

A TREATISE
ON
LIBRADOL.

An External Remedy for Pain.

The Therapeutic Uses are written for this Treatise by PROFESSOR FINLEY ELLINGWOOD, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

The Specific Indications and Uses are by PROFESSOR H. W. FELTER, M. D., of Cincinnati, Ohio. (Back Cover.)

The General Comments on the Drug Constituents are from the writings of PROFESSOR ROBERTS BARTHOLOW, M. D., PROFESSOR EDWIN M. HALE, M. D., PROFESSOR JOHN M. SCUDDER, M. D., and from Scientific literature generally.

The History, Chemistry and Pharmaceutical Record, (Libradol in Pharmacy), are by JOHN URI LLOYD, Phar. M.

Treatise No. I embraces Thuja Occidentalis.
Treatise No. II embraces Cactus Grandiflorus.
Treatise No. III embraces Pilocarpus (Jaborandi.)
Treatise No. IV embraces Veratrum Viride.
Treatise No. V embraces Chionanthus Virginica.
Treatise No. VI embraces Asepsin and Asepsin Soap.
Treatise No. VII embraces Collinsonia Canadensis.
Treatise No. VIII embraces Nux Vomica.
Treatise No. IX embraces Gelsemium.
Treatise No. X embraces Belladonna.
Treatise No. XI embraces Oenanthe Crocata, Vegetable Caustic and Crataegus.
Treatise No. XII embraces Ergot.
Treatise No. XIII embraces Macrotys.
Treatise No. XIV embraces Dioscorea.
Treatise No. XV embraces Development of the Pharmaceutical Still.
Treatise No. XVI embraces Scutellaria [in press].
Treatise No. XVII embraces Mangifera Indica and The National Pure Food and Drug Act.
Treatise No. XVIII embraces Libradol.
Treatise No. XIX will embrace Sulphurous Acid, Hydrochloric Acid, Carbolic Acid, Sodium Sulphite and Sodium Phosphate.

Drug Treatise, Number XVIII.

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Libradol in Pharmacy.

Preliminary.—When Libradol was introduced, notwithstanding the established value of its component drugs and the reports of physicians employing it, the uses, in some directions, were announced with cautious conservatism. However, several years have passed since that date, and the reports of numbers of physicians of unquestioned experience and integrity have firmly established both its field of usefulness and its limitations, thus permitting a permanent record to be made in this number of the series of Drug Studies. Professor Finley Ellingwood, M. D., whose rational hopes in behalf of what such a remedy as Libradol would do, as shown in his article, led to the experimental evolution of this excellent pain reliever. He tersely, and yet comprehensively shows, by a thorough treatise, where it can be used in confidence, and also where it is contra-indicated. The field of painful affections it beneficially covers will be seen to be very large, whilst the limitations are very few.

Selection of the Name.—The trade mark name *Libradol* was created for this preparation by Dr. Ellingwood, from two Latin words, *Liber* and *Dolor*, signifying *pain* and *its relief*, because of the immediately conspicuous influence the preparation exerts when applied to a painful part. But, as Dr. Ellingwood states, this must not divert the attention of the physician from the fact that all the processes of a local inflammation are, as a rule, beneficially and materially influenced by its application.

As a Pharmaceutical Preparation.—The sanitary plasma Libradol, must not be classed with the simple glycerin dressings. It is a homogeneous, highly medicated, and exceedingly potent compound, in plastic form, but in every way different from the glycerin-clay applications, advertised to the profession as poultices, for general use. It carries the energies of its drug constituents and the high antiseptic qualities of *Laurus Camphora* and *Melaleuca*, it not only neither ferments nor putrefies, but possesses decided antiseptic qualities. Libradol has a green color, a fragrant, aromatic odor, and a smooth, unguent-like consistence. It can be spread on paper or on soft muslin, or directly on the affected part. It can be removed by washing with water, leaving the skin clean and natural. It neither irritates nor inflames the part to which it is applied.

