

Simaruba Bark is more suitable in subacute cases, the seat being in the cæcum and ascending colon, than when the sigmoid flexure is affected (Longhurst). **Salol** is an efficient intestinal antiseptic, and has proved very effective in combination with Bismuth and Opium (Masaiev). **Olive Oil** ℥j in hot milk thrice daily, the dose doubled after 5 days, used with great benefit in many severe and intractable army cases (Rutherford). **Ailanthus Glandulosa**, as infusion, sometimes succeeds where other measures have failed, and seems to be especially serviceable when the case has become subacute or chronic (Mn). **Monsonia Ovata**, a tincture gave wonderful results in chronic cases and in acute ones which had resisted the ordinary remedies (Maberly). **Glycerin**, with infusion of Linseed, 1 to 4, to allay tenesmus (B). **Lead Acetate**, as enemata, in acute and chronic dysentery to allay tenesmus (B); with Ipecac and Opium in pill, for acute form (Da C). **Hamamelis**, when the discharges contain much blood (R). **Aconite**, when fever and cutting pains (P). **Nux Vomica**, in epidemic dysentery (P), prune-juice stools, much gas, vital depression (B). **Arsenic**, Fowler's solution gtt. ij with gtt. v of Opium often benefits (B). **Copper Sulphate**, useful in acute dysentery; in chronic the most valuable astringent (B); gr. x-xx ad Oj aquæ (R). **Ergot**, in chronic after acute, and also in the acute form (R). **Grape-cure**, is used successfully in the chronic form (P). **Calumba**, is of great value in chronic dysentery with ulceration of colon (P). **Chekan**, is used with benefit. **Injections** of mucilaginous enemata, as Linseed, are of great value (R). **Diet** is of prime importance (B); avoid animal food and stimulants, liquid foods best, all to be cold (R); milk diet alone during exacerbations. Boiled and peptonized milk, light animal broths and beef-juice, not beef teas; barley or rice may be added to such broths, but should be thoroughly cooked (Ty). [Compare DIARRHEA, ENTERITIS, SPRUE.]

℞. Magnesii Sulphatis,..... ℥viiij.
Ac. Sulphurici Dil.,..... ℥ss.
Aquæ,..... ℥viiij.
M. Sig.—Tablesp. in a wingl. of water every hour or two until it operates. (B.)

℞. Fluidextr Ergotæ,..... ℥iijss.
Tinct. Opii Deodorati,..... ℥ss.
M. Sig.—A teasp. thrice daily.
(Andrew.)

℞. Liq. Ferri Nitratiss,
Ac. Nitrici Dil.,..... āā ℥ss.
Syr. Zingiberis,..... ℥j.
Aquæ,..... q. s. ad ℥iij.
M. Sig.—A teasp. thrice daily for a child of 2 years. Tonics to follow palliative treatment. (Starr.)

℞. Plumbi Acetatis,..... gr. iv.
Morph. Acetatis,..... gr. ss.
Aquæ Fervid.,..... ℥j.
M. Sig.—Enema to allay tenesmus.

℞. Ferri Sulphatis,..... gr. xl.
Opii Pulveris,..... gr. xx.
Fiant pil. no. xx. Sig.—One pill thrice daily, in chronic dysentery.

℞. Phenylis Salicylatis,
Bismuthi Subnitratiss,
Sodii Bicarb.,..... āā ℥j.
Opii Pulveris,..... gr. iij.
Misce, et div. in chartas no. xij.
Sig.—One powder every two hours.
(Masaiev.)

Dysentery, Tropical.

Magnesium Sulphate proved more effective in Africa than Ipecac (Longhurst); drachm doses of a saturated solution with ℥x of dilute sulphuric acid, every hour, gives striking results in acute tropical dysentery (Thorpe); ℥iv of a sat. sol. with ℥xv of ac. sulph. dil. every 2 hours, and a milk diet, acted like magic in all my cases of tropical dysentery (Wiglesworth); produced complete and permanent cure in a bad case from India, in which many other remedies had no effect (Alexander). **Ipecacuanha** is highly valued in India and Burmah (Goldsmith); its use is most common in tropical climates (W); the de-emetinized root used with excellent results, and with slight vomiting or none (Harris). **Silver Nitrate**, in solution gr. xx-xxx to the pint, 3 or 4 pints carefully injected once in 3 or 4 days, the remedy of greatest value (Kieffer); a solution of 1 in 1000 as antiseptic wash daily, up to 60 washes in series, entirely successful in many cases of the recurrent form of tropical dysentery, having lasted from 1 to 5 years (Gallay, Surgeon-Major for French Colonies). **Creolin** in $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. solution as injection twice daily, has many advantages and ranks next to silver nitrate (Kieffer).

Quinine, warm solutions of 1 in 5,000 to 1 in 1,000, by rectal injection for amebic dysentery (Ty); is amebicide not bactericide. **Acetozone**, solution of 1 in 1,000 as injection for amebic dysentery, is both amebicide and bactericide (Strong). **Methylene Blue**, gr. ix in Oij of warm saturated solution of Boric Acid, a very successful injection in sigmoid cases due to amebæ (Goldsmith); internally may be of service in amebic cases, being partially excreted in the feces (Armstrong). **Matico**, the infusion by the mouth and rectum was found serviceable in the malignant hemorrhagic dysentery of Trinidad. **Sulphuric Acid** dilute, with saline purgatives (B); as a remote astringent much used in India (see formula below). **Cold Water** enemata are better than tepid ones, injections should be either cold or hot to wake up reaction (Kieffer). **Local Treatment** the mainstay, but requires careful technique and persistence to secure toleration (Id). **Colostomy** was done on an old and bad case of amebic dysentery, the colon then irrigated daily with a weak solution of hydrogen peroxide, resulting in immediate relief from pain and finally complete cure (Barbat). [Compare DIARRHEA, ENTERITIS, SPRUE.]

