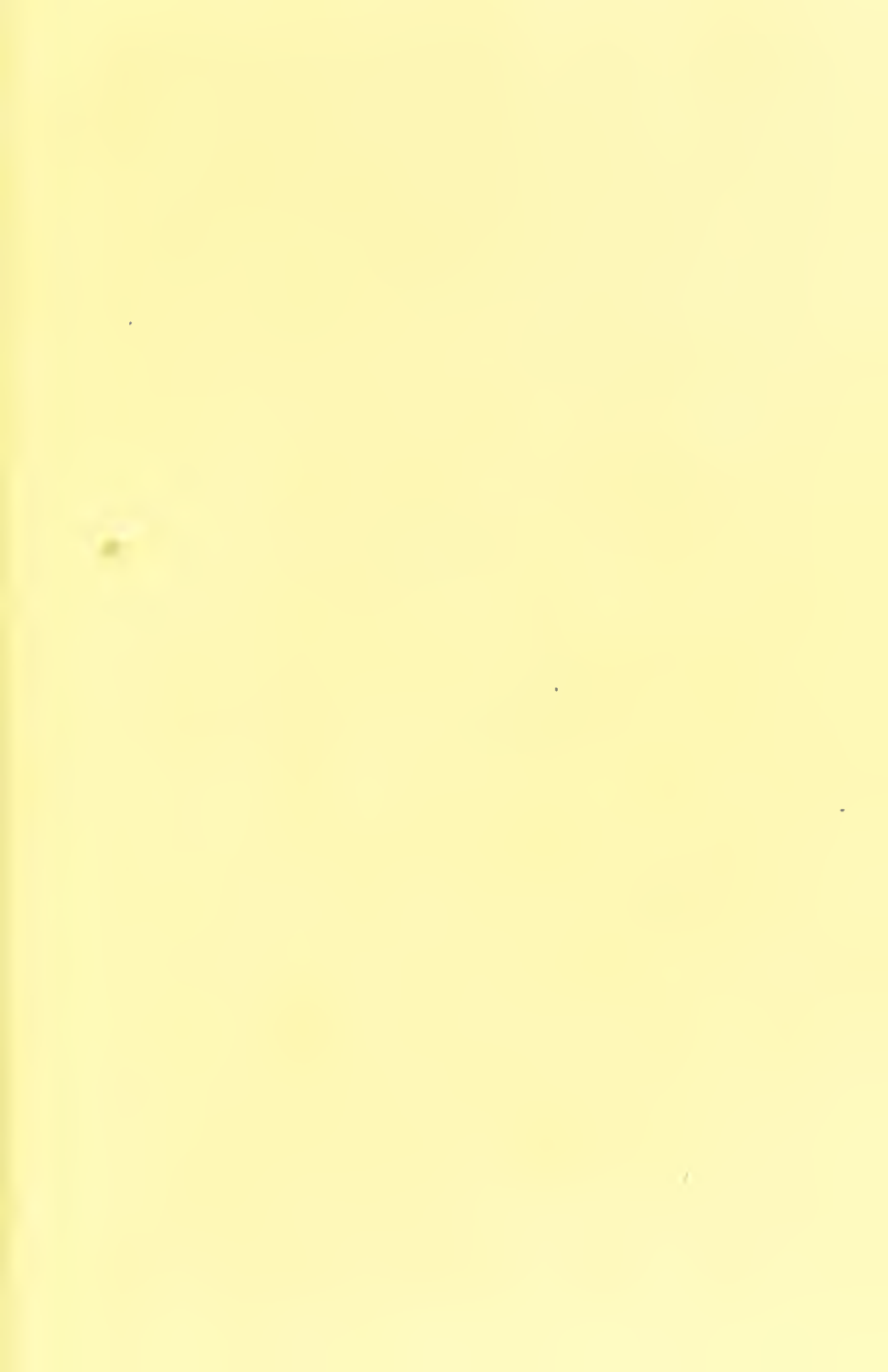


HAND - BOOK
OF
HOMOEOPATHIC
PRACTICE

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Hand-Book
OF
Homœopathic Practice.



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HAND-BOOK

OF

HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTICE.

For the Use of Families.

BY

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Seventh Edition.

LONDON :

JAMES EPPS, 112 GREAT RUSSELL STREET ;
48 THREADNEEDLE STREET ; AND 170 PICCADILLY.

35145124

EDINBURGH:
PRINTED BY OLIVER AND BOYD,
TWEEDDALE COURT.

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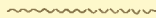
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INTRODUCTION.



I. HOW TO USE THIS BOOK.

THE whole practice of homœopathy is based on the fundamental principle that *like cures like*; or to paraphrase this terse formula, the medicine that most surely, promptly, and safely cures a given disease, is that one which would produce in a healthy subject symptoms the most closely resembling those of the disease in question. Hence the first requisite towards the right use of medicines is to be cognizant of their disease-producing properties, since these are the exact counterpart of their curative virtues; and when we speak currently of the symptoms of a medicine, we mean those which it can both excite where they are not already present, and cure where they are present.*

The reader should begin by familiarizing himself with the leading characteristics of the medicines enumerated in the first part of this book, so that he

* See Note, page 51.

may have, at least, a general acquaintance with the nature and uses of the instruments with which he has to work. The more he advances in this kind of knowledge the more intelligently will he be able to act upon the instructions given in the second part for the treatment of disease. And be it clearly understood that to use homœopathic remedies successfully they must be used intelligently. There are no two things on earth more irreconcilably opposed to each other than homœopathy and the spirit of line-and-rule routine. If diseases were invariable in their nature and aspects, if the same name always corresponded accurately to the same definite assemblage of symptoms, it would be possible to lay down rules beforehand which should apply with mathematical precision to each individual case. But disease is not a self-existing thing, it is only a state of being, liable to countless unforeseen modifications from inward and outward causes. No set of positive rules, however numerous, could embrace all these fluctuating phases, and adjust remedies to them, so as infallibly to present like to like. A book which should attempt to do this to any considerable extent, would be unfit for popular use, from the multitude of details with which it would bewilder and perplex the unprofessional reader.

If it be required to know how any disorder, as for instance, a cold in the head, a bowel complaint, or a fit of colic, is to be treated, look for the com-

plaint, by its popular name in the second part, in which diseases and symptoms are ranged in alphabetical order. If the word looked for does not appear in its expected place, it will be found in the index. Having discovered the article you are in quest of, read it, and any others referred to in it, before you select a remedy. Should the names of two or more remedies be mentioned, without special directions how to choose between them, seek such indications for yourself, by reading over and comparing the characteristics of those medicines, in the first part, and testing their respective fitness to the case in hand, by the principle of *like cures like*.

II. ADMINISTRATION OF THE MEDICINES.

The most convenient form of homœopathic medicines for domestic use, is that of globules. These may either be placed dry on the tongue, or given in solution. Their action in the latter way is more forcible than in the former. Wherever, in the following pages, a medicine is prescribed, it is to be understood, unless otherwise expressly stated, that one globule is a dose if the patient is under eight years of age; two if above that age and under twelve; three if above twelve. The globules should be put into a tumbler or a wineglass, not in a bottle, which could not be easily made quite clean from the washings of a former medicine, and as many spoonfuls of

water added as there are doses of globules: teaspoonfuls for children, tablespoonfuls for adults. It should be covered with a cap of white paper, and kept in a cool place, excluded from the light—light acting chemically. If two medicines are administered alternately, each should have a spoon, which, unless porcelain, should not be left in the solution. This should be made fresh every day in warm weather, every two or three days in cold weather, if it continues to be required. It should be well stirred up previously to each dose being taken. The glass which has contained one medicine, should not be used for another, until it has been not only well washed in hot water, but also thoroughly dried. The water used, should be soft water, filtered.

Some persons prefer the medicines to be prepared in the form of pilules. A pilule is larger than a globule, and one is a sufficient dose for an adult. If the patient is under twelve years of age, dissolve a pilule in two dessertspoonfuls of water, and give one dessertspoonful for a dose; if under six years of age, dissolve a pilule in four teaspoonfuls of water, and give one for a dose.

The strongest form in which medicines are administered, is that of Tinctures. Add one drop to four tablespoonfuls of water, and, a tablespoonful will be a dose for an adult, a dessertspoonful if the patient is under twelve years of age, and a teaspoonful for a child under six.

III. THE REPETITION OF THE DOSE.

In exceedingly urgent cases, when a crisis for life or death is impending, it may be necessary to repeat the dose as often as every ten or fifteen minutes. Generally, however, in acute diseases, (those which run their course rapidly), it will be sufficient to administer a dose every two, three, or four hours, in the beginning, according to the vehemence of the symptoms. As soon as the medicines have produced a manifest amendment, their use should be suspended, during all the time the patient continues to improve. When he ceases to do so, it will be time to resume the medicines, or give others, as the present appearance of the case shall dictate. As the violence of the disorder diminishes, the intervals between the doses should be lengthened to six, eight, or twelve hours. In chronic (long continued) disorders, the medicine may be given morning and evening, until it appears to have had some effect. A pause should then be made for two or more days, or an alteration of the medicine should take place. Each dose should be taken, if possible, at least an hour before, or two hours after a meal.

IV. DIET AND REGIMEN.

With respect to what is called homœopathic diet, the most erroneous notions have obtained currency.

It is too often supposed, that whoever consults a homœopathic physician, must submit to a multitude of strange, irksome prohibitions in the way of eating and drinking, and lead altogether a very ascetic sort of life. Indeed the enemies of homœopathy have insidiously availed themselves of this popular error, in order to discredit our science, by ascribing the cures effected in its name, to the action of diet alone, the fact being, that in a majority of the chronic cases, which come under homœopathic treatment, the patients are not required to make any material departure from the regimen which experience has already taught them to adopt as the least injurious. The articles of diet generally prohibited by homœopaths, as regards invalids, are of two classes: first, those which are hard to digest; and, secondly, those which possess medicinal properties, and which would therefore interfere with the operation of the homœopathic medicines. The reasonableness of the law which precludes such articles can surely not be denied. As to its application, that must sometimes obey the modifying influence of circumstances; for in medicine a pedantic stickling for the letter of the law is as little to be commended as a lax observance of its spirit.

To the first class belong those things which are hard of digestion, such as veal, geese, corned and smoked meats, salmon, lobster, pastry, unripe fruit, raw vegetables, &c. &c. About these there is no

difference of opinion among medical men of all schools.

To the second class belong coffee and green tea in the first place; wine, spirits, and fermented drinks; snuff and tobacco; spices and aromatic substances; black tea. Coffee ought never to be taken by invalids except as a medicine; green tea is adulterated with poisonous ingredients, and should never be used under any circumstances; the Chinese, who make green tea for us foreigners, never drink it themselves. Black tea is often allowable, but is injurious in certain conditions of the stomach, accompanied with nervous debility. As for the rest of the list, they may be sparingly allowed, when long use has made them almost indispensable.

Cocoa may be generally recommended as a safe and agreeable breakfast and afternoon beverage. It is very nutritious, and is particularly suitable whilst nursing.

In fine, the dietetic doctrines professed by the followers of Hahnemann may be thus summed up:—

The food of an invalid should contain so much nutriment, and no more, and of such a kind as he can easily digest.

His drink should be such and so much as may best allay his thirst; for which cold water is best.

His food and drink should be food and drink only; neither of them should be medicinal.

V. EVIDENCES OF DISEASE.

THE BREATHING.—Accelerated, laborious, or irregular, with a difficulty of taking a full breath, or expanding the chest without pain. Breath offensive. This may be either constitutional, or the result of a want of attention to the cleanly state of the mouth; otherwise it is the result of a derangement of health.

MOUTH.—Excessive saliva, or dryness in the mouth, indicating derangement of the glands. Unpleasant taste in the mouth, if not the result of food taken, may be traced to a deranged state of the stomach, in most instances.

PAIN, INFLAMMATORY.—This is known by its being increased by pressure or heat; and in extreme cases, even by contact.

PAIN, NERVOUS.—In this pressure gives relief. It is the language in which we are told, that there is an excess of pressure internally, either the result of flatus, or an unhealthy enlargement of some part.

PULSE.—In the normal state its beats are regular. It varies in pulsation in different individuals from 70 to 120 beats in a minute; and it is more rapid in women than in men. That of the infant varies from 100 to 120; children under seven years, from 86 to 96; and from the seventh to the fourteenth year from 80 to 86; robust men in full vigour from 70 to 75; small healthy men from 72 to 78; healthy women

from 80 to 85. The pulse gradually decreases as the years increase, so that at sixty years of age it may be as low as 55 beats.

The mode of ascertaining the beat of the pulse, is to place your fingers on the inside of the arm of the patient, just above the root of his or her thumb, with your thumb pressing lightly on the opposite side; counting the beats and comparing with a minute of time by your watch. Any material deviation from the before-named must be considered unhealthy; if accelerated, it indicates fever or inflammation; or if depressed, torpor and want of power.

SKIN.—In health it has that happy medium, it is neither too hot, too cold, too moist, too dry, too tight, nor too loose; but with physical derangement comes the change. In fever the skin becomes burning hot and dry, or alternates with sweating; but if with the return of moisture to the skin other symptoms abate, such change may be considered favourable, but not otherwise. If the skin become cold, and the patient complain of internal heat, then the attention should be directed to the restoration of the balance. If the skin become tight, it may be the result of poison.

TONGUE.—Coated; this state generally results from the state of the stomach, and if attended with indigestion, indicates fever, the tongue becomes dry, the thirst excessive, and the pulse accelerated. If the tongue is yellow it indicates an excess of bile, and jaundice follow.

LIST OF MEDICINES PRESCRIBED IN THIS BOOK.

Globules.

Aconite	3	Hepar sulph.	12
Antimonium tart.	6	Hyoscyamus	6
Arnica	3	Ignatia	6
Arsenicum alb.	12	Ipecacuanha	6
Belladonna	6	Lachesis	12
Bryonia	3	Mercurius solubilis	6
Calcarea carb.	12	Nux vomica	6
Carbo veg.	12	Opium	3
Chamomilla	6	Phosphorus	12
China	6	Pulsatilla	6
Cina	6	Rheum	6
Cocculus	6	Rhus toxicodendron	6
Coffea	3	Sambucus nig.	3
Colocynth	6	Sepia	12
Cuprum acet.	6	Silicea	12
Drosera	6	Spongia	6
Dulcamara	6	Sulphur	12
Graphites	12	Veratrum	3

The figures against each medicine indicate its potency (strength).

Mother Tinctures.

Camphor (saturated spirit). Calendula. Arnica. Rhus.

The Spirit of Camphor must be kept apart from the other medicines.

CHARACTERISTIC PROPERTIES

OF THE

MEDICINES PRESCRIBED IN THIS BOOK, AND INDICATIONS
FOR THEIR USE.

The headings in italics are the abbreviations commonly used for the names of the Medicines.

ACONITE.—*Acon.*

INVALUABLE for its power of subduing inflammatory fever, and the first or congestive stage of inflammation. The chief symptoms of the aconite FEVER are chills down the back, shivering, followed by burning dry heat; full hard quick pulse; hurried breathing; thirst; restlessness, moaning and tossing, fear and anxiety; nightly delirium; constipation; scanty, deep-coloured urine. A favourable crisis is generally attended with copious sweat. The concomitant symptoms indicate congestion or inflammation of one or more organs, as of those of the

HEAD, shown by giddiness; heat within and without; fulness, heaviness, and violent pain, with

throbbing of the temporal arteries; red, or alternately red and pale face; noise in the ears, also with great sensitiveness to sound; dislike of light; obscuration of sight; inflammation of the eyes; bleeding at the nose.

CHEST.—Dry hard cough; cough with blood-streaked or thin frothy expectoration; short, imperfect, laborious breathing; feeling of heat in the lungs; sharp stitches; palpitation of the heart, with great anguish; fainting fit after an attack of oppression of the chest, with icy coldness.

DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—Dry mouth and tongue; sore throat with stinging, burning, and dark redness; nauseous taste; loss of appetite; slimy and bilious vomiting; painful pressure and weight on the stomach; pain, with tenderness of the region of the liver; flatulent colic; hard stools, with straining; white, scanty, loose with tenesmus; watery; obstinate constipation; with red urine.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.—Acute rheumatic pains in the muscles and joints; darting, tearing, pains; shifting irregularly from one part to another, but generally alternating with heart symptoms; pains with a lame and numb feeling in the affected parts. Jaundice. Inconsolable anguish and despair; loud lamentations, bitter complaints and reproaches; fearfulness; great tendency to start; delirium.

ANTIMONIUM TARTARICUM.—*Ant. t.*

The action of this medicine is especially exerted on the mucous membranes of the stomach, alimentary canal, and respiratory organs, and on the skin, in which latter it produces pustular eruptions, like that of smallpox, as also visibly in the lining membrane of the mouth, gullet, and windpipe, and probably in other parts of that membrane throughout the air passages and alimentary canal. Its effects are manifested in the

DIGESTIVE ORGANS, by violent nausea, vomiting, and diarrhœa. The vomiting is preceded by an exceedingly troublesome feeling of nausea, anguish, yawning, profuse watering of the eyes, and violent pressure at the stomach; it is followed by great languor, drowsy and weary feeling, loathing, desire for cooling things, pale, sunken face, and dim swimming eyes. Violent colic, flatulent distention of the abdomen; diarrhœa.

HEAD.—Dulness, dizziness, stupefaction; heat, increased by motion; headache with pressure from without inwards.

NOSE.—Sneezing, bleeding, running of mucus, with chilliness, deficient taste and smell.

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.—Voice feeble or inaudible; cough induced by violent irritation of the larynx; rattling of mucus; short, difficult breath-

ing; great oppression of the chest; palpitation of the heart.

THE FEVER is characterized by cold creepings, chilliness, with tremor, great uneasiness; heat, thirst, profuse sweat, irresistible desire for sleep, increased secretion of urine; quick, feeble, tremulous pulse.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.—Rheumatic pains; extremely painful cramp in the thighs and calves; cold hands and feet. Spasmodic movements and convulsive twitching. Tremor during every motion of the body, particularly of the head and hands.

ARNICA MONTANA.—*Arn.*

A sovereign remedy for the effects, immediate and remote, local and general, of blows, contusions, &c. It corresponds to a torpid condition of the nerves, whether resulting from mechanical injury, as in a bruise, bed sore, concussion of the brain, and so forth, from the depressing action of cold, as in frozen limbs, from fright, apoplexy, or exhausting disease. Among its symptoms are, painful and excessive sensitiveness of the whole body; heaviness in all the limbs, with painful lameness in all the joints, during motion; stinging and tingling; pains, as of contusion; pains in the joints, as if sprained; twitchings and tremor of

the limbs; great weariness and weakness; drowsiness; starting, crying, moaning, and talking in sleep; frightful dreams; wetting the bed; involuntary passing of fæces in sleep.

HEAD.—Burning, the rest of the body not being hot; frontal headache, frequent bleeding from the nose; hot, red, shining swelling of the cheek.

DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—Excessively fetid breath; white or yellow furred tongue; bitter, or putrid, slimy taste; dislike to meat and broth, desire for vinegar; heartburn, nausea, retching, vomiting of coagulated blood; flatulence, smelling like rotten eggs; looseness of the bowels.

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.—Frequent sneezing; short, dry, hacking cough; expectoration of blood; difficult breathing; stitches; bruised pain in the joints, and in the cartilages of the chest; pain in the region of the heart as if it was squeezed together.

SKIN.—Pricking, stinging, burning; small boils; itching rash, produced by the outward application of the tincture.

ARSENICUM ALBUM.—*Ars.*

Inflammation rapidly approaching that intense degree, at which decomposition of the blood, and mortification set in; and constitutional irritation of the ganglionic system of nerves, tending to paralysis and death, are eharacteristic effects of poison-

ing by arsenic. Hence its curative power in morbid conditions in which there is great depression of the vital energies, local and general. It is particularly suited to the impoverished, exhausted, and nervous constitutions, to the leuco-phlegmatic temperament, to persons disposed to catarrh, disorders of the mucous membranes, dropsical swellings, chronic eruptions, ulcerations, and suppurations.

FEVER.—Several forms of intermittent fever; hectic; typhus; fever of a low asthenic character, with shuddering and chilliness, then burning heat, then profuse sweat, cold, clammy; intense thirst, drinking frequently, but little at a time; pulse rapid, small, wiry; feeble; intermittent; suppressed.

HEAD.—Throbbing, tearing, headache, particularly in the forehead, with nausea, debility, aggravated in the room and by movement; frequent paroxysms of headache, particularly in the forehead, with great sensitiveness to the air, constant movement of the head to and fro, and pressing it against hard bodies; stupefaction; dizziness; soreness of the scalp; swelling of the head and face; pale, ghastly face; yellow; brown; lead coloured.

EYES.—Ophthalmia; weakness of sight; dread of light; swelling of the lids.

NOSE.—Swollen; burning; violent bleeding; dryness; sneezing; profuse discharge of acrid watery mucus.

MOUTH AND THROAT.—Tongue, bluish or white; trembling; insensible, as if burnt; scraping, burning, and tearing in the throat; fetid breath; bitter, saltish, or putrid taste.

STOMACH AND ABDOMEN.—Frequent eructations and hiccough; nausea, waterbrash, vomiting; excessive burning, weight, and pressure in the stomach; great tenderness; violent colic; diarrhœa, with frequent discharges and great weakness; tenesmus and burning at the orifice; burning hæmorrhoids; burning, itching.

MENSTRUATION.—Profuse, premature menstrual discharge; acrid excoiating leucorrhœa.

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.—Short hacking cough, with soreness, as if the chest was excoriated; difficult expectoration, streaked with blood; oppression, laboured breathing; suffocative paroxysms at night.

SKIN.—Jaundice; parchment-like dryness, coldness, and blueness; burning, itching; blue spots; nettlerash; miliary eruption; pimples; pustules; vesicles; blisters; unhealthy ulcers.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.—Burning, particularly in the interior of the affected parts; arthritic and rheumatic pains; trembling of the limbs; rigid spasms; convulsions; burning and tearing neuralgia (nerve pain) mitigated by warmth, aggravated by movement.

BELLADONNA.—*Bell.*

Belladonna is akin to Aconite in its action on the living economy, but differs from it in certain particulars, of great practical importance. It produces congestion of a much more violent kind, gorging the capillaries with blood, almost to bursting; the inflammations caused by it reach a more advanced stage (technically called stasis), are far more intense, and marked by much more dangerous concomitant symptoms (delirium, coma, convulsions, &c.), Belladonna having an especial tendency to affect the brain. Aconite corresponds to simple inflammatory fever, or the feverish reaction of the arterial system; Belladonna, to fevers with symptoms indicating a more or less distinctly marked inflammatory action of the brain. The more delicate the inflamed organ, or tissue, as an organ of sensation, the more suitable is Belladonna. Among its most prominent symptoms are stinging or burning pains; swelling and shining redness of the affected parts; aggravation by motion and contact; nerve pain; spasms and convulsions; trembling of the limbs; great general debility; paralysis; liability to cold; and great sensitiveness to cold air; drowsiness; lethargic sleep, or ineffectual longing for sleep; great acuteness of the senses, or confusion, stupefaction, absence of mind; anguish about the heart; immoderate laughter; foolish manners; weeping,

moaning, and howling without any cause; delirium, rage, frenzy.

HEAD.—Giddiness; aching in the forehead, forcing the eyelids to close; headache on one side; headache as if the whole brain were forcibly dilated; buzzing and roaring in the ears; bleeding at the nose and mouth; convulsive shaking and bending backwards of the head; violent redness and heat of the face.

EYES.—Pain and burning; dread of light; inflammation; dilated pupils; dimness of sight; blindness; things seen double; things seen upside down.

MOUTH AND THROAT.—Parched; slimy; profuse salivation; inflammation of the throat and fauces; feeling in swallowing as if there was a ligature round the gullet; inability to swallow even liquids; intense aversion to liquids of all kinds, as in hydrophobia.

DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—Loss of taste; disgusting taste; long lasting aversion to food; burning thirst; absence of thirst; violent hieeough; vomiting of bile and mucus; violent pain about the pit of the stomach; griping and clawing in the abdomen, particularly about the navel; pain as if the whole abdomen were raw within; constipation, or frequent loose stools with tenesmus; involuntary passing of stool and urine.

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.—Hoarseness; dry eough;

ough with taste of blood in the mouth; stitches, cutting and eramp-like pressure in the chest.

SKIN.—Red spots; scarlet spots and rashes; erysipelatous inflammation; glandular swellings; bleeding soreness in the bends of the joints. *Bell.* is a preventive against Scarlatina.

BRYONIA ALBA.—*Bry.*

Bryonia is related in its mode of action to Aeonite and Belladonna. It produces violent irritation both of the circulatory and the nervous systems, and especially affects the serous membranes, the process of absorption, and the secretion of bile. Hence its utility in rheumatic, bilious, and catarrhal complaints, in engorgements, as, for instance, of the nursing breast, in effusions of lymph or serum, in typhus fevers, and inflammatory fevers which assume a typhoid character. It is especially suitable to persons with brown complexion, dark hair and eyes, and irritable temper, disposed to constipation; to morbid conditions brought on by exposure to dry cold weather and sharp wind; by anger, vexation, excessive bodily exertions, or a sedentary life; and to such as are subject to ill humour, and chills and coldness of the whole body.

HEAD.—Heaviness; headache, with nausea and vomiting; feeling of compression from ear to ear;

headache in both temples, pressing from within outwards; beating and jerking; giddiness, as if intoxicated; the headache sets in principally in the morning; it is aggravated by stooping, by opening and moving the eyes, and by movement generally; the scalp is painful to the touch; it burns; hair very greasy.