The Drug Influence of Libradol is necessarily different from that of any known single member of the *Materia Medica*. But yet,

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no mystery either in medicine or of pharmacy is claimed as a part of its composition or process of manufacture. It is a thing peculiar to itself, the result of the study of the drugs from which it is derived and compounded. These drugs may be studied at leisure by whoever cares to do so, for they are defined and described in every comprehensive *Materia Medica*, *Pharmacopœia* and *Dispensatory*.* Their dominant qualities may be briefly recorded as follows:



SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS.
From Baillon, *Botanique Medicale*.

Sanguinaria Canadensis.—A low perennial plant, common to rich bottom lands of the Middle West, thence east and north. The root has a yellow, acrid juice of alkaloidal composition and peculiar odor. Its alkaloidal constituents are complex, but all are marked by being white when pure, and producing red or yellow salts. It was used by the Indians of North America as a pigment to paint the face and arms, and also as a remedy. It came into early domestic and botanic use among the American settlers, and has ever been a valued drug with eclectic physicians, entering into many of their old time compounds. It is a powerful remedy in respiratory disorders, but owing to its energy must not be given in heroic doses.

Capsicum Annuum.—A bushy herb about two feet in height. It was discovered in South America, and thence introduced to Europe and Asia about the beginning of the sixteenth century. The medicinal part is the fruit or pepper pod, which is too well known to require description.

An oleo-resin, an oily-like substance, carries the acrid qualities of Capsicum. Capsicum contains volatile substances, generally overlooked, that give the odor and flavor, but yet are distinct from pepperness. These principles have not been therapeutically differentiated, physicians accepting that the virtues of Capsicum reside altogether in the pungent and acrid constituents. As a stimulant Capsicum has the power of neutralizing depressant remedies like Lobelia and Tobacco. Libradol is free from the pepper side of Capsicum.



CAPSICUM ANNUM.
From *Atlas Pharmaceutischen Botanik*.

*More than ten thousand volumes in the Lloyd Library treat more or less fully of the drugs composing Libradol.

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Nicotiana Tabacum.—Introduced into Europe from America in 1492, this herb is now an artificial necessity with millions. It is a potent drug whose medical qualities have been neglected by reason of its common uses. Its qualities depend largely on alkaloidal constituents and volatile structures of complex composition and relationship, especially when altered by destructive distillation. It has powerful acro-narcotic properties. Muscular relaxation and trembling of the extremities indicate an over-influence. The alkaloids of this drug are too energetic to be used alone and too depressant to be employed pure. Notwithstanding the general impression, Nicotine is but one of the characteristic educts capable of being obtained from this drug. Our association of its desirable constituents with those of *Lobelia*, in connection with the modifying influence of *Capsicum*, *Melaleuca*, and *Laurus Camphora*, permits its use in Libradol as would not be possible were it to be employed alone.



NICOTIANA TABACUM.

From Baillon, *Botanique Medicale*.

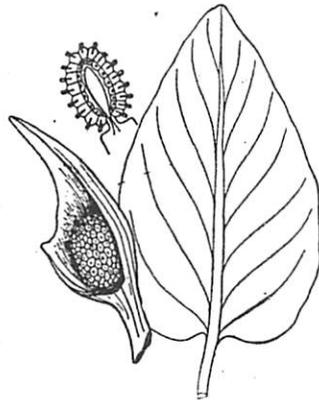
of *Lobelia*, in connection with the modifying influence of *Capsicum*, *Melaleuca*, and *Laurus Camphora*, permits its use in Libradol as would not be possible were it to be employed alone.

Lobelia Inflata.—An American herb, found in open fields over a large part of our country. The seed and the whole plant are used, the former being most active. Since the day of Samuel Thomson, *Lobelia* has been a favorite of physicians acquainted with its qualities. Its characteristic chemical constituents are alkaloidal, but it contains pungent, volatile substances. Its power to relax the whole system when taken internally, and to affect a part when applied locally, are remarkably characteristic, as is its power to stimulate the sympathetic system. In over doses nausea and emesis result. Its best known field is that of a remedy in respiratory affections. In this connection, the uses by Professors King, Scudder, and Hale, and the physiological investigation of the alkaloid made by John Uri Lloyd for Prof. Roberts Bartholow, published in *Drugs and Medicines of North America, 1884*, are most interesting. *Capsicum*, *Melaleuca*, and *Laurus Camphora*, as shown in Libradol, counteract the excessive relaxative and depressant effects of the useful constituents.



