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AN

EPITOME

OF

THE HOMŒOPATHIC

DOMESTIC MEDICINE.



AN EPITOME
OF THE
HOMŒOPATHIC
DOMESTIC MEDICINE

BY J. LAURIE, M.D.

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*Late Physician to the Surgical Home for the Diseases of Women, and the Metropolitan
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PREFACE TO THIRTIETH EDITION.

The slightest comparison of this Edition with the last will show that it is practically a new work. It will serve for beginners and for those who prefer a small book; for further information reference must be made to the larger work. This Edition contains notices of most of the new Medicines, and is brought down to the present time.

R. S. GUTTERIDGE.

58 BROOK STREET,
GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.

LIST OF MEDICINES.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. Acid : Muriatic, 5.
 2. " Nitric, 5.
 3. " Phosphoric, 3.
 4. " Sulphuric, 5.
 5. ACONITE, 1.
 6. Antimonium Crudum, 5.
 7. " Tartaricum, 3.
 8. Apis, 3.
 9. ARNICA, 3.
 10. ARSENIC, 3.
 11. Aurum, 5.
 12. BAPTISIA, 2.
 13. BELLADONNA, 3.
 14. BRYONIA, 3.
 15. CALCAREA CARB, 5.
 16. Camphor, 3.
 17. Cantharides, 3.
 18. Carbo Vegetabilis, 3.
 19. Causticum, 3.
 20. CHAMOMILLA : V. 2.
 21. CINCHONA (CHINA) 2.
 22. CIMICIFUGA, 2.
 22.*CINA, 2.</p> | <p>23. COCCULUS, 3.
 24. Coffea, 3.
 25. Colchicum, 3.
 26. Colocynth, 3.
 27. Conium, 3.
 28. Cuprum, 5.
 29. Digitalis, 3.
 30. DROSER. 2.
 31. DULCAMARA, 2.
 32. Euphrasia, 2.
 33. GELSEMINUM, 2.
 34. Graphites, 5.
 35. HAMAMELIS, 2.
 36. HELLEBORE, 3.
 37. HEPAR, 5.
 38. HYDRASTIS, 1.
 39. HYOSCYAMUS, 2.
 40. IGNATIA, 2.
 41. IPECACUANHA, 3.
 42. IRIS, 2.
 43. KALI BICHROMAS, 3.
 44. Lachesis, 5.
 45. Ledum, 3.</p> |
| <p>46. Lycopodium, 3.
 47. MERCURIUS COR., 3.
 48. MERCURIUS VIVUS, 5
 49. NUX VOMICA, 2.
 50. OPIUM, 3.
 51. PHOSPHORUS, 3.
 52. Platinum, 5.
 53. PODOPHYLLUM, 3.
 54. PULSATILLA, 2.
 55. Rheum, 3.
 56. RHUS, 3.
 57. Sabina, 3.
 58. Sambucus, 3.
 59. Secale, 3.
 60. Sepia, 3.
 61. SILICEA, 5.
 62. Spigelia, 3.
 63. SPONGIA, 3.
 64. Stramonium, 3.
 65. SULPHUR, 3.
 66. Thuja, 3.
 67. VERATRUM A., 3.
 68. VERATRUM V., 2.</p> | |

The names of the most important medicines are put in Capitals ; the thirty-six thus distinguished would form a very good medicine case for beginners.

DOSES OF THE MEDICINES.

FOR AN ADULT—Two Drops of Tincture, Three Pilules, or Six Globules.

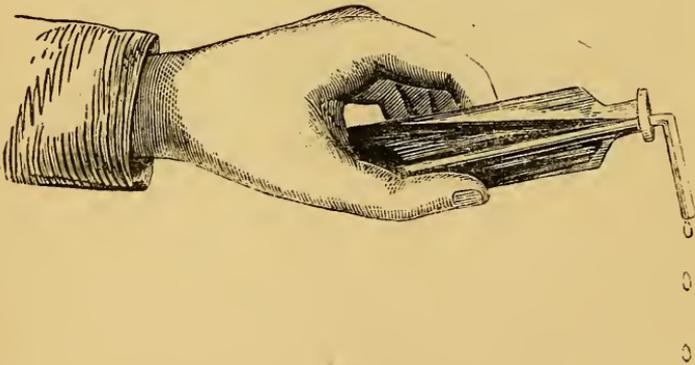
FOR A CHILD—Half the quantity.

FOR AN INFANT—One-third the quantity.

A Pilule or Drop of Tincture is easily divided by mixing One Drop or One Pilule with Two Spoonfuls of Water, and giving a Spoonful for a Dose.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS, SEE PAGES 22-24.

The accompanying illustration shows the method of using the glass-drop conductor supplied with every case of Tinctures. It must be well washed every time after being used.



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PART I.

Introduction.

HOMŒOPATHY IN THE TREATMENT OF DISEASE.

A WORK of this kind presupposes that those who consult it, have heard of the advantages of homœopathy, and are inclined to make trial of it, for themselves and their families.

They require a guide not too formidable in its appearance, nor abstruse in its directions, and yet, as far as it goes, perfectly reliable. Such this work aspires to be. It seeks not only to supplant the ordinary domestic treatment by magnesia, rhubarb, epsom salts, grey powder, and gregory; by showing a method of doing all that they do, more efficiently, quickly, and pleasantly; but by giving plain rules for the ready administration of medicines, to prevent the setting in of serious illness, or greatly to mitigate its intensity, and abridge its duration. Few mothers are so wedded to senna, castor-oil, jalap, calomel, and the like, as to object to substitute remedies free from unpleasant odour, agreeable to take, more promptly efficacious, and always at hand. Homœopathic medicines are also incontestibly superior to all soothing syrups, carminatives, and composing powders, however, recommended, and however sweetened and disguised. Opium, or its equivalents, and deleterious substances, in considerable quantities,

enter into the composition of most patent medicines, so that, under the delusion of perfectly safe and harmless compounds, that is taken which, however agreeable, weakens and otherwise injures the constitution. No better medicine can be taken for a beginning in homœopathic treatment than Aconite in 3rd tincture, wherever there is a hot dry skin, or, in other words, whenever there is feverishness. A dose of Aconite, six drops to a wine-glassful of water—a teaspoonful every hour or half-hour—or a pilule, crushed and put between the lips, will quiet the pulse, allay the restlessness, and sensibly moisten the skin, cause a modification of all the symptoms, or lessen the severity of any after-affection.

It is impossible for families who have adopted homœopathy to estimate their indebtedness to it, for many illnesses escaped, or the mildness and short duration of others. There has been no reason to procrastinate, and no excuse for it. Children have no repugnance to homœopathic medicines; there is no scolding, seldom even coaxing required.

How is the direct and speedy action of homœopathic medicines accounted for? Their properties and action have been determined by long and careful experiment, so that they can be readily selected for specific work. Light is not more nicely adjusted to the eye, nor sound to the ear, than *Aconite* to the circulation, *Belladonna* to the brain and congestion generally, *Phosphorus* to the lungs, and *Pulsatilla* to the stomach and bronchial tubes.

We now and then meet with mothers who keep homœopathic medicines, who use them, and, up to a certain extent, have confidence in them, but who allow a little thing to induce them to seek the services of an allopath, even when a homœopath is within reach, causing their little ones much unnecessary suffering, prolonging the duration of their illness, and lessening the chances of their recovery. Where homœopathic professional advice is not to be readily obtained, it is better to carry on a case by

correspondence, stating fully, but succinctly, the origin, progress, and symptoms of the affection.

For the sake of her children, and her own comfort, we recommend every mother to have recourse to homœopathy.

Acute pain can be assuaged, violent inflammation subdued, hæmorrhage controlled, tumours dispersed, cancer cured, and inherited tendency to disease counteracted, by no other means more effectually and pleasantly than by homœopathy. No one affection that has hitherto yielded to any kind of treatment is inaccessible to its power; whilst many of the diseases generally considered intractable, yield to its influence.

The quantity and the dilution of the medicine selected are of less importance than the principle on which the medicine is administered, and a careful and judicious selection. The medicines are individualised; many have strong family resemblances, but no two are exactly alike. Choose the one nearest in description to the case, and give it a fair trial; the right medicine will be sure to act.

Common sense and physiology demand that as small a dose should be employed as is consistent with efficiency. We want relief and curative action, not disturbance and distress. The tendency is to give medicines in increasingly low dilutions, and large doses. Still, taking the profession as a whole, the doses in family administration are larger; whilst a remedy, not unfrequently, is so quickly followed by another, that complication and disappointment can only result.

Hahnemann, in the earlier part of his practice, employed strong tinctures, and made brilliant cures from their use; it is, therefore, open to his followers to copy his example: though they find, as he did, that, in the majority of cases, a dilution effects as much in as short a time, at less cost to the patient. A dilution will cure some persons, whom a strong tincture would drive mad, or permanently injure. Again, by the minute subdivision or trituration of substances, such as *Calcarea*, *Silicea*.

Sepia, and all carbons and minerals, a proximate adaptability to nervous filament and microscopic cell is attained with the happiest results, so that long-standing affections, by old habitude well-nigh part and parcel of the constitution, are uprooted morbid growths checked, fresh stamina implanted, and obstinate skin affections cured.

Inflammation of the lungs, bowels, or windpipe, will be more quickly subdued by quarter-drop doses of strong tincture of *Aconite*, than by any quantity or potency of diluted tincture.

In the ordinary domestic practice of homœopathy for a commencement, confine your attention to a few remedies ; try to get an accurate knowledge of the range and application of each ; as, for example, *Aconite*, *Belladonna*, *Nux Vomica*, and *Chamomilla* ; in any given case select your medicine carefully, and give it a fair trial. Practice will soon give you confidence. Gradually make yourself conversant with the introductory sections of this book, and the characteristics of the medicines at the end of the work.

The Investigation of Disease.

CONSIDERATION OF ITS CAUSE, CHARACTER, AND SYMPTOMS.

Here the homœopath works upon secure ground, and sparing the patient the experimental treatment of the allopath. The homœopath does not absolutely require to determine the subsequent course of the disease, because his treatment can never either so stimulate or depress the circulation, as to become injurious. Should the affection result in inflammation or total prostration, the homœopath has to consider whether the symptoms are febrile, and he treats them accordingly ; whether the affection be typhus fever, inflammation of the lungs, low fever, or collapse, he helps to modify the development ; by *Aconite*, he neither provokes fever, nor prostrates the vital powers ; but, by reducing the initiatory fever, he necessarily

controls the result. The investigation of disease, therefore, may be limited to the consideration (1) of the causes; (2) of the character of the disease; (3) of its characteristics, as compared with subsisting or recorded examples; (4) of the symptoms;—which comprehend the pulse, its character and indications; the discharges; the state of the digestion, the tongue, the eyes, the breathing, the complexion, and that of the nervous system, especially the brain.

THE CAUSES OF DISEASE.

These are either Constitutional, for which the reader should consult the section on “Constitution,” or they are Immediate.

First.—The immediate causes consist, first, of such as may be traced to individual exposure or excesses, or to particular conditions of locality, dwellings, atmosphere, circumstances, habits, particular susceptibility, constitutional predisposition, foregoing diseases, and consequent deterioration of constitutional strength, all of which belong more especially to the “investigation of the patient,” which will be referred to presently.

Secondly.—Causes which are peculiar to a district, country, climate, or locality, and which are endemic. Almost every district affords these, especially such as are remarkable for rapid evaporation, excessive and sultry heat, stagnant waters and rapid decomposition of vegetable matter; for marshes with little or no drainage; for bleak, exposed situations, where dry, cold, and searching winds prevail, and the water is hard, and generally impregnated with mineral substances; for sudden and frequent changes of temperature; for general flatness of country, or for elevated and irregular service; for winds of a particular character, and from a particular quarter; whether inland or coasting; whether the prevalent occupation be that of factories or fields; and whether the habitations of the people are isolated, well ventilated, well drained, generally clean, or closely packed, squalid, small, dark, loathsome, ill-drained, and ill-ventilated.

These, and many local distinctions of a similar character, will tend to the generation and prevalence of particular diseases, properly speaking, indigenous, or endemic, and should therefore be duly considered.

Thirdly.—Causes of a general, indeterminate character, such as heat, cold, damp, draught, and particular electric relations, associated with sudden transitions of atmospheric condition, or deficiency of food, as in cases of famine, or by calamities of various kinds. These are generally classed as epidemic, and are divided into three sections: those which occur regularly at certain seasons; those which are of continuous duration, and are apparently of incessant development, such as small-pox, measles, scarlet fever; and those, more properly and exactly epidemic, which appear under particular electric, and other conditions, from time to time, scouring whole regions and entire continents, wherever the like circumstances tend to produce them, and then unaccountably subside.

All three general classes of the causes engendering disease are to be removed, modified, extenuated, or eradicated, by judicious management, by the removal of the direct causes, and by the preparation of the system, by means of specific homœopathic preservative and eradicated remedies.

THE CHARACTER OF DISEASE.

Consider the state of the circulation, the action of the heart, and the pulse. Pain is often no criterion, except as qualified by the pulse; nor is the muscular and nervous action: the digestion, secretions, and discharges, will often, without reference to the pulse, leave the progress, danger, or curability of disease undetermined.

THE PULSE

Determines (1) the vital power; (2) the nature of the disease, whether inflammatory or not; (3) the character of the

disease, whether the result of superabundant strength or depressed condition ; (4) the effect of the disease upon the vital powers, and consequently the greater or less degree of danger ; (5) in critical cases the appropriate remedy ; (6) according to the impression made upon the pulse, whether we have properly selected, and how far we should be justified in changing, the medicine.

THE METHOD OF FEELING THE PULSE.

Avoid feeling the pulse abruptly.

Assure yourself that casual circumstances have not fluttered the patient.

Place two fingers on the artery on the inner side of the left wrist ; apply the thumb to the back of the wrist, that pressure can be modified or increased ; and that, having a considerable length of the artery under the fingers, you may not only distinguish the number of beats in the minute, but also their character.

THE STANDARD OF HEALTH.

The pulse of an adult male of average constitution and build, should be firm, not compressible, but sensibly urged through the artery, notwithstanding pressure, yet neither hard, sudden, and twitching, nor like a thread beneath the fingers ; but moderately full, even, regular—from 70 to 75 in the minute ; young infants 100 to 120.

A QUICK FULL PULSE

Is indicative of inflammation ; subsiding rapidly, the removal of the irritation. If the frequency of the pulse continue or return after a crisis, resulting in perspiration or sleep, the effort of nature has been incomplete. Frequency of pulse may be found in the over-strong, or the over-feeble, and will be more difficult to subdue when connected with feebleness than

with strength. Where the pulse is very frequent, from 120 to 180, or even 200 to the minute, and also small, it points to the lowest state of debility. This is also imperfect, and it sometimes becomes a mere vibration, totally indistinct. An analogous sensation may be conveyed in severe cases of "inflammation of the lungs." The sluggish, or tardy pulse distinguishes a torpid condition; a low typhoid disease, or pressure on the brain is more serious than the slow pulse.

The intermittent pulse may denote organic disease of the heart, or be simply sympathetic and irritative, resulting from the intestinal affection, as determination of blood, or relaxation of the bowels.

THE TONGUE.

The tongue affords many indications arising from derangement of the digestive organs.

Tongue, thickly furred, dirty white, or brownish, without dryness, enlargement, or redness, indicates derangement of the lining membrane rather than the nerves of the stomach, and that not of a serious character: it is recent, and remediable.

A slimy tongue, with red tip and edges, also indicates affection of the lining membrane, but of a more serious nature.

Yellow tongue, indicates that the liver is implicated.

Clean tongue, bright red, moist, but papillæ prominent, indicates derangement of the nerves of the stomach, but recent.

Dry, red, glazed tongue points to the same affection, but severe, and of long standing.

Swollen, red tongue, with white fur, represents nervous derangement of the digestive organs, reacting upon the brain, and producing congestion.

Cracked, furrowed, fissured, swollen tongue indicates severe derangement of the stomach.

Swollen tongue, thinly coated, white, but bright red at the tip and edges indicates a complication of the lining membrane,

and the nerves of the stomach. Often irregular affection of the brain, is connected—with despondency, and nervous irritability.

Tongue indented on the sides is a modification of the swollen tongue, associated with derangement of the nerves of the stomach.

Tremulous tongue, when protruded, is common amongst drunkards; it also indicates a complex variety of the nervous form of indigestion, and lastly, serious implication or a typhoid condition.

Blackish, dry, furred, and tremulous tongue, is a severe symptom in abdominal or putrid typhus.

THE BREATHING.

In some diseases of the respiratory organs, the manner of breathing, the pains developed, and the sound emitted, are the signs on which we rely, in order to distinguish the nature of the affection; the correspondence of the pulse and respiration are not to be overlooked. In all inflammatory affections much of its character may be gathered from the state of the breathing; quick panting breathing may result from hysteria.

BREATHING IN HEALTH.

There should be four pulsations to every respiration. In health, the average number is fifteen a minute.

The breathing should be easy, slow, equal, and full; then it may be assumed that the blood is not deteriorated in quality, or the lungs affected.

THE SKIN.

Actual increase of heat denotes increased circulation—that is, fever, more or less inflammatory, as the heat is greater or less; or it indicates inflammation, of particular parts, or generally of the whole system. This heat, may or may not be externally apparent,—it is sufficient that it is felt by the patient; in deter-

mination of blood to particular parts or organs, without active inflammation, the heat, whether internal or external, is confined to the part affected; with inflammation, there is frequency, hardness, and strength of pulse, increasing with the increase of heat.

Chilliness, without actual cold, is an indication of nervous irregularity.

Chill or coldness with shivering during fever, possesses many significations. If there be inflammation we may anticipate suppuration, or where no inflammation exists, and the general symptoms are favourable, the approach of a crisis, the development of an eruption, or copious perspiration, followed by general abatement; or when inflammation exists, and an abrupt arrest takes place; we may anticipate transition to other organs; or the chill may forebode ague.

THE THERMOMETER, IN THE INVESTIGATION OF DISEASE.

The thermometer is now employed as more delicate and reliable than the hand for testing the heat of the body. By it we distinguish between affections which are transient, and those which are likely to be lasting and serious; we detect the approach of the hot stage in ague; decide upon the existence of inflammation, as of the lungs or bowels; mark the height or decline of the fever; confirm or alter our opinion as to the existence of consumption; and discriminate, between temporary alleviation or remission, and actual progress towards recovery. The thermometer should be warmed by the hand previous to its application. The arm-pit is the best part of the body to apply it, and two or three minutes are long enough. The natural heat would be 98.4° Fahrenheit; all deviations from this should be noted. It is advisable to make two applications in succession, in order to compare and verify the result. Note the height to which the mercury rises each time an observation is taken, whether, daily, morning and evening, or three times

a day. An intelligent nurse can soon keep a register of variations.

PAIN—ITS CHARACTER.

Pain, as a symptom, is divided into (1) uninterrupted, aggravated by touch and pressure, and temporarily by heat, is an indication of inflammation; (2) pain in a particular course, as of a nerve, or changeable, aggravated by touch, relieved by pressure, is nervous; (3) pain which comes and goes, cramp-like, relieved by pressure, or warmth, or friction, often intermittent, and irregular, and rarely continuous, is spasmodic.

Pain in the chest may be caused by an overloaded stomach, or be rheumatic, spasmodic, or inflammatory; or from determination of blood to the membrane of the lungs, or pleura; a bruised or stiff sensation, as if the muscles cannot bear the expansion of the chest; if the pain is shifting, or if pressing the chest causes pain, it is rheumatic. Casual stitches, interrupting the breathing, but not returning regularly, or caused by breathing, are neuralgic. Persistent stitch, whenever expansion takes place, with a constant dull heavy pain, indicates congestion of the membrane of the lungs. Continual acute pain, growing worse and worse, with fever, preceded by chills, with more or less prostration points to inflammation.

Pain in the bowels is nervous, when it will be fugitive, returning when the attention is directed to it, aggravated by apparent contact, and relieved by pressure:—spasmodic, relieved by pressure of every kind, by lying on the stomach, by drawing the legs up, or bending the body:—inflammatory, when marked by persistence, accurate locality, progressive aggravation, and tenderness to touch and pressure. Colic is spasmodic pain, long continued. Absence, or sudden suspension of pain, in inflammation, is ominous; it may indicate the sudden transition of the inflammation, in most cases to the brain, when it requires the utmost care; still this is not so alarming as loss of sensi-

bility, the precursor of mortification. Intermittent pain, either periodic or severe, accompanied by local heat or flushes, sometimes by palpitation of the heart and irritative fever, terminating in perspiration, with acute nervous susceptibility, is nervous in character.

THIRST.

Usually, continued thirst indicates fever or inflammation; but it may result from dryness of the mouth and throat, from excessive perspiration, or salt food.

Deficiency of saliva denotes an inflammatory or feverish condition when it will be continuous and associated with thirst.

Increased flow of saliva may be critical, as in smallpox, nervous fevers, or fever generally, from suppressed perspiration, or symptomatic of local affection; or associated with disorder of the stomach or bowels, or it may be connected with sore throat.

THE APPETITE.

The appetite may be as great, or greater, in disease than in health, but with distinct differences. The appetite of health is even, regular; not capricious or fitful. In disease the appetite fails, or is excessive or craving. Loss of appetite, with thirst, indicates irritation or fever. Excessive or craving hunger in young persons may be attributed to worms, to over-rapid growth, to violent exercise, excessive loss of fluids, or to some cause which absorbs the substance and nutriment of the body.

STATE OF THE BOWELS—CONSTIPATION AND DIARRHŒA.

Constipation may be the effect of inflammation, muscular debility, or paralysis; of inaction of the lower bowel, or deficient or altered bile, or general debility and poverty of blood; or arise from mechanical obstruction. Constipation is sometimes but an effort of Nature to restore the powers of the constitution.

Diarrhœa is subject to variations in frequency, colour, and odour. It may result from inflammation or nervous irritability of the intestinal canal; from the presence of irritating substances, as undigested food; from suppression of some discharges, or from mental emotion; or from a debility of the bowels, or of the entire system.

THE URINE AND ITS INDICATIONS.

The urine should be pale, brightish yellow, or straw colour, remaining clear after standing, precipitating no sediment, have a faint aromatic odour, but be devoid of offensive smell. The average quantity, in twenty-four hours, is 30 to 40 ounces, affected considerably by the quantity of fluid, the exercise taken, the temperature of the atmosphere, and the amount of perspiration. The average specific gravity is 10·20. Urea is the principal constituent which the kidneys remove from the blood. It is derived from the waste of muscular tissue. Besides urea, the urine contains uric acid, extractives and mucus. A sudden check of perspiration will often cause a copious and pale urine, relaxation of the bowels, purgatives, or profuse perspiration, a darker and more scanty discharge. Certain vegetables of a diuretic nature, as asparagus, will cause the urine to be offensive; other substances will give it a bright gold yellow; excess of stimulants will render it pale and copious; within about six hours after eating, it will commonly be cloudy. Amongst females a degree of sediment is not always an unhealthy sign; with them the urine is habitually of a paler hue. The urine should not be examined within six hours after a meal; and such as is reserved for investigation should be set aside in an even and moderate temperature for two hours.

Painful passing of water may arise from inflammation or irritability of the passage, bladder, or kidneys; or spasm of the bladder, distinguishable by the seat of pain and the nature of the discharge. If the pain arise from inflammation of the bladder,

it will be associated with fever, hard pulse, and pain at the bottom of the bowels, and the discharge will be mingled with blood, or be followed by blood, with excruciating pain; if the pain be from inflammation, irritation, or irritability of the passage, it will be accompanied by scalding, with or without discharge of matter; if the pain depend on inflammation, or irritability of the kidneys, the water will be hot, and the pain chiefly in the loins and back; if the pain be from spasm of the bladder, there will be continual urging, but total inability; suspension of urine, with cutting, agonising pain, relieved by pressure, by bending the body forward, and pressing the hands upon the lower part of the abdomen.

COUGH :—ITS CHARACTER.

Coughs are of various significance, and point to various derangements, according to the conditions which precede, accompany, or follow them, or by which they are brought on. They are manifestations which should not be overlooked, because whether associated with inflammation, or sympathetic affections of the respiratory organs, originating in the stomach, spleen, or liver, cough indicates, either :—irritability, and susceptibility to disease ;—or some direct cause of irritation ; or reaction from other parts.

If cough be sympathetic, from irregular digestion, chronic derangement of the stomach, or impure substances in the stomach or bowels; it should be dealt with as an affection of the stomach or bowels, only that if irritation of the lungs be allowed to continue too long, it may lead to congestion.

If the respiratory organs be the seat of the affection, it may result from congestion or tubercle, be purely nervous, or occasioned by inflammation of the lungs, the bronchi, or the wind-pipe, or by common catarrh, or cold.

Perfect health of the respiratory organs, is inconsistent with cough; for with no cause of irritation, either local or sym-

pathetic, there will be no cough, nor anything to impede the breath, and a deep inhalation may be made, and the air retained for some seconds in the lungs, without the slightest disposition to cough.

If the habit be such as to lead to the suspicion that there is some taint in the system, or if it be manifested by affections of the glands, skin, or bones, or by a tendency in every affection to become sluggish or chronic; or by continual affection of the eyelids or gums, cough may be of momentous importance; it should lead us to investigate its cause, and to treat the affection, without delay, lest it run on to consumption.

Short dry cough, accompanied by watering of the eyes, and frequent sneezing with it, usually foretokens measles.

Cough, painful and hacking, with feverishness, may indicate incipient inflammation of the lungs.

Predisposition to cough, as the result of exertion, rapid motion, speaking, laughing, or excitement, or as accompanying every derangement of the system, denotes a tendency to organic affection of the lungs.

Chronic dry cough, with difficulty in breathing, readily provoked by the slightest cause, and accompanied from time to time with stitches, or pain in the chest, leads to the opinion that tubercle has formed.

Chronic loose cough attends chronic bronchitis, and is sometimes denominated "Winter Cough." It is sometimes mistaken for Consumption, and treated and cured as such, especially by advertised medicines and ignorant persons.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE EYES.

The eye evidences derangement of the system, as follows:—

A dilated pupil, from irritation of the brain may be associated with irritation of the stomach and bowels; or affection of the brain itself, as inflammation of the membranes, and is then the result of pressure upon the brain; or it may result from

inaction of the bowels, when it demonstrates sympathetic affection of the brain; or insensibility of the nerve which communicates the representations of the eye to the brain, when it is purely local.

A contracted pupil may be caused by great susceptibility to light; or a convulsive effort to exclude the light from the eye; it denotes over irritability of the nerves of sight, and irritative inflammatory tendency. If accompanied by insensibility to light, and fever, it indicates utter prostration.

Languid eyes, may indicate:—over-loaded stomach, or the action of fermented liquor, deleterious substances, or heavy and indigestible food on the stomach; then it forebodes vomiting; if cold sweat be on the forehead; if associated with general debility, as the result of severe loss of fluid, or acute disease, it denotes sinking of vital energy, and a tendency to faint.

Squinting, or distorted sight, is symptomatic when not habitual, and is an important indication in children; as an indication of water on the brain. Or it may denote sympathetic affection of the brain, arising from irritation of the stomach and bowels, especially if there be worms.

Staring expression, with or without raving, or muttering, if consciousness be absent, denotes delirium; or if consciousness be not absent, if there be abstraction amounting to momentary suspension of consciousness, it is also an indication of delirium.

Sunken or retracted eyes denote debility.

Pearly whiteness of the eyes in chlorosis, and a yellow tinge in jaundice, deserve notice.

Protruding or prominent eyes, if glittering and red, mark congestion of the brain, or disease of the heart.

Diet and Regimen.

All kinds of light bread and biscuits, free from soda or alum, not newly baked, especially brown bread of pure wheaten flour,

from the whole corn finely ground down, as in Chapman's entire flour, and Huntley and Palmer's biscuits; also cakes, of flour, meal, eggs, sugar, and a little butter; or light puddings, as bread, rice, sago, tapioca, macaroni, or vermicelli, without wine, spices, or rich sauces, are admissible; but confectionery or pastry must be rejected. Regularity as to meals should be observed, and too long fasting, as well as too much food at a time, should be avoided. It is not sufficiently considered that excess in even wholesome food is an error. The lightest diet will impede digestion if the stomach be overloaded. It is better to leave the table unsatisfied than to indulge to excess. A craving appetite which induces to eat excessively, is unhealthy; it requires to be counteracted rather than to be encouraged. The diet should, however, be adapted to peculiarities of constitution; some persons cannot take milk without inconvenience; others are liable to a rash after fish or oatmeal; others loathe the sight of meat. These peculiarities should be considered in the selection of medicines.

Of animal food,—pork, young or salted meat, ducks and geese, must be avoided, particularly by those liable to indigestion. Beef, mutton, venison, most game, if not high, and fowl, are admissible. Fish is wholesome, and may be partaken of, with the exception of eels, salmon, or shell-fish, and salted, pickled, potted, or smoked fish. Eggs, when they agree; butter, if fresh; cream, plain custards, and curds.

THE PROCESS OF DIGESTION.

Food, as soon as it reaches the stomach, acts as a stimulant; an increased quantity of blood and nervous energy is directed to it; whilst the gastric juice trickles from its mucous lining. When the food is taken at regular intervals, the organism gets its stated provision in readiness; if it be not taken, then the gastric juice exerts its power on the stomach itself, producing a faint; sick feeling. If too much liquid be taken with the

food, the gastric juice is unduly diluted; if food or liquids be too hot, over-stimulation results, followed by relaxation, and a sodden, weakened condition of the lining membrane. Food should not be taken just after severe exertion, or prolonged or unusual mental effort, by which blood has been forced to the extremities, and to the brain. After great joy or sorrow the brain necessarily withholds the needed stimulus. Food should not be taken into the stomach at a shorter interval than three hours, so that sufficient time may be allowed for the digestion of the previous meal. Any cramped posture which checks the movement or due dilatation of the stomach, or tight articles of dress, such as stays, interfere with the oxygenisation of the blood, unduly confine or alter the position of the stomach and liver, and necessarily produce indigestion.

A meal should not be taken near bed-time, because during sleep, the brain, to a large extent, is dormant, and consequently, does not supply the stomach with the required nervous force.

Liquids taken, and substances easily dissolved in the contents of the stomach, are absorbed at once without change; so the liquid portion of soup is taken up, the solid and flavouring matters are retained. The food is gradually, by the action of the gastric juice, and the churning movement of the stomach, made into a pultaceous mass, called chyme. The gastric juice itself is a ready solvent, and quickly checks putrefaction; hence, when deficient or defective in quality, fœtid gas rapidly collects. Some considerable heat is necessary for the process of digestion; cold checks it; intense cold stops it altogether. Condiments in moderate quantities promote the flow of gastric juice; in excess they impede digestion. Alcohol, by its action on the peptones of the stomach, retards rather than promotes the formation of chyme, though it stimulates the stomach to pour out gastric juice. The stomach requires substances, in order to be readily acted upon, to be tender, moist, and well ground down by the teeth. The fibre or muscular part of animal food is broken down

and dissolved, whilst albumen, casein, and gelatine are converted into one homogeneous whole, termed peptone or albuminose. In the first part of the bowels, or duodenum, which may be regarded as a second stomach, digestion is still farther carried on, by the aid of the liver and pancreatic juice, which much resembles saliva; the starchy part of food is completely converted into sugar; fats and oils are made into an emulsion, and albumen is dissolved. Rancid and oily flavouring substances in the stomach naturally flavour the rest of the contents, are persistent in their character, and often give rise to very unpleasant eructations. Water-brash may sometimes be so accounted for; at others it is thought to proceed from the lower end of the gullet.

In hot weather the skin is active, and in proportion to its activity the liability to chill and congestion increased; the stomach, as well as the rest of the body, is somewhat debilitated; consequently its labours should be correspondingly lightened by less food being taken, and that easy of assimilation.

The Cooking of Food considerably affects its appetising and its digestible qualities; well-cooked food is not only more relished, but yields more nutriment. *In boiling* meat, fish, or fowl, the water should be first made to boil, in order that the gelatine and albumen may be at once fixed, so as to retain as much as possible of the nutritive juices. *In roasting*, for the same reason, the fire should be brisk, and the meat brought close to it to set the albumen. *In frying*, fat needs to be employed, which, when heated, is not readily digested by weak stomachs. *In baked* meat, the flavour is inferior, as it is necessarily somewhat sodden from steam, but it is richer and less easy of digestion. The paste of pies and puddings, if light, should be avoided for its richness; if heavy, from its positive indigestibility.

Highly seasoned soups or made dishes are opposed to homœopathic regimen. Beef-tea, veal and chicken broth, thickened with rice, macaroni, or sago, with merely a little

salt, are allowable. Amongst vegetables, all those which are pungent, aromatic, medicinal, indigestible, or greened with copper, are prohibited; as onions, radishes, horse-radish, celery, parsley, mint, sage, mushrooms, tomatoes, cucumber, beetroot, and cresses; but others free from such qualities, as potatoes, French beans, green peas or beans, cauliflower, spinach, seakale, turnips, and carrots may be used. Still any that are known to disagree in a particular case must be avoided. Lemon or orange-peel, laurel leaves, bitter almonds, fennel, and aniseed, are objectionable; acids and condiments, as pepper, mustard, pickles, and salads, ought to be sparingly taken, and entirely abstained from by persons disposed to indigestion. Salt and sugar may usually be taken.

Acid or unripe fruits are clearly objectionable; and nearly all ripe fruits allowed in moderation. Melons, uncooked pears and apples, and nuts are forbidden.

The Dress and Clothing.

In the case of children, young girls, and ladies generally, the dress should be a protection against the variations, the cold winds and chills of our climate. To leave the chest and shoulders bare, is an outrage on a delicate constitution—robbed of protection just where it is needed. In winter, warm under-vests, stockings, and drawers should be worn, with clumped-soled boots for out-doors; and, in-doors, house-shoes instead of slippers. The dress should be loose enough to allow the lungs full play, every limb free movement, and place no compression on the organs of digestion. Dress, even when loose, considerably lessens the quantity of air taken in at a breath. A man, when dressed, can only take in 130 cubic inches at a time; when undressed, he can take in 190 with ease. The interference of stays is very much greater.

“The improvement” of the figure by stays is, in many ways,

most injurious. The compression ultimately borne is surprising ; if it were not attained gradually, it would be fatal. What is considered perfection is hideous deformity, accompanied by serious displacement and derangement of organs whose due working is essential even to moderate health ; as the lungs, stomach, liver and bowels. When stays are resorted to as a support, their first effect is delusive ; it is that of relief ; they supplement, and soon supersede, the muscles, whose office it is to keep the spine erect. It is, however, an inexorable law, that muscles not exercised, become enfeebled, and soon shrink in usual size, with diminution of power, so that young girls get almost entirely dependent on their stays. Compression, however, as well as support, is aimed at ; and, in course of time, the standard of deformity is attained ; but at what cost ! The depth and capacity of the chest are lessened ; the breathing, after such exercise as is possible, is considerably quickened. A diminution of the capacity of the chest is a lessening of the vital power of the constitution ; for in the lungs it is there that the life-giving and life-sustaining blood is re-oxygenised, and made fit to maintain and repair the waste of the body—a waste going on every moment. Imperfectly oxygenised blood means want of energy and spirits—heart, brain, stomach, liver, every organ of the body, repaired with badly elaborated material, and thereby rendered progressively unfit for duty ; whilst by quickening respiration, these ill-nourished organs are made to do more than their usual work in a given time, greater stress being put on. As regards the general and daily habit, it may be observed, that a regular method of living, avoiding ill-ventilated apartments, late hours, dissipation, over-study, anxiety, and other mental emotions, and taking sufficient air and exercise, are the best preservatives of health.

Medicines—Their Form and Administration.

The medicines are prepared in five distinct forms.

1. *Tinctures*, in which the medicinal virtues of the various plants have been extracted by maceration. They are procurable in such dilutions, from the first to the third, as experience has shown to be best adapted for the treatment of disease. They are speedy in their action, and, except in hot climates, should be generally used. Tinctures should be carefully dropped over the cork of the bottle in which they are kept.

2. *Triturations* are a most minute subdivision of metallic and insoluble substances. They take a very long time to prepare, and, when properly made, will stand a microscopic test as to their being thoroughly incorporated. The quantity of trituration required for a dose should be accurately weighed.

3. *Saccharated Extracts*.—A grain of the powder representing a drop of tincture, of any given dilution—of some importance to those who find a difficulty in dropping the tinctures. They are admirably adapted for dispensing by clergymen, ladies, and others, and for hot climates, as all waste by evaporation is avoided. They may be procured in any strength in which tinctures are kept and used.

4. *Pilules and Globules*.—Pellets of different sizes, impregnated with the medicine, are sometimes preferred, as more convenient than the forms above mentioned.

Triturations are best taken dry on the tongue—a grain, or as much as can be taken up on the point of a penknife, for a dose. Tinctures dropped into water, two or three drops ordinarily for a dose, to a table, dessert, or teaspoonful of water, which should be either *distilled*, or soft water passed through a charcoal filter, or water previously boiled and then filtered.

Porcelain cups, with covers, graduated inside to tea, dessert, and tablespoonful, are the best for mixing medicines. The

directions can be written on the lid. Earthenware spoons are also far better than metallic.

Bottles, if used, must not only be well washed, but dried in an oven; and not used at all if oils, spirits, scents, acids, or any medicine have previously been in them.

A wine-glass holds twelve moderate-sized teaspoonfuls. Wine-glasses and tumblers may be used; in every case, when so employed, a piece of clean writing-paper must be put over the top, and the name of the medicine, or the words, *Homœopathic Medicine*, or *Lotion*, as the case may be, legibly written thereon; then they must be put in a secure place, where they can be found when wanted, but not allowed to stand in such a position that a fresh attendant may, in mistake, give the whole or greater part as a refreshing draught, to allay the thirst of the patient—an awkward accident that has happened before now; nor must they stand near scented articles.

Tinctures may be most conveniently and expeditiously dropped over the cork by holding the bottle between the finger and thumb of the right hand, the cork in the left hand, brought just under the neck of the bottle, and the tincture allowed to run slowly over; the cork can then be put in immediately the entire number of drops have been counted; or a drop conductor may be employed.

ADMINISTRATION AND REPETITION OF MEDICINE.

In severe disease we must watch the symptoms, and be guided by them; in cases of inflammation, *Aconite* or *Belladonna* should be repeated at intervals varying from fifteen minutes to two or three hours.

If the medicine selected afford only partial relief, select another, *but do not change as long as benefit results*. Carefully watch the effects of each dose, as temporary aggravation may set in, in susceptible patients. We must guard against the opposite extreme, of allowing the disease to gain head unchecked.

Slight diseases are often removed by a very few doses of a well-chosen medicine ; but, in general, continued repetition is required.

A given number of repetitions, more or less, according to the severity of the case, will serve to place the patient under the influence of the medicine ; after which the interval may be lengthened as long as there are indications of progress. In affections of a mild type, not critical, the intervals may vary from six to twelve hours ; but in constitutional or local inflammation, the intervals should not exceed four hours ; and when important organs are involved, and fever runs high, the intervals should not exceed two hours.

In obstinate and lasting cases, by a long-continued administration of the same medicine, the patient becomes less susceptible ; then, if the improvement seem stationary, or slow, we gradually increase the dose, or give some nearly analogous medicine, and return to the original one if needful. If amelioration follow each administration, allow a longer interval before repeating ; then the system gradually recovers itself, and the susceptibility to medicinal influence remains unimpaired.

In rare cases susceptibility increases ; then a higher potency should be selected, provided the remedy still be appropriate, and the intervals lengthened. When a course is interrupted by a cold, or diarrhœa, medicine must be given for the new affection ; when this is relieved the previous medicine must be resumed.

THE DOSE.

The dose of homœopathic medicines opens up a subject usually confounded, in popular estimation, with that of the strength or dilution of the medicines, and the form in which they are exhibited as globules, pilules, or tinctures.

The dose, in a very limited degree, affects homœopathy ; which is really no more globules or pilules than it is tinctures. It gives us a rule for the selection of medicines in "*Similia*

Similibus Curantur,” or, “Like is to be cured by like,” but leaves us at liberty to adopt what precise form or strength of the medicine we please, as globules of high or low dilution, pilules, or tincture in material doses, or diluted in drops. Homœopathy seeks to accomplish its purpose of relief or restoration to health by as small a dose as possible. It aims at a remedial, not at a disturbing, much less a poisonous, effect.

The action of homœopathic medicines being specific, and acting directly on diseased conditions and organs, it follows that its ordinary doses should be small. Metallic and insoluble substances, as *Mercurius* and *Silicea*, require minute and long-continued trituration before they can be adapted for absorption by the minute follicles and glands of our organism.

On Nursing the Sick.

The importance of nursing can scarcely be overrated. Good nursing not only alleviates suffering, but greatly aids restoration to health. Bad nursing is not only an irritation to the patient, it always retards recovery, and sometimes, by counteracting the means employed, altogether prevents it.

Nursing has almost passed into a profession; trained nurses are to be procured for any part of the kingdom, of certified ability, and with special qualification for medical, mental, or surgical cases, and for disorders contagious or otherwise. Nor is it at all difficult to meet with nurses thoroughly accustomed to homœopathic treatment.

It is not, however, possible in all cases to employ trained attendants for the sick, nor is it always desirable, patients having sometimes an unconquerable aversion to strange faces; so that there is a large demand for nursing by relatives or friends.

THE NURSE.

To be able to nurse is a rare accomplishment. Those who

can, have at their disposal a means of conferring a favour of no mean value. Many, desirous of rendering assistance in this way, can never hope to be fitted for nurses, as they may admit, if they will carefully consider the requirements.

Certain natural qualifications are indispensable, without which it is impossible for any one to become a nurse. An experienced eye can tell almost at once whether a nurse is up to her work.

A nurse must have lightness of hand, so as to do things for the comfort, and not to the disturbance of the patient.

She must have lightness of foot.

She must be watchful, without being fussy; she must contrive to discern a patient's every want; if possible, to anticipate it.

She must be good-tempered. Most other persons who come into the sick-room see the patient at his best, she at his worst, with all that it involves, intensified by a vivid appreciation of the contrast.

She must have a deep interest in the progress of her patient.

She should have a tolerable constitution, to bear the constant strain and confinement of the sick room.

She should be conscientious and uniform in the discharge of her duties, and proof against the temptation of recruiting her flagging energies by stimulants.

She must be obedient to the rules laid down, and punctually carry out every direction given her.

The nurse should be cleanly in her habits, and neat in her dress. Order is nature's first law, and that of the sick-room as well: it is not only necessary that the greatest cleanliness should be maintained there, as a hygienic measure of the first importance, but also, for the comfort and progress of the patient, it is a felt satisfaction to have everything methodical and clean. Frequently changed bed and body linen is not only a relief, but an absolute requirement. Everything on which food or drink is served up, or on, should be as clean as hands can

make it. A nurse, to be a fitting minister to all this, must in herself, be in perfect keeping; soft, noiseless shoes, quiet, neat dress of some soft material—never silk, which rustles with every movement.

A nurse should be cheerful, but not given to over-talking. A natural liveliness is a considerable aid in sustaining the monotony of the sick-room, as it exerts no mean influence on the invalid.

RULES FOR THE SICK-ROOM.

Visitors to the sick-room must not talk much to the invalid, and must not speak about him in his hearing, nor with each other or the nurse, in the room, in their ordinary or still less in an under-tone. Nor noises can be allowed, as cutting or rustling of paper, tearing work, passing the needle in sewing, or the scratching of a pen in writing.

An invalid needs the atmosphere of his room to be constantly freshened. Very often the top part of the window may be kept slightly down all day; or, at all events, as often as may be, the door must be opened, and a current of air kept up by an opened window. A free fireplace helps to create a change in the atmosphere, as some considerable portion of foul air escapes up the chimney. This outlet of itself, however, is not sufficient.

The light admitted must be regulated by the feelings of the patient. All superfluous curtains and carpets should be removed; a strip of carpet at the bedside, and here and there in the room, for quietness' sake, may be allowed; then the floor of the room can be wiped over.

All ejected matters should be at once removed from a sick-room, and Condy's disinfectant kept in all utensils for their reception. Condy's fluid should be added to the water used to damp the floor.

Flowers are often a great pleasure to the sick. They may occasionally be allowed in the room if their scent be not too

powerful; during the night they must not remain. Scents are, for the same reason, often overpowering.

Food should be made as tempting and appetising as possible; it should be freshly and thoroughly cooked, and presented only in such quantities at a time as the invalid may be expected to want.

The beverages given should not be of a kind to antidote the medicines.

Stimulants, as to sort, quantity, and frequency, need as much care and regulation as the medicine. It is quite as easy to abuse them in illness as in health; they can never impart strength.

A large array of glasses, cups, or plates, should never be allowed to accumulate. Both food and drink are best brought into the room as wanted; they must never stand in the hope of the patient requiring them, or what is left be allowed to stand near so as to disgust him.

An invalid should not be teased about what he would like, have food or beverage pressed repeatedly upon him, or urged to eat when he has taken all he can; it is preferable to try again in a little time.

When there is a choice of rooms, one tolerably large, airy and cheerful, with a western or southern aspect, should be selected.

After severe illness a patient must not be allowed to try his strength too much in talking or being talked to, in seeing friends, in reading, or lying too long on the outside of the bed or on a couch; in sitting up, on first going into another room or down stairs, in riding or walking out. Illness not unfrequently reduces to a condition of almost infantine weakness.

Change of scene, if it be only into the next room, after long illness, is relief; it is something not to be haunted by the same furniture; to have a different pattern of paper to look at. It is a yet further advance to get out of an ordinary bed-room; to mix again however slightly, with the general duties of life. Some-

thing to be cheered by being allowed again to go out of doors, to gaze on the new aspect which things, ordinarily familiar, then usually wear.

ACCESSORIES TO TREATMENT.

LOTIONS.—Any remedy which is prescribed for internal administration as homœopathic to a local affection, may be applied to the part affected as a lotion, by using the tincture mixed with water.

FOMENTATIONS.—As an application to aid the action of medicine, when local irritation and tension are excessive.

In sudden and acute pain, as in inflammation of the bowels, passing of gall-stones, a fit of the gravel, severe spasms, and the like, fomentations are always safe, and frequently afford speedy and welcome relief.

Fomentation flannels are thus made:—Four pieces of soft old flannel, eighteen inches long and nine broad, covered by a piece of scarlet flannel the same size, stitched round the edges, and well quilted together, will make one.

When used, a small blanket should be drawn gently and smoothly, underneath the patient, with ends sufficiently long to overlap. Wring one of the pads out of water as hot as it can be borne; place it quickly, but gently, on the seat of pain; bring first one end of the blanket and then the other over the pad, and fasten with safety pins; get another pad ready to put on as soon as the first gets cool. In changing the pad do it as expeditiously as possible, and let in as little cold air as you can. Fomentations are always safe except in cases of hæmorrhage or bleeding.

Compresses for the throat, when there is sore throat or quinsy, are of great service; as also for the stomach, in indigestion, and for the bowels in sluggish liver and constipation. It is advisable to put them on tepid. They may be bought in suitable sizes of any homœopathic chemist.

In cases of acute inflammation, particularly of wounds in which there is a lodgment of foreign substance which cannot be extracted, or, where suppuration is not sufficiently forward, tepid compresses covered with oiled silk, may be used, or spongio piline: either will be much better than poultices. All bleeding, cupping, leeching, blisters, bathing with decoction of poppy-heads or turpentine—all medicines resorted to according to the old practice,—and all patent and domestic medicines, are strictly prohibited.

POULTICES.—Serve several useful purposes; as they combine both warmth and moisture, they soothe pain, relax tense structure, promote the formation of matter, and generally hasten it to the surface.

The bread poultice.—Stale bread, rubbed fine, pour boiling water on, and boil in a saucepan for a few minutes, stirring constantly; add a little lard and *Arnica*, or other medicines, before it is applied.

Bran poultice.—Make a flannel bag of the size to cover the part affected, and fill it loosely with bran. Pour boiling water on till thoroughly moistened, put it into a towel and wring dry. Apply as soon as possible.

Bread and suet poultice.—Equal parts of bread-crumbs and suet, grated fine, add a little boiling water, stir them in a saucepan over the fire, till they are thoroughly mixed. For parts that are excoriated, or that threaten to slough during prolonged illness, this poultice is admirable.

The carrot poultice.—Boil the carrots until soft, bruise into a pulp, and apply:—excellent in scrofulous, cancerous, and unhealthy sores, and in obstinate boils, from its drawing qualities.

The fig poultice, to relieve the pain, and hasten the discharge of a gum-boil. Apply the heated surface of a cut fig to the part.

The linseed-meal poultice is the most common and most soothing; it possesses nearly all the advantages of the others. Scald your basin with a little hot water poured into it; then put a small

quantity of finely-ground *genuine* linseed-meal into the basin, pour a little hot water on it, and stir it round briskly until well incorporated; add a little more meal and a little more water, then stir again. Do not let any lumps remain in the basin, but stir well, and do not spare trouble. Take as much out as you may require, lay it on a piece of soft linen, about a quarter of an inch thick, and wide enough to cover the inflamed part.

Yeast poultice.—Mix together one pound of flour and two ounces of yeast; let them stand before the fire until the mixture rises. From its antiseptic and stimulating properties it is valuable as an application to inflamed surfaces assuming a dark low type.

Charcoal poultice. is made by stirring in finely powdered animal charcoal into a linseed-meal poultice, and is used for the absorption and correction of foetid discharges.

Mustard poultice.—Mix one third of flour with two thirds of the best mustard, either with hot water, or vinegar, if it is desirable to increase its strength; spread a tolerable thickness on a piece of old muslin, and cover it with a similar piece; then apply until the skin is well reddened; then remove and cover the part with a soft cambric or silk handkerchief. Some persons are much more sensitive to the action of mustard than others; care, therefore, must be taken that they do not blister.

Mustard leaves. are often used as convenient substitutes for mustard plaisters; they are easily procured and are always ready for use, as their efficacy is not injured by damp.

Poultices should not be too heavy, so as to cause or intensify pain from their weight. They should not be allowed to remain after they get cold, nor continued long after matter has begun to discharge.

SPONGIO PILINE is a very convenient and cleanly method of applying both heat and moisture as, to the bowels in colic, the chest, in pleurisy, to inflamed joints in rheumatism, and after injuries.

SIMPLE LINIMENT, medicated with tincture, is frequently of

service, as of *Arnica*, *Rhus*, or *Bryonia* in rheumatism; *Nux Vomica* and *Conium* in affections of the spine; *Belladonna*, in sore-throat; *Aconite* and *Belladonna* in face ache and neuralgia; *Gelseminum* in stiff neck.

THE SPRAY-PRODUCER, and simple INHALERS, are also often employed in whooping-cough, bronchitis, inflammation of the lungs, asthma, croup, diphtheria, and consumption, for the direct application of the remedies which are being administered in the ordinary way.

GLYCERINE may be advantageously employed for the exhibition of many of the tinctures mentioned above; as for instance, for inflamed chilblains (with *Arnica* in equal proportions), and in the same way to prevent bed-sores. Glycerine alone, or mixed with *Tincture of Phytolacca*, is most useful as a local application (by means of a camel's hair-brush) in diphtheria; it also forms, with starch, one of the best appliances for chapped hands or sun-burn, and with *Hydrastis* and water for the sore mouth of nursing mothers and of the consumptive; with *Hydrastis* alone in sore nipples, fissure of the rectum, and fistula.

SIMPLE CERATE, or SPERMACETI OINTMENT, is often of use as a vehicle for the application of tincture, as of *Hamamelis* in piles, *Hydrastis* in sluggish sores and ulcers.

CARBOLIC ACID, is capital as a disinfectant, and as an application to unhealthy ulcers, and foetid discharges, with or without *Hydrastis*.

THE COMPRESS, is a piece of calico or linen well wetted with water, applied to an affected surface, securely covered by a thicker and dry piece of linen, flannel, or oiled silk, to prevent evaporation.

ENEMAS, in cases of obstinate constipation, are sometimes and should consist of tepid water, of gruel, or soup and gruel; in some cases it may be requisite to add a table-spoonful of olive oil. The quantity for the different ages is, twelve ounces

for an adult ; six or eight ounces for a youth of ten or fifteen ; four ounces for a child ; and one ounce for an infant.

In fæcal inaction, high up in the bowels, three pints, accompanied by kneeding of the bowels.

The Nutritive Enema, of oatmeal gruel, beef-tea, or eggs beaten up, is sometimes our sole chance of prolonging life.

Baths and Bathing.

The bath is essential to health. It is almost as necessary as food or clothing. It involves what is essential, cleanliness : but it is subject to modifications according to the condition of the system, or the state of the body. For persons free from everything which renders cold water objectionable, nothing will so much brace the nervous and muscular system, and preserve the power of youth in age, as the regular bath. Bathing the whole body daily with a sponge or wet towel, with cold or tepid water, and the use of the flesh brush, are strongly to be recommended. The too frequent use of hot baths is injurious. The idea that sea-bathing is always beneficial is erroneous ; there are many constitutions on which it acts prejudicially. Cold sea-bathing is a powerful tonic ; it ought never to be taken without great consideration by those out of health. With all, on first plunging in, it produces a decided revulsion, which ought to be succeeded by a pleasurable glow. If this glow be long in making its appearance, and especially if the patient do not get warm in the sea, he or she ought on no account to repeat the experiment. To get the full benefit of a sea-bath, everybody, without exception, should come out and dress before the glow goes off.

The skin is endowed with an absorbent as well as an exhalent property ; it absorbs oxygen—hence one advantage of daily ablution and moisture.

A *tepid bath* not only conduces to absorption and allays thirst, it produces a sensation of either heat or cold, according

to the heat of the body at the time of immersion. It cleanses the skin, and promotes its action; tranquilises the nervous system, moderates the heart's action, and acts as a general sedative. A tepid bath will allay thirst; and in a moist atmosphere, the weight lost in a Turkish bath will soon be made up, without either eating or drinking. Baths of gruel, soup, and broth have been employed (on this principle successfully) for the nourishment of the emaciated, as an auxillary means, or have been entirely relied on when nourishment could not be taken in any other way.

Tepid sponging is invaluable in fevers, especially scarlatina, and after delivery; and is often a means of refreshment when confined to the palms of the hands and the face. It may be generally adopted where, from debility or a languid circulation, cold sponging cannot be borne.

A tepid sitz bath acts as a mild derivative, an equaliser of the circulation, and a tranquiliser of the nervous system, often producing quiet sleep; it is also a gentle stimulant to all the abdominal organs, as in congestion of the womb and menstrual irregularity.

A tepid pack promotes perspiration, reduces fever, produces a gentle but general determination to the surface of the body, purifies the system of deleterious and debilitating matters, and restores eruptions if they have been driven in.

A warm bath renders the pulse fuller and more frequent; quickens the breathing, and increases the action of the skin. It causes languor, lessening of muscular power, and a disposition for sleep.

A warm sitz bath acts as a strong derivative, as in violent headache or neuralgia; as an allayer of severe pain in painful menstruation, in colic, inflammation, and the passing of gall-stones.

A warm foot-bath, with mustard, is of service in ordinary colds, headache, in deficient and irregular menstruation.

Sponging the face, temples, and neck with water as hot as it

can be borne, will often relieve the headache of an influenza cold.

A general hot bath, in convulsions, in children, may be used with cold affusion to the head; and the hot bath alone, to bring back eruptions that have disappeared. It must be quickly given, and the patient at once enveloped in a blanket. It must not be continued until faintness ensue.

The hot-air bath is used to promote free perspiration in congestion of the liver, paralysis, rheumatism, sciatica, and scaly and scurfy skin diseases; it ought never to be resorted to by those who do not perspire readily, as it may cause determination of blood to the head, dizziness, fainting, and internal congestions.

Vapour baths may be used for the same purposes as hot-air baths and hot baths. They do not raise the heat of the body as much as hot baths, are much less depressing, and in every way as serviceable, more readily applicable, and more easily managed than either hot-air or hot baths.

TEMPERATURE OF BATHS.

A thermometer should always be used to test the heat of baths. Where one cannot be obtained, the hand should not be relied on, but an immersion of the elbow. The proper heat is given below.

The tepid bath from	85°	to	92°.
„ warm bath „	92°	„	98°.
„ hot bath „	98°	„	112°.

The Rules for Diet—Under Homœopathic Treatment.