NOSE.—Swollen, with violent ulcerative pain when touched; bleeding; violent sneezing; profuse violent running; with obstruction of the nose and chilliness; with dartings in the head or pain in the forehead.

FACE.—Red and bloated, or pale, clay coloured, or with circumscribed redness of the cheeks; lips dry and chapped.

DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—Mouth and tongue very dry; white coated tongue; foul breath; sickly, putrid, or bitter taste; loss of appetite; voracious appetite; violent thirst, obliging one to take long draughts, but not often; cructations; nausea; vomiting of food, bile, and mucus; pressure as of a stone in the stomach; intolerance of the least pressure in the pit of the stomach; tension, burning or stinging in the region of the liver; hard swelling round the navel and below the false ribs; colic, with diarrhœa; obstinate constipation; hot, red, scanty urine.

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.—Dry cough; violent cough, with expectoration or hawking-up of mucus

or of coagulated blood ; stiches in the ehest, making it impossible to draw a full breath ; palpitation of the heart.

SKIN.—Jaundiee ; burning, itching, and stinging in different parts after lying down at night ; burning and itching, red rashes, and pimples ; rash of lying-in women, and their infants ; white miliary eruption.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.—Rheumatic pains, also with heat and swelling, intolerably aggravated by movement ; sweat of the affected parts during rest, and trembling during a remission of the pain ; acute rheumatism of the joints ; lumbago. The symptoms are aggravated at night, or towards nine o'clock in the evening ; also on waking from sleep, after a meal, by movement and contaet ; amelioration during rest.

CALCAREA CARBONICA.—*Calc. c.*

The use of Calcarea is, for the most part, limited to chronic affections, in which it is of great and extensive efficacy, including in its range of action the mucous and serous membranes, the fibrous tissues, the bones and their appendages, the nervous system, the venous and the lymphatic systems of the abdomen and the skin. It is one of the most important remedies in all chronic affections, which have their primary souree in a bad performanec of

those functions, by means of which the solids and fluids are formed, and continually renovated—the reproductive or vegetative functions, as they are aptly termed. It is the chief remedy in rickets, or softening and curvatura of the bones; in retarded closing of the sutures of the head in children, and difficult teething; warts; in all serofulous affections; and in those which depend on the presence of worms in the intestines. It is especially useful in diseases of infants, such as ophthalmia, muscular and nervous weakness, acidity of stomach, and others already mentioned. To young children it may be given in several successive doses (the younger the oftener) if it continues to be called for by the symptoms; but in affections of the aged, a second dose without any previous intermediate remedy, is almost always prejudicial. Other disorders in which it may be advantageously employed are gout, especially its precursory symptoms; chronic eruptions, particularly on the face; inflammation of the tonsils, and proneness thereto; purulent discharges from the ears; chronic catarrh of the nose, windpipe, and lungs; dyspepsia, with want of appetite, acidity, heartburn, and vomiting; obstinate constipation; chronic looseness of the bowels, especially in infants; diarrhœa, with descent of the lower bowel; exhausting sweats; excessive flow of the menses, if they return before their time, *not otherwise*; leucorrhœa; superabundance or deficiency of milk in nursing

women; falling off of the hair, after delivery or acute diseases; hysteria; hypochondria.

A great many of the leading symptoms ascertained in the provings of *Calcarea* on persons in health, bear a striking resemblance to those of *Carbo vegetabilis* and *China*.

CALENDULA OFFICINALIS.—*Calend.*

What *Arnica* is to bruises, concussions, and sprains, without laceration, *Calendula* is to wounds and lacerations with, or without, loss of substance. It is the true specific for such injuries, healing them speedily without suppuration, except in the case of very large wounds; and even then, if it does not wholly prevent suppuration, it at least greatly abridges the process, and mitigates the attendant fever. Wounds dressed with *Calendula* lotion leave no prominent scar. The action of this interesting agent, as an internal remedy, is unfortunately very imperfectly known.

CAMPHOR.—*Camph.*

“The sufferings,” says Dr Gray, “which eminently indicate Camphor are those usually called asphyxia, sinking of the forces, paroxysms of embarrassment of the respiration and circulation, with coldness of the surface and extremities, for the

most part attended by tremors, or even severe cramps in the muscular system, and cold sweats especially about the head and neck. If this or a similar state be connected with catarrhal discharges or with diarrhœa, the indication for Camphor is strengthened." It may be used as a preventive of a number of severe diseases, especially catarrhal, in the precursory stage. Dr Gray has "found it often efficacious in interrupting the development of paroxysms of epilepsy," giving it in one or two drop doses every three to five minutes during the premonitory symptoms of a fit, until these were fully subdued. According to Lobethal, it is a specific in Asiatic cholera as long as the body has a natural colour, however low its temperature may be. Camphor is the principal antidote to a number of vegetable drugs, especially such as have a drastic effect, and cause vomiting and diarrhœa, paleness of the countenance, and loss of consciousness; also for the injurious effects of cantharides (Spanish flies, blistering plaster), and for the stings of insects; in such cases it may be applied to the skin as well as administered internally. Camphor is often a valuable remedy in suppression and retention of urine; to infants labouring under either of those affections, it may be administered by inhalation, the phial containing it being held to the nostrils for a few seconds, at intervals of a quarter of an hour, until relief ensues.

CARBO VEGETABILIS.—*Carb. v.*

Carbo vegetabilis surpasses Camphor in its depressing effects, both as to duration and intensity. It retards the decarbonization of the blood in the lungs, even to the degree of asphyxia, with blueness of the skin all over the body, fearful anguish about the heart, and icy coldness of the surface. Hence its eminent utility in Asiatic cholera. Certain observations tend even to the conclusion, that carbon acts preventively of that disease; but this needs confirmation. It agrees generally with Calcareo and China, in its tendency to produce a morbid state of those organs, on which depends the nutrition of the body, and to cause venous congestion in the abdomen, and its attendant train of local symptoms, with increased irritation of the sentient nerves, as seen in hysteria and hypochondria. There is also an analogy between it, and China, and Arsenic, as regards a tendency to gangrenous inflammation. Carbo is suitable to weakness caused by an excessive loss of animal fluids, or consequent upon acute diseases; to morbid conditions, brought on by damp hot air; catarrhal and rheumatic affections; the evil effects of the abuse of Mercury, and Quinine; disordered stomach, and headache from excesses of the table.

HEAD.—Much giddiness; dulness and difficulty

in thinking; loss of memory; aching in the back of the head; in the forepart; on the top, with painfulness of the hair when touched; cramping, cutting, pinching, tearing, darting pains in various parts of the head; headache, as if the integuments of the head became contracted; congestion, burning in the forehead, heat in the mouth, pain in the eyes, buzzing and crackling in the head; great falling off of the hair; great paleness of the face; many pimples on the face and forehead; swollen and chapped lips; eruptions on the chin; burning, smarting, and soreness in the eyes; itching round the nostrils; chronic bleeding of the nose; cold in the head.

MOUTH AND THROAT.—Bleeding and soreness of the gums; they recede from the teeth; tongue coated white or yellow brown; pain and soreness of the roots or sides of the tongue, difficulty of moving it; great dryness of the mouth on waking; increased flow of saliva; biting and burning in the palate and top of the throat; feeling as if the gullet were contracted or closed; sore throat.

DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—Bitter, salt, or sour taste; great weakness of digestion, with much distress after a meal, particularly from flatulence; heartburn; waterbrash; spasms in the stomach; pain in the liver, as if bruised; aching, stitches, and tenderness in both sides below the ribs; constipation; seanty hard stool, with great urging; mucous, bloody, and putrid diarrhœa; swollen and painful

hæmorrhoids; great desire to urinate, with greatly diminished or increased flow; dark red urine, sometimes depositing gravel.

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.—Hoarseness; loss of voice in the morning; roughness and tingling in the throat; dry cough, also with retching; cough, with profuse expectoration of mucus; tightness of the chest, and short breathing, as from flatulenee pressing upwards; aching and stitches in the sides of the chest; palpitation of the heart.

SKIN.—Itching day and night; burning, as of sinapisms; chronic nettle-rash; bleeding, fetid, burning ulcers.

MENSTRUATION, &c.—The menses return too soon; the menstrual blood is thick, black, with an acrid smell, or pale and seanty; leucorrhœa, itching, burning, and soreness.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.—Anguish, irritability, peevishness, tendency to start, nightly fear of ghosts; attacks of sudden faintness; uneasy, broken sleep; great drowsiness by day; much chilliness and coldness; flushes of heat; great disposition to sweat; small, weak, frequent pulse, fluttering, imperceptible; painful stiffness in the neck and back; tearing, darting, and burning pains, in almost every part of the body and limbs; stiffness and bruised feeling of the joints; the limbs go to sleep; cramps in the soles of the feet, particularly in bed at night. Most of the pains come on in the open air.

CHAMOMILLA VULGARIS.—*Cham.*

Excessive sensibility to pain, and impatience under its visitation, is a most important indication for the use of Chamomilla. Coffæa resembles and antidotes it in this respect, and *vice versâ*. Chamomilla is suitable in various affections of infants, and of women, particularly when pregnant or nursing; and in hysterical weakness and fainting fits; sufferings in consequence of a chill; affections (resembling acute bilious fever) produced by a fit of anger; convulsive and spasmodic attacks; excoriation of the skin; tendency to ulceration from slight injuries; bilious and gastric affections; excoriation of the nipples; catarrhal cough with hoarseness, chiefly in children; colic and diarrhœa of infants.

HEAD.—Pain as if the head would burst, on waking; tearing, darting, throbbing headache; giddiness; dulness of sense, as if in a waking dream; eyelids swollen and glued together in the morning; fluttering, scraping, and humming in the ears; bleeding from the nose; obstruction of the nose, with discharge of mucus; face hot, red, burning, or redness and heat of one cheek, with paleness and coldness of the other.

MOUTH AND THROAT.—Putrid smell from the mouth, particularly after dinner; dry mouth and tongue, with thirst; red tongue; stinging vesicles,

on and under the tongue; sore throat, with dark redness; with swelling of the parotids; violent toothache, increased by warmth, sometimes by cold; with swelling of the cheek.

DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—Sour or bitter taste; sour or bitter, bilious vomiting; flatulent swelling of the abdomen; excessively painful colic; diarrhœa, slimy or watery, greenish or white; hot yellow urine, with flocculent sediment; pain in passing water.

MENSTRUATION.—Colic before the menses; pains like those of labour; copious discharge of deep red blood, and of clots.

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.—Dry cough; hoarseness, from tenacious mucus in the windpipe; oppression of the chest, as from flatulence; burning, aching, and titillation, under the breast-bone.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.—Peevish, quarrelsome, choleric humour; nightly sleeplessness; moaning, starting, screaming, and talking in sleep; rheumatic, darting, tearing pains, with a paralytic or numb sensation, in the part affected; cramps in the calves; the pains are worst at night, and are frequently accompanied with unquenchable thirst; fainting fits.

CHINA, OR CINCHONA.—*Chin.*

The general action of China is like that of Arsenic, but less intense, and results in exhaustion

of the vital powers, of the whole organism, or of single parts, organs, and systems, accompanied with excessive sensitiveness and irritability of the nerves, or with relaxation of the solids, deficiency of animal heat, disposition to passive hæmorrhage from every orifice of the body, and decomposition of organic matter. Diseases with periodical type, point to China. Its use in intermittent fever is notorious. It is particularly suitable for debility, occasioned by a great loss of animal fluids, either from natural or artificial causes; in diarrhœa, from weakness and atony of the digestive apparatus; after severe acute diseases, and in affections resulting from the continuance of immoderate passion, mental exertions, and sitting up at night. In all such cases some of the following symptoms are generally present.

HEAD.—Darting, tearing, or pressive headache; megrim; nervous or rheumatic faceache; great tenderness of the scalp; congestion of blood to the head; dimness of sight; pupils contracted or much dilated; singing, ringing, and roaring in the ears; paleness of countenance; yellow tinge of the eyes; dry, swollen, chapped lips; swelling of the glands under the jaws; darting, throbbing toothache, chiefly after dinner, and at night.

DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—Bitter taste in the mouth, and of food; slight or entirely deficient appetite; furred tongue; swelling of the soft palate and uvula; the throat feels contracted; hard, flatulent,

painful distention of the abdomen; hardness and swelling of the liver; of the spleen; indigestion, vomiting, heartburn; jaundice; diarrhoea; passing of undigested food; tingling and burning of the anus, and discharge of thread worms; deep coloured urine, with sediment like brick-dust; frequent urging to urinate.

RESPIRATORY ORGANS. — Convulsive cough; stitches in the ribs; congestion to the chest.

MENSTRUATION.—Congestion to the uterus; profuse menses; suppression of the menses; obstinate whites.

FEVER.—Coldness and shuddering, followed by heat, then copious sweat; thirst for the most part during the sweating stage only.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.—Painful pressure between the shoulder blades; pains as if strained in every joint, in the bones and periosteum, with darting and tearing, particularly in the back, small of the back, thighs, and knees; debility, exhaustion; swoons; sweat from the least movement, and during sleep, particularly in the nape of the neck, back, chest, and thighs; dropsical swellings; restless night-sleep, disturbed by frightful fancies and dreams; excessive irritability of all the senses; extreme anxiety and fearfulness; angry vehemence; fitful temper; hypochondria. The symptoms are excited or aggravated by touch, by motion, at night, or after a meal.

CINA.—*Cin.*

Cina may be administered for affections of children, caused by worms, with the following symptoms:—evening chilliness; small, rather hard frequent pulse; little sleep, tossing, cries and starting during sleep; grinding of the teeth; great ill-humour; passing attacks of delirium; contraction and jerking of the hand, and of the fingers; cramp-like extension of the legs; heaviness in the limbs; alternate paleness and redness, heat and coldness of the face; dilatation of the pupils; constant rubbing and picking the end of the nose; lying on the back with open mouth; tenacious mucus on the tongue; hunger after a meal; offensive eructations; vomiting; hot, distended abdomen; colic; loose, involuntary, whitish evacuations; discharge of ascarides; frequent emission of urine; wetting the bed; the urine soon becomes turbid.

Cina is often serviceable in the convulsive stage of whooping-cough, in children affected with worms. It also deserves attention in the bronchial catarrhs, which remain after measles, especially such as have a kind of hectic fever with them.

COCCULUS.—*Cocc.*

The stomach, the brain, and the spinal marrow, appear to be peculiarly susceptible to the action of Cocculus. Hence its utility in disorders affecting those organs severally, as in spasms of the stomach, convulsions and spasms caused by wounds, paralysis, &c., and in such as affect two or more of those organs jointly, as, for instance, sea-sickness, or sickness caused by the motion of a carriage, in which the stomach sympathizes with the disturbance of the brain.

HEAD.—Stupid feeling; vertigo, as from intoxication (when sitting); vertigo, with nausea, even to fainting; headache, as if the eyes would be torn out; pain in the head, with a feeling as if it was hollow and empty.

DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—Dryness and roughness in the mouth, throat, and gullet, without thirst; metallic or sour taste in the mouth; excessive repugnance to food, accompanied with hunger; inclination to vomit, with headache, and pain in the intestines as if bruised; griping, tearing spasms of the stomach; sensation in the abdomen as if it were hollow and empty; pinchings, stitches, and tearing in the abdomen; flatulent colic; painful disposition to inguinal hernia; constipation, with ineffectual

desire; hard and difficult evaeuations; frequent desire to urinate; also in preguant females.

MENSTRUATION.—Premature, seanty menses, with cramps in the abdomen.

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.—Contractive sensation in the windpipe, as if irritated by smoke, inducing almost constant cough; short, diffieult breathing; pressure and stiches in the chest.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.—Fainting fits of hysterical females; paralysis of one side; paralysis of the lower extremities; jerkings of the muscles; aching, drawing, and paralytic pains in the back and limbs; cracking in the joints; painful stiffness of the joints; alternate going to sleep of the feet and hands, in transitory paroxysms; great weakness; trembling of all the limbs. All the symptoms, espeecially those of the head, are aggravated by drinking, eating, sleeping, talking, smoking, by coffee, and by eold air.

COFFÆA CRUDA.—*Coff.*

The general indications for the use of Coffæa, are excessive nervous suseptibility, and morbid irritation of the senses; intolerance of the least pain; exceedingly painful neuralgia; sleeplessness from nervous excitement; desire to lie down and elose the eyes, without being able or willing to sleep;

bad consequences of unexpected or excessive joy; intense headache, from congestion of blood; megrim (coffee shortens the paroxysms, but does not cure them); very painful sore throat; nervous toothache; cramps in the stomach; frightful crampy pains in the abdomen and chest, especially in women; diarrhoea; also during teething; weakness of digestion; derangement of an overloaded stomach; excessively violent labour and after pains; retention of the menses or profuse menstruation. The pains are aggravated in the open air.

Coffee is an invaluable antidote for all narcotic poisons. A strong infusion of genuine coffee, not over roasted, with sugar, but without milk, should be given, immediately after the stomach has been thoroughly emptied, in all cases of suspected poisoning, in which the patient is delirious or insensible, or seems as if intoxicated, or is stupified and sleepy, his face red and turgid, or pale, cold, and cadaverous.

COLOCYNTH.—*Coloc.*

Colocynth is a medicine of intense power, but limited range of action, affecting almost exclusively certain nerves of the head and face, the abdomen, the lower part of the back, the hips, thighs, and legs, and exciting, through the medium of those nerves, violent neuralgia and exceedingly painful

cramps. It promotes the secretion of mucus considerably, but not permanently; hence its use in allopathic practice, in which it is familiarly known as a drastic and very griping purgative. Inflammatory affections, or such as depend upon organic changes, or pressure of morbid growths or effusions on the nerves or nervous centres, are *not* likely to be benefited by Colocynth, otherwise than in an indirect and secondary way. On the other hand, its efficacy is very great in the following affections:—

MEGRIM (neuralgia of one side of the head) and FACEACHE being purely functional affections of the nervous filaments, dependent on rheumatic, gouty, or gastric irritation, or on congestion of the fifth pair of nerves. Such neuralgiæ of the frontal nerve are sometimes accompanied with violent pains in the eye, and alternate with colic (neuralgia of the cœliac plexus). In the faceaches for which Colocynth is suited, there are no twitchings of particular muscles of the face, and palsied feeling of the affected side. The pain follows the course of the infra-orbital nerve (which issues through an opening in the cheek-bone beneath the eye), and is accompanied by toothache.

COLIC pains (neuralgia of cœliac plexus and its branches) are particularly likely to be removed by Colocynth, when they occur as substantive affections, not caused by derangement of stomach, but by cold, vexation, or anger; complicated with spinal

irritation and neuralgia of the great nerves of the thigh, with hæmorrhoids, chronic diarrhœa, and worm symptoms. Colocynth is suited in an especial manner to a peculiar kind of colic, with the following symptoms:—Pains in the lower belly; pressive pain about the bottom of the backbone, below the vertebræ, with sensation of pressure on the rectum and bladder, in women on the uterus and vagina, as of labour; pain in the upper part of the thighs is a frequent concomitant. In women, in whom it not unfrequently occurs at each menstrual period, during the development of puberty, the symptoms resemble greatly those of prolapsus or retroversion of the uterus, but come on in paroxysms, and are not relieved by change of posture.

The SCIATIC pains (neuralgic affections of the hips and lower extremities), which are most under the control of Colocynth, are those arising from cold, from violent emotions, mechanical violence, or connected with gout, suffused hæmorrhoids, or complicated with colic and flatulence, irregular action of the bowels, and urinary disorders.

Among the mental indications for the use of Colocynth, the following are of great importance:—Indignation and great irascibility provocative to anger; great disinclination to speak.

CUPRUM ACETICUM.—*Cupr. ac.*

The chief affections in which this medicine is employed, are partial or general spasms, and convulsions, hooping-cough, cutaneous eruptions, old ulcers, and Asiatic cholera. It is more particularly indicated when the symptoms appear at irregular intervals, and in alternate groups, with piercing shrieks; when they begin at the fingers and toes; deep sleep, with jerking of the limbs; delirium; craziness; vertigo; most violent headache; pale face, blue lips, deep sunken eyes, with blue margins; foam at the mouth; features spasmodically distorted; violent vomiting, with cramps in the abdomen, aggravated by touch, and by movement; excessive horrid pain in the region of the stomach; violent diarrhœa; short, difficult breathing, with spasmodic cough, and rattling in the chest; spasm in the throat, which hinders speech; violent palpitation of the heart.

DROSERA.—*Dros.*

Useful in the convulsive stage of hooping-cough, and catarrhal affections after croup, and when the following symptoms are present:—Tickling in the larynx, inducing a short hacking cough, with sensation as if a soft body had lodged in it, with fine

stitches in the larynx, extending down to the right side of the gullet; rough, scraping feeling of dryness in the soft palate, and behind it, exciting cough, hoarseness, with deep base voice; contractive pain in the sides under the ribs, arresting the breathing; cough, with fits so rapid that the patient can scarcely breathe, with bluish face, suffocation, bleeding from the mouth and nose, and vomiting of food.

DULCAMARA.—*Dulc.*

Disorders arising from damp, cold air, or from a thorough wetting, are controlled by Dulcamara, and even prevented, if it is taken immediately on the appearance of the symptoms indicating its use. It affects chiefly the skin, the mucous membranes, the joints, and the secretion of urine, and is suited to the following conditions, more especially when they result from cold, and are accompanied with turbid, badly smelling urine:—

CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS.—Cold in the head, with dryness of the nose, and headache; acute and chronic bronchitis, with copious expectoration; moist asthma; sore throat in the secretory stage; ophthalmia; bronchial disorders, with cough, and slow fever, after measles.

RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS.—Slight attacks of rheumatism, especially of the upper extremities;

stitches and painful stiffness in the back of the neck; acute rheumatism, with little fever, increased thirst, and violent lancination and aching in the arms and back, especially violent at night and during repose, abating when moving the arms.

SKIN AND GLANDS.—Dropsy after fevers, or exposure to cold when heated; swelling and induration, or suppuration of glands, particularly those of the neck, and those under the jaw; stinging and burning itching of different parts, chiefly at night; fetid sweat; dryness, heat and burning of the skin; nettle-rash; violently itching vesicles, upon a red base; milk crust; suppurating, humid, corroding tetter, forming crusts, or dry and peeling off like bran; warts, particularly on the face.

DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—Derangement of stomach characterized by flat soapy taste, great thirst, repugnance to food; dirty white coated tongue, increased secretion, and even vomiting of thick mucus; diarrhoea; pimples and little ulcers in the mouth; salivation, with loose and spongy gums; flatulent swelling of the abdomen; colic; slimy diarrhoea, with faintness; diarrhoea of white or green mucus; desire to relieve the bowels, sometimes coming on suddenly with violent urging, but the rectum is inactive, and scanty hard faeces are expelled with great straining; turbid white urine; badly smelling urine; at times red, at times white sediment; painful difficulty in passing water; burning in the passage; catarrh of the bladder.

MENSTRUATION, &c.—Retarded flow, with watery blood; heat, itching, tetter and pimples.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.—Paralysis of the tongue, hindering speech (in damp and cold weather); paralysis caused by sudden suppression of an eruption. The symptoms are aggravated at night and by rest; they are relieved by movement.

GRAPHITES.—*Graph.*

Graphites acts with great energy upon the skin, the mucous membranes, the lymphatic system, the venous system of the abdomen and the uterus. The medicine to which it is most analogous is *Calc.*, but it has also many points of resemblance to *Ars.*, (which it antidotes), *Carb. v.*, *Chin.*, *Hep.*, *Phosph.*, and *Sil.* It is particularly suitable to persons of blond hair, pale complexion, knobby finger nails, with skins habitually dry, or the reverse, and prone to fester from slight injuries. Graphites is a most important remedy for a great number of chronic disorders of the skin, and its appendages, and is frequently indispensable in cases of chronic constipation, and of retarded menses, leucorrhœa, &c.

HEAD, MIND, &c.—Sadness, despondency, anguish: great tendency to start; irritability and restlessness; vivid, anxious, or frightful dreams; talking in sleep; lethargy; dislike of all exertion; absence of

mind; forgetfulness; vertigo, with inclination to fall forwards, when looking up, or when stooping; painful dulness of the head early in the morning, with nausea; aching in the forehead and crown of the head; in the back of the head; burning on the top of the head; intolerance of light; roaring, thundering, hissing, cracking, or detonation, as of a gun in the ears; smell too sensitive; offensive illusions of the sense of smell; continual feeling as of a cobweb on the face; partial paralysis of one side of the face; pain in all the bones of the face alternately.

EYES.—Itching and smarting in the eyes; coldness over the eyes; redness and inflammation of the eyes and eyelids; frequent watering of the eyes; the eyelids are glued together in the morning.

EARS, NOSE, MOUTH, THROAT, &c.—Dryness or offensive discharge from the ears; stoppage of the nose, with nausea, and headache; copious discharge from the nose; soreness of the tongue; painful swelling of the gums; swelling of the glands under the jaw; toothache, especially at night; fetid or urinous smell from the mouth; sensation as of a plug in the throat; scraping and rawness in the throat; stiches; swelling of the tonsils.

DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—Weakness of stomach, with distress of various kinds after a meal; flatulent distention; rancid heartburn, waterbrash, hiccough, nausea, vomiting; tightness and stiches in the

sides; eolie; constipation; hard, knotty, stool, or not thicker than a quill; swollen piles; frequent urination; wetting the bed at night; dark coloured urine, depositing a red or white sediment.

