application in the treatment of hemorrhoids, I have found the following to be useful:

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| Opii pulv | grs. 5 |
| Alum pulv | grs. 5 |
| Flex. hamamelis | drs. 1 |
| Vaseline | oz. 1 |

Mix. Sponge the parts with warm water

and apply the above freely after each movement.

S. H. COWEN, M. D.

Diabetes Mellitus

I would like to give the readers of the THERAPEUTIST what I consider a good and reliable method for the treatment of diabetes mellitus. The method consists of the drinking of large quantities of a tea made from the leaves of the uva ursi, in conjunction with a strict beef diet after the manner of Salisbury. The last patient I have treated with this method was an old man like myself. He was completely cured within a few weeks.

The specific gravity of the urine was reduced at that time from 1048 to 1018. This patient took a pint of the infusion one hour before each meal, as hot as he could drink it. Following this after one hour he ate an entire meal of beefsteak or other preparations of fresh beef. This he did three times a day. This was a year ago, and there has been no return of the sugar or indeed of any symptom of the disease since.

I hope others of the readers will find this as reliable as I have found it.

I have treated marasmus in children after the method of Schussler with tablets of a tituration of calcaria phosphate, 3x, with good results.

HERMAN BEYER, M. D.

Croup

With our doctors the compound stillingia liniment has been used in croup for many years. It has won for itself an excellent reputation. I have made it a practice to put it into the hands of many of my families with instructions how to use it in case of an emergency.

Recently I have used the dark iodid of lime in those cases where there was a tendency to the formation of membrane, and have obtained very quick and satisfactory results.

At another time when I had neither of the above remedies with me I used the bichromate of potash and relieved the child very quickly.

S. J. SMITH, M. D.

Sprains

I have been treating sprains either of the wrist or ankle with the saturated tincture of camphor. My plan is to immerse the part in hot water for perhaps half of an hour or more. I then bandage it with a flannel bandage and keep the bandage wet with the camphor. This treatment is sometimes continued for several days.

If the sprain is an old one—one of long standing—I have obtained the best results by keeping it saturated with an infusion of wormwood to which vinegar has been added.

Bronchial Coughs

I have used with much confidence, in bronchitis and in bronchial coughs, the result of colds, which were accompanied with a slight rise in temperature, a combination of specific asclepias and the sweet spirits of niter.

I combine the two remedies in the proportion of one part of asclepias and two parts of the spirits of niter, and give a half teaspoonful every hour or two as seems to be needed, adding it, at the moment of giving it, to a reasonable quantity of water.

J. T. MCMURTIE, M. D.

Prostatic Hypertrophy

In the next issue of your journal will you please give the treatment-supportive, curative and local-of inoperable prostatic hypertrophy. Can you not also give us the treatment for diabetes mellitus.

E. S. JONES, M. D.

COMMENT: I should like very much to have a carefully written article on the subject of prostatic hypertrophy by some physician who has learned to treat these cases specifically. This topic is an important one and one of interest to every reader. I have had some good results with specific remedies and shall at an early day present these results. In the meantime let some reader give us some practical suggestions.

The germ theory of cancer may be dismissed as being irrational and pretty thoroughly discredited. But that it is due to faulty nutrition, assimilation and absorption may be fairly assumed, and these conditions are brought about by one or more of a variety of causes.

As regards nutrition, three ways are recognized which make for a departure from health—overnutrition, under-nutrition, and faulty nutrition. By this last is meant that, while there may not be too much or too little food taken, the material composing it is deleterious. In the first case, that of overnutrition, too much food is taken, more than the body needs for its proper maintenance.

As time goes on and this condition of things continues, the blood-making organs become tired and manufacture less perfect material from which the “builders” at some one or more selected places begin to replace with imperfect or cancer cells the more normal tissues of the affected parts.

As the eliminative absorbents fail to remove this imperfect material as fast as it is deposited, we have the growing tumor. Though less frequently, much the same conditions obtain in undernutrition. The blood-making organs themselves are poorly nourished and furnish poor material for the building of perfectly healthy cells.

By material which gives a faulty nutrition, the author means all flesh foods which, containing toxins and poisons of various kinds, are totally unfit for human consumption and have much to do, either directly or indirectly, in bringing about a condition of things that goes to the building of cancers.

If cancer is a local disease, it should not return after removal, as it usually does. On the theory that there is a general wrong condition of the blood-making, assimilative, and eliminative functions, it is readily explainable; for usually nothing is effectively done after an operation for the removal of the growth to remedy the wrongs; and not only that, but the patient's strength is seriously sapped by the operation itself, if that operation has been accomplished by knife or plaster. Thus an early recurrence is to be looked for.

It is probably true that cancer of the breast, when not too large and near the suppurative stage, can be treated with the greatest promise of success with electricity and massage, both local and general, together with a special diet from which all flesh foods are excluded; and the patient always under the physician's care.—*Med. Record.*

Ellingwood's Therapeutist

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LEST WE FORGET

Doctor:—If the next issue of *The Therapeutist* does not reach you on time, let that recall to your mind the fact, that you have forgotten to answer Dr. Ellingwood's recent letter, and have not ordered your *Therapeutist* subscription continued for 1908. DO IT NOW!

THE PASSING OF THERAPEUTIC NIHILISM

Therapeutic nihilism, we are very glad to say, is certainly on the wane. A faith in therapeutics is developing in the hearts of all physicians and is increasing in strength continually. It has now become the fact that to declare a lack of faith in the action of medicine at once brings the individual into conspicuous notoriety.

Dr. Geo. M. Gould of Philadelphia in an address recently made the following statement. "A revival of faith in therapeutics is the one thing that can save the medical man. Unless it is soon had there will not be enough faith left to act the part of the germinating seed. If you believe no disease preventable,

and no disease curable, for the sake of mankind get out of medicine, and go into gambling, bucket shop or the politician business.

Why claim to be a physician, a healer of the sick, and yet proclaim at the top of your voice that there is no virtue in medicine ? Why visit the sick and afflicted, and charge for the service, when you bring into the sickness nothing but the blackness of utter scepticism, and charge for the stone you offer, just as though it were wholesome, nourishing bread? Why claim to be a physician, when you applaud with all your heart and voice the assertion that all there is to medicine is its possible power to prevent disease? Much comfort is that to the man who is sick and small wonder that the people turn from such a physician as this, even to the ignoramus, who has in his heart the faith that the remedies he uses can give relief when needed.”

