

skin, as soon as it becomes red, will prevent sores; if Nitrous Ether solution be used, gr. v to the ℥ is enough (R). **Iodoform**, dusted over sores (R). **Linon**, air-dried better than that which is ironed or mangled, by reason of its greater softness.

### Beriberi.

**Methylene Blue**, caused rapid amelioration of all the symptoms in eleven cases (Thur). **Digitalis** or **Strophanthus**, small doses seem to do good in the cardiac cases (Mn). **Nitroglycerin**, full doses, ℥ij-v of the one per cent. solution every ¼ or ½ hour, when signs of acute cardiac distress appear (Simon). **Amyl Nitrite**, by inhalation in sudden cardiac attacks, pending the action of nitroglycerin (Mn). **Bleeding** from the arm or external jugular, 8 or 10 ounces, if signs of cardiac distress or failure persist and increase, in spite of the above-mentioned drugs (Id). **Oxygen** inhalations, are worth trying in cardiac cases. **Magnesium** or **Sodium Sulphate**, in small and repeated doses from the outset, to counteract constipation and drain the tissues of fluid (Mn). **Potassium Bromide** and **Aconite**, with anodyne liniments, for cramps and excessive muscular hyperesthesia (Id). **Strychnine**, **Arsenic** and **Silver Nitrate**, as tonics for the nervous and muscular complications. **Medication** should be purely symptomatic, no drug known has any specific influence on the disease (Mn); the symptoms are treated as in other forms of neuritis (Ty). **Faradization** and **Massage**, are of great service for the muscular atrophy and cutaneous anesthesia; but should not be employed until the muscular hyperesthesia has subsided (Mn). **Diet**, should be nutritious but not bulky, animal food in reasonable amount, milk, eggs, wheaten flour, oatmeal, beans, are all indicated. Rice is a bad food for beriberics, being too bulky (Mn); withdraw suspected food or drinking water (Ty). **Rest** in bed for the worst cases, especially those showing cardiac complications; the milder cases should be up and out in the open air. **Removal** from the infected house or district (Ty), is essential to recovery; a dry locality best, the room sunny, thoroughly ventilated and in an upper story (Mn). A sea-voyage has often a marvelously restorative effect (Id). **Watercress** is reported to have been found curative in New Caledonia (Id).

### Biliousness.

**Podophyllum** acts as a cathartic (B); corrects deficient secretion of bile, especially in children and infants; gr. ʒʒ to ʒʒ, every six hours, to correct white or clayey stools; also in general hepatic derangement (P). **Aconite**, in occasional doses, improves the effect of Podophyllum (R). **Mercurial Cathartics**, act only as purgatives; Calomel gr. j-x, or Pil. Hydrarg. gr. v-x; Mercury as purgative restricted to cases where there is excess or deficiency of bile (B); frequent small doses of gray powder for deficiency (R); Calomel, gr. iij, followed by ℥ij each of Rochelle and Epsom Salts, when the tongue is heavily coated and furred (Gross). **Mercury**, **Yellow Oxide**, in doses of gr. ʒʒ to ʒʒ, in trituration with sugar of milk, exceedingly efficient in many disordered conditions of the alimentary canal and its appendages (Schaffer). **Bryonia**, is worthy of commendation in the ordinary bilious headache with vomiting, and in the general hepatic derangement known as sluggish liver (P). **Hydrastis**, gtt. v-xv of fluidextract daily before meals, for biliousness with chronic gastric catarrh and dyspepsia (B). **Mineral Acids**, before meals, Hydrochloric Acid and Pepsin after meals, in atonic dyspepsia (B). **Stillingia**, when deficient biliary secretion (B); may be used in place of Mercury (Br). **Ammonium Iodide**, gr. j-ij in water each 2, 3 or 4 hours, for catarrh of duodenum and biliary ducts (B). **Ammonium Chloride**, is much employed in Germany for hepatic derangements, and with success. **Apocynum Androsæmifolium** is an ideal cholagogue, and is almost specific in the so-called bilious condition (Chalmers). **Euonymus**, is considered a very efficient remedy by many practitioners in cases of hepatic dyspepsia, or "bilious attacks," so called. **Manganese**, for gouty subjects. **Rhubarb**, as a cholagogue. **Aloes**, in biliousness with constipation. **Angostura**, is suitable in the worst forms of bilious fevers (P). **Calumba**, is of benefit in many forms (P). **Alkalies**, and their laxative salts, in the bilious state, with uric

acid diathesis (B). **Milk-cure**, in obstinate cases; buttermilk or skimmed milk often agrees best (B). [Compare DYSPEPSIA, HEPATIC CONGESTION, DUODENAL CATARRH.]

℞. Fluidextr. Stillingiæ,..... ʒv.  
Tinct. Aloes,..... ʒij.  
Tinct. Nucis Vom.,..... ʒj.  
M. Sig.—Twenty drops in water thrice daily. (B.)

℞. Ext. Euonymi,..... ʒss.  
Ext. Hyoscyami,..... gr. xv.  
Ext. Gentianæ,..... gr. vj.  
Fiat massa et div. in pil. xij. Sig.—One pill every other day.

℞. Hydrarg. Oxidi Flavi,..... gr. j.  
Sacch. Lactis,..... q. s.  
Triturat. et div. in chart. xlvij.  
Sig.—One powder dry on the tongue twice daily.

℞. Massæ Hydrargyri,  
Ext. Colocynthidis Co.,...ãã gr. iij.  
M. et div. in pil. ij.  
Sig.—Take at once, and follow it in a few hours with a saline cathartic.