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.—Cough, dry and haeking, or loose, with much expectoration; asthmatic paroxysms; pain and pressure in different parts of the chest; severe stiches; violent palpitation of the heart.

BACK AND LIMBS.—Violent pain in the small of the back; in the nape of the neck, with stiffness; rheumatic pains in the joints; stiches; eramps; cold feet and hands; burning of the feet; offensive sweat of the feet.

SKIN.—Itching of the hairy scalp; falling off of the hair; dry or oozing scurfy eruptions on the head, especially behind the ears; ringworm of the scalp; chapped lips and nostrils; ulcerated corner of the mouth; eruption forming scabs on the chin; black pores on the nose; small red itching pimples, with their tips full of pus; spots like fleabites on different parts of the body; small boils on neck, back, and arms; chafing and soreness of the skin between the fingers, and toes, and of the fold of the thigh; brittle skin of the hands, with chaps and fissures; thickening and distortion of the nails; hard knotty enlargements about the joints, especially of the fingers; serofulous ulcers, with fetid smell; painful corns.

The symptoms are aggravated, morning and evening, in the open air, and in the cold.

HEPAR SULPHURIS.—*Hep.*

Hepar is particularly suitable for all disturbances of the lymphatic system; for disorders of the glands, and scrofulous affections; for salivation and other injurious effects of mercury; also for chronic eruptions, especially of the face; for abscesses in the suppurative stage; for inflammations of the air passages, in the secretory stage, and especially in croup, for the purpose of arresting the tendency to effusion. Hepar is a chemical combination of lime (calcareo) and sulphur, and as a medicine, it holds a place, as it were, midway between them, in relation to all diseases of the reproductive system, dependent on some vice. It is often very serviceable in chronic dyspepsia.

HEAD, MIND, SENSES.—Great nervous irritability; every impression on the mind or body, excites the nervous system, even to trembling; extreme vehemence from the slightest cause; weak memory; vertigo and headache, especially in the morning and evening; boring pain at a small spot in the head; twinkling, with sensation as if a gauze were before the eyes; whizzing, throbbing, and snapping in the ears; sleeplessness after midnight, or dosing with

confused thoughts of business; anxious and frightful dreams; starting up from sleep in sudden fright; weakness and weariness, with nervous depression, and palpitation of the heart; sudden violent swoon towards evening, the pains being slight.

EYES, EARS, NOSE, MOUTH, &c. — Aching in the eyeballs; inflammation, redness, and swelling of the eyes and eyelids; the lids gummed together in the morning; darting pains in the ears; itching; increase of earwax; discharge of pus from the ear; redness, heat, and swelling of the nose, bleeding, stoppage and sneezing; darting, jerking toothache; the gums bleed readily, they are inflamed; very painful soreness and burning of the tip of the tongue.

DIGESTIVE ORGANS. — Difficulty in swallowing with or without sore throat; stinging in the throat, as if caused by a splinter; the stomach is frequently and easily deranged; thirst; appetite only for sour and piquant things; hiccough after a meal; nausea, heartburn, waterbrash; pressure and tension in the region of the stomach after eating, forcing to unbutton; stitches in the sides when walking, difficult evacuation, as if from want of contractile power in the bowels; diarrhoea, clay-coloured, greenish, or tinged with blood; burning urine; escape of prostatic fluid, during or after stool.

RESPIRATORY ORGANS. — Hoarseness; fits of dry

cough in the evening; cough with expectoration of mucus the whole day, excited by a scraping in the larynx; hoarse, anxious, wheezing respiration when lying down; violent palpitation of the heart; difficult breathing.

FEVER.—Nightly feverish chills, without subsequent heat; chilliness, and dry heat at night; profuse sweat, day and night.

SKIN.—Yellow; unhealthy; tendency to ulcerate from the least injury; pimples and tetter; boils; chapped lips; rash on the face; deep chaps and fissures, on the hands and feet; whitlows; chilblains; erysipelatous inflammations; great falling off of the hair; unhealthy, bleeding ulcers.

MENSTRUATION.—Hæmorrhage from the uterus; delayed menses, with previous headache, and much itching during the flow.

BACK AND LIMBS.—Bruised or darting pain, in the muscles and joints of the back, and the limbs; burning or sweaty cold hands; swelling and stiffness of the fingers; cramps in the hips, thighs, legs, feet; swelling of the feet; cold sweaty feet. The pains are greatest at night.

HYOSCYAMUS.—*Hyos.*

Like *Bell.* Hyoscyamus produces great functional disturbance of the brain, raging, timorous or crazy delirium, spasms and convulsions; but it manifests

little of that power of exciting local inflammation, which so strikingly characterizes *Bell*. The latter tends to exalt the irritability of the heart, and increase the frequency of the pulse; the primary effect of *Hyoscyamus* is the reverse of this. A dose of twelve grains of resinous extract of *Hyoscyamus*, taken by a healthy young man, quickly reduced the pulse, from 85 to 59, the pulsations being very small.

MIND AND SENSES. — Jealousy; indomitable rage; horrid anguish; constant suspicion, and fearfulness; insanity; vertigo as from intoxication; want of memory; far-sightedness, with dilated pupils, or the reverse; obscuration of light; dim, lustreless, or red, sparkling eyes; illusions of sight; small things seem very large; all things seem red or golden yellow; excessive wakefulness; or its alternate symptom, deep sleep; frightful dreams; moaning and gesticulating; talking, grinding the teeth in sleep; waking with a scream; plucking at the bed-clothes.

HEAD, FACE, &c.—Constrictive, stupifying headache, alternating with absence of all pain, ease and exalted fancy; undulating sensation in the brain; sensation in walking, as if the brain were shaken and loose; bluish face; brown, red swollen face; tearing toothache, with congestion of blood to the head.

MOUTH AND THROAT.—Burning and dryness of the tongue, lips, and throat, with thirst; impeded

speech; much spitting; saltish or bloody saliva; foam at the mouth; constriction of the throat; inability to swallow; dread of drinking.

DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—Bitter eructations, nausea, vomiting, hiccough; burning in the stomach; colic with flatulent distention, and painful sensitiveness to touch; copious loose evacuation; moderate diarrhœa; costiveness; frequent passing of thread-worms; retention of urine, frequent emission; paralysis of the bladder; involuntary passing of urine.

MENSTRUATION.—Profuse menses, preceded and accompanied with hysterical symptoms.

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.—Dry, spasmodic cough, particularly at night, relieved by sitting up in the bed; difficulty of breathing, with occasional rattling stitches in the chest.

SKIN.—Dry and brittle, or else soft and warm; itching; inflammation, with vermilion redness; large pustules in clusters on various places; alternate appearance and disappearance of brown spots on the whole body; gangrenous spots and vesicles here and there; tetter on the nape of the neck; large boils frequently.

FEVER.—Coldness at night, with inability to get warm; burning heat of the whole body, without redness; excessive sweat; small weak pulse; irregular.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.—Rheumatic pains; lanc-

nations in almost all the joints, especially during motion; great weakness; repeated fainting fits; convulsions; epilepsy; St. Vitus's dance; spasms from worms; spasms during pregnancy or teething.

IGNATIA AMARA.—*Ign.*

Hahnemann remarks that "although the effects of Ignatia are very similar to those of *Nux v.*, nevertheless these two drugs correspond to very different conditions. . . Ignatia is not suitable for persons or diseases characterized by anger, vehemence, &c., but by sudden alternations of cheerfulness and grief, or by those other moral conditions which Ignatia realizes in the healthy body, provided, of course, that the physical symptoms likewise correspond." He notices also a very remarkable peculiarity of this medicine. "The primary symptoms of Ignatia," he says, "constitute a double series antipathic the one to the other; and being reproduced in the treatment of disease, if the first dose act by its series corresponding to the disease, a second dose cannot be administered without aggravating the disease, realizing in this manner all the injurious secondary effects of a palliative. Hence it is that Ignatia can only be used in sudden attacks and acute

diseases."* It must not, however, be inferred from this that Ignatia never admits of a repetition of doses. In the passage we have just quoted, Hahnemann talks of a first and second dose with reference to

* It is a general law of the animal economy, that action infers reaction. Nature maintains the balance of the functions by ordaining that every manifestation of them shall be followed by another manifestation of the opposite kind. Thus, exercise induces sleep, and sleep desire for exercise. The eye that has gazed long on any colour becomes for a while insensible to it, and sees only its complementary. Thus, also, all drugs exhibit two kinds of effects upon the living body; the one primary and direct, the other secondary, and exactly the reverse of the former. The primary effect of wine is to exalt and rouse all the faculties; its secondary effect is to depress them. A great increase of arterial action is a primary effect of Aconite; its secondary effect is to reduce the pulse, sometimes as low as to thirty-five beats in a minute. The primary effect of a cathartic medicine is to cause an increased exhalation of fluids from the mucous membrane of the intestines, with increased activity of their muscular fibres, and, consequently, a loose state of the bowels; after that state has continued some time, it is succeeded by the contrary one of diminished secretion and muscular action; and thus constipation presents itself as the secondary effect of the drug. Hence we see why it is that purgative medicines never have cured, and never can cure, one solitary case of habitual costiveness. They can only act as palliatives in such cases, relieving the symptoms for a while, but rendering the conditions on which they depend more and more inveterate. Hence, too, we see why burns heal far more favourably under warm dressings than under the application of cold water.

chronic diseases, in which it was his practice to administer remedies at exceedingly long intervals.

Ignatia should be administered in the morning, except in cases of necessity: if taken just before bedtime it disturbs the night's rest.

HEAD, MIND.—Sadness; sensitiveness of feeling; delicate conscientiousness; quick, but transitory ill humour and anger; excessive, anxious desire to do now this, now that; great tendency to start; silent mood; brooding over inward chagrin. Headache increased by stooping; headache, as if a nail were pressed into the brain; tearing headache relieved by lying on the back; inability to bear the glare of light; deep sleep or sleeplessness; horrid dreams; dreaming all night of one object that haunts one even after waking.

EYES, NOSE.—The eyelids glued together in the morning; soreness of the outer corners; ophthalmia; ulcerated nostrils; stoppage of one nostril; cold in the head, with dull pain in the head and hysterical nervousness.

MOUTH, THROAT.—Soreness of the inner mouth; increase of saliva; feeling as of a lump on the throat, which is sore only when swallowing; stinging in the throat only when *not* swallowing; aching and darting in the glands under the jaw.

DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—Bad taste in the mouth; loss of appetite; gulping up of a bitter fluid, or of the food; hicough after eating or drinking;

nausea; peculiar sinking feeling in the pit of the stomach; periodical abdominal spasms; much trouble from flatulence; rumbling in the bowels; mucous stool; falling down of the lower intestines; frequent emission of watery urine.

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.—Incessant inclination to short dry cough from irritation in the throat; oppression of the chest; slow, laboured inspirations; quick, easy expiration.

SKIN.—Innumerable fine prickings, like fleabites; itching, easily removed by scratching.

FEVER.—Chilliness, which yields readily to external warmth; heat of single parts, with coldness, chilliness, and shuddering of others; the heat is almost always external; the thirst occurs only in the cold fit.

MENSTRUATION. — Premature; profuse; with clots.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.—Pains in different parts, which become excessive by contact; pain as if sprained or dislocated in the joints of the shoulders, hips, and knees; continual sticking pain about the joints; deep sticking, burning pain in different parts; jerks through the whole body when falling asleep; spasms in children and hysterical females, in consequence of fright and chagrin: consequences of deep-felt emotions, especially grief.

IPECACUANHA.—*Ipec.*

Derangement of the stomach, with much nausea, vomiting, and diarrhœa, are very prominent symptoms of Ipecacuanha. Among its other general effects are spasmodic and congestive affections of the respiratory organs, hæmorrhage of internal organs, gastric and typhus fever. It is useful in fevers characterized by sighing breathing, which almost always indicates the approach of a rash eruption.

DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—Aversion to food of all kinds; nausea; vomiting of food; of mucus; of bilious, greenish, or acid matter; horrid pains in the stomach; indescribable sick feeling at the pit of the stomach; pinching, cutting, tearing colic; diarrhœa; frothy, slimy evacuations; green as grass; tinged with blood, or consisting of bright blood only; burning pain at the orifice, as in piles; scanty red urine, with brickdust sediment.

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.—Dry cough, provoked by titillation in the windpipe and bronchial tubes; rattling of mucus in the air passages; convulsive suffocating cough; spasmodic asthma, especially at night; hæmorrhage from the lungs.

MENSTRUATION.—Premature, profuse menses; discharge of bright red blood and firm clots.

FEVER.—Constant chilliness, increasing near the fire; external coldness and internal heat; burning

heat in the head and body, with cold hands and feet, followed by slight sweat; night sweat.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.—Bruised pain in all the bones, those of the head included; pain in the joints, as when the limbs go to sleep; rigid spasms of the whole body; sudden jerking of the arms towards one another.

LACHESIS.—*Lach.*

Lachesis is a medicine of the first importance; it resembles *Ars.* in its faculty of depressing the vital powers both locally and generally, and *Merc.* in the energy with which it acts on the mucous surfaces. It is very rarely suitable to persons of a sanguine disposition, with a blooming complexion, and soft, fine skin. It is more frequently adapted to thin than to fat persons.

MIND AND DISPOSITION.—Despondency; restlessness; anguish; attacks of nightly fear; mistrust and suspicion; indolence; indecision; captious peevishness; hurriedness; morbid sensibility; great absence of mind; great weakness of memory; inability to think intently.

HEAD.—Frequent momentary vertigo, particularly on closing the eyes; headache generally; many of the pains are deep seated; aching under the skull all over; heat in the head; whizzing; violent headache, with twinkling before the eyes; with

nausea; soreness and tenderness of the skin of the head, especially of the left side; itching; swelling of the head and face.

EYES, EARS, NOSE.—Pain from reading, particularly by candle-light; squeezing pain, as if the sockets were too narrow; stinging; itching; inflammation; also of the lids; faintness and dimness; black flickering before the eyes; bright blue ring round the light or fiery ring with fiery rays; white earwax; hardness of hearing; great sensitiveness to noise; crackling, chirping, roaring, drumming; pains in the nose, proceeding from the head; itching when eating; sore borders; dropping of blood on blowing the nose; discharge of pus and blood; dryness; stoppage of the nostrils; running of thin water.

FACE.—Pale, sunken; distorted; swollen; itching; small pimples; rash, going and coming; purulent blotches; erysipelas; faceache, above and below the eye and in the jaw-bones, darting, tearing, digging.

MOUTH AND TEETH.—Dryness; soreness; accumulation of water in the mouth; burning of the tongue, as if from pepper; inflammation; difficulty of speech; swelling and bleeding of the gums; toothache; darting, tearing in the teeth; remarkable brittleness of the decayed teeth; they are destroyed more rapidly, but without pain.

THROAT.—Tingling; soreness; also extending to

the ears; constant pain for months when swallowing saliva; sensation as of a plug, lump, or tubercle, &c., in the throat; inability to swallow; drinks return by the nose; dryness of the whole throat or of small spots; hawking up of mucus.

DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—Salt taste; bitter; taste as of old grease; loss of appetite; gnawing hunger; increased desire for wine, which aggravates the pains; acids occasion diarrhoea, or arrest the curative action (salt things likewise); weakness of stomach; dyspepsia; many of the pains make their appearance a few hours after a meal; violent eructations, like vomiting up air; gulping up of sour water; nausea and vomiting, as accompanying symptoms of other complaints; pressure in the pit of the stomach; sensation in the stomach and bowels, as if a lump was gathering; pain in the sides when coughing, as if ulcerated; tight clothes cannot be borne round the waist; hard distention of the abdomen; great trouble from flatulenee, which escapes with difficulty; chronic constipation; ineffectual urging as if the orifice would not relax; diarrhoea; protrusion of the gut after stool; hæmorrhoidal sufferings; frequent, copious emission of urine; burning in the passage.

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.—Hoarseness, with ineffectual hawking; cough occasioned by ulcers in the throat; by pressure on the larynx; by titillation, dryness, or tingling in the throat; cough during

sleep, without being conseious of it; dry cough, or with expeetoration of phlegm, slime, or purulent matter; shortness of breath; suffocative fits; stitches, soreness, burning in the ehest.

BODY AND LIMBS.—Pain and weakness in the small of the baek; stiffness of the nape of the neck; great painfulness of the neck, and sensitive-ness to contaet even of the linen; burning or bruised pain in the limbs; frequent short attaeks of swelling of the neck; swelling of the hands; the feet; the legs; the knees; aching and lame feeling in almost every bone; great weakness and weariness of the limbs; rheumatic pains in the shoulder, wrist, hip, and knee joints; stinging, tingling in the tips of the fingers, the toes, the knees; whitlow; iey eold feet.

MENSTRUATION.—Scanty, delaying, intermitten; sufferings at the change of life.

SKIN.—Priekling, itehing, stinging, burning; pimples; pustules; gangrenous blisters; itehing vesicles on the hands and feet; erysipelas, partieu-
larly in the faee; scarlet fever, with swelling of the glands of the neck, blaek lips and tongue; warts on the hands; proneness to sweat; great coldness, or burning, dry heat, or heat with intervals of shivering.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.—Weariness, with bodily languor and mental exeitement; great desire to lie down, partieu-
larly after eating; frequent fainting fits; trembling of the whole body; convulsions;

paralysis. Wakefulness at night; drowsiness in the morning; dreams all night, with frequent waking. Suppurations, particularly of deep-seated parts; breaking out of old wounds; malignant ulcers. Pressure in the region of the heart; palpitation; feeble, quick pulse; tremulous, intermittent. Lachesis appears to act principally on the left side. The symptoms are aggravated in damp weather, during rest (except the intense inflammatory rheumatic pains), and after every sleep in the day or night. Several of the pains terminate in eatarrh. The pains and the paroxysms of fever have a tendency to recur periodically every day, or every second, third, or fourth day.

MERCURIUS SOLUBILIS.—*Merc. sol.*

Mereury exceeds all other remedies in the multiplicity of the inflammatory conditions to which it is applicable. It affects more especially the absorbent vessels and glands, the exhalant vessels of the skin and mucous membrane, the organs of secretion, the bones and cartilages. It is particularly called for in inflammatory affections, which result from, or issue in, suppression or vitiation of any of the secretions.

MIND AND DISPOSITION. — Great restlessness; anguish; anxiety and apprehensiveness; great tendency to start in the evening; indifference to every-

thing; peevish, taciturn, suspicious mood; quarrelsome, disputative; craziness; great weakness of memory, of intellect; vertigo in various postures.

HEAD.—Aching, as if the head were tight bound; with pressure from within outward, as if the head would burst; frontal headache, worse when lying down, relieved by pressure with the flat hand; stitches through the whole head; heat and burning; catarrhal and rheumatic headache; painfulness to touch of the whole skin of the head; itching of the hairy scalp, day and night; falling off of the hair without headache; moist, itching, sore eruption, eating away the hair.

EYES.—Soreness as from sand; stitches; cutting; itching; burning; watering; the lids gummed together at night; inflammation. Black motes; complete vanishing of sight, for a few minutes; mistiness of one or both eyes; dazzled by the glare of a fire or the light of day.

EARS.—Violent tearing or stinging pain; soreness and excoriation of the inner ear; discharge of blood or pus; hardness of hearing; roaring, buzzing, singing, fluttering; swelling of the parotid glands.

NOSE.—Red, shining, swelling; itching; bleeding, of various degrees of violence; purulent discharge from the nose; sneezing and violent cold in the head, dry, or with profuse discharge of watery, corrosive mucus; moisture dropping in abundance, without cold in the head.

FACE, JAWS, AND TEETH.—Clay-like complexion; feverish heat and redness of the cheeks; tearing in the face; dry lips; soft, red swelling of the upper lip; ulceration, cracks, and chaps at the corner of the mouth; immobility of the jaw, with violent pain, scarcely permitting the mouth to be opened; looseness of the teeth; pain in the front teeth, increased by the air drawn in; tearing, darting, throbbing toothache, especially at night, aggravated by eating, by heat and cold, intolerable in the warmth of the bed; gums—sore, swollen; ulcerated; receding from the teeth; bleeding.

MOUTH.—Fetid smell; aphthæ; ulcers and sores; dryness; salivation; slimy, tenacious saliva; furred tongue; sore and stiff; benumbed; loss of speech; taste in the mouth—bitter; putrid; saltish; sweet; sourish; slimy.

THROAT.—Sore, with pain as if something small had lodged in it; heat ascends in the throat; painful dryness, obliging one to swallow continually; stinging pain in the tonsils when swallowing; elongation and swelling of the uvula; ulcerated tonsils.

DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—Ravenous hunger; loss of appetite (sometimes both combined); much thirst, particularly for cold water; eructations of air; heartburn; bitter waterbrash; hiccough; nausea, with shuddering, headache, giddiness; violent vomiting of bitter mucus; bilious vomiting; burning

pain, and great tenderness of the pit of the stomach; pain, swelling, and tenderness of the region of the liver; stitches there stopping the breath; colic and flatulence, with or without diarrhœa; incessant ineffectual desire to relieve the bowels; chilliness or shuddering preceding every evacuation; clay-coloured stool; diarrhœa—in the evening and at night; bloody; dark green, bilious, frothy; green, slimy; sour smelling; with burning at the orifice; with nausea and eructations. Thread-worms creep out at the rectum. Frequent very copious discharge of urine; frequent ineffectual desire; burning in the passage; discharge of blood; sour smelling urine; dark red; extremely turbid, depositing a sediment; white, as if mixed with chalk.

RESPIRATORY ORGANS. — Catarrh with cough, cold in the head, sore throat, chilliness, dread of the open air; dry cough; cough with expectoration; inclination to vomit with the cough; shortness of breath when walking or going up stairs; burning or bruised pain in the chest.

FEVER. — Violent thirst; continual coldness of the hands and feet; internal chilliness; violent shaking chills; paroxysms of fever, especially at night, consisting of general flushes of heat and frequent chills and shuddering; profuse sweat, which does not relieve the pains; pulse very rapid, or feeble, slow and trembling.

SKIN.—Itching, aggravated by the warmth of

the bed; small itching pimples, changing to ulcers; red raised little spots with stinging itching; measles-shaped rash; tetter, burning when touched; suppurating pustules; unhealthy ulcers. Jaundice.

BODY AND LIMBS.—Bruised pain in the back; swollen stiff neck; rheumatic pains in the joints and limbs; aching of all the bones; contraction of the fingers of both hands; exfoliation of the fingernails; dropsical swellings of the legs and feet; swelling of all the toes. Swelling of the glands in the neck, groin, &c.

MENSTRUATION.—Suppressed; too profuse; leucorrhœa, mild, acrid, purulent; inflammatory swelling; tormenting eruptions.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.—Sleep by day, wakefulness at night; great weariness and weakness; paroxysms of spasmodic contraction of the limbs; local or general catalepsy; stiffness and immobility of all the limbs, though they can be easily moved by others; paralysis; apoplexy; excessive emaciation; palpitation of the heart. The symptoms generally become worse in the evening and at night. The pains become intolerable in bed at night.

NUX VOMICA.—*Nux v. or N. vom.*

Irritation in every part of the cerebro-spinal and ganglionic systems of nerves, is the primary general effect of *Nux vomica*. That irritation results rather

in spasm and functional derangement than in inflammation. In cases of fatal poisoning by the crude drug or by its active principle, Strychnine, it is only the stomach and bowels that show signs of inflammation; the other organs are generally sound, but some of them have their vessels loaded with dark, tar-like blood, that has lost the power of coagulating, and parts of the spinal marrow are softened. Nuxvomica is particularly suited to persons of spare habit, firm fibre, of lively and energetic or irritable disposition, inclined to costiveness and piles. It is of singular efficacy in derangements of the stomach and abdominal viscera, resulting from sedentary habits, inordinate exertion of body or mind, or intemperance; in hypochondria; spasmodic affections of the womb; many periodical disorders, such as neuralgia, some forms of intermittent fever, &c. &c.

HEAD, MIND, SENSES, &c.—Excessive sensitiveness to external impressions; intolerance of noise, talk, strong odours, and bright light; ill-humour; dislike to work of any kind, but not to exercise; indecision, want of will—power; confusion and stupefaction; vertigo; headache, especially in the forehead; semilateral headache; congestive; with nausea and vomiting; bruised feeling of the top of the scalp; ringing, roaring, tingling, hissing, in the ears; stitching, cramp-like earache; burning, itching, smarting of the eyes and eyelids; catarrhal ophthalmia; painless effusion of blood into the

white of the eye; motes before the eyes; weakness of sight; cold in the head; pale, earthy complexion, with yellowish tinge round the mouth and nose; redness, heat, and swelling of the face; darting, tearing toothache, beginning in a hollow tooth, and extending to the whole row; tearing faceache.

MOUTH AND THROAT.—Offensive breath; dry tongue; yellow or white-coated; swelling of the uvula and of the soft palate; sore throat, particularly eatarrrhal; seraping, burning sensation in the throat as from rancid heartburn.

DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—Sour, bitter, or putrid taste, particularly in the morning; aversion to food, even with hunger; sour cruetations and vomiting; waterbrash; raneid heartburn; nausea, and pain in the stomaeh after a meal; griping, tearing, cramp-like pains; burning; tension, obliging to unbutton; stitehes in the region of the liver; jaundiee; flatulent eolie; premonitory symptoms of inguinal hernia; constipation, with rush of blood to the head, and as if from eonstrietion of the bowels; ineffectual urging, frequent and painful; loose, aerid stool after constipation; spasmodic strieture of the orifiee; blind and bleeding piles; itehing and burning; expulsion of thread-worms; retention of urine; burning and itehing in the passage when making water.