℞. Morphinæ Sulph.,..... gr. ij.
Strychninæ Sulph.,..... gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.
Ac. Sulphurici Dil.,..... ℥ss.
Aquæ Camphoræ,..... ℥iijss.
M. Sig.—A teasp. well diluted every hour or two. In epidemic dysentery with prune-juice stools and marked depression.

℞. Acidi Sulphurici Dil.,
Vini Ipecacuanhæ,
Tinct. Opii,..... āā ℥j.
Olei Ricini,..... ℥v.
M. et agita. Sig.—5 to 10 drops frequently, the smaller dose as often as half-hourly.

Dysmenorrhea.

Ammonia, the Aromatic Spirit in doses of ℥j every 4 hours or oftener, a thoroughly trustworthy remedy, and should be used in place of the alcoholic stimulants generally prescribed (Illingworth). **Ammonium Acetate**, has remarkable power over many forms of dysmenorrhea; the Liq. Ammonii Acetatis, in ℥ss doses, with gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Ipecac, every 2 or 3 hours, to keep up the action of the skin until the flow is well established (E). **Antipyrine**, as an analgesic, is efficient. **Acetanilide**, is equally efficient for the pain. **Cimicifuga**, relieves pain in the congestive variety and is decidedly useful (P); is said to be very efficient (R); is valuable (Wa). **Opium**, necessary when pain is very severe; one hypodermic of Morphine at each period is often sufficient (Wa). **Codeine**, when Morphine is not well borne, has given very complete satisfaction in several cases; gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ morning and evening (Oliver). **Dionin** gives good results as an analgesic (Frankl). **Cotarnine Hydrochloride**, is an excellent remedy, having anodyne and hemostatic action (Gottschalk). **Gelsemium**, ℥v-x of the fluid extract every 2 hours, in the neuralgic form, to relieve pain (B). **Sodium Borate**, in the membranous form, has been used with great benefit combined with Ext. Belladonnæ (Wa). **Camphor**, is my favorite remedy, gr. x in mucilage and Cinnamon-water; repeat the dose in an hour or two if necessary (Deweese). **Guaiacum**, is very useful (P); drachm doses of the ammoniated tincture in the neuralgic or rheumatic forms (B). **Caulophyllum**, is by many considered the best curative remedy for spasmodic dysmenorrhea, if given in the intervals. **Viburnum Opulus**, the fluidextract, in half-drachm doses, has considerable reputation in some sections for uterine pains of various kinds, and is useful in the spasmodic variety of this affection; may be used in combination with Cannabis Indica (Thomas). **Cannabis Indica**, is very useful as a palliative in painful menstruation (B); gr. ss-j thrice daily to relieve the pain (R). **Nux Vomica**, in neuralgic form; Syrup or Elixir of Iron, Quinine and Strychnine (B). **Apiol**, neuralgic form (B); as emmenagogue, night and morning, for several days near the period (Wa). **Pulsatilla**, in the functional form; is of much benefit when discharge is scanty or profuse, black and clotted; should be persevered in for two months or more (P); gtt. ij every hour is most effective when the affection is not of membranous, obstructive, or neuralgic character (Smith). **Belladonna**, in neuralgic or spasmodic forms, dark and fetid discharge, crampy pains, and cold chills; a suppository or mild injection together with internal administration, will relieve (P); in neuralgic dysmenorrhea it will permanently relieve (B). **Aconite**, a valuable remedy when commenced

early (P); for the congestive form in plethoric subjects (B). **Arsenic**, gtt. iij-x of Fowler's sol. with gtt. x of Tinct. Digitalis, ter die between the periods, gives excellent results (Athill); indicated when copious membranous discharge from bowels and uterus (R). **Hydrastinine**, has been used with benefit. [See under MENORRHAGIA.] **Chloralformamide**, in one dose of gr. xxx, to prevent an impending attack, has been of service. **Chloroform**, as the liniment on a flannel wrung out of hot water, or by inhalation as an anesthetic when pains very severe; sometimes exerts a permanent influence (Wa). **Ergot**, given when the molimen begins, is useful in the congestive form (B). **Amyl Nitrite**, may be inhaled with benefit in the neuralgic variety, especially in chlorotic girls (Wa). **Ichthyol** with Glycerin, on vaginal tampons, also saline aperients, in the inflammatory cases. **Aletris**, is advertised as a highly efficient agent. **Carbonic Acid**, injected into the vagina. **Electricity**; in neuralgic, a galvanic current; in congestive, the inverse current (B). **Croton-chloral**, in neuralgic form (R). **Iron**, if depending on anemia (B). **Cajuput Oil**, said to relieve the pains (R). **Rue and Sumbul**, are reported useful (P). **Emetic** of Ipecac, with warm covering in bed, feet in hot water, hot ginger tea, Liquor Ammonii Acetatis; if pain very severe, a suppository of Morphine and Belladonna per rectum; best to avoid anodynes (E). **Accessories**, spinal ice-bag, when scanty discharge; when menorrhagic, hot water spinal-bag; sitz-baths, either hot or cold, or cold alone, during intervals.

R̄. Ext. Belladonnæ Fol., gr. iv.
Ext. Stramonii,
Ext. Hyoscyami, āā gr. v.
Quininæ Sulphatis, gr. xl.
Fiant pil. no. xx. Sig.—One pill thrice daily, in neuralgic dysmenorrhœa.