This certainly puts the matter strong, but it puts it exactly right. What is a physician, we ask, but a healer of the sick? And what is a healer of the sick with nothing in his hand with which to heal, with no confidence in any drug? What, we ask further, is the science of medicine without therapeutics? What does the patient expect when he sends for a physician, but that the physician knows well of some remedy that will stop his pain or relieve his distress? A physician without faith in drugs is a man without resource, is a workman with no tools, and at the present time should be severely censured as a man

without knowledge.

The logic of the whole matter, then, is this: if a man cures a given condition, satisfactorily, with a given remedy once, he will use that remedy again for the same condition with a hope that it will cure, if not with faith. Accomplishing the same results the second time he uses it again, this time with faith, and every time afterwards that he gets the same result from the same remedy his faith is confirmed until he can no longer disbelieve. Doubt becomes impossible. A physician cannot help believing if he gets results. He is sure to get results if he knows the right remedy to prescribe for a given condition. Consequently, if he does not get results he does not know. If the prescriber then says, “I do not believe in drug action,” it is simply because he is grossly and densely ignorant of the action of drugs. This is the logic of nihilism and at this date every physician, whatever his standing, who has the audacity to declare that remedies have no influence on the cure of disease, should be hooted out of the profession. There is no place for him in medicine, and if he has not other traits that bring him conspicuously before the profession he will not be known to the profession and will die “unwept, unhonored and unsung.”

AGAINST THE GERM THEORY

A member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, writing in the American Fortnightly, says vital or organic phenomena are

exquisitely metaphysical in character, and their description demands the use of the most exact terms commandable. Such use of words and terminology should be made, which rejects the conception of "germs" in any relation during the course of disease and practically rejects germs in the origination of disease.

Processes initiatory of pathologic phenomena, exactly speaking, originate nothing; simply that which is already in active operation, as modified, or changed in their particular forms of action. This was taught two centuries ago, and also that the remedial agencies and processes in therapeutics were solely of the organism itself. Consequently there are germs of, or even in disease or in remedies, therefore they are external to the organism; virulence as a property or quality of bacteria, or therapeutic potency, in serums, or other factor medicinally employed, is impossible to scientific thinking and interpretation of facts.

This is indeed a radical statement to make in the face of the present prevailing opinion concerning the germ-origin of disease. The writer further believes that serum therapy is based on an entirely wrong hypothesis, and cannot sustain the observation and insight that practice will give it, but will prove to be the cause of serious disease in the future rather than the cure. These theories we have entertained for a long period. There must come a reaction. The errors of

the present course will yet show themselves. While there may be some truth in the theory, there is much that will not be borne out by future investigation.

* * * * *

The physician who depends upon the druggist for his remedies is apt to be caught, when called to attend an emergency case. In case of heart failure or angina, or severe hemorrhage, or biliary or renal colic, he should have immediate access to emergency remedies. There are but few doctors at the present time who ever allow themselves to be caught without a small case of emergency remedies in the pocket. Furthermore, the condensed active form of medicines now used, enables every practitioner to carry quite a complete armamentarium with him. Thus not only to be able to meet emergencies, but being enabled to supply the demands of many patients where delay would be serious, a full, well-selected pocket case is a most important accouterment.

GASTRIC ULCER

I am inclined to think that this condition is often overlooked. Persistent tenderness in the epigastrium, with eructation of sour gas or sour fluids, with a sensation of heat and distress, are very suspicious symptoms. The conspicuous symptoms are severe pain from taking food, extreme acidity, loss of appetite, and hematemesis. The milder symptoms

may prevail for a long time, and, as stated, may be entirely overlooked.

The treatment of this condition is by no means as difficult as many suppose. In the first place, the excessive acidity should be neutralized. The patient should be deprived of food for shorter or longer periods, as the severity of the symptoms would indicate. There are cases in which no nutrition should be given for a period of twenty-four or thirty-six hours.

Following this, I have found geranium to be an excellent remedy; 15 drops every two or three hours should be persisted in. Other auxiliary remedies are hamamelis, collinsonia or hydrastis. The latter remedy is capable of procuring cures alone. When food is resumed in the stomach it should be given sparingly and in conjunction with some mild digestive agent.

The washing out of the stomach, is advantageous in the severer cases, but is by no means as important as many would have us believe. The external application of heat is sometimes valuable and the administration of olive oil will not only exercise a soothing influence but it will act as a food.

When all the factors are fully understood, and are fully considered, the successful treatment of chronic gastric catarrh, or gastric ulcer is not complex nor difficult.

SOME STRAIGHT SUGGESTIONS

Smallpox Pitting can be greatly modified. The exclusion of light is important at first, then a solution of boracic acid should be kept constantly applied. I have applied a heavy ointment to these ulcers which is made of lanolin four parts, by weight, bismuth subnitrate one part, with a little boracic acid added.

Spermatorrhea is usually difficult of cure because the remedy is directed to some imaginary local trouble and not to the central nervous system where the fault usually lies. Cactus in full doses either alone or alternated with staphisagria will be found to so impart tone to the nervous system that the results will be satisfactory.

Ringworm is sometimes difficult of cure. If the entire affected area be painted with a solution of 15 grains of pyrogallic acid in one ounce of collodion a cure will speedily result.

Chronic Albuminuria, because of the draft it makes on the general nutrition of the patient and especially upon the nutrition of the nervous system, is apt to induce the various forms of nervous weakness. Vassalia observed several cases of insanity from this cause.

Lumbago and Sciatica have more recently been treated with guarana. Those forms which come on suddenly and are cramp like in character are said to be quickly influenced by this agent. Fifteen years ago guarana was

brought forward as a specific for headache and I am sure there were some severe cases which were materially benefited by it. The remedy was dropped before its exact place was determined. If any of our readers have had success with it I should like to hear from them.

Diarrhea in infancy should seldom, if ever, be treated with astringents. If there are large watery discharges with flocculent greenish particles and a strong odor, arsenite of copper is the remedy. If the stools are clay colored phosphate of soda is the remedy. If the tongue is dark red, thin and pointed, hydrochloric or sulphuric acid is the remedy. If there is much irritation of the mucous lining of the intestinal tract with fever small doses of aconite and ipecac are indicated.

Uterine Disease was treated by Bartholow with barium chlorid. He used it where the arterial tension was high and where there was more or less chronic congestion. Other observers have used it in subinvolution and combines with ergot or other indicated remedies in other forms of hypertrophy. 1/12 of a grain is the dose. He used it successfully in abdominal aneurism.

Carcinoma was treated by Wolfert with the tincture of cantharides. The remedy was given internally in three-drop doses. In several cases so treated the condition disappeared, or when the remedy was given after operation there was no return of growth.