### Bladder, Irritable.

**Belladonna**, in nocturnal incontinence, due to relaxation of sphincter, or irritable mucous membrane (B); gtt. v-xx of tincture every 3 or 4 hours give gradual but sure relief (P). **Cantharis**, in women, without acute inflammation (B); incontinence on coughing (R). **Benzoic Acid**, when from enlarged prostate, removes fetor of urine; also renders phosphatic or alkaline urine acid (P). **Ammonium Benzoate**, may be used instead of Benzoic Acid (Br). **Gelsemium**, the best remedy for irritable bladder of women of hysterical type, with constant desire to urinate (B). **Cubeb**, is often successful in women, but Cantharis generally better (B); is of especial value when vesical catarrh present (P). **Cannabis Indica**, in spasm of the bladder and in irritable conditions of that organ, is generally useful. **Eucalyptol**, is often very efficient, but frequently fails, ℥ij on sugar two or three times a day. **Carbonic Acid**, by injection through a catheter, after washing out the bladder, may be employed in almost all forms of irritability of the bladder, unless acute inflammation be present (P). **Antipyrine**, 20 grains in solution, by rectal or vesical injection, powerfully lessens irritability of the bladder (Chastelet). **Ichthargan**, in 1 to 2,000 solution by irrigation, relieved the irritability in tuberculosis of the bladder (Lohnstein). **Aquapuncture** has been employed with considerable success (B). [Compare CYSTITIS, DYSURIA, ENURESIS, LITHIASIS, CALCULI, URINARY DISORDERS.]

℞. Tinct. Gelsemii,..... ʒss.  
Sodii Bromidi,..... ʒij.  
Fluidextr. Tritici,..... ʒiss

Sig.—A teaspoonful in water every four hours, for irritable bladder.

### Bladder, Paralysis of.

**Cannabis Indica**, in retention from spinal disease (R). **Ergot**, in paralytic dysuria, especially when sensation of bladder being only partially emptied (P); when incontinence from paralytic sphincter, and in paralysis from over-distention (Wa). **Arnica**, has proved curative (P). **Strychnine**, gr. ʒʒ to ʒʒ, is useful (B). **Cantharis**, often given with excellent effect, when bladder atonic (Wa). **Galvanism**, may greatly benefit (B); electro-magnetic current from the bladder to the spine, of great use (Wa).

### Blepharitis.

**Pulsatilla**, internally and externally (P). **Mercury**, after detaching crusts, rub in brown citrine ointment (B); should be diluted with vaselin or simple ointment (Br). **Tannin**, powdered, or tannic acid solution, gr. j-x to the ℥ (B). **Alum**, after acute symptoms subside (B); a solution, gr. viij to ʒj aquæ, every ¼ or ½ hour, an excellent application (R). **Hydrastis**, as lotion, very serviceable (P). **Bismuth**, equal parts of the Subnitrate and Glycerin, to the inflamed surface, in ciliary and glandular blepharitis (Wa). **Ergot**, the fluidextract locally, gives excellent results (B). **Ichthyol**, useful in the obstinate strumous form (Darier). **Argyrol**, a 25 per cent. solution, or



weaker it used by the patient, is painless and very effective (Id). **Cuprol**, a 10 per cent. solution painted over the lids, reduces the inflammation rapidly and relieves the pain and itching (Burnet).

R. Aluminis,..... gr. x.	R. Unguent. Hydrarg. Nitrat., ʒj.
Aquæ Rosæ,..... ʒij.	Petrolati,..... ʒij.
M. Sig.—Lotion for the eyelids. (B.)	Sig.—Ointment for margins of lids.

### Boils.

**Hydrated Chloral**, is probably the best local application; the boil should be kept covered with a tampon of cotton soaked in a solution of Hydrated Chloral ʒijss in Glycerin and Water, aa ʒv (Spehn). **Salicylic Acid**, locally, to destroy the staphylococcus pyogenes [see formula below]; a 2 per cent. solution in alcohol, washed over small boils, or in plaster of 50 per cent. strength, changed 4 or 5 times daily, to hasten the necrotic process in a well-formed boil; a 2½ per cent. ointment in vaselin rubbed over daily after bathing the part with warm water, in general furunculosis (Philipson). **Calcium Chloride**, in solution, externally as a fomentation, will hasten maturation; or Lime-water on compress covered with oiled silk, promotes suppuration more quickly than ordinary poultices (P). **Sulphides**, in small doses, gr. ʒ to ʒ of Calx Sulphurata every hour or two, or **Sulphurous Mineral Waters**, will abort or mature, and aid to expel pus (R); of no use in the boils of diabetes (R). **Ichthyol**, as a thick ointment, is an excellent application (Hodara); a 25 per cent. solution applied every 2 to 4 hours, reduces the size of the base, and if commenced early will often abort the boil (McLean). **Sodium Bicarbonate** in solution on compresses, relieves the pain in furunculosis (Br). **Glycerin**, as the official Cataplasm of Kaolin, is an excellent application. **Belladonna**, as plaster, to subdue inflammation, or lint wetted with Atropine, gr. iv, Rose-water, ʒj (B); with Glycerin locally, to allay pain; internally often successful (R, Wa). **Aromatic Sulphuric Acid**, for the tendency, gtt. x-xv, in plenty of water thrice daily. **Silver Nitrate**, gr. v-xx to ʒj of Nitrous Ether, painted over adjacent part, to abort; specific if used early (R). **Boric Acid**, gr. xij daily, in 2 wafers; also a 4 per cent. aqueous solution warm, externally by gentle friction, 4 or 5 times a day, and on compresses to the parts—will abort furuncles yet in the commencement of development, rapidly cure those matured, and prevent new ones (Alison). **Arsenic**, long-continued for succession of boils (B); to lessen tendency to recurrence (Br). **Opium**, a thick extract locally (R). **Alcohol**, pure, or containing 5 per cent. of tincture of Benzoin, applied thrice daily to arrest minute boils (Philipson); Camphorated Alcohol, smeared over boils in early stage, then when the skin is dry smear with camphorated oil, to abort them (R). **Sodium Phosphate**, the best remedy for the systemic condition which produces boils (R). **Phenol**, undiluted, on a thread passed through center of boil while recent, will abort it; a phenol solution (5 per cent.) on dressings after opening a boil, will prevent a second crop, due as is often the case to migration of cocci into the skin from the original boil. **Counter-irritation**, by blisters or Iodine around the boil (R). **Collodion**, at papular or pustular stage (R). **Hydrarg. Biniiodide**, the ointment locally, with Calcium Sulphide, gr. j daily in divided doses internally, leaves little to be desired so far as treatment is concerned. **Corrosive Sublimate**, the B. P. solution, ʒ in 875, dropped into the ear twice daily, in furunculosis of the ear, also on cotton wool in the canal, gives satisfactory results and prevents return; as lotion, ʒ in 1000, to frequently cleanse the part, then powder with Boric Acid and Starch, and cover with a clean and dry antiseptic dressing (Mn). **Iodine**, the tincture, locally to the initial papule, may often abort a threatening boil (Id). **Aluminum Acetate**, a solution in water, ʒ to 4, causes the speedy abortion of boils in the external auditory canal (Grosch). **Poultices** to assist maturation and allay pain, may be smeared over with Belladonna or Opium (R); should never be used, except in exceptional cases, as they sodden the adjacent area and are prone to be followed by more boils therein (Mn). **Mangos** are frequently blamed for boils in tropical countries. [Compare ACNE, CARBUNCLE.]