The general Rules of Diet, as laid down by Hahnemann and his earlier disciples, for the guidance of those who are under homœopathic treatment, consists merely in the avoidance of medicinal and indigestible substances, as calculated to interfere

with the action of the medicines, and the proper functions of the alimentary system. With respect, however, to the effect of diet on the action of medicines, the author's experience teaches him that the homœopathic medicines are, as a whole, by no means so readily interfered with by errors of diet, or ordinary external agents, as is generally supposed; at the same time, it is always advisable, particularly in cases of deranged digestion, and in diseases of a nervous character, to enjoin as strict attention as possible to the rules laid down, since an opposite course is calculated to aggravate the maladies in question, and impede the curative process. Whilst unwilling to deny the rationality of these rules, the opponents of homœopathy have, at the same time, made use of them as a means of detraction from the merits of the system itself, by attributing the cures effected wholly to diet. Many of these critics, on witnessing the cures of cases by homœopathic medicines, during the treatment of which no alteration was made in the accustomed diet of the patients, have still refused to give credence to the evidence of their senses, and have sought a new subterfuge in ascribing the successful results to the influence of imagination.

Mineral Baths and Waters.

Never, within recent times, have mineral waters and baths been more employed than now, as adjuncts to medicine, or instead of it; and as they are prescribed both by homœopathic and allopathic physicians, we append a summary of the constituents of the most important.

Mineral waters are largely imported, and are taken by those who have been to the various baths, or by such as have been ordered various springs, but who, from different reasons, cannot go to the springs themselves. In this way they are procurable in the greatest purity, and so taken, under advice and judiciously, are productive of considerable good: still it must be

manifest, that for all the benefit to be derived that they are capable of affording, they must be taken on the spot, with all the surroundings, the presence of company, the encouragement of those who have benefited, the change of scene, the pure air, the regular habits, and rest, with which they are associated.

It is a great mistake to suppose that natural mineral waters, with high-sounding names and mysterious labels, must do good, and cannot by any chance do harm: the substances they contain are just of the kind, if not adapted to a case, to do harm; for example, in a gouty or dyspeptic patient they may aggravate or render inveterate what might otherwise soon have been relieved by homœopathic treatment and proper regimen.

Great Britain contains within its limits representatives of most of the different classes into which the waters and baths are divided. Some information about these and others on the Continent will enable patients who are ordered mineral waters to understand what they are taking, and all who may require, to have a somewhat intelligible idea of what these addenda to medicine consist of, and where they are to be found.

Mineral waters differ from ordinary water in possessing a distinct medicinal power, either from what they contain, or from their high natural temperature, both of which are derived from the soil or rocks through which they flow. Mineral waters contain carbonate of soda, chloride of sodium, or common salt (*Natrum Muriaticum*), sulphate of soda, sulphate and carbonate of magnesia, salts of potass, carbonate of lime, iron, bromine, iodine, silica, and alumina; besides gases, as carbonic acid, sulphuretted hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen.

In a classification we begin with the most simple, containing principally carbonate of soda and carbonic acid, as at Vichy (53° to 110°), which are exhilarating in their character, useful in indigestion, liver complaint, gravel, stone, and other affections of the bladder, and in obesity and plethora.

Those having chloride of soda (*Natrum Muriaticum*), or

common salt, in addition to carbonate of soda and carbonic acid, as those of Seltzer (60°), or Ems (85° to 117°), in Nassau, slightly alterative and stimulant in dyspeptic, phthisis, chronic bronchitis, skin affections, and uterine disease. The Apollinaris Spring may be assigned a position between the well-known Seltzer and Krähnchen at Ems, from which it mainly differs in the proportions of its constituents. In the Apollinaris Spring there is a high proportion of carbonic acid (especially in the form of carbonates of soda and of magnesia), while the chloride of sodium and carbonate of lime are in smaller quantity than in the other waters above named. Sulphate of soda, a salt of high therapeutic importance, is present in the Apollinaris water in greater quantity than in those of Seltzer and Ems; but the quantity is not nearly so great as in the Bohemian mineral waters, so that it gives it no disagreeable flavour. It is of great value as an article of diet in gouty dispositions, in lithic acid diathesis, in tendency to gall-stones, in some forms of catarrh of the bladder and stomach, and in chronic catarrh of the respiratory organs; in the latter, either heated by itself or mixed with hot milk or hot whey.

Those with the sulphate as well as the carbonate of soda, and consequently more or less aperient, as Carlsbad and Marienbad, in Bohemia. They are described as stimulating, tonic, alterative, and aperient, in affections of the liver, kidneys, bladder, and stomach, and useful in rheumatic gout, sciatica, neuralgia, and female irregularities.

Those which contain sulphates of soda and magnesia, or the mineral bitter waters, as those of Pullna, Sedlitz, Friedrichshall, Kissengen, Epsom, Cheltenham, Leamington, Purton-Spa (near Swindon), and Cherry Rock (near Kingswood, in Gloucestershire); purgative and alterative in dyspepsia with constipation, and torpidity of the liver, or when it arises from over-work; in rheumatism, sciatica, and scrofula.

Those which contain a large amount of chloride of sodium,

in conjunction of carbonic acid, as Wiesbaden, Baden-Baden, Kissingen, Homburg, and Cheltenham; useful in dyspepsia, constipation, affections of the liver and kidneys, strumous enlargement of the glands (including mesenteric disease, or consumption of the bowels).

The muriated lithia water of Baden-Baden for gouty people.

The ido-bromine springs; as Woodhall-Spa, in Lincolnshire, and Kreuznach, in Prussia; for glandular enlargements, scrofula, white swelling, skin disease, syphilis, and uterine tumours.

Springs containing earthy salts, as those of lime and soda, at Bath, Weissenburg, Lucca, and Pisa; for gout, rheumatic gout, neuralgia, sciatica, and lumbago, contracted joints, paralysis, skin affections, and uterine disease.

Hot springs, as at Buxton (82°), Clifton (85°), Gastein in Austria (95° to 118°), the Hauptquelle of Teplitz (120°), Wilbad, in Wurtemberg (110°); useful in vascular, nervous, or irritative dyspepsia, and especially in rheumatism.

The chalybeate, or those containing iron in some considerable quantity (Lat. *chalybs*, steel), divisible into two classes (*a*), the acidulous, as Schwalbach in Nassau, Spa in Belgium: (*b*), the saline acidulous, as Harrowgate, Franzensbad in Bohemia, and Bocklet in Kissingen; adapted for bloodlessness (anæmia), and female irregularities and disorders.

The sulphurous, which, owing to the presence of sulphuretted hydrogen, in taste and smell, are somewhat like rotten eggs; as Harrowgate, Aix-la-Chapelle, Baden (near Vienna), Baden in Switzerland, Barèges in the Pyrenees, and Sandefjord in Norway; recommended for uterine, rheumatic, gouty, neuralgic, and skin affections, including the syphilitic; also for constitutional impregnation from any mineral, such as mercury, whether medicinally administered or otherwise.

PART II.

Symptoms and Treatment of Disease.

FEVERS.

General Consideration of Fever.

In all acute disease feverishness is present; in fever, properly so called, there is generally functional disturbance, increased action of the vascular, with participation of the nervous system, and unusual heat of body. The symptoms are, coldness or shivering, then heat, quick pulse, thirst, restlessness, and languor. Fever may also pass from one kind into another. Thus inflammatory fever may, by depleting measures, be altered into low typhoid; or simple fever, by injudicious treatment, into inflammatory; or it may assume the intermittent form.

Fever is a rebellion of the system against a disturbing, generally a poisonous, element, the severity of the attack being proportionate to the morbid influence; the contest leaving the patient correspondingly weakened; some fevers are spoken of as malignant.

The average continuance of fevers is much shorter under homœopathy than where they are treated by the old rule, or left to nature; consequently, calculations based upon other than

homœopathic treatment are not to be depended upon. Watch the disease attentively, and apply the remedies specially indicated, as best calculated to conduct it to a satisfactory issue.

CAUSES OF FEVER.

Miasm, effluvia, sewer gases, epidemic influences, contagion, mental emotion, derangement of some organ, external injuries, excess or error in diet, water impregnated with decaying or organic matter, extremes of heat or cold, exposure to cold or damp, the driving in of eruptions—in fact, anything which deranges the equilibrium of the system.

GENERAL TREATMENT OF FEVER.

Perfect rest, mental and bodily.

A horizontal or recumbent position, the body linen changed daily, the tepid hydropathic pack, or tepid sponging.

Pure air and a cool apartment; the temperature of the patient's room in climates in which it is possible to modify it, should be from 55° to 60°. A plentiful use of Condy's or Sir W. Burnet's disinfecting fluids, chloralum, or chloride of lime. The immediate removal of all excreta. The hanging of a sheet constantly wet with diluted disinfecting fluid over the door of the room of the patient greatly helps to retard the spread of infection. The admission of fresh air is indispensable.

Feather-beds should be discarded for mattresses; and the bed-clothes be light but sufficient, and frequently changed. Curtains and bed-hangings should be removed, as also all carpets, and the floor of the room should be frequently wiped over.

DIET.—Nature prescribes the regimen, by taking away appetite; thirst indicates the necessity for fluid. Water is the best drink; no solid food, broth, or gruel and the like, should be permitted where the inflammation runs high; during its decline, gruel and broth may be allowed; error in this respect often

causes irreparable mischief ; it is always safer to err on the side of deprivation than indulgence.

Toast and water, barley or rice-water sweetened, raspberry or strawberry syrup, or other fruit, or orangeade, may be allowed when the fever abates ; then sago, arrowroot, cocoa, and beef-tea may be given in small quantities at a time, and at short intervals. Also fruits, perfectly ripe, are allowable when there is no diarrhœa. Fluids ought to be given frequently, and in small quantities, rather than in large draughts.

Simple Fever.

Shivering, followed by heat, restlessness, thirst, quick pulse, general uneasiness, and lassitude. Usually this fever comes on suddenly, sometimes preceded for a day or two by general feeling of being out of sorts, pain in the head and limbs, loss of appetite, and constipation.

CAUSES.—A chill, over-exertion, error or excess in diet, or exposure to the sun.

DISTINCTION OR DIAGNOSIS.—Generally sudden, the thermometer applied to the skin, indicating a rise of from four to five degrees above the usual standard (98°). It is assignable to some known cause, and is not attended by rash, though it may be followed by a breaking-out on the lips.

ACONITE.—Heat and dryness of the skin, quickness and fulness of pulse. If the fever be ephemeral, *Aconite* will speedily dissipate it ; if the forerunner of severe disorder, it will either check it or materially modify its character.—*A dose every hour or two.*

Continued or Inflammatory Fever

ARISES from a somewhat graver cause, and is more persistent.

SYMPTOMS.—Shivering or chill, generally considerable, followed

by burning heat; pulse strong, hard, and very quick; dry skin, mouth, and lips; tongue bright red, or white; thirst; urine red and scanty; constipation; respiration hurried, like the pulse. It frequently forms the initiative of other more serious disorders, as Scarlatina, Measles, or Smallpox, although occasionally it shows itself as a distinct affection.

CAUSES.—Sudden chill or check of perspiration, exposure to damp or wet, dry easterly winds, violent mental emotion, external injury, local inflammation, and slight febrile attacks mismanaged.

TREATMENT.

Chills, heat, hot dry skin, restlessness (*Aconite*); pains in the head, with delirium (*Belladonna*); nausea and prostration (*Veratrum Viride*); with stupor (*Gelseminum*); aching pains in the limbs (*Cimicifuga*).—*A dose of medicine indicated every two or three hours.*

Typhus Fever.

The term Typhus is derived from the Greek, and denotes the confused state, with stupor, attendant on this disease. It is also called *brain fever*, *malignant fever*, *putrid fever*, *gaol fever*, *camp fever*, and *famine fever*. It has always been the scourge of armies, the result of over-crowding, and the attendant of famine.

Typhus arises from specific poison. It is a disease of adult life, between fifteen and twenty-five, though cases occur up to forty-five or fifty, and beyond. It is most common in spring and summer.

CAUSES.—Exposure to cold and wet; hardship, as amongst the working population; prolonged fatigue and distress; moving into an infected neighbourhood, overcrowding, and destitution. It is rare amongst the upper and middle classes, except through communication with an infected person or district. Typhus

spreads rapidly, and may readily be transmitted by clothes, bedding, or furniture; successive tenants of the same house or room, and voyagers in the same ship, may contract it. The poison may lie latent from a few hours to twelve days. One attack renders a patient free for the rest of life.

SYMPTOMS.—A tired feeling, headache, loss of appetite, or chilliness, which no warmth relieves; unfitness for mental or bodily exertion. The tongue dry, yellow-brown; disrelish for everything except cold water; nausea, constipation, but no swelling nor tenderness of the abdomen. Sleep is restless and uneasy, the patient lying in stupor, though able to answer questions. Tremulousness of the tongue, of the hands and arms; confusion of memory; the mind clings to one idea; delirium gradually creeps on. About the fifth day, a mottling of the skin, spots, of a mulberry colour, first on the bowels, then on the chest, back, arms, and thighs. The delirium noisy, violent, or muttering; duskiness of countenance, varied by flushes; crusts on the teeth, sinking towards the foot of the bed; the pulse 100 to 120; the skin clammy, with a distinctive odour. Livid spots appear on the thighs; the patient lies on his back, utterly helpless; urine and stools pass involuntarily; the tongue black, dry, and hard, as if baked; twitchings of the face and limbs; picking at the bed-clothes; deafness. The case may end in engorgement of the lungs, collapse, with cold, clammy sweat; or calm sleep may come on, from which, though utterly prostrate, the patient wakes with quiet pulse, clean tongue, moist skin, and conscious. Typhus begins to subside, in temperate climates, about the fourteenth or sixteenth day. In warm climates it terminates in six or eight days.

Typhus may be complicated with consolidation, inflammation, or gangrene of the lungs, bronchitis, or pleurisy.

TREATMENT.

LEADING INDICATIONS.

Aching in the limbs, headache, lassitude: *Bryonia*, *Cimicifuga*.

Chilliness, trembling, nausea: *Rhus*, *Veratrum Viride*, *Baptisia*, *Acid. Muriatic*.

Head symptoms, delirium: *Gelsemium*, *Belladonna*, *Veratrum Viride*.

Chest symptoms, difficulty of breathing, cough: *Bryonia*, *Veratrum Viride*.

Profuse perspiration: *Phosphoric Acid*.

Sinking: *Rhus*, *Baptisia*, *Arsenic*.

Tepid sponging and packing; frequent change of bed and body linen.

DETAILED TREATMENT.

BRYONIA.—Aching of the whole body, not relieved by change of posture; severe, bursting headache, aggravated by turning the eyes: the scalp tender, head burning hot, forehead frequently bathed with cold sweat; heaviness of the limbs; the patient moans during sleep, and has frightful dreams, which haunt him when awake. Bitter taste, loathing of food, nausea; yellow, furred, dry tongue; constipation. If *Bryonia* does not relieve, give *Cimicifuga*.—*A dose every three hours.*

CIMICIFUGA.—Feverishness, prostration, sinking at the stomach, aching in the limbs, stupid feeling, pinkiness of the eyes.—*A dose every three hours.*

RHUS.—Chilliness, aching of the body; the tongue furred, giddiness, inclination to vomit, numbness, creeping, and tingling; drawing stiffness in the neck and back; rigidity of the limbs, trembling of the arms.—*A dose every three hours.*

VERATRUM VIRIDE.—Chilliness with nausea; pulse 100 or

more, and weak ; giddiness, headache, dimness of sight, weakness and restlessness, or drowsiness ; throbbing of the temporal arteries ; the tongue dry, as if scalded, and dark brown ; constipation.—*A dose every three hours.*

GELSEMINUM.—The patient, after excitement or over-exertion, suddenly sinks ; strange sensations in the head, twitchings of muscles, sometimes local paralysis ; in addition to other symptoms detailed above.—*A dose every three hours.*

BELLADONNA.—Alternate heat and chills ; red, hot, bloated face ; throbbing of the arteries of the neck ; red, sparkling, dilated protruded eyes, sensibility to light and distortion ; noises in the ears ; wild look ; uneasy glancing round ; shooting pains in the head ; coma, or furious delirium ; snatching at the bed-clothes ; or convulsive attacks ; parched lips ; soreness of the corners of the mouth ; red, dry tongue—foul, and coated yellow ; skin hot and dry ; intense thirst, difficulty of swallowing ; nausea ; pressure at the stomach ; constipation ; often involuntary, scanty red urine ; rapid respiration ; pulse quick, hard, and wiry.—*A dose every three hours.*

ACID. MURIATIC.—Weak, tendency to sink in the bed ; groaning during sleep ; tongue almost paralysed ; nearly impossible for the patient to speak, even when collected ; great dryness of the mouth.—*A dose every three hours.*

ACID PHOSPHORIC.—Excessive prostration ; delirium, even when awake ; almost hopeless cases (alone or with *Rhus*) ; the patient lies on the back in a drowsy state, and either makes no reply, or answers incoherently ; constant, loquacious delirium, or low muttering ; snatching at the bed-clothes ; fixed look ; efforts to escape as from some alarming object ; black crust on the lips ; dry, hot skin ; frequent, weak, intermitting pulse.—*A dose every hour.*

ACCESSORY MEASURES.

The room must be as large as can be obtained; remove carpets and curtains; constantly admit air, day and night; (a fire helps to keep the air fresh); the temperature of the apartment must not be above 60° Fahr. Bed and body-clothes changed daily, the patient sponged over every day with tepid water; at the outset, a tepid pack twice a day. The patient must be strictly isolated. The life of the patient often depends on good nursing as on medicine; night and day he must have unremitting attention. Condy's fluid, chloralum, or chloride of zinc as disinfectants; the room wiped over daily with a solution of one of these, and clothes wet with them hung about. Disinfectants must be kept in the utensils in the room; clothes taken off the patient, and all voided matters must be removed at once.

Cold water, toast and water, barley-water, raspberry vinegar, and lemonade, should be at hand, and ice; weak tea may be given occasionally. When prostration sets in, give in alternation with the medicine, Liebig's Extract, or a teaspoonful of brandy. If the stimulant increase the delirium, leave it off; follow the Liebig, as the fever abates, with chicken-broth, beef-tea, arrowroot, whole wheat flour, tea with toast soaked in it, and milk and water. Great care must be exercised with regard to food and stimulants; not too much at once, but little and often; if the patient go on well, he will sadly want nourishment before he can express his desire by sign. When the hearing is acute, cover the ears, or put cotton wool in them.

In typhus, whilst there is life there is hope; often, when all hope seems expiring, the indication of recovery begins.

The back must be examined every day, to guard against bed-sores; care must be taken that the water is passed at least twice in twenty-four hours; if not, *Opium* or *Cantharides*, with hot fomentation; should they fail the catheter must be used.

It is not wise, for some time, to allow the patient to rise, even in bed, for passing water or relief of the bowels; a slipper or bed-pan, with Condy's fluid in, must be used: fatal faintness has arisen from neglect of this precaution.

TREATMENT OF DEBILITY AFTER TYPHUS.

CHINA.—Debilitating sweats, troublesome and continuous: followed by *Sulphur*.—*A dose every twelve hours.*

ACCESSORY MEASURES.—The fever having subsided, and the patient able to sit up, he should be removed to another apartment, free ventilation and a warmth being secured. By degrees, gentle carriage exercise, and then walking in fine weather, but not so as to exhaust the patient; be particular against damp or chill, and do not allow the patient to indulge too freely a returning appetite.

Enteric, or Typhoid Fever.

This fever, otherwise *abdominal typhus*, *gastric*, *bilious*, or *bilio-gastric fever*, has only a superficial resemblance to typhus; it differs in origin, nature, symptoms, and the part of the body specially affected. In enteric fever, the small bowels and their glands suffer most; the abdomen is swollen and drum-like, and there is diarrhœa.

Typhoid fever, unlike typhus, is not confined to over-crowded abodes of squalor and wretchedness. All houses and all ranks of people are exposed to it.

CAUSES.—They are definite and preventible—foul gases from sewers and drains; open ditches; water contaminated by the filtering of cesspools or drains; the effluvia of water-closets and open closets. Any of these known to exist in a house or neighbourhood, at any expense should be remedied.

Enteric fever occurs in the autumn after hot weather; its onset less rapid than typhus, with less prostration; it is rare

to take to bed for five or six days. It usually begins with pain in the bowels, and looseness, or with shivering, disinclination for food, giddiness, headache, pain in the limbs, and looseness in the ears.

It runs a course of three, four, or five weeks, with more or less remission and return; and is accompanied by characteristic spots on back, chest, or bowels, which appear from the seventh to the fourteenth day, or as early as the fourth; they come in crops, and are of a rose colour, and rounded; and unattended by mottling of the skin, as in typhus.

SYMPTOMS.—Headache, tongue, white with red edges, loss of appetite, thirst, and vomiting; brown diarrhoea. The skin is clammy, moist, and cool; at night dry, with quickened pulse. The pulse is variable from 90 to 120. The abdomen is distended and resonant; gurgling in the right side of the bowels; the urine deficient, considerably loaded, and dark. The headache and disturbed sleep gradually give way to sleeplessness and vivacious, active delirium. The patient answers questions, if put to him, and puts out his tongue when asked. The pupils are dilated, but the eyes not bloodshot. A distinct red patch on each cheek. At intervals the patient appears conscious, though sometimes slightly confused. After a time the lips become dry and cracked; the teeth and tongue covered with dark crust. The diarrhoea contains shreds of membrane, in some cases blood, the patient getting thinner and weaker; he lies muttering in heavy, unconscious sleep; tremulous, picking at the bed-clothes, and passing evacuations unconsciously. Death takes place from coma, or from inflammation, or perforation, or hæmorrhage from the bowels, or from diarrhoea. In the course of enteric fever inflammation of the lungs may manifest itself. Bleeding from the nose is common, and sometimes troublesome.

RECOVERY.—Gradual and tedious—often difficult to say when the change takes place; relapse frequent; convalescence

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tedious, a degree of childishness often remains, and great muscular weakness; death may ensue from quickly and incautiously sitting up. No one should be considered fit for mental labour for three or four months. The intestinal mischief is by no means to be estimated by the severity of the fever; perforation of the bowels and death may ensue in an apparently mild case. Great care should be exercised and a cautious opinion given as to the probable issue.

TREATMENT.

LEADING INDICATIONS.

Premonitory symptoms: *Veratrum Viride*.

Continued feverishness, loss of strength, pains in the limbs: *Veratrum Viride*, *Bryonia*.

Heavy, dull feeling; prostration, and rash: *Baptisia*.

Stupor, with nervous symptoms: *Gelsemium*.

Head symptoms, with delirium: *Belladonna*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Stramonium*.

Abdominal swelling, tenderness, and diarrhoea: *Acid. Muriatic*, *Acid. Nitric*, *Rhus*.

Chest symptoms: *Phosphorus*, *Bryonia*, *Veratrum Viride*.

Rapid sinking: *Arsenic* *Baptisia*.

Accessory Measures.—Tepid washing, packing, fomentation, compresses.

DETAILED TREATMENT.

BAPTISIA.—Chilliness, heat at night; heavy dullness; confusion of ideas; delirium; frightful dreams; tongue dry red, or yellowish brown, with red edges; foetid breath and perspiration; great prostration; rose-coloured spots; evacuations very offensive—brown, liquid, frequently with mucus and blood; rumbling in the bowels; urine foetid; abdomen distended, painful on pressure.—*A dose every two hours*.

VERATRUM VIRIDE.—After drooping some days, violent pains in the back; drowsiness; nausea, but not vomiting; pulse fast; fever intense; restlessness; perspiration from depressed function; oppression at the chest. Sometimes great irritability of stomach; the smallest quantity of fluid, even water, immediately rejected with expulsive vomiting.—*A dose every two hours.*

GELSEMINUM.—Heat and congestion of the head; delirium; stupor; sunken eyes; purple flushed face; high fever; worse in the afternoon or towards night; not relieved by perspiration; or patient sinks rapidly; great prostration; nervous twitchings; rolling of the eyeballs.—*A dose every two hours.*

BELLADONNA.—Alternate heat and chill; red hot bloated appearance; throbbing of the neck; sparkling protrusion of the eyes, with dilatation, sensibility to light; singing in the ears; wild expression, uneasy glancing round; pains in the head; sopor or furious delirium; snatching at the bed-clothes; convulsions; parched lips, soreness of the corners of the mouth, red dry tongue or foul, yellow coating; skin hot and dry; intense thirst, difficulty of swallowing; nausea; pressure at the pit of stomach; distension of the bowels; watery motions; scanty red urine; rapid respiration; pulse very quick, hard, and wiry.—*A dose every three hours.*

MURIATIC ACID.—Feverish shuddering; moaning during sleep, or tossing about; frequent waking; dry tongue; abdomen tender on pressure—and swollen; diarrhœa, with rumbling in the bowels, thin and watery; urine passed unconsciously.—*A dose every three hours.*

STRAMONIUM.—Similar symptoms to those of *Belladonna*, together with twitching of the face, starting of the tendons, squinting, trembling of the limbs, tongue tremulous on protrusion, burning heat of the body, suppressed urine, fantastic gesticulation, involuntary spasmodic smiling.—*A dose every hour.*

HYOSCYAMUS.—Symptoms similar to those for *Belladonna*,

with the addition of twitching of the muscles, strong, full pulse, fulness of the veins, burning heat of the skin, sensation of pricking over the body, constant delirium; frequent but ineffectual urging to urinate.—*A dose every two hours.*

BRYONIA.—Heavy stupefying pain, as if the head would burst, aggravated by movement; burning of the head and face; delirium; oppression at the chest and stomach; thirst, followed by vomiting; pains in the limbs, short cough, difficult breathing.—*A dose every three hours.*

NITRIC ACID.—Bloody evacuations; white specks in the mouth and throat; sensibility of the abdomen on pressure; slimy, acrid, greenish diarrhoea; straining; intestinal ulceration; scalding on passing water; tendency to collapse. In some cases it is necessary to administer this remedy also by injection or enema.—*A dose every three hours.*

PHOSPHORUS.—Dry tongue, hot skin, small, hard, quick pulse, painless relaxation of the bowels, with excessive rumbling; or laborious breathing, anxiety, mucous rattling, stitches in the side; cough, with expectoration tinged with blood, or offensive. Also sensibility and rumbling on the right side of the bowels; throbbing of the neck, nocturnal sweat; weeping, whimpering, sudden cries, and restlessness. Or burning in the abdomen and seat, frequent fluid stools, streaked with blood; giddy, confused, and throbbing head; deafness; sometimes blood from the nose; hot face; copious urine, with whitish or reddish deposit; delirium, dulness of the senses.—*A dose every three hours.*

ARSENIC.—Sometimes restores when beyond hope; extreme prostration; falling of the jaw; dull glassy eyes; inclination to vomit; pressure at the stomach; pain in the right side of the bowels; violent or low muttering delirium; drowsiness; flatulent distension; burning thirst; dry, hot skin; parched, cracked—sometimes blackish-looking, clammy tongue; continuous relaxation of the bowels; pulse scarcely perceptible, and intermittent.—*A dose every hour or half-hour.*

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

The most valuable is the free circulation of air; ample and judicious ventilation. Direct currents should be avoided.

Preservative and Preventive Measures.—Cool pure air; thorough ventilation; the avoidance of dark rooms; the removal of all causes, as stopped sewers, decaying vegetable and animal matter; plain, wholesome diet, total abstinence from spirits; avoidance of late hours, and excessive mental or corporeal exertion; exercise, with proper precautions against cold or damp; and, finally, a healthy tone of mind and cheerful temper.

The absurd practice of keeping the bowels open, and drugs to induce perspiration, cannot be too strongly condemned; both weaken the system, and predispose to the disease.

Standing between a fire, or open window, and the bed of the patient is to be avoided, as it increases the risk of taking the infection.

Preventive Remedies.—Whatever remedy has the closest resemblance to the prevailing type of fever is the best preventive medicine.—*A dose night and morning.*

The choice would be between *Veratrum Viride*, *Baptisia*, *Rhus*, or *Bryonia*.

HYDROPATHIC APPLICATIONS.—Tepid pack twice a day, and washing of the body, with the abdominal compress at night.

Disinfection, diet, and after-management as for typhus, great care as to exercise and diet, lest perforation of the intestine be caused by violence or indiscretion. The food must be as mild as possible, consisting of milk, eggs beaten up in milk, panada, farinaceous food.

Relapsing or Famine Fever.

This fever, otherwise denominated *recurrent typhus*, *epidemic-remittent*, *bilious-relapsing*, *bilious-remittent fever*, or *mild yellow fever*, and *gastro-hepatic fever*, is as distinctly contagious and

epidemic as either typhus or enteric fever, though utterly distinct.

Patients recovering from relapsing fever may contract typhus, and *vice versâ*. Relapsing fever is a disease of destitution:—the famine fever of Ireland, imported and prevalent amongst the Irish in large towns, and those whose living is precarious, such as hawkers, costermongers, and street musicians. Relapsing fever spreads with great rapidity; exposure to its contagion is often followed by immediate symptoms, without the premonitory prostration of typhus: the attack begins with shivering, and centres itself on the liver, stomach, and spleen. It is not so fatal as typhus; when patients die in this fever, it may be from weakness, more frequently from constitutional poisoning through retained uræa. The expression of the patient is different; there is often craving, no characteristic eruption, but the skin yellow or bronzed, as from jaundice. There is constipation and swelling of the stomach or epigastrium; liver and spleen are swollen; the urine high-coloured; the pulse full and rapid (100° to 140°); the heat of the body considerable and pungent (102° to 107° Fahr.) Severe headache, beating at the temples, avoidance of light, greenish bitter vomiting, pain in the back and limbs like rheumatism, restlessness, sometimes delirium. The tongue is often white throughout, or brown down the middle. About the fifth day the symptoms subside in a free perspiration; the patient improves; gets well enough to walk about, when, on the fourteenth day, he is seized as before, but for a shorter time; such relapse may occur more than once.

TREATMENT.

LEADING INDICATIONS.

Chills: *Aconite*.

Vomiting: *Veratrum Viride*, *Hamamelis*, *Podophyllum*.

Head symptoms: *Bryonia*, &c.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

ACONITE.—Rigors, chills, pungent heat of body, and thirst; rheumatic pains.—*A dose every two hours.*

VERATRUM VIRIDE.—Nausea; incessant vomiting of what is taken; everything swallowed immediately rejected; the vomit green.—*A dose every hour or two hours.*

HAMAMELS.—The vomit in consistence like hare soup; grumous; and dark brown to black, the result of extravasated blood.—*A dose every hour or two hours.*

BRYONIA.—Heat of skin, throbbing headache, intolerance of light, great giddiness; constipation; swelling and tenderness of the stomach; yellow complexion; high-coloured urine; severe catching pain in the side.—*A dose every two hours.*

PODOPHYLLUM.—Chill; aching in the joints, ankles, and back; restless sleep; loquacious delirium; sallow skin; heat in the stomach; nausea; thirst; great pain in vomiting; dark green, very thick bilious matter, and blood brought up; fulness and weight on the right side; scanty urine; yellowish-white, or slimy diarrhoea, or constipation.—*A dose every two hours.*

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—Tepid compress, body-pack, tepid sponging. Careful employment of sustenance.

Yellow Fever.

A disease of tropical climates, is of two descriptions, both of which are contagious.

(1) Continued yellow fever, of the nature of gastric fever; and (2) epidemic yellow fever, which affects all predisposed persons who are exposed to particular atmospheric conditions. This variety is essentially a marsh-remittent. The yellow suffusion of the skin, and black vomit, may occur in either.

PREDISPOSING CAUSES.—In the first variety, irregularity of living, and derangement of the digestion, in combination with some exciting cause. As regards remittent yellow fever, the

chief cause is change of temperature ; it attacks new-comers, or the same person as often as he returns after a voyage. Those who arrive from other parts, where yellow fever prevails, are less liable than those who arrive from northern latitudes. Hence, intense heat may be considered a predisposing cause. Negroes and Creoles are not exempt from its attacks. Europeans who are long residents are far less liable than new-comers. Habitual excesses predispose to the epidemic variety.

EXCITING CAUSES.—In the first variety, a chill when heated, or “taking cold ;” indulgence, in food, or in spirituous liquors ; over-exertion, with direct exposure to the sun. As regards the remittent variety, want of cleanliness and ventilation ; foulness, as in the holds of ships, marsh poison, or miasm.

AGE, CONDITION.—The young and robust are particularly liable if recently arrived from a temperate climate.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.—The subjoined symptoms include those of both varieties, the difference being in the continuance and intensity of fever, or its temporary remission.

PREMONITORY SYMPTOMS.—Sudden debility and restlessness, headache, giddiness, faintness, chilliness, shuddering, oppression at the chest and stomach, the appetite lessened, or suspended ; the stomach thoroughly deranged.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS (*First Stage*).—After the chill reaction sets in, with greater or less intensity, according to the vigour of the patient—more intensely in the young and robust recently arrived from temperate climates. It is announced by a high fever, great heat of skin, throbbing of the arteries, determination of blood to the head. The respiration hurried, often laborious, deep sighing, and gasping ; the face flushed ; the eyes heavy and burning ; they are red, and throb ; the tongue usually white and furred, sometimes red, parched, and dark ; usually yellow after vomiting ; the thirst intense and insatiable. Burning pain at the pit of the stomach, with great tenderness, and under the ribs on right side. The stomach, becomes ex-

cessively irritable; everything taken is almost immediately rejected, with a quantity of bile. Severe darting, in the head, small of the back, and down the thighs. The pulse varies: in some quick and strong; in others, quick, low, and irregular; the urine is scanty and offensive; the stools most disagreeable; the patient is tormented by spasms in the bowels and legs, and tosses about with anguish. This is the first or inflammatory stage, and may last from twenty-four to sixty hours, according to the attack; after which a remission ensues, sometimes marked by such suspension as to lead to the inference that the disease has passed off; the pulse becomes calm and regular, the intellect clear, the skin moist and cool, and the general sensations easy. This remission may take the form of complete stupor; often when the symptoms appear to subside vomiting may be provoked by pressure on the stomach.

(Second Stage.)—Abatement of preceding symptoms, and the increase or substitution of others. The skin and eyes yellow, confusion or delirium, eyes look glassy. The vomiting more violent; the matter ejected thicker and darker; the patient occasionally drops asleep, but instantly awakes in fright; and sometimes springs out of bed in delirium, but sinks to the ground with tremor and exhaustion; the pulse flags, sometimes soft, at others high; the tongue is parched, harsh, and discoloured, or moist and dark; frequent hiccough; skin soft and clammy. The second stage is sometimes a mere continuation of the first; and in these cases the patient passes directly from the remission to the third or exhausted stage. The duration of this stage is rarely longer than forty-eight hours, sometimes only twelve.

(Third Stage.)—Insidious; the pulse sinks, becomes irregular and intermittent, sometimes increased in frequency; the pain and burning in the stomach often unbearably intense; the vomiting incessant, with straining and loud raising of flatulency; coffee-ground or "black vomit." The breathing laboured; the tongue

black, or 'shrunk, dry, and red; the eyes hollow and sunken, and features shortened. Starting or twitchings of the tendons; the limbs become deadly cold; hiccough constant. Oozing from the gums, nostrils, and the internal surfaces: the urine dark-coloured, often putrid, passed involuntarily, or totally suppressed; the discharge from the bowels black, often with effused blood, sometimes takes place involuntarily. The abdomen may be tight, and greatly distended. Patient totally prostrate, in state of lethargy, or low muttering delirium. Dingy or livid patches appear on the skin; and death by gradual exhaustion, though sometimes sudden.

ISSUE AND RESULTS.—Cure depends on moderating the activity of the inflammatory action at the outset, during the first or second stage. There is but little hope in the last stage. Fatal results may occur early from affection of the brain; in each cases vomiting is not a marked symptom.

TREATMENT.

LEADING INDICATIONS.

Burning-hot skin: *Aconite*.

Flushed face, eyes injected: *Belladonna*, *Veratrum Viride*.

Tenderness at pit of stomach, thirst: *Arsenic*.

Vomiting, dark-coated teeth: *Lachesis*.

Black or claret vomit: *Argentum Nitras.*, *Sulphuric Acid*.

It is often serviceable to alternate *Aconite* and *Belladonna*, *Arsenic* and *Lachesis*, *Arsenic* and *Argentum Nitras*.

DETAILED TREATMENT.

ACONITE.—In the early stage. Intense fever, burning-hot skin, rapid pulse, pain in the head and back. In an attack the prompt administration of *Aconite* can only be productive of benefit.—*A dose every hour, until the fever-symptoms abate, the breathing becomes less laborious, and the pulse more regular. If*

severe symptoms threaten, notwithstanding Aconite, proceed promptly with such of the subjoined as are analogous to the case.

BELLADONNA.—Face very red, eyes deeply suffused, occasional nausea, urgent thirst; bronzed, stolid, dejected aspect, of ominous import.—*A dose every hour.*

VERATRUM VIRIDE.—Rapid pulse; pain in head, back, and limbs; restlessness, anxiety, hurried breathing; congestion of skin, flushed face, swollen tongue, red look of the eyes, nausea.—*A dose every hour.*

ARSENIC.—Patient restless, sleepless, miserable; pulse soft, and compressible; skin perspiring; pinched face; pain in the head; tongue white, with red edges, and a brown, dry streak in the centre; intense thirst; tenderness at pit of the stomach; death-like nausea.—*A dose every hour.*

LACHESIS.—Vomiting; abdominal tenderness; offensive breath; brown coating on the teeth.—*A dose every hour.*

ARGENTUM NITRAS.—Deadly nausea; vomiting of glairy mucus, with specks of blood; or dirty water, with small bits floating in it; raw, burning sensation in the throat, and the feeling as of a lump; or the fluid may be whey-coloured, claret-coloured, or like porter, gulped, pumped up, or squirted out—thorough black vomit.—*A dose every half-hour.*

SULPHURIC ACID.—Patient comatose, hiccough; hands and feet, face and forehead, cold, and covered by clammy perspiration; pulse very feeble, breathing slow, black vomit, suppression of urine.—*A dose every quarter of an hour.*

CROTALUS has been employed, with marked success, danger having been subdued after a few hours, in cases fully developed. Indicated by hæmorrhage from the eyes, nose, mouth, ears, stomach, and bowels.—*A dose every ten or fifteen minutes.*

OPIUM.—The remission is characterised by stupor.—*A dose every half-hour.*

Intermittent Fever, or Ague.

Intermittent fever is a compound of acute and chronic disease ; acute during an attack, and chronic in the liability to the attacks.

SYMPTOMS.—Ague has three stages : (1) a chill or cold fit, (2) heat, and (3) perspiration, constituting a paroxysm ; after which there is an interval of freedom from suffering.

If the paroxysms return every twenty-four hours, the fever is Quotidian ; forty-eight, Tertian ; seventy-two a Quartan. If two attacks take place within each period, the ague is said to be double, Quotidian, or Tertian.

Ague is indefinite in duration, and tedious. An individual once attacked is liable to a return if the disease be not eradicated ; and any disease to which he may be subject is apt to be intermittent.

Ague is rarely dangerous in temperate climates, except when of long continuance from the weakness which it occasions, and the injury it inflicts on the constitution ; it may lead to obstruction, induration, and enlargement of the liver and spleen, or dropsy ; in hot climates, or in fens, and low marshy countries, ague is very fatal.

PREMONITORY SYMPTOMS.

Languor, general uneasiness, yawning, headache, stupor, pains in the limbs or back, the toes and fingers numb, and the nails blue.

1. *The Cold Stage.*—Coldness ; feeling as though cold water were running down the back, extending itself to the chest and belly ; general prostration ; external and internal trembling ; chattering of the teeth ; respiration laboured and hurried ; inability to draw a full breath ; oppression at chest. Sometimes pain

in the head, drowsiness, or stupor, pain all over; the tongue moist, the eyes heavy and sunken, the features pinched; the lips and cheeks livid. The pulse weak and oppressed, sometimes slow, at others quick, frequently intermitting, and often, from the severity of the rigors, scarcely perceptible. The heat of the body, except at the extremities, is generally above the natural standard, while the patient complains of cold. The duration of the cold stage is from one hour to four; it runs into the hot without any marked interval.

II. *The Hot Stage.*—Hot, dry skin, thirst, oppression at the chest, hurried anxious breathing, acute pain in the head, spleen, and liver; there is also occasionally a degree of brain disturbance. The duration is from one to twelve hours.

III. *The Sweating Stage.*—After the hot fit, profuse perspiration sets in, commencing in the forehead and extremities, and quickly diffusing itself over the body; as soon as it makes its appearance, the uneasiness and other symptoms begin to disappear, and the patient, in simple ague, continues free from suffering until the next paroxysm.

CAUSES.—Marshy districts are its hot-beds, and stagnant water in the vicinity of dwellings. In the tropics it is apt to be contracted between sunrise and sunset, especially by sleeping exposed to the night air; and at the close of the rainy season.

TREATMENT.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

Medicines should be administered between the paroxysms. When these are short, or attended by pain of the preceding paroxysm, the medicine should be administered when the sweats, or other concluding features of the attacks, begin to subside.

LEADING INDICATIONS.

FOR FEVERS WITH THREE DISTINCT STAGES : COLD, HOT, AND SWEATING.

Arsenic, China, Ipecacuanha, Nux Vomica, Pulsatilla.

FOR FEVERS WITH TWO STAGES DISTINCT.

1. CHILLS AND HEAT.

If the heat be the precursory manifestation, *Nux Vomica*.

If the chill be the precursory manifestation, *Aconite, Carbo, China, Ipecacuanha, Nux Vomica, Pulsatilla.*

If the chills and heat be alternate, *Nux Vomica*.

When the shivering and heat occur together, *Arsenic, Ipecacuanha, Nux Vomica.*

2. HEAT AND SWEATING.

If the heat and sweating be simultaneous, *Nux Vomica, Pulsatilla.*

If the sweating follow the heat, *Arsenic, China, Ignatia, Ipecacuanha, Pulsatilla, Veratrum.*

3. CHILLS AND SWEATING.

If the chills and sweating be simultaneous, *Pulsatilla.*

DETAILED TREATMENT.

CHINA OR CINCHONA.—This frequently abused remedy is of great efficacy in ague from marsh miasm, at particular seasons. The paroxysm preceded by little disturbance; sometimes only paleness of the face. The chill is severe and protracted, and comes on suddenly. Each stage is the principal feature of the attack, and the patient then suffers most. Thirst variable, complete want of appetite. The pains principally during the

chill, but not severe. The skin feels hot to the touch, even in the cold stage. In the intervals but little uneasiness, the patient being able to follow his usual employment.—*A dose every two hours during the cold stage.*

ARSENIC and IPECACUANHA.—Alternately, for irregular varieties of ague, and when the fits are preceded by weariness and prostration. The attack is incomplete and slow. The cold first in the fingers and toes; the nails are blue; shivering, with flushes of heat; burning pains in the joints and limbs; constriction of the chest; oppression and difficult breathing; nausea, sometimes vomiting; small, feeble pulse, even during the hot stage. During the intervals deadly sickness, pains in the head, tenderness in the stomach and bowels; throughout the whole unquenchable thirst.—*A dose of Arsenic every three hours, followed by two doses of Ipecacuanha at a like interval.*

CARBO VEGETABILIS.—Throbbing in the temples, aching in the bones, and coldness of the feet precede the paroxysm; thirst only during the shivering; nausea, giddiness, and redness of the face during the hot fit, burning pain in the forehead and eye on the right side. Specially useful in cases that have been over-dosed by quinine.—*A dose during every interval, then morning and evening.*

NUX VOMICA and IPECACUANHA.—The attacks are ushered by lassitude, and gastric disturbance, for some time before a paroxysm; scarcely any chill, or chill without shaking. The fever severe, often following at once, sweat is profuse; or the hot stage succeeded by chill, or coldness of the limbs continue all through. Pains in the head; neuralgic pains in the back and legs, with sensation of stiffness; thirst moderate; nervousness; drowsiness; indisposition to exertion; during the fit, the application of external warmth is disagreeable, and often excites shivering.—*A dose of Ipecacuanha repeated in three hours, followed by two doses of Nux at the same interval.*

PULSATILLA.—Ague, complicated with stomachic symptoms, the

slightest indigestion brings on a relapse. Vomiting of mucus at the commencement of the cold stage; want of thirst all through the fever, or thirst only during the hot fit; simultaneous heat and shivering; shivering when uncovered; anxiety and oppression of the chest during the shivering. During the hot stage, redness and swelling of the face, and perspiration on the face.—*A dose during the intervals, either at the close of the attack or three hours before it.*

DIET.—Light, nourishing, easy of digestion, and administered often during the interval. For the first day or two avoid animal food; a meal must not be taken within two or three hours of an expected attack. When the intermission is complete, the patient may take exercise, but avoid fatigue.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.—Removal from an aguish district, careful diet, pure water, avoidance of stimulants, change of employment and scene; out-door exercise, warm and sufficient clothing, avoidance of night air, damp and chills. A residence at an hydropathic establishment, or, to those who can afford it, a season on the moors. In protracted cases, a sea-voyage.

In warm climates, still further precautions will be necessary. Before stirring out in the morning, breakfast should be taken; or, at least, a cup of coffee. It is advisable not to venture out in malarious districts after sunset. Houses should be raised on piles above the surrounding level. A moderate fire in the rooms most frequented both morning and night. In exposed localities, no medicine will ward off fever and ague unless these regulations be attended to. If unavoidably exposed to the night or morning air, it should not be with an empty stomach, or when fatigued or exhausted. The intense heat of the mid-day sun should be avoided, and all excess shunned; as, also, chills when heated, or remaining in wet clothes.

An attack may be warded off by going to bed before the time at which it is expected, and keeping up the warmth of the body by hot-water bottles. Hot tea may be taken freely.

Eruptive Fevers.

Under this head we treat of those diseases which possess the common property of febrile symptoms, preceding an eruption which is present during a part of their course; such eruption varying in character, according to the nature of the affection. They comprise Scarlet Fever, Measles, Smallpox, Chicken-pox, and Erysipelas.

Scarlet Fever, or Scarlatina,

Is a contagious fever, accompanied by swelling of the face, skin of a bright raspberry or boiled lobster colour, smooth and glossy—the finger, being pressed on it, leaves a white imprint, which very quickly disappears. We seldom meet with scarlatina in this simple form, but generally complicated with severe or ulcerated sore-throat, delirium, congestive or violent inflammatory symptoms, and more or less deviation from the character of the rash above described.

SYMPTOMS.—Fever, with very hot skin, quick pulse; and very sore-throat; in one or more days an eruption of a uniform scarlet or dull red colour, with brightish red points on it, and leaving a white mark on pressure; the tongue too is very red, resembling a strawberry. The tongue in measles is white and creamy. The rash disappears in five or six days, when the skin peels off.

There is sometimes scarcely any, or no external redness, but, marked inflammation of the throat, and bright redness of the tongue; the disease, instead of showing itself on the skin, fixes on the mucous membrane.

Scarlatina has been confounded with measles, from the resemblance of the eruptions at the commencement; they are distinguishable, even without the peculiar appearance of the skin—the eruption, in scarlet fever, generally develops itself in

from twenty-four to forty-eight hours :—that of measles rarely sets in before the third or fifth day. In Scarlatina there is also an absence of catarrhal symptoms, as cough, sneezing, and watering eyes. The greatly accelerated pulse, heat of skin, and high temperature, also denote the approach of scarlatina. The temperature is often 104° or 135°, sometimes 110°, or up to 112°.

TREATMENT.

LEADING INDICATIONS.

For simple cases : *Belladonna*, *Mercurius*, *Rhus*.

Marked throat symptoms : *Belladonna*, *Veratrum Viride*, *Gelseminum*.

Glandular swellings : *Mercurius Iodidi*, *Belladonna*.

Malignant cases : *Ailanthus*, *Lachesis*, *Arsenic*, *Opium*, *Muriatic Acid*, *Baptisia*.

DETAILED TREATMENT.

BELLADONNA is specific in cases appearing in the simple form, with smooth rash and sore throat. In cases with severe inflammation of the throat, intense fever, and more or less brain affection, it is of the highest importance. Then it should be administered as soon as the throat and tongue become dry and burning, with difficulty of swallowing.—*A dose every two or three hours.*

RHUS may be substituted for *Belladonna* where there is prostration, and the rash, instead of being smooth, has red elevations or points.—*A dose every three or four hours.*

MERCURIUS may be alternated with *Belladonna* when there is glandular swelling and marked soreness of the throat.—*A dose alternately every three hours, with use of the wet compress.*

VERATRUM VIRIDE is of great importance when, from its severity, or from the weakness of the patient, the fever rouses

violent irritation of the system under which it seems as though the patient must succumb.—*A dose every hour.*

GELSEMINUM, in place of *Belladonna*, where there is great dryness of the throat, the voice weak or thick, hoarseness, burning in the windpipe, great difficulty in swallowing, fluids return by the nose, unremitting restlessness, congestion of the brain, and delirium.—*A dose every hour or two hours.*

MERCURIUS IODIDI.—The glandular swelling increases; salivation and fœtor of breath, considerable and rapid prostration; hawking of mucus, and ulceration of the throat.—*A dose, in alternation with Belladonna, every two hours, a tepid compress constantly round the throat, and tepid hydropathic pack of the whole body for half an hour every morning and afternoon.*

AILANTHUS.—When scarlatina prevails, and a patient is seized suddenly, the temperature of the body high, say 105° , pulse very quick, get the system under the influence of this medicine as soon as possible. Extreme langour and apathy, deep affection of the nervous system, vomiting, severe fever, rapid *small* pulse, severe headache, delirium of a frightful kind, fear and anxiety, or muttering, with sleeplessness and restlessness, dizziness, pupils dilated, dread of light. The eruption is slow to make its appearance, not of the genuine scarlet colour, but livid; and on the forehead and face purplish: in severe cases distinct purple patches. Such a state *Ailanthus* will remove, if steadily given during the whole course of the disease, till convalescence is fully established.—*A dose every hour, then every three hours; ultimately three times a day.*

BAPTISIA.—Dry, red tongue; great fœtor of breath; dark crust on the teeth, and stupor.—*A dose every quarter of an hour, half-hour, or hour, according to the urgency of the symptoms. Administer by spray as well, if possible.*

LACHESIS.—When all other means having failed, as the throat-poison is being rapidly absorbed into the system, and the patient is fast sinking.—*A dose every quarter of an hour.*

MURIATIC ACID.—Severe ulceration of the throat, fœtid breath, acrid discharge from the nose, soreness and vesicles about the nose and lips, rash of an irregular faint colour or dull red, intermixed with dark patches; flushing of the cheek, dull redness of the eyes. After *Mercurius, Iodidi*, if it fail to produce good results.—*A dose every two or three hours, and also as spray.*

ACCESSORY MEASURES.

CONDY'S FLUID, properly diluted (one teaspoonful to twelve of water), should, in every severe case of scarlatina, be frequently applied as spray to the throat when considerably affected, and high fever or congestive symptoms set in. It does not interfere in the least with the action of the medicines.

As soon as scarlatina appears in a neighbourhood, let every child in the family have a dose of *Belladonna* night and morning; let the ventilation of the house have special attention, and Condy's fluid be put every day down all drains. As soon as the rash shows itself, let the patient be completely isolated, kept in a bed-room by himself, out of which all curtains and carpets have been removed. Let a large sheet, wet with Condy's fluid, be kept before the door, and only persons who are absolutely obliged enter the room.

The tepid body-pack every morning—in severe cases night and morning—for half an hour at a time. When this cannot be borne, tepid sponging of a part of the body at a time. Rubbing the body entirely over with olive-oil is a great relief, and lessens the danger of infection. No fever is more contagious than scarlatina; articles that have been worn or been about the bed, unless disinfected, are capable of retaining and propagating the fever for years. Patients themselves can communicate it until every particle of dead skin is peeled off and renewed; and until such renewal takes place, they must be kept strictly from the rest of the household.

DIET.—During the course of scarlatina, the greatest possible attention must be paid to this point. In severe cases, no other nourishment must be given than toast-water, or weak barley-water; and after the fever has abated, every care must be taken, and a return gradually made to more nourishing diet, as negligence in this respect may be productive of the most serious consequences. In mild attacks the patient may be allowed throughout gruel or broth.

After-Effects of Scarlatina.

PUFFINESS AND SWELLING OF THE FACE AND LIMBS.

BELLADONNA, in most cases, sufficient. Puffiness of the face, swelling of the hands and feet, lingering fever in the evening, glandular enlargement, chaps about the mouth, headache.—*A dose three times a day for four days, and then morning and evening.*

APIS.—Swollen feet, or full, swollen, and tender abdomen; scanty urine, general depression, weariness; or dry, red, fiery tongue; frequent inclination to swallow with pain and great difficulty; swelling of the palate; scanty, high-coloured urine.—*A dose every three hours.*

ARSENIC.—Great debility and pale puffiness of the face, with thirst or desire for acid things, anxious breathing, oppression at the chest, swelling of abdomen, scanty, dark-yellow urine.—*A dose every three hours.*

HELLEBORE.—Sudden dropsy, general or local; breathing hurried; pains in the joints, or head very heavy, and rolling from side to side, or pressed into the pillow.—*A dose every three or four hours.*

ENLARGEMENT OF THE GLANDS.

The rapid swelling of the glands at the side of the neck,

followed by abscess and life-long disfiguration, is common in scrofulous children, and in patients who have been treated allopathically.

If a child has not been treated by *Belladonna*, give two doses in the day, and *Mercurius Iodidi* every night, or every other night, until the swelling abate. If debility is very marked, and the face be white and pasty, substitute *Arsenicum Iodidi* for the *Mercurius*. To combat the scrofulous tendency, *Sulphur Iodidi* twice a week at bed-time for a fortnight; then *Calcarea*. See also "Scrofulous Abscess."

THROAT SYMPTOMS.

Gelseminum, or *Lachesis*, at bed-time three times a week.

For Cough, *Belladonna*, *Gelseminum*, *Hepar*, *Spongia Hyoseyamus*, *Phosphorus*.

DEAFNESS.

Belladonna, *Pulsatilla*, *Hepar*.

OFFENSIVE DISCHARGE FROM THE EARS OR NOSE.

Baptisia, *Hydrastis*.

DIET.—After scarlatina the diet should be generous, without stimulants; friction with dry starch over the abdomen or swollen limbs; tepid alkaline baths (1 lb. of carbonate of soda to required quantity for a bath) warm clothing, change of air; frequent packs and dripping-sheets. Cream, dugong oil, or pancreatic emulsion, may be taken once or twice a day when there is loss of flesh.

Measles

Prevails chiefly during spring ; for the most part it confines its attacks to children. When treated homœopathically, it is rarely either severe or dangerous : in adults, it assumes a much more critical character. It rarely attacks an individual a second time.

Measles is, therefore, not so much to be dreaded as the consequences which may ensue ; as, for example, a disposition to chest complaints, glandular swellings, and affections of the eyes and ears.

SYMPTOMS.—Those of ordinary cold, short, dry cough, flow of tears, redness of the eyes, and fever, preceding the eruption from three to five days, and continuing through the attack. The premonitory symptoms continue much longer than in scarlatina.

The eruption :—small red spots of the size of flea-bites, the skin, in the intervals between them, generally of its natural colour, though sometimes faintly reddish. The rash shows itself in the shape of small, irregular crescents, making its first appearance on the face and neck, running into masses, and gradually over the body. About the sixth or seventh day the eruption begins to pale on the face, and afterwards on the rest of the body, entirely disappearing about the ninth day, with a bran-like scaling of the skin—a distinguishing sign of this disease. Occasionally the eruption may assume a dark hue, with a tendency to hæmorrhage ; or the symptoms may be typhoid from the first. There is sometimes danger of inflammation of the lungs or bronchitis.

TREATMENT.

LEADING INDICATIONS.

Hot dry skin and thirst : *Aconite*.

Rash, weakness of the eyes, loose cough : *Pulsatilla*, *Gelseminum*, *Euphrasia*.

Oppressed breathing, with nausea : *Ipec.*, *Verat. Vir.*

Rough hoarse cough : *Kali B.*, *Hepar*, *Spongia*.

Oppressed short breathing : *Bry.*, *Phos.*, *Verat. V.*

Purple hue of eruption ; failing strength : *Ars.*, *Sulph. Acid.*

Throat symptoms ; *Bell.*, *Merc. V.*

Inflammation of the eyes : *Bell.*, *Merc. V.*, *Euphrasia*.

DETAILED TREATMENT.