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.—Dry eough; tightness

of the chest when walking, or going up stairs; shortness of breath from flatulence in the stomach or abdomen; congestion of blood to the chest, and palpitation of the heart; soreness of the breastbone as if bruised.

MENSTRUATION, &c.—Too early and scanty; whites; precursory symptoms of miscarriage; false, spasmodic labour-pains.

SKIN.—Burning, itching, and stinging pimples in the face; boils; chilblains, with burning itching; the corns are sore, like boils.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.—Rheumatic pains in the nape of the neck, back, loins, chest, and limbs; worst during motion; stinging shocks through the whole body; bruised pain in all the joints; trembling of the lower limbs; cramps; convulsions and spasms; fainting; languor and heaviness in all the limbs; excessive sensitiveness to the open air; great liability to take cold; emaciation; great drowsiness by day, especially after a meal; heat, restlessness, and scanty sleep at night; violent starting on going to sleep; horrid dreams; quotidian and tertian intermittent fevers. Many of the symptoms are aggravated or excited by coffee, wine, smoking, watching, and mental exertions. Many of them appear early in the morning, also after dinner. Nux is particularly suitable if the symptoms are worst early in the morning, above all if the patient wake at three o'clock in the morning, and

afterwards fall into a heavy sleep full of dreams, from which he awakes more weary than he was on lying down.

OPIUM.—*Op.*

Opium acts primarily on the organic nerves alone, but ultimately also on those of the brain and spinal marrow. It has been found in practice to be suitable only to recent cases, and it seems probable that, like Ignatia, it has a double series of contrary primary symptoms (see p. 50). It has been employed with success for ailments consequent on fright or other sudden violent emotion; lethargy; delirium tremens; apoplexy; constipation; lead colic; ailments of old people, &c. Opium is often useful to arouse the deficient nervous energy, and render the system susceptible to the action of other remedies.

HEAD, SENSES, &c.—Every degree of dulness up to complete insensibility; delirium; frightful visions and fancies; vertigo, as if everything was turning round, or as if one was suspended in the air; congestion of blood to the head; staring, glistening eyes; pupils at first dilated and insensible, afterwards contracted; stupor, with half-closed eyes; humming and ringing in the ears.

FACE.—Bluish, clay-coloured, bloated dark red, cherry brown; the veins distended; spasmodic

movements of the faeial museles; distortion of the mouth; relaxation of all the museles of the fae, giving it a very stupid expression; hanging down of the lower jaw; lockjaw.

ABDOMEN, &c.—Darting and eutting eolie; great flatulenee; eostiveness; retention of stool and urine; liquid, frothy stools, with itehing, burning, and violent tenesmus. Opium sometimes suppresses, sometimes exeites the urine.

PHOSPHORUS.—*Phos.*

Phosphorus belongs to that elass of drugs, the general effect of which is rapid depression of the vital powers; but in the manifestation of that common eharacter it exhibits many specifie peeuliarities. These may, perhaps, be due to the power which it appears to possess of destroying one of the elements of the blood, viz. fibrin. This fact, which seems established by physiological experiments, may aeount, among other things, for the tendeney to eause hæorrhage and eeehymosis (effusion of blood, as in a bruise, a blaek eye, &c.) in the skin and mueous membranes, and to gorge the spongy tissue of the lungs with blood so as to obliterate the air-eells (hepatisation), both of which are sueh prominent eharacteristies of Phosphorus, and the latter of which renders it so inestimable a remedy for pneumonia, or inflammation of the sub-

staneæ of the lungs. Phosphorus is suitable to persons with blond or red hair, to thin and slender persons, and such as have a tendency to consumption. When there is excessive sensibility of the nervous system, it is expedient to precede the exhibition of *Phos.* with a few doses of *Nux v.* or *Chin.* Phosphorus is often indicated in scrofulous affections and rickets; eatarrrhal affections; ailments from chagrin; weakness from loss of fluids; hysteric and hypochondriac affections; inveterate gout and rheumatism; diseases of bones; glandular abscesses, with fistulous ulcers and unhealthy suppuration; chronic, wasting diarrhœa; chronic inflammation of the stomach and bowels; typhus and hectic fevers; after effects of acute eruptive diseases, cholera, &c. &c.

MIND AND DISPOSITION.—Great lowness of spirits; great irritability; anxiety; spasmodic laughing and weeping; fanciful delirium; various kinds of vertigo.

HEAD.—Dull, stupifying headache; oppressive; constrictive; pain as if the head would burst; throbbing; stitches; jerks and shocks; congestion of blood; violent itching of the scalp; scales, and itching blotches; great falling off of the hair.

EYES.—Inflammation; watering and smarting; swelling and gumming together of the lids; weakness of the eyes; short-sightedness; things are seen as through a gauze; black spots before the eyes;

frequent attacks of sudden blindness in the day-time ; sparks before the eyes in the dark ; green halo round the light of a candle.

EARS AND NOSE.—Dragging, darting, tearing pains ; strong echo in the ears ; loud whizzing and humming ; hard hearing, especially after typhoid and inflammatory diseases. Frequent bleeding from the nose ; dry and fluent coryza.

FACE.—Pale, sickly complexion, with deep, hollow eyes, and blue circles round them ; violent itching ; pimples ; pustules and scurf ; miliary eruptions ; tetter and ulcers about the mouth ; dry lips ; chapped ; tearing in the jaw-bones and teeth.

MOUTH AND THROAT.—Sore gums ; inflamed ; bleeding ; dry, furred, or white slimy tongue ; painful vesicles and suppurating blotches in the mouth ; swelling of the tonsils ; dryness of the throat ; hawking up of mucus in the morning.

DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—Taste as of bad cheese ; bitter, sour taste ; no appetite or thirst ; ravenous appetite ; weak digestion ; much suffering of various kinds after a meal ; sour stomach ; heartburn ; waterbrash ; vomiting ; also of bile ; inflammation of the stomach ; colic ; sore or inflammatory pain in the whole abdomen ; coldness or burning in the abdomen ; constipation ; loose evacuations, with burning at the orifice, and great weakness ; chronic diarrhœa ; hæmorrhage ; involuntary emission of

urine; profuse; white, floeculent sediment; or like brick-dust; greasy pellicle on the urine.

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.—Roughness of the wind-pipe; hoarseness; dry cough, or with much expectoration of mucus, sometimes with blood; tension and tightness of the chest; stitches in various parts; feeling of contraction in the lungs; rush of blood to the chest; pneumonia.

SKIN.—General itching; trifling wounds bleed a good deal; yellow spots; violet coloured; blotches.

BODY AND LIMBS.—Pain in the back, as if broken; stiff neck; large neck; tearing stitches in the arms and shoulders; heat of the hands; trembling of the hands; darting pain in the knees; quivering and cramps in the calves; cold feet; swollen; pain in the soles, as if ulcerated; numbness of the tips of the fingers and toes; chilblains, inflamed and burst.

MENSTRUATION, &c.—Delayed; scanty and watery; green sickness; whites; inflammation, induration, and suppuration of the breasts.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.—Agitation of the blood, the patient thinks he hears it rush through the body; pulsations in the whole body; hæmorrhage from the lungs, the gums, piles, &c.; low, asthenic fever; drowsiness by day, wakefulness or uneasy sleep at night; waking unrefreshed from sleep. The majority of the symptoms appear early in the morning, and in the evening in bed.

PULSATILLA.—*Puls.*

Pulsatilla is a specific in diseases of the whole venous system, and disorders dependent on passive congestion; as, for instance, varicose veins, varicose ulcers, spitting of blood, &c.; disorders of mucous membranes, with increased secretion; derangement of the stomach and bowels, particularly if caused by fat rich food; rheumatism; imperfect menstruation; eruptive fevers, especially measles, against which it is a prophylactic. Pulsatilla is particularly adapted to the ailments of the female sex, or to persons of a gentle, playful disposition, easily excited to laughter or tears.

HEAD.—Confusion and pain, as after intoxication or watching; vertigo, particularly when sitting, rising up, stooping, or looking upwards; headache when moving the eyes; megrim, as if the head would burst and the eyes fall out; tearing on one side of the head, in the ear, and the teeth; headache from disordered stomach; sweat on the head and face; pale face.

EYES, EARS, NOSE.—Pain, as if from sand; burning and itching; inflammation; also of the lids; stye; watery eyes in the open air; bleary-eyedness; hardness of hearing, as if the ears were stopped; earache; inflammation of the outer ear; purulent discharges from the ears; noise, as of

wind, or rushing water, singing, chirping; bleeding from the nose; cold in the head, with loss of smell and taste.

DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—Toothache, renewed by eating, or by warmth; darting toothache, as if the nerve was stretched and suddenly let loose again; foul or putrid smell and taste in the morning; much saliva, with inclination to vomit; viscid mucus on the tongue; scraping, raw sensation in the throat; everything tastes bitter; natural taste, but diminished; loss of appetite; thirst; vomiting of mucus; of bile; salt or sour vomiting; waterbrash; flatulence; colic; painful sensitiveness of the abdominal walls; frequent expectoration of mere mucus, or mucus and blood; green or slimy diarrhoea at night, preceded by rumbling and cutting; watery diarrhoea; obstinate constipation; blind piles; difficult emission of urine; incontinence of urine.

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.—Dry, night cough, only when lying down; cough, with yellow expectoration, disgustingly salt in the morning; with bloody expectoration; spasmodic difficulty of breathing; tearing and sticking pain in the chest; congestion of blood to the chest and heart at night, with anxious dreams, and starting with a scream.

BACK AND LIMBS.—Sticking pain in the nape of the neck; between the shoulder-blades; tearing, darting, or jerking pains in the muscles of the limbs; pain in the joints, as if bruised or strained;

pains shifting rapidly from one part to another; also with swelling and redness of the joints; hot swelling of the feet and legs; itching, tingling, and burning in the toes at night, as in frozen limbs.

SKIN.—Biting or burning itching; hot red spots with biting pain, like nettle-rash; boils here and there; unhealthy ulcers inclining to bleed; chilblains, with blue, red swelling, burning or throbbing. *Puls.* is curative of measles and their secondary ailments, or bad consequences of their suppression.

MENSTRUATION.—Delayed or suppressed; thick black discharge; or pale and watery; pain in the back; menstrual colic, headache, palpitation, and many other sufferings; whites; false labour-pains, or delaying and deficient; excessive after-pains; suppression of the lochia; swelling of the breasts.

FEVER.—Pulse quick and small; feeble and slow; feeble and almost collapsed; intermittent fever, for the most part consisting of chilliness without thirst, then heat with thirst, with simultaneous or subsequent perspiration, mostly commencing in the afternoon or evening, and passing away towards morning.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.—Low spirits; frequent waking at night, remaining awake a long time, with drowsiness by day; starting; exclamation in sleep; nightmare; ailments from fright or mortification; pain, as if bruised, or as from an ulcer under the surface; languor, weakness, and trembling. The

pains are aggravated or excited when sitting after long exercise, or rising after long sitting; they are generally worst in the evening, at night, or before midnight, some of them early in the morning or after dinner. The symptoms appear with particular violence every second morning.

RHEUM.—*Rheum.*

Rhubarb (*Rheum*) is used only for certain derangements of the bowels of somewhat frequent occurrence, and for these its utility is incomparable. The special indications for it are excessive acidity in the alimentary canal, and colicky, sometimes ineffectual urging, the stools being bad fæcal matter. *Rheum* is not suitable to merely mucous diarrhœa, nor to dysentery, since the evacuations it causes consist always in part, at least, of fæces. It is always the first medicine to be had recourse to in sour-smelling diarrhœa of children, and in nightly crying and tossing about of infants, which are probably owing to colic.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON.—*Rhus t.*

The action of this medicine is most prominently displayed on the skin and mucous membranes, the muscles, tendons, and ligaments. Sometimes, too, the brain is specifically affected by it. It is suit-

able to certain kinds of cutaneous eruption, especially those attended with vesicles, heat, pricking, and itching; rheumatism, particularly when the pain and stiffness are greatest when beginning to move the parts, and diminish as motion is continued; strains, sprains, and mechanical injuries generally, by which the affected part has been stretched; dysentery; diarrhœa; megrim; bronchitis; influenza; sufferings from drinking cold water or exposure to it; paralysis; low fevers.

MIND, HEAD, &c.—Low spirits; anxiety; discouragement and fear about the future; peevishness; incapacity for mental labour; vertigo; fulness in the head; aching in the forehead; in the head and nape of the neck; in one temple; over one eye; daily periodical headache; itching and tenderness of the scalp.

EYES, EARS, NOSE.—Redness and swelling of the eyelids, with itching and burning; gluing together of the lids; watering of the eyes; confusion of sight; carache; swelling of the parotid glands; scab on the nostril; bleeding of the nose; sneezing; fluent coryza.

FACE.—Pale; swollen; erysipelas; tetter; sore pimples.

MOUTH AND THROAT.—Increase of saliva; redness, soreness, and pricking of the tip of the tongue; pain in swallowing.

DIGESTIVE ORGANS — Bitter taste; partial or

total loss of appetite; nausea; sleepiness immediately after a meal; pain in the stomach; pain in the regions of the liver and spleen; painful distention of the abdomen, with colic after a meal; constant tenesmus; diarrhoea; slimy; bloody; smarting and burning at the orifice; increased flow of urine; diminished; deep red urine.

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.—Frequent short dry cough from tickling in the pit of the throat; roughness and raw sore feeling in the throat and wind-pipe; acute bronchitis; dull pain in the left side of the chest.

FEVER.—Chills, general or partial, especially in the back; coldness of the extremities; general sweat; night sweat; typhoid fever, with thick brown coating on the tongue, and redness at the tip; small quick pulse.

SKIN.—Excessive itching; small burning vesicles; with redness all over, except the scalp, palms of the hands, and soles of the feet; nettle-rash; pustules; swelling of the lymphatic glands.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.—Violent spasmodic yawning, threatening dislocation of the jaw; restless, unrefreshing sleep; dreams about the events and thoughts of the day; rheumatic pains; often confined to one side, or shifting from one side to the other; pains in muscles when first exerted, disappearing after continued action; stiffness of the joints; jerking, trembling, or shaking and paralytic

weakness of the limbs; paralysis; great weakness and inelination to lie down. Some of the symptoms occur or are aggravated in the evening or in the morning; aggravation from change of weather; from wet weather.

SAMBUCUS NIGRA.—*Samb.*

The use of this medicine is almost confined to a few affections of the respiratory organs, among which, however, there are some of a most formidable character:—Acute asthma of children (Millar's asthma); croup; eroupy cough; hooping cough; cough with profuse expectoration of a saltish or a sweetish taste, aching in the chest; difficult breathing, emaciation, dropsical swelling of the feet, &c.; stoppage of the nose in infants. Its most characteristic symptoms are:—

Violent obstruction of the breath; suffocative fit after midnight, waking up with crying, the eyes and mouth half-open, wheezing in the chest, bluish bloatedness of the face and hands, heat without thirst, and stitches in the left side of the chest below the nipple; long-continued aching in the middle of the spine; pinching in the abdomen, with emission of flatulenee; great tendency to start; continual ill-humour; tearing, aching, and cutting stiches in various places; frequent emission of urine; chill over the whole body, with stinging crawling here

and there, and remarkable coldness of the hands and feet; intolerable dry heat, with dread of uncovering oneself; heat without thirst; profuse sweat at night without thirst; pulse slower and fuller, or quicker.

SEPIA.—*Sep.*

This medicine is of signal efficacy in some chronic eruptions, and in morbid affections (particularly of delicate females, with fine sensitive skin), which may be traced more or less directly to disturbances of the circulation and venous congestion, even when the cause of the latter is in some degree mechanical, as, for instance, the pressure of the pregnant womb.

HEAD, &c.—Great sadness; despair about one's health; timidity; peevishness; apathy; weak memory, dulness; vertigo in the morning; when walking in the open air; sick headache; megrim; rush of blood to the head; bursting or contractive headache, particularly about the forehead and eyes; stitching headache in the fore or back part of the head; itching of the scalp; great falling off of the hair.

EYES.—Pain and heaviness of the eyelids when waking; jerking and twitching of the lids; itching; gum fastening them together in the morning; swelling; scabs; styes; redness and inflammation of

the eyeballs; dimness of sight; half-vision, one-half only of an object is seen; black spots and luminous appearances before the eyes; green halo round the candle.

EARS.—Earache; severe stitches; itching and purulent discharge; great sensitiveness to noise; loud sounds, humming and beating; hardness of hearing.

NOSE.—Swollen, inflamed, with ulcerated nostrils; frequent bleeding; frequent sneezing; great obstruction.

FACE.—Pale; yellowness round the mouth; yellow spots; flushes of heat; itching; pimples and tetter; hot lips; aching and tearing pains in the bones, also in the teeth; throbbing toothache, especially in pregnancy.

MOUTH AND THROAT.—Dark red, swollen, sore gums, bleeding readily; sore vesicles on the tongue; dryness and roughness of mouth, throat, and tongue, in the morning; sensation of a lump in the throat; stinging sore throat.

DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—Sour, bitter taste; much thirst; absence of thirst; aversion to food, especially meat; everything tastes too salt; excessive appetite; sufferings after a meal; heaviness, pain, burning, cramp in the stomach; stitches in both sides, particularly the right; griping and burning in the abdomen; loud rumbling; tenesmus and straining, with hard or loose stool; burning, itching,

and stinging at the orifice; prolapsus; painful piles; turbid urine with brickdust sediment.

RESPIRATORY ORGANS AND HEART.—Hoarseness, with dry cough; habitual night cough; spasmodic cough; expectoration tasting very salt; blood-streaked; purulent; asthmatic fits; pressure on the chest; stitches; burning, sore pain; congestion of blood to the chest; palpitation of the heart.

MENSTRUATION, &c.—Too early; scanty; bearing down of the womb; prolapsus; acrid whites; nausea and vomiting in pregnancy; toothache in pregnancy; disposition to miscarriage after the fourth month; enlargement of the abdomen after childbearing; soreness of the nipples.

SKIN.—Sore feeling all over; itching; small red pimples, with oozing of watery humour, or dry with roughness and cracking of the skin, chiefly on the inside of the joints, also on the face in children; ringworm; warts; burning and aching corns, even with wide shoes.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.—Darting pains in all the limbs; they go to sleep readily; fidgets; stiffness and pain in the back; day drowsiness; restless, unrefreshing night sleep; tendency to take cold; chilliness alternating with heat; great disposition to perspire; heat or icy coldness of the hands and feet. Disturbances of the circulation in females with the following symptoms:—Flushes of heat,

redness, swelling of the face, general determination of blood to the head and right temple; general swelling of the upper part of the body, more in the morning; swelling of the chest, stomach, and abdomen; hands and feet cold; throbbing at the lower part of the back; palpitation of the heart, with occasional intermittent pulse, scanty urine, costiveness. The symptoms are worse during rest, in the evening and night. The pains are attended with shuddering; they are relieved by warmth.

SILICEA.—*Sil.*

Almost unequalled for its influence over the absorbent and exhalant vessels, especially of membranes, such as those of joints, sheaths of tendons, &c. It promotes suppuration, mitigates the attendant fever, and is of great use in suppurations of all sorts, with good or bad pus. Also in lymphatic tumours; housemaid's knee; running at the ear, and hardness of hearing; ulcers on the transparent part of the eyeball (the cornea); serofula and rickets; worm fever; infantile remittent fever; slow teething, &c. The mental symptoms of Silicea are almost the same as those of Sepia.

HEAD.—Headache from the nape of the neck to the crown of the head; vertigo that seems to ascend in the same direction, with inclination to fall forwards; vertigo in the morning, with nausea; stun-

ning jerk or shaking in the brain when turning rapidly, stooping, or jarring the foot ; feeling as if the head teemed with living things whirling round in it ; much itching on the scalp ; great falling off of the hair.

EYES.—Redness, smarting, watering ; itching of the lids ; they are gummed together ; twitchings ; the eyes are dazzled by the light of day ; letters, &c., look blurred ; sparks or black motes.

EARS.—Earache ; diminished hearing ; feeling as if the ear was obstructed, sometimes giving way with a report ; noises of various kinds in the ears ; swelling of the parotid glands.

NOSE.—Itching, vesicles, scurfs ; troublesome dryness ; obstruction, continual watery discharge, excoriating ; with bleeding ; frequent sneezing ; loss of smell.

FACE.—Pale ; red spots on the cheeks and red nose, burning and painful when making a slight exertion, especially after a meal ; moist eruptions and ulcers about the mouth.

MOUTH, THROAT, &c.—Constant dryness ; tearing toothache, most violent at night, or during and after a meal ; also with swelling of the lower jawbone, and heat all over ; sore gums ; inflamed gums ; tongue sore or numb ; swollen, elongated uvula ; stinging sore throat only when swallowing ; bad smell from the mouth in the morning, almost as in mercurial salivation.

DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—In the morning, bitter, putrid, oily, bloody, or sour taste; loss of appetite, even with ravenous hunger; great thirst; sour eructation, heartburn, distention, colic, and other sufferings after a meal; load in the stomach like lead; burning in the pit of the stomach; eolie with constipation; much straining with hard or soft stool; very painful piles; scalding urine; the urine speedily becomes turbid; sandy deposit.

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.—Dry, haeking cough; cough with expectoration in the morning, sometimes salt, sometimes rather putrid; thick purulent mucus; transparent mucus; bloody mucus; with vomiting of purulent matter.

BODY AND LIMBS.—Stiffness of the back; of the nape of the neck; frequent stiches in the right shoulder blade; darting, tearing, and eramp pains in the limbs, feet, and hands; fetid sweat of the feet; eadaverous smell of the feet without sweat; icy cold feet; burning; swollen, intensely painful corns; frequent whitlows.

MENSTRUATION, &c.—Too early; increased menses; smelling strongly; painful, smarting whites.

SKIN.—Painful tenderness of the whole skin; itching and biting all over after lying down, not removed by scratching; general eruption like chicken-pox, with violent itching; extremely painful pustules like small-pox on the head, breast, and back, turning to ulcers which suppurate copiously.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.—Congestion of blood to various parts—head, chest, arms, &c. Hectic fever; worm fever; teething fever; infantile remittent fever, generally setting in from ten in the morning to six in the afternoon, and from midnight to early in the morning. There is little sweat, and during the remissions the child is sullen and cries, when touched or spoken to. Profuse, exhausting perspiration, especially at night; epilepsy. The pains are increased by motion. Many of the symptoms are aggravated when the moon changes, particularly at full moon.

SPONGIA TOSTA.—*Spong.*

The lymphatic vessels and glands, and the lining membrane of the windpipe, are the parts most peculiarly affected by Spongia. Its chief use is in croup, with the following symptoms:—Cough not very violent; windpipe very dry; hoarseness; oppressed breathing with long inspirations, or as if the air was cut off by suddenly closing a valve, or as if a plug had lodged in the throat; the larynx is raised and depressed in breathing; the head is bent backwards, the throat pressed outwards; sawing respiration; pale face; look of anguish. Chronic hoarseness, roughness and burning in the windpipe, with occasional expectoration of tenacious mucus; dry, irritating cough from burning titillation in the larynx.

SULPHUR.—*Sulph.*

Sulphur ranks among the foremost of those medicines that are capable of exerting a deep and continuous influence over all parts of the animal economy, although it evinces a special predilection for the skin and the mucous membranes. It is a remedy of primary importance in affections dependent on any cachexia or general vice of the constitution, whether spontaneous, as scrofula, or caused by excessive abuse of mercury or other mineral drugs; and there is scarcely any deep-rooted chronic malady in which it may not be of service, either as a principal remedy, or as an adjunct to be used occasionally for the purpose of arousing the dormant nervous energies, and so rendering the system more susceptible to the action of the medicines specifically indicated. For this latter purpose recourse may be had to it also, upon occasion, in acute disorders; as, for instance, in scarlatina, with lethargy, vomiting, and other symptoms threatening extinction of the vital powers.

HEAD, EYES, EARS, &c.—Vertigo when rising up or walking; sick headache; every step affects the head painfully; heaviness; pressure; beating; stitches; rush of blood to the head; feeling of coldness; itching pimples on the scalp; ringworm; itching, burning of the eyelids; they are glued

together ; ulcerated margins ; dryness ; purulent mucus ; styes ; ophthalmia ; earache ; shootings ; running at the ear ; humming and whizzing ; swelling of the nose ; bleeding ; loss of smell ; intolerance of odours ; violent coryza ; pale face ; deep sunk eyes, with blue margins ; lips hot, chapped ; upper lip swollen ; itching and painful pimples about the mouth and chin ; faceache.

MOU^TH, THROAT, &c.—Burning vesicles ; aphthæ ; dryness, burning ; fetid smell after a meal ; beating toothache ; swollen, throbbing, bleeding gums ; sore throat ; pressure as of a lump ; elongated uvula ; spasmodic constriction of the gullet.

DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—Putrid, sweetish, and nauseating, sour or bitter taste ; aversion to animal food ; complete loss of appetite ; constant thirst ; repletion, and various sufferings after a meal ; heartburn ; waterbrash ; sour vomiting ; great tenderness of the region of the stomach ; coldness or burning ; spasms of the stomach ; swelling, tenderness, painful pressure and stitches in the liver and spleen ; all parts of the abdomen feel raw and sore ; flatulent distention ; colic ; diarrhœa ; constipation, with frequent unsuccessful desire ; passing of undigested food ; of worms ; burning at the orifice ; stitches in the lower intestine ; protrusion ; blind and flowing piles, with colic, costiveness, tenesmus, pains in the small of the back, &c. ; scanty urine ;

violent desire to urinate; smarting and burning in the passage.