R. Calcis Sulphurat,..... gr. iij.	R. Acidi Salicylici,..... ʒij.
Sacch. Lactis,..... q. s.	Emplast. Saponis,..... ʒij.
Triturat. et div. in chartas xxx.	Emplast. Plumbi,..... ʒj.
Sig.—One powder every 2 hours.	Sig.—Ointment for boils. (Heitzmann.)

### Bone Diseases.

**Iodine**, in scrofulous affections of bones, should be used locally, with Ferrous Iodide or Cod-liver Oil internally, nutritious diet, wine, out-door exercise (Wa). **Cod-liver Oil**, in scrofulous affections, may be relied on if perseveringly used and accompanied by good hygienic conditions (Wa). [Compare CARIES, EXOSTOSIS, NODES, PERIOSTITIS, RACHITIS, SPINA BIFIDA, etc.]

### Breath, Fetid.

**Potassium Permang.**, gr. j to ʒj aquæ rosæ, as a wash for the mouth (B). **Chlorine**, as solution of chlorinated lime to remove fetor (B). **Phenol**, a dilute solution, as wash for the mouth (W). **Camphor**, is used as a corrective (R). **Thymol**, in solution, as a mouth-wash is very efficient in removing the odor of tobacco from the breath. Look for bad teeth, disordered digestion, and in very offensive cases for gangrenous lungs; cleanliness of teeth is essential.

R. Calcis Chlorat,..... ʒij.	R. Acidi Salicylici,..... ʒj.
Aquæ Destillatæ,	Liq. Ammonii Acetatis,..... ʒij.
Alcoholis,..... aa ʒij.	Glycerini,..... ʒj.
Olei Rosæ,..... ʒiv.	Aquæ,..... q. s. ad ʒvj.
M. Sig.—A teaspoonful in a glassful of water as a lotion for the mouth. (B.)	M. Sig.—A tablespoonful every six hours. (Robinson.)

### Bright's Disease, Acute.

**Aconite**, should be given immediately on the appearance of the nephritis in scarlatina (R); as a diuretic, advocated (P). **Strontium Lactate**, is highly efficient and is much more useful in acute nephritis than in chronic (Da C). **Pilocarpus**, is much used (Da C); large doses very depressant to the heart, but ʒv-x of the fluid extract every half-hour or hour will produce sweating; may be combined with tincture of Digitalis (Smith); or **Pilocarpine Nitrate**, to excite skin when symptoms urgent, gr. ʒ to ʒ for adult (B); the dose should be small at first; it is not a suitable drug for children (Y); I have latterly resumed its use, often with benefit (O). **Turpentine**, in drop or half-drop doses every 2 to 4 hours, controls the dropsy in a remarkable manner (P); hot turpentine epithems are serviceable but may increase the action of the kidneys (Wa). **Picric Acid** gr. ʒ in ʒvij of water, of which ʒij every 3 hours, has proved remarkably efficient in bad cases (Couch). **Belladonna**, has often proved useful (P); may be used with benefit (Wa). **Hyoscyamus**, may be used instead of Belladonna (Wa); is useful in irritable kidneys (P). **Cantharis**, after subsidence of the acute stage, one-minim dose every three hours will stop the hematuria (R). **Digitalis**, infusion ʒss, the best remedy in renal dropsy from acute desquamative nephritis (B); is diuretic only as long as dropsy lasts (R). **Cannabis Indica**, as diuretic; is especially useful when bloody urine (R). **Eucalyptus**, sometimes effective; cautiously, or it will aggravate symptoms (B). **Jalap**, the compound powder is the most generally useful purgative, used in the early morning to produce free watery evacuations when uremic symptoms supervene (B). **Gallic Acid**, checks albuminuria (B). [See ALBUMINURIA, for formula.] **Juniper**, as diuretic; often aggravates (P). **Diuretics**, the stimulating ones, which act on the secreting cells of the kidneys, are contraindicated; but this is not the case with those which simply favor the flow of water through the kidneys, and of such diuretics **Water** is the best (Y). **Alkaline Salts**, as Potassium Citrate, Sodium Benzoate, or Sodium Bicarbonate, may be usefully added to the water (O). **Dilutents**, as milk, and Potassium Bitartrate in solution, should be used freely to relieve the congestion and remove obstructions