LOBELIA INFLATA.

Reduced cut from *Flora of Northern States and Canada*.



DRACONTIUM FETIDUM.

Reduced cut from *Flora of Northern States and Canada*.

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Dracontium Fœtidum.—A low, spreading, American swamp plant. It has a fetid odor, and is very offensive. The root of the plant is the part used in medicine, and for a hundred years has borne a high reputation with physicians conversant with its virtues. The offensive odor has, however, prevented Dracontium from reaching great popularity, although this odorous principle is of no therapeutic value. The drug is acrid to the taste. Dracontium acts upon the nervous system, relieving irritation, promoting normal functional activity. It is faintly narcotic, being successfully used in diseases due to nervous irritability. We consider it a neglected drug of great possibilities. Its offensive volatile constituent is not present in Libradol.



MELALEUCA LEUCODENDRON.
From Baillon, Botanique Medicale.

Melaleuca Leucodendron.—An aromatic tree of India, yielding a stimulating oil of a camphoraceous odor.

The oil is largely adulterated, and is even altogether fictitiously substituted by sophistication. It has a green color and a penetrating odor, and is a powerful stimulant, diaphoretic and antispasmodic. In India, applied locally, it is valued as a remedy in Rheumatism and in Palsy. It is especially valuable in Chronic Laryngitis and Bronchitis. The great value of Melaleuca in Libradol is its quality of modifying and controlling the action of the associated energetic constituents of the drugs which reduce congestion and inflammation, but which would otherwise be too depressant.



LAURUS CAMPHORA.

Laurus Camphora.—A Japanese forest tree of peculiar aromatic odor and warming taste. It yields an aromatic oil and the sublimate, camphor, which is a stearopten. In large doses this stearopten is narcotic; in small doses sedative and anodyne. "Very small doses stimulate, and large doses depress."—*Felter*. It allays nervous excitement, subdues pain, and arrests spasm. Its field of usefulness is very extended, but in Libradol the object is not for its direct object so much as that of an invaluable supporter of Melaleuca in the direction of that plant's influence. By means of these correctors the full value of these potent remedies becomes possible in Libradol.



CEPHEALIS IPECACUANHA.
Cut from Guibourt Drogues.

Cephaelis Ipecacuanha.—A half-shrubby, perennial Brazilian plant found in hot, moist, shady locali-

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ties. For several hundred years it has been used in medicine, and like all other valuable drugs of vegetable origin, was introduced empirically. The root is the part employed, and varies greatly in quality. Its conspicuous alkaloid is very easily destroyed under unkind treatment. One of its conspicuous qualities is that of relieving gastro-intestinal and broncho-pulmonic irritation, and inflammation "no matter what the disease may be."—*Feller*. In this sense its investigation was undertaken as a constituent of Libradol.

THERAPEUTIC USES OF LIBRADOL.

BY FINLEY ELLINGWOOD, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

Its History in Therapy.—Libradol has now been before the profession about seven years. From the confidence our entire school has in Lloyd Brothers and their products, it was at the start adopted almost universally, and has been in constant use by several thousand physicians, who have watched its effects so closely and have established its field so clearly that we are now enabled to give it a fixed place in our therapeutics.

In the consideration of the physiological action of the agents which enter into the essential constitution of this substance we find two distinct groups of remedies, the first of these being classed by physiological investigators as motor-depressants, while the second class possesses peculiar stimulating properties. In the first class are lobelia, tobacco, sanguinaria, ipecac, and dracontium. In the second class are capsicum, melaleuca, and laurus-camphora. The two last named drugs are also antiseptic and antifermentative. The happy combination of these two groups comprehends a most fortunate union of action by which the influences of each remedy are retained and any undesirable influence of the depressants is antagonized.