Palpitation may be relieved, says a foreign authority, by bending downward, double, with the arms pendant. This produces a temporary congestion of the head and neck. In cases of nervous and anemic palpitation, the heart will immediately resume normal action. If the patient should hold his breath as long as possible the effect will be more prompt.

Biliary Colic was treated by Sticker of Cologne with large doses of belladonna. He claimed that it produced a paralyzing effect upon the circular muscular fibres of the ductus choledochus.

Locomotor Ataxia in the incipient stage was cured by Dr. Chavette with the free use of phosphorus in conjunction with the tincture of calibar bean. He used also active counter irritation over the spine. The tincture of phosphorus or specific phosphorus should be used.

Varicose Ulcers of a sluggish character surrounded with a bluish areola with perhaps an ichorous discharge with brownish colored granulations which bleed easily, have been cured by giving five drops of the tincture of carduus marianus, three times each day.

Chorea is frequently difficult of cure. Arsenic is the most common remedy used. I have used exalgin in some cases, usually with excellent results. It must be given with caution or it will surely increase the anemia. I have begun with

half grain doses four times each day for children under twelve years old, slowly increasing until improvement was apparent, up to a grain and onehalf or two grains. Usually our safer remedies will be equally satisfactory.

Cough of a hacking character, dry, irritating and persistent, is permanently relieved by small doses of bryonia. In some long standing cases of chronic bronchitis, where chronic congestion was present with this cough, I have combined this remedy with belladonna, in small frequently repeated doses, with perfect results. Where the secretions are very dry the patient may dissolve in the mouth a square of loaf sugar on which five drops of turpentine have been dropped.

Pain from Uterine Cancers has been controlled with corn ergot. This remedy acts also in preventing excessive hemorrhage. It has been neglected, as it deserves careful study.

PISCIDIA ERYTHRINA

This remedy was brought before the profession about fifteen years ago, as one that would probably control pain. It has not met all of the expectations of the introduction, but there is no doubt that its full value as an anodyne remedy is not yet known. It deserves a thorough, advanced study, and I believe that it will well repay such study.

In its physiological action, it stimulates

the salivary and cutaneous secretions, slows the pulse and increases arterial tension. Its service by this influence is followed by a reduction of the tension, due to a slightly weakening influence of the remedy upon the heart. It at first dilates the pupils, but when the patient passes into a state of asphyxia, it causes contraction.

There is a question concerning its influence upon the irritability of the motor nerves, or upon the sensory nerve ends, but it certainly exercises a distinctly nerve sedative effect, and overcomes nervous excitability and reflex irritability.

It is an antispasmodic of considerable power in mild cases. It does not cause dryness of the throat or mouth like opium, by suppressing secretion; neither does it induce constipation. It causes no distress in the stomach nor does it decrease the appetite nor the digestion.

In susceptible patients it exercises an active controlling influence over pain, and is of much benefit in relieving general distress. There are some localities in which its pain-relieving influence is apparently much more readily exercised than in others.

As it does not oppose other indicated remedies, it may be given for the relief of pain or distress in conjunction with remedies that are specifically prescribed. It has been given with good results in inflammatory rheumatism, controlling much of the pain and

allaying gratefully the general irritability thereby induced. In the course of many inflammatory fevers, it has been given with good results.

I have obtained excellent results in the treatment of pelvic pain, whether the cause was in the reproductive organs or whether it was from renal or urinary disease. This has been especially true in dysmenorrhea, where there was ovarian congestion, as well as uterine displacements. In these cases, I have combined the agent with other specifically indicated uterine remedies, and have obtained superior results,

In the treatment of lung and bronchial troubles, those who have used it have declared with considerable positiveness in its favor. It has been used in many forms of spasmodic cough, and especially that form of persistent cough which was due to irritation of the bronchial tubes, resulting in a constant inclination to hack, with more or less soreness of the bronchial tubes.

In this form of cough, it could be used in conjunction with bryonia, or if thought best, with small doses of ammonium chlorid. Five drop doses, every two hours, have been administered with excellent results in both whooping -cough and bronchial asthma.

One writer claims the remedy was servicable in the adjustment and union of fractured bones, or where the reduction of dislocations were possible without anesthesia.

STAPHISAGRIA

This is prepared from the seeds of stavesacre. The medicinal action, if carefully administered, is as reliable as any of the specific preparations. In a general sense, it acts upon the prostate gland, It is not curative in the entire range of disease of this organ, but for certain conditions it is very reliable.

In prostatorrhoea its influence is not as marked as in chronic cases of spermatorrhoea. 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 its subsequent tenesmus, producing a sensation of restored tone. This result will occur if there is any inflammation of the bladder, provided it be 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.

I would like to have reports of the use of this remedy in the treatment of irritability of the vesiculæ seminales and of the prostate ducts not uncommon between the ages of forty-five and fifty.

ELECTRICITY IN CATARRH

In the treatment of chronic cases of nasal catarrh a writer in the *Medical Summary* states that he has been experimenting with the use of a copper electrode introduced into the nasal cavity. He connects the electrode with the positive pole of the battery and brings the copper surface into immediate contact with the mucous membranes of the post-nasal passages.

The negative pole of the battery is covered with a sponge and held in the patient's hand, the amount of the current is regulated by the sensitiveness of the membrane and varies not only in different patients but at different times in the same patient. An average strength for the current is twenty-five or thirty millamperes, and may be used for a period of ten minutes in each nostril at least twice each week.

The observation is that a chemical compound is made, resulting in the

oxychloride of copper which forms at the positive pole. It possesses an acid reaction and supplies oxygen direct. This substance is deposited upon the mucous membranes. It is distinctly anesthetic, stimulating and healing. It acts quite quickly relieving congestion and irritation, producing beneficial effects at once. While especially applicable to chronic conditions, it is beneficial also in acute cases.

Enlargements and surgical conditions must be treated by other methods, but an old sluggish ulcer will heal more quickly by this method than by any other. The electrode must be kept slowly moving, as otherwise it will adhere. If it does adhere, reverse the current and slowly move the electrode until it is loosened.

DELIRIUM TREMENS

An old physician writing in the *Medical Summary* says that he has cured delirium tremens for forty years with large doses of a simple remedy. He uses twenty or thirty drops of a mixture of half of an ounce of the fluid extract of cannabis indica with an ounce of the tincture of tolu. He gives these drops on dry sugar, every hour until the patient sleeps. In severe cases he has given larger doses at half hour intervals.

He says he has seen it produce double vision and a sense of fulness in the head, but has never seen any bad results. He has occasionally given with it a few drops of the oil of wintergreen

in those cases where the stomach was particularly sensitive.