from the tubules (B). **Iron**, after the acute symptoms have subsided, as a tonic, the most suitable preparation being Basham's mixture (the now official *Liquor Ferri et Ammonii Acetatis*) in  $\bar{5}$ ss doses thrice daily (Da C). **Poultices**, large, of linseed meal, made light and soft as possible, beneficial (Wa). **Cupping**, in lumbar region, ameliorates acute desquamative nephritis, and congestion of the kidney (B); cupping or leeches over the loins, with opiates freely, diluents, and demulcents, with rest and antiphlogistic regimen, often suffice (Wa). **Vapor-bath** or **Warm Pack**, to increase the action of the skin. [Compare **ALBUMINURIA**, **HEMATURIA**, **SCARLET FEVER**, **UREMIA**.]

℞. Fluidextr. Pilocarpi,.....  $\bar{5}$ ss.  
Vini Ipecac.,.....  $\bar{5}$ jss.  
Mucil. Acaciæ,.....  $\bar{5}$ j.  
Aq. Cinnamomi,..... ad  $\bar{5}$ ij.

M. Sig.—A teasp. every four hours until free diaphoresis.

℞. Pulv. Jalapæ Comp.,.....  $\bar{5}$ iv.  
Div. in chartulas no. iv.  
Sig.—One in water before breakfast.

℞. Potassii Acetatis,.....  $\bar{5}$ ijss.  
Infusi Digitalis,.....  $\bar{5}$ ij.  
Infusi Juniperi,..... q. s. ad  $\bar{5}$ vj.

M. Sig.—A tablesp. every 2 to 4 hours as a diuretic.

℞. Liq. Ferri et Ammonii  
Acetatis (U. S. P.),.....  $\bar{5}$ vij.  
Sig.—A tablesp. thrice daily, as soon as hematuria disappears.

### Bright's Disease, Chronic.

**Lead**, diminishes the albumin (R). **Gallic Acid**, to lessen albuminuria (A). **Hydrastis** lessens the excretion of albumin (B). **Nitroglycerin**, to dilate the peripheral vessels, relieves the heart, diminishes renal congestion and the excretion of albumin (B). **Tetranitrin** in dose of gr. ss, is very efficient to reduce the high arterial tension of interstitial nephritis (Huchard). **Fuchsin**, in doses of gr. vij—xv daily, used with considerable success in different stages of the disorder, and was well borne (Riess). **Oleum Erigerontis**, lessens albumin, lowers vascular tension, improves general condition, and favorably influences the headache, nausea, and other uremic symptoms (B). **Cod-liver Oil**, is very useful (R). **Cannabis Indica**, as diuretic when bloody urine (R). **Turpentine**, sometimes given in very small doses as a diuretic, and to check hematuria (R); half-drop or drop doses every 2 to 4 hours very successful in dropsy with albuminous urine depending on non-desquamative disease of the kidneys. **Jaborandi**, is very satisfactory in uremia (B); large doses very depressant to the heart (Smith);  $\bar{m}$ xx of the fluidextract ter in die if the urine decreases much (Da C). **Iron**, to improve digestion and correct anemia; the tincture of the Chloride or *Tinct. Ferri Acetatis* preferred (B); in chronic tubular nephritis with cardiac hypertrophy the *Liq. Ferri et Ammonii Acetatis*,  $\bar{5}$ ss ter in die, with an occasional vapor-bath (Da C). **Chimaphila**, has power over various forms of nephritic disease, especially when albuminuria present (P). **Eucalyptus**, in chronic desquamative nephritis, cautiously used, will improve (B). **Elaterium**, for the dropsy, as a derivative cathartic; must be cautiously used (R). **Theocine**, gr. iv thrice daily, powerfully diuretic in dropsy from renal disease (Meinertz). **Potassium Bitartrate**, to prevent dangerous accumulations in cellular tissue or important cavities, also to draw off effete matters; care must be used, as it is a brisk purgative and is weakening (R); in form of cream-of-tartar lemonade an agreeable diuretic (B). **Jalap**, the compound powder occasionally as derivative cathartic, to relieve the kidneys (Da C). **Bromides** are useful in the convulsions (R). **Potassium Iodide**, has improved some cases, which were possibly due to syphilis (R). **Aurum**, the Chloride in pill gr.  $\frac{1}{30}$  to  $\frac{1}{20}$  ter in die, persistently, in chronic interstitial nephritis, to arrest hyperplasia of the connective tissue; may be combined with **Arsenic**, which has a similar influence (B). **Mercuric Chloride**, acts in the same manner, gr.  $\frac{1}{10}$  bis die (Da C). **Milk-cure**, has been very successful; skim-milk alone for some time, then gradual addition of other diet (B). **Water**, in large draughts as diuretic, when excretion of solids is deficient (Br); hot fomentations to lumbar region (B). **Baths**, warm and Turkish, when uremic symptoms and dropsy; discretion needful as baths may weaken (R). **Mineral Waters**, especially the Buffalo Lithia Water, of Virginia, which has many advocates. **Food** should be nourishing; milk, eggs, and

rare beef are particularly suitable (Da C). Peanuts are an excellent article of food for subjects of kidney disease, by whom foods rich in animal albumin are to be avoided (Furbringer). **Decapsulation** of the kidneys, done in 51 cases, with 9 cures, 22 improved satisfactorily, 7 deaths (Edebohls); these results are not corroborated, the mortality has been high, and when recovery from the operation has occurred the disease was not cured. [Compare **DROPSY**, **UREMIA**.]