R̄. Fluidextr. Viburni Prunifol.
Ext. Senec. Aurei, āā ʒij.
Tinct. Guaiaci Ammoniat. . ʒij.
M. Sig.—A teasp. in new milk, thrice daily, between attacks, ʒj every hour during attack, and a hot sitz-bath.

R̄. Ext. Opii, gr. v.
Ext. Cannabis Ind.,
Ext. Hyoscyami, āā gr. x.
Camphoræ, gr. xxv.
M. Fiant pil. no. x. Sig.—One pill two or three times daily. (McLane.)

R̄. Fluidextr. Cannabis Ind.,... ʒjss.
Fluidextr. Viburni Op.,... ʒvj.
Mucil. Acaciæ, ʒiij.
Aq. Cinnamomi, q. s. ad ʒiv.
M. Sig.—Dessertsp. every 4 to 6 hours.

Dyspepsia.

Pepsin, is beneficial; Scheffer's or Beale's saccharated pepsin with diluted HCl acid (B); is especially adapted to gastric indigestion. **Pancreatin**, for intestinal indigestion; Liquor Pancreaticus to peptonize milk, gruel, soups, etc., before administration; in cases of great digestive debility. **Peptenzyme**, is said to be very efficient. **Papain** (Papoid), acts equally well in gastric and intestinal indigestion, and hence is particularly indicated in cases of difficult diagnosis as to the location of the trouble; is used in the various forms of dyspepsia and indigestion with most excellent results; has marked proteolytic action in acid, alkaline and neutral solutions, and in the presence of many chemicals, antiseptics and therapeutic agents (Chittenden). **Ingluvin**, promotes digestion (B). **Pineapple Juice** has the power of digesting proteids (Marcano); the fresh juice is a very constant and powerful digestant of albuminous matters, its ferment being decidedly active in the presence of either acids or alkaline carbonates, but most energetic in neutral solution and between 122° and 140° F (Chittenden). **Taka-diastase**, gr. ij-v after meals, is very efficient in amylaceous dyspepsia, in which the digestion of starches is faulty (Watson); an effective substitute for the inefficient pancreatic extracts, etc., hitherto employed (Wilcox). **Mineral Acids**, Hydrochloric or Lactic with Pepsin after meals in atonic dyspepsia; Hydrochloric after meals for acid pyrosis; Nitro-muriatic for dyspepsia with mental despondency, oxalates in urine, offensive gas, sallow complexion (R); Phosphoric, dilute, very efficient before meals (Da C). **Sulphurous Acid**, ʒv-ʒj, well diluted, for acid pyrosis (B). **Alkaline Mineral Waters**, before meals in atonic dyspepsia, and highly useful in the dyspepsia of obese subjects (B). **Alkalies** in acid dyspepsia, Soda being the best (W); Lime-water is often efficient. **Sodium Bicarbonate** is the most efficient drug for general use,

gr. iij-v an hour before meals for atonic form, ʒss-j two hours after meals in hyperchloridic dyspepsia (Huchard). **Nux Vomica**, gtt. v-x ter in die before meals as stomachic tonic (B); when flatulence, weight on head, and heartburn (R); often of the highest possible value in simple atonic form, or in the dyspepsia of drunkards (P). **Ignatia** is useful in nervous dyspepsia (P). **Orexin** is valuable in the nervous form (Kölbl). **Chloroform**, gtt. xv-xx in sweetened water, when rapid fermentation of food and evolution of gas soon after eating; is promptly efficient in giving relief (Willis); a highly efficient remedy in acute dyspepsia. **Chloral**, is a very good remedy in doses of 5 to 10 grains in ʒj of cinnamon water; acts as a gastric antiseptic and sedative, and is efficient in the nervous dyspepsia of neurotic subjects with severe gastric pain. **Arsenic**, drop doses of Fowler's solution before meals in irritative dyspepsia (B); also when diarrhea is excited by food (R). **Bryonia**, in dyspepsia of hepatic origin, and bilious headache with vomiting (P). **Mercury**, Gray powder, gr. j 3 or 4 times a day, when dyspepsia during chronic disease or convalescence; if constipated, Calomel, gr. ss, with Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. iij, in pill for 3 nights (R); the Yellow Oxide, in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ - $\frac{1}{30}$, for dyspepsia septica and kindred disorders of the alimentary canal; remarkably efficient in Austrian navy (Schaffer). **Ipecacuanha**, ʒv-x of the wine most valuable in atonic and chronic catarrhal dyspepsia (P); constipation, depression, food like a heavy weight (R). **Hydrastis**, gtt. v-xv of the tincture before meals, a good stomachic tonic (B); in chronic dyspepsia, sluggish liver (P). **Pulsatilla**, a good remedy when depression with fear of death, white-coated tongue, little or greasy taste, nausea, flatulency, heartburn; gtt. v in water every 4 hours (P). **Cinchona**, with mineral acids in atonic dyspepsia (P). **Quinine**, especially for town-dwellers and elderly people; checks excessive fermentation in alimentary canal (R). **Chamomile**, ʒij of oil, very useful in atonic dyspepsia (P). **Cannabis Indica** often renders good service. **Ferropyrin**, gr. ʒ with gr. ʒ of soluble pepsin after each meal, is efficient in the dyspepsia of chloranemia. **Taraxacum**, certainly does good in simple atonic dyspepsia (P). **Belladonna**, gr. ʒ to ʒ of the extract, once a day when there is constipation (R). **Bismuth**, mixed with vegetable Charcoal in flatulent dyspepsia (R); gr. x with same quantity of Calcined Magnesia, in chronic gastric catarrh where diet cannot be regulated (Rose); the subgallate (Dermatol) is said to be an efficient remedy. **Aurum**, the Chloride is useful in nervous dyspepsia. **Manganese**, gr. x-xv of the Black Oxide in gastrodynia and pyrosis (B). **Sanguinaria**, gtt. ij-v of tincture or gr. ʒ of alkaloid, in atonic dyspepsia promotes secretion and increases the appetite (B). **Silver Oxide**, ʒ-grain doses with same quantity of Ext. Hyoscyami before meals in nervous dyspepsia (B). **Xanthoxylum**, as stomachic tonic, ʒj of the fluidextr. in atonic dyspepsia (B). **Simple Bitters**, Calumba is the best; Quassia or Gentian or infusions of them as vehicles for acids and alkalies (B); Calumba is easily tolerated when the stomach is weak (R); Gentian as stomachic and tonic, very useful in atonic dyspepsia and that of gouty subjects; the tinct. in some aromatic water, or in combination with alkalies and sedatives (Wa); Chirata is particularly serviceable in the dyspepsia of gouty subjects. **Rhamnus Purshiana**, in all cases of dyspepsia associated with a torpid liver and constipation; small doses at first, gradually increased (Wa). **Salophen**, is used with decided benefit in intestinal dyspepsia with flatulence. **Strontium Bromide**, is excellent in dyspepsia, also in acetic and lactic fermentations. **Glycozone**, is an excellent remedy for atonic and acid dyspepsias, in which it gives very gratifying results (Edson). **Aloes**, combined with other agents, where habitual constipation accompanies dyspepsia (R); especially indicated in duodenal dyspepsia, gr. ij-iv with Ipecac gr. j-ij two or three times a week (Wa). **Water**, a dry diet will entirely relieve the ice-water dyspepsia, or that due to excessive beer-drinking (B); half a tumbler of cold water ʒ hour before breakfast acts to some people as a purgative and removes many dyspeptic symptoms, but flatulent dyspepsia is often traceable to excessive water drinking at meals, especially that of iced beverages (R). **Hot Water**, ʒ a pint to a pint at 110°-150° F. an hour before each meal and ʒ an hour before going to bed, each draught sipped slowly during 15-30 minutes; as a cure for dyspepsia this is an old and efficient practice (Wa). **Milk-cure** has succeeded admirably (B); fresh Buttermilk a most excellent article for dyspeptics, as also is Kumyss. **Alcohol**, in any form, especially good wines, is useful in the atonic dyspepsia of sedentary livers (B);