CARE IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE

I neglect no opportunity to present suggestions in the treatment of diabetes and Bright's disease. A writer in the *Medical Times* says that as a rule in Bright's disease dark meats and meat extracts should be avoided, as they are apt to contain toxic ptomaines. White meats and shell fish can be used in moderation in all simple cases, some can take milk while others cannot. When the digestive tract is in good condition eggs are well borne.

Milk will increase the urea, diminish the quantity of albumin, and will act as a diuretic. From three to four quarts should be used each day. Those who cannot take milk exclusively may take koumiss or buttermilk or skimmed milk. When the condition is acute or when there are acute exacerbations of the chronic condition the patient should be kept in bed except when there is polyuria or cardiac hypertrophy.

The physician should be very particular to impress upon these patients the positive fact that they must not become chilled, that they should reside at a temperature that must not run below sixty degrees, An average of seventy-five is the best. Warmth and a free action of the skin must be maintained.

ARSENITE OF COPPER

A trituration of this important remedy has come into quite general use in the treatment of certain forms of stomach and bowel troubles. It was introduced in this form by the homeopaths. They used it where there was diarrhea with greenish colored stools where there was a tendency to edema.

Where there is diarrhea with frequent voluminous watery discharges it is indicated. With this there is often violent vomiting of a large quantity of watery substance with sharp cutting pains. The fecal discharges are sometimes very offensive. If the onehundredth or one-fiftieth of a grain, in tablet form, be added to a teacup full of hot water, and this given in teaspoonful doses every ten or fifteen minutes, very excellent results will occur.

The above indications should be looked for in every case of cholera infantum during the coming summer. It will take the place of other remedies more frequently used. It is equally effective with the best of them if the indications are right. It seems to antagonize spasm and it is certainly an active intestinal antiseptic. Where the disease has been prostrating in character, the reaction seems to be unusually prompt and satisfactory.

In typhoid fever or in other forms of protracted fever, where this form of diarrhea is present, this remedy can be relied upon with positiveness. I have

treated chronic diarrheas which occur in exacerbations, and I have found this remedy reliable and prompt to control both the diarrhea and the pain.

Where papoid or any form of papaw is persistently used as a digestive agent there may be observed an increase of the uric acid where deficient, and a diminution of the oxalates if present.

RICE AS A FOOD

The power of endurance which was exhibited by Japanese soldiers in their late war with Russia, was almost incredible, especially when we consider that they subsisted almost entirely upon rice. Chemical analysis shows that rice meal contains at least twelve and one-half per cent of the albuminoids, and four and one-half per cent of phosphoric acid.

This rice meal, however, is not eaten by Americans. This is composed of the rice grain and husk also. Our white rice is deprived of its husk entirely and passes through what is called the polishing process, which deprives it of very much of the nutritional principle. The Japanese do not polish the grain for their own use, but eat it in a form not known to either Americans or Europeans.

White polished rice is a pure carbohydrate and not a muscle builder. When eaten as the Japanese eat rice, it is one of the strongest of foods. It sustains the muscular structure, builds up the body and builds up the physical

and nervous energies as well. The albuminoid principle is the essential constituent for this purpose. There is no doubt that the so-called civilized nations could follow the plan of the Japanese, and could exclude meats entirely from the diet, and by so doing would improve their physical condition.

THE ETHEREAL TINCTURE OF THE PERCHLORIDE OF IRON

I desire to again call the attention of our readers to the use of this important tincture in the treatment of chronic Bright's disease. This agent, official in the German pharmacopeia, was brought to my attention some years ago in a German exchange, where it was advised as valuable in overcoming the excretion of albumen in these cases, and being impressed with the results as reported, and having five or six cases of albuminuria on hand at that time, I ordered some of it prepared, and gave it a very thorough trial, with the result that since that time I have used no other preparation of iron in these cases.

It is remarkable how quickly it overcomes the debility which is present, and increases the red blood corpuscles. The patient remarks the improvement, in the general sense of well being, from the very first and almost universally attributes it to those "green drops." It is pleasanter to take them than the ordinary tincture of the chloride, and it is more efficient.

It is given in five drop doses, diluted with considerable water, every three or four hours. In some patients ten drop doses three times a day will work better. The impression upon the quantity of albumen present is not immediate, but when the improvement appears, it is uniform and continuous, but slow. In no case have any unpleasant results been observed. To obtain the best results the tincture should be prepared strictly as directed in the G. P. with the utmost care, and should be kept in a dark place. It is most active when newly prepared. It should have a light green tint.

APOCYNUM AND EXOPHTHALMIC GOITRE

In the treatment of irregular and too frequent menstruation at any age Prof. Trowbridge of Chicago has for several years had uniformly good success in the use of apocynum. He adds a dram of the specific medicine to four ounces of water and gives a teaspoonful four times each day.

The doctor in his ear and eye special work, has had quite a number of early cases of exophthalmic goitre in ladies. Whether it has been a coincidence or not he has found with the above frequent and irregular menstruation in every case. The nervous excitability, the irritable and frequent heart action has caused him to prescribe a dram each of specific gelsemium and veratrum in four ounces of water to be given in teaspoonful doses four times each day in alternation with the

apocynum mixture above referred to, and he asserts with positiveness that a complete cure has resulted. The doctor lays great stress upon an exact diagnosis. He is a conservative but closely observing man and I have reason to have confidence in his conclusions. If others have made similar observations I should like to have a report.

* * * * *

Dr. Ellingwood regards cactus grandiflorus superior to digitalis as a heart stimulant. It has no cumulative effect and does not irritate the stomach. It is indicated in atonicity of the heart, but is contraindicated in case of violent heart action due to temporary cause.



A good preparation of sambucus nigra will relieve the dropsy in many cases of acute nephritis better than many other remedies.

* * * * *

White cohosh is a remedy which was highly appreciated by our older writers. They gave it as a specific for afterpains, expecting only good results from its action.

* * * * *

A recent writer claims that the oil of erigeron will be found to materially reduce the quantity of albumen and lower vascular tension in chronic Bright's disease, and will control headache, nausea and other uremic

symptoms.

I have found that the best oil cannot be made so bland but that it will irritate the stomach after it has been taken a short time, and there is no case of Bright's disease but that will be aggravated by persistent irritation of the stomach. That is my experience.

* * * * *

There are certain cases of **persistent facial neuralgia** that will be relieved quite quickly, if ten grains of the chlorid of ammonium and the 1/120 of a grain of atropin be given together every two or three hours. Prof. Whitford has used belladonna with the ammonium salt in these cases for many years.