℞. Strychninæ Sulphatis,..... gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
Tinct. Ferri Chloridi,.....  $\bar{5}$ ss.  
Acidi Acetici,.....  $\bar{5}$ jss.  
Curacoxæ.....  $\bar{5}$ j.  
Liq. Ammonii Acetat.,..... ad  $\bar{5}$ vj.  
M. Sig.—A tablesp. every 6 hours, followed by a glass of water. For the anemia.

℞. Spiritus Glycerylis Nitratis,  $\bar{5}$ j.  
Sig.—One drop, gradually increased to five, four times daily, on sugar. (B.)

℞. Auri et Sodii Chloridi,..... gr. jss.  
Aquæ Destillatæ,.....  $\bar{5}$ iv.  
Solve. Sig.—A teasp. ter in die.

### Bronchiectasis.

**Quinine**, the most useful remedy as a tonic (B). **Phosphates**, are undoubtedly useful, so also are the Hypophosphites (B). **Chlorine**, in solution as a stimulant and deodorizer, or as inhalation to lessen fetor (Br). **Palliation** of the cough and expectoration, with care of the general health of the patient, is all that can be accomplished. [Compare **EMPHYSEMA**.]

### Bronchitis, Acute.

**Acetanilide**, in dose of gr. iv every two hours, has often arrested the attack within 24 hours. **Aconite**, gtt. ss—j every hour (B); in catarrh and bronchitis of measles (R). **Tartar Emetic**, in the first stage, gr.  $\frac{1}{20}$  to  $\frac{1}{12}$ , especially if cough is violent (B); gr. j to a quart of water, a teasp. of this every hour for the wheezing and cough of slight bronchitis in children (Smith); gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  every 2 or 3 hours (R). **Ipecacuanha**, as wine, when expectoration profuse and difficult to expel (R); in dry stage (P); when secretion is scanty and dry, but use **Squill** when the secretion, though copious, is difficult to expel (Br). **Lobelia**, as expectorant (B); for paroxysmal dyspnea (R). **Ammonium Chloride**, when an expectorant is indicated; with the compound Mixture of Glycyrrhiza, an old and good remedy. **Ammonium Benzoate** gives good results in many cases, especially those of the lithemic diathesis (Coston). **Ammonium Carbonate**, when expectoration is profuse, and the condition low (R). **Ammonium Acetate**, from its sudorific action, is always indicated, especially in children (Dessau). [See formula below.] **Opium**, Morphine and Quinine combined, or Dover's powder, to abort an attack; also with expectorants to allay cough (B); in frequent and violent coughs, without obstructed oxidation; also to check excessive secretion (R); as sudorific, gr. x of Dover's powder very useful (P). **Apomorphine**, the Hydrochloride internally in doses of gr.  $\frac{1}{30}$  every 3 hours, is the best of all expectorants. **Heroin**, given with Ipecac, is particularly effective (Hyams); especially for the cough and dyspnea, proved effective in 99 per cent. of 700 cases (Grinewitsch). **Dionin**, as a cough remedy. **Phenol**, a 5 per cent. solution used with steam atomizer as spray, is promptly efficient in relieving the symptoms. **Camphor**, in oil by hypodermic injection in bronchitis from cold; the first injection acts like an expectorant, and after the fourth the expectoration ceases completely, even in the most serious cases (Alexander); has but slight value in the bronchitis of the emphysematous. **Sanguinaria**, after subsidence of acute symptoms, as expectorant (B); very successful (P). **Quinine**, to reduce temperature (R). **Adrenal Extract**, has given good results. **Colchicum**, useful when gouty diathesis (P). **Cimicifuga**, an excellent expectorant, and useful when acute symptoms have subsided (B). **Nitric Acid**,  $\bar{m}$ x of the dilute acid relieves (B). **Asafoetida** or **Ammoniacum**, the last best, in bronchitis with wheezing of old people (R). **Asafoetida**, is an excellent stimulant of respiration, especially when the capillaries have become clogged with the products of inflammation, and suffocation seems imminent; here also the **Cold Bath** is a means of enabling the patient to expel the mucus, the



equal or which has not been yet advanced; it may be used for even very young infants, and should be but momentary for them (W). **Turpentine**, ℥j of the oil to ℥iv of boiling water, the vapor of which as an irritant inhalation to provoke coughing and expulsion of mucus in cases so exhausted that expectorants fail (Murray). **Cubeb**, very useful, especially when secretion copious and system relaxed (P). **Copaiba**, after subsidence of the fever, the most servicable expectorant, but nauseous (B). **Counter-irritants**, mustard as large poultice, with linseed or oatmeal, or both, very useful (R). **Iron, Lead, Zinc Oxide**, to check profuse secretion (R). **Heat** to chest by linseed poultices, of great service. **Diet**, should be light and in liquid form. **Temperature** of atmosphere in room should be about 80° F., and the air moistened by steam. [Compare COUGH.]

℞. Antim. et Potassii Tart., . . . gr. ij.  
Liq. Ammonii Acetatis, . . . ℥iv.  
Spt. Ætheris Nitrosi, . . . ℥j.  
Tinct. Aconiti, . . . ℥ss.  
Syr. Simplicis, . . . q. s. ad ℥vj.  
M. Sig.—A teaspoonful every 2 or 3 hours. In first stage.

℞. Liq. Ammon. Acetatis, . . . ℥iv.  
Spt. Ætheris Nitrosi,  
Syr. Ipecac., . . . āā ℥jss.  
Syr. Senegæ, . . . ℥j.  
Syr. Limonis, . . . ℥j.  
M. Sig.—A teaspoonful every 3 hours for children. (Dessau.)