ACONITE.—Dry hot skin and head, giddiness, redness of the eyes, intolerance of light. More or less useful, throughout the course of the disease, either alone or in alternation with any other remedy if the fever run high.—*A dose every two or three hours.*

PULSATILLA for the catarrhal symptoms, aggravation towards the evening. It serves to bring out the eruption, or when the cough is attended by considerable rattling in the chest, or copious, thick, expectoration, and sometimes with a sense of suffocation.—*A dose every three hours.*

EUPHRASIA.—Severe headache, sensitiveness to light, tears, profuse discharge from the nose, cough dry, or free expectoration only in the morning : pains in the bones.—*A dose every three hours.*

VERATRUM VIRIDE.—Heaviness of the head, dull frontal headache, dilated pupils, nausea, sometimes vomiting, or difficulty of breathing, oppression at the chest, and pain.—*A dose every two or three hours.*

GELSEMINUM.—When *Pulsatilla* does not afford full relief. Chilliness, water from the nose, hoarseness, sore-throat, cough, rawness of the chest ; the eyes very heavy—the lids seem weighted down ; restlessness at night, and drowsiness in the day-time.—*A dose every two or three hours.*

KALI BICHROMICUM.—Rough, hoarse, brassy, ringing cough; this almost always attends measles, but sometimes constitutes one of its most distressing symptoms; watery discharge from the nose, with soreness, much sneezing and snuffing; obstruction; tickling in the throat.—*A dose every two or three hours, singly, or in alternation with Gelseminum.*

PHOSPHORUS.—Continued and increased difficulty of breathing, shortness of breath, rattling at the chest; patient's strength perceptibly lessening.—*A dose every two or three hours, singly, or in alternation with Veratrum Viride.*

DIET.

The diet, when the fever is high should be water, toast-water, weak tea, barley-water, ripe fruit, and grapes, except where there is diarrhœa, then broths, soups, and jellies.

ACCESSORY MEASURES.

Tepid packs and sponging, bathing the eyelids if required, the room kept sufficiently dark to be comfortable, sometimes a green shade will also require to be worn.

After Effects of Measles.

Unsuspected delicacy of the chest or bowels is often manifested after measles, therefore the clothing should be warm, and cold and chill carefully guarded against.

COUGH.

Hyoscyamus, Conium, Belladonna, Drosera.—*A dose every six hours.*

INFLAMMATION OF THE UPPER PART OF THE WINDPIPE.

Hepar, Spongia, Lachesis, Gelseminum.—One or more should be selected according to the symptoms.—*A dose every six hours.*

DIARRHŒA.

Sulphur, China, Pulsatilla, Mercurius, Iris.—*A dose every morning, fasting, as long as required.*—See the article on “*Diarrhœa*” and “*Mesenteric Disease.*”

INFLAMMATION OF, OR DISCHARGE FROM, THE EARS: DEAFNESS.

Sulphur, Pulsatilla, Mercurius Iod., Hepar.—*A dose every morning, fasting, for ten days.*

GLANDULAR SWELLINGS.

Mercurius Iod.; Arsen. Iod.—*A dose night and morning.*

TENDERNES OF THE SKIN.

Chamomilla will generally remove this.—*A dose every morning, for a week*; bathe also with bran-water.

SKIN AFFECTIONS.

Sulphur, Arsenic.—One or both, when there is a burning, itching rash, readily made to bleed by scratching.—*A dose every morning.*

Smallpox.

Smallpox presents two varieties: the distinct, pustules clearly defined; the confluent, when they coalesce and run one into the other.

When the symptoms are not severe, and the eruption slight, it is modified smallpox, usually met with in persons who have been vaccinated—which, though not always preservative, unquestionably lessens the virulence, and gives a milder character to the disease.

SYMPTOMS.—Frequently sudden in its attack, chilliness and shivering, followed by fever, headache, severe pain in the small of the back and loins, languor, weariness, and faintness; oppression at the chest, pain in the pit of the stomach, increased by pressure. The eruption at the close of the third day—first on the face and head, then on the neck, and afterwards over the whole body. Sneezing, coughing, wheezing, and difficulty of breathing, are frequent accompaniments, and from want of care have led to the disastrous blunder of mistaking smallpox for measles—a result which can scarcely happen if the symptoms be duly considered. Measles chiefly prevails in the spring, and attacks children and young people.

The eruption is at first small, hard, pointed, red elevations, which, in about three days, present a bladder-like or vesicular appearance, surrounded by redness, and depressed in the centre as they enlarge. About the sixth or eighth day, the watery secretion changes to matter, and the depression disappears.

When the pustules are very numerous on the face, it becomes much swollen, and the eyelids close: at first, small elevations, like millet seeds, may be felt, distinguishing this eruption from all others. The pustules continue coming for three days, and each runs a regular course; thus, those which first appear are forming into scabs, or drying off, whilst others are filling. The drying off commonly takes place about the eighth or fourteenth day, as the pustules are distinct or confluent.

When the pustules have developed, they generally burst—in mild cases, with an opaque, watery discharge, which dries into a crust and falls off; in severe cases, with a thick, yellowish matter, forming scabs and sores, which leave permanent marks.

Red stains left after the eruption, if no ulceration has taken place, disappear in a short time.

Confluent Smallpox.

In this variety all the symptoms are more severe, the fever runs high, and frequently continues, throughout, with pain in the pit of the stomach and difficulty of breathing. In children the eruption is often preceded by convulsions and delirium; violent delirium is not infrequent in adults during the suppurative or secondary fever, much resembling that of typhus; it sometimes carries off the patient on the eleventh day. Cases in which there is constitutional taint require the utmost skill to ward off a fatal result.

GENERAL TREATMENT OF SMALLPOX.

Cool fresh air is the best auxiliary; emanations from the patient react upon the organism, and warmth only increases their activity. Great cleanliness must be observed, and the linen frequently changed. All carpets and curtains removed from the room, and disinfectants, as Condy's fluid and chloralum, freely employed.

When the vesicles begin to form pustules, the room ought to be kept dark, without excluding the air, to prevent pitting—a precaution deducible from experience, as the parts exposed to the light are always most marked. Glycerine and Hydrastis, glycerine and Thuja, have also been of service to the face.

A patient, after smallpox, should not mix with other people, or go out, until the face and body are free from scabs, and the body has been frequently washed. All articles of clothing worn during the disease should be destroyed. Attendants on those who are sick should not see other members of the family without going first into the open air to carry off infection. Where there is any

soreness of the bottom of the back, and where there is stupor, or much prostration; the patient should lie on a water-bed. When the fever runs high, a patient must not be left even for a moment, lest delirium set in, and he get out of bed, or do some injury to himself.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

LEADING INDICATIONS.

Hot, dry skin, feverishness : *Aconite*.

For the eruptive stage : *Antim. T.*, *Hydrastis*, *Sarracenia*, *Mercurius*.

Typhoid symptoms : *Bry.*, *Rhus.*, *Verat. V.*

Delirium : *Gels.*, *Bell.*, *Hyos.*, *Stram.*

Great flow of saliva, offensive breath ; *Mercurius*, *Bap. T.*, *Ars.*, *Acid. Mur.*

To prevent pitting : *Thuja Hydrastis*, *Glyceroles*, or *Cerate*.

Great prostration : *Ars.*, *Carb. Veg.*, *Bap.*

DETAILED TREATMENT.

ACONITE if the fever run high, with thirst, skin hot and dry, pulse quick, hard, and full, breathing laborious and rapid : or whenever the patient is hot and restless.—*A dose every two or three hours.*

ANTIMONIUM TART. during the eruptive and maturing stages ; hollow cough, with mucous rattling and nausea.—*A dose every three hours.*

SARRACENIA, antidotes the disease, arrests the development of the pustules, and causes them to dry up.—*A dose every four hours.*

VERATRUM VIRIDE.—After *Aconite*, controls arterial excitement and local inflammation, and tends to prevent congestion of the brain or chest, especially if there be uneasiness about the

head, glistening eyes or difficulty of breathing.—*A dose every two or three hours.*

GELSEMINUM.—Intense painful fever, with tendency to convulsions, above all in patients accustomed to take stimulants plentifully. It applies more to active irritation than delusion, delirium, or stupor.—*A dose every two hours.*

BELLADONNA may follow *Aconite* or *Gelseminum* should brain disturbance increase, with flushed countenance, intolerance of light, violent delirium, redness of the tongue, bowels swollen and painful to pressure, prostration.—*A dose every two hours.*

OPIUM.—Stupor, or strong inclination to sleep; or lethargy, with open mouth, half-closed eyes, and snoring breath; or violent delirium, with incessant tossing about of the hands.—*A dose every two hours.*

HYDRASTIS has been very successful in the eruptive stage; it allays the irritation and itching, reduces the swelling, and greatly lessens the fœtor.—*A dose every three hours, and local application of Hydrastis Glycerole.*

MERCURIUS.—Serviceable, especially in confluent smallpox, after *Aconite*, for inflammation of the eyes, soreness of the throat and nose, offensive breath, salivation, cough, hoarseness, tenderness of the stomach, looseness of the bowels, with straining, and, sometimes, blood.—*A dose every two or three hours.*

BAPTISIA.—Same condition as *Mercurius* when that remedy fails. Profuse salivation, breath offensive, quick pulse, typhoid symptoms.—*A dose every hour or two hours.*

THUJA has an unquestioned effect in maturing the pustules and preventing pitting.—*A dose every four hours. Apply a linen mask to the face, on which Thuja and Spermaceti Ointment have been freely spread.*

ARSENIC.—Nausea and vomiting, thirst and dryness of the mouth, the tongue being foul and dark, and great prostration. Of great value when there are livid spots before the eruption, or when the scabs are dark-brown and very offensive; more

particularly if there be intense weakness, languor, thirst, nausea, or vomiting, with pain in the stomach, or when symptoms of a typhoid character manifest themselves.—*A dose every two hours.*

ACID. MURIATIC is also of great use in cases of a bad type of a typhoid character, and when the patient exhibits a tendency to sink down towards the foot of the bed.—*A dose every fifteen or thirty minutes, according to the urgency of the case.*

MODIFIED SMALLPOX, OR VARIOLOID,

Is merely a mild description of the disease; and is the form it generally assumes in those who have been properly vaccinated. Regulate the treatment according to the symptoms; being guided in the selection of the remedies by the indications just given.

DIET AND REGIMEN.

Cool drinks, cream of tartar in water, water, toast and water when the fever runs high. In mild cases, when there is appetite, ordinary diet. Children's hands must be muffled, and in the case of adults, soft cotton gloves should be worn.

Chicken-Pock

Is an eruptive disease, bearing a considerable resemblance to smallpox, but differing in its duration, and considerably milder. It generally requires little more than attention to diet; it rarely becomes dangerous, except when extending to the lungs or brain. The fever is occasionally high.

When chicken-pock occurs during the prevalence of small-pox, it is often mistaken. It soon manifests its real character by the rapidity with which the eruption appears. The vesicles or small pustules, filled with watery fluid, are at their height on the third day, and disappear at the end of the fourth or fifth, without leaving any traces.

The eruption may take the form of small vesicles, pimples, or pustules; hence sometimes it is called stone-pock and swine-pock. The constitutional symptoms are very seldom worse than those of a mild attack of measles. The characteristic odour of smallpox is altogether wanting; it is very slightly epidemic.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

ACONITE is required when fever is present.—*A dose every three or four hours.*

BELLADONNA should be given if there be wandering, delirium, or flushed face.—*A dose every four hours.*

ANTIMONIUM TART.—To hasten the eruption, if it be slow in making its appearance.—*A dose every four hours.*

MERCURIUS.—If the secretion of the vesicles become thick and yellowish, as in smallpox: it is also beneficial if there be difficulty in passing water.—*A dose every four hours.*

HYDRASTIS may usefully follow, if the vesicles feel hard to the touch, and assume a brownish hue.—*A dose every four hours.*

APIS relieves the itching and irritation not unfrequently accompanying chicken-pock.—*A dose every three hours.*

CHECK OF THE ERUPTION.

CUPRUM ACETICUM should be administered when the eruption has been suddenly checked, and the brain is affected.—*A dose every hour, until the eruption begins to appear and the symptoms are modified; then every three hours.*

BRYONIA, ANTIM. TART. OR PHOSPHORUS should be given if the chest be affected, and there be shortness of breathing and cough.—*A dose every hour, then every three hours.*

BELLADONNA.—If there be flushing of the face, pain in the head, and slight delirium.—*A dose every two or three hours.*

Nettle-rash.

Spots or weals, flat or prominent, of a dull-white colour, like the sting of a nettle, or redder than the surrounding skin, disappearing in warmth, and reappearing in cold, appearing suddenly, and continually changing their situation.

PREDISPOSING CAUSES.—Almost always constitutional.

EXCITING CAUSES.—Not infrequently indigestion from improper food, as shell-fish, particularly mussels; it is also produced by strawberries and almonds: prolonged exposure to cold is sometimes an exciting cause. It may depend upon uterine derangement, when it is troublesome and obstinate.

PREMONITORY SYMPTOMS.—Restless, languor, oppression, want of appetite, indigestion, feverishness.

SYMPTOMS OF THE ACTUAL ATTACK.—When the eruption breaks out, the symptoms are somewhat relieved, though there is still considerable suffering from heat and itching, and usually swelling of the part affected.

TREATMENT.

ACONITE.—At the outset, or subsequently: feverishness, pulse high, skin hot and dry, restlessness. Nettle-rash often disappears under this remedy alone.—*A dose every two or three hours.*

DULCAMARA.—When the cause has been cold or damp: fever, bitter taste, foul tongue, looseness of the bowels, pains in the limbs; extreme itching, with burning after scratching.—*A dose every three hours.*

ANTIMONIUM CRUDUM.—For blotches, weals, and fever produced by shell-fish.—*A dose every three or four hours.*

BELLADONNA.—When the rash is attended by a severe throbbing headache, and redness of the face.—*A dose every three hours.*

RHUS.—Most useful where the rash appears to arise from

natural predisposition, or from some article of food.—*A dose every three or four hours.*

DIET.

At first light, then nourishing.

ACCESSORY MEASURES.

Dusting with unscented violet powder, or bathing with warm *Ledum* lotion relieves the itching which attends this rash.

Erysipelas.

Erysipelas may prevail epidemically; a man and his wife, for example, may suffer from it at the same time; it may follow a wound or injury, especially of the head and face; it may result from diet, or, in susceptible persons, follow the use of *Arnica* or *Rhus*; it may be produced by the action of the juices of certain plants on the skin, and it may also follow an ordinary cold.

It is a deep-seated specific inflammation of the skin, frequently accompanied by blisters, and constitutional symptoms, sometimes of great severity.

SYMPTOMS.—Heat, tingling with swelling and shining redness, followed by pungent heat, burning, or shooting pain, aggravated by motion or pressure. It varies in appearance according to the intensity and depth of the inflammation, and the constitution of the patient. The constitutional symptoms are generally shiverings, succeeded by flushes; sleepiness, wandering pains, dry tongue, nausea, oppression at the stomach, and headache; blisters not infrequently rise, attended by increase of fever. The skin, when it does not blister, becomes harsh and thickened, as well as red; then the redness, if more deep-seated mischief does not follow, changes to a yellowish hue. When erysipelas attacks the head and face, the cheeks become violently inflamed, assume an almost purple hue, and

are very considerably swollen. This swelling, with infiltration of the lids, completely, in the majority of cases, closes the eyes. The ears, one or both, are generally implicated. When the inflammation runs high, and spreads to the head, the membranes of the brain are apt to be involved ; delirium ensues, and the patient is in considerable danger. Erysipelas may leave nothing but a peeling-off of the skin, and perhaps puffiness ; in others, the blisters either burst and leave a raw surface, or dry up and leave scabs ; it may, though rarely, be attended by abscesses. Its characteristic of shifting about, as from one ear to another, shows it to be a blood disease. Homœopathy is remarkably successful in its treatment.

The hair often falls off after a severe attack.

CAUSES.—Derangement of the digestion, exposure to cold, powerful emotion ; certain kinds of food, as lobsters, oysters, or other shell-fish ; or even strawberries ; the juices of certain trees, incautiously rubbed on the face or hands. Erysipelas frequently follows surgical operations, and prevails epidemically in hospitals ; in certain individuals it always follows the use of *Arnica* externally, in any form, or however diluted. Constitutional susceptibility to erysipelas is often met with ; when this is known every inflammation should be promptly treated.

TREATMENT.

LEADING INDICATIONS.

For hot, dry, inflamed skin, and restlessness : *Aconite*, *Veratrum Viride*.

For redness extending and deepening : *Belladonna*.

For swelling and puffiness : *Veratrum Viride*, *Belladonna*, *Apis*.

For vesicles : *Rhus*.

For infiltration or œdema : *Apis*, *Mercurius*.

For inflammation rapidly shifting : *Mercurius*, *Apis*.

For delirium : *Veratrum Viride*, *Belladonna*, *Rhus*.

For erysipelas caused by food : *Nux Vomica*, *Pulsatilla*, *Rhus*, *Mercurius*.

DETAILED TREATMENT.

ACONITE at the outset, for hot, dry skin, or during the course of the disease.—*A dose every two or three hours.*

BELLADONNA.—The redness expands in rays, with acute shooting pain ; heat, tingling, and pain aggravated by movement. Erysipelas of the face, with burning heat, excessive swelling, so that the eyes are almost closed, violent headache, thirst, dry, hot skin, restlessness, disturbed sleep, delirium. *Belladonna* is sometimes sufficient to effect a cure.—*A dose every three hours.*

APIS.—Red, itching, burning eruption, which tingles and smarts on exposure to the air, with puffy œdema ; also when it shifts from one part to another.—*A dose every two or three hours.*

VERATRUM VIRIDE.—Pungent fever, intense throbbing headache, pulse high, tongue coated, thirst ; burning and stinging pain, more or less swelling and puffiness, sometimes small vesicles. Very useful as a first remedy, or after *Belladonna* and *Rhus*.—*A dose every two or three hours, with the application of a lotion—thirty drops of the tincture to half a pint of tepid water.*

RHUS after *Belladonna*, or at the outset ; blisters on the inflamed part ; gradual, but considerable swelling ; tendency to extend to the brain and its membranes ; stiffness of the scalp, wandering or delirium. Also suitable for erysipelas arising from particular food.—*A dose every three or four hours.*

MERCURIUS.—Erysipelas after a chill, especially in highly bilious constitutions apt to take cold from slight exposure : burning heat and redness ; chilliness ; rapid swelling and infiltration, or vesicles ; constipation, dark-red urine, and hard, quick, small pulse, bilious evacuations.—*A dose every three hours.*

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

Water, toast-water, or water-gruel at the commencement. When the fever yields, a light vegetable diet. If the fever be of a typhoid kind, and the pulse begins to sink—or is weak from the commencement—or, if the erysipelas be gangrenous—a more nutritious diet, and wine and brandy in small quantities, frequently repeated, become necessary.

Avoid the risk of taking cold even during convalescence, as it is frequently attended by the most dangerous results. Itching is relieved by finely-powdered starch, lightly dusted on, covered by cotton wool. In slight cases, lint moistened with lotion and covered by flannel. *Calendula* cerate, *Causticum* lotion, or lime-water and oil, may be applied to raw surfaces.

ERYSIPELAS FROM ARNICA OR RHUS.

Veratrum Viride, internally and externally, successfully controls this form. *Cantharides* lotion abates the tendency to form blisters, or prevents their spread.—*A dose every three hours.*

DISEASES OF ORGANS OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

Toothache.

Toothache usually arises from cold, from getting wet, or a draught. It is often associated with derangement of digestion, as the primary cause. It may originate from an exposed nerve, or an abscess at the root of the tooth. A tooth should never be stopped whilst it is aching. Mercurial amalgam should not be used as a stopping. Gutta-percha or white wax make good temporary expedients.

Disposition to this affection, on the slightest exposure, indicates a defect of constitution; and, until this is remedied, medicines fail to relieve the patient, or only temporarily alleviate. The difficulty of obtaining from a patient a clear description of his sensations, is often an obstacle to cure.

TREATMENT.

ACONITE.—Tingling, pricking, shooting, or numbing, in violent paroxysms, with nervousness and restlessness; or the pains are burning, stinging, boring, wrenching, or screwing, worse in an evening, intolerable at night; relieved by the open air, or sitting quietly. The pains shift rapidly. The face either extremely pale or bright-red. Great sensitiveness to touch and slightest movement. Dry, cold east winds often bring the pain.—*A dose every two or three hours.*

BELLADONNA.—Throbbing, burning, stinging, with inflammation, and red glassy swelling. Sensitiveness to cold air, light and noise. Aggravation at three or four in the afternoon, or at night. Pains often disappear suddenly when they reach their greatest violence; or in one place, whilst different pains make their appearance elsewhere. Often worse after sleep, or it comes on directly on waking.—*A dose every three hours.*

CHAMOMILLA.—Violent drawing, jerking, obliging patient to toss and turn about; succeeded by a numbed feeling. Irritable whining mood; aggravation or renewal from anything cold or warm; heat and redness, especially on one cheek.—*A dose every two or three hours.*

ARSENIC.—The pains at stated times or days, or waking patient up out of sleep, particularly before midnight; they almost drive to frenzy; frequently accompanied by coldness, chills, and thirst; heat in the face; humming in the ears; failure of strength; pains better when standing or walking about, or from warmth or pressure. Comes on after dinner, especially if lying down, or is excited by conversation.—*A dose every two or three hours.*

CIMICIFUGA.—Pure neuralgic pains from excitement or exhaustion; nervous weakness; tired feeling; restlessness; sensitiveness to cold air, which seems to penetrate the patient through. Pains worse on left side.—*A dose every two or three hours.*

GELSEMINUM.—Acute darting, which makes one start; or in paroxysms, with extreme general nervousness; contraction and twitching of muscles near the seat of pain. The pains, when they go off, leave a great tenderness.—*A dose every two or three hours.*

MERCURIUS.—Tearing in the teeth, extending to the cheek and glands under the jaw; the teeth feel long and loose. The pain sometimes extends into the ear. The gums are red and swollen, they recede from the teeth. Pain increased by eating, by cold air, or anything warm or cold; intolerable in bed. The gums bleed at a slight touch. The patient is chilly, and is troubled with a good deal of saliva.—*A dose every three hours.*

SPIGELIA.—Pressing, tearing pain in the lower jaw, extending to the neck; movement of the head painful; pale, bloated face; yellowness round the eyes; palpitation of the heart; chilliness; restlessness. Aggravated by cold, or by cold air, or water; pain goes off by lying down, and during eating.—*A dose every two or three hours.*

NUX VOMICA.—Drawing, tearing, first in a hollow tooth, then in both jaws, bones of the face and temples; abated by wrapping the cheek up warm, and sleep; returns again from cold water, or by crumbs getting into the teeth; or it may be brought on by warm drinks, or the warmth of a room; looseness of the teeth, swelling of the gums.—*A dose every two or three hours.*

ACCESSORY MEASURES.

Chills, draughts, and damp, coffee, or stimulants of any kind, tea, unless very weak, very hot and very cold drinks, sweetmeats,

acids, and medicated tooth-powders, as well as the use of the toothpick, should be carefully avoided.

The mouth should be rinsed after every meal, and Condyl's toilet fluid, and homœopathic dentifrice regularly employed in cleansing the teeth. The tooth-brush should not be too hard.

A cold, tepid, or hot compress, as most agreeable, on which a few drops of the medicine is sprinkled, will often be of service; or the tincture, rubbed on the cheek, or cotton wool, saturated with the medicine, placed in the tooth, or the medicine sprayed on the face. Galvanism sometimes relieves, and, if continued, is found to improve the general health.

Change of air and scene is required, in some cases, before there can be hope of improvement.

When there is an abscess at the root of a tooth, anything short of extraction seldom relieves. At the same time, do not too hastily decide on having a tooth extracted, as usually homœopathic remedies promptly relieve.

Sore Throat and Quinsy.

SYMPTOMS.—Inflammation, difficulty of swallowing, alteration of voice, and fever.

At first, a feeling of tightness about the throat, difficulty in swallowing the saliva; if unchecked, the tongue swells and becomes foul, the tonsils become inflamed, and exhibit small yellow points; there is thirst and high fever; the eyes inflame; in severe cases, delirium sets in.

In quinsy, the tonsils swell to a considerable size; swallowing becomes almost impossible, the patient being unable to lie down, from an intense suffocating feeling, and a constant distressing hawking of mucus. The pain and discomfort are instantly relieved on the bursting of the abscess. Many persons are subject to quinsy with every cold they take; this liability is considerably modified by homœopathic treatment.

In every sore throat, not only examine the tongue, but the throat also, frequently and thoroughly, to ascertain if ulceration, quinsy, or chronic sore throat be likely to ensue. Measures must be taken accordingly. Consult also article on "Ulcerated Sore Throat."

LEADING INDICATIONS.

Chill, followed by fever and slight sore throat: *Aconite*, *Dulcamara*.

Dryness and soreness of throat, with headache and flushed face: *Belladonna*.

Stiffness of the jaws, difficulty of swallowing, and flow of saliva: *Mercurius*.

QUINSY.

BELLADONNA, MERCURIUS, HEPAR, SILICEA, and ARSENIC.

BELLADONNA and MERCURIUS not only cure quinsy, but frequently prevent an attack.

HEPAR and SILICEA hasten the processes of suppuration or resolution.

ULCERATED SORE THROAT.

BELLADONNA, MERCURIUS, HYDRASTIS, NITRIC ACID, BAPTISIA, ARSENIC, CARBO VEGETABILIS, LACHESIS.

Prostration, sinking at the stomach; dark, engorged, and ulcerated throat: *Hydrastis*.

Small greyish offensive ulcers: *Acid. Nitric*.

Marked fœtor and prostration: *Baptisia*. Should these increase, try, in order, *Arsenic*, *Carbo Vegetabilis*, and *Lachesis*.

RELAXED SORE THROAT.

1. The dyspeptic.—*Nux Vomica*, *Pulsatilla*, *Ignatia*, *Chamomilla*.

2. The chronic.—*Kali Bichromicum, Causticum, Carbo Veg., Lachesis, Sulphur, Phosphorus.*

DETAILED TREATMENT.

ACONITE.—Fever, thirst, and dry heat, deep redness of the upper part of the throat, painful and difficult swallowing, pricking sensation, aggravation when speaking.—*A dose every two or three hours. Compress or wet bandage, folded three times, large enough to cover the throat, and secured by a doubled dry flannel. Renewed as often as it becomes hot or dry.*

BELLADONNA.—Rawness, with scraping; sensation of enlargement; burning or shooting, principally during swallowing, extending to the ears; or contraction of the throat, with constant desire to swallow the saliva; thirst; dryness of the throat, but a dread of liquid, from the suffering which it occasions. Sometimes complete inability to drink, the fluid returning by the nostrils. On examination, the throat bright-red, with swelling of the palate, uvula, and tonsils; accumulation of slimy, whitish mucus, obliging the patient to spit frequently; swelling of the muscles and glands of the neck; severe headache, sometimes delirium.—*A dose every three hours; in very severe cases, every hour. If in alternation with Mercurius, two hours between each dose.*

MERCURIUS.—Violent shooting pain, especially on swallowing, extending to the ears, and glands before the ears and under the jaw; redness and swelling of the throat, burning desire to swallow; obstruction; accumulation of thick and tenacious mucus; liquids frequently return through the nostrils; swelling of the glands and muscles of the neck, and of the back part of the tongue; unpleasant taste in the mouth, which is filled with thick saliva; chills and shivering; sweating at night. *Belladonna* and *Mercurius* usually suffice to prevent quinsy.—*A dose every three hours.*

HEPAR.—Valuable in bringing quinsy to a head when resolu-

tion cannot be effected, and when the swelling has attained such a height that its bursting is desirable, from the sense of suffocation produced.—*A dose every hour. Steaming the throat every hour with hot water.*

SILICEA.—If *Hepar* does not act quickly, substitute this medicine.—*A dose every two hours.*

DULCAMARA.—After a thorough wetting or a chill in persons who are susceptible to sore throat, will often, if given without delay, ward off an attack. If the throat, however, begin to feel sore, give instead *Belladonna* and *Mercurius*.—*A dose every three hours.*

LACHESIS will be found of great use when, though *Belladonna* and *Mercurius* have afforded relief, there is an increase of the pain in the throat on the slightest pressure; the patient also feeling worse on waking out of sleep.—*A dose every hour.*

ARSENIC.—The attack hangs about, and does not yield; the strength is exhausted, and the breath offensive.—*A dose every hour.*

ACCESSORY MEASURES.

A tepid compress should be put quite round the throat, and covered by flannel. The feet should be put into a hot mustard bath for twenty minutes, and a gargle frequently used of ten drops of Condy's fluid to a tumbler filled with water: if swallowing is very painful, ice may be kept in the mouth.

In quincy, the compress, the mustard bath, and hot steaming of the throat, should be continued until the abscess breaks or disperses. Before this happens the discomfort is often very great; so much so as to alarm the patient, and cause unnecessary fears of a danger of suffocation.

DIET.

Gird up the strength; give good beef-tea frequently.

ERADICATIVE MEASURES.

It is of great importance where persons are almost constantly contracting sore throat to prevent a recurrence and lessen the liability. The best plan is the cold bath, or sponging every morning, washing the throat and neck thoroughly at the same time with cold water, succeeded by a vigorous rub; muffling up throat at night should always be avoided.

BELLADONNA.—*A dose every night for a week.*

MERCURIUS.—*A dose every night for the next week.*

SANGUINARIA.—After the above course wait a week, then for another week give this medicine.—*A dose night and morning.*

Ulcerated Sore Throat.

Usually epidemic and infectious, in damp and sultry autumnal weather, and when it is, any sore throat may assume this form.

SYMPTOMS.—Coldness and shivering; languor and oppression at the chest; nausea; eyes inflamed and watery; red cheeks; pulse weak and irregular; tongue white and moist; swallowing painful and difficult; the throat bright-red, or livid with ulcers of various size, and swollen; the breath extremely foetid.

When the local symptoms are mild, the danger is rarely great.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

ACONITE.—When the fever runs high from the beginning.—*A dose every two hours.*

BELLADONNA.—As soon as the patient complains of dryness, difficulty in swallowing, and constriction in the throat; it is swollen, and a bright glazed red.—*A dose every two hours.*

MERCURIUS CORROSIVUS.—Unpleasant taste; saliva more or less thickened; white specks or superficial ulcers; offensive odour

from the mouth; aggravation at night, from speaking, and in the evening; chills and shivering, sometimes alternated with heat; night sweat.—*A dose every two hours.*

ACID. NITRIC.—After *Mecurius*, when the ulcers, from increasing size and painfulness, do not assume a healthy aspect.—*A dose every two hours.*

ARSENIC.—Prostration, nausea or vomiting, or ulcers livid or in a more advanced stage; the ulcerations covered with dark sloughs, and livid; the teeth and lips covered with brown crust; foetid discharge; the pulse small and irregular; delirium or muttering; laborous respiration; eyes dull and glassy; the skin hot and dry; thirst.—*A dose every hour. In serious cases, every ten, fifteen, or twenty minutes.*

LACHESIS.—After, or, alternately with, *Arsenic*; great pain in the throat, aggravated by the slightest pressure, or the sloughs seem indisposed to cast off; the neck swollen and discoloured.—*A dose every hour.*

HYDRASTIS.—Inflammation, engorgement, and ulceration; adhesive mucus at the back of the mouth and throat; foul taste; tingling and smarting; constant hawking; pain in swallowing as from excoriation. Useful also in the chronic form, where the mucous membrane is studded with prominent red spots; the least exposure to cold makes the throat sore and troublesome: and in “dyspeptic,” or “bilious” sore throat, which is simply sympathetic, arising from irritation of the stomach.—*A dose every three hours. Its efficacy is much increased if used as gargle or spray.*

BAPTISIA.—Badly ulcerated throats of a low type, the foetor almost intolerable, the patient tremulous and excessively languid; great stiffness of the joints. Specially applicable either before or after *Arsenic*.—*A dose every hour or two hours.*

ACCESSORY MEASURES.

The utmost cleanliness, free ventilation, for the double pur-

pose of removing all malignant excretions and effluvia—thereby putting a check to the contagion—and providing for the well-being of the patient. Condyl's fluid, by spray, as a gargle, and as a disinfectant.

DIET.—Sago, gruel, and similar articles of food. When the prostration is extreme, strong beef-tea frequently, in small quantities at a time. Stimulants may be required for the very weak or the aged.

Relaxed Sore Throat:—Clergyman's Sore Throat: —Irritable Throat.

Under this heading we class (1) *Simple relaxed throat*, affecting the soft palate and uvula; (2) an *extension* to the vocal chords and the muscles of the pharynx, with more or less loss of voice; particularly troublesome to clergymen, public speakers, singers, actors, and barristers, but technically called "clergyman's sore throat;" (3) the *irritable throat*, with partial and, at times, total loss of voice.

Relaxed Sore Throat.

Commonly connected with digestive derangement, by the treatment of which it is relieved. It also occurs in those exposed to variations in temperature; as being in warm offices, followed by exposure to cold or night air. In these cases the beard and moustache is a safeguard, as well as the habit of breathing through the nose.

This throat is attended by a distressing and persistent cough, from the irritation of elongated uvula. Caustic is used, allopathically, for relief after, and often before, astringent gargles; snipping the uvula is also practised. Both these methods are indefensible. Derangement of this kind is rarely

as local as it appears to be ; so that to attack the local mischief merely is to leave the cause untouched. In troublesome cough, without chest symptoms, the uvula and throat should always be examined.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

HAMANIELIS.—Slight discomfort ; frequently inclination to clear the throat.—*A dose every two hours.*

NUX VOMICA.—Deranged digestion ; scraping or excoriation in the throat ; feeling of contraction in the upper part of the throat ; secretion of viscid mucus, detached with difficulty ; swelling and elongation of the uvula, with constant desire to swallow.—*A dose three times a day.*

IGNATIA.—Sensation in the soft palate, as if sore from too frequent swallowing of the saliva, as though covered with tenacious mucus ; sensation as of a lump in the throat ; stitches from the throat to the ear.—*A dose three times a day.*

CHAMOMILLA.—Pain in the throat, increased by movement and swallowing ; throbbing pain, as from a plug, when swallowing : stinging and burning.—*A dose three times a day.*

Relaxed Throat—Clergyman's Throat.

Here we have not only inflammation and relaxation, but ulceration also threatens, or has already taken place, and when the vocal chords are implicated, alteration, hoarseness, and sometimes total loss of voice. This may follow ordinary relaxed throat, or repeated attacks. Speakers of all kinds should keep the general health good ; should avoid hearty meals after exertion of the voice ; should not speak or sing when the throat is at all affected ; should cultivate naturalness in the use of the voice ; should introduce every possible variation ; should throw the voice well out from the chest, and use all the organs of speech, especially the lips, the tongue, and the teeth. The

cultivation and management of the voice constitute an art, to be acquired after much study—an art, however, very much neglected; hence the so-called “clergyman’s sore throat,” which arises from continuous undue strain, in a vitiated atmosphere, together with an enervated state of health.

In addition to the remedies mentioned under the first head, consider those subjoined.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

KALI BICHROMICUM.—Relaxed uvula and inflamed palate, without uneasiness, or with constant irritation, as of a hair at back of the throat—not relieved by eating or drinking—or smarting, tingling and heat down the chest; tough, stringy mucus, requiring effort to dislodge; a feeling of something lodged in the gullet; aching as of ulceration in the windpipe; sore scraping.—*A dose every three hours. Increased relief is afforded if this and any other medicine which may be used be applied as spray to the throat.*

CAUSTICUM.—Frequent hawking of mucus; burning dryness in the throat, and about the uvula, without thirst; rawness, roughness, and hoarseness; the throat feels sore, scraped, or torn; constant disposition to swallow; in the throat and behind the breast-bone feeling as though something had lodged; frequent tightness in the throat, or coldness; accumulation of saliva.—*A dose every three hours.*

CARBO VEGETABILIS.—Violent scraping and tingling, relieved for a short time by clearing the throat; rough voice; rawness of the throat, which feels as if contracted or closed; swallowing painful; inflammation of the uvula, with darting in the throat.—*A dose every three hours.*

LACHESIS, MERCURIUS, MERCURIUS IOD., HEPAR SULPH., CALCAREA, CALCAREA PHOSPHATICA, SULPHUR, or PHOSPHORUS, may be needed to complete the cure. See under “Sore Throat,” “Hoarseness,” and “CHARACTERISTIC INDICATIONS.”

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

Complete rest from public speaking ; change of air and scene ; travel ; moderate out-door exercise ; cold bathing of the throat and chest ; tepid compress at night.

Gargle with *Hamanielis*, twenty-four drops of the strong tincture to a wineglassful of water after any trying use of the voice.

Diphtheria.

True diphtheria is characterised by extreme prostration, foetid exhalations, and the formation of false membrane, a yellowish-white or ash-coloured exudation, in one continuous layer, or in patches, on the palate, uvula, and tonsils : it is easily detached, and the membrane under is highly irritable, and peculiarly livid. In the milder forms the exudation is confined to the throat. In the severer types it extends upwards into the nostrils, or downwards into the windpipe ; and in the malignant form, it is associated with swelling of the glands and symptoms of general blood poisoning.

SYMPTOMS.—In the first stage, often little or no derangement of health ; in the severer forms, sudden prostration, chilliness, fretfulness, and loss of appetite, early noticeable : pain in the throat ; difficulty in swallowing ; palate and uvula inflamed, the tonsils enlarged, with small whitish spots, which, in a few hours, deepen, and coalesce. The exudation extends to the palate and uvula, it exhales a foetid odour, and is often attended by profuse saliva. In the simple form, after having been frequently dispersed, and renewed, it disappears in the course of a few days, and recovery is established. In many instances the affection rapidly becomes severe, or assumes the malignant type. In the milder forms, occasionally, the

false membrane continues to be produced, and the patient sinks from exhaustion or suffocation. In the majority of cases, sudden collapse or gradual exhaustion is the cause of death. The disease generally runs its course in about a week; but it may end as early as the close of the first or second day, and as late, in malignant cases, as the twentieth.

After the lapse of weeks, death has ensued from prostration and paralysis.

In favourable cases, under treatment, the odour of the breath decreases; the exudation gradually diminishes, or shrivels up and drops off; the swelling and redness steadily subside, and the mucous membrane is restored to its natural aspect.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

LEADING INDICATIONS.

1. Preventive Medicines and Measures: *Acid. Muriatic*, or *Baptisia*, with free ventilation and disinfection.
2. For the Attack: *Acid. Muriatic*, *Acid. Nitric*, *Apis*, *Baptisia*.
3. For Malignant Cases: *Kali Bichrom.*, *Arsenic*, *Baptisia*.

DETAILED DIRECTIONS.

ACONITE.—High fever; unusual prostration; pains in the limbs, and headache.—*A dose every hour or half-hour.*

MERCURIUS CORROSIVUS.—Throat deep-red, as well as the tonsils; surrounding parts considerably swollen, with specks of exudation; mucus in the throat, excessive foetid saliva.—*A dose every two hours.*

BAPTISIA.—Hot skin, quick pulse; pain in the head; breath offensive; considerable saliva running from the mouth; great prostration; the eyes heavy; face puffed, flushed, and shining;

enlargement of the glands under the jaw ; lips dry and cracked ; tongue trembling, and covered with thick, slimy mucus ; tonsils enlarged, and bright-red ; back of throat, palate, and uvula inflamed, and dotted over with small pustules, and spots of diphtheritic deposit.—*A dose every hour ; locally, by camel's-hair brush, the strong tincture, twenty drops to half a teacupful of water ; it may also be used by inhalation or spray.*

APIS.—Sudden inflammation of the parts ; they look shining-red, covered by glassy mucus ; rapid puffy swelling of the palate and throat ; intense stinging pain ; great difficulty in swallowing ; ropy, tenacious mucus.—*A dose every hour, and inhalation of the same.*

MURIATIC ACID.—When the grey colour of the exudation increases, notwithstanding the *Phytolacca* and *Carbolic Acid* ; the breath excessively foul ; the lips dry, blackish, and cracked ; the tongue dry and dark-red, or covered with viscid mucus ; moaning and hoarseness ; the disease begins to invade the wind-pipe and the nose, from which there is a darkish fœtid discharge ; the extremities cold ; the pulse very compressible and weak.—*A dose every hour, and a gargle, inhalation, or spray of the medicine.*

ACID. NITRIC.—When, notwithstanding the employment of *Acid. Mur.*, or *Mercurius*, superficial patches of exudation continue to present themselves ; the throat, in place of healing, becomes painful and vivid red ; there is a tendency to ulcerative complication, and the gums are disposed to bleed.—*A dose every hour and a gargle, inhalation, or spray of the medicine.*

MERCURIUS (PROTO-IODIDI).—When the swelling of the glands under the jaw and neck, and fœtor of breath, are early or continuously observable.—*A dose every hour.*

ARSENIC.—In all cases in which prostration is excessive, or increases, notwithstanding *Acid. Muriatic*, or any of the above-mentioned remedies. It should be combined with nourishing diet and stimulants.—*A dose every hour, or half-hour.*

HYDRASTIS.—Increasing debility ; great sinking at the stomach, and prostration ; continual palpitation ; gurgling of the bowels ; eructations ; nose stuffed ; excessive thick mucus from the nose, in long tenacious shreds : increasing hoarseness ; the patient can scarcely breathe through the nose.—*A dose every two hours, with an injection of twenty drops of Keith's tincture to half a teacupful of water, syringed up the nostrils every hour.*

ACCESSORY MEASURES AND LOCAL TREATMENT.

If the advice and supervision of a homœopathic physician can be procured, diphtheria is far too serious to justify any one in undertaking it ; but, as professional aid is not always within reach, the treatment has been fully given.

The application of Glycerine, by a camel's-hair brush, has been found a valuable solvent of the false membrane. As soon as the exudation is dispersed, the throat may be painted in like manner with *Acid. Muriatic*, as often as the false membrane threatens to form again ; the internal use of *Acid. Muriat.* being proceeded with at the same time : and so of all the other medicines in the form of gargle, injection, inhalation, or spray. It is often difficult, sometimes impossible, to give local treatment effectually with children. Condy's fluid is very serviceable, and should be placed, fresh daily, in the utensils, in the closets, and in the apartment ; and the floor washed over daily with it. Free ventilation is the simplest, as it is the safest, if not best preservative.

Frequent tepid spongings of the whole body ; a tepid pack for half an hour twice a day ; friction ; frequent change of linen ; abundance of fresh air, and free ventilation in the chamber and throughout the house.

Ice, to suck, is most agreeable and beneficial in any stage of the malady. A patient has a better chance of recovery if removed from the house in which the infection originated.

When this disease is known to be in a neighbourhood, every

child and young person who has any sore throat, difficulty of swallowing, or glandular swelling, should be put under treatment at once, and carefully watched.

DIET AND REGIMEN.

In a disease so depressing and exhausting, it is necessary to give nourishment in the most concentrated form. Eggs beaten up in wine, brandy, or warm water, or with milk and sugar; strong beef-tea; milk; when the strength continues to fail, stimulants—claret, port wine, strong negus, champagne, sparkling hock—in small, but frequent quantities, or added to the beef-tea or milk. Strong repugnance to nourishment must be counteracted. Nutritive injections, of beaten-up eggs and milk, or essence of beef, may be given every two hours, when, from pain or nausea, food is rejected or taken in insufficient quantities. Spoons, cups, or glasses used by the patient, should be washed in hot water immediately, and any ejected false membrane be carefully removed. Great cleanliness of house, person, and sick-room is most important; the slightest foul smell from drains, water-closets, cesspools, and dust-holes, must be at once effectually remedied, or a mild attack may be converted into a malignant one; or the disease assume the worst form almost from the commencement, and speedily terminate fatally. The patient should be kept quiet in bed; attacks of fainting, sometimes fatal, being liable to take place from trifling exertion. During convalescence, considerable care is required, both in management, and the regulation of the diet. In extreme cases, beef-tea and brandy should be administered; a teaspoonful of each, one quarter of an hour, and the medicine the next quarter of an hour.

Mumps.

An epidemic and contagious febrile disturbance amongst

young people, accompanied by swelling of the glands below the ear and under the jaw, the inflammation sometimes running high, and extending to the throat and tonsils.

It generally attacks children under fourteen, more particularly during cold, damp weather, When properly treated, it is rarely dangerous, but may, through the incautious use of cold applications or exposure, attack the brain or its tissues—producing drowsiness, stupor, or delirium. Or, suddenly disappearing from under the ear and jaw, it may affect the breast in females, or the testicles in males.

MUMPS is generally ushered in by mild fever, pain in the forehead, loss of appetite, nausea, disagreeable taste, prostration, and occasional drowsiness. From six, twelve, to forty-eight hours after, the swelling shows itself, interfering with the motion of the jaw, and, by extension of inflammation to the tonsils, affecting the hearing and impeding inspiration.

TREATMENT.

For the febrile disturbance: *Aconite*.

For the glandular enlargement: *Mercurius*.

As a preventive medicine: *Mercurius*.

Sudden transference of the affection: *Pulsatilla, Clematis*.—
A dose every three hours.

Patient to be isolated and kept quiet, but not in bed; tepid compresses, or hot fomentations, if required.

INDIGESTION OR DYSPEPSIA, AND OTHER RELATED AFFECTIONS OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Under this heading are comprised some of the most frequent, most distressing, and often most persistent and intractable of the disorders to which the human economy is subject. The

sufferings to which they give rise have led numbers, perhaps the majority, to try the effect of homœopathy, most commonly with the happiest results. It has not cured some, because they have not persevered, others because they have taken the medicine that has first come to hand without sufficient consideration, and others because their food and manner of life has been such as to perpetuate the particular derangement of the digestive process to which at first they mainly gave rise.

Any sufferer from dyspepsia who wishes for relief, should attentively study the description of the process of Digestion which is subjoined.

We proceed now to consider Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Constipation, Flatulence, Vomiting, and other affections; as an introduction, we append a summary of the process of digestion, which is absolutely necessary to be understood if we would avoid or properly treat indigestion.

THE PROCESS OF DIGESTION.

The process by which food is rendered fit for absorption, that it may supply the waste of the body, is a complicated one; necessitating the operation of several organs. It is only partially effected in the stomach. The teeth are required to divide and disintegrate the food, that the saliva may moisten it, and act on its starchy and albuminous constituents as partially to convert them into sugar: by the tongue we not only taste the flavour of the food, but work it into a mass, and, by the aid of the muscles of the gullet, force it down into the stomach. Those, therefore, who do not masticate their food, through hurry, inattention, or want of teeth, lose an important advantage, and impose additional labour on the stomach.

The stomach is a membranous reservoir, continuous, at its upper end, with the gullet, at its lower, or smaller end, with the commencement of the bowels. The entrance into the stomach is not straight, but at an angle, in order that, except by violent

contraction, as in vomiting, the contents of the stomach may not re-pass upwards. The stomach is capable of containing easily three pints; when distended beyond this, there is always more or less discomfort. The inner surface is pink, or reddish-white, presenting a velvety, mottled appearance, numerous wrinkles, and a coating of mucus. The stomach has three coats, connected by membrane; a tough outer serous; a middle muscular, with longitudinal and transverse fibres to facilitate movement in every direction; an innermost mucous membrane, liberally supplied with follicles for the secretion of lubricating mucus, and glands for the formation of the gastric juice; it is also supplied freely with arteries, veins, and nerves. It is situated beneath the diaphragm, immediately under the lungs and heart, and between the liver and spleen, so that it is easy to understand how dilation of the stomach affects the lungs and heart, frequently causing difficulty of breathing and palpitation.

The process of digestion, though beyond the power of the will to retard or hasten, is still dependent on a due supply of blood and nervous power, both of which are interfered with by mental occupation, anxiety, sudden, overwhelming grief, or excessive joy.

Food, as soon as it reaches the stomach, acts as a stimulant; the supply of blood carried there is augmented, and fresh nervous force directed to it; and the gastric juice is poured forth. When food is taken at regular intervals, a stated provision is in readiness for the expected food; if not taken, the gastric juice acts on the stomach itself, producing a faint, sick feeling, which all must at various times have experienced.

The gastric juice is straw-coloured and acid. Ten to twenty pints are secreted in twenty-four hours. If too much liquid be taken with the food, the gastric juice is unduly diluted; if food or liquids be too hot, over-stimulation results, followed by relaxation, and a sodden, weakened, lining membrane.

Food should not be taken just after severe muscular exertion,

or prolonged or unusual mental effort, for then the blood has been taken to the extremities, and to the brain, which the stomach needs.

After great joy or sorrow also the brain necessarily withholds the needed stimulus. Food should not be taken at a shorter interval than three hours, so that time may be allowed for the digestion of the previous meal. Any cramped posture which checks the movement or due dilatation of the stomach, any tight articles of dress, such as stays, interfere with the oxygenisation of the blood, unduly confine or alter the position of the stomach and liver, and necessarily produce indigestion.

A meal should not be taken too near to bed-time, for in sleep, the brain, to a large extent, is dormant, and, consequently, cannot supply the stomach with the required nervous force.

Liquids taken, and substances easily dissolved in the liquid contents of the stomach, are absorbed at once without change; so the liquid portion of soup is taken, the solid and flavouring matters are retained. The food is gradually, by the gastric juice, and the natural motion of the stomach, made into a mass. The gastric juice is a ready solvent, and quickly checks putrefaction; hence, when deficient or defective in quality, foetid gas collects, and is brought up as flatulence.

Heat is necessary for the process of digestion; cold checks it; intense cold stops it altogether.

Condiments in very moderate quantities act as a stimulant to promote the flow of gastric juice; taken at all beyond this, they impede.

Alcohol retards rather than promotes digestion, from its hardening effect on much of our food. It is absorbed by the veins, and goes at once to the brain.

The stomach requires food to be tender, moist, and well ground down by the teeth. The fibre of animal food is broken down and dissolved, whilst albumen, casein, and gelatin are converted into peptone or albuminose before they are taken up.

In the first part of the bowels, digestion is still farther carried on, by the aid of the liver and pancreatic juice, much resembling saliva; the starchy part of food is converted into sugar; fats and oils are made into an emulsion, and the albumen dissolved.

Rancid and tasting oily substances in the stomach naturally flavour the rest of the contents, are persistent in their character, and often give rise to unpleasant eructations. Water-brash may sometimes be so accounted for.

In hot weather the skin is active, and liability to chill and congestion increased; the stomach, as well as the rest of the body is somewhat debilitated, consequently less food should be taken, and that easy of assimilation.

The liver, the largest organ of the body, weighs from three to four pounds, measures from ten to twelve inches across, and is three inches thick. It requires a large supply of blood for the performance of its functions, which are—the formation of bile, the relieving the body of a superabundance of carbon and hydrogen, the rendering the contents of the duodenum fit for absorption, and modifying the condition of the blood. Bile, when formed, is conveyed away by the hepatic duct; blood, when the bile has been elaborated from it, is conveyed from the liver by the hepatic vein. A chill may cause congestion of the veins; a check of perspiration drive morbid matter into the circulation, to be thrown back on the liver; or the bile ducts may be too full, and congestion arise in this way; or the action of the liver itself may be faulty, and bile thus get into the circulation, or the blood itself may be overloaded with carbon through stimulants, want of exercise, or rich living. Fat, oils, sugar, and spirituous liquors of all kinds are largely composed of carbon.

The bile serves to rid the body of an excess of hydrocarbons, makes an emulsion of fat, oil, and sugar, checks fermentation, prevents putridity, and stimulates the action of the bowels; hence, when in excess we have diarrhœa, when deficient consti-

pation. Thus, whatever aliment is taken, it is absorbed as nutriment, and the residuum passes on through the bowels and is expelled. The action of absorption is carried on by the small intestines, which are largely supplied with rootlets, and also by the glands of the mesentery; these, like the rest of the body, need to be in healthy action, in order that digestion may be fully carried out: it is also absolutely necessary that the bowels be not unduly irritated or hurried in their action; hence one evil of purgatives of all kinds.

Indigestion, or Dyspepsia.

In consulting this summary, the reader is requested to bear in mind that it refers to the articles up to the end of that on Constipation.

LEADING INDICATIONS FOR TREATMENT.

1. Occuring in—

Aged, the: *Carbo Vegetabilis*, *China*.

Children: *Pulsatilla*, *Chamomilla*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Antimonium Crudum*.

Females: *Pulsatilla*, *Chamomilla*, *Ipecacuanha*.

Hypochondriacal, the: *Nux Vomica*.

2. Caused by—

Acid things: *Carbo Vegetabilis*, *Nux Vomica*, *Arsenic*, *Phosphoric Acid*.

Anger: *Bryonia*, *Chamomilla*, *Nux Vomica*.

Beer: *Nux Vomica*, *Pulsatilla*, *Ignatia*.

Brandy: *Cocculus*, *Ignatia*.

Bread, badly baked: *Pulsatilla*, *Kali Bichromas*, *Bryonia*, *Lycopodium*.

Bread, new: *Pulsatilla*, *Bryonia*, *China*, *Phosphoric Acid*.

Chill: *Aconite*, *Veratrum Viride*, *Mercurius*, *Pulsatilla*, *Chamomilla*, *Ipecacuanha*.

Coffee: *Nux Vomica*, *Cocculus*, *Pulsatilla*, *Ignatia*, *Chamomilla*, *Ipecacuanha*, *China*.

- Cold drinks : *Carbo Veg.*, *Nux Vomica*, *Pulsatilla*.
 „ fruits : *Pulsatilla*, *Arsenic*, *Carbo Veg.*
 Debility : *Nux Vomica*, *Arsenic*, *China*, *Aletris*, *Helonias*,
Xanthoxyllum, *Hydrastis*.
 Depression : *Ignatia*, *Pulsatilla*, *China*, *Kali Bichromas*.
 Fat : *Carbo Veg.*, *Pulsatilla*, *China*, *Sulphuric Acid*, *Sepia*.
 Fish : *Carbo Veg.*, *Kali Bichromas*.
 „ shell : *Carbo Veg.*
 „ tainted : *Carbo Veg.*, *China*, *Kreosote*.
 Fruit : *Pulsatilla*, *Bryonia*, *China*, *Arsenic*.
 Mastication, imperfect : *Ipecacuanha*, *Nux Vomica*.
 Meals, irregular : *Ipecacuanha*, *Nux Vomica*, *Mercury*, *Hepar*.
 Meat, tainted : *Carbo Veg.*, *Kreosote*, *Pulsatilla*, *China*.
 Milk, cold : *Nux Vomica*, *Pulsatilla*.
 Overloading the stomach : *Nux Vomica*, *Pulsatilla*, *Ipecacu-*
anha, *China*.
 Pastry : *Lycopodium*, *Carbo Veg.*, *Pulsatilla*, *Bryonia*, *Kali*
Bichromas.
 Perspiration, check of : *Aconite*, *Veratrum Viride*, *Mercurius*,
Chamomilla.
 Port wine : *Sulphuric Acid*.
 Pork : *Pulsatilla*, *Arsenicum*.
 Salt meat : *Carbo Veg.*, *Arsenic*.
 Sausages : *Bryonia*, *Carbo Veg.*, *Pulsatilla*.
 Sedentary occupation : *Nux Vomica*, *Bryonia*, *Aletris*.
 Spirits : *Nux Vomica*, *Bryonia*, *Ignatia*, *Cocculus*, *Sulphuric*
Acid, *China*.
 Sweet things : *Chamomilla*, *Ignatia*.
 Tea : *China*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Gelseminum*.
 Veal : *Ipecacuanha*.
 Vegetables : *Sulphur*, *Arsenic*, *Carbo Veg.*, *Pulsatilla*, *Bryonia*,
China.
 Winds, cold : *Nux Vomica*, *Bryonia*.
 Wine : *Nux Vomica*, *Pulsatilla*, *Sulphuric Acid*, *Gelseminum*.

3. *Attended by*—

Aching pains in the stomach: *Æsculus H.*, *Iris*, *Colocynth*.

Acidity: *Nux Vomica*, *Æsculus H.*, *Chamomilla*, *Carbo Vegetabilis*, *Bryonia*, *Sepia*.

„ after fat greasy things: *Carbo Veg.*, *Pulsatilla*.

Acid things, craving for: *Bryonia*.

„ cause colic and diarrhœa: *Hepar*

Angry feeling: *Nux Vomica*, *Bryonia*.

Animal food, dislike to: *Carbo Veg.*

Appetite, loss of: *Bryonia*, *Kali Bichromas*, *Chamomilla*, *China*, *Graphites*, *Hydrastis*, *Helonias*, *Phosphoric Acid*, *Iris*, *Aletris Farinosa*, *Nitric Acid*, *Sulphur*, *Sepia*.

Appetite, voracious: *Sepia*.

Aversion to boiled food: *Nitric Acid*.

„ bread: *Nitric Acid*.

„ cooked food: *Silicea*.

„ fish: *Graphites*.

„ meat: *Graphites*, *Sulphur*, *Sepia*, *Silicea*.

„ milk: *Sepia*.

„ salt things: *Graphites*.

„ sweet things: *Arsenic*, *Mecurius*, *Nitric Acid*.

Beer, great desire for: *Nux Vomica*, *Graphites*, *Phosphoric Acid*, *Sulphur*.