* * * * *

Two or three months since I presented an argument in favor of the **exclusion of salt** in the treatment of **Bright's Disease**. Other articles are appearing in our exchanges in favor of this course. Not only must the quantity of salt in the food be limited, but measures must be taken which will eliminate the salt already in the system. One writer believes this can be done with caffeine to good advantage.

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A German writer has observed that the **restriction of salt** in the food and drink of those **pregnant women** who are subject to dropsical affections conduces very materially to the cure of the condition.

In many cases he has cured these patients with no medicine but simply by the withdrawal of salt. A careful

application of this suggestion will help us, if it is true, in the treatment of this condition, which sometimes proves to be exceedingly stubborn.

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Concerning the Council of **Pharmacy and Chemistry**, of the American Medical Association, *The Lancet-Clinic* says "there is **not a single practising physician in its membership**. It might with advantage get rid of some of its redundant theory and supply itself with a modicum of practical ideas." With us it seems that those members of the Association who are dictating the policy which is being carried out are not practical, while they may be undoubtedly scientific in their methods. The day has come, however, when practicality is demanded.

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I have noticed in a number of articles this winter, from **regular school writers** of the **treatment of pneumonia**, positive statements against the persistent use of stimulants during the course of the disease. This is one step in the right direction. They have positively got to come to this, before the patients are successfully treated. One physician says, "Both nurses and physicians watch the pulse too much and the general condition too little." He also says, in the treatment of children, they are almost universally overdosed. But very few advise the coal tar sedatives. These are plainly wrong. Others agree with us in the fact that stimulants must be used when the indication for stimulants exists, and at no other time.

* * * * *

I believe there are many **erroneous ideas** in vogue concerning **syphilis**, its influence, its prolongation and its cure. I am not going to state what these are, but am going to say that in every case, if more attention were paid to the general toning up of the patient, to the improvement of every function of the body, there would be less of the direct evidences of the disease, and I believe also that this course of treatment should be adopted in most cases in conjunction with the usual alterative treatment.

I believe further, that the alterative treatment is, in a large proportion of the cases, too severe upon the various organs of the body, and does interfere often to too great an extent with the normal exercise of their function.

When a course of treatment can be selected which improves the functions of every organ of the body, and corrects the blood faults at the same time, we will have an ideal treatment for syphilis.

* * * * *

Difficult breathing, where the cause cannot be determined, should be treated with **quebracho**. I have obtained some most satisfactory results from this remedy.

* * * * *

Backache can be relieved and cured by the use of **macrotys** when the muscles only are involved; by **gelsemium** when the nervous structures are involved; and by **hydrangea** when the irritation is in

the kidneys, and by all three when the cause can not be surely determined. This combination acts admirably in lithemia.

* * * * *

One of the most persistent conditions which we have to treat is **occipital headache**. This almost invariably depends upon nervous exhaustion and the urine will show a waste of the phosphates. **Phosphorus** will sometimes relieve the headache and will always assist in curing the condition. **Sticta** in small doses frequently repeated will relieve some of these headaches. Others will be relieved by the **nitrate of sanguinarina** in very small doses.

* * * * *

Death during anesthesia depends upon several causes, all of which should be remembered, with any patient. A recent writer in the *Medical Record* believes that the pressure of the venous blood filling the jugular and innominate veins, presses with such force upon the auricle that it is prevented from opening. His first treatment is **inversion of the patient**. I have adopted this course when death from etherization seemed to be undoubtedly the condition present, with perfect results. The additional use of faradic current will be of assistance.

HEADACHE FROM LOCAL DISORDERS

From a study of 1700 cases of headache, the writers come to the following conclusions: A neuropathic diathesis is an essential condition of

the occurrence of almost all chronic headaches.

The great majority of cases have, in addition to a neuropathic diathesis, some source of local irritation to the nervous system, which often manifests itself in no other subjective symptom. A minority of the cases are suffering from anemia, or a toxemic condition, which, as before, occurs in a person of neuropathic diathesis and may manifest itself in no other subjective symptom of importance.

In some cases a local irritation of the nervous system is reinforced by a toxemia. The classical type of migraine is regarded as a headache, due to the presence of a local irritation, practically invariably eye-strain, in an individual of markedly neuropathic diathesis, in which the immediate occurrence of the attacks may be due to the special irritability of the nervous system, caused by transient, but frequently recurring, conditions of toxemia, which in a less neurotic individual, or one who was not constantly subjected to the nervous wear and tear of eye-strain, would be incapable of producing any such effects. They have found relief of migraine in most cases by extremely painstaking correction of eye-strain.

In the drug treatment of headaches, the authors speak enthusiastically of the systematic use of quinin sulphate, 2 grains combined with nitrate of aconitin, 1/400 of a grain, every two hours, and of cannabis Indica in 1-8 to

1/4-grain doses of Hering's extract, three times a day.—*Jour. Am. Association.*

FORMALDEHYDE IN ALOPECIA AREATA

The case of a young girl is recorded, with a circular patch three inches in diameter on the scalp at the side of the occiput, hairless, smooth, and shining. The treatment consisted in painting it with a 20 per cent solution of formaldehyde. This was done every day for the first week or two, until signs of inflammatory reaction appeared.

The treatment was then suspended, and a sedative ointment applied. When the inflammation subsided the formaldehyde was again continued, stopping the application as soon as inflammatory trouble appeared.

This routine of treatment was persevered in for about six or nine months. About this time a growth of hair made its appearance, continued to grow, and in every way corresponded with the surrounding hair. One year after cessation of treatment the growth of hair was continuing in a perfectly normal way.—*British Med. Jour.*

HEMORRHAGE IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE

Manifestations of tendency to hemorrhage occurring in connection with Bright's disease include epistaxis, purpura, metrorrhagia, hemoptysis, hematemesis, hematuria and bleeding

into the brain, eye and ear. In a few cases, hemorrhage has occurred from multiple sources, indicating a true hemorrhagic diathesis.

The author favors the view that the nephritis is the cause of the tendency to hemorrhage, most probably by toxic influence, possibly aided by arterial disease and hypertension. The prognosis in these hemorrhagic cases is unfavorable.— *Amer. Jour. Med. Sc.*

PATHOLOGY OF DIABETES

Whenever sugar is absorbed into the blood from whatever source, all the body cells fix as much of it as they require in the form of glycogen, the liver perhaps having power to store whatever is in excess of immediate requirements.

In order to make use of this glycogen it must be reconverted into sugar, and this, in the case of the liver, is done by means of a ferment. Now, this ferment may be the normal sugar-forming ferment of the pancreas, which, after performing its function in the intestine, is absorbed and made use of again in the tissues, perhaps undergoing some change till such times as it is wanted.