℞. Fluidextr. Cimicifugæ, . . . ℥ss.  
Tinct. Opii Deodorat., . . . ℥j.  
Syr. Tolutani, . . . q. s. ad ℥ij.  
M. Sig.—A teaspoonful every 4 hours. (B.)

℞. Tinct. Sanguinariae,  
Tinct. Lobeliae, . . . āā ℥j.  
Vini Ipecac., . . . ℥ij.  
Syrupi Tolutani, . . . q. s. ad ℥iv.  
M. Sig.—A teaspoonful every 3 hours. (B.)

℞. Apomorph. Hydrochlor., . . . gr. ʒ.  
Ac. Hydrochlor. Dil., . . . ℥ij.  
Syrupi Senegæ, . . . ℥v.  
Aqua Destillat., . . . ℥j.  
M. Sig.—A teaspoonful every 2 hours, for a child of 3 years as expectorant. Should be put up in a blue bottle.

℞. Vini Ipecac., . . . ℥ij.  
Liq. Potassii Citratis, . . . ℥iv.  
Tinct. Opii Camphorat.,  
Syr. Acaciae, . . . āā ℥j.  
M. Sig.—Tablesp. ter die. In first stage of ordinary acute bronchitis. (Da Costa.)

### Bronchitis, Capillary—Lobular Pneumonia.

**Ipecacuanha**, as emetic, preferred to tartar emetic in capillary bronchitis of very young or very old (B); as wine, when expectoration profuse and difficult to expel (R); in very young infants should be used in place of antimony (M & P). **Squill**, as expectorant, may be used with benefit (Wa). **Antimony Sulphurated**, gr. ʒ in combination with Dover's powder, every 2 or 3 hours, when the temperature very high, and pulse full and strong; must be stopped as soon as nausea and vomiting begin (M & P). **Lobelia**, for paroxysmal dyspnea (R). **Ammonium Carbonate**, when expectoration profuse and strength diminishing; in severe bronchitis or bronchopneumonia of children, especially when prostrate and livid (R); has probably a specific action on the diseased tissue and its products (Clymer). **Ammonium Iodide**, in small, rapid doses, often gives great relief to the catarrhal process (Da C); often gives the most astonishing relief (B). **Ammonium Chloride**, gr. ij every 2 hours, either alone or with Potassium Chlorate (Clymer). **Serpentaria**, in capillary bronchitis of children gives excellent results (B). **Turpentine**, one of the best stimulants when vital powers are depressed and peripheral circulation feeble (B). **Camphor**, to allay cough and promote expectoration (B). **Hydrocyanic Acid**, for cough and tendency to spasm. **Hydrargyrum Subsulphate**, is effective as emetic (B). **Mustard**, as poultice or bath, useful (R); the most important part of the treatment (M & P). **Poultices**, to encircle the whole chest in children (R); followed by a jacket of cotton wool around the chest. **Steam**, by inhalation, may be impregnated with sedatives, or Phenol; is of great importance (M & P). **Quinine**, in that form of capillary bronchitis occurring in tropical climates, and where marked debility (M & P). **Stimulants**, are often necessary, especially in the suffocative form, and where marked prostration

(M & P). **Emetics** are necessary when suffocative symptoms become prominent. [Compare COUGH.]

℞. Ammonii Iodidi, . . . ℥j-ij.  
Ammonii Carbonat., . . . ℥ij-ijj  
Syr. Glycyrrhizæ,  
Syr. Tolutani, . . . āā ℥ij.  
M. Sig.—A teasp. every 2 or 3 hours.

℞. Quininae Sulphatis, . . . gr. vj.  
Ac. Sulphurici Dil., . . . ℥ij.  
Syr. Simplicis, . . . ℥ss.  
Aqua, . . . ℥ijss.  
M. Sig.—A teasp. every 2 hours to child of 2 or 3 years; older children require more quinine. (M. & P.)

℞. Liq. Ammonii Acet., . . . ℥ss.  
Syr. Ipecac., . . . ℥j.  
Morphinae Sulph., . . . gr. ʒ.  
Syr. Acaciae, . . . ℥j.  
Aqua, . . . ℥jss.  
M. Sig.—A teasp. every 2 hours for a child 2 years old. When surface pale and expression languid, skin cool. (M. & P.)

℞. Fluidextr. Serpentariae, . . . ℥ss.  
Ammonii Carbonat., . . . ℥ij.  
Syr. Tolutani, . . . ℥jss.  
A teasp. every 2, 3, or 4 hours.