when loss of appetite and digestive power from fatigue, a glass of wine or brandy-and-water before eating is very appropriate; useful also in indigestion of town-dwellers, or during convalescence from acute disease (R). **Diet**, avoid tea and hot beverages, over-cooked food, over-feeding and iced-water; masticate all food well, eat slowly, small quantities and frequently. Active out-of-door habits should be cultivated, and all articles of food known to disagree should be strictly avoided. [Compare BILIOUSNESS, FLATULENCE, GASTRALGIA, GASTRIC ACIDITY, PYROSIS.]

℞. Acidi Hydrochlor. Diluti, . . . ℥jss.
Glycerini, ℥ij.
Syr. Rubi Idæi, ℥jss.
Liq. Pepsini (Fairchild), . . . ℥iij.
Spt. Chloroformi, ℥ss.
Vini Albi vel Xerici, q. s. ad ℥xij.
Sig.—℥ss thrice daily after meals.

℞. Tinct. Capsici, ℥xvj.
Tinct. Nucis Vom., ℥ij.
Tinct. Gentianæ Co., q. s. ad ℥ij.
M. Sig.—A teasp. in water thrice daily, with gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Aloin at bedtime, avoiding a starchy diet. For aggravated dyspepsia with constipation. (Da Costa.)

℞. Creosoti, ℥viii.
Bismuthi Subcarb., ℥ij.
Glycerini,
Aq. Ment. Pip., āā ℥j.
M. Sig.—To be well shaken. A teasp. every 3, 4 or 6 hours, for pain in stomach and wind. (B.)

℞. Ac. Hydrochlorici Dil., ℥j.
Tinct. Capsici, ℥ss.
Tinct. Calumbæ, ℥jss.
Vini Pepsini, q. s. ad ℥iv.
M. Sig.—Dessertsp. after meals. In atonic dyspepsia. (Pancoast.)

Dysphagia.

Cocaine, the Hydrochloride in solution, 20 per cent., as spray or by swab, relieves the dysphagia of phthisical laryngitis (P). **Cajuput Oil**, in nervous dysphagia, used in India with considerable success (P). **Potassium Bromide**, for congenital dysphagia of liquids in children, when no diphtheria or malformation (R); in hysterical dysphagia (Wa); benefits a curious affection sometimes seen in children, who from their birth can swallow solids with ease but choke at liquids (R). **Sprays** of Ammonium Bromide, Chlorine-water, or other sedative agents in warm solution, for the dysphagia depending on specific disease of the larynx (Muirhead). **Galvanism**, in the vicinity of the esophagus will speedily remove hysterical dysphagia (Muirhead). **Tonics**, as Strychnine, Iron and Quinine, for post-diphtheritic dysphagia. **Iced Fluids**, slowly swallowed, will often remove spasmodic dysphagia (Wa).

Dyspnea.