When this ferment is not present, the glycogen in the cells cannot be made use of. But sugar may be an essential requirement of these cells, and, with the power of using the fixed glycogen gone, the small normal quantity floating in the blood may be of little

use to supply this requirement.

Hence a demand on all sides for sugar, resulting in increased appetite, and the conversion of proteid and anything that can be so transformed into sugar, so that the sugar percentage of the blood is raised above normal. But as soon as this occurs two things happen:

(1) There is a demand for water, producing thirst, on account of the increased density of the blood, and

(2) The kidneys begin to filter off sugar; so that, with abundance of glycogen and sugar, the tissues are starving for it, the cells striving to establish a higher sugar percentage in the blood, the kidneys always frustrating them.

This theory would explain the good effect of pancreatic extracts in diabetes; the value of morphine may be simply that it diminishes metabolism.— *Brit. Med. Jour.*

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Inula.—*Inula helenium* has often been mentioned by our writers but is not in common use. It exercises a soothing influence upon the respiratory mucous membranes, and it may have something of an astringent effect also, as it was especially valuable when cough from bronchial irritation or irritation within the lungs is accompanied with a free outpour of mucus.

In any condition of chronic catarrh, it will exercise a beneficial effect whether it be nasal, bronchial, or chronic cystic

catarrh. It has also been used in leucorrhoea and catarrhal endometritis. In that form of asthma which is accompanied with a free catarrhal discharge, it is given with good results.

This is another remedy concerning which I desire the experiences of the profession.



INTERNATIONAL CLINICS. A Quarterly of Illustrated Clinical Lectures and Especially Prepared Original Articles on Treatment and on the Different Departments of Medical Science, by Leading Members of the Medical Profession Throughout the World. Volume 4. Series 17. 1907. Published by The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.

I have reviewed the various volumes of these clinics and have always found that I had much to praise and but little to criticise. This volume sustains the character of the previous numbers in most particulars.

The articles under the head of Surgery, Gynecology and the Genito-Urinary diseases are especially attractive. Not less could be said of those of Orthopedics and Neurology. The volume is well illustrated.

THE EVERY DAY DISEASES OF CHILDREN AND THEIR RATIONAL TREATMENT, By George H. Candler, M. D., Chicago. Published by the Clinic Publishing Company.

This work introduces the most modern

methods in the care of sick children. It presents a chapter on pertinent points in pediatry, which are indeed excellent. The indications for the alkaloidal remedies are made conspicuous, and these remedies are advised through the work, in the treatment of all the diseases. The tongue indications in children's diseases are interesting and valuable—a great advantage in diagnosis.

This direct method of prescribing is certainly a pronounced advance on the methods of most of the writers on pediatrics of the old school. The position taken by the author in this, should place this work at once in a conspicuous place, among works on this subject.

* * * * *

Doctor T. H. Stanley of Edgewood, Tex., would like to know if any of our readers know of any reliable remedy or method of treatment for alopecia. We will be glad to have any subscriber who has a successful method of treatment of this condition report that method to us for publication.

THE NATIONAL ECLECTIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Every physician wherever located this year should make a special effort to attend the Kansas City meeting. This appeals especially to the western Eclectics because of the central location among them. The point has many attractions and is very accessible.

Dr. Perce is making a vigorous effort to

collect as many attractive features as possible and to interest every physician in this meeting. His efforts are certainly praiseworthy and every physician must co-operate with him.

During the past two years there has been a marked change in medical matters in the United States and the demand for energetic action on the part of our own men was never so great as now. To supply this demand every individual must do his very best.

To do his best demands that he should come in contact with those who are conversant with the situation, that he may imbibe some of the enthusiasm these possess and be stimulated by the essential friction and by the influence of immediate contact.

Every officer is doing his best apparently and should have the encouragement of all. It is certainly to be desired that every member should engage actively this year for effectual work. Make it your business to be there, Doctor, without fail.

* * * * *

The occurrence of appendicitis during the course of other conditions is apt to be overlooked. It is not common, as those who are constantly looking for appendicitis would have us think. Hilton has observed 29 cases of appendicitis which occurred during the puerperium. These occurred within from ten days to eight weeks after labor. A few cases are reported which began with the beginning of the labor. It is possible that these cases have been

classed in the past with septic metritis and have been so treated. A careful differential diagnosis must be made.

* * * * *

The Diagnosis of Kidney Diseases With Special Reference to the Significance of Slight Albuminaria

Dr. E. Bellinger believes that casts have about the same significance as the renal albumen. There are many drugs that cause their appearance, especially the hyaline variety. Severe muscular exertions and over-indulgence in certain forms of food and alcoholics also produce them where there is nephritis.

Merely their presence in a single specimen of urine which has been allowed to stand and the upper portion decanted off and the lower part carefully centrifugated, cannot be taken in itself as evidence of Bright's disease—even if a few granular casts are found. When irritated, the non-nephritic kidney seems capable of producing them in larger numbers than can the diseased kidney—especially the interstitial nephritis in patients of advanced age (Emerson).

Conclusions.—In doubtful cases no positive opinion should be expressed until many specimens of urine have been examined, for it is the persistence of renal albumen and casts that is of more serious import than is their occasional presence in considerably larger quantities.

The 24-hour specimen should be

measured and a comparison made between the amount ordinarily passed and when an excess of water is being taken. The specific gravity is of much importance if the amount of fluids ingested is considered. In addition the condition of the heart, blood vessels, arterial tension, diet, intestinal canal, habits and past history should receive due attention.

Many patients with orthostatic albuminuria of renal origin will go for years without any evidence of nephritis but our prognosis must not be made from the urine alone but from the entire picture. Prudence demands that we be conservative and yet not to be too pessimistic and give patients unnecessary alarm about conditions that may not be dangerous.

Success in discriminating between the insignificant forms of albuminuria and those indicating renal disease, depends more upon eliminating nucleo-albumin and extra renal albumin and albumose than in any further refinement in our chemical examinations.

It is important that we discard dogmatic statements and preconceived ideas that albuminuria necessarily means Bright's disease and at the same time it is of as much consequence that we be not too positive in our assertions that orthostatic or the so-called physiological albuminuria is always harmless.—*Med. Fortnightly*.

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ERRATA

Dr. S. J. Smith writes us that in

his formula, on page 18 of the January Therapeutist, for carduus marianus, it should read two drams in six ounces of the mixture.

In Dr. Lorenz article on page 116 of the April number, in the formula the Aromatic spirit of ammonia should read Aromatic Sulphuric Acid. In Dr. Hewitt's article, page 101 the quantity of the prescription of echafolta and cactus with glycerin, should be four ounces, instead of one ounce.