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.—Hoarseness; loss of voice; with dry cough; coughing up greenish lumps of a sweetish taste; wheezing in the chest; asthmatic paroxysms; stitches in the chest.

MENSTRUATION, &c.—Itching; burning and soreness, with or without leucorrhœa; menses too early or too late, with various local and general sufferings.

SKIN.—Itching and prickling all over, worst at night and in the morning; the itching places are painful after scratching; nettle-rash, with fever; itching, burning pimples and vesicles; dry or oozing tetters, forming scabs, scales or scurf; boils; dropsical swellings; chilblains; chaps and fissures on the hands and fingers; great disposition to sweat; extreme sensibility to cold; obstinate ulcers.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.—Rheumatic pains in the back, loins, and limbs; spasmodic jerks of parts or the whole body; weakness, weariness; agitation in the blood; palpitation after the least exertion; want of vitality, internal coldness; heat almost constantly alternating with chilliness; dreading the heat when in a cold temperature, and *vice versa*.

VERATRUM ALBUM.—*Verat.*

Veratrum acts with great promptness and energy on the organic nerves, causing constant vomiting, diarrhœa, slow pulse, impeded breathing, diminished animal heat, and indescribable feeling of discomfort and anguish. It immediately affects the spinal nerves and the brain, and the results are spasms, convulsions, paralysis, delirium, insanity. It is strikingly homœopathic to the morbid effects of sudden intense fright, and to cholera, both English and Asiatic, in which it has been very extensively and beneficially employed.

HEAD, &c.—Dull pressure on the top of the head in the morning after waking; pain as if the top of the head was pressed flat, changed to a beating pain by motion; paroxysms of pain partly as if bruised, partly pressure on various parts of the brain; sick headache; feeling of warmth and cold on the head, at the same time, the hairs being sensitive; cold sweat on the forehead; chilliness on the top of the head, and at the same time about the feet; sensation as of a piece of ice on the head; sensation as if a cluster of hairs was electrified; pale face; cold, disfigured, as of a dead person; extreme redness and heat of face; painful ophthalmia, with excessive headache; excessive dryness of the eyelids; contraction or excessive dilatation of

the pupils; black spots and sparks; double vision; night blindness, commencing at twilight; sensation as if the inside of the nose was too dry or ulcerated.

MOUTH, THROAT, &c.—Burning, as of pepper in the mouth, tongue, and throat; sensation, like that caused by peppermint; flow of watery or viscid saliva, alternating with dryness which cannot be removed by drink; scraping, roughness in the throat; lockjaw; toothache, with nausea and vomiting, bruised feeling and coldness of the limbs, cold sweat on the forehead, intense and unquenchable thirst.

DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—Desire for fruit, acids, and cooling things; diminished taste; sensation of heat rising from the throat into the mouth; unquenchable thirst; vomiting of food and drink; of mucus; of bile; black vomit; violent cramps in the stomach and the whole abdomen; colic; costiveness, with copious urine; costiveness, owing to the hardness and size of the feces; suppression of all the secretions; frequent, violent diarrhoea, with extreme weakness, pallor, and sweat; urine scanty and turbid; acrid; profuse; passing off involuntarily.

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.—Paroxysms of constriction of the larynx; suffocative fits, with protruded eyes; breathing impeded by tenacious mucus in the larynx; constriction of the chest; suffocative oppression of the breathing; palpitation of the heart,

with anxiety and hurried audible breathing; severe dry cough, night and morning; cough, with profuse expectoration, blue face, and involuntary emission of urine.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS. — Paralytic and bruised pain in the back and limbs; difficult walking from pain in the hips and thighs; the limbs go to sleep; cramps in the calves; coldness of the whole body; sudden alternation of complete paleness with heat and redness of the face; internal cold chill from the head to the toes; cold sweat all over; with excessive thirst; weak pulse; almost or wholly imperceptible; excessive weakness; epilepsy; fainting.

DISEASES, SYMPTOMS, AND MORBID CONDITIONS.

WITH THEIR TREATMENT.

For the Doses of the Medicines, see the Introduction, p. 3.

APOPLEXY.

DOMESTIC treatment may do much towards preventing a fit of apoplexy, warning of which is often given by the usual symptoms of congestion to the head, and particularly by great drowsiness, stertorous breathing, indistinct speech, difficulty in swallowing, numbness or prickings in the limbs, distortion of the features. These symptoms call for one or more of the following remedies:—*Acon.*, *Bell.*, *Op.*, *N. vom.*, *Verat.*, *Lach.*; a dose three times a-day; light farinaceous diet and cool drinks, and abstinence from bodily and mental labour.

Acon., followed by *Bell.*, or alternated with it, is suitable when there are strong signs of active congestion; *Opium* for old people, especially when the pulse is slow and full, and there is constipation; *N. vom.* for persons of sedentary or intemperate

habits, and nervous bilious temperament; *Lach.* under nearly the same circumstances, particularly when there is threatening of paralysis of the left side, and headache and other pains aggravated after every sleep; *Verat.* when there is dull pressure on the crown of the head, buzzing in the ears, sensation in the tongue as after taking peppermint, distortion of the mouth. Sometimes the fit occurs without warning, and then the same medicines will still be found appropriate; and we may add to the list *Arn.*, which is particularly indicated when there is paralysis, especially of the left side, stupor, with snoring breathing, and moaning, blueness of the face and extremities, particularly of the nails, and involuntary passing of fæces and urine.

The popular notion that bleeding is indispensable in apoplexy is a gross error. Even the best authorities of the old school incline to the belief that bleeding oftener kills than saves the apoplectic patient.

APPETITE, LOSS OF.

For the dose, see p. 3.

This is always an evidence of impaired power of digestion, and is to be dealt with accordingly, ever remembering that food which lies undigested in the stomach can only do mischief, and nourishes not the body, but the disease that preys on it. When, as sometimes happens, want of appetite presents itself

apparently as an isolated affection, relief may be had from one or other of the following medicines—three globules, fasting every morning for three days; then wait three days, and if not better take one of the others in the same way:—*Antim. t.*, *Sulph.*, *China*.

APPETITE, VORACIOUS.

For the dose, see p. 3.

The conditions of which a morbid craving for food is most frequently a symptom, and the remedies *generally* indicated by it, are as follows:—

WORM AFFECTIONS: *Cin.*, *Merc.*, *Calc.*, *Sil.*—CONVALESCENCE after violent diseases or loss of fluids: *Chin.*, *Verat.*—PREGNANCY: *N. vom.*, *Sep.*

ASTHMA.

For the dose, see p. 3.

There are two varieties of asthma, the dry and the moist. The latter is, in fact, a chronic bronchitis, with severe cough and expectoration, which, when copious, affords relief by clearing out the obstructed air-tubes. *Antim. t.* is very often serviceable in such cases; next to it in value are *Ars.* and *Ipec.* For dry or spasmodic asthma, with slight cough, but suffocating tightness of the chest and difficulty in breathing, *Ipec.* is the principal remedy; in some cases *Cupr.* or *Hyos.* will be of

service. Two or three globules of one of the above medicines, dissolved in a spoonful of water, may be taken during a paroxysm, and repeated at intervals of one, two, or three hours, if necessary; but for a radical cure you must have recourse to professional aid. For infantile asthma, see SPASMODIC CROUP, p. 164.

BILIOUS ATTACKS.

For the dose, see p. 3.

In common parlance almost every slight disorder of the stomach is attributed to the liver, and is talked of as an affair of bile. The bilious attacks meant here are those in which there is actual vomiting of yellow bile, this symptom having been preceded by heaviness, muddy or jaundiced complexion, furred tongue, nauseous or bitter taste in the mouth, loathing and vomiting of food. The bowels are sometimes confined, sometimes relaxed; frequently there is headache, pain in the right side and under the shoulder-blade, quick, full pulse, hot skin, and thirst. These last-named symptoms call for *Acon.*, either singly or in alternation with *Ipec.*, to be followed when the vomiting has been subdued, by *Merc.*, alternately with *N. vom.* or *Bry.* if there be constipation; the latter especially, should there be also rheumatic pains, or *Puls.* if the bowels be relaxed or the stomach have been disordered by errors of diet, or *Cham.* should the attack have been caused

by a chill or a fit of passion. The medicines should be given at intervals of from one to four hours.

BLEEDING FROM THE NOSE.

For the dose, see p. 3.

When spontaneous and not excessive it is often a salutary effort of nature which should not be interfered with. Otherwise cold wet cloths, quickly renewed, may be applied to the back of the neck, and in urgent cases to the lowest part of the abdomen, whilst the feet are kept warm. Holding the arms at full length above the head, as long as possible, is often of service. If clots of blood form, they must not be removed. If the bleeding have been caused by a BLOW or concussion, *Arnica* may be used internally, and as a lotion to the face and nose (twenty drops to a tumblerful of water); when it is caused by PHYSICAL EXERTION: *Rhus.* or *Arn.*—by being OVERHEATED: *Acon.* and *Bry.* alternately—in DEBILITATED subjects: *Chin., Carb. v.*—during SUPPRESSED or too SCANTY MENSTRUATION: *Puls.*—in women at the CHANGE OF LIFE: *Sep., Lach.*—on the most TRIVIAL OCCASIONS, after eating, &c.: *Sil., Sulph., Sep., Cal. c., Graph.*

BOILS.

For the dose, see p. 3.

Take a teaspoonful of *Arn.* (see p. 3) every three or four hours, or alternately with similar doses of *Bell.* if the boil is very red and painful. If matter form, apply a bread-and-water poultice, and take solution of *Hep.*, a teaspoonful every four hours. If there are several small boils, *Arn.* will be the most appropriate remedy. A single boil of a livid colour, increasing beyond the ordinary dimensions of a boil, especially if it occur on the face, head, nape of the neck, or shoulders in aged or weakly persons (malignant boil, carbuncle, anthrax), should be treated with *Lach.* and *Ars.* alternately, until professional aid can be procured. It is often attended with great danger.

BRAIN FEVER. INFLAMMATION OF THE BRAIN.

For the dose, see p. 3.

An attack of this most dangerous malady is often preceded by symptoms of congestion (see p. 108), and may be prevented by the timely administration of *Acon.* and *Bell.* In children, the approach of inflammation, which would end in water on the brain, is always to be apprehended when these symptoms appear: head very hot, feet cold, skin

hot and dry, sleeping with the eyes half open, scanty urine, constipation or diarrhœa. Give immediately two globules of *Bell.* and *Bry.*, each alternately every two hours until relief is obtained.

BREAST, INFLAMMATION OF THE.

For the dose, see p. 3.

Whatever tends to disturb the orderly secretion of milk, or its due removal from the breasts when secreted, may produce the most excruciating affection. To the former class of causes belong mental emotions, cold, blows, &c.; to the latter too tardy application of the infant to the breast, and a sudden cessation of suckling. A succession of painful abscesses continuing for weeks or months, chronic indurations, unsightly scars, and even entire extinction of the power of the breast to perform its natural function, are among the evils consequent upon the mismanagement of this formidable complaint.

A few doses of *Dulc.* promptly administered when the cause is manifestly a sudden chill, may cut short the mischief. So too may *Arn.*, administered inwardly, and also in the form of a tepid lotion,* when the breast has suffered an external injury. But if these remedies do not quickly afford relief, recourse should be had, as in other cases, to

* Lotion: twelve drops of Tincture of Arnica to a wineglassful of water.

Bry., a dose every two hours, either singly, or in alternation with *Bell.*, if in addition to suppression of milk and tumefaction there be also erysipelatous redness of the skin. After twenty-four hours of this treatment, if the inflammation does not diminish, give *Phosph.* in the same way; and lastly, when there remains no hope of preventing suppuration, give *Hep.* to promote the process, and open the abscess. When the discharge has begun, give *Sil.* in alternation with *Hep.*, a dose every four hours.

As to external applications in this complaint, the utility of cold lotions is very questionable, in consequence of the reaction which follows their first impression. A safer, because a less abrupt and more continuous cooling process is, to lay on the heated surface a light linen rag dipped in warm water, and suffer it to evaporate. Poultices may be used in the suppurative stage, but not before.

BREATH, OFFENSIVE.

For the dose, see p. 3.

An offensive smell from the mouth may proceed from sources removable by increased attention to cleanliness, or from carious teeth, for which the dentist should be consulted. It may be caused by GUM BOILS OR SORE GUMS (which see), or occur as a symptom of deranged stomach, which will yield to the treatment proper for that affection. When

none of these causes exist very obviously, a dose of *Sulph.* (four globules, dry) may be taken once a week at night, and on the other six days a similar dose of *Puls.* and *Merc. s.* alternately in the morning. After a week of this treatment, pause four days, and begin again, if necessary. Do not fail to drink a tumbler of water every morning before breakfast. The diet should be simple, and animal food should be taken sparingly.

The following remedies are more particularly indicated under special circumstances;—Bad breath only in the morning: *Arn.*, *N. vom.*, *Bell.*, *Sil.*—after a meal: *Cham.*, *N. vom.*, *Sulph.*—evening or night: *Puls.*—in young girls at the age of puberty: *Puls.*, *Sep.*, *Bry.*, *Bell.*—from abuse of Mercury: *Hep.*, *Carb. v.*, *Lach.*—and in all cases, *Sulph.*, as an assistant remedy at long intervals.

BRUISES. CONTUSIONS.

If fleshy parts only are affected, and there is no laceration, keep the bruised place constantly wet, until the pain and swelling have subsided, with Arnica lotion made by adding two teaspoonsful of the tincture to half a pint of cold water. Take also a dose of Arnica (four globules in a tablespoonful of water) every two hours. (See WOUNDS, SPRAINS.)

BUNIONS.

For the dose, see p. 3.

Silicea is a sovereign remedy for these painful deformities. It may be administered internally, a dose daily or every second day, and a piece of lint wetted with a solution of twenty globules of *Sil.* in half a wineglassful of water may be applied to the part, the moisture being retained by a covering of oil silk. Of course no cure is to be expected whilst the cause of the ailment, undue pressure, is allowed to continue in action.

BURNS AND SCALDS.

For the dose, see p. 3.

Slight injuries of this kind may be quickly cured by holding the injured part to the fire; but it requires some fortitude to do this. At all events, whatever be the extent or degree of the injury, do not apply cold water; temporary relief so obtained would be dearly bought at the cost of much subsequent pain, and the cure would be much more tedious. For severer cases, soap is an excellent remedy. Take white curd, Castile or common yellow soap, shave it fine, and rub it up with a little lukewarm water into a thick salve. Spread this thickly on strips of linen, with which the burned part is to be covered, taking care that the salve everywhere

touches it. Over the linen put a thick layer of cotton wool, bind the whole up securely, and leave it untouched for forty-eight hours; at the end of which time, the same dressing should be renewed as rapidly as possible.

If there be fever, a dose of *Acon.* may be taken every two to six hours. In any case, the diet must be low, and cold water must be taken freely, but in small quantities at a time.

CHICKEN POX. SWINE POX. HIVES. VARICELLA.

For the dose, see p. 3.

The appearance of this contagious eruption is somewhat like that of small-pox, from which, however, it is distinguished by its much milder character, as well as by the more pointed form of its pustules, and by their coming out irregularly and in successive crops, so that some are already drying up whilst others are in their first stage of development. It generally runs its course in six or seven days, leaving no marks on the skin. It is accompanied with slight catarrhal symptoms and fever, seldom of much severity.

Three or four doses of *Acon.* may be given at intervals of four hours, to be followed by *Antim. t.*, a dose every six hours. If some of the pustules suppurate, *Merc.* will be useful.

CHILBAINS.

For the dose, see p. 3.

Wet and rub the part frequently with strong Arnica lotion (1 part tincture to 20 of water), and take *Arn.* internally, a dose every day or two, alternately with *Puls.* should the swelling be of a livid colour. If there be severe inflammation, *Bell.* is to be preferred, or *Rhus t.* if blisters form. If the chilblain burst, *Ars.*, *Carb v.*, and *Phos.*, either singly or in alternation, may be given; a dose every six hours.

CHOLERA, ASIATIC.

For the dose, see p. 3.

An attack of Asiatic cholera is very often preceded for some days by painless diarrhoea, for which a dose of solution of *Ars.* should be administered after every liquid evacuation. No disorder of the bowels, however slight, should be neglected during the prevalence of the epidemic. As a means of preventing an attack, *Ver.* and *Cupr.* should be taken three or four globules of each alternately every third day, dissolved in a tablespoonful of water. Upon the actual occurrence of the disease, Camphor is always the first remedy; two drops of the spirit should be administered on a small bit of sugar, if possible; if not, then in a teaspoonful of strong brandy and water (if iced the better), every

five minutes until a marked improvement has taken place, when the intervals may be gradually extended to two hours. The patient should be closely enveloped in blankets with hot bricks or bottles of hot water to the feet. If violent vomiting and evacuations like rice-water supervene, *Verat.* is to be given as often as these discharges take place, the dose being two drops of the tincture of the third dilution in a teaspoonful of water.* If the patient is not better in four hours, another remedy must be chosen. *Ars.* is particularly indicated by intolerable burning at the pit of the stomach, scalding evacuations, and intense fear and apprehension of death. *Cupr.* by cramping pains in the limbs, changing to convulsive jerkings, and by spasms of the chest stopping the breath. In the last stage, when all active symptoms have ceased, and the patient lies like a corpse, though life is not yet extinct, *Carb. v.* has sometimes succeeded in restoring animation.

CHOLERA, ENGLISH.

For the dose, see p. 3.

English Cholera generally occurs in summer or early autumn. The symptoms are, bilious vomiting, thirst, violent watery diarrhoea, griping, tenesmus,

* If the tincture is not at hand, globules may be used.

cramps and coldness of the extremities. The principal remedy is *Verat.* Milder cases, in which there are less coldness and cramp, and in which the diarrhoea consists of fæces mixed with mucus, will yield to *Ipec.* If *Verat.* be insufficient, it should be alternated with *Ars.*, especially if there is excessive prostration of strength and almost constant purging, the stools tinged with blood. The medicines should be given in frequent doses (see p. 3.), as often as every quarter of an hour if necessary, until the patient is better; then at intervals of one to four hours. An attack of Cholera may often be warded off by attending to the symptoms of gastric or bilious derangement that generally precede it. (See BILIOUS ATTACKS, p. 95.)

COLD, OR CATARRH.

For the dose, see p. 3.

After exposure to a damp cold atmosphere, take *Dulc.* immediately as a preventive of cold; after a thorough wetting, *Rhus*; after exposure to cold wind or a draught of air, *N. vom.* When feelings of general discomfort, chilliness, shuddering, and headache, give warning that a cold is coming on, take one or two drops of Spirits of Camphor on a bit of sugar, bathe your feet in warm water at bedtime, and take some warm gruel in bed, or another dose of Camphor.

When sneezing and stoppage of the nose announce a cold in the head, take immediately a dose of *N. vom.* or *Puls.*, according to temperament, and repeat it every six hours. When the running at the nose begins, *Merc.* is indicated, or *Ars.*, should the discharge be thin and aerid, with shivering. For infants and young children, *Cham.* is the best remedy. *Hep.* may sometimes be taken with success, when *Merc.* has failed; so, too, *Lach.*, particularly when there is swelling and soreness of the nose.

In common cold in the chest or catarrhal fever, *Acon.* should be taken in the beginning at intervals of four hours, until the dry heat of the skin and the thirst abate; or, alternately with *Bry.*, at intervals of three hours, if there be dry hollow cough, racking pain in the chest, inclination to vomit, severe headache and aching in the limbs.

When the acute symptoms abate, and the cough becomes looser, and the expectoration freer, *Merc.* or *Ars.* may be given, a teaspoonful every four hours, the former should the expectoration be thick, the latter if it be thin or frothy. When the air passages are so loaded with mucus as to render breathing extremely difficult, *Ant. t.* will often be of signal service. (See COUGH, INFLUENZA, p. 112 and 136.)

COLIC. GRIPES.

For the dose, see p. 3.

Violent tearing and twisting pains in the belly occurring in irregular paroxysms, often accompanied by flatulent distentions, rumblings, and eructations. There is usually slight diarrhœa, but sometimes constipation; very rarely fever. The patient instinctively makes pressure over the navel, which relieves the pain. By this symptom we may distinguish colic from inflammation of the bowels, in which the pain is aggravated by pressure.

Coloc. is the medicine most generally applicable to colic, especially to its most intense forms, and when there are pains in the back and loins, and cramps in the legs. *N. vom.* is suitable when there is constipation, with flatulence, pressure on the bladder, and difficulty in passing water. So also is *Cocc.*, which may be alternated with the former. *Puls.* is useful when there is diarrhœa, in colic after indigestible food, and in menstrual and hæmorrhoidal colic. *N. vom.* is also suited to the latter case. *Cham.* is particularly suited to women and children, for bilious colic, or bilious vomiting and purging, either alone or in alternation with *Ipec.* *Ignat.* or *Bell.* may be given for hysterical colic, and *Verat.*, followed by *Cocc.*, for severe colic during the menstrual flow, for which other remedies have been unavailing.

Colic may be greatly relieved by warm fomentations and injections of warm water.

CONGESTION, OR DETERMINATION OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD.

For the dose, see p. 3.

The symptoms of this affection are: fulness of the veins and arteries of the head and neck; the beating of the latter is felt by the patient himself; heat and redness, or paleness of the face; giddiness; headache, chiefly above the eyes, increased by stooping and coughing; dimness of sight; buzzing in the ears; tightness round the throat; drowsiness by day; unrefreshing sleep at night. The remedies most generally useful are *Acon.* and *Bell.* Besides these some others may be required by the circumstances of each case; they are chiefly:—

For persons addicted to strong drink: *N. vom.*, *Carb. veg.*—of sedentary habits: *N. vom.*, *Acon.*—weakened by illness and loss of fluids: *China*—girls at the age of puberty, or during stoppage of menstruation: *Puls.*, *Acon.*, *Bell.*, *Sep.*—teething children: *Acon.*, *Coff.*, *Bell.*, *Bry.*, *Cham.* When constipation is the cause: *N. vom.*, *Op.*, *Bry.*—when a cold: *Dulc.*, *Bry.*, *Rhus t.*—when a blow or fall, &c.: *Arn.*

CONSTIPATION.

For the dose, see p. 3.

The English probably take more purgative medicine and of more violent kinds than all other Europeans put together. Constipation, nevertheless, continues to be the abiding and peculiar torment of Englishmen. A very practical hint may be drawn from these two facts if they be rightly put together. The chief remedies for constipation are, *N. vom.*, *Puls.*, *Bry.*, *Ign.*, *Opium*, and *Graph.*, for the respective uses of which, see "Properties of Medicines," p. 11.

Plenty of fresh air and exercise, regular hours and abstinence from heating and stimulating food and drink, are indispensable to the cure of habitual constipation. It is an excellent practice to drink a tumbler of cold water every morning on waking. Make it an invariable rule to solicit the bowels punctually at a certain hour daily, whether they respond or not. An injection of tepid or cold water may be used if the bowels remain long inert in spite of medicine, and if much inconvenience result, but not otherwise.

CONVULSIONS.

For the dose, see p. 3.

In children the brain is larger in proportion to the body, and the nervous system generally is more

excitable than in adults; hence the greater liability of the former to those irregular actions of the muscular fibres which constitute the well-known phenomenon called convulsions, and are caused by irritation of the nervous centres through teething, worms, indigestion, &c. Immediately on the occurrence of the attack, immerse the legs in hot water, dry them carefully afterwards, and wrap the child up warmly, but keep his head cool. This may be repeated frequently, and if relief be not otherwise obtained, a thin stream of cold water may be poured gently over the head. Meanwhile give a dose of *Cham.* or *Bell.*, or both alternately, every quarter of an hour, or in some cases *Ign.* *Cham.* is the chief remedy, and often suffices alone. *Bell.* is particularly indicated when the pupils of the eye are much dilated, when the attacks are preceded with smiles and laughter, and there is such excessive sensitiveness that a slight touch will often renew the attack. The indications for *Ign.* are sudden flush of burning heat in sleep; waking up with a convulsive start; tremor of the whole body; muscles of single limbs convulsed; violent cries and shrieks; periodical recurrence of the fits.

CORNS AND CALLOSITIES.

For the dose, see p. 3.

Corns always owe their origin to unequal pressure, and their radical cure to its entire removal.

It is a mistake to suppose that corns "extracted by the roots" will not grow again. The so-called roots are no roots at all, but thickened sheaths of scarf skin investing the irritated and enlarged papillæ of the sensitive skin, which must be gradually restored to their natural condition to ensure permanent relief. To effect this, soak the feet well in warm water every second night, scrape away the softened portion of the eorn, and next morning apply round it one of those shields sold by chemists under the name of mechanical eorn plasters. They are circular patches of buff leather or German tinder spread with soap plaster, with a hole punched in the middle, which should be enlarged if necessary with a penknife, so that the leather rim may exactly enclose the corn without pressing on any part of it. If the corn be very painful it should be washed, after it has been pared, with Arnica lotion (ten drops of the mother tincture to a tablespoonful of water). Soft corns are always seated between the toes; they should be cautiously trimmed with a pair of seissors and washed with Arnica. A piece of cotton wool worn between the toes will relieve them from pressure. Callosities, which are eorns with a broader base, should be treated in the same way. In bad cases both of eorns and callosities, *Graph.*, a dose of four globules should be taken every night for a week. A great proneness to have corns upon slight provocation is a gentle hint from nature that there is something wrong with the constitution.