Biliousness: *Cocculus*, *Iris*, *Podophyllum*, *Chamomilla*.

Bilious evacuations: *Chamomilla*, *Mercurius*, *Podophyllum*, *Iris*, *Gelseminum*, *Dioscorea*.

Bitter eructations: *Nux Vomica*, *Bryonia*, *Sulphuric Acid*.

„ taste: *Carbo Veg.*, *Bryonia*.

Bowels, relief of, constant desire to: *Æsculus H.*, *Chamomilla*.

„ coldness in: *Arsenicum*, *Pulsatilla*.

„ croaking in: *Chamomilla*, *Nux Vomica*.

„ fluttering in: *Nux Vomica*, *Ignatia*.

Breath, offensive: *Carbo Veg.*, *Kreosote*, *Sulphuric Acid*, *Gelseminum*, *Podophyllum*.

- Breath, sour : *Podophyllum*.
- Constipation : *Nux Vomica*, *Bryonia*, *Kali Bichromas*,
Chamomilla, *Aletris Far.*, *Hydrastis*, *Lycopodium*, *Cimicifuga*, *Dioscorea*.
- Cramp, legs, in : *Veratrum Album*, *Nux Vomica*, *Cuprum*.
,, stomach, in : *Nux Vomica*, *Cocculus*, *Helonias*.
- Debility : *Nux Vomica*, *China*, *Carbo Veg.*, *Alet. Far.*,
Helonias, *Nitric Acid*, *Arsenic.*, *Dioscorea*.
- Depression, spirits, of : *Bryonia*, *Kali Bichromas*, *Pulsatilla*,
Ignatia, *Nux Vomica*, *China*, *Dioscorea*.
- Desire for chalk : *Nitric Acid*.
,, cold things : *Chamomilla*.
,, cucumber : *Antimonium*, *Veratrum*.
,, earth : *Nitric Acid*.
,, fat things : *Nux Vomica*, *Nitric Acid*.
,, fruit : *Veratrum Album*.
,, herrings : *Nitric Acid*, *Veratrum Album*.
,, juicy things : *Phosphoric Acid*.
,, lime : *Nitric Acid*.
,, milk : *Phosphoric Acid*.
,, sour things : *Podophyllum*.
- Despondency : *Pulsatilla*, *Ignatia*, *Arsenic*, *Aurum*, *Nux Vomica*, *Argentum Nit.*, *Iris*.
- Diarrhœa : *Chamomilla*, *Pulsatilla*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Æsculus H.*,
Mercurius, *Antim. Tart.*, *Arsenic.*, *Iris*, *Veratrum Album*,
Hepar, *Dioscorea*.
- Diarrhœa, bilious : *Chamomilla*, *Dioscorea*, *Mercurius*, *Podophyllum*, *Iris*.
- Diarrhœa, straining, with : *Iris*, *Merc.*, *Cor*.
- Digestion, slow : *Nux Vomica*, *Pulsatilla*, *Antimonium*.
,, weakness, great of : *Sulphuric Acid*, *China*.
- Dislike to bread : *Nux Vomica*, *Pulsatilla*, *Lycopodium*.
,, fat : *Carbo Veg.*, *Pulsatilla*, *Ipecacuanha*.
,, food generally : *Carbo Veg.*, *Bryonia*, *Ipecacuanha*.

- Dislike to meat : *Pulsatilla*.
 „ milk : *Carbo Veg.*
 Distension of Stomach : *Nux Vomica, Æsculus, H., Bryonia*.
 Dizziness : *Nux Vomica, Bryonia, Argent. Nit.*
 Drowsiness : *Antim. Tart., Aleris Far., Iris*.
 „ evening in : *Argent. Nit.*
 „ morning in : *Nux Vomica*.
 Ears, humming in : *Nux Vomica, Xanthoxyllum, Ignatia*.
 Eggs, rotten taste, like : *Arnica, Kreosote, Sepia, Sulphur*.
 Emptiness, feeling of ; *Æsculus H., Ipecacuanha*.
 Eructations, acrid ; *Arsenic., Xanthoxyllum*.
 „ bitter : *Nux Vomica, Carbo Veg., Arsenic.*
 „ frequent : *Carbo Veg.*
 „ painful : *Pulsatilla, Graphites*.
 „ sour : *Carbo Veg., Rheum, Mercurius*.
 „ tasteless : *Helonias*.
 Face bloated : *Sulphur, Arsenic., Mercurius, Apis*.
 „ bluish : *Argent. Nit., Arsenic.*
 „ cold : *Veratrum Album, Arsenic.*
 „ flushed : *Belladonna, Chamomilla, Podophyllum*.
 „ greyish : *Lycopodium*.
 „ hot : *Belladonna, Iris*.
 „ livid : *Lycopodium*.
 „ pale : *Nux Vomica, Ipecacuanha, Graphites, Argentum Nit., Lycopodium, Phosphoric Acid, Sulphur*.
 „ pimples on : *Lycopodium, Phosphoric Acid, Hydrastis*.
 „ sunken : *Lycopodium, Veratrum Album, Argent. Nit.*
 „ wretched : *Sulphur*.
 Faintness : *Aletris Far., Nux Vomica, Veratrum Album, Arsenic., Nux Moschata, Cimicifuga*.
 Feverishness : *Aconite, Podophyllum*
 Flatulence : *Nux Vomica, Æsculus H., Carbo Veg., Bryonia, Kali Bichromas, Sulphuric Acid., China, Nitric Acid*.
 Food, regurgitation : *Chamomilla, Belladonna*.

- Food, relief after taking : *Iris, Kali Bichromas.*
 „ sameness of : *Bryonia, Ignatia.*
 Gnawing pain, stomach, at : *Æsculus H., Iris.*
 Head, aching : *Nux Vomica, Æsculus H., Ipecacuanha,*
Bryonia, Chamomilla, Mercurius, Podophyllum.
 „ beating in : *Chamomilla.*
 „ bruised feeling in : *Æsculus H., Ipecacuanha.*
 „ confused : *Nux Vomica, Æsculus H.*
 „ dizzy : *Belladonna, Veratrum Viride, Cimicifuga.*
 „ dull : *Æsculus H., Cimicifuga, Iris.*
 „ frontal pain in : *Belladonna, Cimicifuga, Dioscorea.*
 „ heaviness of : *Xanthoxyllum, Iris.*
 „ nail, as if being driven in : *Nux Vomica, Ignatia,*
Cimicifuga.
 „ tearing pains in : *Nux Vomica, Ignatia.*
 „ throbbing : *Belladonna, Cimicifuga.*
 Heartburn (Cardialgia) : *Nux Vomica, Sulphur, Podophyllum,*
Iris.
 Hiccough : *Bryonia, Nux Vomica.*
 Hunger : *Æsculus H., Bryonia, Graphites, Lycopodium,*
Sepia.
 Irritability : *Nux Vomica, Chamomilla.*
 Languor : *Aletris, Nux Vomica, Mercurius, Dioscorea.*
 Liver, affections of : *Chamomilla, Podophyllum, Hydrastis,*
Bryonia, Mercurius, Iris, Leptandria, Kali Bichromas,
Phosphorus.
 Mouth, dryness of : *Kali Bichromas, Chamomilla, Helonias.*
 „ heat of : *Xanthoxyllum, Arsenic.*
 „ mucus in : *Nux Vomica, Carbo Veg.*
 „ saliva in : *Kali Bichromas, Veratrum Alb., Mercurius.*
 „ soreness of : *Sulphuric Acid, Phytolacca, Hydrastis.*
 Nausea : *Ipecacuanha, Veratrum Viride, Nux Vomica, Iris,*
Æsculus H., Cocculus, Bryonia, Kali Bichromas, Antim. Tart.,
Aletris Far., Hydrastis, Chamomilla, Arsenic., Xanthoxyllum,

Mercurius, Graphites, Lycopodium, Lachesis, Cimicifuga, Podophyllum.

Nervousness : *Xanthoxyllum, Ignatia, Chamomilla.*

Pain after food : *Nux Vom., Pulsatilla, Chamomilla, Hydrastis.*

„ before food : *Iris.*

„ cheeks, in, *Nux Vomica.*

„ gnawing : *Æsculus H.*

„ head in : *Nux Vomica, Bryonia.*

Palpitation : *Nux Vomica.*

Piles : *Nux Vomica, Æsculus H., Sulphur, Podophyllum.*

Raising, thick viscid mucus, of : *Æsculus H., Pulsatilla, Hydrastis.*

Relief from eating : *Kali Bichromas, Æsculus H., Iris.*

Retching : *Æsculus H., Ipecacuanha, Arsenic.*

Restlessness : *Bryonia, Nux Vomica.*

„ night, at : *Iris.*

Risings, bitter : *Carbo Veg., Bryonia.*

„ sour : *Chamomilla.*

Rumbling in the bowels : *Æsculus H., Helonias, Nux Vom., Chamomilla, Iris.*

Rumbling in the stomach : *Æsculus H.*

Saliva, increase of : *Kali Bichromas, Mercurius, Xanthoxyllum, Acid. Sulphuric.*

Sallow complexion : *Chamomilla, Podophyllum, Mercurius.*

Sickly look : *Argentum Nit., Nitric Acid, Pulsatilla, Helonias, Ferrum.*

Sleep disturbed : *Podophyllum, Nux Vomica.*

„ dreamy : *Nux Vomica.*

„ restless : *Nux Vomica, Chamomilla.*

„ suffering : *Nux Vomica, Chamomilla.*

„ uneasy : *Podophyllum.*

„ unrefreshing : *Nux Vomica, Mercurius.*

Sleepiness : *Aletris Far., Iris.*

Smell, sense of, deficient : *Pulsatilla, Calcaria, Phosphorus.*

Spirits, depressed : *Kali Bichrom.*, *Pulsatilla*, *Ignatia*, *Helonias*.

Stomach, aching in : *Iris*.

„ burning in : *Bryonia*, *Arsenic.*, *Chamomilla*.

„ coldness in : *Colchicum*, *Arsenicum*, *Veratrum Album*, *Sepia*.

„ cramps in : *Chamomilla*, *Nux Vomica*, *Cocculus*.

„ distension of : *Nux Vomica*, *Chamomilla*.

„ distress at : *Dioscorea*.

„ empty feeling in : *Sulphur*, *Gelseminum*.

„ faintness at : *Hydrastis*, *Arsenic*, *Veratrum Album*.

„ gone feeling at : *Cimicifuga*, *Hydrastis*.

„ oppression at : *Hydrastis*.

„ pains, severe, in : *Silicea*.

„ pressure at : *Helonias*, *Arsenic*.

„ ridge felt across : *Sulphuric Acid*.

„ tenderness of : *Bryonia*, *Sulphur*.

„ tightness at : *Helonias*.

„ throbbing at : *Argentum N*.

„ trembling at : *Argentum N.*, *Cimicifuga*.

„ uneasy feeling at : *Chamomilla*.

„ weight, great, at : *Kali Bichromas*, *Hydrastis*.

Sugar, great desire for : *Argentum Nit.*, *Lycopodium*, *Sulphur*.

Swelling of stomach, sense of : *Bryonia*, *Nux Vomica*,
Æsculus H.

Sweets, desire for : *Lycopodium*, *Sulphur*.

Taste, acid : *Kali Bichromas*.

„ acrid : *Sulphuric Acid*.

„ bitter : *Bryonia*, *Nux Vomica*, *Chamomilla*, *China*,
Graphites, *Phosphoric Acid*, *Silicea*, *Gelseminum*.

„ cheesy : *Lycopodium*.

„ clammy : *Bryonia*.

„ coppery : *Argentum N.*, *Mercurius Cor*.

„ dough, as of : *Sulphur*.

„ flat : *Sulphur*.

- Taste, food, bitter : *Chamomilla*.
- „ foul : *Gelseminum, Baptisia, Arsenicum, Carbo Veg., Kreosote.*
- „ inky : *Argentum N.*
- „ insipid : *Bryonia.*
- „ metallic : *Nux Vomica, Kali Bichromas, Argentum N.*
- „ putrid : *Nux Vomica, Baptisia, Bryonia, Sulphuric Acid, Veratrum Album.*
- „ rotten eggs, as of : *Arnica.*
- „ salt : *Nux Vomica, Bryonia, Sulphur, Arsenic, Graphites.*
- „ sour : *Nux Vomica, Nitric Acid, Graphites, Sulphur.*
- „ straw, as of : *Argentum N.*
- „ sulphurous : *Nux Vomica, Sulphur.*
- „ sweet : *Bryonia, Nux Vomica, Nitric Acid, Sulphur.*
- Tearing pains in the stomach : *Nux Vomica, Cocculus, Chamomilla.*
- Tenderness of stomach : *Nux Vomica, Bryonia.*
- Tightness round the waist : *Nux Vomica, Æsculus H.*
- Thirst : *Bryonia, Nux Vomica, Silicia.*
- „ absence of : *Pulsatilla.*
- „ great : *Bryonia, Chamomilla, Arsenicum, Graphites, Sulphur.*
- Throat, burning in : *Sulphuric Acid, Hepar.*
- „ pricking in : *Sulphuric Acid.*
- „ smarting in : *Sulphuric Acid.*
- Tongue clean : *Ipecacuanha.*
- „ cracked : *Chamomilla.*
- „ dry : *Bryonia, Nux Vomica, Arsenic, Kali Bichromas, Sulphuric Acid, Helonias.*
- „ fissured : *Chamomilla.*
- „ foul : *Nux Vomica.*
- „ glazed : *Bryonia.*
- „ patchy : *Sarsaparilla.*

- Tongue, red : *Bryonia*.
- „ „ margins of : *Nux Vomica*.
- „ scalded, as though : *Iris*.
- „ white : *Ipecacuanha*, *Nux Vomica*, *Dioscorea*, *Gelsemium*.
- „ whitish-yellow : *Bryonia*, *Antim. Crud.*
- „ yellow : *Nux Vomica*, *Kali Bichromas*, *Chamomilla*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Xanthoxyllum*.
- Vomiting, bile, of : *Nux Vomica*, *Dioscoreo*, *Bryonia*, *Podophyllum*, *Chamomilla*, *Ipecacuanha*,
- „ copious : *Ipecacuanha*.
- „ diarrhœa, with : *Iris*.
- „ difficult : *Arsenic*.
- „ deadly : *Arsenic*., *Veratrum Album*.
- „ drink of : *Ipecacuanha*.
- „ drinking, after : *Arsenicum*, *Veratrum Viride*, *Silicea*.
- „ easy : *Ipecacuanha*.
- „ fluid, limpid, of : *Sulphuric Acid*.
- „ food, of : *Nux Vomica*, *Bryonia*, *Chamomilla*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Sulphuric Acid*.
- „ green mucous, of : *Veratrum Album*.
- „ incessant : *Arsenic*.
- „ ineffectual, efforts to : *Nux Vomica*.
- „ movement, renewed by : *Arsenic*.
- „ mucous, of : *Nux Vomica*, *Æsculus H.*, *Chamomilla*, *Ipecacuanha*.
- „ sour : *Hepar*.
- „ violent : *Nux Vomica*, *Æsculus H.*, *Veratrum Viride*.
- Water-brash : *Nux Vomica*, *Bryonia*, *Veratrum Album*, *Sepia*, *Silicea*.
- „ acids after : *Nux Vomica*.
- „ rich food, after : *Nux Vomica*.

Weight, feeling of: *Kali Bichromas*.

Yawning: *Nitric Acid, Ignatia, Nux Vomica, Dioscorea*.

NAUSEA, ERUCTATIONS, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, AND OTHER SYMPATHETIC AFFECTIONS.

Indigestion shows itself in many forms. We give a general outline of its chief features, and principal causes.

PREDISPOSING CAUSES.—Close, unhealthy, ill-drained, ill-ventilated dwellings; the atmosphere of factories, warehouses, shops, and counting-houses; hereditary or other constitutional defects; the influence of climate and locality; exposure to unhealthy exhalations; the water of particular places, especially when impregnated with mineral substances, such as lead, or the filtration of organic matter or sewage.

EXCITING CAUSES.—Irregularities—as over-indulgence; rich, indigestible food and stimulating soups; excess in the quantity of food; wine, malt and spirituous liquors, tea, coffee; imperfect mastication of food; irregularity of, or too long fasting between meals; indolent or sedentary habits; cramped and unnatural positions, as in writing, studying, or daily avocation; exhaustion from study; keeping late hours; mental emotions; and reaction from the external surface of the body.

The foundation of indigestion is frequently laid in early life, by the administration of aperients and other drugs; and the evil is perpetuated, in more mature age, by a continuance of the same injurious practice and also by foolish unwholesome diet.

Tea and coffee not unfrequently give rise to nervous irritation at the stomach, and uneasiness; they also produce sleepless nights. Alcoholic stimulants occasion retarded and painful digestion, and always, in health, render the process slower than it would be if they were avoided. Water is the best solvent for food, and for the juices of the stomach.

Primary disease of the stomach consists—first, of irritation, and, afterwards, when this irritation has expended itself, in

deficiency of irritability, that is debility, with susceptibility to irritat on. This irritative process, at first local, may be conveyed, to the brain, and spinal chord ; by regurgitation or other interference with the biliary discharge, or nervous affinity, to the liver, by insufficient or altered supply of material to the blood, and thus to the heart, and thence to the lungs, the skin, and to the muscles, as in rheumatism and gout.

Derangement of the stomach may readily be communicated to the intestines, and, more or less, the whole apparatus of nutrition become involved.

These facts are important, because, should affections be developed in one or more organs as the result of derangement of the stomach, it is needless to argue that cure can only be attained by attacking the original seat of disease.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

NUX VOMICA.—The head confused ; giddiness ; headache, unfitting, for, and increased by, mental exertion ; congestion ; humming in the ears. Headache, deep seated, or in back of head, frequently on one side, or over the eyes, and at the root of the nose ; in the morning, or after a meal. Yellowness of the white of the eyes ; spots before the eyes ; pallor or yellowness, or redness of the face, especially about the mouth and nose. Impaired digestion ; insipidity of food ; foul, dry, yellowish tongue ; water-brash, particularly after acids or rich food : metallic, salt, sulphurous, herby, bitter, sweetish, or putrid taste, chiefly in the morning, or after meals ; bitter eructations, continued nausea, especially after meals, heartburn, hiccough, acidity, flatulence, frequent vomiting of food, mucus, or bile : or ineffectual efforts to vomit ; distension of the stomach and tenderness to the touch ; a feeling of tightness round the waist ; cramp in the stomach ; constipation ; reddish urine, with brickdust sediment ; sleep unrefreshing and restless, either from suffering or dreams ; waking at three or four o'clock, with

inability to go to sleep, followed by drowsiness in the morning; tendency to increase of symptoms during a northerly or easterly wind, or in damp weather.

More particularly suited to the restless, irritable, lively, and choleric. There is often a disposition to piles.—*A dose three times a day.*

PULSATILLA.—Analogous to *Nux*, particularly for females, for children, for those with light hair, and a disposition to affections of the eyelids, or to styas, and for the mild or phlegmatic. Sufferings caused by overloading the stomach, by wine, spirits, beer, coffee, by cold milk, or by water; by new bread, by butter, fat or greasy things; tainted or unwholesome meat, pork especially; by oysters or tainted fish; by pastry, vegetables, fruit, or ices. General chilliness, difficulty in keeping the hands and feet warm; deficient sense of smell, sometimes with increased secretion from the nostrils; nausea, sometimes diarrhœa.—*A dose every four or six hours.*

CHAMOMILLA.—Indigestion following disappointment, passion, or check of perspiration. There is throbbing headache, giddiness, oppressive heaviness, a bruised sensation; dimness of sight, yellowness of the whites of the eyes; tongue dry and cracked, thick yellowish coating, mouth dry, with occasional frothy mucus; thirst, desire for cold drink; bitter taste in the mouth and of food; want of appetite, and dislike to food. Acidity, or sour rising, regurgitation of food, nausea, vomiting of food, mucus and bile; pain in the region of the heart, distension at the pit of the stomach and upper part of the waist, after eating and at night, with inquietude and terror; burning pain in the stomach, or uneasiness and sinking; cramp in the stomach.—*A dose every three hours. In chronic cases, night and morning. Suitable after Nux Vomica.*

IPECACUANHA.—Indigestion in children and females, from overloading the stomach, imperfect mastication, hurried and voracious feeding, irregularity of meals, tobacco, or coffee; or

from veal or other young meat; or from cold, nervous excitement, late hours, or over application to study. Symptoms: pale face and yellowish; tongue clean white, or yellow; aversion to food, particularly when fat or rich, as pork or pastry; vomiting of food, drink, mucus, or bile; retching; with coldness of the face and extremities, and sometimes watery looseness of the bowels.—*A dose every three hours. In chronic cases, night and morning. Suitable after Pulsatilla.*

CARDO VEG.—Specially for persons of advanced years, or when traceable to milk, butter, fat, or greasy things, such as pork; to fish, especially if tainted; to vegetables, pastry, acid things; to ices or cold drinks. Excessive flatulence; laboured breathing; repugnance to food, especially if fat or greasy; bitter taste in the mouth; mucus in the throat and stomach; frequent sour, or bitter eructations.—*A dose every four or six hours.*

IGNATIA.—Tendency to alternations of exuberant and depressed spirits, or particularly if grief be associated with the affection. Dyspepsia in highly hysterical females, or resulting from coffee, beer, brandy, spirits, milk, or sweet things.—*A dose three times a day.*

BRYONIA.—Indigestion in the hypochondriacal, or those of sedentary habits, or when occasioned by depressing emotions, by milk, new or slack-baked bread, tainted sausage-meat, fruit, vegetables, or pastry. Headache, burning or expansive, with bewilderment and giddiness; tongue glazed, dry, and red, or whity-yellow; aversion to food; patient cannot bear the smell of it; loss of appetite, alternately with unnatural hunger; craving for acids; thirst; insipid, clammy, putrid, sweetish, or bitter taste; acidity and flatulence, or bitter risings after every meal. Hiccough, nausea, water-brash, vomiting of food or bile, tenderness of the stomach to the touch, with swelling and burning in the stomach, especially when moving; constipation; restless, irascible, and obstinate; also when want of exercise or anger is the exciting cause, or when they aggravate the disorder. Indi-

gestion, which manifests itself in summer, or damp weather, with a northerly or easterly wind, and is accompanied by chilliness.—*A dose every, three, four, or six hours.*

CHINA.—Indigestion in aged persons, the hypochondriacal or debilitated, particularly if caused by mental distress, or overloading the stomach with strong tea, or spirits, coffee, milk, or cold water, bread, butter, fat, greasy things, tainted fish, flatulent food, indulgence in fruit, spices, and other seasoning; or when every kind of food causes it. Impaired appetite, with weakness of digestion, flatulence, bitter taste, languor. Or when there has been loss of blood, too great a drain on the system, as from nursing, or a use of aperients; residence in malarious neighbourhoods, with exhalations of decayed vegetable matter, stagnant pools, or ditches, or marshes.—*A dose twice or three times a day.*

ANTIMONIUM CRUDUM.—Disposition to nausea and vomiting; foul tongue; impaired appetite; dryness of the mouth; great thirst, particularly during the night; accumulation of mucus in the throat, with continual attempts to clear it; frequent rising of food after meals; pain or fulness at the stomach, with sensibility to pressure.—*A dose three times a day.*

ARSENIC.—Acrid and bitter eructations, with nausea and vomiting; also dry tongue, excessive thirst, salt taste, burning or pressure in the stomach, with diarrhoea or colic, and griping in the bowels, particularly ice, when caused by fruit, or stale vegetables or acids.—*A dose every three hours.*

HYDRASTIS.—Faint, gone feeling at the pit of the stomach, which it seems as though nothing could take away; after food, oppression, nausea, and sour risings; complete loss of appetite.—*A dose every three hours.*

DIET AND REGIMEN.

Great care must be exercised as to food, taking only such as is found to agree, and resolutely abstaining from every-

thing else. Strong coffee and tea must be scrupulously avoided, as well as beer and stimulants generally. Food must be taken at regular times, and in moderate quantities; it must be properly masticated. Regular exercise in the open air. A tepid compress worn at night is often of great service, as well as the sitz-bath and dripping-sheet once or twice a day.

Indigestion, or Loss of Appetite in Children.

Failure of appetite should, especially, if continued, in children, never be passed over as a matter of no importance. Children cannot do without food. Waste and repair in them are necessarily more rapid than in adults, seeing that they have to make up not only what is lost, but also to provide for the growth of the body. If children have been over-fed and indulged with rich things, a temporary dislike to food is a boon rather than otherwise; but where the food has been plain and sufficient, and they do not fancy it, carefully read through the indications for the subjoined medicines in the previous section on "Indigestion." Never try to pamper a child's appetite; if there is nothing wrong he will eat plain food.

CHAMOMILLA, IPECACUANHA, ANTIMONIUM CRUDUM, PULSATILLA, HYDRASTIS.

Flatulence

Is the result of weak and slow digestion, of errors in diet, and of too freely indulging in vegetables and fruits. Fulness after eating is common in indigestion; sometimes distension from flatulence is most prominent. It may be in the stomach or the bowels, and arise from fermentative or decomposing changes in the food which has been taken. Its character varies according to the nature of the aliment contained in the stomach or bowels. Decomposition of albuminous matters produces sul-

phuretted hydrogen, with its distinguishing fœtor;—of greasy substances, acrid rancidity; of sweets, acidity from acetic fermentation. There is present uncomfortable distention, impeded breathing, and laboured or irregular action of the heart. In highly hysterical females, flatulence is often generated in the bowels to a great extent, quite independently of fermentation or decomposition, the abdomen being sometimes enormously distended, the breathing considerably interfered with, and very great irritation of the bladder occasioned. This latter variety is associated with other nervous affections in the same individual.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

CHINA, when it can be traced to tea or warm drinks, taken an hour or two after a hearty meal, by which digestion has been interrupted; to debility from bleeding, or purgatives; deranged digestion, caused by flatulent food, with painful tension, and distension of the abdomen; coldness or shuddering after drinking.—*A dose every three hours.*

ARSENIC.—Coldness and shuddering; fœtid eructations; cold food of all kinds produces aggravation.—*A dose three times a day.*

NUX VOMICA.—The flatulence is accompanied by pressure, shortness of breath, and a feeling as though the clothing were too tight; particularly when it arises from coffee, sedentary habits, or comes on after drinking.—*A dose every two hours.*

PULSATILLA, when arising from rich or greasy food; the abdomen is swollen; pain as from a bruise; rumbling in the bowels.—*A dose every two hours.*

CARBO VEGETABILIS.—One of the most important remedies in chronic cases, particularly when the inconvenience arises after partaking of the smallest quantity of food.—*A dose twice daily, and the first thing in the morning, fasting.*

COLOCYNTH.—A prominent remedy, especially where, with the flatulence, there are cutting and griping pains; tenderness and bruised sensation of the abdomen; cramps in the legs; restless-

ness and tossing, occasioned by pain; constipation or diarrhœa, and bilious vomiting, particularly after eating.—*A dose every two hours.*

Spasm or Cramp of the Stomach—Water-Brash.

Violent contractive and spasmodic gnawing pain, extending to the chest and back, with anxiety, nausea, loud eructations, faintness and coldness, and, when complicated with heartburn, by a discharge or gulping up of acid fluid.

These may be associated with affections of the liver, spleen, pancreas, stomach, or bowels.

The paroxysms may be brought on by improper diet, or, in severe cases, by any solid food. The exciting causes are—long fasting between meals, very hot or cold drinks, tea, spirits, and, in some instances, exposure to cold or damp.

The chief articles to be avoided are—raw vegetables, salads, cheese, new bread, sweetmeats, cherries, nuts, olives, chesnuts; and stimulants of all kinds, whether tea, coffee, or fermented drinks.

This affection is treated with marked success by homœopathic remedies.

LEADING INDICATIONS.

Occasioned by coffee or tea: *Cham., Cocc., Ign., Nux V.*

Caused by anger or grief: *Cham., Nux Vom., Ign.*

By debility from nursing, purgatives, or loss of blood: *Carb. V., Chin., Cocc., Nux Vom.*

By indigestion: *Nux Vom., Puls., Carb. V., China.*

Torpor of liver and bowels from want of exercise: *Carbo V., Nux.*

DETAILED TREATMENT.

NUX VOMICA.—Particularly when attributable to coffee, tea,

or spirituous liquors; or the suppression of chronic discharges, as from piles; and where there is hysteria or despondency. Constriction, pressure, or spasm, with a sensation as if the clothes were too tight, or wind were pent up beneath the ribs. Nausea, accumulation of water in the mouth, or rising of sour fluid, burning in the throat; the tongue cracked or fissured; vivid red, coated yellow, or covered with white mucus; sour or putrid taste in the mouth; vomiting of undigested food; distension of the bowels; constipation; aching in the forehead; palpitation of the heart, and anxiety. These symptoms are liable to be excited by passion, to be aggravated in the morning, or the patient is awakened out of sleep by an attack.—*A dose every five or ten minutes, or, if periodical in their recurrence, half an hour before an attack.*

COCULUS.—Often of benefit after *Nux Vomica*, or *Chamomilla*, when but slight relief has been obtained, or when the pain is relieved by emission of flatulence; also where the symptoms indicate *Nux*, but are not yet relieved by it.—*A dose every hour, or oftener, as required.*

CHAMOMILLA.—Pressure as from a stone in the pit of the stomach, with distension of the bowels; shortness of breath; anxiety, throbbing headache; mitigation on partaking of coffee—a distinguishing mark between this remedy and *Nux*.—*A dose every hour, or oftener, if required.*

PULSATILLA.—Shooting pains in the stomach, aggravated by movement; violent tension, squeezing, or throbbing and anxiety about the stomach; increase of pain after eating, pressure, pinching, and pulsation, with relaxation of the bowels; hysteria, or nervous despondency. Very serviceable in cases connected with suppressed menstruation.—*A dose every hour.*

IGNATIA.—Nearly the same as *Pulsatilla*, except that *Ignatia* applies to cases attended by constipation, and where nausea is absent, or caused by grief, anxiety, or exhaustion.—*A dose every hour.*

CARBO VEG.—Aching and pressure at the stomach and chest ; it may follow *Chamomilla* or *Nux Vomica* when a burning, pressive, aching pain is complained of, with tenderness to the touch, and aggravation when lying down.—*A dose every hour.*

CHINA.—Of great service in attacks after loss of blood, abuse of aperients, too-long-continued suckling, or weakness of digestion ; distention, and uncomfortable weight, pain in stomach after eating, patient feels much easier when fasting.—*A dose four times a day, to prevent a return and effect a cure.*

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

In addition to the administration of the medicine chosen, regularly and persistently, let the patient, if the attack is at all severe, be undressed and go to bed, have hot-water bottles applied to the feet and stomach, and if in a short time not relieved fomentations with flannels wrung out of hot water.

Heartburn.

A painful sensation of heat or acidity about the pit of the stomach, extending to the throat. It is frequently accompanied by nausea and vomiting ; or a violent gnawing, spasmodic pain in the stomach, relieved only by the ejection of fluid.

TREATMENT.—Heartburn is a mere symptom of derangement of the stomach ; the articles on “ Indigestion ” and “ Spasm ” to guide to the treatment. The following medicines will most frequently meet the case.

NUX VOMICA, PULSATILLA, SULPHUR, CALCAREA, LYCOPODIUM.—*A dose every hour. In chronic cases, night and morning.*

CARBO VEG., CHINA, ACID. SULPH.—Are other medicines that will sometimes be found to apply.—*A dose every hour. In chronic cases, night and morning.*

Having recourse to Carbonate of Soda is very reprehensible ; it injures the coats of the stomach.

Vomiting

May proceed from a variety of causes, and be associated with various affections; it must be prescribed for accordingly. In affections of the stomach, it is merely a symptom.

If there be reason to suspect that poison has been taken, or that there are worms, colic, stoppage of the bowels, or inflammation of the liver and brain, the treatment must be such as is adapted and recommended in this work. When no such causes exist, follow the subjoined directions.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

IPECACUANHA.—The stomach is irritated by the least food or drink; vomiting of white or green mucus and food; pain and distension at the stomach; scanty urine, paleness, and restlessness.—*A dose after every attack, or every hour.*

ANTIMONIUM CRUD.—Vomiting from an overloaded stomach; white tongue; nausea, retching, violent vomiting, which nothing seems to check.—*A dose after every attack, or every hour.*

ARSENIC.—The slightest vomit causes exhaustion; thirst; vomiting directly anything is taken; sometimes diarrhoea at the same time; coldness of the feet and legs; pale, pinched face.—*A dose every half-hour.*

CHAMOMILLA.—Vomiting first from over-fulness, and then from nausea; sour, slimy, or bilious vomiting; one cheek red, the other pale; great irritability.—*A dose every half-hour.*

VERATRUM VIRIDE.—Great irritability of the stomach; the smallest quantity of food or drink immediately rejected; great uneasiness and pain at the stomach; powerful expulsive vomiting; sickness not preceded by nausea; grass-green vomit.—*A dose every hour.*

VERATRUM ALBUM.—Vomiting of what has been taken, or of a watery liquid, with spasmodic choking, excited by taking ever so little, or by the least movement.—*A dose every hour.*

IRIS.—Nausea, and vomiting of watery sour fluid ; severe and profuse vomiting, with much pain in the stomach ; vomiting, with bilious diarrhoea, attended by great prostration, and colic ; violent efforts to vomit, little more than flatulence dislodged with great force.—*A dose every hour.*

ARNICA, OR BELLADONNA, LACHESIS.—Applicable to vomiting resulting from injuries of the head, as blows, concussions, or falls. See the articles on “ External Injuries,” and “ Inflammation of the Brain.”—*A dose every half-hour.*

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

No food or liquid until the sickness abates. A tepid compress often assists, and ice to such is very grateful.

VOMITING FROM RIDING IN A CARRIAGE, SWINGING, OR TRAVELLING.

COCCULUS, NUX VOMICA, BELLADONNA, OR VERATRUM ALBUM.—*A dose every two hours.*

It will be advisable to take the remedy usually efficacious a day before a journey, to prevent a recurrence of the symptoms. Try the medicines in the order here given.

Sea Sickness.

Sea-sickness is most distressing ; and, unfortunately, the patient receives but little sympathy. Its severity and duration depend very much upon temperament, and the condition of the person at the time. Some are sick on the water when it simply ripples, while others experience no unpleasant sensations in the wildest storm. Sea-sickness may arise from a peculiar impression, produced on the brain and nervous system, from the motion of the body, or from passing objects ; or from the abdominal viscera, with the motion of the vessel, rising and falling against the stomach, and from a variety of causes. The intense nausea, violent vomiting, and disregard for life, render it unlike any other affection.

TREATMENT.—Some advise the use of a bandage drawn around the body very tightly, just below the stomach, or a tepid compress. All agree in the propriety of not overloading the stomach with a large quantity of food just before going on board. Lemons, brandy, and iced champagne generally agree; brandy and soda-water, small quantities of arrowroot, or beef-tea. *Cocculus* and *Nux Vomica* are good preventatives; *Petroleum*, *Lobelia*, *Kreosote* to be tried at the time, in the order here mentioned.—*A dose every hour or half-hour.* Arsenic for the after-effects, and prostration.

ACCESSORY MEASURES.

The patient should remain on deck, avoiding the berth as long as possible, and also the confined air of a cabin.

Bilious Attacks, Bilious Vomiting, Sick Headache.

The term of "Bilious Attack" is too well known and widely used to discard; the designation implies that the liver is most at fault, whereas it is the stomach primarily. It may arise in totally different ways: from indigestible or rich food, as pork, goose, duck, salmon, mushrooms, cucumber, iced cream, cold drinks, wine, spirits, or beer; then it is really acute dyspepsia; or it may arise from the arrest of digestion by fright, excitement, chill, fatigue, or other causes. It may originate in an unhealthy state of the stomach, such as precedes eruptive fevers, cholera, diphtheria, pyemia, or gout.

Bilious attacks may come on periodically, with some persons, from very slight causes, or from none that are apparent; then we have chilliness, shuddering, general feeling of illness, frontal headache, inability to keep about, nausea, vomiting of bile or glairy mucus, uneasiness and distress at the stomach, faintness, faint feeling, and sometimes craving for food, but an inability to

take any ; countenance sallow, urine high-coloured, with a pink, or sandy deposit, breath offensive, and tongue coated.

When these symptoms are severe and continuous, such attacks are sometimes called, but most erroneously, “bilious fever ;” the feverish symptoms are only the accessories of the case.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

CIMICIFUGA.—Dulness in the head and dizziness ; indisposition to fix the mind ; stupid feeling ; aching of the eyes ; pain in the head, sharp and severe, or dull, with fulness, heat and throbbing ; repugnance to food ; nausea ; trembling of the stomach ; faint, gone feeling ; vomiting or constipation ; pains in the limbs.—*A dose every hour.*

DIOSCOREA.—Depression of spirits ; no desire to move ; weariness, loss of strength ; trembling ; yawning and stretching ; severe frontal headache ; white tongue ; distress in the stomach ; considerable colic ; constipation ; or bilious diarrhœa.—*A dose every hour.*

GELSEMINUM.—Chilliness, aching in the back and limbs ; aching in the head ; heaviness of the eyes and lids ; pallor ; loss of strength and prostration ; irritability ; inability for thought ; frontal headache ; giddiness ; coated tongue ; bitter taste ; empty feeling ; disagreeable breath ; bad taste ; pain in the bowels ; or bilious evacuations, with considerable flatus.—*A dose every hour.*

IRIS V.—Sleepy, chilly feeling, restlessness ; despondency, or vexation ; dull heavy headache ; head and face feel hot ; tongue as though it had been scalded ; nausea ; aching in the stomach ; vomiting and purging ; loss of appetite ; commotion and rumbling in the bowels ; straining with diarrhœa ; hot, smarting sensation after.—*A dose every hour.*

IPECACUANHA.—Bilious vomiting excited by cold ; much nausea, with paroxysms of copious vomiting, pain over the whole head, as if bruised.—*A dose every hour.*

MERCURIUS.—When the foregoing medicines fail to relieve nausea or vomiting, a distressing feeling of fulness, with tension in the head as if it were tightly bound, chilliness and shuddering, constipation or bilious diarrhœa.—*A dose every two hours.*

PODOPHYLLUM.—Chilliness when first lying down, followed by heat and feverishness; uneasy, disturbed sleep; sallow complexion; giddiness; headache; flushed face; offensive or sour breath; desire for sour things; heartburn; nausea; vomiting; bilious diarrhœa.—*A dose every hour.*

ARSENIC., after *Ipecacuanha*, if the sickness and retching continue; or instead of *Ipecacuanha* when the vomiting is difficult, the effort incessant, and renewed on the slightest movement; general uneasiness; thirst, with aversion to drink, or inclination to drink only a small quantity, and great debility. Further, when bilious colic and diarrhœa accompany the attacks, or they are preceded or followed by severe nervous headache.—*A dose every hour, and then every three hours.*

VERATRUM.—When *Arsenic.* affords only partial relief. It is valuable in the severe forms of bilious vomiting, attended by distressing headache, accompanied by copious pale urine and faintness.—*A dose every hour or half-hour.*

CHAMOMILLA.—Vomiting first from over-fulness, and then from nausea; sour, slimy, or bilious vomiting; one cheek red, the other pale; great irritability.—*A dose every hour or half-hour.*

VERATRUM VIRIDE.—Great irritability of the stomach; the smallest quantity of food or drink immediately rejected; great uneasiness and pain in the stomach; powerful expulsive vomiting; sickness not preceded by nausea; grass-green vomit.—*A dose every hour or half-hour.*

ACONITE, when attended by feverishness, hot dry skin, and chilliness if even slightly uncovered.—*A dose every hour.*

DIET AND REGIMEN.—During the continuance of the attack, utter repugnance to food of all kinds sufficiently shows that the stomach is not in a condition to receive or digest food.

As soon as the appetite returns, a cup of weak black tea, with some dry toast, may be taken; the food should be light and simple, and taken in small quantities for a day or two.

Ulceration of the Stomach.

In many cases of old-standing indigestion, ulceration is present. It is much more common amongst females than males, chiefly affecting dressmakers, sempstresses, tailoresses, domestic servants, and others, who work hard and fare badly. The practice of drinking hot tea and living on slops, greatly fosters the formation and continuance of ulceration of the stomach. Chronic tipping, anxiety, consumption, anæmia, suppressed menstruation, piles, and pregnancy, also rank amongst the causes of this disorder.

SYMPTOMS.—Variable; usually gnawing or burning pain at a fixed time after food, the period being regulated by the situation of the ulcer, and intensified by hot food or liquid, and increased by pressure, confined to a small spot at the pit of the stomach, with a corresponding pain at the back. Vomiting without effort, until contents of stomach are brought up. The vomited matter frequently contains blood, coagulated by the action of the gastric juice, and resembling coffee-grounds; sometimes it consists solely of this and glairy mucus.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

ARSENIC, HYDRASTIS, BAPTISIA, MERCURIUS COR., ACID SULPHURIC, PHOSPHORUS. See also under "Indigestion," and "Spasm."

ACCESSORY MEASURES.

Regular exercise, less close confinement, avoidance of tea.

Colic or Griping Pain in the Bowels.

Griping, tearing, gnawing, or shooting pain in the bowels, chiefly about the navel, with painful distension, spasmodic contraction, occasional vomiting and costiveness, or looseness of the bowels. The distinction between this and inflammation of the bowels is that colic is relieved by pressure. Continued severe colic may result in inflammation.

CAUSES.—Acid fruits, indigestible substances, cold from wet feet, cold drinks when heated, harass of mind, or worms; the coming on of the “monthly period,” or piles.

TREATMENT.

LEADING SYMPTOMS.

The prominent remedies are: *Chamomilla*, *Belladonna*, *Colocynth*, *Nux Vomica*, *Pulsatilla*, *Dioscorea*, and *Mercurius*.

For Flatulent Colic: *Nux Vomica*, *Carb. V.*, *Cham.*, *Puls.*, *Cocc.*, may be consulted.

„ Bilious Colic: *Nux*, *Colc.*, *Merc.*, *Cham.*, *Dioscorea*.

„ Painter's Colic: *Opium*, *Bell.*, *Alumina*.

„ Menstrual Colic: *Cham.*, *Nux*, *Gels.*, *Puls.*, *Ign.*, *Bell.*

From Piles: *Nux*, *Puls.*, *Dios.*

„ Constipation: *Op.*, *Nux*, *Bryonia*.

„ Cold damp weather: *Pulsatilla*, *Mercurius*.

„ A strain or a blow: *Arnica*, *Bryonia*, *Rhus*.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

COLOCYNTH.—The pains are violent, spasmodic, and cutting, as if from knives; clawing and pinching; pain as from a blow; distension and emptiness; cramps and shivering; tearing pains in the legs; tossing about from the pain without intermission. *Colocynth*, like *Chamomilla*, relieves bilious colic, with bilious

diarrhœa and vomiting; also where it has been caused by passion.—*A dose every hour, half-hour, or two hours.*

NUX VOMICA.—Colic, with flatulency, piles, or from a chill; fulness and tightness, deep-seated or cutting pain, with bearing-down sensation, compelling the sufferer to bend double; confused headache; breathing short; aggravation on movement, relief from rest; violent pains in the loins; sense of internal heat and obstruction; constipation, coldness and numbness of the hands and feet. At the monthly period, weight, violent, deep-seated, aching pain in the bottom of the bowels and back; dragging pain extending to the thigh; painful pressure downwards.—*A dose every half-hour or hour. Against the predisposition to colic, every night.*

ACONITE.—Considerable feverishness, heat of skin, and pain extending to the bladder; pains in the loins; anguish, tossing and restless agitation; painful urging to pass water; tenderness of the bowels, as if bruised in the loins.—*A dose every hour, half-hour, or two hours.*

CHAMOMILLA.—Very effectual after *Aconite* in bilious colic, with bilious vomiting and diarrhœa; or colic during the menstrual discharge. The intestines feel as if gathered into a ball, and empty; tearing drawing pain; anxiety, restlessness, and anguish; distension under the lower ribs and in the stomach; incarcerated flatulence, with, sometimes, nausea, bitter vomiting, desire to relieve the bowels, and bilious diarrhœa; livid circles round the eyes, alternate pallor and redness; the pains come on particularly at night, in the morning, or after a meal. Especially adapted to children, to those of irritable temper, and when passion has caused the attack. Also when colic arises from cold feet, or checked perspiration.—*A dose every hour, half-hour, or two hours.*

BELLADONNA.—Flatulent colic of the colon or large intestine, which becomes distended like a pad above the navel; or colic doubling up the body, relieved by pressure; severe bearing down;

aggravation by motion; or sensation as though the swelling had moved down deep into the abdomen; bearing-down of the whole intestines. Menstrual colic, with spasmodic constriction, and a burning pain in the abdomen or small of the back, as of a number of nails; liquid or matter-like discharge from the bowels; swelling of the veins of the head; the pains sometimes so violent as almost to deprive the patient of reason.—*A dose every half-hour or hour.*

IGNATIA.—Most valuable for colic in delicate females; fulness, tightness, and pressure across the lower ribs; accumulation of wind in the bowels expelled with much difficulty, and relief after; stitching pains in the spleen; the colic occurs, or is worse at night.—*A dose every hour.*

MERCURIUS.—Colic, with nausea and profuse saliva; voracious appetite, repugnance to sweet things; troublesome hiccough; constant and painful urging; severe pinching, drawing, nipping pains, with tightness and hardness of the abdomen, particularly about the navel; or tense, stinging, cutting, or burning; extreme tenderness of the abdomen to pressure; sometimes slimy diarrhoea; prostration; chills, or shuddering, with flushed cheeks. Very important in colic from worms.—*A dose every half-hour and then every hour.*

PULSATILLA.—Most useful for females. During the menses, or at other times, when periodical, every evening, or during cold, damp weather; tightness and distension of the abdomen and waist; pulsation in the pit of the stomach; aggravation when at rest; shivering, which increases with the pains; mitigation by movement; severe bruised pains in the loins when rising up:—or colic from overloaded stomach, or rich food; inclination to vomit, flatulence, looseness of the bowels, pallor, livid circle round the eyes, headache; also in colic from piles, with fulness of the veins of the hands and forehead, restlessness, anxiety, and sleeplessness.—*A dose every half-hour, then every hour or two hours.*

Cocculus.—Menstrual or flatulent colic, with constrictive or spasmodic pain and distension of the stomach, nausea and fullness of the bowels, flatulence, and difficulty of breathing; also for a sensation of emptiness, and tearing and burning pain; anguish and nervous excitement; constipation.—*A dose every half-hour, hour, or two hours.*

ACCESSORY MEASURES.

The feet in hot water and mustard; hot-water bottles or hot fomentations to the bowels.

Constipation.

Generally sympathetic, or associated with some other derangement. It frequently, however, is the most prominent symptom, demanding special attention. One of its chief causes is the practice of resorting to aperients on the slightest constipation, under the absurd idea that keeping the bowels open is a panacea against disease of every description. Some mothers are so possessed with this idea, that they administer physic to their children without the slightest necessity, and thus lay the foundation for the constipation of after-life. Many a slight case of constipation left to nature, would disappear, whilst by ill-judged use of aperients it becomes obstinate, embitters existence, and predisposes to a variety of diseases.

Where constipation is distressing and urgent, it will be as ineffectual as it is unwise to attempt to overcome it by aperients, however seductive in name or appearance. All purgatives act by virtue of irritation. Forced action is always followed by inaction, which, in the case of the bowels, means constipation.

We by no means under-value regularity in the bowels; but when constipation shows itself, homœopathy possesses most effectual remedies.

Many of the causes of constipation mentioned, are identical with those of "Indigestion."

A constitutional peculiarity may exist. The bowels may act only every three or four days, or even every week or ten days, without apparent inconvenience from the inertness. In recovery from illness, nature often sets up constipation, that she may the more readily repair the waste, and counteract the debility.

Want of exercise is a fruitful source of irregularity: a glass of cold water, on rising, has usually a beneficial effect.

So long as no mischief seems to attend or result from inaction, and relief at intervals continues, it is needless to interfere. Constipation is often brought on, and perpetuated by not endeavouring to get the bowels to act at a stated time every day.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

OPIUM.—Constipation, habitual, or prolonged, from inactivity of the bowels, or from sedentary habits. In old people, it is useful when diarrhoea alternates with the constipation; or when there is loss of power in the lower bowel:—great urging; the orifice is as if closed; loss of appetite, heat of the face, headache; heavy feeling in the bowels. One of the best palliatives in constipation from pressure on the lower bowel, as in pregnancy, tumours of the ovary and womb, in consequence of which the fæcal matter accumulates, and can only be expelled after great effort and pain.—*A dose night and morning.*

NUX VOMICA.—Constipation, with frequent urging; loss of appetite; distension; headache; irritable mood; disinclination for usual employment. Constipation from indigestion, inactivity, or torpidity of the bowels, sedentary occupation or rich living; and in those subject to piles.—*A dose night and morning.*

PULSATILLA.—As for *Nux Vomica*, with the characteristic distinction of temperament. In recent cases especially; and from indigestion brought on by rich or greasy food, and accompanied by shivering.—*A dose night and morning.*

BRYONIA.—For those of bilious temperament, the vehement, the taciturn, and rheumatic; hard matter passed with considerable difficulty and protrusion of the rectum; determination of blood to the head, headache; suitable where there is alternate constipation and diarrhœa, and for constipation during warm weather.—*A dose night and morning.*

MERCURIUS VIVUS.—Constant desire for relief; low-spiritedness; loss of appetite; bad taste in mouth; if there be relief, it is with considerable effort, attended by chills and shivering.—*A dose night and morning.*

IGNATIA.—Difficult evacuations, causing prolapse of the bowel; empty feeling at pit of stomach; sighing.—*A dose immediately after relief, and also night and morning.*

SULPHUR.—In habitual constipation, particularly with piles; hard, bullet-like stools; or frequent inclination without result; faintness, when the bowels feel as though they would be relieved; the effort is painful, the patient has to desist; flushes of heat; cold feet; heat on top of the head.—*A dose night and morning.*

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

The old adage, that use is second nature, is nowhere exemplified more strongly than in the case of the bowels; an attempt should be made to relieve the bowels at the same time every day, whether inclination be present or not.

Those who suffer from sluggish bowels should refrain from baker's bread, as it usually contains alum, an astringent,—and take home-made, or whole-meal, or bran bread, biscuits; they should also wear occasionally a tepid compress at night, and take a tepid sitz-bath at bedtime.

In trivial cases it will be found sufficient to pay attention to diet, to avoid too dry or indigestible food, to masticate properly, to partake of meat only once a day, and to take sufficient exercise.

Aperients of all kinds, even castor oil, should be studiously refrained from. An enema of three quarters of a pint of thin oatmeal gruel, with a tablespoonful of olive oil, may, if absolutely necessary, be resorted to.

DIET.—The diet should be according to the state of the digestive organs; high-seasoned food should be avoided. Oatmeal porridge for breakfast, with or without bacon, brown or whole-meal bread; stewed fruits, and figs, should be taken occasionally.

Stoppage of the Bowels.

This is a most serious affection; it may be caused by inflammation, from its effects on the mucous coat of the intestine, producing stricture, more or less complete; it may arise from organised fibrinous bands, also the product of inflammation; from adhesions of the peritoneal covering to the intestines, from the same cause; from solid concretions, in the bowels, such as chalk, magnesia, sulphur, or carbonate of iron, when taken frequently in appreciable quantities; from fruit-stones, as those of cherries, plums, apricots, or peaches; from solidified bile; and lastly from intussusception or invagination of the bowels,—where one portion of the bowel passes by inversion into the portion immediately above or below it, thus producing, in many instances, complete closure, the upper portion being generally (but not invariably) received into the lower; from twisting of the bowel, where a fold or loop of the intestine has turned round on itself; the slighter forms of intussusception admit of relief, as they may be untwisted either by the spontaneous movements of the bowels or the action of medicine. Intussusception is not necessarily fatal, though, under allopathic treatment of stoppage of the bowels, and that arising from concretions, as from chalk, is almost invariably so. There is every reason to conclude that intussusception frequently takes

place in severe colic, but is relieved by the spontaneous movement of the bowels.

The treatment here laid down, remedial and accessory, is sufficient for the successful management of even extreme cases. The editor has seen several cases of cure, but only one death under homœopathy.

It is important to bear in mind that the remedies act much better administered dry on the tongue, in powder or pilules, moistened with water.

SYMPTOMS.

Violent cutting pain in the bowels, chiefly in one spot, specially near the navel, gradually extending over the whole abdomen, which is tight, hot, and distended. The pain is increased by the slightest pressure. The patient lies on the back with the knees drawn up. He uses only the muscles of the chest in breathing, as the slightest movement of the muscles of the belly causes intense pain. The face is pale, anxious, and indicative of great suffering.

The bowels are locked up, constipation is obstinate and complete: constant and distressing nausea and vomiting, so violent that not only everything taken into the stomach is thrown up, but even fecal matter—"stercoraceous vomiting," as it is termed—sets in: constant desire for cold water, which produces aggravation of pain. The pulse, as in all acute abdominal inflammations, is small and wiry, or weak and like a thread. As the disease advances, there is hiccough, the pulse beats irregularly, the extremities grow cold, the features are sharpened and ghastly, and cold sweat breaks out. Delirium may occur towards the last, but generally the intellect remains clear. When the disease ends in death, the pain ceases, the pulse becomes weak and scarcely perceptible, the extremities cold, and the impress of death appears visibly on the face, in the sharpening features, the glazing eye, and the cold breath.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

LEADING INDICATIONS.

Principal remedies : *Aconite*, *Nux Vomica*, *Chamomilla*, *Arsenic*.

Feverishness : *Aconite*.

Distension, with delirium : *Belladonna*.

Vomiting : *Veratrum Viride*, *Nux Vomica*, *Arsenic*, *Plumbum*, *Veratrum Album*.

Constipation : *Arsenic*, *Baptisia*, *Hydrastis*, *Leptandra*.

DETAILED TREATMENT.

ACONITE is indispensable at the commencement of the disease, if the fever be intense, and the skin hot and parched.—*A dose every two hours, until the fever abates.*

BELLADONNA.—Tongue red and smooth, or coated white or yellowish-brown in the centre, with intense redness of the tip and margins, and inflammatory redness of the papillæ ; skin hot and dry, intense thirst, hot, flushed face, occasionally delirium ; soreness or excoriation either about the navel and lower part of the belly, on the right side, or over the entire stomach, with tenderness on pressure, and sometimes considerable distension, particularly above the navel.—*A dose every two hours, until the immediate symptoms abate, and then night and morning.*

VERATRUM VIRIDE.—Very great irritability of the stomach ; the smallest quantity of liquid is immediately rejected ; constant nausea ; great uneasiness and pain in the stomach and bowels, powerful and expulsive vomiting of a grass-green liquid ; drawing, sharp pains at the pit of the stomach and about the navel, with rumbling in the bowels.—*A dose every hour or two hours.*

ARSENIC.—Excessive loathing and sickness ; great thirst, without being able to drink more than a few drops at a time ;

vomiting of food, blood, or dark frothy, slimy, yellowish, or greenish matters; constant and empty eructations; after drinking the patient is unable to sit up or to sustain an erect position, the nausea being excessive, and the attendant exhaustion unbearable; violent hiccough; drinking, followed by shivering; craving after acids, cold water, or brandy; vomiting sets in violently after drinking the least; excessive sensibility and tenderness of the stomach, with intense heat and burning sensation; the bowels apparently gathered up into knots by cramp.—*A dose every hour or half-hour, dry on the tongue, until the symptoms abate.*

VERATRUM ALBUM may follow *Arsenic*, or be given alternately with it, especially when there is coldness of the extremities, great prostration, severe burning about the navel, nausea, and vomiting.—*A dose every hour, unless in alternation with Arsenic., and then every half-hour.*

NUX VOMICA.—Redness of the margin of the tongue, yellow or whitish in the centre; soreness with burning heat in the bowels; vomiting; aggravation of the pain after drinking; flatulence, constipation, or constipation and diarrhœa alternately; scanty, watery stools, or stools consisting of a small quantity of mucus, sometimes tinged with blood, and attended by straining.—*A dose every hour.*

CHAMOMILLA.—Peculiarly adapted to highly nervous excitable patients, who are extremely sensitive to pain, and complain loudly; it is also indicated by soreness, as from internal excoriation or ulceration, accompanied by painful tenderness on slight pressure, and slimy, whitish, watery, greenish, or yellowish, offensive diarrhœa.—*A dose every hour or half-hour. It acts well in alternation with Arsenic.*

MERCURIUS.—Most important even in serious cases, especially after *Aconite*, *Belladonna*, or *Arsenicum*. Tongue very foul, coated white or dark-brown; sometimes dry, but more frequently covered with thick mucus; excessive thirst; belly

hard, tense, distended, and very tender to the touch; constant urging to stool, followed, after severe straining, by a small quantity of mucus tinged with blood, or, at other times, of pure blood; extreme prostration, chilliness, and shivering, with tendency to sweating, which, however, brings little or no relief.