Evolution of Libradol.—Before the days in our school of the study of the specific action of each drug, the Fathers, following the example of the profession at large, endeavored to secure satisfactory results by combining several remedies with reference to their known therapeutic action. A few of these compounds are now established as firmly as are simple remedies. Among the early Eclectic compounds thus produced, was that known as the compound Lobelia Powder, made of lobelia, sanguinaria, dracontium, ipecac and capsicum. This has been a favorite remedy for nearly a century.

Among the many uses of this powder, was that of applying it to the chest in acute pneumonia, or broncho-pneumonic difficulties, of whatever character, and so marked and immediate was its influence, not only in controlling the inflammatory processes involved and in

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preventing the results of inflammation, but in the immediate control of pain, which was always so salutary and satisfactory, that casual observers remarked upon its influence, and often gave the powder all the credit for curing the disease in a most satisfactory manner.

I had, at one time, an experience which forcibly impressed upon my mind the fact, that the family would give the total credit of the cure to this powder. A child in a very conspicuous and worthy Jewish family, was attacked with broncho-pneumonia. The attending regular physician, of the same nationality, and now one of the well known physicians of Chicago, called in on the second day a prominent consultant. On the third day, one or two others were called in; on the fourth day I was called for one purpose alone, which was, to tell the total consultant faculty what powder it was that I used in a similar case, on a little cousin of the patient, which powder had immediately aborted the entire group of symptoms.

When I named the powder to the celebrated faculty, and described its constitution and method of application, the disgust with which they received the information so impressed my mind, as to suggest to me the necessity of putting these constituents into a more cleanly, a more scientific and a more accessible form, for ready, sanitary and convenient applicability. I felt as if the pharmacy of an effective remedy was in disgrace. I knew that the remedy would be of immense benefit to the patient under consideration, but the idea of a crude brown powder, mixed with lard, or hog fat, was in no way acceptable or justifiable, to either the Jewish patrons, or to the professional gentlemen in consultation.

I gave the matter a great deal of thought, and finally concluded that it should be possible to combine the energetic structural constituents of the separate remedies of which the powder was composed, with some easily absorbable, clean, animal or vegetable oil, and this with some base which would give the preparation about the constituency of an ordinary plastic dressing.

I immediately wrote Professor Lloyd, stating to him my convictions, and asking him to undertake this matter. With his usual carefulness, and with the hesitancy of all true scientific investigators, he replied in a manner that showed that he had some reluctance in promising success in the undertaking, but after several letters between us, he finally undertook the work, and after careful experimentation, and with the addition to the original formula of the modifying and fortifying agents necessary to the structural perfection and antiseptic preservation of the compound, he succeeded, as I was confident he would, not only in producing a sanitary combination which

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accomplished all that the original powder accomplished, but in increasing the known virtues of the compound and in adding to the virtues of that powder, the power of controlling pain, wherever located, and of materially abating the processes of inflammation and of assisting in the restoration of the normal condition of diseased parts. This, too, without using any form of grease or oil whatever, to become rancid and foul and to gaud the patient.

Not a Home Remedy for the Laity.—So energetic are the medicinal properties of Libradol that it can not be placed indiscriminately in the hands of the patient or its application left to the judgment of non-professional patrons, but, like potent remedies described for internal use, it must be used strictly as advised by the physician. It can not, and will not, be submitted to the laity.

Its Application.—It may be laid down as a general rule that the time in which Libradol may be allowed to remain on will depend largely upon the area of absorbing surface involved or upon the nearness or remoteness of the painful area to or from the nerve centers. In the application of Libradol, if immediate results are desired, it is a good plan to first apply a very hot, moist towel to the part for a few minutes, thoroughly moistening the skin and stimulating an active capillary circulation. On removing the towel, the skin should be dried from the excess only of moisture, and the Libradol applied immediately, while the skin is yet hot and moist. However, it can be applied at any time without any preparation whatever.