COUGH.

For the dose, see p. 3.

Cough is but a symptom—a part of a disorder, not the whole; sometimes, however, it is so leading a part as to be a sufficient index to the treatment; at other times, it will be necessary to consider a great number of concomitant symptoms. The varieties of cough are very numerous: there are some, for instance, which are caused only by the sympathy of the respiratory organs with the deranged stomach, womb, bowels, &c. We can only enumerate the most common varieties, with the remedies generally adapted to them:—

CATARRHAL COUGH; DRY: *Acon.*, *Cham.*, *Bry.*, *Rhus t.*, *Bell.*, *N. vom.*, *Ign.*, *Phos.*, *Hep.*—MOIST, LOOSE: *Puls.*, *Merc.*, *Ant. t.*, *Ars.*, *Phos.*, *Dulc.*

NERVOUS OR SPASMODIC: *Bell.*, *Hyos.*, *Ipec.*, *Bry.*, *Dros.*, *Hep.*, *Lach.*, *Cina*, *Sulph.*, *Verat.*

COUGH WITH FITS OF SUFFOCATION: *Ipec.*, *Ant. t.*, *Cham.*, *Bry.*, *Dros.*, *Ars.*, *Lach.*, *Sulph.*—with VOMITING OR RETCHING: *Ipec.*, *Ant. t.*, *Verat.*, *Puls.*—with HOARSENESS: *Hep.*, *Carb. v.*, *Lach.*, *Dros.*, *Merc.*, *Phos.*—with FEELING OF SOMETHING IN THE WINDPIPE: *Lach.*, *Calc.*—with BLOODY EXPECTORATION: *Puls.*, *Arn.*, *Phos.*

DRY NIGHT COUGH: *Hyos.*, *Bell.*, *Sulph.*—CHRONIC MOIST COUGH: *Sep.*, *Sil.*—COUGH WORST AT MORNING: *N. vom.*—AFTER SLEEP: *Lach.*

CRAMP IN THE LEGS AND FEET.

For the dose, see p. 3.

Verat., *N. vom.*, *Rhus t.*, or *Cham.*; a dose every two or three days, with a dose of *Sulph.* every eight or ten days, will often remove this troublesome affection. *Verat.* is more particularly indicated when there is great coldness of the feet at night.

CRAMP IN THE STOMACH.

Give, every ten minutes, a drop or two of Spirits of Camphor on sugar, and foment with flannels wrung out of hot water. A threatened attack may sometimes be prevented by smelling *Camph.* *N. vom.* and *Carb. v.* are useful in some cases. Consult your physician.

CROUP.

For the dose, see p. 3.

Domestic treatment should begin the instant this most dangerous malady appears, but professional aid should as instantly be sought.

Croup is a disease almost peculiar to childhood, seldom occurring after the age of seven years. Its first approach is often insidious, assuming the appearance of a common catarrh; but even at this early stage, a peculiar whizzing sound may be heard at the upper opening of the windpipe by placing the ear upon the back of the neck or upon the throat; and sometimes there may be discovered

upon the tonsils, a thin layer of false membrane, or viscid matter, like boiled white of egg, which, by choking up the air passages, constitutes the peculiar danger of this affection. Ere long the real nature of the case is made apparent by other signs. The breathing is more laboured, the expirations quick, the inspirations slow, sawing, crowing, or ringing; there is a peculiar single cough, frequently repeated, with a metallic or a hollow barking sound, and the pain it causes makes the child carry his hand to his throat; the voice is sometimes deep and hoarse, sometimes shrill and squeaking; the countenance is swollen and anxious, the head thrown back to facilitate respiration.

Give *Acon.* and *Ant. t.* alternately, every half-hour, or oftener if necessary, until the feverish heat and the hardness of the pulse diminish. If the other symptoms also appear improved, continue the *Ant. t.* so long as it seems to do good. When a change of medicine is manifestly required give *Hep.* and *Spong.* alternately, at intervals varying from a quarter of an hour to two hours, according to circumstances. Meanwhile, let the patient's neck be kept wrapped from the first in a thickly-folded lincn bandage, lightly wrung out of cold water, and refreshed from time to time when it grows hot. Wash the back of the head, neck, and spine frequently with cold water, and give cold water to drink. (See SPASMODIC CROUP.)

DIARRHŒA.

For the dose, see p. 3.

Looseness of the bowels, with or without griping pains, with fæulent or mucous discharges; generally unattended with fever. The chief remedies are:—

Dulc.—Of almost universal application in diarrhœas, especially in those caused by cold, teething, worms, repelled eruptions, errors in diet, &c.

Ars.—Burning evacuations; severe colic; fetid, putrid (alternately with *Carb. v.*), profuse, with great prostration of strength; occurring after midnight; diarrhœa caused by acids, fruit, cold drink, or ice.

Rheum.—Sour smelling fæulent evacuations, with griping; shuddering before and after; particularly suitable for infants.

Cham.—Watery or slimy; of a grass-green or whitish, eurdled appearance; smelling like rotten eggs; with incessant, tearing colic; nausea, vomiting; caused by cold or passion; particularly suitable for infants.

Merc.—Profuse, watery, or frothy; sometimes tinged with blood; preceded by griping and feeling of cold in the abdomen; followed by tenesmus, or burning at the orifice.

China.—Clear, without any fæcal matter; containing undigested food; sour; great weakness; loud rumbling; occurring immediately after eating, or in the night.

Puls.—Diarrhœa from errors of diet; urgent desire; frequent; slimy; worst at night.

Bry.—Diarrhœa from the heat of summer (also *Ars.*, *Merc.*); with bilious, rheumatic symptoms (alternately with *Rhus t.*)

Hyos.—Painless diarrhœa during pregnancy.

Sulph.—Chronic diarrhœa, exhausting; and generally in cases which resist other remedies.—A dose of the selected remedy may be administered after every liquid evacuation.

DYSENTERY.

For the dose, see p. 3.

An inflammatory disorder of the large intestines, characterized by frequent liquid evacuations of mucous or purulent matter (not fæces) mixed with blood, painful straining (tenesmus), cutting and burning pain, with more or less fever. Its chief causes are, warm, damp weather, marsh miasmata, bad drainage and ventilation, and bad food. In the acute stage, the patient should abstain from food, both solid and liquid, and drink only cold water, and should have his abdomen fomented with very hot flannels. Give *Merc.*, at intervals of one, two, or three hours; and if there is much fever, *Acon.*, every six hours. If *Merc.* alone does not afford sufficient relief, it may be alternated with *Ars.* In some cases, injections of cold water after every evacuation afford evident relief.

EARS, DISORDERS OF THE.

For the dose, see p. 3.

For inflammation of the outer ear, *Puls.* is the chief remedy; it may be aided by *Acon.* if there be much fever. *Puls.* may also be of use in nervous or rheumatic earache; in inflammation of the internal ear with more or less discharge, and when the outer ear is hot, red, and swollen. The indications for other medicines are: *Bell.*—digging, boring pains in paroxysms, extending to the throat; pricking and shooting pains in the parotid glands; pains increased by touching or moving; head and eyes affected; delirium. *Cham.*—stabblings, as with a knife; pains intolerable; inner ear dry, without ear-wax; particularly when caused by checked perspiration. *Merc.*—burning outwardly, with inward cold feeling, affecting the cheek also; violent twitches, tearing and shooting; ear damp with sweat, but without relief; increase of pain in the warmth of the bed; discharge of pus; soreness of the passage.

The torturing pains of earache, *when there is no discharge*, may in many cases be relieved by inserting in the ear a bit of cotton or wool, moistened first with hot water, and then with a drop or two of tincture of Aconite, first dilution.

For chronic inflammation, with discharge of ear-wax and mucus, the chief remedy is *Merc.*, also if

the discharge occurs after smallpox; with purulent discharge, *Hcp.*; in very obstinate cases of either discharge, *Sulph.* *Puls.* is suitable to the discharge which follows measles; *Bell.* (also *Merc.*) to that succeeding scarlatina.

For deafness consequent upon a cold, take *Merc.*, a dose every six hours.

EMOTIONS OF THE MIND.

For the dose, see p. 3.

Disorders arising from violent passions and emotions require appropriate remedies.

FRIGHT; *Acon.* if there be increased activity of the circulation; *Op.* if the patient seems as it were stunned and stupified; *Verat.* if there is coldness, sickness, diarrhœa; *Bell.* after *Acon.* should there be much nervous agitation, and tendency to start. *Samb.*: oppression of the chest not yielding to *Op.* or *Acon.* EXCESSIVE JOY: *Coff.* A fit of PASSION: *Bry.* or *Cham.*, according to the temperament, aided, if necessary, by *Acon.* or *Cocc.* JEALOUSY: *Hyos.* DEEP INDIGNATION: *Coloc.* SILENT GRIEF: *Ign.* LONG-LASTING GRIEF: *Lach.*

EPILEPSY.

For the dose, see p. 3.

The curative treatment of this disorder must be committed to professional hands. The domestic treatment consists chiefly in taking care that the patient does not hurt himself in his fall, and in providing for his safety when he has fallen. Loosen his garments, shelter his eyes from any glaring light, and keep the room cool and quiet. Remove everything against which he might hurt himself; but forbear from all attempts to restrain his contortions by force, as not only useless, but certainly injurious. A piece of cork or soft wood should be placed between his teeth, to prevent his biting his tongue; and he should immediately have a dose (four globules in a spoonful of water) of *Bell.*, or of *Opium*, if his face be dark and humid, and his breathing laboured and snoring. Drink should not be given him in glass or earthen vessels until long after the fit has ceased.

ERYSIPELAS, OR ST ANTHONY'S FIRE.

For the dose, see p. 3.

A diffused inflammation of a portion of the skin, accompanied with more or less fever. The affected part is hot, swollen, tense; its colour generally ranges from bright red to dark red or purplish,

changing to white on pressure, but resuming its original appearance when the pressure is withdrawn. The local sensations are stiffness, tingling, pricking, burning, and sometimes tearing or shooting pain. Sometimes vesicles filled with limpid or yellowish fluid, appear on the inflamed surface, and then the fever is more severe. As the inflammation is about to subside, the colour changes to a pale or dirty yellow, and finally the cuticle peels off. When erysipelas attacks the head or face, medical aid must be sought without delay.

The chief remedies are *Acon.*, *Bell.*, *Bry.*, *Puls.*, *Rhus t.* If there be much fever, begin with *Acon.*, a dose every two or three hours. After three or four doses, proceed in the same way with *Bell.*; or begin with it in case of smooth erysipelas, if without fever. *Bry.* may be substituted for *Bell.* when the joints are more particularly affected; or *Puls.* when the erysipelas shifts rapidly from one part to another. This medicine is also indicated when there remain after the eruption bitter taste, want of appetite, nausea, or when these symptoms return after too early indulgence in full diet. If the convalescent patient goes out too early and takes cold, or if his temper become angry and irritable, and fever returns, give *Cham.*; or *Rhus* should there be coldness of the feet, great lassitude, and dry tongue.

Rhus is the proper specific for vesicular erysipelas, and should be given immediately on the appearance

of the vesicles, or as soon as the fever (if violent) has been subdued by *Acon.* Should there be symptoms of irritation of the brain, such as delirium, lethargic sleep, twitchings, and anxiety, *Bell.* should be given in alternation with *Acon.* If inflammation spread to the mouth and throat (after the fourth day) *Rhus* will be indicated. If fresh patches are continually appearing, so that while one spot is desquamating, another is reddening and forming fresh vesicles, give *Ars.*

EYES, INFLAMMATION OF THE.

For the dose, see p. 3.

In common ophthalmia, or inflammation of the eyes, with redness, itching, heat, and pain as from sand, sensitiveness to light, copious flow of tears, and oozing of gummy mucus, with more or less fever, the chief remedies are *Acon.*, *Bell.*, *Merc.*; the two former to be alternated in severer cases with much fever or intense redness. *Merc.* may be given from the first in milder cases, or after *Bell.* in others when no further improvement takes place. *Sulph.* may also be required under such circumstances, and it is generally indispensable in chronic ophthalmia.

For inflammation of the eyes or eyelids, caused by foreign bodies, bruises, &c., weak *Arnica* lotion (one part in fifty of water) may be applied, unless the patient has an irritable skin or a tendency to

erysipelas, then Calendula lotion (same proportion) will be preferable.

FACEACHE. TIC DOLOUREUX.

For the dose, see p. 3.

Excruciating pain in the face of a purely nervous kind (neuralgia), that is to say, occurring independently of any apparent symptoms of inflammation, and corresponding in its seat to the course of the facial nerves. It comes on in sudden paroxysms of variable duration, which often as suddenly cease. It is a very intractable malady, though not necessarily incurable. The chief remedies are *Bell.*, *Cham.*, *Ars.*, *Chin.* (in debilitated subjects), *Coloc.*, *Verat.* (See Medicines under those headings.)

FACE, SWELLING OF THE.

For the dose, see p. 3.

A common attendant on toothache, and yielding to the same remedies. If not give *Puls.*, a dose every six hours should the swelling be pale, the patient low-spirited, with shivering or flushes of heat; *Cham.* if the swelling be very hard, and there be much heat and redness of the face and mouth; *Merc.* should the glands under the jaw be swollen and tender, with an overflow of saliva; *Acon.* if there be full, quick pulse. Should suppuration take place, give *Hep.* and *Sil.* Foment the face with

flannel or spongiopiline wrung out of hot water, or infusion of chamomile if *Cham.* is administered internally.

FAINTING.

For the dose, see p. 3.

Lay the patient quite flat; loosen all bands, strings, buttons, &c.; give plenty of fresh air; sprinkle the face, and, if need be, the chest and pit of the stomach, with cold water, and hold Spirits of Camphor under the nose. Any further treatment must be determined by the exciting cause—such as FATIGUE, *Verat.*: debility from illness or loss of blood, *Chin.*; excessive PAIN, *Acon.*, *Cham.*: very SLIGHT PAIN, *Hep.* (See also EMOTIONS, p. 118.)

FATIGUE.

For the dose, see p. 3.

If much wearied by walking, rowing, &c. take four globules of *Arn.*, and wash your feet and hands in warm water with a tablespoonful of Tincture of Arnica in it.* *Coff.* is suitable for exhaustion

* A gentleman who hunted in Leicestershire informed me that he was in the habit of giving his horses six drops of Tincture of Arnica in their water, after a hard day's run. Next day they were as fresh as if they had only been out for an airing.

from long abstinence from food and bodily exertion conjointly; *N. vom.* for the effects of excessive mental exertion, or long and anxious night-watching; *Cocc.* for fatigue experienced after slight exertions of body or mind; *Acon.*, either alone or followed by *Bry.*, for disturbance of the circulation, palpitation, difficulty of breathing caused by violent exercise.

FEEET-SWEATING.

In some cases *Sil.*, in others *Graph.*, three globules every second day, will remove this disagreeable affection.

FEVER.

For the dose, see p. 3.

Acon. is specific for simple inflammatory fever; for the symptoms of which affection, see that medicine, p. 11. As soon as they appear, the patient should be put to bed, lightly but sufficiently covered, and the room should be kept airy, sweet, and cool, the light partly excluded, and all noises and disturbing causes entirely so. He should drink freely of cold water; and for food, which should not be officiously forced upon him, he should have thin gruel. The same regimen is to be observed in all acute fevers, eruptions, rheumatic, gastric, &c. Constant sighing breathing in fever generally indi-

eates the approach of a rash eruption, and calls for *Ipec.* Typhus and typhoid fevers are characterized by great prostration of strength, parched, blackish lips, and dry brown tongue. They require *Rhus* and *Ars.* alternately, every two or three hours. (See BRAIN FEVER, BILIOUS ATTACKS, RHEUMATISM, SMALLPOX, &c. &c. Also note p. 158.)

FLATULENCE.

For the dose, see p. 3.

For slight eases, arising from actual errors of diet, *Puls.* is generally efficacious, two or three globules for a dose. See also *N. vom.*, *Cocc.*, and *Carb. v.* *Cham.* is espeecially suited to the flatulence of ehildren.

GALLING OR CHAFING OF THE SKIN.

For the dose, see p. 3.

Should the eause be mechanical, wash the part with Calendula Lotion (1 part tincture to 30 of water); should the secretion be acrid, take *Cham.* morning and evening, for two days; on the third day, *Sulph.* one dose, and repeat, if necessary, after an interval of two days. For the chafing of infants, perfect cleanliness and careful drying and powdering will generally be sufficient. If not, a few doses of *Cham.* or *Ign.* may be given (one daily), to be followed, if necessary, by *Merc.*

GIDDINESS. VERTIGO.

For the dose, see p. 3.

Vertigo is never an isolated affection, but always symptomatic of some more general disorder, as of CONGESTION to the HEAD (it is almost always so when worst on stooping), of INDIGESTION (see articles on), of general debility, or of disease of the heart. The treatment must depend on the cause. The following are a few of the special forms of vertigo, with the remedies suited to them, *other symptoms agreeing*. *Sulph.* corresponds to almost every form.

Vertigo when LYING down: *Ars.*, *N. vom.*, *Rhus*
 —on RISING from a seat: *Acon.*, *Bry.*, *Phos.*—
 in the open AIR: *Calc.*, *Graph.*, *Puls.*, *Sep.*—coming
 into a ROOM from the open air: *Merc.*, *Phos.*—
 looking UP: *Puls.*, *Sep.*, *Sil.*—looking DOWN:
Sulph.

 GOUT.

For the dose, see p. 3.

Upon the occurrence of an acute attack, the patient may take a dose of *Arn.* every two or three hours, or *Acon.* if he be of a robust, full habit of body, and have much fever; but gout is too complicated a disease to admit of treatment by unskilled hands.

GUMS, BLEEDING, SORE.

For the dose, see p. 3.

Merc. is a specific for that condition of the mouth in which the gums are spongy, swollen, painful, jagged at their margins, parted from the teeth, the saliva is too abundant, and the breath fetid; unless, indeed, this condition has been caused by abuse of Mercury, when *Carb. v.* and *China* may be administered alternately. A dose may be taken night and morning. The diet should be nourishing, but not stimulating. Avoid salt meat.

GUMBOIL.

For the dose, see p. 3.

At the beginning of the inflammation, give *Acon.* and *Bell.* alternately every two or three hours, to be followed, if necessary, in twelve hours by *Merc.*, or begin with *Merc.* if the swelling have already attained some size. When the swelling softens and throbs (signs that matter is forming), give *Hep.*, and when it has burst, *Sil.* When the gumboil is occasioned by a carious tooth, *Sil.* may be given from the outset. It is also the best remedy when there is inflammation of the jaw-bone, and after the extraction of a tooth, in alternation with *Arn.*

HEADACHE.

For the dose, see p. 3.

There are some few kinds of headaehe which may be regarded in some degree as distinct affections, and treated accordingly; but, in general, the cure of headaehe is involved in that of some more general disorder. (See INDIGESTION, BILIOUS ATTACKS, CONSTIPATION, COLD, CONGESTION, EMOTIONS, MENSTRUATION, &c.)

In nervous headaehe, or that kind in which the pain in the head appears to be the primary symptom, and all others to depend upon it, the following remedies may be considered:—*Puls.*: megrim (one-sided headaehe) with nausea; low spirits; paleness or flushing; worse in the evening, or when sitting still; better in the open air—*Ign.* (often with good effect after *Puls.*): megrim; pain as if a nail were driven into the head (*elavus*); momentary relief from change of posture; worse after taking coffee; profuse flow of urine—*Coff.*: megrim; *elavus*; great intolerance of light, of outward impressions generally, and of pain; it may be alternated with *Cham.*; the latter is the chief remedy for headaehes of children—also *Sep.*, *Sil.*, and *Sulph.*, in chronic cases. See those medicines.

Rhus is specific for headaehe after bodily fatigue; *Nux v.* and *Cocc.* for that caused by sedentary labour and late hours; *Bry.* and *Sil.* for headaehe during hot, sultry weather.

HEARTBURN AND WATERBRASH.

For the dose, see p. 3.

A hot, acrid sensation in the stomach, with risings of watery or rancid oily matter that burns the throat. It is a symptom of INDIGESTION, and generally indicates (as the concomitant symptoms determine) one or other of the following remedies, especially the first three:—*N. vom.*, *Sulph.*, *Carb. v.*, *Puls.*, *Cham.*, *China*, *Calc.*, which see.

HOARSENESS.

For the dose, see p. 3.

This is a common attendant on catarrhal disorders. When it presents itself almost as a solitary affection, or at least as the most prominent one with or without dry cough, give *Hep.*, three doses daily, to be followed, after four or five days, if necessary, by *Lach.*

HOOPING COUGH.

For the dose, see p. 3.

In its first stage, which generally lasts from a fortnight to three weeks, hooping cough differs in no apparent respect from a common catarrh, and will naturally be treated as such. Should it be known, however, that the epidemic is in the

neighbourhood, it will be proper to use *Bell.* as a principal remedy in every case of catarrh occurring in children. In the second stage, the cough becomes convulsive and suffocating, and that peculiar *whoop* is heard which gives name to the complaint. The fits come on every three or four hours, or oftener, when the disorder is at its height, and terminate with an expectoration of mucus, sometimes with vomiting. In severe cases, the face is swollen and livid, and blood escapes from the nose and mouth, or into the cellular tissue round the eyelids, and under the transparent covering of the eyeball. In the intervals between the attacks there is a complete remission; the child is lively and apparently well, except for the weakness and loss of flesh caused by the repeated ejection of food and drink from the stomach.

Dros. is the remedy most generally suitable in the convulsive stage, and should be given when the whoop is distinctly heard; a dose after every fit until the cough improves, and then at gradually increasing intervals. When there is fever more or less constant, with much chilliness, thirst, cold sweats, and small, weak, rapid pulse, *Verat.* will be very serviceable. After either of these remedies, *Carb. v.* will expedite the cure, especially if the vomiting continue after the cough has decreased. *Cina* is the preferable remedy for children affected with worms, and who have convulsions, or become

stiff all over during or immediately after the fits of coughing. If there be bleeding at the nose, &c., or effusion of blood in or around the eyes, give *Bell.*

In the first stage of hooping cough, the diet should be light; in the convulsive stage, it should be easy of digestion and highly nutritious. Slops would aggravate the vomiting.

INDIGESTION. DYSPEPSIA.

For the dose, see p. 3.

For a casual fit of indigestion, caused by overloading the stomach, take immediately a cup of strong coffee (not chicory!) without milk or sugar. For any symptoms remaining afterwards, recourse may be had to *Puls.*, *N. vom.*, or *Ipec.* For indigestion caused by FAT food, pork, salmon, pastry, &c.: *Puls.*, *Ipec.*, *Carb. v.*—by ices, fruit, or other things which CHILL the stomach: *Ars.*, *Verat.*—by beer, WINE, or spirits: *N. vom.*, followed by *Carb. v.*—by SALT food: *Ars.* and *Carb. v.* alternately—by TOBACCO-SMOKING: *N. vom.*, *Puls.*, *Cocc.*, *Ant. t.*—by FLATULENT food: *Carb. v.*, *Chin.*—by ACIDS: *Ars.*, *Carb. v.*, *Hep.*

The chief remedies for recent cases of dyspepsia, or impaired digestion, with its multitudinous attendant sufferings, are *N. vom.* and *Puls.*; the former being more suitable to persons of impulsive and

energetic temperament, the latter to the placid and phlegmatic; *N. vom.* to persons disposed to constipation and hæmorrhoids; *Puls.* to such as are rather disposed to a relaxed state of all the mucous surfaces, those of the bowels included; *N. vom.* to morning, *Puls.* to evening exacerbations; thirst is a frequent symptom of *N. vom.*, want of thirst is equally characteristic of *Puls.* For further details see those medicines, and also *Ign.*, which is suitable to persons of a nervous temperament and variable spirits. It may sometimes follow *Puls.* with advantage. Should vomiting be present or threatened, *Ant. t.* or *Ipec.* will be of use. *Cham.* or *Bry.* is indicated when there is bilious derangement, properly so called. *Hep.*, *Calc.*, and *Sulph.*, are the chief remedies for chronic dyspepsia.

INFANTS AND CHILDREN, DISORDERS OF.

For the dose, see p. 3.

Many of these are the subjects of separate articles in this book.

CRYING: When an infant screams continually without any apparent cause give *Bell.*; if it draw up its legs to its belly, and appear to be griped, give *Cham.*; when the face is red, *Bell.*, when it is pale, *Cham.* If there be diarrhœa, see next page.

SLEEPLESSNESS: This often proceeds from disordered bowels. In other cases, *Coff.* will be suit-

able, or *Acon.* should there be much feverish heat. For long-continued sleeplessness when weaning, *Bell.*

CONSTIPATION: *N. vom.* or *Bry.*, or the two alternately every twelve hours; or if they fail, *Op.*

DIARRHŒA: Green, watery, slimy: *Cham.*, aided if necessary by *Merc.*; sour but consisting of fæces with mucus: *Rheum*; also when with all care to keep it clean, the child smells sour all over; long-continued diarrhœa, with weakness, but little pain: *Sulph.*, and in serofulous children, *Calc.*

RETENTION OF URINE: Let the child smell *Camph.* If that fail to relieve, give *Acon.*, to be followed, if necessary, by *Puls.*, and put the child in a warm bath.