—*A dose every hour.*

OPIUM AND PLUMBUM MET.—These remedies, respectively, according to the characteristic symptoms present, as exhibited under the head of each medicine: they are especially appropriate when the excremental vomiting becomes a prominent symptom.

—*A dose every half-hour, until the symptoms subside.*

CANTHARIDES.—In very severe cases, with discharge of pure blood at stool, and painful drop-discharge of urine; or in an advanced stage of the disorder, with evacuations of slime, solid substances, and shreds of membrane.—*A dose every hour.*

BRYONIA.—Acute pain in abdomen, aggravated by movement: dark redness of the tongue, or whitish or yellow-coated tongue, parched mouth, and considerable thirst; after partaking of drink, nausea and vomiting.—*A dose every two hours.*

BAPTISIA.—In sub-acute enteritis, with severe colicky pains about the navel and on the right side of the bowels; the pain comes on every few seconds with rumbling, and desire for the relief of the bowels; pain in the abdomen on pressure, with distension; a feeling as though it would be a relief to vomit; frequent offensive eructations and nausea.—*A dose every two hours.*

HYDRASTIS.—Useful, in some cases, after *Aconite*, *Belladonna*, or *Veratrum Viride*; as, for instance, when there is a circumscribed swelling in the right side of the bowels, distinctly to be felt, but of no large size, with sharp pains about the navel, with moaning and distressing cries, restlessness, no sleep; abdomen painful to pressure, discharge of flatus with such violence that it sounds like a pistol-shot; tongue and lips parched and dry; little thirst, loathing of everything in the shape of food; con-

stipation, injections, followed by hard, bullet-like fæces; pale and haggard appearance; hiccough, hectic, cold perspiration, bed-sores.—*A dose every hour.*

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

The utmost quiet is, of course, essential; where the patient cannot bear the slightest pressure on the abdomen, the weight of the bed-clothes may be obviated by a light framework placed beneath them, so as not to allow them to touch the skin. A warm bath, if the patient can bear it, sponging the abdomen with hot water, or spongio-piline wrung out of hot water, will be found advantageous. The obstinate constipation being occasioned by inflammation, will not be relieved by the most violent purgations, but the evil considerably increased, and the chances of recovery lessened. When stoppage of the bowels ensues, from the presence of concretions, then, but then only, an injection of as much liquid as can be thrown up by a long rectum-tube, is of service. Less attention must be paid to food than to the precise administration of the medicine. The editor has frequently, at its commencement, speedily relieved stoppage by the alternation of *Aconite* and *Nux Vomica*; and the most extreme and obstinate cases, after they had been abandoned to their fate by allopathy, by *Chamomilla* and *Arsenic.*, dry on the tongue every half-hour. Nourishment as the patient mends, must be very cautiously administered, and in the interval between the medicines; it should be of the blandest possible kind, as arrow-root (thin), given at first in very small quantities—a teaspoonful, or even less, at a time, gradually increased. The medicine may, at first, be moistened with a few drops of arrowroot and water.

Piles, or Hæmorrhoids.

Piles are enlargements of the veins and lining membrane of the lower bowel, attended by itching, and acute burning, smarting, or shooting; accompanied by constipation, pain in the back, loins, and lower part of the back, rushes of blood, congestion, and headache; colic and straining. They may appear singly, or in clusters, like grapes: they may bleed, or remain blue, and painful. When they bleed, they are "bleeding;" when they do not, they are "blind piles."

CAUSES.—Constitutional predisposition; excess; abuse of warm drinks, purging, or injections; habitual constipation; severe exertion on horseback; alcoholic drinks; seasoned food and spices; suppression of long-continued discharges; sedentary habits; sitting on damp ground; tight lacing; accumulation of blood in the liver; mental emotion; suppressed menstruation; pregnancy; change of life.

The success of homœopathy in the treatment of piles is unsurpassed, operative procedure is rarely required. Many a convert has been gained to this system of medicine by the relief thus obtained.

Piles are unfortunately a frequent accompaniment to the pregnant state: an operation then is not to be thought of, nor indeed at other times except as a measure for immediate relief. Surgery, however skilful, cannot touch the cause or remove the predisposition; medicine alone can do that.

If people subject to piles won't take exercise, and will eat savoury, seasoned dishes, whatever treatment they adopt they will assuredly suffer.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

LEADING INDICATIONS.

Principal remedies: *Nux Vomica*, *Sulphur*, *Hamamelis*, *Podophyllum*.

- When arising from constipation : *Nux Vomica*.
 With congested liver and clay-coloured evacuations : *Podophyllum*, *Hepar*.
 „ inflammation : *Aconite*.
 „ congestion of the womb, and menstrual irregularity :
 Nux Vomica.
 „ headache : *Nux Vomica*, *Sulphur*.
 „ severe backache ; *Nux Vomica*.
 „ bleeding : *Hamamelis*, *Nitric Acid*.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

NUX VOMICA.—For both blind and bleeding piles ; from spirituous drinks, sedentary life, or pressure on the rectum. They are inflamed ; there is discharge of blood after every relief of the bowels ; spasm of the rectum, with burning and itching ; stitches and shocks in the back ; bruised pain ; the patient unable to rise ; constipation ; ineffectual urging, as though the anus were closed or constricted ; tendency of blood to the head or abdomen ; distension of stomach ; heaviness of the head ; giddiness, inability to think ; suppression or retention of urine.—*A dose three times a day*.

SULPHUR.—Piles, with constipation and discharge of blood-streaked mucus ; feeling of soreness in the anus ; itching and sharp, stabbing pain ; tendency of blood to the head ; palpitation ; throbbing in the whole abdomen ; anguish ; oppression after the least excitement ; weak digestion ; suppression or painful discharge of urine ; bleeding, burning, and frequent protrusion of the piles.—*A dose three times a day*.

HAMAMELIS.—Painful bleeding piles ; burning and itching, fulness, soreness, and rawness of the anus ; weariness and weakness in back, as though it would break ; loss of blood, generally profuse.—*A dose three times a day ; bathe also with Hamamelis Lotion*.

ARSENIC.—Debility and emaciation ; burning discharge of

blood; stitching pains in the piles; heat and restlessness; burning in all the veins; protrusion of the rectum; great pain and itching at the anus, with feeling of soreness, as excoriated; the piles are swollen and painful; blind piles, which burn like fire, particularly at night, hindering sleep. The pain is stinging when walking; less when lying down.—*A dose three times a day.*

PULSATILLA.—Blind or bleeding piles; burning pain felt both during rest and motion; pain in the small of the back; ailments from suppression of the piles; alternate diarrhoea and constipation; pain in abdomen; colic and flatulence; chilliness in the back; pressure in the pit of the stomach, rectum, and anus when standing.—*A dose every four hours.*

PODOPHYLLUM.—Piles from portal congestion. Constant pain in the loins, worse during, and particularly after, an evacuation, whether “bleeding” or “blind,” with the piles. Suitable to bilious subjects, who suffer from sickness, giddiness, bitter taste and rising, a tendency to bilious vomiting and purging; the urine is dark; constipation; depression of spirits.—*A dose every three hours.*

DIET AND REGIMEN.—Attend strictly to the homœopathic rules of diet. Strong or heating drinks, as wine, and coffee, or highly-seasoned food of all kinds, particularly to be avoided. Sedentary habits and the use of soft cushions or chairs materially tend to aggravate piles.

Bearing-down and Protrusion of the Rectum, or Lower Bowel.

This protrusion is more frequent in children than adults; during straining at stool, or when passing water.

CAUSES.—It may arise from relaxation or sheer debility, dysenteric diarrhoea, or straining, forcible spasmodic action of the muscles of the abdomen and rectum, from worms, and from

stone in the bladder; the two latter especially. In adults, a sedentary life, constipation, piles, the frequent use of enemas, or affection of some organ contiguous to the rectum, may account for it. Great distress results; frequent passing of water, or complete stoppage; pains in the loins and thighs; flatulence; loss of appetite, and depression of spirits.

Descent of the bowel in children is not at all uncommon: it is the source of much discomfort and distress, both to them and those about them: usually it is fairly amenable to homœopathic treatment.

In children there is usually an unhealthy, dry skin, coated tongue, and swollen abdomen. In adults, weak pulse, flabby tongue, and weak digestion: they should eat rather sparingly, take very few vegetables, bathe well with cold water after relief of the bowels; carefully return the prolapsus every time it comes down; regulate the bowels by diet; wear a compress, and take regular exercise.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

IGNATIA.—From straining or weakness of the rectum, with pain in the head, and derangement of the stomach.—*A dose at once, and repeated every hour if necessary.*

MERCURIUS.—Particularly for children, the protrusion attended by hardness and swelling of the body, and excessive straining.—*A dose every twelve hours.*

NUX VOMICA.—Protrusion from loss of power, or from severe straining, with constipation in those of sedentary life, or subject to piles.—*A dose immediately, repeated, if necessary, in a quarter of an hour.*

PODOPHYLLUM.—Slimy diarrhoea; straining and prolapsus; the extruded portion inflamed and intensely painful.—*A dose every six hours.*

SULPHUR.—For the permanent removal of the disease.—*A dose every morning the first thing, for ten days.*

Intestinal Worms.

The presence of worms is largely favoured by constitutional taint, inducing a diseased state of the mucous or lining membrane favourable to their formation. Although no period of life is wholly exempt, infants and children are more subject to them than adults. Weakness of the digestive functions, accumulation of mucus in the intestines, ill-regulated diet, and moisture in the atmosphere, also promote their production.

The three species most common are the thread or maw-worm, the long round-worm, and the tape-worm; of the latter there are two varieties—the solitary tape-worm, composed of long and slender articulations, which has been known to exceed the length of thirty feet; and the broad tape-worm, which varies from three to ten feet; it seldom comes away entire, but in joints considerably broader and thicker than those of the variety first mentioned.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

CINA.—Picking of the nose; fretfulness; short, hacking cough; frequent swallowing, as though there were something to be gulped down; the urine turns milky; tossing and uneasiness in sleep. An infant will not sleep unless carried about, or kept in constant motion; is seldom quiet, whether asleep or awake.—*A dose every four hours, or every morning.*

MERCURIUS VIVUS.—Pain in the bowels; slimy evacuations; the abdomen hard and distended; flatulence; restless sleep; the children wake frequently and cry.—*A dose every night.*

IGNATIA.—Violent itching at night, or when in bed; creeping sensation; great desire for relief of the bowels, with urging and protrusion of the rectum; constipation, or soft, large stool.—*A dose every six hours.*

CALCAREA.—To counteract the tendency; especially in fair

children; and when there is burning dryness in the rectum; or excoriation; or soreness between the thighs, and pricking in the rectum.—*A dose night and morning.*

SULPHUR.—Troublesome, persistent itching; inflammation and rawness about the anus; constitutional irritation and fever.—*A dose every night.*

SILICEA.—Slow, chronic worm fever, in scrofulous children with large abdomen; considerable perspiration about the head; aggravation of symptoms at the change of the moon.—*A dose night and morning.*

ROUND-WORM.

Some practitioners have found *Cina* and *Santonine* most efficacious for removing the round, as they have the thread or maw-worms. *Teste* recommends *Stannum* and *Viola Odorata*, night and morning.

TAPE-WORM.

Tape-worms are exceedingly troublesome thoroughly to dislodge; occasionally they produce serious convulsive attacks, which cease on the expulsion of the worms.

FILIX MAS, night and morning, or *Mercurius Corrosivus*, scrupulously refraining from pork in any form, and sausages, will generally prove efficacious. I have seldom found the *Mercurius* fail.

Kousso, though devoid of all medicinal property and action on the patient, will invariably cause the speedy ejection of the tape-worm. I have always found it efficacious to a certain extent; it brings away a long length of the parasite, yet it does not entirely dislodge it; there is rapid re-multiplication, and the trouble is soon as great as ever.—*A dose night and morning.*

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

URTICA URENS (*Concentrated Tincture*) may be administered in thread-worm, when irritation in the fundament does not

diminish readily under preceding treatment. *A dose every night for six nights.*

An INJECTION may be employed if the troublesome itching continue.—*Dissolve a dessert-spoonful of salt in a pint of water, inject one third part in the case of an adult above twelve years of age, or a sixth part in a child under twelve.*

It is not enough, however, to get rid of the worms by an injection; we require to combat the symptoms and tendency.

Fair children are said to be the most subject to them. All raw fruit, imperfectly cooked meat and pork, must be scrupulously kept from the little martyrs; as also all pastry, sweet cakes, and confectionery. The food should be wholesome and nutritious, and consist chiefly of well-cooked meat, as roast beef or mutton, sometimes chicken, and occasionally a light pudding; uncooked vegetables or fruit must be prohibited, and also milk. Care should be taken that the water which is drunk is pure, or that it has previously been boiled or filtered, or both. Plenty of exercise in the open air is of essential service, and must on no account be neglected. Persons troubled with thread-worms ought not to sleep with those who are exempt.

Offensive Breath.

CAUSES.—Want of cleanliness; leaving particles of food in the teeth; an accumulation of tartar; carious teeth; diseased gums; canker or ulceration in the mouth; mercury; and disordered stomach.

TREATMENT.

When there is reason to suppose that want of cleanliness is the cause, rinse the mouth with tepid water, to which a few drops of Condyl's fluid is added, and brush the teeth with a moderately hard brush night and morning, and after every meal.

When attributable to accumulations of tartar, a dentist ought

to be consulted. When the annoyance can be traced to any other source, consult the remedies subjoined.

NUX VOMICA should be administered at the onset of treatment.—*A dose every night at bed-time.*

PULSATILLA.—More especially in females, or persons of either sex, of a mild, sensitive disposition.—*A dose every night at bed-time.*

SEPIA should be given after *Pulsatilla*, should the trouble still continue or recur, notwithstanding the administration of that medicine.—*A dose the first thing in the morning for six days, then pause a week.*

BELLADONNA, if the affection still continue.—*A dose at bed-time for six nights, then pause a week.*

AURUM.—In very obstinate, long-continued cases.—*A dose every morning, fasting.*

SULPHUR.—If symptoms continue, notwithstanding the administration of medicine.—*A dose the first thing in the morning, fasting.*

ACID CARBOLIC, AROMAT., as a temporary relief, and when the affection is persistent and very troublesome.—*A dose three times a day.*

WHEN OFFENSIVE BREATH CAUSED BY MERCURY.

ACID. NIT., HEPAR S., BELLADONNA.—In rotation, may be required when the preceding course is insufficient.—*A dose night and morning for a week, then pause a week.*

DIET AND REGIMEN.—When offensiveness of the breath results from the state of the gums, vegetable food, very light and digestible diet, abstinence from salted articles and stimulating drinks. When it is caused by derangement of the stomach, caution should be observed in diet, and the regulations enjoined in "Indigestion" followed.

Diarrhœa. English Cholera.

Loose or fluid discharge from the bowels, increased quantity, and of unusual frequency.

CAUSES.—Acid and indigestible food, as unripe fruit, cucumbers; indigestible and unsuitable diet; too much, or too great a variety at one time; shell-fish, as lobsters, veal, pork, sausages, tainted meat, decaying fruit or vegetables; check of perspiration, sudden changes of temperature, the use of purgatives,—which, although more frequently the cause of constipation, by irritating the bowels, predispose to diarrhœa.

Impure drinking-water, from surface wells contaminated by the soakage of sewage, or impregnated with decaying vegetable or animal matter, or animalculæ. Defective drainage, effluvia from closets, sewers, or old drains. Some neighbourhoods and some houses seem to cause it. Arsenical paper-hangings in nurseries and bedrooms frequently account for it in children. Drinking cold water, cold beer, or cold milk when heated, will, with many, infallibly bring on an attack: diarrhœa commonly prevails towards the end of the summer and commencement of the autumn in England, when hot days are followed by chilly evenings and nights. Sometimes such attacks are severe enough to be called “Choleraic Diarrhœa, or English Cholera.”

Mental emotion with some persons, whatever its nature, invariably disorders the bowels. Uneasiness and relaxation is also often complained of in stormy weather.

Diarrhœa may be also occasioned by debility; by the food passing undigested; it may accompany hectic fever or pulmonary consumption, when it is termed colliquative, since it quickly melts the patient away.

In children, alteration of diet will account for diarrhœa; nervous irritation of the system, as in teething, very commonly produces it.

TREATMENT.

LEADING INDICATIONS.

Principal remedies : *Chamomilla*, *Iris*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Arsenic.*, *Mercurius*, *Veratrum Album*.

Caused by acid things : *Arsenic.*, *Pulsatilla*.

„ cold things : *Arsenic.*

„ vegetables : *China*, *Arsenic.*

„ fruit : *Pulsatilla*, *Arsenic.*

„ rich food, as duck, goose : *Pulsatilla*, *Arsenic.*

„ cold or chill : *Mercurius*, *Chamomilla*, *Dulcamara*.

„ foul or disordered stomach : *Antim. Crud.*, *Ipecacuanha*.

„ undigested food : *Pulsatilla*, *Ipecacuanha*.

Autumnal : *Arsenic.*, *Veratrum Album*.

Summer : *Iris*, *Dulcamara*.

Bilious : *Chamomilla*, *Podophyllum*, *Iris*. *Mercurius*.

Profuse : *China*, *Podophyllum*, *Iris*.

Sour : *Rheum*.

Children, in : *Chamomilla*, *Rheum*, *Iris*, *Ipecacuanha*.

Attended with nausea : *Ipecacuanha*, *Antim. Crud.*, *Veratrum Album*, *Arsenic.*

„ colic : *Cham.*, *Colocynth*, *Iris*, *Mercurius*, *Podophyllum*.

„ thirst : *China*, *Arsenic.*

„ vomiting : *Cham.*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Veratrum Album*, *Arsenic.*

„ prostration : *Arsenic.*, *Veratrum Album*, *China*.

„ cramps : *Veratrum Album*.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

CHAMOMILLA.—Particularly for children, at teething or a more advanced period ; diarrhœa excited by a chill ; the evacu-

tions watery, bilious, green, yellow, or slimy, or foetid like rotten eggs; fulness at the stomach:—colic, spasm, pain, bitter taste, foul tongue, thirst, want of appetite, bilious vomiting and flatulence;—restlessness, screaming, and drawing-up of the limbs towards the stomach in infants.—*A dose after every evacuation.*

PULSATILLA.—Diarrhœa from acids, fruits, or rich indigestible food, as duck, pork, eels, shell-fish; or with foul tongue, and deranged digestion: one evacuation usual differs from another in colour.—*A dose after every evacuation.*

IPECACUANHA.—From indigestion, particularly if caused by imperfect mastication, and attended with nausea, vomiting, pallor, weakness, and desire to lie down.—*A dose after every evacuation.*

RHEUM.—Marked sour smell; the symptoms resemble those of *Chamomilla*, but the pain is not so violent; paleness of the face.—*A dose after every evacuation.*

MERCURIUS.—From chill; the motions copious, watery, slimy, frothy, bilious, greenish, or streaked with blood, and cause smarting or burning; straining before, during, and after evacuation, frequently followed by protrusion; severe cutting pain; nausea and eructation, cold perspiration, trembling, chilliness, lassitude, and disposition to faint.—*A dose after every evacuation.*

ARSENIC.—Diarrhœa in autumn, or from acids, fruit, cold drinks, ices, or chill: watery, slimy, greenish, or brownish, corrosive, and burning with colic, excessive thirst, and weakness; liable to come on at night, or after eating or drinking.—*A dose every half-hour or hour.*

VERATRUM.—Frequent diarrhœa, with cutting pain before and after; cold perspiration; prostration; coldness in abdomen; rumbling; violent evacuations up and down, with cramp. Especially appropriate where diarrhœa arises from atmospheric causes.—*A dose every half-hour, hour, or two hours.*

ANTIMONIUM CRUDUM.—In cases arising from foul or dis-

ordered stomach; the tongue is white, loss of appetite, nausea, eructations; or the diarrhœa alternates with constipation.—*A dose every two or three hours.*

CHINA.—Diarrhœa from indigestion, after fruit, or vegetables; profuse, and with little pain; immediately after food, or at night; liquid and brownish, sometimes undigested food: further spasm or colic, flatulence, want of appetite, thirst, and weakness; also after diarrhœa when considerable debility remains.—*A dose after every evacuation, or three times a day.*

IRIS.—Diarrhœa, brown, lumpy, and very offensive; cutting pain in lower part of abdomen, obliging the patient to bend forward for relief; discharge of foetid flatulence; rumbling, lassitude. Very useful in summer diarrhœa.—*A dose every three hours.*

PODOPHYLLUM.—Morning diarrhœa, or immediately after eating or drinking; copious, bilious, very offensive, putrid smell, and resembling pea-soup; severe pain in the side and loins,—worse during and after an evacuation, with death-like nausea.—*A dose every three hours.*

SULPHUR.—Diarrhœa, at night, in the scrofulous, or when obstinate. In adults predisposed to piles, or children with excoriation and eruptions; also where cold brings on an attack or a relapse.—*A dose every six hours. Subsequently, every morning.*

DIET.—Acids, acid wines, beer, coffee, strong tea, and fruits, whether raw or cooked, should be carefully avoided, as well as solid food, during an attack, as tending to keep up irritation; gruel, rice-milk, tea, broth, beef-tea, and Leibig's Extract, with rice and light food. For drink, rice-water and barley-water. Vegetables are objectionable, potatoes particularly. In severe cases, little more than Plumbe's arrowroot, or homœopathic farina should be taken, and of these only a little at a time, or a little raw arrowroot stirred with water. In milder forms, well-boiled rice moistened with gravy. Beef-tea, with a teaspoonful of isinglass

to the half-pint, may, in some cases, materially assist. When the attack is subsiding, and for some time after, veal or lamb should be avoided; tender mutton, roasted, will be most easy of digestion, white fish, and fowl.

Dysentery.

Urging to evacuate the bowels; straining; violent pain; feverishness, particularly towards evening, and mucus, or blood, or both, passed. If feculent matter pass, it resembles round hard balls, or shreds of cooked meat. In olden times it was very fatal under the name of the "bloody flux." It is still the scourge of armies.

CAUSES.—Checked perspiration, particularly in warm weather, or exposure on a cool autumn evening, after the pores of the skin have been opened by exercise or heat during the day; low marshy situations; local irritation; suppressed piles; transition of disease from other organs, and, in infants, difficult dentition.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

LEADING INDICATIONS.

Principal remedies: *Ipecacuanha*, *Mercurius Cor.*, *Arsenic.*, *Baptisia.*

For feverish symptoms: *Aconite.*

„ acute attacks: *Ipecacuanha*, *Mercurius Corrosivus*, *Podophyllum.*

„ epidemic: *Dioscorea*, *Arsenic.*, *Baptisia.*

„ intermittent: *China*, *Arsenic.*

„ chronic: *Hydrastis*, *Nux Vomica*, *Phosphoric* or *Nitric Acid.*

„ mucous dysentery: *Pulsatilla*, *Hydrastis.*

With protrusion of the bowel: *Podophyllum*, *Mercurius*, *Ignatia.*

DETAILED TREATMENT.

IPECACUANHA.—Slimy matter, with white flocks, followed with mucus tinged with blood.—*A dose every two hours.*

MERCURIUS CORROSIVUS.—Severe straining, with the passing only of mucus or pure blood, or putrid, corrosive, greenish, frothy mucus, intermixed with blood, and followed by small, hard lumps; burning in the passage; griping, lancinating pain before, during, and after; increased urgency after evacuation.—*A dose every two hours.*

ARSENIC.—Dysentery, epidemic or infectious, with fever; or from marshy exhalations. Great weakness and prostration from the commencement; burning pain on relieving the bowels, thirst and aggravation after drinking, or absence of thirst: also when it threatens the ulcerative or gangrenous form, characterised by previous severe pains, particularly burning, which suddenly cease; sunken countenance; rapid sinking of the vital powers; pulse small and intermittent; cold extremities; highly offensive, putrid, and cadaverous smell, both of motions and water; unconscious passing of stools; offensive breath; livid spots on the body.—*A dose every hour or quarter of an hour.*

BAPTISIA.—The motions dark, very offensive, only blood and mucus; or very frequent, very offensive; rumbling in the bowels; violent colic; considerable straining and prostration.—*A dose every hour.*

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

In very acute cases, not more than a teaspoonful of water must be given at a time; ice may be kept in the mouth as required. A tepid compress over the abdomen, night and day. When the case permits, a warm sitting bath to be taken for a quarter of an hour, twice or three times a day. A hot bath is sometimes of great benefit, but not where the patient is very debilitated. Hot fomentation, when the pain in the bowels is excessive. All that passes from dysenteric patients should be received into glazed vessels containing Condry's fluid; take away immediately, and bury to a considerable depth.

DIET.—Only sufficient nutriment to keep up the strength;

the more severe the symptoms, the more strict must be the abstinence, wine and alcohol being then absolute poisons. No solids should be given; but barley-water, and gruel chiefly given. In mild cases, white of egg with sugar and water, weak chicken-broth, or beef-tea may be allowed. After convalescence, fruit and vegetables should be avoided, and return to usual diet gradually brought about. Error in diet may render an attack persistent, or produce a relapse. Grapes are very grateful, and allowable, in preference to any other fruit, if the stones be carefully taken out, neglect of which precaution has occasioned fatal consequences from the irritation set up by their lodgment. When the patient is very weak a little raw mutton grated may occasionally be given on dry toast.

English Cholera

Is attended by nausea, griping, purging, and vomiting, and is more or less common in summer, and when fruit abounds. The treatment is fully given under "Diarrhœa."

Asiatic Cholera.

This fearful epidemic has its natural home in the East, where it more or less prevails as an epidemic: it only occasionally visits our western hemisphere. It rages much more amongst the poor than the rich, and is largely influenced by the purity, or otherwise, of the water. When once it visits a country or district it is very rapidly communicable, if the most stringent precautions are not observed.

SYMPTOMS. Giddiness, headache, singing in the ears, general uneasiness, rumbling of wind, griping, loss of strength, feeling of oppression about the heart. In the severest forms the patient suddenly falls senseless to the ground, as though struck by lightning. In many instances, diarrhœa is the first symptom, which, if neglected, leads on to vomiting, severe colic,

cramps or convulsions, anxiety, and dread of death. Commonly the attack is sudden, and runs its course with great rapidity, not unfrequently in ten or twelve hours.—Sudden prostration, diarrhoea, and vomiting in large quantities, and in rapid succession, becoming more and more watery until, after three or four they resemble rice-water, and are without smell. These are the rice-water discharges of cholera. There is burning in the stomach, sometimes behind the breast-bone, with sighing, insatiable thirst, anxious breathing, and constant desire for cold water, which produces slight relief, and is almost immediately thrown up. The prostration rapidly increases, the patient becomes restless and anxious, fearful, agonising cramps seize the limbs, especially the legs, rendering them as hard as wood, or drawing them into painful knots, and frequently the bowels and breasts. The cramps generally commence in the calves, toes, and fingers. There is increasing oppression of the chest, and excessive smallness of pulse. The discharges from the bowels become painless, and very frequent, or few. If the stools lessen, accompanied by a decrease in strength and pulse, a speedy dissolution is indicated. No trace of bile can be found in the evacuations; they are followed by great exhaustion, soon amounting to utter prostration. As the disease progresses, the last stage or collapse sets in; where in addition to the cramps, we have coldness of the legs, gradually spreading over the body, resisting all external means of warmth; the face and lips become pale, blue, and cold; the body and tongue present a shrivelled appearance; the breath becomes cold, a clammy perspiration covers the skin, and the circulation apparently ceases; often no pulse can be felt, some time before actual death. The voice is peculiar, being feeble, somewhat hoarse, hollow, without resonance. The patient at length sinks into stupor, the face presents a frightful ghost-like appearance, with eyes bloodshot and turned upwards: death speedily closes the scene.

Hopeful indications are gradual alteration of colour and ex-

pression, warmth of the breath, and a return of it, however slight, to the body and limbs, improvement in the pulse, less laboured breathing, thirst less, the passing of water, the cessation of vomiting, quiet without stupor, and the evacuations no longer of the rice-water, but slightly coloured.

An attack of cholera may be followed by a continuance of fever, vomiting, or diarrhœa, which may take a dysenteric form, by inflammation of the bowels, lungs, pleura, or kidneys. Hiccough and nervous excitability, preventing sleep, or secondary typhoid may set in.

PREDISPOSING CAUSES.—Want of moderation in eating and drinking; insufficient, or unwholesome food; unripe, or cold, indigestible fruit and raw vegetables; cold drinks when heated; exposure to exhalations from decayed vegetable or animal matter; residence in low, damp, dark, ill-ventilated dwellings; excessive fatigue; suddenly suppressed perspiration; sudden shock—as fright, fear, grief, and passion;—neglect of cleanliness, both personal and domestic; constitutional debility; derangement of the digestion; weakness of the bowels.

EXCITING CAUSES.—Peculiar atmospheric conditions; though they do not appear necessarily to involve whole regions or extensive tracts of country. Cases have occurred, especially in tropical climates, in which cholera has occurred in isolated instances, or been confined to particular spots.

In no other disease has homœopathy more incontrovertibly proved its power than in cholera; it may safely be relied on with the certainty, if fairly tried, of bringing the patient through, if such a result be within the power of human aid. According to a parliamentary return, homœopathy has saved more than three times the number that the most advanced allopathic practice could claim. Allopathic authorities are by no means agreed as to the plan they adopt; they have tried almost every conceivable drug, to find all equally unreliable. They rely on external and auxiliary measures, all equally acces-

sible to us, and to neglect which, in addition to our treatment, we should be highly culpable.

TREATMENT.

LEADING INDICATIONS.

- For the preliminary stage : *Camphor*.
 „ purging and vomiting : *Arsenic*.
 „ rice-water stools and cramp : *Veratrum Alb*.
 „ spasm and violent cramps : *Cuprum*.
 „ the after-diarrhœa : *Carbo Veg.*, *Phosphorus*, *Phosphoric Acid*.
 „ debility : *China*.
 „ urinary troubles : *Cantharides*, *Opium*.
 „ typhoid symptoms : *Veratrum Viride*, *Baptisia*, *Rhus*, and *Bryonia*.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

CAMPHOR.—During the preliminary stage, even with spasms and coldness.—*Three drops on sugar, every half-hour, quarter of an hour, or hour.*

VERATRUM ALBUM.—Violent, sudden, frequent vomiting and purging, the evacuations like rice-water, with cramp, spasms, and excessive thirst; desire for cold water or acid drinks.—*A dose every half or quarter of an hour.*

CUPRUM.—Vomiting and purging; cramps, convulsions, jerkings, or twitchings. The alternate use of *Veratrum* and *Cuprum* is advised if *Cuprum* produce but partial improvement.—*A dose every half or quarter of an hour.*

ARSENICUM.—Burning pain in the stomach and bowels, the vomiting and purging very distressing, but the evacuations small, and ejected with painful effort; the thirst insatiable, but the desire easily satisfied; the symptoms are intensified by drinking; anxiety, restlessness; fear of death extreme. *Veratrum* may be alternated with *Arsenicum*, when that remedy

affords only partial relief.—*A dose, singly or alternately, every half-hour; or oftener in very urgent cases.*

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

The patient should be kept in a room of warm temperature, the bed heated by artificial means,—bottles of hot water applied to the feet, the sides of the abdomen, and the armpits, and hot flannels to other parts of the body. Observance of this rule greatly facilitates the action of the medicine. Enveloping the patient in a warm damp sheet, and then wrapping him in blankets, is another useful auxiliary. Friction with woollen cloths, and rubbing, under the bed-clothes, the parts affected with spasms; but if distressing to the patient, he should be left quietly to the action of the medicine. Anything which might disturb, as noise or contradiction, should be carefully avoided, and his spirits sustained as much as possible.

FOOD AND DRINK.—Cold water is the best, but the patient should not be allowed to take much at a time; a small piece of ice, or iced water in teaspoonfuls, is often of benefit; injections of iced water are sometimes serviceable in relieving the colic and cramps in the bowels, or starch-water when there is straining. When cold water, instead of diminishing, increases the vomiting or other sufferings, and the patient expresses a wish for a nourishment, thin gruel, barley-water, toast-water, milk and water, warm, and in teaspoonfuls, may be administered.

During convalescence the patient must not be indulged. When the appetite returns, begin with sago, arrowroot, cocoa, chicken-broth, and beef-tea; but great caution must be observed, in order to avoid a relapse from undue nutriment. Administer a table-spoonful every hour, or two or three hours—diminishing or gradually augmenting and varying the quantity and quality of the food, according to the effect.

In the management of cholera, two objects have to be kept distinctly in view—the restoration of the patient, and, as far as

possible, the prevention of its spreading. Let a cholera or diarrhœic patient, during the prevalence of cholera, take to bed, and keep strictly to bed, in a large, light, and well-ventilated room. Remove quickly, but quietly, all curtains, carpets, and unnecessary furniture; let plenty of air be admitted; all evacuations passed into bed-pans, or other vessels, containing Condry's fluid; let the floor be kept scrupulously clean, and often wiped over with a solution of the disinfectant used. All soiled linen and sheets should be at once removed and put into chloralum solution. The evacuations should be passed into glazed vessels containing Condry's fluid, and, where practicable, buried at a considerable depth. Waterproof sheeting is the best thing to place under the patient.

When persons are recovering, frequent examination must be made to guard against bed-sores.

PRESERVATIVE MEASURES DURING THE PREVALENCE OF CHOLERA.

Avoid excesses of all kinds, late hours, exposure to night air, melancholy thoughts, or fear, all of which predispose to this malady.

Pure air and thorough ventilation are indispensable, and the precaution of providing a free current of water through all drains must not be neglected. If stagnant or obstructed drains, cesspools, and the like, exist near the dwelling, the safest course is (if possible), to remove to another locality; the next, to endeavour to neutralise the poison given out by these decomposed deposits, by means of chloride of lime or peat charcoal. It is, however, very hazardous to remove such nuisances during the prevalence of the epidemic; this should be done before, or be left until afterwards.

Regular exercise should be taken during the day in fine weather, but fatigue must be avoided.

Careful observance of preventive regulations will, in nearly all cases, avert an attack. But even if not successful, the

disease will be modified, and usually quickly subdued, by *Camphor*, though further treatment may be necessary, according to the directions stated in this article; but there will rarely be reason to apprehend a serious issue. The wearing of a flannel magnatine belt is of great service; this bandage should not be hastily laid aside, even after the epidemic has subsided.

Cholerine.

This name is given to cases of frequent occurrence during the prevalence of cholera, which present only a few of the symptoms of that disease, diarrhœa forming the leading feature. In the case of the strong and healthy, such attacks often pass off without medicine; but with the less robust, either become complicated, or change into exhausting diarrhœa, accompanied by excessive flatulence, terminating, if not attended to, or if improperly treated, in delirium and severe convulsions.

DIET, &c.—Acids, coffee, strong tea, fruit, vegetables, eggs, veal and young meat in general, pastry, and smoked or salted meat and fish, should be abstained from. If there be appetite at the beginning of the attack, chicken or mutton-broth, or beef-tea thickened with arrowroot, rice, or sago, may be taken; otherwise gruel, rice and milk, or sago and milk, made thin, are preferable. Food of more substantial quality must be ventured upon with caution. Exercise is to be very sparingly indulged in; and exposure to cold and damp avoided. In severe cases, the patient ought to be kept warm in bed. A flannel belt should be worn night and day by those subject to attacks.

Liver Complaint.

The liver is the largest organ of the body, weighing from three to four pounds, measuring from ten to twelve inches

across, and three inches thick. It requires a large supply of blood for the performance of its functions—the formation of bile, the relieving the body of a superabundance of carbon and hydrogen, the rendering the contents of the duodenum fit for absorption, and modifying the condition of the blood. It is very easily deranged by chills, errors in diet, and especially by residence in hot climates.

Liver Complaint, is both Acute and Chronic; the latter generally goes by the name: a careful consideration of symptoms will frequently show that the disorder is in the stomach and bowels; in many cases, however, the liver itself becomes affected, and necessitates considerable attention.

Acute Inflammation of the Liver.

Most common in tropical climates; there, a high mode of living, exposure to heavy dews or damps in the evening, and the powerful rays of the sun by day, are its principal causes; it may arise, in temperate climates, from cold, from violent mental emotion, from alcoholic drinks, suppressed evacuations, as in piles, diarrhœa, or dysentery, strong emetics or purgatives, mercury, gall-stones, a blow or fall, or injury of the brain.

SYMPTOMS.—When the inflammation is on the outer surface the attendant pains closely resemble those of pleurisy; violent under the ribs on the right side; sometimes stitches, at others burning—shooting to the breast-bone, the right shoulder-blade, and point of the shoulder; numbness or tingling in the arm of the same side, the pain increased by inspiration; short, dry cough, inflammatory fever; bowels irregular, generally constipated, and stools unnatural in colour; the patient can only lie on the left side.

When the seat of inflammation is on the inner side, the pain is less, being rather pressure than suffering, but the whole biliary system is affected. The eyes and countenance yellow,

sometimes complete jaundice; the urine is orange-coloured, the evacuations hard, and often clay-coloured; bitter taste, vomiting, and considerable distress. The patient can only lie on the right side. Inflammatory fever. In both forms, the region of the lower ribs, on the right side, will be found hot, swollen, and painful on pressure.

Inflammation of the liver, unless properly treated, is apt to become chronic; it may end in abscess of the liver, suppurating externally, or internally by a communication with the lungs or intestinal canal, or by an abscess in the liver itself, or terminate in induration, or alteration of structure, gangrene, or adhesion.

TREATMENT.

LEADING INDICATIONS.

Feverishness and restlessness: *Aconite*.

Head symptoms: *Belladonna*.

Oppression at the chest: *Bryonia*.

Irritability of the liver: *Podophyllum*.

Fulness: *Mercurius*, *Podophyllum*.

Hardness and enlargement: *Mercurius*, *Nux Vomica*, *Podophyllum*, *China*.

Sub-acute cases: *China*, *Bryonia*.

Threatened abscess: *Belladonna*, *Hepar*, *Silicea*, *Arsenic*.

DETAILED TREATMENT.

ACONITE.—At the commencement; inflammatory fever, insupportable shooting pains, tossing, restlessness, great anxiety.—*A dose every two or three hours.*

BELLADONNA.—Oppressive pain, extending to the chest and shoulders; distension of the stomach; difficult, anxious respiration; determination of blood to the head, giddiness, sometimes faintness; great thirst, tossing about, sleeplessness.—*A dose, if singly, every three hours.*

BRYONIA.—Pains shooting, or dull, with tension and burning, increased by touch, coughing, or respiration, especially inspiration, or movement; also with spasmodic oppression of the chest; rapid and anxious respiration; bitter taste, tongue coated yellow, and constipation. Particularly in cases excited by mental emotion, as anger, and for persons of nervous or bilious choleric disposition.—*A dose every two hours.*

MERCURIUS.—Considerable fulness or swelling, pricking, burning, oppressive pain, not allowing the patient to lie long on the right side, and sometimes increased by movement; pain in the shoulder; bitter taste, want of appetite, thirst, continual shivering, sometimes followed by perspiration, without relief; yellow skin and eyes; also for induration.—*A dose every three hours.*

CHAMOMILLA.—In the milder forms of simple irritation; pressive pains, pressure in the stomach, oppression of the chest, tightness under the ribs; yellow skin, pains not aggravated by motion; tongue foul and yellow, bitter taste; paroxysms of great pain.—*A dose every two, three, or four hours.*

NUX VOMICA.—Pains shooting and pulsative, excessive tenderness of the liver, pressure of the stomach and under the ribs, shortness of breath, constipation; marked derangement of the stomach. Appropriate for patients of a sanguine, bilious choleric disposition.—*A dose every three hours.*

PODOPHYLLUM.—Fulness on the right side, with pain; retraction of the muscles; fulness in the head; nausea and vomiting, followed by diarrhoea; or fulness, pain, and soreness; or weight and dragging in the right side, and constipation, with dark urine. Very useful for the chronic form.—*A dose every four or six hours.*

CHINA.—Aggravation every other day, with shooting, pressing pains; hardness and swelling of the liver and stomach; headache, bitter taste, and yellow tongue.—*A dose every four or six hours.*

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

The tepid hydropathic body-compress to be worn night and day after the acute symptoms have subsided. The tepid wet-sheet pack, followed by an abdominal compress. If the pain be very severe, hot fomentations.

DIET.—Similar to that in fevers. No meats or soups, but gruels, toast, panada, and light, farinaceous articles; toast-water, cold water, lemonade, baked apples, prunes, sweet oranges, peaches, raspberries, strawberries, and grapes may be allowed.

Chronic Inflammation of the Liver, or Liver Complaint.

Many of the symptoms of the acute form, but modified; and, in addition, continued pain or uneasiness in the right side, which seldom leaves; gradual falling off in flesh and strength; not unfrequently, an occasional cough with expectoration; sometimes perceptible enlargement of the liver, either continual or returning; with dyspepsia; high-coloured urine, yellow skin and eyes, occasional febrile symptoms; the pulse generally quick.

TREATMENT.

With proper modification as to the frequency of dose, as for "Acute Inflammation of the Liver."

Enlargement of the Liver.

The liver, in long-continued cases of inflammation, necessarily becomes enlarged.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

Podophyllum, Hydrastis, Leptandra, Mercurius, Arsenic, at

infrequent intervals, and moderate doses, according to the prevailing symptoms. Carefully consult the *Materia Medica*, and give a dose of the selected medicine night and morning.

Jaundice:

Usually considered a distinct disease, though really but a symptom attendant on several affections of the liver. In any derangement of the liver, carefully read through all the articles touching upon disorders of this organ.

SYMPTOMS.—Yellow skin, varying in shade from a pale saffron to a dark-brown. The yellowness is first observed in the eyes, then it extends over the surface of the body; hard, whitish-grey, clay-like evacuations; orange-coloured urine; deranged digestion, tensive pain or pressure in the region of the liver. In severe cases the perspiration gives a yellow hue to the patient's linen.

CAUSES.—Obstruction from gall-stones, or inflammation of the liver. Jaundice sometimes is occasioned by fright or severe chill.

PREDISPOSING CAUSES.—A sedentary or irregular mode of life, indulgence in spirituous liquors, and the frequent use of aperients. This disease frequently assumes the intermittent type.

Jaundice is not, of itself, to be considered as a dangerous disorder, but it may be an indication of some internal derangement, which, if neglected, may entail serious consequences: for example, dropsy, hectic fever, or general wasting away.

The yellowness of the skin, which naturally attracts attention, and is much more observable by day-light, arises from re-absorption of bile in the liver. The obstruction to the proper flow of the bile may be simply inflammation of the ducts, or it may, in serious cases, arise from cirrhosis, or malignant disease of the liver.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

LEADING INDICATIONS.

For ordinary cases: *Mercurius*, *China*, *Podophyllum*, *Hydrastis*.

From impaction of gall-stones: *Aconite*, *Chamomilla*, *Podophyllum*, *Nux Vomica*.

„ disorganisation of the liver: *Aconite*, *Phosphorus*,
Arsenic, *Nitric Acid*.

„ excitement: *Chamomilla*, *Bryonia*, *Nux Vomica*.

„ spirituous liquors: *Nux Vomica*, *Phosphorus*, *Arsenic*.

„ chronic: *Nitric Acid*.

„ bilious fever: *Gelseminum*, *Aconite*.

DETAILED TREATMENT.

MERCURIUS.—Specific in a great number of cases, when the patient has not been subjected to mercury under allopathic treatment.—*A dose every four hours*.

PODOPHYLLUM.—Urine scanty, and deep yellow; evacuations clay-coloured; nausea; giddiness; enlargement of the liver.—*A dose every three or four hours*.

NITRIC ACID.—Jaundice, depending upon enlargement and induration of the liver, obstinate constipation, foetid, dark-coloured urine, and ulcerative pain at the pit of the stomach.—*A dose every six hours*.

CHAMOMILLA.—Specific against jaundice, especially where a fit of passion, or violent emotion, is the cause: of the greatest service to infants and children.—*A dose every four hours*.

NUX VOMICA.—The bowels are confined, or alternately confined and relaxed; sedentary habits, over-study, spirituous liquors, tobacco, or opium, are the cause.—*A dose every four hours*.

HYDRASTIS.—Skin and eyes dark greenish-yellow; urine very dark; stools light-coloured; prostration, sinking feeling.—*A dose every three hours.*

GELSEMINUM.—Languor, dulness, drowsiness, depression of spirits, ushering in or attending jaundice, with headache, prostration, and clay-coloured stools.—*A dose every three hours.*

ACONITE.—Prostration of strength and spirits, vomiting, evacuations of green or blackish bile, agonising oppression at the chest, blue nails, cadaverous appearance, coldness of the extremities, feeble pulse, collapse.—*A dose every half-hour or hour.*

BRYONIA.—The pains shooting, or dull, with tension and burning, increased by touch, coughing, or respiration, especially during inspiration, or movement; violent spasmodic oppression of the chest; rapid and anxious respiration; bitter taste, tongue yellow, constipation.—*A dose every three hours.*

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

The wet bandage over the stomach and liver, general bathing. The patient should be kept in a warm and even temperature, perspiration encouraged, hot fomentations occasionally. Yellowness of the skin often remains after the disease is checked.

DIET.—The diet should be light and unstimulating; veal or chicken broth, with bread (unfermented); roasted apples; mild vegetables, such as vegetable-marrow, French beans. The drink should chiefly be confined to water. Bacon, butter, eggs, milk, wine, spirits, and malt liquor strictly abstained from.

Gall-Stones.

The impaction of these, which form in the gall-bladder and the hepatic and biliary ducts, have been mentioned as one of the causes of jaundice. They are treated of here from their connection with that disease, and also because of the intense suffering and distress which they occasion.

These concretions, consisting frequently of bile in a solid state, sometimes of phosphate and carbonate of lime, differ in size, number, and shape. There may be one or two, or a great quantity; usually they are yellowish, brownish, or brownish-yellow, rather soft, and of various shapes, generally with irregular sides and rounded angles. Calculi may remain in the gall-bladder for a long time without causing inconvenience. When they are being expelled, or so large or numerous as to cause distension and obstruction, they occasion pain, often exceedingly violent, and coming on suddenly at the pit of the stomach, towards the right side, and extending to the back, succeeded by a pause, with dull, constant pain, yielding again, at uncertain intervals, to another paroxysm. There is pale skin, small and feeble pulse, nausea, vomiting, anxiety, restlessness, hurried breathing, faintness, and great prostration. An attack, if not relieved, may last from a few hours to two or three days. Relief is experienced the instant the calculus passes into the bowels. It may be discovered on inspection of the evacuations.

ACONITE, CHAMOMILLA, PODOPHYLLUM.—Tongue coated white; headache; no appetite; pulse quick and hard, but small; urine very scanty and yellowish-brown; paroxysms of intense spasm, succeeded by dull pain; intense nausea; alternate constipation and diarrhœa; chills and faintness. The use of these medicines is generally followed by a remission of the acute symptoms, and often by complete subsidence; relaxation of the spasm takes place; the expulsive power of the gall-bladder and duct ensues; and the obstruction is overcome.—*A dose of Aconite and Chamomilla, or Aconite and Podophyllum, alternately, every quarter of an hour during the severity of the pain: then every hour.*

NUX VOMICA.—Sudden invasion of most excruciating pain at the pit of the stomach and in the region of the liver, nausea, vomiting, violent spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the abdomen, coldness of the extremities, and profuse, cold perspiration.—*A full dose every half-hour.*

Inflammation of the Bowels (Peritonitis).

This is a most dangerous disease, and therefore happily, except as connected with, or following child-birth, rare; much more rare than pleurisy, which is an inflammation of serous covering of the lungs, as this is an inflammation of the peritoneum, the serous covering of the bowels.

SYMPTOMS.—Tenderness and pain of the abdomen may prevail for a day or two before the attack; usually it comes on suddenly, with burning, stabbing pain over the bowels, in fits of intensity, always increased by a breath; the respiration hurried and painful, as is every movement of the muscles of the abdomen, by means of which, in raising and lowering the diaphragm, breathing is largely carried on; coughing, sneezing, and almost every movement produce great anguish. There is painful tension and swelling of the abdomen, with great sensitiveness to the touch; the patient cannot bear the pressure even of a sheet. Occasional vomiting, frequently constipation and suppression of urine; at other times the marked sensibility of the abdomen, and swelling, with derangement of the digestive functions, are the distinguishing features. The danger arises from the intensity and extent of the inflammation, and the sympathy of other and adjacent organs. The pulse throughout is quick and small. The patient usually lies on his back, with the knees drawn up, to gain ease by relaxing the muscles; the face is indicative of anxiety and suffering; often the upper lip is drawn tightly across the teeth; the swelling is generally considerable, steady pressure on which gives rise to intense agony. In hysteria simulating this disease, a slight touch produces alarming cries; but if the attention of the patient be distracted, and steady pressure made, no pain is felt. Pressure, it must also be remembered, relieves simple colic.

CAUSES.—Cold or damp in the badly fed or the debilitated; external injury, child-birth, or chill.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

ACONITE.—Generally most appropriate at the commencement : in some cases, sufficient to overcome the disease ; of great use, also, applied as a weak lotion (twenty drops of 1st dilution) on hot spongio-piline.—*A dose every two hours.*

BELLADONNA.—Burning or stinging bruised pain, and swelling ; continual starting, with screams and groans, pains worse as night advances, but subsiding again towards morning ; burning, shooting pains in the loins and in the hips, and digging pains in the bowels ; violent bearing-down, or forcing ; the abdomen excessively sore and painful when touched ; dry mouth, the tongue cracked or swollen, and inflamed, and sometimes slimy, whitish, or dry, fiery red, and hot, or coated with red tip and sides.—*A dose every two or three hours.*

MERCURIUS.—The tongue foul, coated white or brown ; dry or covered with thick mucus ; great thirst ; abdomen tender to the touch, hard and distended ; watery, bilious, diarrhoea, or, more often, constipation ; restless agitation ; quick, irregular, fitful, frequent pulse.—*A dose every two or three hours : acts well in alternation with Belladonna.*

NUX VOMICA.—After the general and local inflammatory symptoms have yielded ; but there is distension and derangement of the digestion, with suppression of urine.—*A dose every three or four hours.*

BRYONIA.—When the inflammation extends to the covering membrane of the lungs, and the breathing is affected, with acute shooting pain, as in “Pleurisy.”—*A dose every two or three hours.*

ARSENIC.—When the stomach itself becomes affected, evidenced by an increase in the intensity of the disease—the pain extending higher, and vomiting, becoming severe and continual—collapse of the features, small pulse, and rapid sinking.—*A dose every hour or half-hour.*

CANTHARIS.—Frequent almost continual desire to urinate, ineffectual, or with cutting, burning pain, or the passing of a few drops at a time, often mixed with blood; great burning pain.—*A dose every hour or half-hour.*

COLOCYNTH.—Inflammation after violent anger; severe colic; cutting, as from knives in the bowels, with great distress, distension of the abdomen, diarrhœa, aggravated by everything eaten or drank; feeling as if the intestines were being squeezed between stones; very quick pulse; great thirst; bitter taste.—*A dose every two hours.*

RHUS.—Patient worse in an evening, especially after midnight; restless, cannot lie still, but must change the position, which affords but a few moments' relief; slow fever, dry tongue, powerlessness of the lower limbs, they can hardly be drawn up.—*A dose every two hours.*

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

Spongio-piline wrung out of hot water, hot fomentations, hot linseed-meal poultices, toast and water, barley-water, thin oat-meal gruel; thin farinaceous puddings, raw eggs beaten up: after recovery, flannel bandage in the day, tepid compress at night, for some time.

DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS.

Albuminuria, or Bright's Disease.

Albuminuria—otherwise Bright's Disease, designates the presence of albumen in the urine. It may be acute or chronic; it is one form of inflammation of the kidneys.

Acute Albuminuria.

Acute Albuminuria may result from excessive drinking, from exposure, or it may be difficult to assign any cause for it. It may show itself during consumption, chlorosis, and heart disease; or in the course of scarlatina, ague, rheumatic fever, enteric and typhus fever, erysipelas, measles, smallpox, and diphtheria, bronchitis, inflammation of the lungs, and pleurisy.

SYMPTOMS.—Pain in the back or loins, dull, aching, extending to the groin, worse by pressure; an often call to pass water though less in quantity, and highly albuminous; tenderness of the stomach, nausea, sickness, high fever, more or less shivering at the commencement of an attack; dropsy soon makes its appearance. It takes place oftener in males than females. If albuminuria is suspected, a small quantity of the water should be heated in an iron spoon; if albumen be present it will assume a milky tint.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

Feverishness and shivering: *Aconite*.

Water scanty, with discomfort: *Gelseminum*, *Cantharides*, *Apis*, *Squills*.

Dropsical swelling: *Hellebore*, *Apis*.

Prostration: *Arsenic*.

Debility: *Phosphoric Acid*.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

Rest in bed and warmth, the diet bland and unstimulating; water, toast and water, barley-water, and oatmeal-water may be freely allowed. Fomentations over the region of the kidneys by flannels wrung out of hot water or spongio-piline. During convalescence, great care must be exercised as to diet, exercise, and exposure to chills, cold, and damp.

Chronic Albuminuria, or Bright's Disease.

Chronic Albuminuria is the more common and serious affection; the symptoms as regards the urine are the same; it is, however, the result of constitutional disease, and is usually attended by alteration in the structure of the kidneys, or other serious complication.

SYMPTOMS.—Failing health and strength, loss of flesh; pallor, showing an excess of the watery constituents of the blood, and deficiency of red globules, puffiness under the eyes and of the face, which for a time may hide the loss of flesh; dropsy about the ankles and legs; headache, giddiness, failing sight; pains in the loins, frequent passing of water, dyspepsia, nausea, perhaps vomiting and diarrhoea; pains in the right and left side, over the liver and spleen.

The allopathic verdict is, there is no hope; there may be alleviation, but nothing more. Under homœopathy the disorder is curable. Strive to mitigate the symptoms, then to establish the general health. For the complications of heart-affection, pleurisy, and the like, we possess effective remedies.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

Feverishness : *Aconite*.

With blood : *Hamamelis*, *Arnica*.

„ dropsy : *Hellebore*.

„ headache : *Hellebore*, *Gelseminum*.

„ nausea and vomiting : *Phosphoric Acid*.

„ inflammation of the lungs : *Phosphorus*.

„ pleurisy : *Bryonia*, *Dulcamara*.

„ debility : *Arsenic*.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

Warm sitz, vapour, and hot-air baths, as they can be borne.

Flannel must be worn both summer and winter ; the skin must be kept acting, and the body guarded against cold and chills. A high and dry situation, and a sandy or chalky soil ; a sea voyage if at all practicable ; occupation and exercise without fatigue ; the patient should be as much in the open air as possible.

DIET.—The diet light, but nutritious ; no pastry or stimulants ; dinner in the middle of the day, a light supper two hours before bed-time ; regular hours, morning cold sponging ; diet principally milk, eggs, vegetables, white fish, mutton, game, and poultry as they can be digested.

Inflammation of the Kidneys.

SYMPTOMS.—A dull or pressing, pungent pain in the region of the kidneys, passing to the bladder ; sometimes attended by nausea, vomiting, and colic. The seat of pain is hot and painful, in aggravation by movement and deep breathing ; the patient unable to lie on the side ; the urine fiery-red, and diminished or suppressed, or mixed with pus or blood ; burning pain. In the male the testicle is drawn up, and the thigh of the affected side is numbed ; the fever, more or less severe. The urine may be suppressed, and violent vomiting, delirium, or stupor set in. If the inflammation be not arrested, ulceration may follow, pus being discharged with the urine.

CAUSES.—Stimulants ; shocks of the body, fall, strain, or chill ; external injuries ; abuse of diuretics or cantharides ; suppressed piles ; the sudden transition of disease from other parts ; it may arise from stone or gout.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

Hot skin, feverishness : *Aconite*.

Very painful urination : *Cantharis*.

Colic, and spasm of bladder : *Belladonna*.

Constipation and piles : *Nux Vomica*.

Threatening abscess : *Belladonna*, *Hepar*, *Arnica*.

For gouty subjects : *Colchicum*.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

It is advisable to keep to bed. For the pain, the hot-air, vapour, or sitz baths are of service : for the sickness, ice ; mustard plasters to pit of the stomach.

DIET AND REGIMEN.—Strictly avoid wine, malt liquor, and spirits, and drink plentifully of barley-water.

Diabetes.