Morphine, hypodermically, the most efficient agent in relieving dyspnea from cardiac disease, or any other form; but if albumin in the urine it must be withheld (Allbutt); controls dyspnea from any cause, more energetically than any other agent, giving the very power to breathe (Huchard). **Heroin** is indicated (Hyams). **Oxycamphor** in doses of gr. xv, or Oxyphor in doses of ℥ss, is sedative to the respiratory centre like morphine without producing the injurious effects of the latter agent, and is an excellent remedy for many forms of severe dyspnea. **Grindelia**, of great service in dyspnea with cough, occurring in emphysema (W). **Cimicifuga**, has often relieved most distressing cases from cardiac disease (P). **Spigelia Anthelmia**, produces and often relieves it when with palpitations (P). **Valerian** has proved useful when nervous (P). **Prunus Virginiana**, has proved very efficacious in cardiac dyspnea (P). **Amyl Nitrite**, serviceable in cardiac dyspnea and other forms (Wa). **Asafœtida**, in combination with other anti-spasmodics, often very beneficial in dyspnea of chronic bronchitis (Wa). **Strychnine**, is a stimulant of the respiratory centre, and in small doses is useful for the dyspnea of pulmonary affections and that with cardiac palpitation in hysterical subjects. **Arsenic**, is efficient in the dyspnea of weak heart and in that of chronic bronchitis. **Ether**, in ℥-doses internally, for uremic dyspnea (Whitla); seems to be of service only where there is much pulmonary engorgement [see under UREMIA]. **Chloroform**, a few whiffs give great relief in the cough and dyspnea of phthisis and

bronchitis (Wa). **Ethyl Iodide**, by inhalation, is very serviceable in many forms (Sée). **Terpin Hydrate**, of especial value in asthmatic dyspnea, gr. ij every $\frac{1}{4}$ hour until gr. x are taken (Boyland). **Terebene**, for the dyspnea of chronic emphysema of the lungs; efficient in combating this symptom of various pulmonary affections. **Bleeding**, in a plethoric subject of pneumonia, with firm and incompressible pulse, suffering from dyspnea, or much pulmonary embarrassment and lividity, may be relied on to turn the scale in the patient's favor (Whitla). **Oxygen** inhalations, relieve the dyspnea of advanced phthisis and also the cardiac dyspnea connected with mitral disease (P). **Dyspnea** is a symptom, and may be due to cardiac, pulmonary, pharyngeal, laryngeal or tracheal disease (T). [Compare ANGINA PECTORIS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, EMPHYSEMA, HEART AFFECTIONS. PHTHISIS, PNEUMONIA.]

℞. Potassii Iodidi, ℥j.
Tinct. Lobeliæ, ℥iv.
Syr. Sanguinariæ, ℥j.
M. Sig.—A teasp. every hour.

℞. Liq. Morph. Magendie, ℥j.
Spt. Ætheris Compos., ℥ij.
Syr. et Aquæ, āā q. s. ad ℥iv.
M. Sig.—℥j-ij thrice daily.

Dysuria.

Cantharis, gtt. j sometimes v of tincture ter die, for frequent micturition with pain (R); for irritable bladder, vesical tenesmus (B). **Cannabis Indica**, relieves dysuria (R); when bloody urine (P); an excellent anodyne in painful affections of the bladder, having specific action on that organ. **Belladonna** and **Hyoscyamus**, have similar sedative effects in vesical and urethral irritation (P). **Linseed**, as infusion, is often a valuable adjunct (P). **Opium**, in suppository, gr. ij combined with Hyoscyamus, gr. x, an excellent palliative (P); an enema of Laudanum or Morphine hypodermically to relieve the strangury caused by blisters (B). **Camphor**, is said to relieve strangury (R). **Chimaphila**, has undoubted power (P). **Squill**, often produces the best effects, especially a combination of the Acetum with Spt. Ætheris Nitrosi equal parts, of which ℥ss in ℥ij of Anise-water, every hour or oftener (Wa). **Gelsemium**, a useful remedy (B). **Ergot**, in paralytic dysuria, with sensation of bladder being imperfectly emptied (P). **Alkalies**, the Citrates, when dysuria from uric acid crystals in young male children (R). **Nitrous Ether**, Spt. Ætheris Nitrosi, ℥j-℥jss in any convenient vehicle, a popular and efficacious remedy (Wa). **Diluent Drinks**, freely, especially a decoction of Uva Ursi or of Cotton-root (P). [Compare BLADDER IRRITABLE, CYSTITIS.]

Ear Affections.

Boric Acid, dry by insufflation, to destroy aspergillus in the external meatus; used after weak astringent injections, leeches, fomentations, etc., in general inflammatory conditions of the external ear (Whitla). **Sodium Bromide**, in large doses, gr. xxx ter die, gives some slight benefit in tinnitus aurium (Id). **Cocaine**, by instillation, sometimes gives considerable relief in tinnitus aurium, from its influence on arterial pressure (Id). **Water**, warm, by syringe, to remove wax and foreign bodies. **Olive Oil**, poured into the canal, to drive out insects or their larvæ. **Iodol**, renders good service in eczema of the ear; in moist, confluent eczema of the pinna, extending within the auditory canal, the surfaces should be thoroughly cleansed and the powder insufflated into the canal; in dry, external eczema it is best applied in the form of a Lanolin ointment. The inflammation disappears completely under this treatment in about 2 weeks, but irrigation should be kept up for a short time afterwards to complete the cure (Chatellier). **Mercurol** is the least irritating efficient antiseptic for use in ear affections (Lake). [Compare BOILS, DEAFNESS, OTALGIA, OTITIS, OTORRHEA, VERTIGO.]

Ecchymosis.