PUKING UP OF MILK: Let the infant suck less at a time, and, if necessary, give *Ipec.*

JAUNDICE: Give two globules of *Cham.*; repeat the dose in twenty-four hours; if necessary, on the following day give *Merc.*

SNUFFLES, or constant obstruction of the nose, *N. vom.*, or, if that fails, *Samb.*

OPHTHALMIA: New-born infants are sometimes affected with inflammation of the eyes from exposure to too strong a light. Give *Acon.*, and afterwards *Bell.*, if there be much redness; for any lingering remains of the affection, *Sulph.* or *Calc.*

RUPTURE: When the navel protrudes, a linen rag, folded into the form of a pad, should be carefully applied, and the nurse should keep back the

swelling with her fingers whilst she is putting on the roller. For rupture at the groin no bandage is required. Give *N. vom.*, a dose every second day, and *Sulph.* once a fortnight.

HICCOUGH: This affection will often cease when the child is laid warm to the mother's breast; or it may be given a pinch of powdered sugar, or a little cold sugared water; or, lastly, a globule of *Bell.*

SWELLING OF THE BREASTS: This subject is mentioned here for the purpose of denouncing the stupid and mischievous practice of squeezing the breasts of new-born infants, in order to force from them a natural secretion, which does no harm while it remains there, and will disappear in due course if left alone. Nurses should have strict orders on this point, and they should be closely watched, lest they disobey them. If this caution has been neglected, and the breast have become inflamed by rough usage, let it be washed every three or four hours with weak solution of *Arn.* (three drops to a tablespoonful of water). Should matter have formed give *Hep.*, a globule or two every eight hours.

RED GUM: An eruption of minute red pimples and red spots about the face, neck, and arms; it is of very trivial importance. If there be much irritation, *Acon.* may be given, a dose every twelve hours.

HEAT SPOTS: Small vesicles, transparent or slightly coloured, on an inflamed base, forming

seabs and sores, the eruption is preceded by fever and sickness, and is apt to return. Its most frequent cause is overheating. *Acon.*, followed by *Rhus*, will usually be sufficient. In obstinate cases *Sulph.* may be necessary.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.

For the dose, see p. 3.

A disease that demands the promptest and most efficient treatment. Until advice can be obtained give *Acon.* and *Bell.* alternately every half-hour, and apply hot fomentations. Inflammation of the bowels may be distinguished from colic by the presence of fever, and by the excessive tenderness of the abdomen, which makes the slightest pressure intolerable. (See COLIC, p. 107.)

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS. (PNEUMONIA.)

For the dose, see p. 3.

Examination by the ear (a trained ear of course) is often necessary to determine with certainty the existence of this dangerous disorder. It may be suspected when the following symptoms are present: short, difficult breathing; dull pain in the chest, confined to one spot; great depression and anxiety; cough causing great pain, first dry, afterwards moist with gluey expectoration tinged (not streaked) with blood; general fever. Call them by what name

you will, these symptoms plainly indicate *Acon.*, which should be given every hour or two, while awaiting the physician's visit. Pneumonia is sometimes complicated with PLEURISY, see p. 150.

INFLUENZA.

For the dose, see p. 3.

Influenza is an epidemic catarrh attended with rheumatic pains, and great depression of the mental and bodily energies. On account of the latter symptom *Ars.* is always a principal remedy for influenza; the others are generally those applicable to catarrh; but every influenza has peculiarities which must govern the choice of the medicines. (See COLD, p. 105.)

INSECTS, BITES AND STINGS OF.

For the dose, see p. 3.

Smell Spirits of Camphor, and rub the bitten or stung part with it. In a few hours, if any pain or swelling remain, use cold *Arnica* lotion (1 part to 30 water). Bees always leave their stings in the wound, and these should be extracted with a pair of tweezers. If stung on the tongue take *Acon.* immediately, afterwards *Arn.*, and should the inflammation not abate in two or three hours, *Bell.* every half-hour.

ITCHING.

For the dose, see p. 3.

This troublesome complaint sometimes occurs without any visible eruption. The chief remedies are *N. vom.*, *Sulph.* When it is accompanied with moisture of the skin *Merc.* may be useful; when it is easily relieved by scratching, *Ign.* Sponge the skin at night with a tepid infusion made by pouring boiling water on bran.

JAUNDICE.

For the dose, see p. 3.

This disorder is easily identified by the yellow hue of the eyes and skin; the evacuations are whitish, the bowels are sometimes relaxed, more frequently constipated, the urine dark red; there is a bitter taste in the mouth, want of appetite, low spirits, and loss of strength. The first remedy is *Merc.* a dose every two, three, or more hours. After three or four days of this treatment *Chin.* may follow. If a fit of passion have caused the attack, *Cham.* is to be preferred; *Bry.* may also be of use in such a case, if the angry temper continue and there be much chilliness. Either medicine may be followed by *N. vom.* Should the attack be ushered in with fever, *Acon.* will be required from the outset, and it may be given the more freely

inasmuch as it specifically affects the secretion of bile.

KNEE, SWOLLEN. (HOUSEMAID'S KNEE.)

For the dose, see p. 3.

Let the limb have perfect rest; apply a linen compress to the knee, wrung out of cold water, and cover it with oil-silk or thin mackintosh. Take a dose of *Sil.* night and morning.

LABOUR AND AFTER-PAINS.

For the dose, see p. 3.

There is no field of practice in which the beneficial effects of homœopathic remedies may be more strikingly displayed by the skilful physician than in the management of pregnancy and labour. It may be necessary sometimes when the Homœopathic practitioner is not at hand, to engage the services of an Allopathic accoucheur; but on no account should he be allowed to prescribe a single dose of medicine. The common practice of giving castor oil in a day or two after delivery is most reprehensible. It is a piece of ignorant meddling with the wholesome course of nature, according to which the ordinary action of the bowels ought to be suspended for some days, whilst the vital powers are diverted from them to the accomplishment of new and most important tasks. Do not be solicitous about the bowels during the first week after

delivery, so long as the patient perspires freely. It is my clear conviction that many a mother has been KILLED by a dose of castor oil or other "*mild aperient.*"

FALSE labour pains are such as torment the patient without advancing the birth. They come on at irregular intervals, and do not increase at each return, like true labour pains. *N. vom.* is specific for them, especially when they affect the lower part of the belly, and are accompanied with frequent urgency to stool and desire to make water. If they become intense give *Coff.* When the pains are too FEEBLE give *Puls.*; also when the expulsion of the after-birth is delayed.—Should the pains suddenly CEASE, and symptoms of oppression of the brain appear, give *Op.*—For severe after-pains the chief remedies are *Arn.*, *Coff.*, *Cham.* The first of these should be given immediately after delivery; and if the labour has been severe, tepid Arnica lotion (six drops of tincture to two table-spoonsful of tepid water) should be applied. This practice tends greatly to prevent after-pains and URINARY DISORDERS, see p. 171.

LUMBAGO.

For the dose, see p. 3.

Rheumatic pain in the small of the back. If there be much fever, give *Acon.* every two hours.

When the pains are aggravated by the least motion, *Bry.* and *N. vom.* are indicated, also when constipation is present; when worst during rest, *Rhus* and *Puls.*; when they are insufferable at night, *Merc.* When the affection has been caused by straining the back in lifting a heavy weight, or otherwise, *Arn.* may be administered both inwardly and outwardly; or that failing, *Rhus.* (See RHEUMATISM, p. 153.)

MEASLES.

For the dose, see p. 3.

The ordinary symptoms of catarrhal fever (severe cold), with red, swollen, watery eyes, sneezing, running from the nose, short cough, and hoarseness, exhibit themselves for three days; on the fourth day all these symptoms are increased; there is much drowsiness; the sleep is restless, and the eruption comes forth in the following order: on the face, behind the ears, on the neck, the chest, the arms, the body, the thighs, and legs; and in the same order it declines, and ends with bran-like scaling of the cuticle about the ninth day. The eruption is like a raspberry in colour, turns white for an instant under pressure, and feels slightly rough when brushed by the finger, being composed of extremely minute pimples, which form clusters of a half-moon shape. The disease is more dangerous to adult than to young patients, and in all cases it has a ten-

dency to leave behind it, when badly treated, very serious affections of the mucous membranes, especially those of the lungs.

Puls. is the principal remedy, and should be given from the outset, aided more or less frequently by *Acon.* in proportion to the violence of the fever. Should the eruption fail to appear in due time, or recede after it has appeared, *Bry.* must be given every half-hour, until that very dangerous condition is removed. Recourse must also be had to that remedy when there is evidence of inflammatory action in the chest, such as stitches or darting pains, anxious, painful breathing, and very great general uneasiness. *Ipec.* will be useful if there be nausea, vomiting, pain and oppression of the stomach; and *Bell.* should there be much inflammation of the throat, intense thirst, hot, dry skin, headache, restlessness, or delirium.

MILIARY FEVER. (MILIARIA.)

For the dose, see p. 3.

The distinguishing characteristic of this disease is the eruption of small, round, hard, transparent vesicles, of the size of a millet seed (hence the name), which after two or three days become opaque, dry up, and fall off in scurf. There is usually a considerable degree of fever, the chest is more or less affected, and there is profuse perspiration of a sour, offensive smell. The eruption gene-

rally comes out on the fifth or sixth day of the fever, and is preceded by itching, stinging, and burning in the skin. Miliaria less frequently occurs alone than as an attendant on other maladies, and is essentially a disorder of the perspiratory organs. A frequent case of it is too high a temperature in the sick-room. In its treatment we must therefore avoid whatever might tend to excite or abruptly check perspiration.

Acon. may be given to subdue the fever; to be followed by *Coff.* should there be much restlessness, or by *Bell.* if the head is much affected, or that failing, and especially upon a sudden disappearance of the eruption, *Cupr. ac.* In the latter case, when there is oppression of the chest, nausea, vomiting, fainting, *Ipec.* is also indicated. *Cham.* is the remedy best adapted to children, and *Bry.* to lying-in women.

MILK CRUST.

For the dose, see p. 3.

An eruption incident to infants at the breast (hence its name), and consisting of clusters of small vesicles, whitish at first, afterwards turning yellow and forming scabs. It appears first on the face, whence it sometimes spreads over the whole body.—Give *Rhus t.* three doses daily for two days, *Sulph.* every third day. These medicines must be preceded or accompanied with *Acon.* if there be in-

flammatory redness of the skin or fever. The only outward application admissible is tepid soap and water, and hair powder to allay the itching.

MISCARRIAGE.

For the dose, see p. 3.

Whenever threatenings of this accident present themselves, the patient should lie down, and not rise from her bed until the danger is past. She should be kept cool and perfectly quiet; her diet should be of the least stimulating kind, and she should take no warm drink. If she has had a fall or blow, *Arn.* should be given immediately, and repeated at intervals, varying from ten minutes to an hour according to the violence of the symptoms. In most other cases, *Bell.* may be administered until medical aid arrives. When the symptoms have been occasioned by some EMOTION OF THE MIND, recourse should be had to one or other of the remedies mentioned under that head. *Sep.* is specific against the tendency to miscarry between the fifth and the seventh month.

MONTHLY FLOW, DISORDERS OF THE.

For the dose, see p. 3.

Habitual disorders of menstruation are not fit subjects for domestic treatment. The following

directions have referenee only to comparatively recent cases:—

RETARDED or defeient flow: *Puls.* night and morning, for two days; *Sulph.* on the third day, one dose; pause a day, and repeat if necessary—
 TOO COPIOUS: *Bell.* in general; if so profuse as to amount to flooding, *Ipec.*—too copious and also
 BEFORE ITS TIME: *Calc.*—a dose of one or other of these medicines, three times a-day. (See COLIC, p. 107.)

MUMPS.

For the dose, see p. 3.

An inflammatory affection of the large salivary glands (the parotids), situated at the angle of the lower jaw. It often occurs epidemieally, particularly in cold, damp weather; is more incident to children than to adults, and seldom attacks the same person twice. It generally reaches its height by the end of the fourth day, after which the symptoms decline and disappear altogether by the seventh or eighth. Under favourable circumstances, the only medicine required will be *Merc.*, a dose every six hours. Should symptoms arise indicating disturbance of the brain, they must be promptly met with *Bell.* The affected parts should be muffled in a silk handkerchief, and the patient kept in a moderately warm and equable temperature. The only danger contingent on the complaint is that which

may be caused by cold and damp, which are apt to cause sudden shiftings of the inflammation to other parts. The diet must be altogether exclusive of animal food.

NETTLE-RASH. (URTICARIA.)

For the dose, see p. 3.

An eruption well named, both on account of its external appearance—white elevations and wheals on a red ground—and of the peculiar tingling and pricking that accompany it. Fresh patches of the eruption often suddenly appear, and as suddenly disappear, seldom remaining many hours. It is generally attended with fever of moderate severity, nausea and vomiting, and is often a consequence of indigestion caused by certain articles of food, such as crabs, lobsters, pork, goose, &c.* In children, it is sometimes occasioned by teething. The attack is often sudden, especially when caused by

* One of the severest cases of nettle-rash I have ever seen occurred in a woman who had used, by advice of an hospital nurse, a lotion composed of tincture of myrrh and water, to cleanse the scurfy surface of a varicose leg. One application of the lotion at bedtime perfectly fulfilled that intention, but was followed in a few hours by a furious attack of nettle-rash. I saw the patient on the following evening, and prescribed *Rhus t.* One dose gave her instantaneous relief, and three more completed the cure.

indigestible food. It begins with weight and fulness in the chest, nausea and giddiness; then vomiting and violent action of the bowels; then a pricking and choking sensation in the throat, cough and difficulty of breathing caused by swelling of the lining membrane of the mouth and throat. Next the tongue becomes swollen, and then the face and head. The nose, lips, and ears are burning hot, and itch violently, and by degrees the rash spreads over the whole body, affecting chiefly the skin of the joints.

Rhus is the principal remedy. *Acon.* will be required if there be much fever: *Ipec.*, *Ant. t.*, and *Puls.* may be given singly, or in alternation with *Rhus*, when improper food has been taken. *Bry.* will be of use should the eruption suddenly recede, and symptoms affecting the chest present themselves. *N. vom.* is indicated by headache, thirst, hoarseness, and constipation, and especially when stimulants have been the exciting cause; *Bell.* when there is severe throbbing, headache, and redness of the face. *Dulc.* is particularly adapted to chronic nettle-rash (also *Ars.*), violently itching and burning after being scratched, appearing in the warmth and disappearing in the cold, with bitter taste in the mouth and slimy coated tongue, vomiting, intense aching in the stomach, restlessness and sleeplessness, night sweats, turbid, dark urine, diarrhoea, pain in the limbs.

NIGHTMARE.

For the dose, see p. 3.

Anything which tends to impede digestion, or impair the general health, may excite this well-known painful affection. Heavy suppers, and mental exertion prolonged to the last moment of wakefulness, are almost sure provocatives of disturbed sleep. "That student shall sleep miserably," says Lord Bacon, "who like an ass lieth down under his burden." If there be feverish heat, thirst, full hard pulse, and palpitation of the heart, take a dose of *Acon.* immediately, and repeat it next night at bedtime. *N. vom.* and *Puls.* are suitable when the affection has been caused by errors in diet (see INDIGESTION); the latter is more especially indicated by dreams of black animals sitting on the sufferer, &c. *Op.* may be given in very severe attacks with suppressed breathing, half-opened eyes, open mouth, snoring, rattling in the throat, cold sweat on the face, convulsive twitchings and jerkings, &c. *Phos.* alternated with *Acon.* is suitable to persons disposed to congestion of the chest with palpitation, and who suffer frequently from nightmare. In other chronic cases, *Sulph.* and *Sil.* given alternately will often effect a radical cure.

NIPPLES, SORE, CHAPPED.

For the dose, see p. 3.

Soreness of the nipples is sometimes a great impediment to suckling. It may to a great extent be prevented by daily washing the nipples with cold water, or should they be very tender, with brandy and water during the last few weeks of pregnancy. To cure this affection, apply *Arnica* or *Calendula* lotion, ten drops to a wineglassful of water, taking care to wash it off thoroughly before the infant is put to the breast. Should this treatment not suffice, try *Sep.*, and lastly *Sulph.*, singly or in alternation with *Calc.*, a dose every four hours; at the same time applying externally a solution of twenty globules of the medicine in a teaspoonful of water.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

For the dose, see p. 3.

Violent and irregular action of the heart, if constant, or nearly so, is probably symptomatic of an organic disease, and calls for professional aid. As a casual affection, it may be caused by EMOTIONS of the mind (which see), by debility, after long illness, or loss of blood or other fluids, when *Chin.* will be appropriate; or it may proceed from derangement of stomach, and be curable by *N. vom.*, *Puls.*, *Cocc.*, or *Bry.* For nervous and

hysterical females, the chief remedies are *Puls.*, *Cocc.*, *Coff.*, and *Cham.* Special indications for *Puls.* are shivering with occasional flushes of heat, great depression of spirits, frightful and confused dreams. *Acon.* is suitable to full-blooded persons, and when the affection is worse at night, attended with feverish heat, and with pulsations audible to the patient. *Sulph.* may be advantageously used at intervals of three or four days after any of the above remedies, to complete the cure.

FILES. (HÆMORRHOIDS.)

For the dose, see p. 3.

Small tumours at or near the orifice of the lower bowel, formed by varicose distention of the veins. They are either external or internal, bleeding or blind (that is, not discharging blood.) They are frequently associated with habitual constipation, and may be occasioned by anything which obstructs the venous circulation in the abdomen, as, for instance, disordered liver, pregnancy, &c. They sometimes lie dormant a considerable time, and then an acute attack supervenes, with severe pain in the tumors and at the loins, occasionally accompanied with colic. The chief remedies are *N. vom.* and *Sulph.*; the former is always indicated when there is constipation, with or without difficulty in passing water. After *N. vom.*

has been given for some days, *Sulph.* may be taken with advantage. The alternate use of these remedies, at intervals of a few days, is to be recommended in cases of long standing. *Ars.* is indicated when there are burning or shooting pains in the tumors, or when there is great loss of strength; *Bell.* or *Rhus* when there is insufferable pain in the lower part of the back. See COLIC, p. 107.

PIMPLES.

For the dose, see p. 3.

For pimples resembling small boils, such as may occur on any part of the body, but seem to have a predilection for affecting the face, *Arn.* is specific. A dose may be taken night and morning. *Hep.* may sometimes follow *Arn.* with advantage. For certain kinds of pimply eruptions to which *Sep.* is peculiarly adapted, see p. 79.

PLEURISY.

For the dose, see p. 3.

Inflammation of the membrane that lines the walls of the chest and covers the opposite surfaces of the lungs. Its symptoms bear a strong general resemblance to those of PNEUMONIA; its peculiar characteristics are acute lancinating pain in the side of the chest, increased by attempting to draw a deep breath, confined to a small spot, which is

tender on pressure. Immediately on the appearance of these symptoms, give *Acon.* and *Bry.* alternately every hour, and apply to your physician.

PREGNANCY, DISORDERS INCIDENT TO.

For the dose, see p. 3.

Pregnant females generally enjoy an immunity from the graver kinds of disease, but are liable to certain functional sufferings, which are sometimes very distressing.

MORNING SICKNESS.—In general, it begins soon after conception, and ceases spontaneously shortly after quickening. It may be relieved by *N. vom.*, one dose at bedtime; or *Ipec.* should the bowels be relaxed. *Ars.* will be of use if besides morning sickness there be excessive vomiting after eating or drinking, with fainting and great weakness.

CONSTIPATION.—A very frequent attendant on pregnancy: the principal remedies are, *Op.*, *N. vom.*, *Bry.* Of these three, the first-named is perhaps the most homœopathic to this particular kind of constipation.

DIARRHŒA.—See p. 115.

TOOTHACHE.—Pregnant women are often annoyed by toothache, which is not confined to decayed teeth, and is not to be cured by extraction. As you would avoid miscarriage, never have a tooth extracted during pregnancy. *Sep.*, *Bell.*, *N. vom.*,

and *Puls.* are the remedies most frequently useful. See TOOTHACHE, p. 169.

CONTINUED, MENSTRUATION.—Always injurious; often a precursor of miscarriage. The physician must be consulted.

URINARY DISORDERS.—When there is too frequent desire to pass water, *Cocc.* will afford relief; or *Puls.* or *N. vom.* if the desire be ineffectual, or the effort painful.

VARICOSE VEINS.—*Puls.*, which has the property of causing dilatation of the veins, is specific for this affection. It may be aided by *N. vom.*, *Carb. v.*, or *Sulph.*, when there are piles; and by *Ars.* when there is a burning sensation in the varices.

PROTRUSION OF THE LOWER INTESTINE (RECTUM).

For the dose, see p. 3.

The principal remedies are *N. vom.* and *Ign.* To complete the cure, give *Sulph. Merc.* may be of use for children with hard, swollen bellies.

QUINSY.—SORE THROAT.

For the dose, see p. 3.

Bell. and *Merc.* are the medicines most generally serviceable in inflammation of the fauces, whether in that milder form which constitutes ordinary sore throat, or in the more aggravated degree which is

commonly called quinsy. *Acon.* may or may not be necessary in the outset, but will be required occasionally in the progress of the treatment, according to the degree of fever. The special indications for *Bell.* are, tightness of the throat, as if there was a ligature round it, heat and dryness of the mouth, much thirst and bright redness of the throat and tongue; sometimes external swelling of the throat and of the glands of the neck; sometimes inability to drink, liquids returning through the nose; pain in speaking; fever sometimes with delirium. *Merc.* is especially suitable when the mouth is filled with viscid, tenacious mucus, smells offensively, has a bad taste; when there are shooting, stinging pains extending to the ears; inflamed, swollen, and ulcerated tonsils; shiverings alternating with heat. The treatment may begin with the one or the other of these medicines, according as their respective symptoms predominate; often they may be alternated with good effect. Sore throat caused by a wetting, or by damp, foggy air, will often yield quickly to *Dulc.*

The medicines should be taken every hour at first, afterwards at longer intervals. In severe cases relief will be obtained by inhaling the steam of hot water, and applying a hot poultice to the throat, or flannel wrung out of hot water and covered with a dry neckcloth. In slighter cases, apply, in the same way, a compress wrung out

of cold water. For relaxed sore throat, see UVULA, p. 172.

Persons whom nature has furnished with a beard, and who are habitually subject to quinsy, may save themselves from much suffering by the easy expedient of not shaving below the chin. (See COLD, HOARSENESS, SCARLET FEVER.)

RHEUMATISM.

For the dose, see p. 3.

A peculiar inflammation, affecting the fibrous and membranous structures, especially the muscles and the large joints. Acute rheumatism is generally accompanied by a bitter taste in the mouth, coated tongue; languor, shivering; hot skin, sometimes dry, sometimes profusely perspiring; very quick, full pulse; thirst; scanty high-coloured urine depositing a red or pinky sediment; intense pain on moving the affected part, which is swollen, red, and heated. So long as it is confined to muscular parts and joints, it is not dangerous, but it becomes highly so when it shifts its seat to the membranes investing the brain, the heart, &c. As soon as the above symptoms present themselves, the patient should go to bed, and take a dose of *Acon.* every hour until the arrival of the physician.

Chronic rheumatism assumes a great diversity of forms, and points to various remedies, many of

which require to be applied with very nice discrimination. The following are among those most generally useful:—

Bry.: aching and shooting pains, aggravated by motion, accompanied with violent symptoms; and especially when the chest is affected.—*Rhus t.*: gnawing, tearing pain in the fleshy parts, sensation as if the bones were scraped; worse at night, during rest, and still more so on beginning to move, better after continued movement; rheumatism caused by a thorough wetting.—*Puls.*: pains shifting from one place to another, worse towards evening; shivering.—*Merc.*: pains chiefly affecting the joints, worse when getting warm in bed; puffiness and swelling; profuse perspiration.—*Dulc.*: rheumatism provoked by damp cold; affecting chiefly the back and the large joints; pain as if bruised or beaten; aggravated by continued rest in one posture, relieved by motion.

In chronic rheumatism, a dose may be taken at intervals varying from six to twenty-four hours.

ROSE. (ROSEOLA.)

For the dose, see p. 3.

This mildest of all the eruptive fevers is also called “false measles,” from its liability to be mistaken for the true. It is for the most part confined to children and delicate women, and is not infectious.

The eruption occurs in little red patches, without the elevation, roughness, or deep hue of measles; like them, showing itself first on the head and breast, and thence spreading downwards; there is also soreness of the throat, but none of the catarrhal symptoms of measles, and the fever is very slight. The eruption seldom lasts more than three or four days, and it vanishes without desquamation of the cuticle or any unpleasant after-symptoms. The itching and tingling which accompany the eruption are often very irritating to infants, and may call for *Coff.* or *Acon.* For adults medicine will scarcely be necessary; rest and quiet in a cool atmosphere, abstinence from solid food and from all heating and stimulating drinks will be sufficient.

SCARLET FEVER.—SCARLATINA.

For the dose, see p. 3.

Exhibiting in its precursory stage all the symptoms common to the class of eruptive fevers, scarlatina may even then be distinguished from measles—with which it was formerly confounded—by the absence of catarrhal affections, by the presence of *sore throat*, by the extreme quickness of the pulse, and often by that peculiar strawberry-like appearance of the tongue, dotted all over with little scarlet points, which is always exhibited in

the course of the disorder, and not unfrequently at its commencement. In favourable cases, the eruption usually comes forth on the third day, sometimes earlier, beginning on the face and neck, thence spreading to the trunk and arms, and finally to the lower limbs. In the same order it declines, and scales off by the fifth or sixth day. It consists of innumerable little points, forming together broad, irregular patches, of a smooth, glossy, bright redness, which turn white for a moment under pressure, and giving the skin an appearance like that of a boiled lobster-shell. In severer cases, the inflammation of the throat runs very high, even to the degree of ulceration; and there is an exceedingly dangerous form of the disease, in which the eruption is either entirely wanting, or pale and scanty; the mucous membranes are threatened with gangrene, and the fever assumes a malignant typhoid character.