Its distinguishing feature is the persistent presence of sugar in the urine ; this, however, is not the disease. It is constitutional in its character, and of a complicated nature.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

PHOSPHORIC ACID, KALI BICHROMICUM, ARSENIC, NUX VOMICA, and CALCAREA have been tried with success, their curative properties arising from their relation to the aberration on which the sugar in the urine appears to depend : so that we advise these medicines on general principles. The use of any of them will be greatly aided by the inhalation of oxygen. Intercurrent disorders may call for other medicines occasionally in any given case.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

Accessory treatment—and that is most important—is by clothing, diet, and baths. The body must be protected, in all variable climates, by flannel or spun silk ; in winter by chamois leather or buckskin waistcoats. Residence in a high and dry situation, and, if possible, equable climate, with occupation, but freedom from anxiety ; as much exercise as the strength of the

patient will permit; often a long sea voyage is of immense service. The diet, both as to quantity and kind, is all-important. Generally, all starchy and saccharine food must be strictly prohibited, and, therefore, ordinary bread and potatoes are inadmissible. Eating and drinking must be moderated as much as possible.

For Baths, tepid sponging, aided by the vigorous use of hair gloves, tepid packs, vapour baths, warm baths, and Turkish baths are of great service. Cod-liver oil and suet boiled in milk check the emaciation.

Inflammation of the Bladder.

Chills, hot and dry skin, nausea and vomiting, constipation, scanty and highly-coloured urine, sometimes with mucus or pus. As the inflammation progresses, the pain becomes deep-seated, burning, and cutting, sometimes extending over the whole abdomen, and into the penis or rectum. Frequent and painful discharge or suppression of urine, generally straining. The pains are much aggravated by the slightest motion, by attempting to pass water, or to relieve the bowels. Great restlessness and anguish; frequently brain and typhoid symptoms; convulsions and fainting may be present.

CAUSES.—Derangement of the kidneys, stone in the bladder, cold, stimulants, mechanical injury.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

Fever, dry, hot skin : *Aconite*.

Very scanty urination : *Cantharis*, *Pulsatilla*.

Straining : *Nux Vomica*.

Spasm : *Digitalis*, *Hyoscyamus*.

Mucous deposit : *Pulsatilla*, *Dulcamara*.

Chronic cases : *Dulcamara*, *Hydrastis*.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

Hot sitz baths; hot fomentations with flannels or spongipiline; complete rest; mucilaginous drinks, barley-water, decoction of slippery elm, linseed-tea, milk, and arrowroot. All stimulants, even tea or coffee, are to be avoided. The catheter requires to be introduced by a surgeon, if there be no water passed for six or eight hours.

Chronic Inflammation, or Catarrh of the Bladder.

Chronic inflammation of the bladder is much more common than the acute. It arises from stone, stricture, affection of the prostate gland, loss of power in the coats of the bladder. The calls to pass water are frequent and painful, by night as by day. The urine is high-coloured and offensive, with a deposit of thick, ropy mucus. If it be occasioned by stone, treatment can only be palliative.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

By remedies already indicated for the acute:—*Pulsatilla*, *Nux Vomica*, *Hydrastis*, *Dulcamara*, *Sulphur*, *Calcarea*.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

Tepid sitz baths, tepid compress at night, flannel bandage, no stimulants except whisky, and that very seldom, Vichy and oxygen water, barley-water, linseed-tea.

Irritable Bladder.

Frequent and troublesome calls to urinate, unattended by inflammation, may arise from the state of the digestive organs. *Nux Vomica* will usually be of service; when occasioned by disorder of the liver, *Mercurius*; by nervous excitability or

irritation, *Belladonna* or *Chamomilla*; and if an accompaniment of hysteria, *Ignatia*.

Gravel.

SYMPTOMS.—After urine is passed and allowed to cool, a deposit is often to be met with, of a brick-dust colour, resembling gravel. Whenever such deposit disappears on the water being heated, it does not properly come under the denomination of gravel, which is formed within the body, and not in the urine after it is passed. Calculi, of the size of a pin's head or small pea, sometimes pass, without giving rise to sufficient pain to be denominated nephritic colic.

TREATMENT.

NUX VOMICA, PULSATILLA, CHAMOMILLA. Strict attention to diet, which should consist of animal food, eggs, cream, and milk; neither wine, beer, nor spirits. The action of the skin must be kept up by moderate daily exercise, tepid sponging daily, followed by the use of flesh-gloves, and warm flannel vests and drawers, with avoidance of draughts, chills, anxiety, and over-application. Vichy and aërated oxygen, or Apolinaris water should form the daily drink.

Nephritic Colic—A Fit of the Gravel.

SYMPTOMS.—Paroxysms of pain caused by the passage of a stone in the duct of the kidney, and attended by symptoms resembling inflammation of the kidney. It usually comes on suddenly, and rapidly reaches a climax; with severe lancinating, cutting pain, being generally confined to one side of the back in the region of the kidney, and thence radiating to the bowels. It resembles colic, obliging the patient to groan and cry out whilst he presses the abdomen with his hands, and walks about

restless from pain. There is a frequent or constant desire to pass water. A few drops are passed at a time, and frequently blood. Nausea and vomiting usually. The pain subsides as soon as the stone passes into the bladder.

A fit of the gravel may be mistaken for lumbago or ordinary colic. In lumbago the pain goes all across the back, and is felt most acutely, and sometimes only on rising from a seat or stooping; there is little if any constitutional disturbance. In colic, the pain may be as violent and acutely felt in the same place, but there is no disturbance of the water, and it is never bloody. In a fit of the gravel, too, there is numbness of the thigh, and, (in the male) a drawing up of the testicle.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

ACONITE and CHAMOMILLA alternately every five, ten minutes, or a quarter of an hour; *Cantharis* in the same way, *Gelsemium* or *Nux Vomica*, aided by hot sitz baths, hot fomentation, flannels, and copious draughts of barley-water.

Stone in the Bladder.

SYMPTOMS.—Stone in the bladder is necessarily attended with irritation, and frequent desire to pass water, which deposits mucus in considerable quantities, and smells strongly ammoniacal. The stone produces considerable irritation at the end of the urethra, a symptom specially noticeable in children, who are thus excessively troubled; it also produces a sudden stoppage, or shutting off, of the water as it is being passed. Blood, too, mixes with urine after riding over a rough road, or in a jolting carriage, or on horseback, or after walking.

The symptoms here detailed refer to stone in the bladder after it has attained some size; when it is tolerably small it may be voided almost as soon as it reaches the bladder, by allowing the water to accumulate, then taking a hot sitz bath, and

passing the water whilst in the bath. If it is too large for this, it must be removed by lithotrity or crushing; or, failing this, by lithotomy, or cutting for stone.

A patient who has once passed a stone, or has undergone an operation for stone, should drink only distilled or aërated oxygen-water, and strictly attend to the medicines and directions given under the section on "Gravel." Medicine cannot dissolve stone, but it may prevent its formation. Inflammation of the bladder, arising from the presence of stone, must be treated as ordinary inflammation of the bladder. See, also, the remedies for "Chronic Inflammation, or Catarrh of the Bladder," especially *Hydrastis*.

DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF RESPIRATION.

Catarrh, or Common Cold.

A mild inflammation of the lining membrane of the nostrils and windpipe, and occasionally of its ramifications, induced by sudden changes of temperature, or a damp or chilly atmosphere, or draughts of cold air from an open window; or wet or insufficient clothing or boots, especially if the body is heated at the time.

SYMPTOMS.—Feverishness, impaired appetite, obstruction of the nose, sneezing, languor, pains in the head, back, or limbs; hoarseness or cough, with chills or shivering; there is sometimes wheezing and difficulty of breathing. When the affection is confined to the nose and sinuses, it is termed **A COLD IN THE HEAD, CORYZA, OR CATARRH.**

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

LEADING INDICATIONS.

EARLY STAGE: *Camphor* is frequently effective in arresting the progress of the symptoms if taken sufficiently early.

Feverishness: *Aconite*.

Pressive, confused headache, stoppage of the nose: *Nux Vomica*, *Dulcamara*, *Cimicifuga*, *Gelseminum*.

Running at the nose: *Mercurius*, *Chamomilla*, *Arsenic*, *Kali Bichrom.*, *Euphrasia*.

Thick yellow discharge, with chilliness: *Pulsatilla*, *Mercurius*.

Debility: *Cimicifuga*, *Gelseminum*, *Arsenic*.

Loss of taste and smell: *Pulsatilla*, *Kali Bichrom.*

Pains in the limbs: *Cimicifuga*, *Mercurius*.

Chronic cases: *Lycopodium*, *Calcarea*, *Silicea*, *Sulphur*.

DETAILED TREATMENT.

ACONITE.—To precede, or alternated with other medicines; a sensation of fulness, heat, and smarting, with fever.—*A dose every hour or two hours.*

NUX VOMICA.—After exposure to a draught, or to cold, dry, frost. Obstruction of the nose, pressive heaviness in the forehead, and confusion; heat in the head and face, increasing towards evening.—*A dose every two or three hours.*

DULCAMARA.—After getting wet, to ward off a cold, or to remove “stuffing” of the nose when this is prominent.—*A dose every two hours.*

CHAMOMILLA.—Perspiration checked by dry, cold air, or sudden transition from hot to cold, especially in children and females. Acrid discharge, causing redness of the nostrils, or excoriation or soreness under the nose; chapped lips; shivering, with thirst.—*A dose every two hours.*

PULSATILLA.—Discharge thick, foetid, greenish-yellow, or mixed with blood; loss of taste and smell, headache, sneezing,

chill ; lowness of spirits, heaviness or confusion of the head.—*A dose every two or three hours.*

CIMICIFUGA.—The symptoms set in severely ; general relaxation of the muscular system ; pains in the limbs ; nervous and mental prostration ; weakness, trembling, exhaustion, sinking feeling, with nausea ; the eyes dull, aching, and sore ; persistent pain in the eyeballs ; great tenderness of the hair of the head to touch.—*A dose every two hours.*

GELSEMINUM.—Sudden and complete prostration, weak pulse, nervous chills, vertigo, headache, coated tongue, cold extremities ; disposition to keep close to the fire ; heaviness of the eyelids ; watery discharge from the nose ; sneezing, with dull headache ; hoarseness, cough, soreness of the throat and chest.—*A dose every three hours.*

MERCURIUS.—Soreness of the nose and throat, sneezing ; aching of the bones, tired, weary feeling, chilliness or perspiration ; especially as the result of chill, or damp, cold, night air ; profuse discharge, producing excoriation, swelling, or redness of the nose, pains in the head and face.—*A dose every three hours.*

ARSENIC.—Obstruction of the nose, with thin, acrid, excoriating mucus, and burning ; suffering relieved by heat : pain in the back, debility, prostration of strength.—*A dose every three hours.*

HEPAR SULPH.—One nostril affected, or headache, aggravated by the movement ; renewal on exposure to cold air ; in cases in which *Mercurius* produces little improvement.—*A dose night and morning. If the headache continue unabated, consider Belladonna.*

EUPHRASIA.—After *Mercurius*, in preference to *Hepar*, when the discharge from the nose is excessive, or there is confusion of the head, redness of the eyes and eyelids, and copious, acrid, scalding tears.—*A dose every three hours.*

LYCOPodium.—Obstinate cases, worse at night, rendering it necessary to sleep with the mouth open, which causes a dis-

greeable dryness; not much thirst, but confusion and burning pain in the forehead.—*A dose every night.*

KALI BICHROM.—Swelling of the nose and nostrils, copious watery or ropy secretion; diminished sense of smell.—*A dose every four hours.*

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

Guard carefully against exposure to currents of air, to damp, or sudden transitions of temperature. The most mischievous error is to run into the opposite extreme. Close apartments are prejudicial; reasonable exercise in the open air and proper ventilation greatly facilitate the removal of colds. The clothing should not be too heavy or cumbersome, or render exertion laborious. As colds are usually connected with derangement of the stomach, attention should be directed to its treatment, and also to the diet. Moderate abstinence should be observed; veal or chicken-broth, bread, sago, or semolina, gruel, barley-water, or toast-water. Stimulants must be abstained from.

Influenza.

SYMPTOMS.—Influenza, or epidemic catarrh, is attended by extreme depression and prostration of strength; sleepiness, followed by shuddering and chilliness; rheumatic pains, or pains as if bruised or beaten, in the back or limbs; intense frontal headache, sometimes extending to the bones of the face; pressive aching pain in other parts of the head, giddiness, earache, in some cases, swelling of the glands beneath the ear, and clammy perspiration; redness of the eyes, sensibility to light; discharge from, or obstruction of the nose; dry, shaking cough, or more or less expectoration, distressing fatigue in the chest; dryness of the throat; dry heat of the skin; loss of appetite, nausea; soreness of the throat, and hoarseness.

Influenza varies much in its intensity in different epidemics. It is sometimes troublesome, on account of the prostration it leaves; and sometimes dangerous, from bronchial complication.

TREATMENT OF INCIPIENT STAGE.

CAMPHOR.—Used upon the earliest manifestation of influenza symptoms—as chilliness, shivering, and uneasiness—will frequently arrest them. Further, it may be of service in laborious, asthmatic breathing, accumulation in the air-tubes, and cold, dry skin.—*Two drops on a lump of sugar every hour.*

NUX VOMICA.—Has also proved of efficacy in preventing the development of influenza. When we have obstruction of the nose; hoarse cough, tickling in the throat, severe headache; confusion, giddiness; want of appetite, disgust at food; acid taste, or vomiting of bitter or acid matter; thirst; pain, as from a bruise under the ribs; aching in the lower part of the back; constipation; pain in the chest, as if raw; alternate heats and chills; general aching and prostration; sleeplessness, excitement, and restlessness; pains in the face and teeth.—*A dose every three hours*

MEDICINAL TREATMENT OF AN ATTACK.

LEADING INDICATIONS.

Feverish symptoms: *Aconite, Gelseminum, Cimicifuga.*

Prostration, pain in the limbs, and cough: *Arsenic., Mercurius.*

Rawness at the chest, and hoarseness: *Gelseminum, Phosphorus, Belladonna.*

Throat symptoms: *Belladonna, Mercurius.*

Cough: *Gelseminum, Pulsatilla, Ipecacuanha, Bryonia, Phosphorus, Kali Bichromas, Conium.*

In old people: *Arsenic, Carbo Veg., China.*

For children: *Chamomilla.*

For after-effects: *China, Arsenic, Hyoscyamus, Hydrastis, Baptisia.*

DETAILED TREATMENT.

ACONITE.—Quick, hard, and full pulse; dry, hot, skin; short, harsh, shaking cough.—*A dose every two hours.*

GELSEMINUM.—Sneezing, tingling, and fulness of the nose, dull headache, weak or thick voice, hoarseness, cough in paroxysms, with dryness, tickling, and roughness of the throat, and burning in the windpipe and down to the breast-bone; soreness and rawness when coughing, tenderness of the stomach. Especially useful during relaxing, mild weather.—*A dose every three or four hours.*

CIMICIFUGA.—Stuffed nostrils, or running of clear fluid; sneezing, stinging in the nose; sensitiveness when drawing in cold air—it seems as though the brain were bare; dullness, pain in the forehead, pains in the limbs, head, face, and eyeballs; chilliness and heats, cough and sore throat; difficulty of swallowing; profuse greenish and slightly blood-stained mucus from the nose; stupefied feeling; soreness of the scalp.—*A dose every three or four hours.*

PULSATILLA.—Loose cough day and night, increased on lying down; thick, offensive discharge from the nose, pain in the forehead or in the cheek-bones, red and watery eyes, tendency to relaxation of the bowels, loss of appetite, foul tongue, disagreeable or insipid taste in the mouth, chilliness, sleeplessness, and restlessness at night; frequent sneezing.—*A dose every three or four hours.*

KALI BICHROMAS.—Cough, followed by violent giddiness, burning sensations behind the breast-bone, and tough, stringy, viscid mucus after considerable coughing and effort, or purulent expectoration attended by difficulty of breathing; rheumatic pains in the limbs.—*A dose every three or four hours.*

ARSENIC.—Heaviness, and rheumatic pain in the head; profuse, watery, and corrosive discharge; burning sensation in the nostrils; violent sneezing; shivering and shuddering; severe

pains in the limbs ; oppression of the chest ; difficulty of breathing ; thirst, anxiety, restlessness, prostration ; increase of suffering at night or after a meal ; inflammation of the eyes ; sensibility to light ; deep, dry, fatiguing cough, aggravated in the evening, at night, or after drinking ; or dryness and burning ; mucus in the throat difficult to detach.—*A dose every two hours, then every six hours.*

MERCURIUS.—Chills and heats, profuse perspiration, which does not lessen the suffering ; copious, acrid, watery discharge from the nose ; feverishness ; weakness ; relaxed bowels ; headache ; pains in the head, face, teeth, and chest ; sore throat ; swelling of the glands beneath the ear ; violent, shaking cough, at first dry, but afterwards moist, with copious secretion ; paroxysms of coughing, with irritation in the throat and chest ; aching in the bones ; slimy, bilious diarrhœa, with straining : also when pleurisy, with copious perspiration, supervenes ; or the liver becomes implicated.—*A dose every three hours.*

CHAMOMILLA.—Hoarseness ; rattling of mucus ; frequent fits of coughing, in long paroxysms, particularly at night ; sweating of the head ; great thirst ; fretfulness. Cough excited by tickling in the windpipe, expectoration, with rattling of mucus ; diarrhœa.—*A dose every three hours.*

IPECACUANHA.—Vomiting or violent retching during or after coughing.—*A dose after each fit of coughing.*

CONIUM.—Cough almost incessant during the night, until relieved by vomiting frothy mucus.—*A dose night and morning.*
Consult also "Catarrh."

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

The diet should be light and unstimulating, yet nourishing, avoiding everything likely to increase inflammatory action. Arrowroot, sago, beef-tea, light puddings, and white fish. In severe attacks, and when the fever runs high, or there is little or no appetite, toast, barley-water, or thin gruel will suffice.

Precautions as to clothing and habits as prescribed under "Catarrh."

Cough.

SYMPTOMS.—Violent and audible expulsion of air from the lungs, with or without fever, caused by irritation; it may be either dry, or moist with expectoration.

Cough, though not dangerous of itself, may become so, or form an important feature of other diseases. As a precursor of consumption it is too often neglected. It may be a mere symptom.

CAUSES.—It may arise from an irritation of the air-passages or lungs, from disease of these organs, from cold, be sympathetic, or the consequence of derangement of important organs.

We shall treat principally of mucous or moist and dry cough.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

LEADING INDICATIONS.

Barking: *Dulcamara*, *Belladonna*.

Catarrhal: *Belladonna*, *Ignatia*, *Nux Vomica*, *Pulsatilla*, *Chamomilla*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Mercurius*.

Croupy: *Hepar*, *Spongia*, *Aconite*.

Dry: *Belladonna*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Conium*, *Nux Vomica*, *Chamomilla*, *Bryonia*, *Gelseminum*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Calcarea*.

Fatiguing: *Nux Vomica*.

Hacking: *Ignatia*.

Hoarse: *Hepar*, *Spongia*, *Phosphorus*, *Carbo Veg*.

Loose: *Nux Vomica*, *Pulsatilla*, *Calcarea*, *Mercurius*.

Nervous: *Belladonna*, *Nux Vomica*, *Ignatia*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Bryonia*, *Ipecacuanha*.

Night: *Hyoscyamus*, *Gelseminum*, *Conium*, *Belladonna*.

Shaking: *Dulcamara*, *Ignatia*, *Pulsatilla*, *Ipecacuanha*.

Short: *Aconite*, *Belladonna*, *Ignatia*, *Bryonia*.

Spasmodic: *Belladonna*, *Ignatia*, *Conium*, *Nux Vomica*, *Pulsa-*

tilla, Chamomilla, Bryonia, Gelseminum, Ipecacuanha, Drosera.

Suffocating : *Chamomilla, Bryonia, Ipecacuanha, Arsenic.*

Tickling : *Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, Ignatia, Nux Vomica, Chamomilla, Bryonia, Gelseminum, Ipecacuanha, Calcarea, Lachesis.*

Violent : *Belladonna, Pulsatilla.*

DETAILED TREATMENT.

ACONITE.—Violent short cough ; quick hard pulse ; feverish heat ; pricking in the chest when coughing, or in breathing.—*A dose every two or three hours.*

DULCAMARA.—Loose cough, with copious expectoration after exposure to a cold, damp atmosphere ; or cough with hoarseness and rattling ; barking, shaking cough, increased by taking a deep breath.—*A dose every two or three hours.*

BELLADONNA.—Short, dry, barking, spasmodic, catarrhal, or nervous cough at night, in bed, and during sleep, renewed by the slightest movement ; dry cough day and night, with irritation or tickling in the throat, as if dust had been inhaled ; spasmodic cough, which scarcely allows time for breathing. Also cough with rattling of mucus, pricking in front or sides of the chest, and thick, white mucus, especially after meals ; lancinating pain in the abdomen ; hoarseness, red face, headache, and pain in the nape of the neck.—*A dose every three hours.*

HYOSCYAMUS.—Frequently answers. *Belladonna* for dry, tickling, night-cough.—*A dose at bed-time, after every two hours.*

IGNATIA.—Shaking, spasmodic, or short, hacking cough, as if from dust or down in the throat, which is worse the longer the paroxysm ; dry, tickling cough, with cold in the head, both day and night ; the cough is aggravated after eating or on lying down at night, or on rising in the morning. Especially when the patient is mild and placid, or subject to alternations of high and low spirits.—*A dose three times a day.*

CONIUM.—Dry spasmodic cough, worse at night.—*A dose every two hours.*

NUX VOMICA.—Catarrhal or nervous cough, dry, hoarse, fatiguing, spasmodic; excited by tickling or roughness in the throat, sometimes with hoarseness, and more frequently with severe headache, or pain as from a blow in the stomach, under the ribs; the cough worse after meals, or movement, or from reading, and occasionally followed by vomiting.—*A dose every three hours.*

PULSATILLA.—Moist cough, especially in the morning, considerable thick, yellowish, offensive, or whitish mucus; hoarseness; shaking cough at night, with rattling of mucus, nausea, and sensation of being stifled; soreness as if bruised in the bowels.—*A dose every three hours.*

ARSENIC.—Severe cases with debility and languor; violent, dry cough, shortness of breath, attacks of apparent suffocation in the evening or at night.—*A dose three times a day.*

LACHESIS.—Cough from pressure on the throat; or cough as soon as the patient lies down; or after a meal; cough during sleep, awaking the patient with a sensation of want of breath; cough, with oppression at the chest, a quantity of mucus in the throat, difficult to dislodge; hoarseness.—*A dose after coughing until the attacks subside.*

PHOSPHORUS.—Tenderness of upper part of windpipe; hoarseness, huskiness, or loss of voice, hacking cough, hectic fever; soreness of the chest; short, hacking, dry cough, provoked by tickling in the throat, and attended by pricking pains in the windpipe; cough, with adhesive and blood-streaked mucus; or cough caused by exertion, exposure to the open air, or by talking or laughing.—*A dose every four hours.*

HEPAR SULPH.—Obstinate, dry, hoarse cough, with dread of suffocation, ending in a flow of tears. The attacks come on when any part of the body is exposed; generally worse at night; hoarseness.—*A dose night and morning.*

CARBO VEG.—Fits of spasmodic cough during the day, and in the evening; soreness in the windpipe, or tickling and roughness; prolonged hoarseness, aggravated by talking, or raw, cold, damp weather, particularly in the morning or towards night; rheumatic pains in the chest and limbs; cough with considerable greenish mucus.—*A dose every six hours.*

SPONGIA.—Muco-purulent expectoration, emaciation, redness and deformity of the points of the fingers, lividity and incurvation of the nails, hectic fever.—*A dose every twelve hours.*

KALI BICHROMAS.—Tickling cough, scanty, viscid, transparent mucus, or dark-grey or yellow, or sometimes streaked with blood; wheezing and panting after coughing; occasionally dizziness and pains in the chest.—*A dose every six or twelve hours.*

HYDRASTIS.—Very useful for old people or others, for constant rough, hoarse cough, with thick, yellowish, very stringy, tenacious, profuse expectoration, with debility, loss of appetite.—*A dose night and morning.*

BAPTISIA.—Trying cough with difficult expectoration, or profuse and offensive; liability to sudden attacks of difficulty of breathing at night, with constriction and oppression.—*A dose night and morning.*

Consult also the various medicines under the article on "Catarrh."

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

Increased benefit will accrue if the medicine be also used by inhalation or spray. Aim at—checking profuse or promoting scanty expectoration, soothing the irritated membrane, and correcting fœtor. Change is sometimes imperative to a mild equable temperature, as Torquay, Ventnor, or Penzance, or the wearing of a respirator, or the cultivation of the beard and moustache.

DIET AND REGIMEN.—The diet wholesome and nourishing, but unstimulating. Spices should be abstained from; exposure to a

raw, cold, and damp, or to a bleak, dry, and cold atmosphere is to be avoided, and everything which is known to provoke an attack. Sudden transitions from one temperature to another, or draughts, are injurious; close, ill-ventilated apartments is equally so. Gaseous exhalations, as in factories, or the presence of numbers of persons are injurious, and should be avoided. Early hours, moderate exercise in the open air, in favourable weather (especially if mild, cloudy, and still without moisture under foot), are very beneficial. Excessive bodily exertion is injurious.

Hoarseness.

Hoarseness, or roughness of the voice, arises from morbid condition of the upper part of the windpipe. In most cases the seat is in the mucous membrane, which is extremely liable to catarrh.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

PULSATILLA.—Almost complete loss of voice, with loose cough, thick, yellow discharge.—*A dose night and morning.*

MERCURIUS.—Thin discharge from the nose; burning or tickling in the upper part of the windpipe, with perspiration at night.—*A dose every six hours.*

NUX VOMICA.—Dry, fatiguing cough, worse in the morning, dry obstruction of the nose.—*A dose night and morning.*

CHAMOMILLA.—Hoarseness, with mucus in the throat; cough worse at night, even during sleep; feverishness, irritability.—*A dose night and morning.*

DROSERIA.—Hoarseness, with low, or deep hollow voice.—*A dose night and morning.*

SULPHUR.—When improvement ceases; especially for hoarseness, roughness, and scraping in the throat; for obstinate cases, where the voice is low, nearly extinct; particularly in cold, damp weather.—*A dose night and morning.*

Chronic Hoarseness.

For treatment see "Chronic Laryngitis." Consult especially *Phosphorus*, *Causticum*, *Carbo Veg.*, *Rumex*, and *Sanguinaria*.

Bronchitis—Inflammation of the Mucous Membrane of the Bronchial Tubes.

Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the ramifications of the windpipe, or bronchial tubes, either divided, acute, or chronic; frequent as a primary affection, and as accompanying measles, scarlatina, smallpox, and whooping-cough.

Acute Bronchitis.

SYMPTOMS.—Chilliness, succeeded by fever; hoarseness, difficulty of breathing; severe, frequent, distressing cough, at first dry, or scanty, frothy or viscid, expectoration subsequently copious, sometimes streaked with blood; excessively laboured respiration, with constriction and oppression at the chest; sometimes threatening suffocation; general weakness, foul tongue, loss of appetite; paleness of the lips, cadaverous anxious countenance, loud wheezing: on applying the ear to the chest, a louder sound is heard than that of natural respiration, either droning, or harsh, broken, whistling or rattling, according to the stage of the disease. Acute bronchitis often follows catarrh, or cold in the head.

INSIDIOUS VARIETY.—Although there may be oppression of the chest, yet there is no pain, heat of skin, or fever; this is most insidious, and too frequently neglected until beyond the power of the physician: it occurs principally in children; they may apparently be only troubled with slight wheezing, of which scarcely any notice is taken, nor is medical aid called in until

suffocation threaten, or some alteration of structure take place ; so that, capable of being easily subdued at the outset, it is then beyond control.

BRONCHITIS IN CHILDREN.—Its frequency in infancy and early life deserves notice. It generally begins as in adults, with common cold ; the breathing becomes quick and oppressed ; from increased action of the diaphragm, the abdomen becomes prominent ; shoulders and nostrils are in continual motion ; the wheezing is more marked than difficulty of breathing : on applying the ear a mucous rattle is heard over every part ; expectoration temporarily relieves, and occasionally mucus is expelled by vomiting ; the countenance is pale and anxious, sometimes livid ; in the occasional remissions the child is drowsy ; but the paroxysm returns with additional severity, and, if not checked, extreme difficulty of breathing ensues, and death from suffocation. When sore throat is present, coughing being very painful, the child endeavours to suppress it. When the disease advances, the impeded respiration renders it difficult to take a deep draught ; this is very observable in children at the breast, who will discontinue sucking, cry, throw back the head, and even after vomiting continue for some time in that position. In some cases, from the character of the voice and cough, bronchitis has been mistaken for croup. The tubes of one lobe, or of one lung, or both, may be affected ; frequently both. Aggravation at night is a striking symptom.

CAUSES.—Those of catarrh, or cold, variations in temperature, cold cutting winds, exposure, or scanty clothing. It may be epidemic, and be caused by atmospheric conditions, or attend measles, or be produced by inhalation of irritating gases : the liability is less in proportion to the extent to which persons are exposed to all kinds of weather.

As an adjunct to the treatment, when a patient is confined to bed, steam from a bronchitis kettle should be kept up.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

LEADING INDICATIONS.

Feverishness : *Aconite*.

Short, dry, hard, cough : *Bryonia*, *Aconite*.

Wheezing : *Bryonia*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Spongia*, *Pulsatilla*, *Hepar*, *Phosphorus*, *Antim*, *Tart*.

Copious expectoration : *Hepar*, *Pulsatilla*.

Scanty, viscid expectoration : *Spongia*, *Kali Bichromas*.

Short, suffocating breath : *Ipecacuanha*, *Arsenic*, *Phosphorus*, *Antim*. *Tart*.

Prostration : *Arsenic*.

DETAILED TREATMENT.

ACONITE.—Whenever high febrile action sets in—hot, dry skin, strong, hard, quick pulse; rough voice; short, dry, frequent cough, tickling in the throat and chest; obstructed respiration; wheezing or sonorous noise in the chest; anxiety, restlessness, headache, and thirst; scanty expectoration of viscid mucus.—*A dose every two hours.*

BRYONIA.—Laborious, rapid, anxious breathing; constant inclination to make a deep inspiration, hoarseness, headache, dry cough, with burning, pricking pain; or scanty, difficult, viscid, white or yellow mucus, or tinged with blood; wheezing; dry mouth and lips; hot, dry skin during the day, copious perspiration at night.—*A dose every two or three hours.*

SPONGIA.—At a more advanced stage;—rattling of mucus, hollow, dry cough, worse towards evening; scanty, viscid, ropy expectoration, heat in the chest, burning, tickling in the wind-pipe; quick, anxious, laborious respiration; inability to breathe unless the head is thrown backwards; hoarseness.—*A dose every three hours.*

HEPAR.—Mucous rattle, skin hot and dry, and effort to expectorate ineffectual; or expectoration is copious, and coughing followed by profuse sweat.—*A dose every three hours.*

PHOSPHORUS.—When the inflammation has been subdued, but there is oppression, with great anxiety, and heat in the chest; dry cough, tickling in the throat or chest, aggravated by talking, and followed by saltish, stringy expectoration.—*A dose every three hours.*

KALI BICHROMAS.—Tickling cough with dark-grey, or yellow expectoration, sometimes streaked with blood, or white, adhesive, and stringy; wheezing and panting.—*A dose every three hours.*

IPECACUANHA.—Wheezing, and, on coughing, partial suffocation from the excessive mucous secretion; lividity of the face; shortness of breath; perspiration on the forehead after coughing.—*A dose every hour or two hours.*

CHAMOMILLA.—Often useful after *Aconite*, when a whistling, sonorous noise in the chest remains; dry cough, worse at night.—*A dose every three hours.*

HEPAR SULPH. AND SPONGIA.—When, notwithstanding *Chamomilla*, the sounds continue; the respiration quick, oppressed, or unequal; the expiration prolonged and noisy; the face livid, and the pulse quick.—*A dose every hour or two hours alternately.*

IPECACUANHA, ARSENIC, ANTIM. TART., PHOSPHORUS, as prescribed above, are equally useful for children.

DIET AND REGIMEN.—In severe bronchitis, as for “Influenza;” but when the fever abates, gradually give a more nutritious diet, even though considerable cough and expectoration remain.

In the slighter form, the treatment as for common colds will check, or materially shorten, the attack.

Chronic Bronchitis—Winter Cough,

May be the result of the acute affection, or a gradual insidious inflammation of the air-tubes, or from the inhalation of dust; it may be connected with disease of the heart, or manifest itself after eruptive fevers. It differs from acute bronchitis in its mildness and longer duration; the continuance varies from several weeks or months to years. It affects elderly persons more than the young, but may occur at all ages.

Winter coughs in old persons are examples of chronic bronchitis.

SYMPTOMS.—Exemption during summer; but during winter, or spring, it becomes harassing, with copious, viscid expectoration, especially in the morning. The expectoration is thick, greenish, or yellowish-white; not infrequently muco-purulent, occasionally streaked with blood, particularly in inveterate cases. More or less difficulty of respiration, with quick pulse after slight exertion. In other respects, the health may be good.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

LEADING SYMPTOMS.

- Cough, difficult: *Hepar, Kali B., Arsenic.*
 „ dry: *Sulphur, Calcarea, Arsenic, Phosphorus, Hepar.*
 „ hacking: *Lachesis, Phosphorus.*
 „ moist: *Calcarea, Pulsatilla, Squilla.*
 „ obstinate: *Hepar, Sulphur.*
 „ racking: *Pulsatilla, Sulphur.*
 „ short: *Phosphorus, Lachesis.*
 „ spasmodic: *Carbo Veg., Ipecacuanha, Hyoscyamus.*
 „ violent: *Pulsatilla, Lachesis, Calcarea.*

- Cough, with, breath, shortness of : *Arsenic, Lachesis, Ipecacuanha.*
- „ „ chest, pains in : *Calcarea, Carbo Veg.*
- „ „ „ soreness of : *Phosphorus.*
- „ „ debility : *China, Arsenic.*
- „ „ head, pains in : *Bryonia, Sulphur.*
- „ „ hectic fever : *Phosphorus, Arsenic.*
- „ „ hoarseness : *Phosphorus, Carbo Veg., Pulsatilla, Calcarea, Hepar, Spongia.*
- „ „ limbs, pains in : *Bryonia.*
- „ „ nausea : *Ipecacuanha, Arsenic.*
- „ „ oppression at the chest : *Phosphorus, Ipecacuanha.*
- „ „ palpitation : *Cactus.*
- „ „ pricking pains : *Cactus, Lachesis.*
- „ „ rattling at the chest : *Hepar, Pulsatilla, Kali Bich., Phosphorus, Calcarea.*
- „ „ soreness of windpipe : *Lachesis, Kali Bich., Acid. Nitric., Carbo Veg.*
- „ „ soreness of bowels : *Pulsatilla.*
- „ „ suffocation, sense of : *Ipecacuanha, Arsenic, Pulsatilla, Cactus, Sulphur, Hepar.*
- „ „ throat, tickling in : *Belladonna, Calcarea, Carbo Veg., Lachesis, Phosphorus.*
- „ „ tightness of chest : *Phosphorus.*
- „ „ voice, loss of : *Pulsatilla, Phosphorus, Kali Bich.*
- „ „ vomiting : *Ipecacuanha, Pulsatilla, Sulphur.*
- „ „ wheezing : *Pulsatilla, Arsenic, Ipecacuanha, Cactus.*
- Expectoration, adhesive : *Calcarea, Kali Bich., Arsenic, Phosphorus, China.*
- „ blood-stained : *Pulsatilla, Phosphorus, Bryonia.*
- „ considerable : *Pulsatilla, Carbo Veg., Squilla.*
- „ greenish : *Carbo Veg.*
- „ greyish : *Kali Bich.*
- „ offensive : *Calcarea, Spongia, Stannum, Baptisia.*

- Expectoration, profuse : *Hydrastis*.
 „ thick : *Pulsatilla, Calcarea, Hepar, Sulphur*.
 „ whitish : *Sulphur, Squilla*.
 „ yellow : *Pulsatilla, Calcarea, Sulphur, Hydrastis*.
 Worse, change of weather, at : *Calcarea*.
 „ cold fluids, from : *Arsenic*.
 „ „ air, from : *Arsenic, Bryonia, Hepar*.
 „ day, during : *Carbo Veg., Sulphur*.
 „ eating, after : *Pulsatilla, Arsenic., Lachesis*.
 „ evening, in : *Carbo Veg., Arsenic., Lachesis*.
 „ laughing, after : *Phosphorus, Hepar*.
 „ lying down, on : *Lachesis, Sulphur*.
 „ morning, in : *Pulsatilla, Carbo Veg.*
 „ night, at : *Calcarea, Hyoscyamus, Conium, Carbo Veg., Cactus, Arsenic., Lachesis*.

DETAILED TREATMENT.

PULSATILLA.—Severe, shaking, loose spasmodic cough, worse towards evening and at night, frequently followed by vomiting ; sensation of suffocation, as from sulphur ; worse when lying down ; cough first dry, then copious yellowish mucus, sometimes salt or bitter ; or streaked with blood ; wheezing at the chest ; frequently soreness in the abdomen, as from a blow ; sometimes sensation as if the stomach were inverted by the cough ; emission of urine when coughing ; hoarseness, cold in the head ; scraping or rawness in the throat ; chilliness.—*A dose every two hours.*

KALI BICHROMAS.—Difficult, teasing cough, tough, viscid, stringy mucus, raised with difficulty ; burning behind the breast-bone, oppressed breathing, sometimes purulent, blood-stained expectoration ; the cough is bronchitic.—*A dose every three hours.*

CHAMOMILLA.—Dry cough, with continual tickling in the windpipe, increased by talking ; most troublesome during the

night, or morning and evening; tenacious mucus with wheezing; cough during sleep, sometimes with suffocative paroxysms; cough, with scanty, tenacious, bitter expectoration. Specially for coughs in children, with hoarseness, cold in the head, dry throat, and thirst; great fretfulness; fever towards evening; fits of coughing after crying, or fit of passion.—*A dose every two hours.*

BRYONIA.—Cough in winter or spring, or frost and easterly winds; worse on coming from the air into a warm room; dry cough, with or without hoarseness, from irritation in the throat, as from vapour, greatly accelerated respiration, as if impossible to obtain sufficient air; spasmodic, suffocating cough after food or drink, and also after midnight; with prickings or shootings in the chest; violent bursting headache, especially at the temples; spitting of rusty blood, with bruised pain under the collar-bone; likewise, dry, nervous cough.—*A dose every two hours.*

GELSEMINUM.—Dry cough from tickling or burning in the windpipe and chest, with soreness when coughing; weak or thick voice, hoarseness in paroxysms, with dry, tickling, rough throat; tenderness at the pit of the stomach. Especially useful during mild weather in winter.—*A dose every three hours.*

IPECACUANHA.—Catarrhal, nervous, or spasmodic cough at night, with shocks in the head and stomach, and nausea, retching, and vomiting; or dry cough from tickling in the throat; or severe shaking, spasmodic cough, with oppressed breathing, almost suffocating. In children, valuable when threatened with suffocation from accumulation of mucus, or where the fits scarcely afford time for respiration, the face is livid, and the body rigid.—*A dose every fifteen, twenty minutes, half-hour or hour.*

CALCAREA.—Often of service after *Ipecacuanha*:—Dry cough, worse in evening or at night from a sensation as of feather-down in the throat; also loose cough, with rattling in the

chest, expectoration offensive, thick, and yellow.—*A dose night and morning.*

CARBO VEGETABILIS.—Hollow cough, excited by irritation, or crawling in the throat; by burning and excoriation in the chest; catarrhal, nervous spasmodic cough, frequently with vomiting, occurring in paroxysms; hoarse cough, especially morning and evening, increased by speaking; obstinate cough with greenish mucus, or of blood with burning in the chest; a characteristic of this remedy as well as *Arsenic*.—*A dose every three hours, and then night and morning.*

HEPAR SULPH.—Obstinate, violent, dry, hoarse, suffocative cough, ending in tears: frequently excited on any part of the body becoming cold from the bed-clothes slipping off; or dry, deep cough, with tightness at the chest, or when talking, stooping, or ascending stairs.—*A dose three times a day.*

ARSENIC.—Cough with oppression at the chest, and tenacious mucus in the windpipe and chest; cough from dryness and burning in the windpipe, chiefly after lying down, often with difficult respiration and fear of suffocation, as from the vapour of sulphur; dry cough, excited by eating or drinking, or by ascending stairs; or cough immediately on going into the open air; thin, acrid discharge from the nose; sneezing; periodic dry cough at night, with burning; cough, with bloody expectoration; catarrh of the lungs in old people, with tenacious mucus difficult to raise; rattling, oppression, and frequently symptoms of impending suffocation, or paralysis of the lung.—*A dose every two hours.*

DROSERA.—Chronic cough with hoarseness, deep and hollow; pain in the chest under the ribs, relieved by pressing the hand on the side; excited or aggravated by laughing; cough on lying down, and during the night. Morning cough, with bitter, nauseous expectoration; dry, spasmodic cough, worse night or evening; with vomiting of food, or bleeding from the nose.—*A dose two or three times a day, or after every fit of coughing.*

SULPHUR.—Obstinate cough, particularly when dry ; it disturbs the patient night and day ; cough frequent after food, or deep inspiration, with spasmodic constriction of the chest, sometimes inclination to vomit, or involuntary escape of urine ; excoriation, or pricking in the chest ; headache ; pains in the chest, bowels, loins, and hips ; also cough, with thick, whitish-yellow, greenish-yellow foetid mucus or purulent expectoration.—*A dose every four hours.*

Hooping-Cough.

A disease of childhood, which few escape ; it generally appears as an epidemic, communicable by contagion. We seldom find an instance of a second attack.

Over many, the affection passes lightly ; but in the majority of cases it proves a distressing malady. Homœopathically, we may check the inflammation at the outset ; subdue the distressing symptoms, and very materially shorten their duration.

SYMPTOMS.—Paroxysms of convulsive cough, interrupted by a loud whoop, terminating in the expectoration of mucus or a fit of vomiting. If the attack be severe, the features swell and become livid ; blood flows from the nose, and stoppage of respiration takes place, as from spasm of the lungs. The attacks return every three or four hours, or even more frequently ; the least excitement brings them on ; they are more common and violent at night. Respiration may be free during the intervals, and the patient in every respect healthy, although weak.

This disease is divided into three stages ; the first, or febrile stage, as an ordinary cold, with slight fever, accompanied by irritative cough and pains in the chest. The second or convulsive stage ; the fever disappears, and the characteristic cough shows itself. In this stage, inflammation of the lungs or brain may manifest themselves. In the third or nervous stage, there are long intermissions between the paroxysms, but increased

weakness which may become excessive, or infantile remittent fever set in.

TREATMENT.

LEADING INDICATIONS.

Feverishness : *Aconite*.

Cough, loose : *Pulsatilla*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Hepar*.

„ dry and fatiguing : *Belladonna*, *Mercurius*, *Nux Vomica*.

„ with hoarseness : *Pulsatilla*, *Belladonna*.

„ copious expectoration : *Pulsatilla*, *Dulcamara*.

„ vomiting after : *Pulsatilla*, *Drosera*, *Ipecacuanha*,
Cuprum.

„ bleeding from the nose : *Arnica*, *Drosera*.

„ suffocative paroxysms : *Ipecacuanha*, *Nux Vomica*.

„ inflammation of the lungs : *Phosphorus*, *Antim. Tart.*,
Bryonia.

FIRST OR FEBRILE STAGE.

DETAILED TREATMENT.

In the incipient, catarrhal stage the most appropriate remedies are those for ordinary cough. By careful selection, it is frequently possible to check the attack in this first stage.

ACONITE for initiatory fever; it may also be required as an immediate remedy, whenever febrile or inflammatory symptoms show themselves.—*A dose every two hours*.

DULCAMARA.—The attack follows exposure to cold and damp; the cough loose, with copious, easy expectoration.—*A dose every three hours*.

PULSATILLA.—Cough loose, with flow of tears, weakness of the eyes, sneezing, thick discharge from the nostrils, slight hoarseness, and inclination to vomit after coughing; occasional diarrhoea, especially at night.—*A dose every three hours*.

MERCURIUS.—Hoarseness, watery discharge from the nose, soreness of the nostrils; dry fatiguing cough, generally occur-

ing in two successive fits.—*A dose immediately after the fits of coughing.*

BELLADONNA.—Dry, hollow, harsh, barking cough, worse at night.—*A dose every three hours.*

HEPAR SULPH.—Cough worse at night, but looser than that indicating *Belladonna*.—*A dose every three hours.*

CHAMOMILLA.—Dry, hoarse cough, with difficult expectoration, followed by soreness; almost incessant irritation in the wind-pipe and chest.—*A dose every two hours.*

ARNICA.—The discharge of blood is copious.—*A dose every two hours.*

IPECACUANHA.—The cough is very suffocating, and each inspiration appears to excite a fresh paroxysm; spasmodic stiffness of the body, blue face, great anxiety, and accumulation of mucus on the chest.—*A dose every hour.*

BRYONIA.—Expectoration of stringy or tenacious mucus, of a brick-dust colour; oppression, and shooting pain in the chest; aggravation on movement; foul, dry tongue; constipation.—*A dose every two hours.*

PHOSPHORUS.—Much fever; hard, full pulse; cough, with blood-stained expectoration.—*A dose every two hours.*

ANTIMONIUM TART.—Oppression at the chest; anxiety; pulse small, weak, and irregular.—*A dose every two hours.*

SECOND OR CONVULSIVE STAGE.

DROSERA will materially shorten this trying period. Violent paroxysms in rapid succession, or threatening suffocation, attended by the characteristic "whoop" during inspiration, and sometimes fever; after each fit, vomiting of food, or stringy mucus; relief on moving about.—*A dose after every fit of coughing, with the medicine applied by spray.*

CONIUM.—The paroxysms occur particularly at night, and with great severity, generally followed by vomiting of mucus or food.—*A dose after every fit of coughing.*

THIRD OR NERVOUS STAGE.

IPECACUANHA.—A dose after a fit of coughing has proved extremely successful.

DIET.—The diet must be light and easy of digestion ; bread pudding, tapioca and other light puddings if the fever be not high ; then gruel, broth, and barley-water. When the more serious symptoms have subsided, or in mild cases, give chicken, or beef-tea. When there is any delicacy of the chest, during a cold wind, hooping-cough patients must be kept strictly in-doors, sometimes to one room. Friction over the spine and chest, night and morning, with an opodeldoc of the medicine which is taken internally, is of great service. Change of air is often absolutely required ; a high and dry situation near the sea should be obtained, if possible.

Croup.

This well-known disease requires prompt treatment. From the moment we are sure of the complaint, recourse must be had to the remedy clearly indicated. Not an instant must be lost ; since, if not checked, it sometimes terminates fatally within twenty-four hours.

Croup consists of a peculiar inflammation of the lining membrane of the windpipe, ending in the secretion of a thick, viscid, opaque membrane, like boiled white of egg, when the case becomes critical. Croup frequently comes on suddenly, without previously waking the child out of its first sleep.

PREDISPOSING CAUSES.—Some families have a peculiar tendency to it, and specially certain members, more frequently boys.

EXCITING CAUSES.—The principal exciting causes are exposure to cold or damp ; atmospheric changes, cold winds.

SYMPTOMS.—Short, difficult, and hoarse breathing, accompanied by a distinctive, harsh, metallic sound, with cough ; the patient

throwing the head back in order to breathe more freely. Croup may commence like a common cold, with cough, sneezing, and hoarseness, and of fever; in a day or two the cough changes, and becomes shrill, or deep and hoarse, with a ringing sound, as though the breath were passed through a metallic tube: the cough becomes more shrill, and when long-continued, resembles the crowing of a young cock. There is seldom much expectoration, and if any, it has a stringy appearance, or resembles portions of membrane. Considerable fever and restlessness; the countenance expresses great anxiety, and alternates from red to livid; the paroxysms are followed by profuse and clammy perspiration, more particularly of the head and face. There must be no relaxation of watchful care until the hoarseness and cough, however slight, entirely disappear.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

LEADING INDICATIONS.

For sudden attacks: *Aconite, Spongia.*

Premonitory cold and cough: *Pulsatilla, Hepar.*

Spasmodic, croupy breathing: *Aconite, Gelseminum, Spongia, Ipecacuanha, Cuprum.*

Returning attacks: *Kali Bichromas.*

Rattling at the chest: *Antim. Tart., Ipecacuanha.*

DETAILED TREATMENT FOR SUDDEN ATTACK.

ACONITE.—Short, dry, hard, metallic cough; hurried, laborious breathing; burning heat; thirst.—*A dose, in very bad cases, every five, ten, or fifteen minutes; in less urgent cases, every two hours. If in alternation with Spongia, every quarter of an hour.*

SPONGIA.—The skin moist, the breathing laboured, loud, grating and wheezing; the patient has the head thrown backwards; or the cough is dry, hoarse, ringing, hollow, and squeaking.—*A dose every half or quarter of an hour.*

GELSEMINUM.—When, notwithstanding the use of *Aconite* and

Spongia, the breathing is hurried and painful, inspiration long, with a marked croupy sound, or sighing and catching expiration, sudden and forcible, the voice hoarse and thick; or the child struggles for breath, and clutches at its throat, as though it must be suffocated from the violence of the spasm.—*A dose every five, ten, or fifteen minutes.*

HEPAR SULPH.—The skin moist, the cough looser, the breathing freer, but there remains a dry, harsh, hollow cough, a weak, hoarse voice, and more or less difficulty of breathing; or the cough peculiar to croup has set in, accompanied by a constant mucous rattling; the patient frequently grasps at his throat, and bends the head back.—*A dose every half hour or two hours.*

It is highly important to keep *Aconite* and *Spongia* for administration immediately on an attack of croup. Therefore, when any member of a family is liable, these medicines should be kept in the bed-room, where they can be had access to the minute they are wanted.

ACCESSORY MEASURES.

Keep the patient warm throughout the attack, and guard against the slightest chill. Putting the arms in hot water is sometimes useful; allow the steam from boiling water, from a kettle with a long spout, to escape into the room; or, better still, a bronchitis kettle. A warm bath is also of service; but the child should be placed in bed immediately afterwards, and the temperature of the room kept steadily warm. A tepid compress over the windpipe is of benefit in chronic attacks. Spongiopiline and gutta-percha cloth can also be used for the same purpose.

DIET AND REGIMEN.—A little milk and water from time to time during the attack. After the acute symptoms, great care should be taken to exclude every stimulating ingredient from the diet; gradually increase the quantity of food at each meal. Toast and water, milk and water, and the like, should be exclusively used for some time after an attack of croup.

Proper precautions as to clothing are essential; and exposure to cold, bleak winds, as well as damp, should be avoided. Standing still in the open air is likely to prove prejudicial, as also walking exercise when the ground is wet. Gentle exercise in the open air, in favourable weather, and ample circulation of air in the sleeping and sitting apartments, are amongst the best means of rapidly restoring the health.

Inflammation of the Windpipe.

This is an inflammation of the lining membrane of the upper part of the windpipe: it bears considerable resemblance to croup; it sometimes causes a fatal termination in scarlet fever or smallpox. It is sometimes occasioned by children drinking boiling water from a tea-kettle or tea-pot. It is distinguished from croup by constant hawking, than violent, involuntary cough; the expectoration is thick, tenacious mucus, not a membranous-looking exudation.

SYMPTOMS.—The commencement is sometimes an ordinary cold, or inflammatory fever; the voice soon becomes hoarse and inarticulate, whilst a painful constriction is felt in the throat: the breathing during inspiration is laborious and shrill. The upper part of the windpipe is sensitive to the touch, so that the slightest pressure, or even swallowing, produces distressing spasm, which threatens suffocation. The heat of skin is great, the pulse rapid and hard, the thirst considerable, but incapable of being satisfied from the suffering that is occasioned by the attempt to drink. The throat is red, inflamed and swollen; the movement of the tongue may be also painful and difficult.

RESULTS.—Occasionally fatal within a few hours, or a day or two at most. The danger arises not only from inflammation of the lining of the windpipe, but from infiltration and the narrowing of the chink of the glottis, through which air alone can pass. As a primary affection it is fortunately rare.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

LEADING INDICATIONS.

Feverishness : *Aconite*, *Hepar*.

Shrill voice : *Aconite*, *Spongia*.

Pricking, and tenderness of windpipe : *Aconite*, *Spongia*, *Lachesis*, *Apis*.

Constant cough : *Aconite*, *Lachesis*, *Kali Bich*.

Hoarseness and loss of voice : *Belladonna*, *Causticum*, *Phosphorus*.

Spasm of the throat : *Belladonna*, *Gelseminum*, *Ipecacuanha*.

Ulceration : *Acid. Nitric*, *Kali Bich*.

DETAILED TREATMENT.

ACONITE immediately for hot, dry skin, and altered breathing and voice, or inflammatory fever.—*A dose every half-hour, hour, or two hours.*

SPONGIA.—After or in alternation with *Aconite*, as soon as the breathing becomes shrill, and the pain and sensibility more decided, with hoarseness and difficulty of articulation.—*A dose every half-hour, hour, or two hours.*

HEPAR SULPHURIS.—After *Spongia*, when the latter appears to have effected all it is capable of ; it will be either adequate to complete the cure, or to bear the patient out of danger, thus affording time for treating the remaining symptoms. *Hepar S.* may be selected to follow *Aconite* in preference to *Spongia*, if the fever and burning heat of the skin continue notwithstanding the administration of *Aconite*.—*A dose every hour or two hours.*

LACHESIS.—Extreme sensibility of the throat, and pain and difficulty in swallowing ; after *Hepar S.*, if that medicine does not relieve.—*A dose every half-hour, hour, or two hours.*

APIS.—Intense circumscribed inflammation, with stinging and increasing fulness; dread of suffocation.—*A dose every ten, fifteen, or thirty minutes.*

IPECACUANHA.—Irritation and dryness in the windpipe, compelling the patient to fetch frequent gasps—every breath, however, only adds to the anguish; frantic efforts made to remove the sensation.—*A dose every five, ten, or fifteen minutes.*

GELSEMINUM.—Burning in the windpipe almost intolerable; inability to speak above a whisper; excessively laboured breathing, with hoarse, rasping sound; profuse perspiration; livid face.—*A dose every five, ten, or fifteen minutes.*

KALI BICHROMAS.—Insupportable tickling and irritation, causing cough at almost every breath; clear viscid expectoration; uneasy respiration; pain at one fixed spot; in chronic cases, the mucus raised may be greyish.—*A dose every hour or two hours; in chronic cases, every six hours.*

BELLADONNA is of service when there is heat of the skin, much thirst, but complete inability to swallow liquids, owing to the spasm which the attempt occasions; further, when the throat is inflamed and swollen. *Belladonna* is not to be administered where it has previously been given; as after scarlet fever.—*A dose every hour or two hours.*

HYOSCYAMUS should be substituted when the patient has been previously treated with *Belladonna*.—*A dose every hour or two hours.*

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

The inhalation of hot steam, and the diffusion of it in the apartment, as recommended in croup.

Chronic Inflammation of the Windpipe.

Much more frequent than the acute. The inflammation is rarely severe, but it leads to thickening of the membrane, and

to ulcerations, more or less complete, which sometimes partially destroy the vocal chords, the muscles, and even the cartilages of the windpipe. The full extent of the mischief in this disease is revealed only by examination with the laryngoscope, of use only in the hands of an expert. Chronic affection of the windpipe is the result either of syphilis or consumption: it is, however, secondary to that disease, not introductory to it.

SYMPTOMS.—Hoarse, husky voice, often not more than a whisper; cough hoarse, husky, or brassy, sometimes like hooping cough, at others frequent; expectoration, which may be slight and glairy, or muco-purulent, or pure matter, often streaked with blood and fœtid; swallowing is troublesome, causing great distress, spasm of the throat and difficult breathing.

The existence of this affection in consumption does not shorten life, but rather prolong it. If recovered from, the voice remains permanently affected.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

CONIUM.—Wheezing, barking cough; foul, fœtid, greenish expectoration; altered voice; a feeling of suffocation on the least extra exertion.—*A dose every six hours.*

BELLADONNA.—Loss of voice or hoarseness, with itching in back of windpipe; irresistible dry cough, feeling of weakness in the throat; purulent or bloody expectoration, or paroxysms of dry cough, with determination of blood to the chest.—*A dose every four hours.*

CAUSTICUM.—Cough, chiefly at night or in the morning; hoarseness; cutting in the chest on drawing a deep breath, or in the region of the heart, attended by a stifling sensation, and violent beating of the heart; deep, hollow cough, which shakes the whole body; a sensation as though the chest were raw; protracted hoarseness, with feeble muffled sound in speaking, especially when the patient attempts to raise the voice.—*A dose every six or twelve hours.*

ACID. NITRIC.—For ulceration.—*A dose every twelve hours.*

For further treatment see under "Pulmonary Consumption" in the large edition of this work.