### Bronchitis, Chronic.

**Antimony**, when expectoration copious and difficult to expel (R). **Ammonium Chloride**, with stimulating expectorants, such as *Serpentaria*, *Sanguinaria* or *Eucalyptus* (B); when secretion is thick and abundant the salt may be applied by an atomizer (R). **Ammonium Benzoate** is of signal service (Coston). **Ammonium Iodide** and other Iodides, with expectorants are very serviceable (B). **Ammonia** by inhalation, to lessen expectoration (R). **Ethyl Iodide**, by inhalation, is very valuable by reason of its local influence, ℥v-xx thrice daily (B). **Grindelia**, an excellent expectorant, especially when cough is troublesome (B). **Strychnine**, as a respiratory stimulant and to check the reflex vomiting (B); the Syrup of the Phosphates of Iron, Quinine, and Strychnine. **Squill**, in chronic forms with tenacious sputa, but not when fever or acute inflammation (R). **Opium**, with expectorants, to allay cough (B); when cough frequent and violent without any signs of obstructed oxidation, also to check excessive secretion (R). **Codeine**, gr. ʒ every 3 to 6 hours, when other opiates are not well borne (P). **Morphine**, gr. ʒ with 5 grains of Dover's powder at bed-time, followed by whiskey on the next morning, used in more than 200 cases with excellent results (English). **Apomorphine**, small doses by the mouth as an expectorant (Br). **Heroin** with Potassium Iodide, a valuable combination (Hyams). **Dionin** is an excellent remedy for the cough. **Myrtol** is of great value in fetid bronchitis (Gubler); is very satisfactory in subacute and chronic affections of the respiratory tract (Solis-Cohen). **Ichthyol**, in pill or mixture, up to gr. xv daily, gives marvellous results (Brun). **Sulphur** in severe cases with abundant discharge, especially in cases of constitutional debility (R). **Sulphurous Acid Gas**, inhalations, or the acid in form of spray, sometimes beneficial (R). **Hydrogen Dioxide**, the solution internally, doses of ℥j-ijj, diluted with 3 to 4 of water, gives great relief in chronic bronchitis with dyspnea. **Lobelia**, for paroxysmal dyspnea (R). **Thiocol**, is efficient in chronic bronchial catarrh and in fetid bronchitis, a 10 per cent. sweetened solution (Frieser); in chronic bronchitis of non-tuberculous origin (Braun). **Adrenal Extract** has given good results. **Euphorbia Pilulifera**, is very successful in asthmatic, chronic and advanced or subacute bronchitis (Dujardin-Beaumez); ℥ss-j of the fluidextract thrice daily. **Tar**, diminishes the secretion and allays the cough (P); gr. ij in pill every 3 or 4 hours in chronic paroxysmal winter cough (R). **Digitalis**, when interstitial pneumonia and general anasarca (B). **Eucalyptus**, valuable in chronic cases of broncho-pulmonary catarrh (B). **Chekan**, a fluid extract of the leaves is said to be highly efficient (M). **Carbonic Acid**, diluted, may be inhaled with benefit (P). **Formalin**, in dilute solution administered as spray. **Nuclein**, has been administered with benefit, as a general tonic. **Gallic Acid**, is useful in some forms of chronic broncho-pulmonary catarrh (B). **Iron**, with free expectoration, *Mistura Ferri Composita*; or better, the Phosphate of Iron, Quinine, and Strychnine (B); to check profuse bronchial secretion (R). **Colchicum**, in gouty subjects (R). **Balsam of Peru**, and that of Tolu, when three is



copious secretion of pus (R). **Phenol**, by inhalation of the spray, 1 part to 100 of water; may be combined with tincture of Iodine (R); a 5 per cent. solution in steam atomizer as inhalation. **Hydrastis**, fluid extract, locally and internally (B); of great value internally and externally in chronic coryza (P). **Senega**, especially in the aged (R). **Iodine**, by inhalation, is sometimes used (R). **Oleum Anthemidis**, in pulmonary catarrh with excessive secretion and difficult expectoration, a very useful remedy, ℥ij-iv (P). **Ammoniacum**, the mistura, with Ammonium Chloride or Carbonate, efficient in the bronchitis of old people, with wheezing and abundant secretion (R). **Benzoin**, ℥j of the compound tincture on boiling water, as inhalation; eases cough and lessens expectoration (R); is sometimes used by atomization (B). **Phosphates**, for the resulting cachexia (B); the Calcium Phosphate (R). **Serpentaria**, as stimulant. **Alum**, powdered, dusted over surface (B). **Silver Nitrate**, locally in solution, gr. v-xx to the ℥, on sponge probang (B). **Camphor**, to allay cough and promote expectoration (B). **Sumbul** has decided efficacy (P). **Copaiba**, when purulent secretion (R); for profuse secretion the best of all expectorants, but nauseous (B). **Cubeb**, when profuse expectoration, has similar remedial influence (B). **Terpin Hydrate**, gave immediate and curative results in cases of long-standing and obstinate bronchitis, which had resisted all other treatment; gr. xlviij, in Glycerin, q. s. ut. ft. solutio, Syr. Lactucarii, q. s. ad ℥ij, of which a teasp. every three hours (Boyland). **Terebene**, is very valuable; requires an equal weight of light magnesium carbonate to suspend it. **Koomiss-cure**, possesses great value (B). **Cod-liver Oil**, a teaspoonful ter die, after meals, of great service, if continued (B); to control expectoration (R). **Poultices**, made large, of hot linseed meal to cover the chest, when congestion of lungs. **Olive Oil**, inunctions to chest, has soothing and strengthening effects. **Diet**, nutritious, and stimulants necessary when great prostration; Koomiss is an excellent article of diet. [Compare COUGH, EMPHYSEMA.]

R. Fluidextr. Eucalypti,..... ℥j.  
Ammonii Chloridi,..... ℥j.  
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ,..... ℥ij.  
Syrupi Tolutani,..... ℥iij.  
M. Sig.—A teasp. 4 to 6 times daily

R. Tinct. Sanguinariæ,..... ℥j.  
Ammonii Chloridi,..... ℥j.  
Syrupi Tolutani,..... ℥ij.  
Spt. Ætheris Nitrosi,..... ℥ss.  
Aquæ,..... ℥iijss.  
M. Sig.—Tablesp. p. r. n.

R. Syrupi Scillæ,..... ℥ss.  
Tinct. Opii Camph.,..... ℥ij.  
Ammoniaci,..... ℥ss.  
Syrupi Tolutani,..... ℥x.  
M. Sig.—A teasp. p. r. n.