Bell. is perfectly specific in the pure and simple forms of scarlet fever, and may be administered at intervals of four, six, or eight hours. Sometimes scarlet fever is complicated with scarlet or purple rash, and then the treatment must be modified accordingly (see SCARLET RASH). When the throat is much inflamed, clogged with viscid mucus, or ulcerated, *Merc.* must be alternated with *Bell.*; and *Acon.*, as in all other inflammatory affections, is to be employed in proportion to the vehemence of the

fever. When the eruption is sealing, *Rhus t.* should be used, one or two doses a-day.

The heat of the skin is some degrees higher in scarlatina than in any other fever of this climate. It is, therefore, an excellent practice in this complaint to wash the skin with cold water, more or less frequently and extensively according to the urgency of the heat.* Great care should be taken to keep the patient's apartment cool and well ventilated. During the fever no stronger aliment should be allowed than cold barley-water, and the return to fuller diet in convalescence must be gradual and cautious. Scarlatina is sometimes followed by secondary disorders similar to those consequent upon measles, and by one which is peculiar to itself, namely dropsical swelling of the face and

* This may always be done with perfect safety in all fevers when the skin is hot and *dry*; the relief it affords is great, and almost instantaneous. Upon a superficial view, the practice may appear at variance with the homœopathic principle, but in reality it is not so. The case stands thus: An inordinate degree of heat is generated in fever; water is then applied to the skin, not for the purpose of suppressing that action, but for the purpose of co-operating with nature, and in the direction chosen by herself, by enabling the excess of heat to be more rapidly thrown off by the skin. The vessels of the hot, dry skin are gorged or congested with blood; to apply moderately cold water to them is a strictly homœopathic act, for cold applied to the healthy skin produces just such a state of congestion.

extremities, which usually appears in the second week after the decline of the eruption, and continues a fortnight or longer when left to itself. Except in rare cases, it is not dangerous, and generally yields to *Bell.*; a dose three or four times a-day.

Bell. is so perfectly specific as to pure scarlatina, that it acts as a preservative against that complaint, either preventing it altogether, or greatly mitigating its attack. But as scarlatina is often complicated with scarlet rash, for which *Bell.* is not specific, it is advisable to alternate *Acon.* with *Bell.* in the preventive treatment. A dose of each of the medicines may be taken daily whilst there is danger of infection; wine and acids should be avoided.

SCARLET RASH. PURPLE RASH. THE PURPLES.

For the dose, see p. 3.

Often confounded with scarlatina, but essentially different from it, and requiring a different treatment. Scarlatina is always a primary self-subsisting disorder; scarlet rash is often a symptomatic affection superadded to some other disorder, as measles, small-pox, and scarlatina itself. Scarlatina attacks a person but once; one attack of scarlet rash affords no security against a recurrence. Scarlatina observes a regular course of progress and decline with certain critical days; nothing of the kind is noticeable in scarlet rash. The eruption of scarlatina is smooth,

bright red, and turns white under pressure; that of scarlet rash is rough, with little granular elevations of a dark red hue, and does not become white under pressure. The principal remedy is *Acon.*, which will sometimes suffice singly; if there be great restlessness, nervous agitation, and headache, it should be alternated with *Coff.* When there is tightness of the chest, with sighing breathing, *Ipec.* will be useful.

SCIATICA.

For the dose, see p. 3.

This is a neuralgic affection of the sciatic nerve, the main trunk of which passes from near the hip-joint down behind the thigh-bone, and sends off branches in various directions. Being almost always accompanied with derangement of the digestive organs, the principal remedies for it are *N. vom.* and *Puls.* The former is the more suitable when the pain is worst in the morning; the latter when the pain is aggravated in the evening or at night, and is better in the open air. *Ars.* may be useful in cases of long standing, when there is internal burning heat, or else a sensation of cold; and when the pain is relieved by outward warmth, *Coloc.* is sometimes very efficacious, especially when the right leg is affected. (See LUMBAGO; RHEUMATISM, pages 139 and 154.)

SEA SICKNESS.

Cocc. and *Petroleum** are the remedies which ofteneſt ſucceed in allaying this diſtreſſing affection. They muſt be taken in frequent doſes, ſince the cauſe of the malady is in continual operation. Begin with *Cocc.*; if not better after a few doſes, take *Petr.*; and, laſtly, try the effect of alternating the two.

SHINGLES. ZONA. HERPES ZOSTER.

For the doſe, ſec p. 3.

An eruption of ſmall veſicles on a crimſon ground, generally in the form of a band, extending half round the waſt. There is a common notion that if the band were to complete the circuit of the body the reſult would be fatal. This is entirely erroneous. The extreme rarity of a complete girdle of ſhingles has, no doubt, given riſe to this popular dictum; but ſuch caſes have occurred without confirming the melancholy prognofication. The chief remedy is *Merc.*, of which a doſe may be taken three times

* *Petroleum* is not included in the liſt of medicines given at page 10. Perſons going to ſea will do well to procure from a homœopathic chemiſt two phials, containing reſpectively ſix drops of Tincture of *Cocculus* 3, and ſix drops of Tincture of *Petroleum* 3, both diluted with four ounces of water. Take a teaſpoonful for a doſe. Or elſe get pilules of *Petr.* 3, and prepare the medicines as directed at page 3.

a-day, to be followed by *Rhus*, morning and evening, when the eruption is drying up.

SLEEPLESSNESS.

For the dose, see p. 3.

The sleeplessness of the sick-bed is not to be dealt with as a thing apart from the patient's malady; cure this, and sleep will return. When want of sleep is the most prominent affection, consider whether or not it is caused by mental fatigue, if so, *N. vom.* will relieve; or by an overloaded stomach, or INDIGESTION, or by EMOTIONS of the mind, which see. Sleeplessness, accompanied with nervous excitement or great vivacity of thought, will often yield to *Coff.*, a dose of which may be taken every hour. If you would sleep well, do not go to bed with your head full of thought or your stomach full of food. Be careful about the ventilation of your bedroom. If you wake up in the night, feel hot and uncomfortable, and cannot go to sleep again, adopt a practice like that recommended by Benjamin Franklin. Get up; turn down the bed-clothes; walk about the room without any other covering than your night-dress, which you may wave to and fro, so as to fan your whole body; wash your face and hands in cold water; and when you are cool and comfortable (do not wait till you are *cold*), go back to bed again.

Franklin used to undress himself completely, and take what he called an air bath. Any one may safely follow his example, whilst the skin is hot and *dry*.

SMALL POX. (VARIOLA.)

For the dose, see p. 3.

The precursory fever of small pox is distinguished from that which precedes other eruptions by the following symptoms:—Severe pain in the small of the back, and also at the pit of the stomach, the latter increased by pressure. The eruption comes out on the third day in the same order as measles and scarlatina, appearing first in the shape of small, hard, red pimples, which, in about three days, assume the appearance of watery vesicles, depressed in the centre, and surrounded by inflamed margins: about the sixth or eighth day the contents of the vesicles become purulent, the central depression disappears, and as soon as the mattery vesicles (pustules) are matured, they burst, and the escaped matter either dries and falls off in crusts, about the fourteenth day, or forms moist scabs covering sores that leave behind them permanent pits and scars. There are two forms of small pox—the distinct and the confluent—so called from the appearance of the pustules. In the former they remain distinct from each other; in the latter they are so thick-set as to run together. Confluent small pox

is much the more formidable of the two; the severity of the symptoms is much greater throughout the whole course of the disease, and the filling of the pustules is generally attended with secondary fever.

As soon as the precursory symptoms appear, the patient should lie down, and take *Acon.* and *Ant. t.* alternately every two hours. Medical aid should, of course, be sought without delay. Through the whole course of the disorder, the most scrupulous attention to cleanliness and good ventilation will be indispensable, for the foul emanations from the diseased body are capable of reacting very injuriously on the patient, who should be kept cool, and, if thirsty, drink freely (a little at a time) of cold water, or toast water. The marks left by small pox are always worst on the uncovered parts; hence will be seen the importance of excluding the light as much as possible from the time the pustules have begun to fill, until the crusts have fallen off. Whilst this process is going on, it will be necessary to wash the skin frequently with tepid water.

SPASMODIC CROUP. ACUTE ASTHMA OF INFANTS.
CROWING DISEASE. MILLAR'S ASTHMA.

For the dose, see p. 3.

An affection often mistaken for true croup, but distinguishable from it by this cardinal fact, that it is not ushered in by the symptoms of an ordinary

cold or catarrh. It makes its attack without warning and with extreme suddenness, generally at night. The child starts up from sleep, frightened and choking; the breathing and cough are croupy: the cause, however, is not inflammation, but a spasmodic closing of the orifice of the windpipe. The first attack, if not fatal, ends in a few hours with sneezing, eructation, and vomiting: after this the child sleeps calmly, but another and more severe attack may be expected in twenty-four hours, unless prevented by homœopathic means. *Samb.* is the principal remedy. It should be given at intervals varying from ten to thirty minutes, according to the violence of the symptoms.

SPITTING OF BLOOD.

For the dose, see p. 3.

Ascertain whether the blood comes from the lungs, or from the mouth or back of the nostrils. Blood from the lungs is warm, has a sweetish taste, and its discharge is generally accompanied with soreness and burning in the chest. If the hæmorrhage is sudden, the patient should take (until the arrival of the physician), at such intervals as the urgency of the symptoms may indicate, *Acon.*, alternated with *Ipec.* when the blood is bright red, or with *Arn.* if it be dark. He should be kept cool, and perfectly quiet, not even speaking.

SPRAINS AND STRAINS.

For the dose, see p. 3.

The bones, where forming joints, are bound together by exceedingly strong fibrous membranes, called ligaments. The forcible extension of these ligaments produces very severe pain and tedious inflammation, which extends to the surrounding parts. *Arn.* is the first of remedies in such cases, and should be used both internally and externally, in the form of a lotion, to be applied by means of a linen compress, over which a piece of oiled silk should be fitted, so as to prevent the evaporation of the moisture. The lotion should consist of two teaspoonsful of tincture to half a pint of cold water. If the pain and swelling do not yield to *Arn.* recourse may be had to *Rhus t.*, which should also be preferred from the first for patients who are known to have a constitutional tendency to erysipelas. In any case, the use of *Arn.* should not be continued too long after the inflammation has subsided, since it may aggravate the disorder of the digestive functions, which want of air and exercise is likely to have occasioned. The cure may be completed by pouring cold water from a height on the affected part night and morning, for fifteen or twenty minutes, rubbing the part afterwards for a few minutes with a thick lather of Castile soap, made with one part of water and two of brandy, and then bandaging it carefully, and with an even pressure.

STIFF NECK. CRICK IN THE NECK.

For the dose, see p. 3.

A very good remedy for this rheumatic affection of the muscles of the neck is the old popular practice of applying a hot smoothing iron to the part, with a piece of flannel interposed between the iron and the skin. For internal treatment, *Dulc.* or *Bry.* will generally suffice. See RHEUMATISM, p. 154.

STYE.

For the dose, see p. 3.

The small inflamed tumor, like a boil, that sometimes forms on the margin of the eyelid, will generally yield to *Puls.*, a dose three times a-day. In obstinate cases, *Merc.* may follow *Puls.* with advantage; and *Hep.* may be given if suppuration take place. Lukewarm water is the best outward application to allay irritation. To eradicate a chronic disposition to this affection, *Puls.* and *Sulph.* may be administered alternately at intervals of a week.

TEETHING.

For the dose, see p. 3.

The process of developing the first teeth usually begins about the sixth month, and is completed about the eighteenth, but sometimes its beginning

and ending anticipate those periods, or are retarded beyond them. Teething-time is always a trying one for children of weakly constitution; and though healthy children do not suffer much during this natural process, any casual ailments which then occur to them should be met with peculiar vigilance, lest they issue in congestion of the brain, lungs, &c. (See BRAIN FEVER, p. 97.) The treatment there indicated will also be applicable when there is dry cough, with hurried, laboured breathing. Should there be constipation, give *N. vom.* The diarrhœa which generally accompanies teething is, like the drivelling of saliva, a salutary relief provided by nature, and is not to be interfered with unless it become excessive, in which case *Cham.* may be given, or *Merc.* if the discharge be watery. If the child's mouth be very hot, and gums swollen, red, and painful, give *Acon.* Should the child be excessively restless, sleepless, and ill-tempered, *Coff.* or *Cham.* may be given. When the teeth are nearly ready to come through, *Sil.* will expedite their appearance. So far as I can judge from my own experience, the use of this remedy renders the operation of lancing the gums quite superfluous. When teething is delayed beyond the usual time, some constitutional defect is to be suspected, in the treatment of which *Calc.* will probably be found useful; but a physician should be consulted. (See CONVULSIONS; INFANTS, DISEASES OF; DIARRHŒA, &c.)

THRUSH. (APHTHA.)

For the dose, see p. 3.

This disorder, which is common among infants, consists of small round white ulcers in the mouth; it is seldom dangerous, but often troublesome and injurious. Borax, which has been used for it time out of mind, is a very appropriate remedy, and presents one striking instance of the accidental practice of homœopathy before the principle was known. The child's mouth may be washed with a soft brush dipped in a weak solution of borax, one grain to an ounce of water. If there is much drivelling of saliva, offensive breath, and diarrhœa, give *Merc.*, a dose every twelve hours. When the ulceration is very extensive, and the bowels and the skin are likewise disordered, *Sulph.* will be useful, a dose every second day. The child should be well washed twice a-day in tepid water, and the utmost cleanliness should be observed.

TOOTHACHE.

For the dose, see p. 3.

The varieties of this distressing complaint, and the remedies corresponding to them, are extremely numerous. It would be little to the reader's advantage if the whole catalogue were set forth in a work like this, which is intended only for domestic

use. We will content ourselves with mentioning the chief remedies, which are—*Acon.*, *Bell.*, *Cham.*, *N. vom.*, *Puls.*, *Sep.*, *Sil.*, and *Sulph.* In the treatment of toothache, as in that of every other complaint, account must be taken of all the symptoms of every kind with which the patient is affected. It will be necessary, therefore, to study the properties of the above medicines, in order to make a right choice among them. A few leading indications may suffice in this place.

Acon.—General febrile action; violent throbbing toothache in the whole jaw or on one side; redness of the cheek. *Bell.*—The same; also heat and dryness of the mouth and throat; great thirst; pain extending to the ears. *Cham.*—Pain extorting cries and lamentations; insupportable at night, increased by the warmth of the bed; redness and swelling of one cheek; the hair is moist; great thirst; swelling of the glands under the jaw; particularly suitable to women and children. *N. vom.*—Constipation; worse at night, in the morning, or in the open air. *Puls.*—Pain worst from sunset till midnight, relieved by the open air; diarrhœa; imperfect menstruation. *Sep.*—Chronic throbbing, with shooting pain; throbbing toothache of pregnant women. *Sil.*—Pains like those of *Sep.*, but more in the jaw-bone than in the tooth itself; swelling of the periosteum (the membrane covering the bone); unhealthy skin. *Sulph.*—Swollen gums; throbbing

like the tooth itself; pulsative headache; tenesmus, constipation, and shivering.

URINARY DISORDERS.

For the dose, see p. 3.

The severe forms of these affections lie manifestly beyond the bounds of domestic medicine; but means for their relief ought to be taken without delay upon emergencies. In case of RETENTION OF URINE, or painful, very scanty and difficult passing of urine (STRANGURY), let the patient be put into a hip bath of the temperature of 94° Fahr., after having previously taken at intervals of a quarter of an hour (while the bath was preparing) two doses, each consisting of two drops of strong spirits of camphor on sugar. If by the time he has been ten minutes in the bath relief be not obtained, let him be put to bed and have *Puls.* and *Acon.* alternately every quarter of an hour, in case of retention, or every hour or two in cases of strangury. In the latter disorder, when very severe and attended with discharge of blood, *Cantharis** is often indicated. *Arn.*, alternated if necessary with *Rhus*, must be employed in urinary

* Not included in the list given at p. 10, the symptoms for which it is more especially required being such as ought not to be treated by unprofessional persons.

difficulties caused by a blow or a fall on the back, or other mechanical injury. *N. vom.* may be had recourse to when from accidental causes the urine has been suffered to accumulate in the bladder (a most dangerous practice), and a temporary loss of power to expel it has ensued. Retention of urine after childbirth generally yields to *Bell.*, with which *Acon.* may be alternated if there be fever and much local pain.

When the urine is TOO PROFUSE, or passed involuntarily, *N. vom.* may generally be had recourse to in the first instance, unless the accompanying symptoms point more distinctly to *Verat.* *Bell.* and *Hyos.* are suitable to children, females, and persons whose nervous system is easily irritated. Incontinence of urine during pregnancy often yields to *Cocc.*, and that which follows delivery to *Puls.* Should the latter not relieve in a day or two, *Bell.* may be substituted for it.

UVULA ELONGATED.

For the dose, see p. 3.

Relaxed sore throat, with elongation of the uvula, is often a result of disorder in the digestive organs, the condition of which should be considered in the first place. With reference to the treatment of this affection, when there are no symptoms more particularly indicating other remedies, *N. vom.* may

be taken every second night, and *Calc.* every seventh. Much benefit will be derived from the practice of having a stream of cold water poured over the back of the neck once or twice a-day, followed by brisk friction.

VOMITING.

For the dose, see p. 3.

If it occur after too full a meal, or taking indigestible food, it should be aided by copious draughts of warm water. When nausea and retching still continue after the stomach has been emptied, give *Ant. t.* should the tongue be foul, or *Ipec.* if clean. For vomiting caused by fat, oily food, *Puls.* is specific. Vomiting of blood must be treated professionally. Upon a sudden emergency, give *Acon.* alternately with *Ipec.* when the blood is bright red, with *N. vom.* if it be dark. After the vomiting has ceased, a dose or two of *Arn.* will be of use.

WARTS.

For the dose, see p. 3.

The chief remedies for these unsightly excrecences are *Dulc.*, *Sep.*, *Rhus t.*, *Sulph.*, and *Calc.* In most cases *Rhus* will suffice. It should be taken twice a-day; and at the same time the warts should be touched with a drop of the mother

tincture. When the warts are very numerous or of long standing, and especially when there is any serofulous taint in the constitution, *Sulph.* and *Calc.* will be serviceable, either singly or alternately, at intervals of four or five days.

WATER ON THE BRAIN. (HYDROCEPHALUS.)

For the dose, see p. 3.

The approach of this dreadful malady is often very insidious, but seldom fails to manifest itself, however obscurely, by these signs—that the child is mopish, averse to play, always wanting to be carried, and fretful and peevish whenever raised from the horizontal position. When these symptoms are observed, not a moment should be lost in obtaining professional aid. Homœopathists have repeatedly proved that water on the brain is not incurable. Sometimes this malady begins with acute symptoms, for which see BRAIN FEVER, p. 97.

WETTING THE BED.

For the dose, see p. 3.

In children this habit is frequently a symptom of the presence of worms in the intestines, for which *Cina* is a remedy. If that fail, see WORMS, p. 177. If the affection cannot be traced to worms, it is at least a sign of a weak constitution; therefore take

close heed of all existing symptoms and treat the patient accordingly. In obscure cases—that is to say, those in which there are no other very obvious symptoms—*Bell.* given every morning may avail. Be careful as to the child's diet; and do not let him have much drink or slops late at night. Do not deal harshly with him for an involuntary fault; that would only do mischief. Sponging the lower part of the spine for a minute or two, night and morning, with cold water, or in cold weather with water raised to 52° of Fahrenheit's thermometer, is often of much service.

WHITES. (LEUCORRHEA.)

For the dose, see p. 3.

Casual occurrences of this complaint may almost always be traced to obvious causes, the removal of which will be followed by a cure. A common, but often unsuspected cause of whites, is inordinate indulgence in the use of tea. In such cases, *China* may be taken with advantage, as also in those of long standing, and when the constitution has been weakened by disease. *Sep.* is suitable to slender and delicate females, prone to perspire much after walking, subject to irregularities in the monthly flow, and to bearing down pains. *Puls.* is indicated when the discharge is thick and milky, the menses delayed beyond their time, and the bowels relaxed.

Graph. when the monthly flow is scanty and irregular, the skin harsh and dry, or readily perspiring, the discharge is profuse, watery, and aerid; also when there is habitual costiveness. An occasional dose of *Sulph.* will often be required to aid the operation of the other remedies.

When the disorder appears very obstinate, the discharge profuse and often coming away in gushes, do not tamper with it, but seek medical advice.

WHITLOW.

For the dose, see p. 3.

This name is given to an extremely painful abscess of the fingers, generally beginning at the tip near the nail, or under it. As soon as the first symptoms of heat and pain are felt, take *Sulph.* and *Lach.* alternately every three hours. After four doses, if the inflammation still increase, and the pain become throbbing, take *Hep.* and *Sil.* in the same way. Keep the finger immersed in water as hot as can be borne, renewing it from time to time as it cools. At night, and at other times when that cannot be conveniently done, apply a poultice. If there be general fever, take a dose or two of *Acon.*

WOMB, FALLING OF THE. (PROLAPSUS.)

For the dose, see p. 3.

When the displacement is slight and of recent origin, it will generally yield to *N. vom.*; a dose night and morning. In cases of longer standing, when a very little exertion causes much suffering, *Sep.* will afford great relief. Should mechanical support be resorted to, that kind only is advisable which has its resistance externally.*

WORMS.

For the dose, see p. 3.

Three kinds of worms infest the human intestines:—the lumbricus, or round worm; the tænia, or tape-worm; and the ascaris (plural, ascarides), or thread-worm. This last is much commoner than the other two.

The presence of worms in the intestines is both an effect and a cause of disease. Indigestible or innutritious food, insufficient or too warm clothing, bad ventilation, residing in an unwholesome locality, or anything else, that tends to impair the general health, may occasion in the stomach and bowels an increase of the mucous secretions in which these parasites find lodging and food. They will then be generated in great numbers; and by the irritation they cause, will foster the existing malady. Hence,

* Such supports can be had of the Publisher.

the first thing necessary towards their extermination is, to remove all the outward causes that favour their development; and the second is, to repair the mischief done, by remedies appropriate to the symptoms. The worm cakes and powders of the quack, and the vermifuges of his licensed competitor, may kill whole hecatombs of worms (and sometimes the patient into the bargain), but that is all they can do; and by itself that is nothing.

The only certain evidence of worms is their being voided at stool; but whether they are seen or not, matters little as to the treatment to be pursued whenever the following symptoms are present:—paleness and emaciation, with puffiness of the face, and especially of the upper lip; livid or dark circles round the eyes; irritation of the nose; craving appetite, with gnawing at the pit of the stomach; hard, tense, swollen belly; itching and burning at the orifice of the lower bowel; irregular action of the bowels, with unhealthy evacuations; difficulty in passing water; grinding of the teeth and starting in sleep. When these symptoms, or a majority of them, are present, they are sure to be accompanied with more or less fever, for which *Acon.* will be useful; it may generally be followed, after a day or two, by *Cina.* If the bowels be constipated, *N. vom.* should be given; and *Ipec.* when there is diarrhœa, with vomiting, sinking, faint feeling at the pit of the stomach, oppression of the chest, suffo-

eating enough. *Merc.* will be suitable if with looseness of the bowels there is also increased flow of saliva, with fetid breath and foul tongue. In almost all cases, *Sulph.* will be requisite to complete the cure, either at somewhat long intervals between the other remedies, or subsequently to them. *Calc.* may be administered in the same way when the appetite is excessive, and there are glandular enlargements.

The diet of patients afflicted with worms should consist chiefly of animal food, plainly cooked, and farinaceous vegetables. Sweet things, milk, succulent vegetables, and fruit, should be avoided.

WOUNDS.

For the dose, see p. 3.

Wounds are technically divided into four principal classes: viz., incised (made with sharp-cutting instruments); contused (made with blunt instruments which bruise as well as cut); punctured; and lacerated. Small incised wounds should have their edges joined evenly, and be bound up with a linen rag or roller; the coagulated blood will form the best dressing for them, and they ought not to be uncovered until they are healed. Larger incised wounds may require to have their edges held together with sticking plaster, which should be cut in strips with concave edges, so that their narrowest part may be over the wound. A linen compress soaked in *Calendula* lotion (two teaspoonsful of

tincture to a tumblerful of cold water) should then be applied, kept in its place by a tight bandage, and constantly moistened with the lotion. Lacerated wounds should be treated in the same way, after first carefully washing off with Calendula lotion any particles of dirt adhering to them. Punctured wounds should be dressed with Arnica lotion, and also contused wounds, if they partake more of the character of a bruise than a wound, otherwise with Calendula.

Should the patient have lost much blood, give him *China*. If he has been much frightened, give him *Opium*. If he faints from loss of blood, do not try to rouse him with stimulants of any kind; while he faints, he bleeds less. If the blood be bright red, and comes away in jerks, feel for the artery where it beats on the inner side of the limb, and try to compress it. This may be done at first with the handle of a large key covered with flannel, and afterwards with a cork placed lengthwise on that part of the artery nearest the heart, and secured in its place by a thickly-folded compress laid above it, and a tight roller. After severe wounds, it will be well to give *Arn.* and *Acon.* alternately, two doses of each daily. For a very painful state of the wound, preventing sleep, give *Coff.* Should the lips of the wound become swollen and present a red margin, give *Puls.* Sometimes wounds are followed by ERYSIPELAS, see p. 119.

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