Arnica, rapidly disperses, if administered shortly after injury, ℥v-x in water every two or three hours (P). **Alcohol**, diluted more or less, according to the amount of irritation present, is a good lotion (P). **Hamamelis**, the tincture diluted with 5 to 8

parts of water, as lotion, when much discoloration. **Ammonium Chloride**, in solution, as lotion on lint, or with bread or Linseed to form a poultice, in ecchymosis of the eyelids (Wa). **Capsicum**, the tincture or a strong infusion mixed with an equal bulk of mucilage or gum arabic and a few drops of glycerin added, painted on over the bruised surface, a second or third coating being applied as soon as the first is dry; there is nothing to compare with this treatment for a black eye. [Compare BRUISES, PURPURA.]

Ecthyma.

Quinine, cures, though in many subjects will cause it (B); when due to malnutrition (R). **Lead**, the Liquor Plumbi Subacet., $\mathfrak{3j}$ ad \mathfrak{Oj} aquæ, a soothing application (Wa). **Zinc Oxide**, the Glycerite with a little Camphor, an excellent application (Wa). **Cod-liver Oil**, internally and locally (B). **Grape-cure**, often happily modifies (P). **Borax**, a solution in rose or elder flower water (Wa). **Chlorinated Lime**, a solution as a lotion (Wilson). **Chrysarobin**, internally, half-grain doses, in wafer or pill, given with good results (Stocquart).

Ectropion and Entropion.

Silver Nitrate, freely to the exposed surface, in ectropion of lower lid due to hypertrophy of conjunctiva after inflammation (C). **Collodion**, successfully used in entropion to restore position of the lid by its contraction; should be concentrated (Wa). **Faradization**, in paralytic ectropion (C). **Operative Measures**, of great variety, are in use, Arlt's being the best for bad cases of the upper lid (Roosa). **Epilation** of lashes gives temporary relief in entropion.

Eczema.

Arsenic, \mathfrak{mij} of Fowler's solution thrice daily on a full stomach, gradually diminishing the dose, in the chronic type (B); especially in eczema of vulva, anus and scrotum (R); small doses for acute, full doses for chronic form; the urine to be closely watched and the drug discontinued on the least sign of renal irritation (Pf); rarely does any good and often irritates (Hutchinson). **Sodium Arsenate** hypodermically into an eczematous patch to change the indolent form into an active one (Pf). **Tar** is the chief local remedy for eczema and is specific for all forms, next in order of value being Lead and Mercury; it should be employed in weaker solutions than are usual, the best being the alcoholic solution of coal tar named Liquor Carbonis Detergens, $\mathfrak{3j}$ to the pint of water, used freely (Jonathan Hutchinson): internally, the Pix Liquida in doses of gr. ij-v thrice daily, when Arsenic fails to relieve or is contraindicated; locally in third stage when redness, drying and scaling; Oleum Cadini when genuine is the best form of tar, mixed with simple ointment, $\mathfrak{3ss-j}$ to the $\mathfrak{3}$ (Pf). **Mercury**, as black and yellow washes in early vesicular and pustular conditions; mercurial ointments are the most efficient of the local applications, especially those of White Precipitate, Nitrate, mild Chloride, and Black Oxide; ointments of the Biniodide or Bichloride as irritating application in chronic indolent form (Pf); Brown Citrine Ointment nightly in eczema of the margin of the eyelids after detaching scales (B); very useful when eczema on hairy parts of face: often is best mixed with a tar ointment (R). **Lead**, soluble salts as lotions when much inflammation and discharge (R); also in early vesicular and pustular conditions; Diachylon ointment comes next in efficiency to mercurial ointments (Pf). **Zinc**, the Oxide and Carbonate as dusting powders (R); the Sulphate with Alum, Glycerin and Rose-water, an excellent lotion (B); the Oxide is not curative, but as a protective is the best ointment, when freshly and well made, for use over a large surface (Pf); **Zinc Stearate** with Boric Acid, as dressing in senile eczema (Black); with Salicylic Acid remarkably efficient in eczema rubrum (McGowan). **Ichthyol** internally and externally renders brilliant service (Unna); a remedy of remarkable value and power (Mueller); gave surprising results in eczematous ulceration with great itch-