R. Ammonii Chloridi,..... ℥iij.  
Syrupi Picis Liquidæ,..... ℥vj.  
M. Sig.—A tablesp. 4 times daily.

R. Ammonii Carbonat.,..... gr. xl.  
Infusi Serpentariæ,..... ℥iv.  
M. Sig.—A teasp. every 3 hours.

### Bronchorrhea.

**Ammonium Iodide**, often improves the condition, especially if used with Arsenic (B). **Ammonium Benzoate** is very efficient in aged cases with fetid expectoration (Coston). **Copaiba**, the most servicable expectorant, but nauseous (B); when copious secretion of pus (R). **Cubeb**, has remedial effect in chronic bronchial affections with profuse expectoration (B). **Asafetida**, is of great benefit (B). **Turpentine**, an excellent remedy when fetid expectoration; may be used internally or by inhalation from atomizer. **Terpin Hydrate**, seems to be even more efficient than turpentine, in doses of gr. x-xx daily. **Phenol**, internally (℥j), and by spray (gr. v ad ℥j aquæ), often of great utility (Da C). **Benzoin**, by inhalation, for its local influence. **Myrtol**, is largely eliminated by the lungs, and is a most valuable agent in bronchorrhea and fetid bronchitis, acting as a stimulant and antiseptic (Gubler); dose, ℥ij in capsules (B\*). **Eucalyptus**, the oil of great utility (B); ℥ij ter die on sugar, or see formula above. **Sulphurous Acid Gas**, as inhalations, or in solution as spray, sometimes improves (B). **Lead Acetate**, as astringent to restrain secretion (B); gr. j-ij every 2 hours. **Petroleum**, crude, in capsules, has been administered with rapid amelioration as the result (Blache). **Grindelia**, an efficient remedy (B). **Iodine**, as liniment,

over front and back of chest (R). **Spinal Ice-bag**, to restrain excessive secretion (R). **Quinine**, and the **Phosphates**, also **Cod-liver Oil**, as restoratives (Wa). [Compare BRONCHITIS, CHRONIC, also COUGH.]

R. Copaibæ,  
Bals. Tolutan.,  
Pulv. Acaciæ,..... āā ℥ss.  
Ac. Sulph. Aromat.,..... ℥ss.  
Aquæ Destillat.,..... ℥vj.  
M. Sig.—A tablespoonful thrice or four times daily.

R. Potassii Iodidi,..... ℥j.  
Ac. Nitrici Dil.,..... ℥iij.  
Tinct. Belladonnæ Fol.,..... ℥j.  
Ac. Salicylici,..... ℥j.  
Aquæ Camphoræ, . . . q. s. ad ℥iv.  
M. Sig.—Dessertsp. in water 3 or 4 times daily, for fetid bronchitis.

### Bruises.

**Arnica**, the infusion very useful as an external application for bruises and cuts; also an excellent internal remedy for internal bruises, shake, falls, blows, or shock; ℥v-x every 2 or 3 hours (P); in bruises, sprains, etc. (Wa). **Aconite**, the liniment locally to painful sprains and bruises (Wa). **Capsicum**, a strong tincture applied with gum, said to act like a charm on discolored bruises (R). **Ichthyol**, in 30 per cent. alcoholic-etheral solution, applied twice daily, gives most satisfactory results (Charles); a 20 per cent. ointment remarkably anodyne in severe contusion of the ankle (Ackerman). **Sulphurous Acid**, a solution constantly applied (R). **Oil of Bay**, as stimulating liniment (P). **Opium**, the tincture ℥j with Linimentum Saponis ℥j diligently rubbed in two or three times a day, affords great relief (Wa). [Compare SPRAINS.]

### Bubo.

**Mercury**, necessary in the indurated buboes diagnostic of syphilis (Ricord); Calomel locally applied for indolent buboes refusing to heal after opening (H). **Sulphides**, are less useful in maturing buboes than in the case of ordinary boils or abscesses (R); to check suppuration (St). **Iodoform**, locally, has proved useful (Wa). **Iodine**, applied to produce vesication around a bubo, relieves inflammation (R); freely every day, with rest and compression, to cause absorption (St). **Silver Nitrate**, lightly to surface, to stimulate indolent buboes (Wa). **Potassio-tartrate of Iron**, 30 parts to 250 aquæ destil., three tablesp. daily, also as lotion to sore (Ricord); in phagedena (St). **Tartar Emetic**, gr. j every two hours, reduces inflammation in many cases (Wa). **Nitric Acid**, locally for indolent and broken bubo (R). **Phenol**, a 2 per cent. solution, by injection, used in 150 cases of buboes and other enlarged glands, with uniform success (Taylor). **Ichthyol** mixed with mercurial ointment, to stimulate granulation after operation, and remove lymphatic hypertrophies (Fuller). **Hydrated Chloral** in 10 per cent. solution, as a stimulant and antiseptic application (W). **Pressure**, by compressed sponge under a spica bandage, or by a shot bag, the best local treatment for indolent bubo (Keyes); in all cases cleanliness, rest in the recumbent posture, emollient poultices. **Ice** over the bubo greatly relieves (B). **Surgical**. Open freely when suppuration; if the pus is virulent the opened bubo is a chancroid and should be treated as such (Keyes); enucleation and curettement give good results as to rapid healing of the wound. **Diet**, should be generous with cod-liver oil in phagedenic bubo. **Treatment** of syphilitic bubo is that of general syphilis, local measures are useless and no treatment is called for until the general eruption appears (Keyes). [Compare CHANCROID, SYPHILIS.]

### Bunion.

**Iodine**, as paint, or **Emplastrum Hydrargyri**, for indolent form, thick but not tender (D). **Phenol** in 2 per cent. solution by injection once in 2 or 3 days, very successful (Hueter). **Silver Nitrate**, ℥j to the ℥ locally when simple thickening and effusion. **Lead-water** and **Laudanum**, when inflamed. **Benzoin**, the compound tincture, when ulceration, as a stimulant application. **Mechanical contri-**