ACCESSORY MEASURES.

The avoidance of irritating and stimulating food or drink is essential to the restoration of the voice. Due degree of precaution should be observed in avoiding night air, sudden transitions of temperature, exertion of voice, exposure to damp or cold, dry atmosphere, or wet feet; protection of the throat, without excess of covering, is important; no furs should be put round the neck; heavy wraps of all kinds be avoided. The throat must be well bathed with cold water night and morning. The beard and moustache should be worn by gentlemen subject to this affection.

Inflammation of the Lungs (Pneumonia).

Inflammation of the lungs is frequently associated with inflammation of the pleura or covering of the lungs; it is then termed *Pleuropneumonia*.

PREDISPOSING CAUSES.—The inflammatory tendency of the lungs arising from the functions they perform in the respiration of air of widely different temperature; the circulation and generation of animal heat—or, especially, constitutional predisposition. Dry coldness of the atmosphere, habitual indulgence in stimulants.

EXCITING CAUSES.—Taking cold, especially during the prevalence of dry, cutting winds; the sudden suppression of discharges of blood; measles, typhus and typhoid fever, concussion of the chest.

SYMPTOMS.—Shivering, followed by fever; short, hurried respiration; cough, short, continuous, distressing, dry at the commencement, afterwards scanty, viscid, and tenacious, gener-

ally, but not invariably, rusty, sometimes bright-red; this rusty hue is intimately combined, not in streaks; it appears about the second or third day, and is characteristic of inflammation of the lungs; cough excited by every inspiration, or attempt to speak; the speech interrupted, a pause after every articulation; occasionally dull pain in the chest, more frequently tightness rather than pain; pulse variable, sometimes natural, generally full, strong, and quick, or, when the inflammation runs high, hard, wiry, and greatly accelerated; tongue parched and dark; thirst; loss of appetite; depression. The patient in severe attacks lies constantly upon his back.

In addition to the above there are some most important symptoms only to be detected by auscultation and percussion, which a medical man alone can determine.

COMPLICATED CASES.—In severe cases, inflammation of the lungs is often found combined with pleurisy, when the pains in the chest are intense and stabbing. Another complication is bronchitis.

ISSUE AND RESULTS.—When the disease comes rapidly to a favourable termination, some unmistakable signs attend it, as free and abundant expectoration, often slightly streaked with blood; or profuse general sweat; a profuse discharge of urine, with copious sediment; together with greater freedom of breathing; the temperature approaches the natural standard, accompanied by an improvement in the pulse.

If inflammation of the lungs be not checked, the lung is altered in structure; the face becomes patched with red, and sometimes livid, the vessels of the neck swollen and turgid, and the pulse weak and irregular.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

LEADING INDICATIONS.

For the acute stage: *Aconite*, *Veratrum Viride*.

Congestive stage: *Gelseminum*, *Belladonna*, *Phosphorus*.

Complete engorgement: *Antim. Tart.*, *Phosphorus*.

Complicated with pleurisy: *Aconite*, *Bryonia*, *Cactus*.

Burning heat of skin: *Aconite*.

Congestion, oppression, pain: *Veratrum Viride*, *Bryonia*, *Gelseminum*, *Cactus*, *Belladonna*.

Heavy, laboured breathing: *Belladonna*, *Phosphorus*.

Delirium: *Veratrum Viride*, *Belladonna*.

Flushed face: *Aconite*, *Belladonna*, *Veratrum Viride*.

Rusty expectoration: *Bryonia*, *Veratrum Viride*, *Belladonna*.

No cough: *Antimonium Tart.*

DETAILED TREATMENT.

The danger of this affection renders professional assistance, when it can be obtained, absolutely indispensable. To provide for those occasions when such aid cannot be secured, the following directions are given.

ACONITE.—Burning heat of skin, thirst, restlessness, and shuddering, whether accompanied or not by violent shooting pain in the chest.—*A dose every two or three hours.*

VERATRUM VIRIDE.—In the first stage, for simple engorgement with feverishness; rusty expectoration; great oppression and pain at the chest; often delirium; the pulse full and bounding. Of great service after *Aconite*.—*A dose every two hours.*

GELSEMINUM.—Useful after *Aconite* and *Veratrum Viride* in the early stage; there is not the restlessness and anxiety of *Aconite*, but a quiet, unexcited, impressible manner, heavy, laboured breathing, rapid pulse, tickling sensation, soreness in the chest, hacking cough, rusty expectoration and froth.—*A dose every hour or two hours.*

BRYONIA.—Cough with expectoration of stringy mucous of a brick-dust colour; oppression and shooting pain in the chest, with aggravation on movement; foul, dry tongue, constipation; or the pain in the chest excessive, shooting, cutting or pricking; the case is complicated with pleurisy. In these cases, the

alternate use of *Bryonia* with *Phosphorus* is often necessary.—*A dose every two hours.*

CACTUS.—Great oppression of the breathing; acute, pricking pain; most troublesome cough; blood-stained expectoration; quick, hard pulse, 120, or more.—*A dose every two hours.*

BELLADONNA.—When the fever returns after having been apparently subdued, and the difficulty of breathing and pain; feeling of uneasiness in the chest; the expectoration tinged with blood, and difficult to bring up; the cheeks flushed, lips and tongue dry and parched, skin hot, thirst incessant; the pulse hard, quick, and full; frightful dreams; delirium. In robust subjects, *Aconite* and *Belladonna* may be given in quick succession with the most satisfactory results during the first stage.—*A dose every two hours.*

PHOSPHORUS.—This remedy has been employed with striking success in almost every stage and under every form of the disease; but, above all, in its advanced stages. Much fever, with hard, full pulse, cough, and blood-stained or frothy expectoration; great weight and oppression at the chest; huskiness, or total loss of voice, attended with hacking cough, and, generally, with more or less hectic fever; soreness of the chest, which appears to provoke a short, hacking cough; dry cough, provoked by a sensation of tickling. It is also more or less necessary in all cases occurring during consumption.—*A dose every two or three hours.*

ANTIMONIUM TARTARICUM.—When the oppression at the chest continues to increase, and the pulse becomes small, weak, and irregular; or when there is no expectoration, or the expectoration is not tinged with blood, and occurs chiefly at night; or, again, when the difficulty of breathing, anxiety, and other symptoms are temporarily relieved after expectorating.—*A dose every quarter of an hour, and then every half-hour, gradually extending the intervals.*

DIET.—During the inflammatory period, cold water, toast-

water and barley-water only must be taken ; even during convalescence caution is required ; care must be taken not to allow the patient to over-indulge returning appetite, as error in this respect may entail troublesome consequences. The patient for some time must not be exposed to cold winds, to damp, or to the night air, and the least cough be treated at once.

Pleurisy—Inflammation of the Pleura.

Pleurisy is an inflammation of the membrane covering the lungs, which, in health, moves freely on the walls of the chest. The ordinary free movement is interfered with, and a friction or rubbing sound produced. The inflamed surfaces pour out increased serous discharge.

SYMPTOMS.—Pleurisy is ushered in by shivering, severe cutting, lancinating pain in the side, in one spot interfering with breathing, increased by taking a deep breath, or by coughing ; respiration not so oppressed as in inflammation of the lungs ; quick, hard pulse ; hot skin, particularly over the chest ; short, dry cough ; scanty and high-coloured urine ; prostration. Position in bed, usually on the back or affected side.

ISSUE AND RESULTS.—If the heat and other febrile indications subside, the breathing become more free and less painful, and free expectoration ensue, early recovery may be expected ; but should the pain suddenly terminate, followed by a sinking of the pulse and a change of countenance, there is great danger.

CAUSES.—The most common cause of pleurisy is exposure to cold and damp. It is, however, occasioned by violence, or injury to the chest, as by a fall or blow.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

LEADING INDICATIONS.

Dry, hot skin : *Aconite*.

Catching pain : *Bryonia*, *Cimicifuga*, *Arnica*.

DETAILED TREATMENT.

To provide for cases beyond the reach of professional aid, directions are subjoined. It must be remembered that there exists so intimate a relation between pleurisy and inflammation of the lungs, that in treating the one, reference must be had to the directions which have been given for the other.

ACONITE.—Fever, quick, full pulse. In many cases, when timely administered, sufficient to cure the disease. It more than supplies the place of lancet and blister, and rarely fails to effect improvement in from six to eight hours; should it not do so, another remedy must be selected.—*A dose every hour, until the pulse becomes more natural, the skin moist, and the breathing less painful.*

BRYONIA should follow *Aconite* when the fever has been allayed. Aching, burning, shooting, or cutting in the chest, much increased during inspiration or on movement; oppression and anxious respiration; palpitation; dry, brown, or yellow tongue; bitter taste, nausea; occasional vomiting of mucus, or of a bitter, bilious fluid; thirst, especially at night; constipation; head confused and giddy; or pain as if the head would burst; fiery, or bluish redness, and puffiness of the face; restless, disturbed sleep, frequent startings; delirium, with alternations of lethargic sleep; pulse frequent, hard, and small, sometimes full, intermittent, and weak; aching in the limbs; cough on lying on the side, or impossibility of lying otherwise than on the back; dry cough, or cough with yellow mucus, streaked or tinged with blood.—*A dose every three hours, or, in severe cases, every hour.*

ARNICA.—When the catching pain does not yield; or if pleurisy result from accident, or violence, it must be employed in alternation with *Aconite*.—*A dose every two hours.*

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

Hot fomentations, tepid packs, and compresses, with mustard plasters or leaves.

DIET as in "Inflammation of the Lungs."

Spurious or False Pleurisy.

A painful affection of the side of the chest, the real seat of which is the muscles which occupy the spaces between the ribs; it has some of the symptoms of true pleurisy, and may be mistaken for that disease, particularly in hysterical females.

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS.—Pleurisy is invariably preceded by chill, and accompanied by fever and prostration. False pleurisy is not ushered in by chill, and is unattended by fever, quick pulse, and heat of skin, but generally commences with rheumatic pains in the neck and shoulders; the pain, is accompanied by great tenderness over a large surface of the chest, especially between the ribs.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

ARNICA.—Is the principal remedy, and occasionally sufficient to effect a cure; in other instances the disorder does not yield so readily, and different remedies must be had recourse to.—*A dose every three hours.*

CIMICIFUGA.—The patient is as though fixed in a vice; he cannot turn without the most acute pain. When there is fever, *Aconite* may be alternated.—*A dose every three hours, with liniment of the same.*

BRYONIA.—The pain is acute, and darting, as if from a sharp instrument running into the side; increased by respiration and the slightest movement.—*A dose every three hours.*

NUX VOMICA.—Shooting pains under the false ribs, increased by breathing, especially in hypochondriacal subjects, or those addicted to spirituous drinks.—*A dose every three hours.*

DIET AND REGIMEN.—The directions under the head of “Indigestion” are applicable.

Spitting of Blood—Hæmorrhage.

SYMPTOMS.—Expectoration of blood, in greater or less quantity, induced by coughing, and attended by symptoms more or less severe.

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS.—We must be careful to distinguish blood raised from the lungs, from that arising from some affection of the mouth or gums, or blood which may come from the nostrils into the mouth. When the blood comes from the chest, there is almost invariably a sensation as though it came from a deep-seated source; it generally tastes sweet, and there is, frequently, burning pain in the chest, and also nausea.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE OBSERVED.—When an attack threatens, especially if preceded by well-known premonitory symptoms, the patient must refrain from loud or prolonged speaking, calling, singing, blowing wind instruments, violent exercise of the arms, running, ascending stairs—from anything which increases the ordinary rate of breathing, or which fatigues the chest.

ISSUE AND RESULTS.—Spitting of blood, in a robust constitution, is not very dangerous; but when it attacks slender and delicate persons, it is serious and difficult of removal.

SYMPTOMS.—There may be no pain or difficulty of breathing, or there may be dry cough, tightness at the chest, shivering, coldness of the extremities, lassitude, and high pulse; hacking or husky and distressing cough, almost always attended by raising of blood; anxiety, quick pulse, pale and livid countenance.

The real rupture of a blood-vessel is rare; it sometimes occurs in consumption. The term “breaking a blood-vessel” is popularly used when a considerable amount of blood is brought up. When a blood-vessel of any size, included in a tuberculous excavation, gives way, the result is often, at once fatal.

CAUSES.—Indulgence in spirituous beverages, over-heating,

scrofulous habit ; suppressed menstrual, hæmorrhoidal, or other discharges ; or repelled cutaneous eruptions.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

LEADING INDICATIONS.

With feverishness : *Aconite*, *Arnica*.

„ nausea : *Ipecacuanha*.

„ debility : *Hamamelis*, *China*.

Blood dark : *Hamamelis*, *Arnica*.

DETAILED TREATMENT.

In by far the greater number of cases spitting of blood ceases of its own accord ; the object, therefore, is to seek to cure the cause, and thereby prevent its return, or to check organic disease of the lungs.

ACONITE is most serviceable in warding off an attack, by the power it has of controlling the circulation, and is indicated by shivering, with accelerated pulse, palpitation, a sensation of bubbling in the chest, burning and fulness ; paleness and expression of anxiety in the face ; anguish, aggravated by lying down ; or, when the expectoration is profuse, coming on in gushes, and excited by slight, dry cough.—*A dose every hour.*

ARNICA.—Principally useful in cases arising from injury, as a blow, lifting weights, or other exertion, even blowing wind instruments ; and whenever there is constriction and burning in the chest, pain as from a bruise in the back and between the shoulders, and difficulty of breathing.—*A dose every hour. Very useful in alternation with Aconite.*

HAMAMELIS.—Venous or dark-coloured as the result of weakness or debility.—*A dose every two hours.*

IPECACUANHA.—When a taste of blood remains in the mouth ; frequent cough, with nausea, weakness, and expectoration streaked with blood.—*A dose every two hours ; or every hour in very urgent cases.*

For the further treatment of this affection, see the section under "Pulmonary Consumption."

Pulmonary Consumption.

This disease, otherwise termed *Phthisis*, *Decline*, or *Tubercular Consumption*, comprises the immediately preceding, attendant, and consequent symptoms and changes connected with, or resulting from, tubercle in the lungs.

It is to be considered but as part of a constitutional affection, and but a local manifestation of general tuberculosis.

MORTALITY.—It causes, if we leave out of computation epidemics, such as cholera, fever, and smallpox, a larger proportion of deaths than any other disease. Consumption carries off in the United Kingdom fifty-five thousand persons a year.

PREVALENCE.—Pulmonary consumption is often, but most inappropriately, termed the English Disease, the fact being that there are very few climates and countries where it does not more or less prevail.

CAUSES.—*Scrofular* and *Tuberculosis of the Lungs*, or *Pulmonary Consumption*, are traceable to one common source, a taint, or dyscrasia of the blood, which may be inherited, acquired, or both. Very often to the constant breathing of a tainted, close atmosphere, as that of ill-ventilated bedrooms, workrooms, and shops.

Every person with a tendency to consumption has a want of vital power; does not properly assimilate food; does not get rid of useless, morbid matter; does not readily replace worn-out tissue; everything is carried on in an inefficient manner; and whilst there is more work for respiration to do there is really less power to do it.

Wherever we have defective material for the repair of the tissues; where assimilation and the process of its elaboration is faulty; and where, in addition, the purification of venous blood

in the lungs is not speedy and complete, we have all the factors at hand for the production of tubercle. Tubercle is fat and albumen deprived of their oxygen, and thereby rendered useless for the purposes of the bodily economy; is deposited on the mucous surfaces of the air-cells, as grey, miliary tubercles, about the size of millet-seeds, usually in numerous clusters. The other kind of tubercle, met with in the lungs, is either a degenerated form of the grey, or an exudation, the result of inflammation. Tubercles in the lungs at once make their presence felt: they have no business where they are; they begin to set up an irritation, which makes itself evident as cough; as they increase in quantity, they interfere with the action of the lungs, which do not give out the usual quantity of air as easily as they should; and expiration is prolonged.

At first the cough is usually slight—an effort apparently to clear the throat; then a dry, hacking cough on getting up in the morning, and on going to bed at night. If the patient be examined, the gums will usually have a vermilion streak, and the throat be redder than usual, with a feeling of roughness, and a coating of tenacious mucus.

COUGH.

ACONITE.—Sensitiveness to the inspired air, felt here and there, in particular spots, as though the mucous membrane were bare.—*A dose at bed-time.*

BELLADONNA.—Constant tickling, fulness of the head, frontal headache, pressure at the nape of the neck.—*A dose at bed-time.*

CALCAREA CARB.—Roughness of the windpipe, hoarseness, shortness of breath, occasional tightness of the chest, great sensitiveness to cold.—*A dose night and morning.*

GELSEMINUM.—Dryness, feverishness towards evening, dry cough; soreness of the chest; sometimes attacks of short breathing.—*A dose at bed-time.*

The cough, by degrees, is attended with slight expectoration

of foamy, glairy, or sticky mucus, at first white, then discoloured, then streaked, and ultimately stained with blood. With decided remission, the cough gets progressively worse; it is felt oftener, continues longer, as is more harassing. The cough, however, is but a symptom, an inseparable accompaniment of the irritation; and the true method is, not to seek so much to cure the cough as to lessen the deposit. The cough may be so harassing as to wear away the patient's strength, or seriously interfere with the night's rest; then *Hamamelis*, *Conium*, *Drosera*, or *Hyoscyamus* may be administered.

HAMAMELIS.—Cough from irritation, tickling, felt principally on waking in the morning, sometimes followed by a taste of blood.—*A dose immediately on waking, in water, or on sugar.*

CONIUM.—Cough from local dryness and irritation of the windpipe, whenever the patient lies down; suffocative cough, with flushing of the face.—*A dose early in the evening, and whenever the cough is troublesome.*

DROSERA.—It undoubtedly exercises a great influence on tubercle. It applies to various kinds of cough—to hard, barking cough, with creeping in the windpipe, or seated pain, dryness, and roughness, with deep, low voice, or hoarseness; the cough may be fatiguing, exhausting the patient, or followed by retching and vomiting, first food, then mucus.—*A dose twice or three times a day.*

HYOSCYAMUS.—Nightly cough, as soon as the patient lies down, chiefly dry and spasmodic, with tightness and oppression at the chest.—*A dose at bed-time; repeated, if necessary.*

SPITTING OF BLOOD.

In consumption this symptom is rarely absent; it is therefore an almost indisputable evidence of the existence of tubercle. It is not always easy to be sure that blood is expectorated; its occurrence is often scrupulously hidden; and when it is observed, the patient endeavours to account for it as bleeding from

the gums or throat. When, however, blood in the expectoration is connected with cough, however slight,—especially if there be failure of strength, or loss of flesh,—without hesitation, however much our wishes may be in an opposite direction, the case must be considered as consumptive.

The blood is accounted for by congestion in the neighbourhood of deposited tubercle; hence spitting of blood is often spoken of by the patient as a positive relief; though if it be to any considerable extent the patient gets rapidly worse. It is but seldom indeed that “breaking a blood vessel” actually takes place.

From the ordinary congested state of a tuberculous lung, and the extra stress imposed on the heart and blood-vessels, it is easy to understand how exertion, as hurrying to a train, effort in singing or speaking, or lifting, may induce dangerous hæmorrhage.

For “Spitting of Blood” give *Acon.*, *Arn.*, *Ipecac.*, or *Hamamelis*.

HOARSENESS.

Inflammation of the windpipe may show itself at the commencement, or at any stage of consumption, and be distinguishable by a peculiar hoarseness; it is rarely absent towards the close. If it occur early, it often diverts attention from the disease in the lungs, which it should never do, as it can only add to the constitutional irritation, and thus increase the tubercle in the lungs. For treatment consult the indications for the following medicines and the article on “Inflammation of the Windpipe.” *Acon.*, *Bell.*, *Spongia*, *Hepar*, *Acid. Phos.*, *Acid. Nit.*, *Gelseminum*, *Lachesis*.

INTERCURRENT ATTACKS OF BRONCHITIS, PLEURISY, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS,

Are not at all uncommon during consumption. Any of them may be brought on in the consumptive, by very slight and ap-

parently trivial causes. For the treatment see the different sections treating of these affections in this book.

TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION.

Consumption must necessarily be most curable in its early stage. The less the lungs are affected, and before they are softened, the easier the treatment. That consumption is curable, admits of no question. Persons undoubtedly tuberculous for years may die of some altogether different disease. Tubercles are known to have been arrested, and even absorbed; part of a lung become isolated and useless, but all irritative and destructive processes stayed. Tubercle, when softened, has been coughed up, and a calcareous deposit has taken its place; and cavities have contracted and healed. Our object, in treating consumption, must be to bring about, by hygienic and medicinal measures, what often takes place spontaneously.

General Outline of Treatment.—When a patient is suspected to be consumptive—when there is cough, increased temperature of the body, that is above 98°, loss of strength and weight, with expectoration of blood, however occasional, seek—

1. Place the patient in as favourable circumstances as you can for recovery, remove every exciting cause, as well as everything which tends to foster the deposit of tubercle.
2. Improve the appetite, and general health and nutrition of the body, by medicine and diet.
3. Increase, as far as possible, the capacity of the chest, and the due aëration of blood in the lungs.
4. Treat and subdue all congestion, irritation, cough, spitting of blood, pleurisy, bronchitis, and inflammation of the lungs.
5. If the disease be subdued, seek to prevent a recurrence.
6. Carefully regulate, and, if faulty, improve the digestion.

OUTLINE OF TREATMENT ; DIETETIC, HYGIENIC AND OTHERWISE.

Fat things should enter into the general diet, as fat bacon, cream, butter, and milk. The meat taken may be supplemented by game and fish ; the same may be said of bread ; farinaceous food, as rice, sago, tapioca, vermicelli, and arrowroot may be taken.

When the appetite fails, a small quantity of stimulant may be taken daily ; it is oxydised in the body, and lessens the waste of tissue—a most important thing in consumption. When stimulants cannot be taken, Liebig's Extract once a day, or an egg beaten up in milk and sweetened ; aërated oxygen-water at dinner, or whenever tea or cocoa are not taken. Cocoa, it must be remembered, is as nourishing as beef-tea ; when cocoa cannot be taken, cocoatine may be substituted. Koumig's Malt extract and Pancreatic Emulsion may be of service. The patient should be weighed at times, as any increase will be an encouragement.

COD-LIVER AND DUGONG OILS.—In consumption these two oils, or some substitute for them, are required as food ; they help to renew the tissues, and also aid the muscular, secretive, and nerve force of the body, and promote the digestion of other food, if taken in moderate quantities.

Cod-liver oil improves the digestion, lowers the pulse, lessens night-sweats, and relieves the cough. For the dose, one or two teaspoonfuls twice a day, after meals, gradually increasing it to half an ounce three times a day. It may be floated on milk or coffee, on lemon-juice or orange wine : pour carefully on, so that it floats on the top without touching the sides, and then let it be swallowed at once. If it can be tolerated at no other time of the day, it may agree if taken the last thing at night. It must necessarily be taken for some little time before much good can be apparent from its use ; and it may be continued as long as it does not excite repugnance, interfere with the appetite, or bring on diarrhœa.

OCCUPATION AND MODE OF LIFE.

If the occupation be stooping, the habit must be counteracted as much as possible; and if the symptoms increase, some other means of livelihood should be obtained. If there be dust constantly about (as in bakehouses, mills, and manufactories), a change of occupation must be effected. The home-life should be investigated: all sitting-rooms where gas is burnt, should be ventilated by something more than door, window, and chimney. The air should be continually renewed by small fixed ventilators near the ceiling; every bed-room, without exception, and whatever its size, should be so provided, or, during from eight to ten hours, worn-out carbonised air—the most prolific of tubercle, just best fitted to engender or increase it—is produced. Ventilation is neither difficult nor expensive: one of Hewitson's cheap galvanised-iron ventilators, the size of an ordinary brick, would suffice for usual-sized rooms; a brick can be knocked out, and the ventilator fixed in. As to daily exercise, in nearly every town the side-paths rapidly dry after rain, or sufficiently so to permit the going out of those with tolerably thick shoes and clothing.

To supplement exercise, to make up where it is deficient, Ramadge's or Dobell's breathing-tubes must be used two or three times a day. They are most efficient, though simple instruments, for introducing a quantity of air into the lungs, and for expanding the chest.

CHANGE OF CLIMATE.

Change of climate, in connection with consumption two extremes have to be guarded against—that it is unimportant, or that it can do everything. There are very many with whom, except under very limited conditions, it is utterly impossible. Thorough change of air and scene, especially if conjoined with freedom from usual care and anxieties, effects in many instances

decided good ; the mere change tells beneficially on the spirits, and seems to supply new rallying power : again, some climates are light and invigorating, others are mild and balmy. No climate in the world without exercise, without ventilation, without care, can prove curative in consumption ; and it is surprising, with care, how bad a climate may be made bearable, and how, even under it, permanent improvement takes place. The author has met with undoubted and striking experience of this. By all means, if practicable, let a voyage in the Mediterranean, a sojourn in Egypt, a residence in Italy, a stay in the Pyrenees, or a winter at Ventnor or Hastings, or a spring at Torquay or Bournemouth, be taken, and much good, with care, medicine, and regimen, may be expected. Let not those to whom change is impossible, to whom there is little hope even of being set free from their accustomed avocation—by which they have and must still get their daily bread—give up in despair ; in their case recovery may be attained with nearly as much certainty, though it may demand great patience and perseverance in the use of means calculated to effect it. Those who are consumptive, or have a tendency that way, should live on a dry soil, and moderately high, in a place sheltered from the east winds.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT OF INDIGESTION AND LOSS OF APPETITE
IN CONSUMPTION.

NUX VOMICA.—Uncomfortable distension after meals, the clothes or dress have to be loosened to afford relief ; heartburn, water-brash, sometimes hiccough, generally constipation ; restless nights, especially towards morning ; sour or bitter, slimy, herby taste ; special aversion to bread.— *A dose every four or six hours.*

CARBO VEGETABILIS.—Constant flatulence, the raising of which affords but little relief, as it soon collects again ; heartburn, bitter or sour taste, repugnance to fat, to butter, and to milk.

—*A dose every half-hour, hour, or three hours, according to the symptoms.*

IGNATIA.—Small capricious appetite ; after a little food there is no relish for more ; gulping up of food and of a bitter fluid ; aversion to warm food and meat ; inclination for bread, butter, or cheese, wine, brandy, and fruit.—*A dose every four hours.*

PULSATILLA.—Everything the least fat, or rich, disagrees ; chilliness and nausea ; pungent, hot, or bitter taste ; tearful mood ; tendency to diarrhoea ; water-brash, salt or sour vomiting ; desire for beer or spirits, and often for food, but difficulty in deciding what ; bread and butter and often fruit is relished if anything is.—*A dose every four hours.*

HYDRASTIS.—Faint, gone feeling at the stomach, which it seems as though nothing would relieve ; oppression, nausea, and sour risings after food, with palpitation.—*A dose every four hours.*

MEDICINAL TREATMENT OF CONSTITUTIONAL IRRITABILITY AND WEAKNESS.

CHAMOMILLA.—Complete loss of appetite ; bitter taste, with inclination to vomit ; distension of the bowels, yellowish complexion, great irritability, craving for raw vegetables or coffee.—*A dose every four hours.*

CIMICIFUGA.—The patient is very excited by trifles ; soon exhausted ; is sometimes prostrate, and does not soon recover ; every organ in a state of abnormal irritability, too easily stimulated to action, but the action is feeble ; pain sometimes under collar-bones.—*A dose three times a day.*

CALCAREA CARB.—The patient very easily takes cold, and does not easily shake it off ; shortness of breath on making the least exertion, such as going up-stairs or ascending the slightest eminence.—*A dose night and morning.*

PHOSPHORIC ACID.—Chest feels weak, the patient does not feel equal to any occupation ; the least exercise fatigues, and excites

perspiration; general loss of appetite, bread especially disagrees, it has a bitter taste; desire sometimes for cold milk, for beer, for juicy refreshing things; acids disagree.—*A dose every four hours.*

HAMAMELIS.—Tickling in the throat, temporary fulness at the chest.—*A dose three times a day.*

BELLADONNA.—Tickling cough, flushed face, headache, weight at the chest.—*A dose every four hours.*

VERATRUM VIRIDE.—Quickness of pulse, faintness, prostration, great discomfort at the chest.—*A dose every three hours.*

Sickness: *Ipecacuanha*, *Antim. Crud.*, *Tartar. Emetic.*, *Arsenic.*, *Nux Vomica*, *Cocculus*, deserve special attention.

Tongue much coated, white or yellow, *Ant. C.*; tongue clean, *Ipecac.*; if sickness be caused by overloading the stomach, by improper food, *Nux Vomica*; if attended by headache, and giddiness, *Cocculus*; if from weakness of the stomach, *Ars.* and *Antim. Tart.* alternately, with an occasional dose of *Nux.*

Diarrhoea: *Rheum*, *Chamomilla*, *Acid. Sulph.*, or *Arsenic.*, will usually be found adapted. (See general article.)

Constipation, when obstinate, to be treated according to the prominent indications.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT AS DETERMINED BY THE EXPECTORATION.

Expectoration copious: *Acid. Phos.*, *Hepar*, *Puls.*

„ purulent: *Puls.*, *Hyd.*, *Dulc.*

„ fœtid: *Acid. Phos.*

„ thick, yellow: *Puls.*

„ frothy and thin: *Spong.*, *Phos.*

„ abundant, greenish: *Calc.*

Breathing, laboured: *Cactus*, *Ars.*, *Ipecac.*

EXCESSIVE PERSPIRATION.

Perspirations excessive: sponging with tepid vinegar and water at bed-time; administration of *Phosp. Acid*, *Nitric. Acid*, *China*, *Ars.*, *Cactus*, *Kali*, or *Gels.*, according to symptoms.

Pains in the chest: *Aconite*, *Cactus*, *Veratrum Viride*, *Gelseminum*, *Hamamelis*, *Arsenicum*.

HECTIC FEVER.

Hectic fever, or heat of face, feet, hands, and often of the whole body, frequently preceded by chills, is the result of irritation. It serves to increase the emaciation, which, nevertheless is out of proportion to the existing signs of disease.

ARSENIC, CHINA, GELSEMINUM, NUX VOMICA, ACID. PHOSPH.—These remedies are of great service in severe and obstinate cases. The distinctive indications will be gathered from the “CHARACTERISTIC EFFECTS.”—*A dose twice a day, in the morning fasting, and at noon.*

The Editor has met with such success in the treatment of Consumption that he believes most cases, even tolerably advanced, are curable; and also that with care and prudence this disease might be “stamped out” altogether.

Asthma.

Paroxysms of suffocating breathing, usually waking a patient out of his first sleep, and necessitating a free immediate access of fresh air from an open door or window. An attack is followed in certain cases by scanty, and in others by copious, expectoration.

Such is true asthma, which is not to be confounded with simple difficulty of breathing from nervousness, or strong scents, or from disease of the heart.

Locality appears to have great effect on asthmatic patients. Some are never freer from attacks than when living in the heart of London. Some are best in a dry, others in a moist atmosphere, whilst others again are never free but at the sea-side; not unfrequently, the breathing will be exceedingly difficult in one street, and perfectly easy in another not half a mile distant.

It may be complicated with chronic bronchitis.

M E D I C I N A L T R E A T M E N T .

LEADING INDICATIONS.

1. For purely nervous asthma : *Gelsemium, Baptisia.*
2. „ moist, humid, or bronchitic asthma : *Ipecacuanha, Pulsatilla, Antim. Tart., Arsenic, Sulphur.*
3. „ spasmodic asthma : *Nux Vomica, Sulphur, Veratrum Album, Ipecacuanha, Cactus.*
4. „ asthma caused by indigestion : *Ipecacuanha, Nux Vomica, Veratrum Album.*
5. „ asthma from suppressed gout, or chronic eruption : *Sulphur, Ledum.*

DETAILED TREATMENT.

IPECACUANHA, ARSENIC.—The breathing gets more and more laborious, with extreme agitation, moaning, and restlessness; great exhaustion and anguish, with cold perspiration. An attack is liable to occur on retiring to rest, or before midnight, with gasping for breath, occasionally relieved by remissions; the paroxysm continues, with more or less intensity, until relieved by a fit of coughing, with expectoration of viscid mucus filled with bubbles. *Arsenic* is also useful when asthma is liable to be excited, during the day, on exposure to cold air, or damp or stormy weather; also, when changes of temperature, or tight and very warm clothing, induce a seizure.—*A dose, in acute cases, every half-hour, or every three hours.*

KALI BICHROMAS.—Hard, loud, wheezing at every breath; the windpipe very tender; very little mucus raised, and that very tough and viscid.—*A dose every half-hour or hour.*

CACTUS.—Periodical attacks, with fainting, cold perspiration on the face, and loss of pulse; sensation as though a cord were tightly bound around the lower part of the chest, with oppression and palpitation, preventing lying down; better in day-time.—*A dose every half-hour at first, then every three hours.*

GELSEMINUM. — Respiration hurried, painful, heavy, and laboured; inspirations long, expirations sudden and forcible; paroxysmal pain in the chest, sudden sense of suffocation.—*A dose at first every half-hour, then every three hours.*

BAPTISIA.—Patient wakes out of a sleep with great difficulty of breathing, the chest feeling tight and compressed; it seems utterly impossible to take anything but the very shortest breath; the patient is obliged to open the window and get his face to the air.—*A dose every half-hour at first, then every hour, and subsequently every three hours.*

ANTIMONIUM TART.—Much oppression and rattling of mucus, with slow, laborious, and impeded respiration, and frequent inclination to vomit.—*A dose every five, ten, fifteen, or twenty minutes.*

PHOSPHORUS.—Difficult breathing; oppression of the chest; great anguish or spasmodic constriction; nightly attacks of suffocation; palpitation of the heart, short cough, shooting pain, fulness, and congestion of blood to the chest.—*A dose every half-hour or hour, then every three hours.*

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

A sufficiency of fresh air; sipping hot water, tea, broth, or strong coffee, or inhaling common salt dissolved in hot water, when nothing else is at hand, will sometimes cut short an attack. The burning of brown paper, previously soaked in a strong solution of saltpetre, is a great relief to many. With some, nothing but change of air prevents a succession of attacks. There appears to be no rule whatever as to what is likely to suit; sometimes removal to the shortest possible distance will suffice, or even a different room or aspect in the same house. Cod-liver oil has been found very efficacious with some patients. It must never be forgotten that some scent or odour of the bed, bed-clothes or pillows may occasion asthma; or effluvium from decaying matters, as fruit, may be the source from which all springs. Daily ablution, friction with flesh-brushes, and the

shower-bath in summer will prove of great service. Dr. Massey recommends, in some cases, to increase the temperature of the patient's room by a peat or wood fire, which gives a lighter atmosphere than coal; he also suggests friction to the feet, hands, and spine, in order to promote expectoration.

DIET AND REGIMEN.—Asthmatic patients should sedulously adhere to general dietetic rules. They should strictly avoid all stimulating or irritating articles, either of food or drink. The diet should be nourishing, although plain, wholesome, and easy of digestion. Heavy meals should be shunned, especially at night, and everything which is known to provoke an attack.

Hay Asthma—Hay Fever

Is confined, in its attacks, as its name implies, to the summer. It is caused by the inhalation of the minute pollen of ripe grass, which, in that season of the year, are more or less constantly floating in the air, or by the odour of certain plants.

SYMPTOMS.—Those of epidemic catarrh, with the difficulty of breathing, and oppression at the chest as of asthma. The eyes and nose run; the eyes and nostrils are more or less inflamed and sore. There is the constant annoyance, considerable irritation, and more or less debility.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

For irritation and watering of the eyes: *Euphrasia*, *Pulsatilla*, *Gelsemium*, *Arsenic*, *Anthoxanthum*.

„ irritation and discharge from the nostrils: *Kali Bich.*, *Kali Hydriod.*, *Arsenic*, *Anthox*.

„ spasmodic breathing: *Ipecacuanha*, *Arsenic*, *Anthox*.

(These medicines should be sprayed into the mouth and nostrils, as well as taken internally, two or three times a day.)

For preventives: *Arsenic*, *Kali Bich.*, *night and morning*.

„ debility: *Arsenic*, *China*, *three times a day*.

ACCESSORY MEASURES.

Wearing an auro-nasal respirator at night, as well as in the day. A residence on the Sussex downs, towards the sea, or by the side of a large common, or a sea voyage, are recommended, when practicable.

DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

Diseases of the Heart.

The heart itself is a hollow muscle, not much larger than the closed fist, for the reception and propulsion of the blood to the system generally and to the lungs: the veins conveying this fluid towards it, and the arteries, much firmer and stronger, receiving the blood which is sent from it. With so much to do, and so little rest in the doing of it, there can be little wonder that it should sometimes get out of order.

Disease of the heart, however, is very often feared to exist when there is simply some stomach derangement, which, by producing flatulence, and thus distending the stomach, gives less room both for heart and lungs to do their work in, and, therefore, produces tightness at the chest, difficulty of breathing, and palpitation. There is no doubt, however, that real derangements of the heart itself are common, and that they on that account derive increased importance from the extent to which they prevail in the present age of competition and hurry. They are broadly divided into inflammatory, structural, and functional. Foremost amongst these we find palpitation, angina pectoris, and valvular disease.

Inflammation of the Covering of the Heart, or Pericardium ;—

The accompaniment or result of some constitutional affection ; notably of acute rheumatism, or rheumatic fever, of acute albuminuria, after scarlet fever or chronic albuminuria, or Bright's Disease ; of pleurisy and pneumonia.

TREATMENT.

The treatment of this and many other diseases of the heart cannot be attempted within the limits of this work. The reader is referred to the larger edition, and recommended most strongly, if in the least doubt, to apply to a skilful homœopathic physician.

Angina Pectoris.

In the distressing, acute, paroxysmal attacks of angina pectoris, in connection with valvular disease, after exertion, excitement, or a hearty indigestible meal, on the best possible data, that of frequent personal experience, *Arsenic* will relieve, if relief be possible.

ARSENIC.—The patient lies on his back, breathing heavily and groaning loudly, with great oppression at the chest, and marble-like pallor and coldness, with great dread, and every appearance of rapid dissolution.—*A dose every five minutes, until symptoms of increasing warmth appear, then every fifteen minutes.*

Mustard plasters to the region of the heart, nape of the neck, and calves of the legs. The greatest quiet must be observed, and nothing allowed to disturb the patient, as all the senses are very acute, and the intellect totally unaffected.

Neuralgic Angina.

Sometimes angina pectoris is a purely neuralgic affection ;

then the symptoms differ from those accompanying organic affection of the heart ; in neuralgic angina the patient writhes about in restless agony ; there is less pallor and coldness, and the sense of impending death is less, or wanting.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

ACONITE.—Acute, stitching, tearing pain, which, after shifting from one part of the chest to another, becomes fixed behind the breast-bone, extends to the pit of the stomach and back, to the shoulders ; difficulty of breathing, with feeling of suffocation, anxiety, spasmodic tightness about the heart, hacking, distressing cough ; dull beating of the heart, or irregularity and intermission, or tumultuous palpitation, with more or less irregularity in the action, volume, and quality of the pulse.—*A dose every quarter of an hour, then every hour.*

GELSEMINUM.—Increased action and heavy throbbing of the heart, congestive fulness of the head ; dimness of vision ; great sensitiveness to sound, pain at the nape of the neck ; or heaviness, dulness, and half-stupor.—*A dose every half-hour or hour.*

CACTUS.—Pricking pain in the heart ; sense of constriction as though it were tightly grasped by an iron hand ; oppression of the breathing, dry cough, impossibility of lying on the left side ; pulse quick, throbbing tense and hard ; face dusky and bluish.—*A dose every half-hour or hour.*

VERATRUM VIRIDE.—Pricking or aching in the region of the heart, with burning distress ; fainting on attempting to rise up in bed ; strong, loud beating of the heart, quick pulse and difficulty of breathing. It is also worthy of a trial when the beats of the heart are low and feeble, scarcely perceptible, and fluttering, with faintness on movement.—*A dose every half-hour or hour.*

CIMICIFUGA.—Pain in the region of the heart, with palpitation, and stiffness in the side and down the arm ; irregular small pulse, now rapid, then slow ; beats of the heart correspond to those of the pulse, but laboured ; patient has to be propped up

in bed to breathe; great debility and depression, movement of the body produces faintness, and increased palpitation and distress.—*A dose every half-hour or hour.*

SPIGELIA.—Severe shooting or stabbing pain, the heart feels as if violently compressed or squeezed; the oppression at the chest is extremely distressing, particularly on movement, or when speaking.—*A dose every half-hour or hour.*

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

The greatest care must be exercised to keep the heart as free as possible from all extra stress; every excitement, all worry and anxiety, every kind of surprise and suspense, every unusual or undue exertion of lifting, calling out, the least speed in walking, or maintaining the usual pace up rising ground, hurriedly ascending stairs, or doing anything hastily, must be strenuously avoided. Abstemiousness and self-denial must be constantly practised, in avoiding all rich and indigestible food, as pork, duck, goose, salmon, and shell fish.

Functional Disorder of the Heart, or Palpitation.

Unusually strong or frequent palpitation of the heart, without any organic disease. The action is often irregular, as well as frequent; the patient is painfully conscious of the existence of the disorder; he feels as though his heart were in his throat; is very nervous about himself; feels that, sooner or later, it must carry him off, and is much depressed. Palpitation, purely functional, is most readily excited in the sanguine and nervous; and although slight and transient in its early stage, it becomes eventually extremely distressing, and, if neglected, may ultimately lead to disease, either in the heart itself, or in some other important organ.

CAUSES.—Over fulness of blood, from natural tendency, or over-indulgence, and little exercise; or, in pale and thin subjects, of an anxious, worrying, brooding disposition. It is pro-

voked by indigestion, if the stomach is distended by flatus; tobacco produces it in some, strong tea or coffee in others. Occasionally it is connected with gout; or it accompanies the reaction which follows excitement, undue strain of the nerves, or irritation; lastly, it may be occasioned by anything which produces debility.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

LEADING INDICATIONS.

Quick, bounding pulse: *Aconite*.

Accompanied by indigestion and flatulence: *Nux Vomica*,
Lachesis, *Lycopus*.

„ trembling of the limbs, and nausea: *Cocculus*.

„ dimness of sight: *Gelsemium*.

„ faintness: *Aconite*, *Arsenic*, *Cactus*.

„ humming in the ears: *Belladonna*, *Nux Vomica*.

„ lowness of spirits: *Ignatia*, *Pulsatilla*, *Nux Vomica*.

In bilious subjects: *Nux Vomica*.

„ hysterical subjects: *Pulsatilla*, *Ignatia*, *Cactus*, *Gelsemium*.

„ debilitated subjects: *China*, *Acid. Phos.*, *Calcarea*.

From long nursing: *Nux Vomica*, *China*, *Aletris*.

„ excitement: *Coffea*, *Pulsatilla*.

„ fright: *Opium*, *Aconite*.

„ anger: *Chamomilla*, *Aconite*.

„ anxiety: *Veratrum Album*, *Nux Vomica*.

Obstinate cases: *Arsenic*, *Cactus*.

DETAILED TREATMENT.

ACONITE.—Anguish, and oppression with weight and weariness of the extremities, flushing of heat, especially in the face; short, painful, and anxious breathing, particularly during sleep; sometimes pricking in the chest, or sense of compression, or as

if bruised; or shooting pains in the left side, particularly during movement and on going up-stairs.—*A dose every three or four hours.*

NUX VOMICA.—Paroxysms come on in the morning, sometimes with inclination to vomit, or with pressure at the chest; or, upon first lying down, or after eating, sometimes after every meal; heat, or burning in the chest, occasionally at night, with great anxiety, sleeplessness, and agitation.—*A dose three times a day.*

COCCULUS.—Suffocative palpitation, with weakness, trembling of the limbs, and extreme languor, and when the attacks are aggravated or excited by talking, eating, or drinking.—*A dose three times a day.*

IGNATIA.—Palpitation in hysterical subjects, or from moral causes or disappointment, with distress and uneasiness in the throat, great despondency, and lowness of spirits.—*A dose three times a day.*

CACTUS.—Nervous palpitation or periodical constriction of the chest, with faintness and palpitation, worse in the morning, on rising.—*A dose twice or three times a day, and at or before the time when the affection is usually the worst.*

GELSEMINUM.—Hysterical palpitation; sensation of fulness, heaviness, throbbing, or jerking; also dimness of sight, affection of the optic nerve.—*A dose three times a day.*

CHINA.—Palpitation from loss of blood, or in consequence of diarrhoea, or in very weakly subjects.—*A dose three times a day; as also*

ACID. PHOS., CALCAREA, in palpitation as the result of weakness or loss of blood.—*A dose three times a day.*

ACCESSORY MEASURES.

In all cases of palpitation of any continuance, change of air and scene are absolutely required; freedom from mental anxiety and depression; mental relaxation; residence in a hydropathic

establishment, or at least hydropathic tonic measures at home; tepid sponging; dripping sheet; spinal washing and rubbing; also oxygen inhalation twice a day.

Aneurism.

A permanent dilatation of the coats of an artery—of some, or one, or all of them; the result of weakness, as from fatty degeneration or violence. Arteries may be ruptured or punctured, and blood be diffused in the surrounding tissues: this has sometimes, though incorrectly, been termed diffused aneurism.

By far the most frequent aneurism is that of the aorta, near the heart, or thoracic aneurism; the next is the popliteal in the bend of the knee; the femoral in the groin; the subclavian below the collar-bone; and the axillary, in the arm-pit.

CAUSES.—Lifting and straining, prolonged or very continuous horse or bicycle exercise, anger, indulgence in spirituous liquors, syphilitic cachexia, courses of mercurial treatment, violent anger, undue thinness of the coats of the arteries, peculiar predisposition. Practically they may be said to be confined to men.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

Chiefest, *Aconite*, to control and moderate the circulation. It is also of the greatest service in relieving the pulmonary congestion and hæmorrhage which ensue in some cases. Follow *Aconite*, in the interval, by *Hamamelis* and *Arnica*, *Baryta* and *Arsenic*, a week each, a dose night and morning.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

All active exertion, mental emotion, excitement and anxiety, are to be avoided. Liquids in great moderation, and stimulants not at all. The diet, principally lean meat; all starchy, farinaceous, and saccharine foods refrained from. The blood must be made and maintained in a state as rich in fibrine as

possible: that is as much animal food as possible should be taken.

Diseases of the Veins—Phlebitis.

Phlebitis, or inflammation of the veins, very rarely comes under notice, this membrane not being liable, as serous membranes are, to inflame. I have met with a few instances which *Aconite* has readily counteracted; there is distinct redness, heat, and tenderness in the course of the veins.

There is almost invariably a wound of some sort to account for the inflammation; so that, wounds should be closed as soon as possible, and perfect rest of the parts injured enjoined; especially in enfeebled and dissipated individuals, or those exposed to a vitiated atmosphere, as in the wards of a hospital, or during the prevalence of erysipelas. Phlebitis of less acute character takes place sometimes in varicose veins.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

Aconite, *Pulsatilla*, alternately aided by hot fomentations: for after treatment, *Hepar* night and morning for three days; then *Silicia*, in the same way for a week, followed by *Sulphur* for a week, and so on for some time: if abscesses form, they may require opening.

Varicose Veins

Are permanent enlargement of the veins, chiefly of the legs and thighs, from weakness of the veins, or imperfect action of their valves; through general debility, through continuous standing or over-exertion, or from pressure, as in pregnancy.

Tight garters, and boots with elastic sides, have a tendency to cause, increase, or perpetuate varicose veins.

Sometimes they are only noticeable here and there, and that after considerable exercise or standing; at others they are very

prominent, and may be as large as a bunch of grapes. They sometimes, if neglected, burst, and occasion some little alarm: they often give rise to obstinate and troublesome ulcers.

Homœopathic treatment, aided by properly fitting elastic stockings and appliances, is most successful, obviating the necessity for surgical operation.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

ARNICA.—The enlarged veins very sore, as though bruised.—*A dose twice a day, with a lotion of twenty drops of the strong tincture to a tea-cupful of water; apply as a compress.*

HAMAMELIS.—The veins are hard, knotty, swollen, and painful, especially after exercise or standing.—*A dose twice or three times a day, with a lotion of a tea-spoonful of the strong tincture to a tea-cupful of water; apply as a compress.*

ARSENIC.—In greatly debilitated patients, the veins have burning pain in them.—*A dose twice a day.*

CARBO ANIMALIS.—In addition to the burning pain, hard knots in various places make their appearance.—*A dose twice a day.*

NITRIC ACID.—In very scrofulous constitutions.—*A dose twice a day.*

The constitutional remedies are—*Nux Vomica, Pulsatilla, Silicea, Calcarea, Graphites* and *Lycopodium*.

If, at any time, varicose veins become inflamed, painful, and red, administer *Aconite* and *Pulsatilla* internally, and give the leg entire rest. For the treatment of a burst vein see in section on “Domestic Surgery.”

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

Rest, and a Martin's rubber bandage when they are very painful, with soft but well-fitting elastic stockings, constantly worn afterwards. Patients subject to varicose veins should avoid standing as much as possible.

Poultices of salt and nitre help to remove hardness of the veins

Varicose Ulcers.

For description and treatment of, see "Ulcers."

DISEASES OF THE BRAIN, OR CEREBRAL SYSTEM.

Determination of Blood to the Head:

Common in individuals who lead a sedentary life; mental application, indulgence in stimulants, are also frequent causes, particularly in those who inherit a predisposition to it.

PREDISPOSING CAUSES.—Full habit of body;—or, local debility of the vessels, occasioned by depletion, or over-purgation.

SYMPTOMS.—Fulness of the vessels of the head and neck, the pulsation of which is felt throughout the body; heat, redness, and turgidity, or pallor and puffiness of the face, with an anxious expression; repeated giddiness, particularly on sleeping, sitting in a warm, confined apartment, or on exposure to the sun; headache in the forehead, increased by stooping or coughing; dimness of vision; buzzing in the ears; tightness round the throat; oppressed breathing; furred, red-pointed, or enlarged and red-looking tongue; indigestion, constipation; disturbed, unrefreshing sleep; or drowsiness.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

LEADING INDICATIONS.

Full pulse and hot skin: *Aconite*.

Throbbing headache and flushed face: *Belladonna*, *Nux Vomica*.

“ “ pale face: *Veratrum Viride*, *Cimicifuga*, *Nux Vomica*, *Pulsatilla*.

Nausea: *Veratrum Viride, Pulsatilla.*

Intoxicated feeling: *Gelseminum.*

Dimness of sight: *Gelseminum, Belladonna.*

Pains in the eyeballs: *Cimicifuga.*

Sensation as of a band round the head: *Gelseminum, Cimicifuga.*

From nervous exhaustion: *Gelseminum, Nux Vomica, China.*

„ excitement: *Aconite, Chamomilla, Nux Vomica.*

„ fright: *Opium, Aconite.*

„ anger: *Chamomilla, Nux Vomica, Aconite.*

„ grief: *Ignatia.*

„ intoxicating liquors: *Nux Vomica, Opium.*

DETAILED TREATMENT.

ACONITE, in all recent cases, is usually sufficient to remove it, particularly in the robust and those of full habit; also in children, when occasioned by fright or anger.—*A dose every two hours.*

BELLADONNA, after *Aconite*, for distension of the vessels, with throbbing; aggravated by the slightest movement or noise; redness of the face; protrusion of the eyes, sometimes dimness; darkness before the eyes; double vision, sparks; buzzing in the ears; attacks of fainting; or sleepiness.—*A dose every three hours.*

VERATRUM VIRIDE, especially when arising from vascular irritation, sun-stroke, alcoholic stimulants, or teething in children. Sense of weight, fulness, or distension; giddiness, hammering, and stupefaction or heightened sensitiveness to sounds; buzzing or roaring in the ears; double, partial, luminous, painful, dim, or otherwise disordered vision; nausea and vomiting; tingling and numbness in the limbs; mental confusion, loss of, or defective memory.—*A dose every two hours.*

GELSEMINUM.—Intense passive congestion with nervous exhaustion—dimness of sight, heaviness of the eyes and eyelids:

giddiness ; heavy, pressive, stupefying headache, with dulness ; intoxicating feeling, and tendency to stagger ; swimming in the head ; a feeling as of a tight band encircling the head, or a dull pain in the back.—*A dose every two hours.*

CIMICIFUGA.—Fulness in the head, with heat and throbbing ; pain in the eyeballs, extending to the forehead, increased by slightest movement of the head or eyes ; giddiness, with pain ; the head has to be bound tightly to get relief ; giddiness and headache in literary men, or after loss of sleep, with peculiar heaviness, dulness, and gloominess ; particularly adapted to rheumatic subjects, and those subject to sick or nervous headache, when they feel as if the top of the head would fly off, and are cold, chilly, and faint.—*A dose every two hours.*

NUX VOMICA.—When caused by sedentary habits, intense study, or spirituous or vinous liquors ; indicated in distension of the veins, with violent pulsation ; heat and redness, or pale, sickly hue of the face ; attacks of giddiness, pain particularly in the forehead and over the eyes, aggravated by thinking, stooping, or coughing ; disturbed sleep ; nervous excitability and anger ; constipation.—*A dose every four hours, or night and morning.*

OPIUM.—From fright ; from cold water taken when heated by exercise, or in hot weather, or other cause ;—with giddiness, heaviness of the head, humming in the ears, dulness of hearing, stupor, with pale face ;—also from constipation, or the effect of a debauch ; with pressure in the forehead from within outwards, redness and bloatedness of the face, depression of spirits, heat, violent thirst, dryness of the mouth, acid risings, nausea, or vomiting.—*A dose every three hours ; when the symptoms are very distressing, every hour.*

CHAMOMILLA.—When caused by vexation, or a fit of passion, the complexion is very sallow, or one cheek only dusky red ; nausea, faintness, and tendency to diarrhœa.—*A dose every three or four hours.*

IGNATIA.—Induced by vexation or grief; symptoms much resembling those of *Nux Vomica*, especially in the very excitable and nervous; and for pain of an excruciating kind by the side of the nose or the forehead.—*A dose every four hours.*

MERCURIUS.—Fulness, or sensation as if the head were compressed by a band; nocturnal aggravation, with darting, piercing, tearing, or burning.—*A dose every four hours.*

PULSATILLA.—Distressing semi-lateral pain of a pressive character; the pain commences at the back of the head, and extends to the root of the nose. Amelioration from exercise, or from pressing or binding the head; aggravated by sitting; sense of weight and giddiness; pale and wan-like, or red and bloated face; inclination to weep; anxiety; coldness or shivering.—*A dose every three hours.*

CASES FROM LOSS OF BLOOD, OR GENERAL DEBILITY.

CHINA.—Congestion after repeated bleeding or loss of blood is relieved by this remedy.—*A dose every six hours.*

Giddiness.

Under this head we treat of giddiness, simply, or when that is the prevailing symptom. Consult also the previous article.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

MERCURIUS.—Giddiness in the evening, especially on assuming the erect posture, or in the morning, on getting out of bed, with nausea, dimness of sight, heat, anxiety, and desire to lie down.—*A dose morning and evening.*

NUX VOMICA.—Giddiness from mental application, or after a meal, or when lying down, particularly in nervous, bilious subjects; and where sedentary habits or dissipation have been the cause.—*A dose after a meal, or night and morning.*

PULSATILLA.—Giddiness, on looking up or when sitting, or during or after meals, with heaviness of the head, buzzing in

the ears, headache, and paleness of the face, sometimes alternating with heat; confusion of sight; lowness of spirits; nausea, inclination to vomit.—*A dose after a meal, or night and morning.*

CHINA.—Giddiness on lifting or moving the head, relieved by reclining; general debility.—*A dose twice or three times a day.*

ACONITE.—Giddiness on rising from a recumbent position, or when stooping.—*A dose every three hours.*

BELLADONNA should be given after *Aconite*, if, in addition to giddiness, there be loss of consciousness, with cloudiness of sight.—*A dose every three hours.*

OPIUM.—Threatening giddiness with confusion of ideas; or decided giddiness, with humming in the ears, and clouded vision on sitting up in bed, which renders it necessary to lie down again; giddiness from fright.—*A dose every four hours.*

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

The homœopathic regimen should be rigidly adhered to, and stimulants of all kinds carefully avoided; early rising, a daily exercise in the open air must not be neglected; the use of the flesh-brush morning and evening is also of service, with tepid bathing in the morning; excesses of all kinds strictly avoided.