Pain.—In the study of the action of drugs we define as *specific* those which possess a marked influence more or less invariable upon some exact condition.

In the consideration of all the factors involved in its definition, pain is by no means a simple or exact condition. If it were always caused by a lesion of a single sensory nerve, the matter of its treatment would be greatly simplified. Nerve involvement is, of course, the real cause of the condition, but the condition is usually induced by the primary involvement of all the structures to which the branches of a nerve, or nerves, are distributed. In this involvement, which thus includes both the nerves and the contiguous structures, so many pathological factors are included, that we have, as yet, no single remedy that comprehends in its influence even a small portion of these factors.

Opium and the Narcotics Induce Nerve Insensibility, Without Correcting the Cause of Pain.—By the use of opium or its alkaloids, or of chloroform, cocaine, or other general or local

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anesthetic, we may destroy or suspend nerve sensibility, but unfortunately, in many cases, this does not always modify or abate the actual pathological conditions involved, nor does it retard the serious advancement of these processes.

Libradol Relieves Pain by Removing the Cause of Pain.

—In the study of the physiological action of many drugs, it was found that the constituent remedies in this combination exercised a most salutary influence, not only upon the sensibility of the nerves involved, but upon the capillary circulation within the diseased area, the muscular structures therein included, and, subsequently, upon the course of the advancement of the congestive and inflammatory processes, and upon secretion, exudation, adhesion, induration, hypertrophy, suppuration and excretion. This, indeed, is a great deal to endeavor to accomplish by one combination, and had not experience proved beyond doubt the remarkable influence of this remedy, we would hardly have the confidence, assurance or courage to claim that so much could be accomplished.

The Province of the Constituents of Libradol Defined.—

Of the remedies named (page 2) as belonging to the first class, each exercises an influence in abating nerve sensibility. If closely studied it will be found that some of them, however, influence the motor nerves more than the sensory, while others materially abate nerve sensibility. Tobacco is distinctly a paralyzer of the afferent nerves, but at the same time it acts upon the peripheral filaments of the efferent nerves.

It would seem that paralysis of sensation was the thing to be desired, but suspension of motor power—cessation of motility—is sometimes essential, also, in the reduction of pain. In all injuries muscular irritation, muscular contraction, spasm, rigidity, determination of blood and capillary engorgement are, all combined, an important factor in inducing the pain. The muscular conditions contribute to the local engorgement by preventing the escape of the blood from the capillaries.

This class, acting thus on both the motor and the sensory nerves, will directly abate pain, reduce muscular tension, and relieve muscular irritation. It will enforce muscular relaxation, and thus promote a free circulation within the capillaries. This latter influence is as important upon the processes of congestion, secretion, exudation, hypertrophy, and excretion as is the immediate suspension of nerve sensibility, and this influence is materially and essentially promoted by the agents of the second group.

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The Mode of Action of Libradol is the Antithesis of that of Opium and Narcotic Anesthetics.—The remedies which are commonly used for the control of pain are objectionable because they usually interfere materially with secretion and excretion; or they abate at once, more or less fully, the functional action of the essential organs of the body; or they suspend the essential nerve activity. Another objection to their use is that they cover up or hide the evidences of the existing inflammatory or other disease processes, without retarding the progress of these processes, thus permitting the advance of the disease without the physician's knowledge. Libradol in no way interferes with secretion or excretion. In fact, it materially promotes normal excretion and tissue metabolism, which is very essential in the restoration of local inflammations. Neither does it influence organic functional activity to any material extent, nor does it in any way exclude a perfect knowledge of the processes of, or of the diagnosis, or of the progress of the disease.

Specific Indications.—Acute localized pain is the most conspicuous indication for Libradol. Acute pain in the chest; general soreness in the bronchial tubes; cough, with soreness; dry, persistent cough; tightness of breathing, without pain or soreness; dry, asthmatic breathing; sthenic dyspnea; acute inflammation in the chest; acute localized congestion or inflammation in any part; persistent local pain; neuralgias; lumbago; sciatica; articular rheumatism; acute joint injuries, etc. Pain of local origin which induces reflex conditions, or which results in remote pain, is relieved by applying the remedy to the area in which the pain originates. It may at the same time be applied over the course of the nerve which conveys the painful sensation.