IMPOTENT CRITICISM

The following extract from a letter written recently to Dr. W. C. Abbott, Chicago, tells its own story:

“The skin on St. Paul's back was cut into shreds; Luther was turned out of church; Servetus was burned at the stake and Columbus was sent to jail. Do you think you are better than they? Take courage. ‘We are traveling to the beautiful City of the Ideal. We know that we shall never reach it-but the suburbs are very pleasant.’

“There are multiplying thousands of honest capable physicians, all over the civilized world, who have confidence in your high ideals, the purity of your intentions, and your good right arm. Nothing is more sure than that your name will be writ high on the tablets of fame and there live long after your critics and their opinions are buried under tons of oblivion.”—*The American Journal of Clinical Medicine*.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The *Charlotte Medical Journal* and the *Carolina Medical Journal* have been consolidated. The journal of the new corporation will be known as the *Charlotte Medical Journal*, and will retain the same features, business and editorial management as the present *Charlotte Medical Journal*.

The journal, with its new influences, will be enlarged and, in many respects, greatly improved. Edwd. C. Register, M. D., is the editor. This has been an excellent journal in the past and in its improved condition must be one of the best.

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A German exchange mentions the use of adrenalin in its direct influence upon uterine muscular structure, to prevent hemorrhage in Caesarean operations. Those who have used this remedy, after making the necessary incision through the abdomen and opening the womb, inject this solution when violent contractions occur with an almost complete anemia. There is no return of the hemorrhages during the operation. The results are mentioned as being highly satisfactory.

* * * * *

The 39th annual meeting of the Illinois State Eclectic Medical Society will be held in Chicago, beginning at 10 o'clock sharp, Wednesday morning, May 20th, and continue in session three days. The Eclectics of Illinois are about 800 strong, and consequently a big crowd of physicians is expected to be present. A good program is in

preparation, which will make the work very interesting, and as beneficial as a six weeks Post Graduate Course, and the staff officers have been working over-time in order to make the meeting a sure success. To attend your State Society every year is a duty you owe to yourself, to your fellow practitioners, and to your patients. It is worth hundreds of dollars to you, annually, it brings you in personal contact with brother physicians in your, state, from other states, and you form life-long friendships and acquaintances there that you never would elsewhere. Several honorary members from different states, who are distinguished physicians and surgeons, have faithfully promised to be present during the meeting, and this alone should certainly be an incentive for your presence.

The head-quarters will be at the Sherman House and the meeting will be held in the auditorium of the same hotel. First, last, and ALWAYS, get a promise from your fellow non-members to attend the meeting, join our Society, and battle for the cause of Eclecticism! just keep hammering until you get them there! We must have every Eclectic in the state! We need their presence and hearty co-operation!

JOHN B. STANDLEE, M. D.

Corresponding Secretary.

A COMPARISON OF THE WELL KNOWN FORMS OF KIDNEY DISEASE

| | ACUTE NEPHRITIS | PARENCHYMATOUS NEPHRITIS | INTERSTITIAL NEPHRITIS | AMYLOID KIDNEY |
|--------------------|---|---|--|--|
| ONSET | Parenchyma immediately involved, followed quickly by involvement of entire structures. | Parenchyma alone involved. Large white kidney. | Connective tissue involved; this causes degeneration, and contraction of entire organ; small red kidney results. | Degeneration of structure uniform; deposit of lardacine throughout the organ. |
| ETIOLOGY. | Develops quickly from primary congestion from cold or from direct injury. May follow excessive drinking; in childhood follows infectious diseases; follows the taking of poisons. Occurs in childhood and early adult life. | Occurs without explainable cause, follows bad habits of the system-chronic disease, alcoholism, and chronic derangement of the stomach; occurs between ages of thirty-five and forty. Terminates in from two to four years. | Excessive diet of nitrogenous food; chronic stomach or liver disorder; absorption of lead, mercury, phosphorus, and other irritating substances; follows alcoholism; occurs after the age of fifty; runs slow course; may last for fifteen or twenty years. | Occurs with amyloid degeneration of other organs; common where there are changed conditions of the blood from bad habits of the system; it follows chronic infectious diseases; occurs from prolonged suppuration, either of bony or soft tissues. |
| PATHOLOGY. | Hyperemia first; size increased; cortex uniformly swollen; pyramids appear like raw beef; capsule non-adherent. | Kidney increased in size, pale color, cortex uniformly infiltrated, swollen, capsule non adherent. | Kidney contracted; small, red and hard; cortex atrophied; capsule adherent and much thickened, as the disease involves the enveloping structures. | Kidney large, waxy or fatty in appearance; cortex pale; capsule non adherent. |
| SYMPTOMS. | Chill, with sudden rise of temperature. Aching in muscles of the back; nausea; vomiting; hot dry skin; flushed face; contracted pupils; restlessness; mild delirium. Pulse sharp and hard; ultimately small, wiry and rapid; urine scanty; dark, smoky, sp. gr. 1026 to 1034; large quantity of albumin. Uremia with edema after second or third day. | Presence determined by albumen in urine, often no previous symptoms unless urinary irritation; later progressive debility; general failure; chronic indigestion; conspicuous gastro-intestinal disturbance; headaches and progressive anemia; constipation; urine scanty, dark, high sp. gr.; large quantity of albumen; later edema followed by general dropsy; heart complication conspicuous; anemia extreme; uremia in later stages; extreme anorexia; diarrhea and severe uremic headache. | Fatigue; lack of energy; headaches; defective action of stomach and bowels; slowly increasing polyuria; increasing thirst; urine pale, large quantity; sp. gr. at first 1008 to 1010, later 1001 to 1005. Albumin very small; disease may exist for some years before discovered; finally great abatement of vital force, nearly always preceded by failure of digestive functions; urine finally greatly deficient, without much increase in sp. gr.; diarrhea, uremia, heart complications severe; dropsy. | Anemia slowly developing and persistently progressive; gradual failure of vital forces; permanent and increasing debility; intractable derangement of the gastro-intestinal tract. Chronic enlargement of the liver and spleen, with chronic diarrhea; occurs late in life. |
| DIAGNOSIS. | When disease follows sepsis, uremia or edema are the first symptoms. Urine abundant, pale, dropsy advances rapidly; hebetude; convulsions; sudden occurrence; rapid course; urinary irritation; terminates within a few weeks. | Occurs between ages of 35 and 40. Terminates in from two to four years; urine scanty; dark; high sp. gr.; large quantity of albumen; white if no hemorrhage; dark if mixed with blood corpuscles. | Occurs after the age of fifty; most common in men; lasts many years; urine large quantity, colorless, low specific gravity; but very little albumin; uremia and dropsy only at termination. | Serum albumin present in the urine; unusually large proportion of globulin. |
| PROGNOSIS. | Good if from cold; not unfavorable with careful, prompt treatment, if from infection. | Good if taken early; unfavorable in later stages. | Disease never cured; may be prolonged until patient reaches old age. | Fatal; treatment sustains vital forces, somewhat prolonging life. |
| TREATMENT. | Persistent hot applications to the back; free transpiration from skin; relaxation, and reduction of tension, by gelsemium, macrotys and aconite; later jaborandi, apocynum, magnesium sulphate, digitalis, and elaterium to remove effusion, veratrum, hvoscyamus and chloral to control convulsions; echinacea or toxemia. In children, following other diseases, belladonna and santolin to overcome suppression. | Alcoholics and tobacco prohibited; tea and coffee greatly restricted; skimmed milk freely; normal salt solution, hot, in rectum each night; ethereal tincture of iron; nux vomica, and tonics. Gallic acid if much albumen or blood; support the heart; antagonist dropsy when present with indicated remedy; pay most careful attention to general nutrition. | Preserve integrity of stomach and intestinal glandular organs; also of red blood corpuscles; guard against cachexia; keep digestion perfect; select remedies with reference to existing conditions. Residence in mild climate almost imperative. Cannot resist cold. | Must be diagnosed early; eliminate every dyscrasia; purify the blood perfectly, calcium sulphid and echinacea will prevent suppuration; preserve tone by glycerophosphates and hypophosphites; give iodine oxide of iron or the ethereal tincture of iron; adapt other tonics as indicated. Adopt the severe hygienic dietary and climatic measure advised for interstitial nephritis. |