ing, resisting other remedies (Nussbaum). **Thiol**, the dry form as a dusting powder has been used with remarkable benefit. **Tannoform** is efficient in weeping eczema (Franck); a 10 per cent. ointment gave excellent results in pustular eczema, after removal of the inflammatory symptoms by iced solutions of Resorcinol applied on compresses (Ullmann). **Picric Acid** in saturated solution, is very effective as an analgesic coagulant in weeping eczema, but should not be used when pus is present lest it confine the organisms and cause lymphangitis or abscess (Milward). **Phenol**, externally and internally in chronic forms (B); is analogous to Tar, and suitable to the same types of the affection as the latter is (Pf). **Phytolacca** has cured obstinate cases (B). **Graphite**, in ointment, 1 to 10, or with some inert powder, as Lycopodium or precipitated Calcium Phosphate, in fissured eczema, especially that of the hands and behind the ears (Pf). **Bismuth**, the Subnitrate or Subcarbonate locally (R); the Subgallate (Dermatol) has proven very useful in the treatment of moist eczema. **Lime-water**, as sedative application and to check discharge, after inflammation is subdued, Lime-water and Glycerin (R); mixed with Carron Oil a very good application in acute eczema. **Buckwheat Flour**, one of the best dressings; a limb may be enveloped in a bag filled with the flour (Bulkley). **Salicylic Acid**, locally, in eczema of hands and feet has been very successful (B); in plaster is of very great value, and becoming more recognized (Unna, Pick); the best form is a salicylated soap-plaster (formula on next page). **Salol**, as an antiseptic powder, has done good service. **Belladonna**, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ of extract with gr. iij of Quinine Sulphate thrice daily in eczema of the hand, with Bismuth Subcarb. as dusting powder (B). **Thymol Iodide**, is an excellent application. **Acetanilide** 4 parts, with Zinc Oxide 12, and Iodized Starch 16 used as a paint, a valuable antiseptic, astringent, and protective application (Lusk). **Conium**, the tincture may be added to one of the ointments for the pruritus, which is usually very obstinate; so also Stramonium or crude Petroleum (Pf). **Hamamelis**, locally as antipruritic, and in chronic eczema marked by decided venous retardation (Pf). **Ben-zoin**, to allay itching, the compound tincture painted on the skin (R). **Liquor Potassii Hydroxidi**, or a stronger solution to infiltrated patch of chronic eczema, before attempting to heal it (Pf). **Croton Tiglium**, the seeds bruised in alcohol, as liniment (Wa); the Oil as basis of stimulating applications in the chronic form (Pf). **Glycerite of Tannin**, locally or Glycerin at night when caustic lotions have been used (R). **Chaulmoogra Oil**, in old cases is often of great benefit, as an ointment (Wa). **Oil of Cajuput**, put up by mistake of druggist for Oil of Cade, made a remarkable cure in a case which had resisted treatment for some time (Claiborne). **Water**, locally is injurious, unless its sp. gr. approaches that of the blood serum; Rose-water with a little Glycerin and Sodium Chloride when ablation necessary in second stage, that of exudation and crusting (Pf). **Soaps**, Petroleum, Cade or Phenolized (R); Sapo Viridis, to soften up infiltrated patches of chronic form, instead of the potash solutions mentioned above (Pf). **Anacardium Orientale** (Oil of Cashew), as ointment in patches of indolent chronic eczema (Pf). **Iris Versicolor**, in chronic eczema of gouty patients invaluable as a hepatic stimulant, $\mathfrak{mij-x}$ of tincture from the fresh root twice daily (P). **Rhus Tox.**, externally and internally, when burning and itching, quickly subdues in some cases (P); in chronic form with rheumatism, worse at night-time, also in acute cases if given at the very beginning, \mathfrak{mij} of a good tincture is dose enough to begin with (Pf). **Phosphorus**, of undoubted service in eczema of long standing, probably acts as a hepatic stimulant, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$ in oil or reliable pill (Pf). **Viola Tricolor**, an infusion the best form, with purgative doses of Senna for a few days then alone, in eczema of the head and face; gives prompt results, good or bad; often aggravates, which though good in chronic forms must be avoided in acute types (Pf). **Calcium Sulphide**, gr. $\frac{1}{15}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$ in acute and chronic cases of pustular character, the impetigo of old writers; small doses in acute form, larger ones in chronic cases (Pf). **Sulphur**, internally and Sulphides as baths, but not in the acute stage (R); solution of Potassium Sulphide in water locally (B). **Potassium Iodide** internally when a syphilitic history or inheritance can be traced. **Tartar Emetic** internally in acute cases (Hutchinson). **Saline Cathartics** are useful (Id). **Electricity** has cured obstinate cases (B). **Thyroid Extract** has been administered with benefit. **Diet** should be largely vegetable, especially those which may be eaten raw, avoid sugar,

fruit and milk (Hutchinson); abstinence from alcohol and a non-saccharine diet are essential in gouty eczema (Tirard). [Compare DIABETES MELLITUS, GOUT.]

℞. Vini Ferri Amari,..... ℥jss.
Syrupi Tolutani,..... ℥iij.
Liq. Potass. Arsenit.,..... ℥j.
Aqua Anethi,..... ℥ij.
M. Sig.—A teasp. to a dessertsp. thrice daily.
(Wilson.)

℞. Potassii Citratis,..... ℥ij.
Liq. Potassii Arsenit.,..... ℥j-ij.
Tinct. Nucis Vom.,..... ℥ij.
Tinct. Cinchon. Comp., ad ℥iv.
M. Sig.—A teasp. in water, after meals, as a tonic and alterative.
(Bulkley.)

℞. Picis Liquidæ,
Pulv. Sem. Anisi, āā ℥ijss.
Magnesiæ Calcin.,..... q. s.
M. Ft. pil. no. c. Sig.—Two to ten pills daily.
(Miguel.)

℞. Emplas. Diachyli Simplicis,
Emplas. Saponis,..... āā p. xl.
Petrolati,..... p. xv.
Acidi Salicylici,..... p. v.
Sig.—Emplas. Salicyl. Compos. (Pick.)

℞. Acidi Salicylici,..... ℥j.
Zinci Oxidi,..... ℥iij.
Pulveris Amyli,..... ℥iv.
Adipis Lanæ Hydrosi,..... ℥j.
M. Fiat unguentum. Sig.—Apply daily as a paste for eczema.
(Practitioner.)

℞. Ol. Cadini,..... ℥ss.
Glycerini,..... ℥j.
Ung. Diachyli,..... ℥ijss.
M. Ft. unguentum. In squamous eczema with thickened skin.
(Fox.)

Emaciation.

Calcium Phosphate, is especially useful in chronic wasting disease (R). **Arsenic**, is used by cattle-breeders to fatten oxen, etc., quickly (Tr). **Iodine**, improves the appetite and digestion, and gives strength and plumpness to the body (Wa). **Cinchona**, in small doses improves the appetite and the general tone (Wa). **Iron Salts**, cause marked gain in flesh and color (Wa); remarkably promote the appetite and digestion (B). **Cod-liver Oil**, internally and externally with friction, often very effective in the malnutrition and marasmus of children (P). **Olive Oil**, by friction daily; inunctions are of value in many wasting diseases (P). **Pepsin**, to promote digestion of food (P). Compare APPETITE, ATROPHY, PHTHISIS, TABES MESENTERICA.]