Contra Indications.—Extreme feebleness with depression; feebleness of the heart's action, with small, feeble and rapid pulse; shock; persistent depression, with nausea or vomiting; general relaxation; depression of the circulation, with subnormal temperature.

Therapy.—Many of the specific conditions named, for which Libradol may be used with good results, will be found as a part of the phenomena, often, of acute inflammatory disorders. This is especially true of such disorders as pneumonia, pleurisy, bronchitis and croup,—disorders affecting the respiratory apparatus,—also glandular inflammations, such as tonsillitis, parotitis, mastitis, ovaritis, orchitis, hepatitis, nephritis, and local intestinal inflammation. To these may be added the various neuralgias, with cardiac neuralgia, and angina pectoris.

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

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

Anticipating Acute Bronchitis.—If there is any one condition in which I have obtained especially good results from Libradol, it is that which every patient describes as a severe cold in the chest. This is manifested by tightness in the chest, difficulty of breathing, rapidly progressing soreness, dry, hoarse, distressing cough, as local symptoms. These are usually accompanied with malaise, chilliness, some headache, and ultimately a rise of temperature. While these symptoms are premonitory of acute bronchitis, they may be allayed without the development of marked inflammatory symptoms, by the application of Libradol to the chest, hot, and by measures calculated to restore general secretion. I have insisted, in many cases, on these patients remaining in bed for twenty-four or thirty-six hours, with Libradol applied to the chest, a large portion of the time, with the application of heat, by means of a rubber water bag, the entire time, and have cured the difficulty without further measures. In the treatment of acute bronchitis, no one who has used Libradol, will consent to be without it.

In Pulmonary Congestion and Croup.—In all painful pulmonary congestions, as stated, it should be applied hot, and in sthenic cases, the application may be permitted to remain until slight nausea appears.

In croup I have obtained good results from the application of this agent. Where the attack comes on in the night, with the usual

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alarming symptoms of hoarse, barking, metallic cough, with fever and a high degree of nervous excitement, I have applied Libradol to the throat and the area of the larger bronchi, and obtained prompt results. I have had several cases in which the patient went to sleep after the application of this remedy, where there were no evidences of the disease afterward. Many other physicians confirm the above observations.

In Spasmodic Asthma.—In difficult breathing from any cause, where there is no depression, this application will give some relief; but in spasmodic asthma the pronounced relief which usually appears within a few minutes is most gratifying. There is general relaxation, easy breathing, a relief from cough, a fuller, slower pulse, and an inclination to sleep. It seems to loosen the bronchial secretions and promote free expectoration. In cases where there are periodical asthmatic paroxysms, the recurring paroxysm is milder, of shorter duration, and more readily controlled.

The Soreness of Tonsilitis, Ovaritis, and Orchitis.—In tonsilitis Libradol will not be needed except in those cases in which the swelling is very great, and yet it abates the general soreness in the throat, both in tonsilitis and in pharyngitis. In parotitis it relieves the pain, produces a softening of the hardened gland, and promotes the action of the indicated remedies. In mastitis its influence is almost immediate, and as yet it has not seemed to retard the normal secretion of milk, more than is necessary for the recovery of the gland. In ovaritis and orchitis, the active, painful and inflammatory processes are quickly influenced.

In Local Inflammatory Processes, such as Appendicitis.—No single remedy, or combination of remedies to which we have access, is of greater service in appendicitis, than Libradol. I have confidence enough in its influence, from frequent and persistent use, to believe that its application covers an important part of the ground that can be covered by medication, in this serious disorder. It antagonizes the inflammatory processes, relieves muscular tension, and promotes normal capillary action. This influence is nowhere more apparent than in this disease.

In general peritonitis, excellent results are obtained from the use of Libradol, but it can not be applied over the entire peritoneal surface, as there is so large an absorbing surface. In this case, it can and should be applied oftener, and for a much shorter period.

