

tubercular laryngitis, even when extensive infiltration and ulceration is present; chronic tracheitis and bronchitis; asthma; emphysema when accompanied by bronchitis; pulmonary tuberculosis; bronchiectasis; syphilis of the lung when complicated by disintegrating gummatous masses.

By means of local treatment without taking into consideration its incidental constitutional effects, we obtain results that cannot be secured by the devious and uncertain route by way of the stomach. Among the effects produced the following may be enumerated :

ANTISEPTIC.—This is shown by the change in the appearance of the secretions, the purulent, yellow expectoration becoming clear and the fetor of bronchiectasis dispelled. The removal of the contents of cavities, disinfection of their secretions and diminution of their size. The consequent diminution of the septic material absorbed is shown by decrease of fever, night-sweats and physical exhaustion.

EMOLLIENT AND ANAESTHETIC.—Sensitive areas, the irritation of which results in coughing, are rendered less susceptible; hoarseness is diminished, and tenacious secretions are more readily removed. As a result of the removal of these harassing symptoms the sleep of the patient is unbroken, his respirations are deepened, and his general condition is correspondingly improved.

Local treatment also relieves congestion and diminishes the hypertrophy of the mucous membranes by means of its astringent and stimulating influences; and as a result there is an improvement in the vital functions of the parts, conservative processes being also inaugurated in parts not under the direct influence of the drugs.

In consequence of these beneficial changes a larger volume of air is admitted to the diseased area and thus some of the favorable results incident to greater physiological activity are realized. The absorptive functions are increased, deleterious products removed, and drugs given a better opportunity to act.

The medicines employed must be those that are un-irritating and that vaporize slowly at the temperature of the body. The only exception to this rule is Chaplin's creosote method of treating bronchiectasis. Here it is the intention to cause sufficient coughing to expel the secretions and disinfect the cavity walls. For the purpose of reducing congestion and producing anaesthesia, drugs like menthol and camphor are employed; for the antiseptic effects guaiacol and eucalyptol; as aqueous and alcoholic menstrua are too irritating, oils are employed as the vehicle, pure olive oil, the light petroleum oils and cod liver oil being favored.