Emissions and Erections.

Hyoscine, the Hydrobromide in pill, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ at bed-time, will always check seminal emissions (W). **Belladonna**, when emissions, genitalia relaxed, atonic state (B); in gradually increasing doses produces good results, even in extreme cases of emissions (Wa). **Camphor**, fails as often as it succeeds (P). **Potassium Bromide**, exercises special influence as a sedative in irritable states of the genito-urinary organs (Wa). **Cimicifuga**, as tonic to the nervous system, removes irritation and melancholy, produces sound and refreshing sleep (Wa). **Lupulin**, useful to check emissions (P); gr. v-x or xv to keep penis at rest (Wa). **Ruta**, in small doses to limit discharge (P). **Chloral**, at bed-time, repeated every night until the habit is broken off (Wa). **Iron**, the tincture of the Chloride in 3 doses at bed-time, sometimes conquers nocturnal emissions (Wa). **Cocaine**, a few drops of a 4 per cent. solution upon the glans penis, promptly controls an erection. [Compare CHORDEE, SPERMATORRHEA, and the List of Anaphrodisiacs.]

Emphysema of the Lungs.

Morphine, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$, and **Atropine**, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ hypodermically for the asthmatic attacks; no remedy so efficient; the disease being incurable treatment must be chiefly palliative (B). **Heroin** is a useful remedy. **Thiocol** gives satisfactory results (Frisier). **Iodipin** has proved curative (Frese). **Potassium Iodide**, in full doses alone or

combined with the Bromide, affords most relief next to Morphine (B). **Strychnine**, is a valuable respiratory stimulant; useful where there is constant dyspnea with prolonged expiration (Wa). **Stramonium**, the leaves smoked for the asthma and dyspnea before retiring, will often give a good night's rest (Wa). **Ammonium Iodide**, with Arsenic for the bronchitis, with Copaiba, Turpentine or Eucalyptol, continued for some time (B). **Digitalis**, or hydragogue cathartics as Pulvis Jalapæ Comp. for the dropsy (Da C). **Arsenic**, when emphysema is connected with recession of a rash, is useful (R); long continued it ameliorates (B). **Terebene**, gives good results for the dyspnea. **Lobelia**, allays the dyspnea which accompanies capillary bronchitis in emphysema (R). **Senega**, often acts beneficially (P). **Cod-liver Oil**, continued for a long time (R). **Hypophosphites**, are useful (B). **Chalybeates**, the Phosphate of Iron, Quinine and Strychnine (B). **Grindelia**, for asthmatic breathing and bronchitis (B); of great service (Wa). **Chloral**, for the short breath of such patients brought on by catching cold; if obstructed circulation caution required (R). **Bleeding and Purging**, have been used with great success in many emphysematous conditions (R). **Breathing into Rarefied Air**, the only scientific remedy yet brought forward for this affection, affording much relief which is sometimes permanent. The Waldenberg-Schlitzner apparatus is the best for this purpose. When there is co-existing bronchial catarrh it is necessary to precede the expiration into rarefied air by inspiration of compressed air, else irritative cough is excited (Y). [Compare ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DYSPNEA.]

℞. Potassii Iodidi,..... ℥iij.
Strychninæ Sulph.,..... gr. j.
Liq. Potassii Arsenit.,..... ℥ijss.
Aqua Laurocerasi, q. s. ad ℥iv.

M. Sig.—Teasp. 4 times daily. For relief of dyspnea, toning the cardiac action, removing the bronchial catarrh, and preventing the progress.
(Hughes.)

℞. Potassii Chlorat.,
Tinct. Belladon.,..... āā ℥jss.
Fluidextr. Pruni Virgin.
Tinct. Cinchonæ Comp., āā ℥ij.

M. Sig.—A dessertsp. 4 times a day, when chronic bronchitis and anorexia. Dry cups also to chest night and morning.
(Da Costa.)

Empyema.

Phenol, a weak solution to be injected after evacuating the pus (R); Iodized Phenol has been injected with benefit (B). **Iodine**, in solution to be injected after tapping (R); the undiluted tincture may be thrown in without risk and with great benefit; or the compound solution ℥j to ℥xv aquæ, as wash for the cavity to prevent re-formation of pus (B). **Chlorine Water**, or a solution of **Quinine**, to wash out the cavity (R). **Salicylic Acid**, in solution, answers well for the same purpose (P). **Hydrogen Dioxide** as a wash for the cavity after operation, abates the fever and promotes healing (Görges). **Ammonium Acetate**, the official Liquor Ferri et Ammonii Acetatis, with Quinine and stimulants, if the affection shows a tendency to linger (Da C).

Endocarditis.

Aconite, should be given early in all inflammations of serous membranes (Wa); gtt. $\frac{1}{2}$ or less, frequently (R); it is rare to meet with permanent organic heart disease as a result of rheumatic fever when the disorder is treated with Aconite from its commencement (P). **Lactophenin**, gr. v-vij every 2 hours for the fever, either alone or in connection with quinine (Patton). **Quinine** at the onset may check the inflammation (B). **Spigelia Anthelmia**, is very useful in rheumatic endocarditis (P). **Opium**, in inflammation of serous membranes (B). **Digitalis**, to control the circulation, especially where irregular heart action (Da C). **Veratrum Viride**, has been used with remarkable effect on the pulse (Wa). **Alkalies**, as Potassium or Ammonium Carbonate, freely until urine is alkaline, to prevent permanent changes about the valves or orifices (Da C). **Potassium Iodide**, to promote absorption of the exuded