For several years, I have applied Libradol thoroughly over the area of tenderness, in all cases of local or circumscribed peritonitis.

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No physician who has not used it would believe how quickly it relieves the pain and local tenderness. Because of the fact that the area of tenderness is not large, and there is no large absorbing surface, the substance may be plastered more thickly, heat may be applied, which of course promotes the absorption, and the application may be retained for a longer period, than with many other inflammations.

It may be said that Libradol seldom, if ever, produces immediate depression, and often thoroughly controls all pain before nausea or other depressing influence is observed. Consequently, there are cases accompanied with severe pain, in which the contra indications for the remedy are present, where it may be applied for a short time, greatly relieving the pain before any depressing influence is exercised. In these, it should be removed as soon as the pain is relieved.

Enteritis, Hepatitis and Splenitis.—In enteritis, with diffused soreness and pain, Libradol is applicable only in the manner described immediately above. In hepatitis and splenitis it will be found of much service.

Acute Nephritis.—I have not had an opportunity to use this application in that form of acute nephritis which occurs from cold, where the symptoms of invasion are plainly apparent and similar to those of other acute inflammations, but I should certainly expect an immediate influence, not only upon the pain, but upon the inflammatory processes and upon the secretion of urine.

As an Adjunct to Specific Treatment in Arthritis.—In arthritis, especially of rheumatic origin, the specific remedies must be given internally, as indicated, but the external use of Libradol will give the patient immediate and continued relief, and because of the remoteness of the area its application can usually be long continued, or it may be frequently renewed, or may be applied with persistent heat.

It is used to great advantage in either the acute or sub-acute forms of this disease, but the chronic forms are not so satisfactorily treated with it, as here its influence is not permanent. A number of cases of gout, with pain in the great toe, or joint, or bones, pain in a very circumscribed area, have been immediately and permanently relieved by it.

To Control Pain in Neuralgia, Lumbago, and Sciatica.—Regarding its use in the treatment of the various forms of neuralgia much may be said. Various forms of headache and facial neuralgia have been relieved by it. While it controls the pain of tic doulou-

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reux, there are usually local and constitutional conditions present, in acute cases, that demand other specific treatment. It has controlled the pain of both acute and chronic forms of lumbago, and has been of material assistance to a complete cure which was accomplished by the use of other remedies. It has relieved many cases of sciatica, both those of recent occurrence, and some that were chronic and persistent in character.

In Localized Pain.—In the treatment of localized pain, in a nerve or at its origin, or pain which seems to involve the entire nerve, or which extends along the course of the nerve, or which is diffused into the muscular structure from a painful nerve, it will be found of much service. This includes neuralgia of all of the nerves of the face, with the supra-orbital pain and toothache, with swelling, also subscapular neuralgia, the various forms of tic, intercostal neuralgia, pleurodynia, gastrodynia, and also mild cases of the pain of gall stone.

Sensitiveness, Soreness and Spinal Tenderness.—I have had excellent results from Libradol in the treatment of extreme sensitiveness, soreness, or tenderness of the spinal cord, and spinal ganglia—commonly described as spinal irritation. My patients suffering from this difficulty have borne the application unusually well, and I have been enabled to make frequent and prolonged reapplications, with only good results. It certainly produces a general sense of tranquillity, as there is nearly always more or less general nerve irritation, or nervous excitement, with these patients, with remote pain, headache, and general discomfort. Abatement of these, together with the main symptoms, has usually been the result of the application of Libradol. The influence of internal medication in all cases, is more plainly apparent, more permanent, and more quickly induced, when the pain is controlled and the soreness relieved by Libradol.

In Sprains, Swollen Joints, and Bruises.—In surgical conditions, there is frequent demand for a pain relieving remedy of this character. Injuries to the joints, sprains, and severe bruises are directly within the field of its operation. A severely sprained ankle, knee, or wrist, with or without extreme swelling, and accompanied with the usual pain and tenderness, are better treated with Libradol, than with any other known application.