CHIONIA

The HEPATIC
STIMULANT

Prepared from *Chionanthus Virginica*
Expressly for Physicians' Prescriptions

Chionia is a gentle but certain stimulant to the hepatic functions and overcomes suppressed biliary secretions.

It is particularly indicated in the treatment of Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation and all conditions caused by hepatic torpor.

DOSE—One to two teaspoonfuls three times a day. Put up in half pound bottles only.

Free samples to Physicians upon request

Peacock Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo.
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Peacock's Bromides

The BEST FORM
of BROMIDES

Each fluid drachm contains fifteen grains of the neutral and pure bromides of Potassium, Sodium, Ammonium, Calcium and Lithium.

In Epilepsy and all cases demanding continued bromide treatment, its purity, uniformity and definite therapeutic action insures the maximum bromide results with the minimum danger of bromism or nausea.

DOSE—One to three teaspoonfuls according to the amount of Bromides desired. Put up in half pound bottles only. Free samples to the profession upon request.

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PRUNOIDS

AN IDEAL PURGATIVE
MINUS
CATHARTIC INIQUITIES

A scientific and delightful remedy for permanent removal of constipation.

PRUNOIDS ARE MADE OF PHENOLPHTHALEIN (ONE AND ONE-HALF GRAINS IN EACH), CASCARA SAGRADA, DE-EMETINIZED IPECAC AND PRUNES.

DOSE—ONE TO THREE PRUNOIDS
SOLD IN SEALED BOXES (36 PRUNOIDS) 50 CENTS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS

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A SECERNENT TO TONE THE FUNCTIONS
OF DIGESTION

DOSE—ONE TO TWO TEASPOONFULS BEFORE OR DURING MEALS

For indigestion, malassimilation, malnutrition; to restore the functional activity of the secretory glands.

A PLEASANT PREPARATION OF PANAX (GINSENG)
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A SAFE AND DEPENDABLE
CARDIAC TONIC

For functional heart troubles. Is not cumulative in its action. An excellent remedy in tachycardia, following the excessive use of tobacco, tea, coffee or alcoholics.

DOSE—ONE TO THREE PILLETS, AS INDICATED

EACH PILLET CONTAINS ONE ONE-HUNDREDTH OF
A GRAIN OF CACTINA, FROM CEREUS GRANDIFLORUS.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS

In prescribing the above elegant pharmaceuticals, always see that the genuine is dispensed. Samples to physicians. Advertised only to the medical profession, and manufactured exclusively in the laboratories of

SULTAN DRUG COMPANY, Pharmaceutical Chemists, SAINT LOUIS, MO.

GLYCONDA.

(An invaluable summer remedy.)

A non-fermentable alkaline cordial, carrying all the drug constituents and full properties of Neutralizing Cordial.

DESCRIPTION:—*Neutralizing Cordial* contains sugar, which will ferment in the stomach. *Glyconda* does not contain sugar, and will not ferment. In this lie the advantages of *Glyconda*.

QUALITIES:—*Glyconda* is delightful to the taste, permanent, and harmless in overdoses.

HISTORY:—It was perfected at the request of a committee appointed by the New York Specific Medication Club. (A pamphlet giving full details will be mailed on application.)

USES OF GLYCONDA.

By JOHN FEARN, M. D., OAKLAND, CAL.

For thirty years I have been an extensive prescriber of Neutralizing Cordial. When therefore I heard of *Glyconda* as a pharmaceutical improvement, I was very anxious to test the new comer. And after doing this in my own case and also on my patients, I was ready to cry *Eureka*. I find its advantages to be,

1st. It is not thick and too sweet but an *Elegant Pharmaceutical Preparation* that is clear as cordial.

2d. It is so *pleasant* that patients young or old take it with pleasure, and are always ready for more.

3d. Not only is *Glyconda* pleasant, but in all cases of gastro-intestinal trouble attended with irritation, flatulence, vomiting, diarrhoea or acidity it is remarkably successful, soothing, *gently stimulating and warming*, and at the same time is a positive but mild *neutralizer of acidity*.

4th. *Glyconda* is an ideal summer remedy. In this California land of fruits and sunshine visitors will find it a precious remedy to overcome stomach and intestinal troubles, arising from the too free use of our luscious fruits. Every tourist should carry *Glyconda* as the most valuable emergency remedy. It can be taken in good generous doses and no fear of trouble.

5th. But *Glyconda* is not only a summer and a fall remedy, but a grand vehicle in which to administer our more active remedies, such as *Nux Vomica*, *Leptandra*, *Hydrastis*, *Chionanthus*, *Podophyllum*, &c., &c. It not only increases their effectiveness when properly combined, but makes these remedies more pleasant.

Price, 8 oz. bottle, 35c.; Pint bottle, 60c.; Quart bottle, \$1.10; Gallon, \$4.00. Supplied by all American jobbers.

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