In open wounds, which accompany injuries of any character, or bruises, there is no advantage in applying the substance in the wound, but after the wound is cleansed and dressed with an antiseptic dressing, especially if there is much swelling, Libradol can be applied with great advantage. After the reduction of a dislocation, if the joint be

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exposed, the application of Libradol will at once relieve pain, and assist in the restoration of the normal condition of the contiguous structures. In case of severe simple, or comminuted fracture, where the application of a fixed splint must be delayed for a few hours, until the swelling abates, nothing will exercise a more salutary influence upon the swelling and pain, than Libradol.

Tumors and Ulcerations.—Other conditions to which this application may be made are painful tumors of any kind, painful developing carcinoma, painful ulcerations of bone, and in one case I obtained good results where it was applied to chronic tibial ulcer.

Rigid Os Uteri.—If a small quantity be applied by touching the tip of the finger covered with Libradol to a rigid os uteri the relaxation will take place rapidly and satisfactorily. There are some cases of painful labor, with general muscular rigidity and very irritating pains, which are of no assistance to the labor, where a free application of Libradol across the lower abdomen, or to the perineum, especially if undilatable and rigid, or across the sciatic region, will be soothing, relaxing, and in every way beneficial. As soon as its relaxing influence is apparent the plaster should be removed.

Notice.—Libradol is an energetic remedy, and should not be plastered thick, like a poultice. A thin skim, spread evenly, will produce its palliative effect.

LIBRADOL MILD.

This preparation is a mixture of the unmedicated base of *Libradol* and its stimulating constituents excluding the energetic drugs. It has no positive drug energy, other than that of ordinary glycerin magmas, which are well known and altogether too feeble to be relied on in either important cases or in acute pain. It is prepared in response to inquiries for a mild medicament to use topically with infants or to incorporate with Libradol when a modifying effect is desirable in super-sensitive persons. In croup, pneumonia, etc., where continued applications are necessary over a large surface after the effect of *Libradol* is obtained, Libradol Mild is desirable as an after-dressing. It is invaluable as a dressing for burns and scalds, but preparations such as this can not be compared in efficacy with the energetic Libradol. Libradol Mild needs be spread thicker than Libradol, but like Libradol it will not dry or crumble.

Useful as a stimulating application in croups, etc., after Libradol has produced its effect.

LIBRADOL.

LIBRADOL.

(A Remedy for Pain.)

To relieve pain without the use of opiates, anesthetics, or powerful internal drugs is an ideal of the professions. To discover a remedy capable of doing this by direct local application to the seat of the affliction has long been the hope of physicians and the object of pharmacists.

INDICATIONS AND USES OF LIBRADOL.

BY H. W. FELTER, M. D.

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

I. Pain and Inflammation, with or without exudation, as in Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Croup, Pleurisy (with or without effusion), Ovaritis, Orchitis, Tonsillitis, Acute Pharyngitis, some forms of Rheumatism (inflammatory) and Boils.

II. Localized Pain, along nerve courses, in joints, and in the muscular structures, as in some forms of rheumatism (sub-acute, non-inflammatory, articular, etc.), Lumbago, Facial Neuralgia, Subscapular Neuralgia, Intercostal Neuralgia, and Pleurodynia.

Specific Indications.—Pain, with or without swelling or inflammation; inflammation with serous or mucus exudation; sharp lancinating pain in chest, aggravated by respiratory or other movements; congestion and engorgement of parts; dyspnoea; soreness in pectoral region; dull, aching pain; subcutaneous and thecal inflammations, pain of syphilitic nodes.

PRICE.

LIBRADOL.

Pound Package,	\$1.50	Not mailable.
Eight Ounce Package,80	" "
Four " "45	By mail, 60c.
Hospital Size (5 lb.),	6.50	

MILD LIBRADOL.

Pound Package,	\$1.00	Not mailable.
Eight Ounce Package,55	" "
Four " "30	By mail, 45c.
Hospital Size (6 lb.),	4.50	

Respectfully, LLOYD BROTHERS