Apoplexy.

Sudden loss of consciousness, sensation, and motion, with greater or less disturbance of the pulse and respiration, arising from pressure on the brain. It is popularly called a “stroke,” or “fit.”

Apoplexy is more frequent among males than females, and generally affects persons who have passed the prime of life. A predisposition to apoplexy is indicated by a stout, short body, large and short neck, corpulence, and dark-red countenance. The predisposition is increased by rich living and sedentary habits.

Apoplexy may result from fulness, or engorgement of the brain; from the exudation or effusion of serum; or from extravasation of blood, as after an injury.

PREMONITORY SYMPTOMS.—If promptly met, often yield readily, and thus the attack for the time is warded off. They are dullness and heaviness of the head, obscuration of sight, buzzing in the ears, hardness of hearing, great disposition to sleep, which is unrefreshing and disturbed by dreams; derangement of the memory, heat and throbbing of the arteries of the head, and sometimes severe shooting pain; cold hands and feet, pulse slow, full, and intermittent, and not unfrequently torpor of the abdominal organs.

THE ATTACK.—The patient falls down without consciousness; the breathing is stertorous and slow, the pulse hard, full, and slow; the eyes staring and protruding, speech difficult or entirely lost; the face livid; vomiting frequently takes place.

In some cases a sudden and violent headache is complained of; vomiting sets in, the pulse at first soft, the face pale, and the patient in a kind of stupor; gradually the stupor increases, the face becomes red or bluish, the patient answers with difficulty, and coma sets in, from which every effort to rouse the patient is unsuccessful.

CAUSES.—Immediate hæmorrhage into the substance of the brain; congestion, with fatty or calcareous degeneration of the arteries; heart affection; anything that produces congestion of the brain, as spirituous liquors, excitement, anger, violent muscular exercise; drunkenness; an overloaded stomach. An apoplectic seizure often takes place in spare individuals. Every succeeding fit increases the danger and the liability. There is no truth in the popular notion that a third attack is necessarily fatal. Sometimes patients recover very quickly without any, or very partial and transient, paralysis.

EXCITING CAUSES.—Obstructed circulation, as from a tight dress round the neck or waist, or prolonged stooping; intense study;

blows on the head; the use of opiates; baths at too high a temperature; exposure to the sun; great loss of blood, either by accident, the lancet, or leeches.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

A work of this nature is scarcely the place to enter upon this. We shall quote the leading indications of principal remedies.

In a seizure the homœopathic treatment is much more successful than any other.

The first step in an attack is to loosen everything at all tight round the patient, especially collars, bands, or neckerchiefs; to remove the patient to a cool place, where there is plenty of fresh air; the head and body must be raised. All application of strong smelling-salts, ammonia, burnt feathers, or aromatic vinegar to the nostrils, can only be productive of harm, and can effect no possible good. The increase of the circulation in the extremities should be attempted by all means, rubbing vigorously with heated flannels, or flannels wrung out of hot mustard and water must be applied to the legs, and hot-water bottles to the feet. When the bowels are loaded, and the abdomen feels hard, an injection of gruel and soap, a pint and a-half at least, should be administered.

LEADING INDICATIONS.

When mechanical injuries or violent muscular exertions are the immediate causes of the attack, select especially from *Arnica*, *Aconite*, and *Belladonna*.

When the attack is traceable to impeded circulation from tight neckcloth, tight lacing, and the like, prolonged stooping, or keeping of the head in a dependent position—*Opium*.

When the attack is immediately traced to loss of blood—*China*, *Nux Vomica*, *Lachesis*.

DETAILED TREATMENT.

ACONITE is more or less useful in every attack. Marked signs of active excitement—full, quick, and strong pulse, heat of skin, flushed face, or the face pale, but without cold perspiration.—*A dose, dry on the tongue, every half-hour, hour, or two hours, until the symptoms abate.*

OPIUM.—Most important in all bad cases. Slow, stertorous breathing; red and bloated face; heat of the face and head, which are also covered with perspiration; insensible and dilated pupils; stupor; rigidity of the body, or convulsive movements and trembling in the extremities; foaming at the mouth.—*A dose, dry on the tongue, every quarter of an hour, and then every two hours, until general improvement.*

NUX VOMICA.—Of use after *Opium*, especially in bilious, sanguine, or nervous temperaments; after indulgence in vinous or spirituous liquors; or when the attack has resulted during or after a fit of passion: the patient appears in a state of drowsiness approaching to stupor; the breathing stertorous; eyes dull and glassy; face bloated and red, or pale and puffy; hanging of the lower jaw; copious secretion of saliva; paralysis, particularly of the lower extremities; or paralysis of one side.—*A dose, dry on the tongue, every quarter of an hour, then every two hours.*

LACHESIS.—Valuable for drunkards, choleric, the hypochondriacal, or those who are melancholic, of spare habit or exhausted constitution:—drowsiness or loss of consciousness, lividity, or paleness and puffiness of the face, convulsive movements or tremor in the extremities; stupor, or paralysis, especially on the left side; pulse weak and low.—*A dose every quarter of an hour, then every three hours.*

ARNICA.—Apoplexy, with loss of consciousness, drowsiness, stupor, stertorous breathing; moaning or muttering; involuntary evacuations; paralysis of the extremities, or of the left

side ; pulse strong and full.—*A dose every quarter of an hour, dry on the tongue, then every three hours.*

BELLADONNA.—Red, turgid, swollen face, with fulness and violent throbbing of the vessels of the head and neck ; dilated, immovable pupils, lethargy, loss of consciousness ; the patient lies speechless, with the mouth drawn to one side ; convulsive movements of the limbs or facial muscles ; paralysis of one side, particularly the right ; difficulty of swallowing ; foaming at the mouth.—*A dose every quarter of an hour, then every three hours.*

Sun-stroke.

A sudden attack of exhaustion, or congestive apoplexy, from exposure to the sun's rays, or through great heat, night and day, in crowded quarters, as on board ship. Soldiers are very subject to it when marching, their liability being increased by a tight-fitting uniform.

Sun-stroke, whilst very common in hot countries, is not at all an unusual occurrence in hot summers in England.

SYMPTOMS.—As a rule, premonitory symptoms are altogether wanting ; the patient, all of a sudden, falls down insensible, and almost at once passes into a comatose state, as though in a profound sleep, with heavy, laboured, quick breathing ; or blowing sound and moaning ; the temperature of the body varying from 100 to 109 ; the pulse quick and sharp ; the heart's action violent ; the face pale ; at first contraction, and then dilatation of the pupils. In other instances sun-stroke is merely transitory insensibility, followed by congestive headache.

CAUSES.—Unusual and continuous heat, with accumulation of electricity ; undue and incautious exposure to the direct rays of the sun, preceded by exhaustion, over-work, bad, or irregular living, intemperance, or a vitiated atmosphere. Exposure immediately or soon after a full meal is very often a predispos-

ing cause. Sun-stroke usually occurs in the middle of the day ; though this is not always the case ; now and then it may take place in cloudy, close weather.

It is better, if at all possible, to commence the treatment without transferring the patient to a great distance, but merely to remove him into the shade. The utmost quietude is essential, as convulsions may be excited by incautious movement.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

ACONITE.—As a most powerful restorer of vital action, administered as soon as possible. The extremities, the face and head, feel cold, the pulse small and feeble, the features altered in appearance ; the face death-like, or bloated and mottled, or dark-red ; there is oppressed breathing, and general increasing coldness, especially of the extremities. It is also useful in removing premonitory symptoms, as pungent heat of skin, nausea, and debility.—*A dose every five or ten minutes, then every half-hour or hour ; at the same time hot bottles to the feet, and rubbing of the arms and legs. In the premonitory symptoms, every two or three hours.*

BELLADONNA.—Red bloated face, with heat of the head, and throbbing of the arteries ; unconsciousness, stupor, and heavy breathing, moaning, pulse quick, vomiting, sometimes convulsions.—*A dose every ten minutes or quarter of an hour, with cold water, cold douche, or ice to the head.*

TREATMENT OF THE AFTER EFFECTS.

BELLADONNA, for frontal headache, and stupid giddy feeling. *Glonoine* for weight at the chest, and pain at the back of the head, aided by friction, bathing, and exercise in the open air.—*A dose every two or three hours.*

Epilepsy, after sun-stroke, is usually amenable to treatment, especially if a patient has been attacked in a hot climate, and afterwards removed to a temperate one.

Persons who have suffered severely from sun-stroke are liable to attacks of sudden madness.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

Let the dress be light and loose, and an ample protection for the head and back of the neck be worn with folds of white linen or muslin.

Constant endeavours to assuage the thirst by beer and other stimulants greatly predispose to it. Cold water, with a little oatmeal stirred in, is the best drink for those who are obliged to work in great heat, or for those who are employed in the full glaze of the sun.

Paralysis.

Total loss, or considerable impairment, of voluntary motion; sometimes loss of sensibility conjoined with it; in rare cases, sensibility alone is affected. As generally understood, it applies to some of the muscles of the body, as of one leg, one arm, or one side.

VARIETIES.

It may be *general*, affecting almost the whole of the body. It may be *partial*, (1) confined to the upper or the lower half of the body, usually the lower, affecting the legs; (*paraplegia*) (2) to half of the body, one leg and arm, (*hemiplegia*) (3) to the muscles of the arm, as in *lead-palsy*; (4) to those of one side of the face, (*facial paralysis*) or, (5) merely to the upper eyelid.

Paralysis usually comes on suddenly. It may be preceded by numbness, coldness, paleness, and slight convulsive jerking or twitching. Paralysed muscles and limbs, as a natural consequence, get flabby, and shrink from disuse.

CAUSES.—Injury to, division of, or pressure upon some principal

nerve or nervous centre; some poison circulating in the blood, affecting the nerves as to their power of transmission; or the nerves may be effectually disabled by the pressure of hæmorrhage, or of a clot; both the cranial, nerves arising from the brain as a centre, or the spinal nerves, may be so affected.

Poisoning of the nerves will also cause paralysis, as in painters and printers from lead; retained poisons in the system, as the biliary and the urinary, in Bright's Disease, rheumatism, and gout. Wrist-drop is an example of lead-poisoning.

Inflammation of the brain or the spinal cord, and membranes of both; alterations in their consistence or substance, as softening or wasting; from effusion, or pressure from a clot.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

ACONITE.—Numbness, feeling of great weight, or as though insects were crawling about the legs, or as though the limb had gone to sleep, or a sensation as of "pins and needles," great coldness in the limbs, and complete loss of sensibility.—*A dose two or three times a day.*

CONIUM.—Diminished sensibility of the limbs, with heaviness, and a sense of weight.—*A dose two or three times a day.*

BELLADONNA.—Chilliness in the affected limbs, with sharp pains; or excessive trembling.—*A dose two or three times a day.*

GELSEMINUM.—Loss of the power of movement, that of sensibility being retained, also when the paralysis has been preceded for some time by giddiness and heaviness of the limbs.—*A dose two or three times a day.*

ARSENIC.—In progressive paralysis, or when preceded or accompanied by violent cramps, or heat and numbness, and occasional lancinating pains, severe neuralgic pains in the limbs, chilliness down the spine, and great sensitiveness to cold.—*A dose three times a day.*

NUX VOMICA.—Convulsive twitchings of the limbs, preventing sleep, or waking the patient out of it, with gastric symptoms

and constipation; especially in those who have taken stimulants freely. *Nux* is of no service when the paralysis is complete. *Æsculus* may be tried when *Nux* fails. *Nux Vomica* is also useful in the premonitory symptoms, when the patient trips over trifles, or finds some difficulty in guiding himself; and also in cases recovering, where these symptoms are prominent.—*A dose two or three times a day.*

PHOSPHORUS.—For paralysis from “nervous debility” and exhaustion, and that connected with softening of the spine.—*A dose two or three times a day.*

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

At first, when paralysis of a leg or arm, or both, follows an apoplectic seizure, medicine and perfect rest, with light, nutritious diet, must be relied on; plain, simple diet, tepid bathing, followed by friction with flesh-gloves, aided afterwards by passive exercise, riding out when the weather permits, special friction of the affected limbs, and oxygen inhalation, commencing with two pints twice a day. Electricity and galvanism must be resorted to, but very carefully and judiciously; they should soothe, but never irritate.

It must be remembered, that as long as there is any structural lesion keeping up the paralysis, and as long as there is muscular rigidity, electricity and galvanism do harm. To try them in useless cases only disappoints, and brings really useful agents into needless discredit.

Inflammation of the Brain and its Tissues— Encephalitis—Meningitis.

The brain has three distinct membranes—the *dura mater*, the *pia mater*, and lying on, and almost one with, the brain itself, the filmy *arachnoid*, or web-like membrane. These membranes are most plentifully supplied with blood-vessels; from

which fact, together with the almost ceaseless activity of the organ itself, it is peculiarly liable to inflammation. Inflammation of the brain itself is called *Encephalitis*; of its membranes, *Meningitis*. As it is excessively difficult to discriminate between these, and not essential to treatment, it is only necessary to give the prominent symptoms of both.

SYMPTOMS.—Drowsiness, or constant delirium, with determination of blood to the head; fulness and redness of the face and eyes; beating of the arteries of the neck and temples; occasional attempts to grasp the head.

The extent and duration of the disease, the age, the sex, and constitution of the patient, all however combine to give a diversity of symptoms. Examine the eyes and general expression of countenance. The pupils, in the first stage, are more or less contracted; as the disease advances, they become dilated. Occasionally the attack is preceded by congestion of the head, sensations of weight, or stupefying, pressive, constrictive, shooting pains in the head. In some instances, slight feverishness, with ringing in the ears for about a week: giddiness and weight on the top of the head; pulse quick; the heat of the skin increased at night, with restlessness, and difficulty of lying long in one position; the patient irritable, and annoyed at trifles; anomalies in the mental powers may be observed, as dulness, drowsiness, or slight delirium, or a high degree of excitement.

The patient is affected by the slightest noise, his eyes brilliant and animated, or bloodshot and intolerant of light, with red face, and delirium. According to the seat of the inflammation, or the constitution of the patient, the accompanying fever is of greater or less intensity; the pulse very variable during the same day—it may be regular, intermitting, quick, and weak, or slow and strong. A very slow or a very quick pulse indicates danger.

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS.—In inflammation of the tissues,

the pain is more acute than in inflammation of the brain substance.

RESULTS.—Paralysis is more frequently associated with inflammation of the substance, than with that of the tissues, of the brain.

EXCITING CAUSES.—Anything tending to irritate the brain, as extremes of heat or cold, ardent spirits, external injuries of the head, concussions from falls; mental emotion, over-exertion; excesses of all kinds, sudden transition of disease from another part or organ, contagious diseases, repressed eruptions, and, in young children, teething.

When there is stupor, or a tendency to it, the eyes look heavy, and void of all expression; vomiting sometimes takes place, and proves very intractable; the stupor becomes more profound, convulsions appear, and death ensues.

TUBERCULAR INFLAMMATION.—The delicate structure of the brain in children, together with its rapid rate of increase in the earlier years of life, render them much more susceptible to this serious disease; great attention ought therefore, in children, to be paid to heaviness, and tendency of the head to fall backwards, and pain, of which we are sometimes made aware, in very young children, by the little sufferer frequently raising its hands to the head; alternations of temper, intolerance of light; nausea, vomiting; constipation; drowsiness, wakefulness, or starting during sleep. Or boring of the head into the pillow; excitement, the slightest noise or light causes the child to scream, or at least, causes discomfort; heavy sleep; heat of the head; red and swollen face, throbbing of the head and neck; tossing about at night; eyes red, sparkling, or fixed; pupils immovable, and dilated.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

LEADING INDICATIONS.

Skin dry and hot, rapid pulse: *Aconite*.

Redness and heat of face, throbbing: *Belladonna*, *Hyoscyamus*.

Pallor of face, throbbing, nausea: *Veratrum Viride*, *Opium*.

Stupefaction, heavy expression: *Gelseminum*, *Opium*, *Cuprum*.

Delirium: *Belladonna*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Stramonium*.

Icy coldness: *Zinc*.

Belladonna and *Nux Vomica*, *Opium* and *Zinc*, may be given in alternation.

DETAILED TREATMENT.

Medical aid should be procured, if within reach; but, when impossible or difficult to secure, the following may be resorted to.

ACONITE.—At the commencement, when the skin is hot and dry, and the pulse rapid, with the ordinary indications of inflammatory fever; especially in young plethoric subjects.—*A dose every hour, until the pulse quiets, and the skin is moist, then every two hours.*

BELLADONNA.—Great heat of the head; red and bloated face; violent pulsation of the arteries of the neck; a tendency to bury the head in the pillow; suffering from the slightest noise; sensibility to light; shooting and burning; eyes red and sparkling, protruded or wild; contracted or dilated pupils; violent and furious delirium; loss of consciousness; low muttering; convulsions; vomiting; involuntary passing of fæces and urine.—*A dose every three hours.*

VERATRUM VIRIDE.—Very useful after exposure to the sun, or alcoholic stimulants, or teething in children; giddiness, hammering in the head; stupefaction or heightened sensitiveness to sounds, disordered vision, nausea, vomiting, tingling and numbness of the extremities, mental confusion, loss of, or defective memory.—*A dose every two hours.*

GELSEMINUM.—Great nervous exhaustion, dimness of sight, heaviness of the eyes, the eyelids feel weighted down; great vertigo; heavy, pressive, stupefying headache; dull, intoxicated,

reeling sensation; sense as of a tight band encircling the head; heavy weight at the back.—*A dose every two hours.*

ZINCUM, after *Belladonna*, if it effects only partial amendment, and where paralysis of the brain threatens with loss of consciousness, half-closed eyes, dilated, insensible pupils, icy cold of the hands and feet, or of the entire body, blueness of the hands and feet, impeded respiration; small, weak, scarcely-perceptible pulse.—*A dose every hour (or in very urgent cases every quarter of an hour), and then every three hours.*

BRYONIA, frequently serviceable when *Aconite* and *Belladonna* have produced but slight improvement.—*A dose every two hours.*

HELLEBORUS NIGER.—After *Bryonia*, when stupor appears rapidly to gain on the patient.—*A dose every hour.*

HYOSCYAMUS.—Drowsiness, loss of consciousness, delirium, inarticulate speech, tongue white, with froth about the lips, dilation of the pupils, fixed vision, skin dry and parched, red face; picking at the bed-clothes.—*A dose every hour.*

OPIUM.—Lethargic sleep, with snoring, half-open eyes, confusion and giddiness on waking; or complete apathy and absence of complaining.—*A dose, dry on the tongue, every half-hour.*

STRAMONIUM.—Starting or jerking; sleep almost natural, followed by absence of mind; sometimes moaning and tossing about; vision fixed; a state of dread; distressing cries; redness of the face; sometimes demoniacal distortion; feverish heat, with moisture.—*A dose every hour.*

CUPRUM ACETICUM.—Invaluable where eruptions have been driven in; already noticed in the articles on “Scarlet Rash” and “Measles.” Or a peculiarly sensitive or irritable, rather than an inflammatory state of brain, which not unfrequently appears in children during fever or difficult teething. At the commencement, crossness or fretfulness, or apathy and indifference; sleep disturbed and restless, then drowsiness, with inability to sleep; incapability of holding the head erect; flushed

face; dry mouth without thirst; disgust at food; nausea and vomiting; torpor of the bowels, rarely diarrhœa; shuddering, followed by heat, and burning; want of perspiration; pulse variable, generally quick and full; increase of all symptoms towards night, with twitchings, and grinding of the teeth.—*A dose every two hours.*

ACCESSORY MEASURES.

Water, or toast-water, as prescribed for fevers. The feet kept warm, and the head cool by linen rags wrung out of cold water constantly applied to the forehead, and frequently changed. Perfect stillness in the room and in the house. The window of the room will require to be darkened by a thick curtain or shawl,

Headache.

Headache is often only symptomatic of other disease: in such cases, it is to be cured by the removal of the primary affection. When, therefore, it proceeds from derangement of the stomach, constipation, cold in the head, mental emotions, or congestion of the brain, the remedies for those disorders must be had recourse to. It sometimes forms so prominent a feature as render it necessary that we should treat it as an original affection.

TREATMENT.

LEADING INDICATIONS.

Principal remedies—*Belladonna, Nux Vomica, Ignatia, Cimicifuga, Arsenic, Gelseminum.*

KINDS OF HEADACHE—

Boring: *Pulsatilla, Ignatia.*

Burning: *Arsenic, Chamomilla, Mercurius.*

Bursting: *Belladonna, Silicea.*

Constant: *Belladonna, Cimicifuga, Nux Vomica.*

Dull: *Carbo Veg., Iris, Opium, Podophyllum.*

Intolerable : *Belladonna*, *Nux Vomica*, *Cactus*, *Chamomilla*,
Carbo Veg., *Sepia*.

Jerking : *Sepia*, *Arsenic*.

Nervous : *Belladonna*, *Gelseminum*, *Cimicifuga*, *Spigelia*,
Sepia.

Periodical : *Belladonna*, *Cimicifuga*, *Arsenic*, *Spigelia*.

Shooting : *Nux Vomica*, *Iris*, *Mercurius*, *Sepia*.

Sick : *Belladonna*, *Cimicifuga*, *Veratrum Viride*, *Chamomilla*.

Stupefying : *Cocculus*, *Glonoine*, *Senecio*.

Throbbing : *Belladonna*, *Nux Vomica*, *Cactus*, *Cocculus*, *Cimicifuga*, *Iris*, *Opium*, *Podophyllum*.

Situation of pain—

Crown of Head : *Belladonna*, *Nux Vomica*.

Eyes, over the : *Cimicifuga*, *Podophyllum*.

„ under : *Nux Vomica*, *Sepia*, *Veratrum Viride*.

„ back of : *Cimicifuga*, *Cocculus*.

Forehead : *Belladonna*, *Bryonia*, *Cocculus*, *Cimicifuga*.

Head, back of : *Nux Vomica*, *Cactus*, *Crocus*.

„ entire, the : *Belladonna*, *Bryonia*, *Gelseminum*, *Sepia*.

„ half of : *Mercurius*, *Platina*, *Sepia*, *Nux Vomica*.

„ right side of : *Crocus*.

„ top of : *Cactus*, *Podophyllum*.

Neck : *Gelseminum*, *Veratrum Viride*.

Nose, at the root : *Nux Vomica*, *Ignatia*.

Spot, small fixed : *Bryonia*, *Nux Vomica*, *Carbo Veg*.

Temples : *Bryonia*, *Arsenic*, *Nux Vomica*, *Aconite*, *Cactus*,
Iris, *Podophyllum*.

Caused by—

Chill : *Aconite*, *Mercurius*, *Nux Vomica*.

Coffee : *Nux Vomica*.

Eating : *Bryonia*, *Nux Vomica*, *Phosphoric Acid*, *Pulsatilla*.

Fasting too long : *Cypripedium*, *Cimicifuga*.

Fatigue : *Cypripedium*.

Fright : *Opium*, *Aconite*.

Hæmorrhage, after: *Crocus*, *China*.

Mental exertion: *Nux Vomica*, *Belladonna*, *Aletris*.

Sedentary life: *Nux Vomica*.

Sight-seeing: *Cypripedium*.

Spirits: *Nux Vomica*.

Stomach, overloaded: *Nux Vomica*.

Sun, exposure to: *Aconite*, *Belladonna*.

Wine: *Nux Vomica*.

Made worse by—

Coughing: *Pulsatilla*, *Bryonia*, *Belladonna*.

Light, strong: *Belladonna*, *Ignatia*.

Looking up: *Pulsatilla*.

Mental effort: *Nux Vomica*.

Movement: *Belladonna*, *Bryonia*, *Nux Vomica*, *Cactus*,
Cocculus, *Iris*, *Sepia*.

Noise: *Belladonna*.

Open air: *Iris*.

Stooping: *Belladonna*, *Nux Vomica*, *Aconite*, *Spigelia*.

Walking: *Belladonna*, *Nux Vomica*, *Mercurius*.

Relieved by—

Lying quiet: *Sanguinaria*, *Belladonna*.

Open air, the: *Cimicifuga*, *Iris*,

Pressure: *Pulsatilla*, *Cimicifuga*.

Sleep: *Belladonna*, *Sanguinaria*.

Tying the head tightly round: *Cimicifuga*, *Podophyllum*.

Time of aggravation—

Day, every other: *Cimicifuga*, *Arsenic*.

„ as the, wears on: *Gelseminum*, *Sanguinaria*.

Evening: *Bryonia*, *Pulsatilla*.

Morning: *Bryonia*, *Sepia*, *Nux Vomica*, *Crocus*, *Podophyllum*.

Night: *Mercurius*.

Open air: *Nux Vomica*, *Iris*.

Attended by (various sensations and affections)—

Appetite, loss of: *Nux Vomica*, *Ignatia*, *Bryonia*.

- Bowels, pain in : *Chamomilla, Mercurius, Ignatia, Iris.*
 Brain feels too large : *Cimicifuga, Glonoine.*
 Cap, tight, as of : *Aconite.*
 Chilliness : *Mercurius, Bryonia, Carbo Veg., Senecio, Calcarea.*
 Coldness of the head : *Nux Vomica.*
 Confusion of the head : *Nux Vomica, Cocculus.*
 Creeping sensations : *Aconite, Nux Vomica.*
 Debility : *China, Arsenic, Cyripedium.*
 Diarrhœa : *Asclepias, Podophyllum, Iris.*
 Dimness of sight : *Aconite, Caulophyllum, Crocus, Gelseminum.*
 Double vision : *Gelseminum, Belladonna.*
 Face, heat of : *Aconite, Belladonna, Cactus.*
 „ pale : *Sepia, Carbo Veg., Opium, Arsenic.*
 „ redness of : *Belladonna, Aconite, Cactus, Chamomilla.*
 „ swollen : *Spigelia, Mercurius.*
 Faintness : *Sepia, Arsenic.*
 Giddiness : *Aconite, Asclepias, Glonoine, Nux Vomica, Cocculus, Opium, Podophyllum, Pulsatilla, Senecio.*
 Head, as though pressed together : *Bryonia, Cocculus.*
 „ „ top would fly off : *Cimicifuga.*
 „ „ heavy : *Spigelia, Belladonna, Nux Vomica.*
 „ large : *Aconite.*
 „ trembling : *Cocculus.*
 Heavy load at stomach : *Nux Vomica, Chamomilla.*
 Humming in the ears : *Belladonna, Podophyllum, Platina.*
 Hysteria : *Cimicifuga, Ignatia, Gelseminum, Glonoine, Aurum.*
 Indigestion : *Nux Vomica, Chamomilla, Bryonia, Pulsatilla, Iris, Sepia, Carbo Veg.*
 Instrument, sharp as though thrust through : *Asclepias, Ignatia, Glonoine, Nux Vomica.*
 Intoxicated feeling : *Gelseminum.*
 Irritability : *Bryonia, Nux Vomica, Chamomilla, Carbo Veg.*
 Nausea : *Belladonna, Asclepias, Cocculus, Nux Vomica, Ignatia, Iris, Sanguinaria.*

- Nose-bleeding : *Carbo Veg.*, *Crocus*.
 Numbness : *Aconite*.
 Pallor of countenance : *Opium*, *Spigelia*, *Carbo Veg.*, *Sepia*.
 Palpitation : *Aconite*, *Spigelia*, *Cactus*.
 Perspiration, head, of : *Silicea*.
 „ offensive : *Sepia*.
 „ profuse : *Mercurius*, *Arsenic*.
 Piles : *Nux Vomica*, *Podophyllum*.
 Pulse, full : *Aconite*, *Gelseminum*.
 Restlessness : *Aconite*, *Cimicifuga*.
 Rush of blood to the head : *Aconite*, *Belladonna*.
 Scalp, tenderness of : *Cimicifuga*, *Nux Vomica*, *Silicea*.
 Screaming from pain : *Belladonna*, *Aconite*, *Chamomilla*.
 Shivering : *Aconite*, *Mercurius*, *Spigelia*.
 Skin, forehead, as if drawn tight : *Caulophyllum*.
 Sleepiness : *Belladonna*, *Gelseminum*, *Hyoscyamus*.
 Soreness of the seat of pain : *Podophyllum*, *Sanguinaria*.
 Spirits, depressed : *Ignatia*, *Pulsatilla*, *Nux Vomica*.
 Starting : *Carbo Veg.*, *Opium*.
 Stupor : *Gelseminum*, *Opium*, *Glonoine*.
 Tears, flow of : *Ignatia*, *Pulsatilla*, *Caulophyllum*, *Belladonna*,
 Spigelia.
 Tightness round the head : *Aconite*, *Mercurius*.
 Throat, constriction of : *Cactus*, *Gelsemium*.
 Trembling : *Carbo Veg.*, *Arsenic*.
 Urine, pale and profuse : *Asclepias*, *Ignatia*, *Iris*, *Pulsatilla*.
 Uterine derangement : *Cimicifuga*, *Caulophyllum*, *Sepia*,
 Platina, *Crocus*, *Pulsatilla*.
 Vomiting : *Belladonna*, *Bryonia*, *Asclepias*, *Cocculus*.
 „ bile, of : *Chamomilla*, *Iris*, *Sanguinaria*.
 „ mucus, green : *Veratrum Album*, *Veratrum Viride*.
 Weeping : *Pulsatilla*, *Ignatia*.
 Yawning : *Senecio*, *Nux Vomica*, *Ignatia*, *Spigelia*.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

BELLADONNA.—Headache, periodical or nearly constant, increased by movement, particularly on stooping or moving the eyes; or when light or noise aggravates the pain, which is pressure on the crown of the head, or lancinating either over the entire head, or merely one side, extending from the back of the head to the eye and root of the nose, and is violent, screwing, piercing, bursting, or tearing, sometimes with great heat; or when the pain is in the forehead, and is dull, aching, or cutting, with redness and watering of the eyes, fulness and throbbing of the temples, flushing of the face, and sense of fulness. At times the pain almost takes away consciousness; or is attended by great restlessness, sleeplessness, and delirium; falling-off of the hair in consequence of the headaches. Occasionally there is sympathetic irritation of the stomach, giving rise to nausea, eructations, and vomiting.—*A dose every two or three hours.*

ACONITE.—Numbed or creeping sensation in the skin; restlessness; sensation of swelling of the face and head to double their size; dimness of sight; giddiness when stooping or rising from a seat; sense of swaying to and fro; staggering; everything seems turning round; dizziness when moving the head; pressure in the temples, feeling as though a tight cap were round the head; rush of blood, with heat and redness of the face.—*A dose every hour.*

BRYONIA.—Aching, piercing, or tearing at a small fixed spot; or in the forehead, after a meal, or in the morning, disappearing in the afternoon, and returning in the evening with great violence, as though the head were pressed together; shootings on one side of the head. The pains are increased by movement, and attended by irritation of temper and chilliness or shivering; they are sometimes relieved or terminated by vomiting.—*A dose every two or three hours.*

NUX VOMICA.—Pain commencing with pressure or coldness, succeeded by throbbing, and shooting, piercing, or rending pain confined to a small space, frequently to be covered with the point of the finger, and extremely sensitive to the touch; or the pain is as though a nail were being driven into the head; at other times, the pain extends over the nose down to the lip; or it begins in or near the eye, causing a flow of tears; the pain extends to the back of the head and nape of the neck; it is as though the head would split; the pain becomes heightened, particularly in the morning, as nearly to drive the patient mad, or deprive him of consciousness; great heaviness of the head, and sensation as though the brain were bruised or lacerated; tenderness of the scalp. The pains are aggravated by movement, as walking or stooping, or by reflection; also after eating, or on going into the open air, and are frequently accompanied by giddiness or confusion; the headache is generally attended by extreme irascibility.—*A dose every hour.*

COCULUS.—Stupid feeling, inability to understand what is read; giddiness, nausea, and inclination to vomit; sense of a weight on the head; temples feel forced together; tearing, throbbing, frontal headache; pain, as if the eyes would be torn out during motion—the patient is obliged to shut them; absorbed in gloomy thoughts; trembling of the head.—*A dose every hour.*

CIMICIFUGA.—Acute throbbing, heat, and fulness, sometimes over the left, sometimes over the right eye, or the whole forehead; often very acute at the back of the eyes; felt every day, but worse every other day; rendered very much worse by going up-stairs—so much so, that it seems as though the top of the head would fly off; relieved by the open air; the brain feels too large for the skull; tired feeling; nervous weakness and restlessness; dull, stupid feeling; too much trouble to think about anything, or as if the power to think were wanting; the pain is often relieved by tying the head round very tightly.—*A dose every hour or two hours.*

GELSEMINUM.—Sudden headache, beginning at the upper part of the neck, and spreading over the whole head—or in the forehead, and then to nape of neck, attended by dimness of sight or double vision; a trouble to open the eyes, or to keep them open; stupor; dull, heavy expression of countenance, patient frequently feels like one intoxicated, pulse full; nervous sick headache.—*A dose every three hours.*

CHAMOMILLA.—Tearing, dragging, maddening pain; burning distress; heavy load and anxiety at the stomach; vomiting of bile; irritable mood; brain feels sore; flushes; one cheek red, the other pale, or yellow; jaundiced look.—*A dose every three hours.*

IGNATIA.—Painful pressure; burning and watering of the eyes, dread of light, swelling of the eyelids; pain intense in one eye, often the right, or confined to one side; or a feeling as though a nail were being forcibly driven through the skull; qualmishness; want of appetite; cutting, spasmodic pains in bowels; a quantity of urine, clear as water.—*A dose every two hours.*

PULSATILLA.—Stupid, gloomy feeling; boring pain in the forehead, or top of head; giddiness, worse on looking up; pain in the eyes; brain feels as if bruised; acrid risings; pain relieved by pressure; worse towards evening; distressed, weeping mood.—*A dose every three hours.*

SPIGELIA.—Alternate cheerfulness and gloom; palpitation; oppression at the chest; periodic headache; pain or pressure in the eyeballs when moving them, as if too large; burning in the eyes, obliging the patient to close them; profuse tears; eyes look dim; pale, disfigured face; yellow margins round eyes; face looks swollen on rising in the morning; heaviness of the head, and pressure—worse on stooping; pains as though the head would burst; violent tearing or digging; shaking sensation in the head at every step.—*A dose every two hours.*

VERATRUM ALBUM.—Vomiting of green mucus; pale face;

pain in the back ; colic, and copious flow of urine ; beating sensation and pressure, or coming on in paroxysms ; stiffness at the nape of the neck ; sensation as of drops of water trickling over the temples ; hair of the head sensitive ; general feeling in the head as of heat and coldness.—*A dose every two hours.*

VERATRUM VIRIDE.—Headache, from the nape of the neck, or in the forehead, severe or dull ; giddiness ; dimness of vision ; dilated pupil ; contracted feeling of the skin of the forehead ; neuralgic pains in the right temple, close to the eye ; or constant, dull, heavy headache ; sense of fulness, weight, or distension ; throbbing of the arteries, with stupefaction, or buzzing and roaring ; dim or disordered vision, sometimes double, partial, luminous, painful, or dim ; tingling and numbness in the limbs ; vomiting of bile, preceded by hiccup ; cutting pains about the navel ; sometimes piles.—*A dose every three hours.*

CHINA.—Worse at night ; sensation as though the head would split ; or dull, aching, pressive, or boring pains, particularly at the crown of the head, increased by movement or the open air ; tenderness of the scalp ; debility ; great sensibility to pain ; irascibility, taciturnity, and obstinacy.—*A dose every four hours.*

ACID. PHOSPHORIC.—Often of great service after any of the foregoing, when treatment has produced only partial relief, and when the headache is distinctly aggravated after every meal.—*A dose three times a day.*

GENERAL REMARKS.

One remedy is seldom sufficient to cure a headache of long standing, particularly when nervous in character.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

Bathing and rubbing the feet as far as the ankles in a shallow bath of cold water for ten or twenty minutes ; or the temples, hands, and arms as far as the elbows, sometimes arrests an attack of nervous headache. The flesh-brush is also useful.

DIET AND REGIMEN.—In general cases of headache the diet should be plain and nutritious, and the meals regular. Regularity in the general habits, and early retiring to rest, together with exercise in the open air, are valuable in promoting and assisting a cure. Everything which is known to provoke or to aggravate an attack should be carefully avoided.

Sleeplessness.

Sleep is essential to renew the energy which has been exhausted during the day; it also serves to assist nutrition. When anything deprives us of sleep for any period, so as to render it inadequate to fulfil its purpose, the health will eventually give way.

DURATION OF SLEEP.—The average duration of sleep, in health, is about eight hours; but it is liable to variation from several causes. Some, from peculiarity of constitution, require less, others more. Habits of idleness tend to prolong it; while, when not restrained within proper limits, sleep, instead of repairing, exhausts the strength, and is productive of other deleterious effects.

RELATION TO DISEASE.—In almost all cases sleeplessness is but symptomatic of some other disease, and can only be remedied by its removal. It sometimes, however, forms so prominent a feature as to render it necessary that we should treat it as an original affection.

EXCITING CAUSES.—Anxiety, worry, mental emotion, or application, continued up to the period of going to rest; sedentary habits; the habitual use of coffee and tea; also weakness of the digestive functions.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

ACONITE.—Heat and restlessness.—*A dose every hour whilst awake.*

NUX VOMICA.—Sleeplessness from intense application or

weakness of digestion ; patient wakes about three o'clock in the morning, and has great difficulty in getting to sleep again.—*A dose morning and evening.*

PULSATILLA.—Disturbed sleep from overloading the stomach with stimulating or rich and indigestible food.—*A dose morning and evening.*

COFFEA.—When excessive joy is the cause.—*A dose at bed-time, or on waking up at night.*

IGNATIA.—When it arises from dejection, grief, unpleasant reflections, or vexation.—*A dose at bed-time.*

OPIUM.—When attributable to fear or fright ; or fantastic or frightful visions ; also sleeplessness from nervous irritability or exciting or depressing emotions, severe mental exertion, or long-continued night-watching ; the patient complains of a feeling of over-excitement, with lively incessant flow of ideas, and, on falling asleep, a jerking or twitching takes place of the body or limbs, which instantly produces the preceding state of watchfulness, until, as morning dawns, a heavy, stupefying, dreamful slumber ensues, from which he awakes late and unrefreshed.—*A dose at bed-time, and repeated every hour or two hours.*

HYOSCYAMUS.—Nervous excitement is the distinctive cause.—*A dose at bed-time.*

BELLADONNA.—Strong but ineffectual desire to sleep ; agitation or anguish, with frightful visions, timidity, or terror, or apprehension of real objects ; or when the sleep is disturbed by frequent starting, or wakefulness early in the night or towards morning.—*A dose at bed-time.*

GELSEMINUM.—The eyelids are heavy and close, still there is no sleep ; or if it come, it is unrefreshing, from the crowding of ideas in the dreams which attend it.—*A dose every hour whilst awake.*

CHINA.—When sleeplessness arises from tea, will be found most efficacious.—*A dose at bed-time.*

CHAMOMILLA.—Sleeplessness in conjunction with headache or colic, in nervous, highly-excitabile and irritable subjects, impatient under suffering.—*A dose at night.*

IGNATIA.—Sleeplessness in individuals of mild, sensitive, or changeable dispositions.—*A dose at bed-time.*

COCCULUS.—For symptoms such as those of *Chamomilla*, only that a sensation of emptiness or lightness is experienced.—*A dose every night.*

Sleeplessness in old people can scarcely be considered a disease. In children it almost invariably arises from some bodily ailment, or mental emotion; it ought to be attended to without delay, as loss of sleep is more detrimental during infancy and childhood than at any other period. For further particulars, the reader is referred to the "Disorders of Infancy and Childhood."

Coldness of the feet is a frequent cause of retarded or disturbed sleep. Daily exercise in the open air, the hydropathic foot-bath—putting the feet in hot mustard and water for twenty minutes just before going to bed; rapid walking up and down stairs, or along the corridor of the house, with the wearing of warm woollen socks in bed, are often of great use: also gentle and general friction, when there is, at the same time, chilliness or stiffness of the limbs. A hot-water-bottle to the feet is the only mode of obtaining refreshing sleep in some cases.

Nightmare.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

ACONITE.—Considerable feverishness, with quick pulse, thirst, palpitation, heat in the face, oppression at the chest, anxiety and agitation. A dose of *Aconite* may be taken immediately after an attack; the patient feels hot and feverish, and excited.—*A dose when required.*

NUX VOMICA.—Nightmare from sedentary habits, or from spirituous or malt liquors.—*A dose every night at bed-time.*

PULSATILLA.—When there is derangement in the digestive

functions, arising from rich living, or indulgence in heavy suppers.—*A dose every night at bed-time.*

OPIMUM.—Particularly when, during the attack, the respiration is nearly suspended, or snoring, the eyes only half-closed, the mouth open, the countenance expressive of extreme anguish, and bedewed with cold perspiration; slight convulsive motions or twitchings.—*A dose night and morning.*

ACCESSORY MEASURES.

Heavy meals near bed-time must be avoided; so also must tea: a sufficient amount of walking exercise in the day should be taken.

Hysteria.

The consideration of this affection involves—(1) The state, condition, or tendency; (2) The fits or paroxysms themselves.

SYMPTOMS.—The attacks are generally preceded by depression of spirits, tears, difficulty of breathing, and palpitation, together with a sensation of a ball or lump in the throat: in an attack there is stupor, clenching of the jaws; the body is moved about, the limbs are agitated. Relief ensues generally with frequent sighing and sobbing, followed by a sense of soreness over the body. There is at other times only immoderate laughing and crying. Hysterical affections are more frequent in single than in married life, and usually occur between the age of fifteen and thirty-five, at the return of the menstrual period. Hysteria is readily excited in those who are subject to it by any emotions; it also arises from sympathy and imitation.

A paroxysm, or what is known as “a fit of hysterics,” is but a part of that disease, and but one of its manifestations. A patient addicted to occasional fits of immoderate and uncontrollable laughter and crying, oddly mixed up and alternating, brought on often by trifles, may be only occasionally hysterical.

In the case of the permanently hysterical, there is always

recognisable a distinct perversion of health or bodily function, and, in addition, a perversion of will, exaggerated emotion, sensibility, and thought.

It is sometimes difficult in schools and public institutions to prevent hysteria spreading. In such cases it must be met with cold water freely poured on the patient.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

The medicine which offers the closest analogy to the symptoms of the attack, and which is most successful in restoring the patient, may, in many cases, be administered for the purpose of overcoming, or, at all events, moderating the predisposition. If hysteria be associated with other derangements, the treatment appropriate for such derangements is also best adapted to be preventive and eradicated. Some medicines, however, are particularly applicable to the removal or modification of the tendency: they are here added.

IGNATIA.—Of great value for those subject to extreme variation of spirits; the attacks come on suddenly with laughter, provoked by slight cause; or the attack is preceded by a lump in the throat, and feeling of suffocation, with spasmodic eructation; convulsive movements of the arms and legs, with clenching of the thumbs during the paroxysm; or alternate flushing and pallor; frequent fits of yawning or sighing upon recovery.—*Dose as directed for Belladonna.*

GELSEMINUM.—The paroxysms resemble convulsions, with excessive irritability of body and mind; a semi-stupid condition, with languor and prostration; nervous headache, commencing in the back of the neck, and thence spreading over the head; giddiness and dimness of vision; usually difficult menstruation.—*Dose as directed for Belladonna.*

BELLADONNA.—The paroxysms are characterised by sensation of choking, with spasmodic obstruction in the throat, as if suffocation would ensue; the face being bloated and red, with

other indications of determination of blood to the head; the eyes prominent, wild, and staring, the pupils dilated; between the attacks, the patient has her sleep disturbed and restless, with tossing and starting.—*A dose for an approaching attack, repeating it in a quarter of an hour, and again in half an hour, if the symptoms do not subside; during the intervals of calmness, give doses from time to time; after the attack, every six hours.*

CACTUS.—Great sadness, taciturnity, and irresistible inclination to weep; love of solitude; menstruation painful, great prostration at the periods. Particularly suitable for cases in which there is a disordered condition of the heart.—*Dose as directed for Belladonna.*

SEPIA.—Particularly if the patient has been suffering from any menstrual irregularity, leucorrhœa, or other chronic derangement of the womb; or if the patient is liable to attacks of debility, approaching temporary paralysis, attended by profuse perspiration.—*A dose twice a day.*

CALCEREA CARB.—Specially for persons of an attenuated, sickly look, and pale, wan, sunken countenance, with whom the disturbance attending the attacks is very violent, and who are subject to fainting, or to capricious appetite, the menstrual discharge occurring too frequently and in excess.—*A dose night and morning.*

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

Any portion of the clothing which may fit tightly should be loosened as an attack comes on; all strings and fastenings should be undone, and the stays be unlaced. Whatever may tend to impede the circulation should be removed, and the patient should be stretched out in a lying position, the floor being the safest and best place, beyond the reach of any article she might strike against in the convulsive movements. A free current of air should be admitted, and the face of the patient should be well dashed with cold water. Friction of the wrists,

ankles, and palms of the hands should also be had recourse to. A jug of cold water dashed in the face, or even the threatening of it, will often cut short an attack, or at once detect "a shammer."

In order to overcome the constitutional tendency to hysteria a long and judicious course of treatment is required.

See more fully the "Woman's Guide," by Dr. Gutteridge, for the mental and moral and further medicinal treatment.

Fainting.

SYMPTOMS.—Under this term we include fainting and swooning, or, a "dead faint." To one or both of these young girls are very subject.

CAUSES.—Something unpleasant to sight or smell; the sight of blood; any injury, however slight, as a blow, especially on the head or chest; swinging or turning round; prolonged or excessive pain; excessive grief or pleasure; going too long without food; loss of blood; diarrhoea; passion; a sudden change from a lying to a sitting or standing posture; kneeling; warm baths; heated rooms; crowded assemblies; sitting with the back to the fire, particularly at meals.

Fainting arises from the sudden lessening, from any cause, in the quantity of blood returned to the right side of the heart, and thence sent to the brain: as from derangement of the circulation, a sensation at the heart itself, anything that interferes with regularity of breathing, and produces stagnation of the blood through the lungs, as a nervous sensation, or a vitiated atmosphere. Fainting after excessive loss of blood, or with extensive disease of the heart, may end in death: generally, it passes off after a few minutes; the faints may return, or be prolonged.

Fainting is distinguished from death by the heat of the armpits, by the look of the eye, an examination of the chest, the

dimmed mirror held to the mouth, or the movement of down placed below the nostrils.

GENERAL TREATMENT OF AN ATTACK.

Let the patient be immediately removed to where a current of fresh air can be obtained, and all tight clothing about the neck, chest, and stomach be loosened; the patient should, at the same time, be placed in a comfortable position, with the head low: sprinkle cold water on the face and neck; bathe the forehead with Eau de Cologne; rub the wrists, the palms of the hands, the arms, and the legs; if prolonged, use mustard, rubbing the hands and the arms, and have it also applied to the pit of the stomach. Should there still be no marked relief, or the patient become cold, a little spirits of camphor may be applied to the nose.

Where the fainting has been occasioned by loss of blood, or diarrhœa, wine, in small quantities, or a little bread or biscuit soaked in wine, or a little strong soup, may be administered when the patient has rallied.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

ACONITE.—Palpitation, congestion of blood to the head; buzzing in the ears; staring look; pale face; shivering.—*A dose, dry on the tongue, every quarter of an hour.*

CHAMOMILLA.—Fainting induced by powerful emotions of any kind, as from excessive pain, attended by giddiness, darkness of sight, deafness, sensation of qualmishness.—*A dose every hour or half-hour.*

IGNATIA.—If resulting from grief.—*A dose every two hours.*

ARNICA.—For fainting-fits after injuries, wounds, or cuts.—*A dose every half or quarter of an hour, then every two hours.*

ARSENIC.—As the result of debility or excessive prostration.—*A dose three times a day.*

CHINA.—After loss of blood; after exhausting purgatives,

diarrhœa, too long suckling, profuse perspirations, long sitting up at night, mental exertion, or want of sleep.—*A dose every two hours.*

ACCESSORY MEASURES.

It will sometimes be necessary to see that attacks of fainting are not produced by voluntarily going without food, or by tight lacing, or that they are not shammed.

Epilepsy, or Falling Sickness.

A sudden loss of consciousness, with more or less convulsion, which may be a mere passing spasm, or long-continued and frightful.

The essential nature of epilepsy is loss of consciousness, whether the attack is long or short; the patient knows nothing whatever about it; its duration is a blank.

Fits, however long or severe, in which consciousness more or less continues, where the patient knows something of what has taken place, are not epileptic.

EPILEPTIC ATTACKS.

The patient generally goes off into a fit with a cry, or falls down, or seems thrown down in a moment; or appears slightly twisted to one side; the face is dusky pale; the eyes half open, quivering or working, and "crossed;" the breathing laboured; the patient seems as if holding his breath. There is gurgling in the throat, foaming at the mouth, often stained with blood from a bitten tongue; the jaws are champed; the muscles of the face work in every direction; the limbs are violently thrown about; the body is cold, bathed in cold perspiration; the bladder and bowels may act involuntarily, and vomiting ensue; the attack is succeeded by lassitude and stupor; it is difficult to rouse the patient; the sleep which follows is usually tranquil;

on waking there may be a feeling of good health, more often of being shaken and exhausted, with severe headache, which may last some hours, or even days. The attack may occur even during an incomplete sentence, and the speech be resumed where it was broken off.

PREVALENCE AND CAUSES OF EPILEPSY.

Epileptic fits are most common between the ages of ten and twenty; in young women and girls, not infrequently connected with puberty, with ovarian or uterine irritation and derangement; as, for example, profuse menstruation or suppression. Sometimes they attend pregnancy, and may be induced by fright, grief, and worry. An inherited tendency sometimes exists; and yet epilepsy may pass over a generation.

In some the sexual system is unquestionably involved, and that at an early age—so pernicious frequently may be the influence created by nursemaids without moral principle, and the prurient fancies of ill-trained school-girls. Many cases of epilepsy owe their origin and continuance to habits thus contracted.

MANAGEMENT OF AN ATTACK.

In an epileptic fit, little can or ought to be done. Bring the patient into the open air when possible, or near an open window; loosen anything round the neck; unfasten the dress and stays, and bare the chest. A piece of india-rubber or cork between the jaws may prevent the tongue from being bitten. Some patients do best if got at once to bed, either on the occurrence or threatening of a fit.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

LEADING INDICATIONS.

When the attack arises from determination of blood to the head, select from *Belladonna*, *Opium*, *Nux Vomica*, *Ignatia*.

When associated with hysteria: *Belladonna*, *Ignatia*, *Nux*

Vomica, Cocculus, Stramonium, Hyoscyamus, Platina, Gelsemium, and Cimicifuga.

When caused by emotion, as fright or alarm: *Opium, Cuprum, Hyoscyamus, and Nux Vomica.*

DETAILED TREATMENT.

BELLADONNA.—Sensation of crawling and torpor in the arms, jerking of the limbs, especially of the arms, convulsive movements of the mouth, muscles of the face, and eyes; congestion of the head, with giddiness; deep red, hot, bloated face; intolerance of light; convulsed or fixed eyes; dilated pupils; cramp in the windpipe and throat, with difficulty of swallowing; and danger of suffocation; foam at the mouth; unnoticed emission of fæces and urine: anxious respiration; renewal of the fits on the slightest contradiction; deep and lethargic sleep, with smiles and grimaces; waking with a start, and cries.—*A dose every four hours, then every twelve.*

OPIUM.—Fits, especially at night or in the evening;—throwing back of the head, or violent movements of the limbs, especially of the arms; insensibility, cries; closed fists; threatening suffocation; deep, lethargic sleep.—*A dose every four hours, then every twelve.*

NUX VOMICA.—Particularly for shrieks, throwing back of the head, trembling; convulsive jerks of the limbs or muscles; renewal of the fits after contradiction or anger; unnoticed evacuation of fæces and urine; torpor and numbness in the limbs; vomiting, profuse perspiration, constipation, ill-humour, and irascibility between the attacks.—*A dose three times a day. As a preventive measure, every night for a week.*

IGNATIA.—Convulsive movements of the limbs, eyes, eyelids, muscles of the face and lips; throwing back of the head; retraction of the thumbs; red and bluish face, or redness of one side and paleness of the other, or paleness and redness alternately; frothy saliva; spasms in the throat, with threaten-

ing suffocation, difficulty of swallowing; frequent yawning, or drowsy sleep; great anxiety and deep sighs between or before the attacks; daily paroxysms.—*A dose every three hours, and then every twelve.*

HYOSCYAMUS.—Indicated by bluish colour and bloatedness of the face, foam at the mouth, prominent eyes; convulsive movements of certain limbs, or of the whole body; violent tossing; retraction of the thumbs; renewal of the fits on endeavouring to swallow liquid; cries, grinding of the teeth; unnoticed emission of urine; congestion of the brain; deep and lethargic sleep, with snoring.—*A dose every four hours, then every twelve.*

GELSEMINUM.—The fits occur after, or in connection with, suppressed menstruation, and are marked by severe spasm of the throat, as though the patient would choke. After the fit, dull feeling in the forehead and on the top of the head, with pain and fulness in the back of the head, before the attack.—*A dose every four hours, then night and morning.*

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

Hydropathic treatment, of a tonic and soothing kind is of great service also in epilepsy.

DIET habitually light and nutritious. Persons suffering from epilepsy have a craving for indulgences, and are very apt to take more food than does them good. Suppers, beyond a cup of cocoa or chocolate, and a slice of bread and butter or toast, are out of the question. Great attention must also be given to exercise and clothing. Any one subject to these fits should not be left alone, night or day. All excitement and study must be avoided. Patients should have something in which to take an interest, should be treated with great kindness, and allowed as little as possible to brood on or feel their position.

Chorea—St. Vitus Dance.

Involuntary spasmodic movements of the face and limbs, pro-

ducing singular contortions, combined with a mute appealing look for sympathy and commiseration, for what otherwise might be regarded as grotesque and ludicrous.

CAUSES.—It is met with in children, of both sexes, from eight to ten, and in young women about the age of puberty, with whom it is associated with anemia, chlorosis, or evident consumptive tendency; it sometimes is connected with rheumatism, and may owe its origin, in children more especially, to thread or tape-worms, or be produced by fright.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

CUPRUM.—Affects principally one side; neuralgia previous to, or during the attack; subsequent paralysis of the affected limb.
—*A dose every three hours.*

STRAMONIUM.—Constant movement of the hands and arms; cramps in the hands and feet; excessive mobility of the muscles; faintings; violent attacks in bed at night; patient like one frantic; attacks caused by fright or care, and may be brought on by the sight of a candle, or mirror, or water.—*A dose every three hours.*

WHEN CAUSED BY WORMS.

If caused by worms, or other substances, causing irritation, expel the parasites by suitable medicines, and you cure the disease.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

Some allopathic authorities advocate the administration of stimulants in chorea and chlorosis. The use of alcoholic stimulants in disease, particularly in young people, needs a great deal of discretion and judgment: stimulants should be regarded as purely medicinal, and never ordered if they can be done without, or any substitute found for them. It is very easy to foster a habit of liking and depending on stimulants, productive of

fearful consequences in after years. The hydropathic measures for chorea are the same as for catalepsy. Except where there is any rheumatic tendency, the shower bath is out of the question, and the dripping sheets should be slightly tepid.

Cramp in the Legs.

This troublesome affection is often of nightly occurrence, coming on as soon as a patient gets into bed or waking him out of sleep.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

VERATRUM ALBUM.—Most serviceable in eradicating the tendency of cramp, and removing it, when unconnected with other derangement.—*A dose night and morning.*

SULPHUR.—For the total eradication of the tendency.—*A dose every other morning.*

COLOCYNTH.—Stiffness and pain for some time after the cramp.—*A dose night and morning.*

RHUS.—Cramp during the day, as well as at night.—*A dose night and morning.*

NUX VOMICA.—Cramp with rigidity or numbness.—*A dose night and morning.*

CALCAREA.—Stretching out the limbs brings cramp.—*A dose night and morning.*

ACCESSORY MEASURES.

During cramp squeeze the painful part firmly with the hand; or press the foot firmly against the wall, bedstead, or other fixed body. Friction is also serviceable.

DIET AND REGIMEN.—Being often associated with indigestion, a cautious moderation is essential. Taking spirits against cramp cannot be too strongly condemned; not infrequently their use is the cause. It is always desirable to avoid exposure to cold or chills, and wet feet.

Lock-jaw.

By *Tetanus* we understand sudden contractions or cramps, long-continued and violent twitchings of the muscles of various parts of the body, following an injury or accident. It sometimes takes place without such a cause, and is then termed "Idiopathic Tetanus;" when the result of a wound, it is "Traumatic Tetanus." Generally the muscles most easily affected are those of the neck, jaws, and throat. Any stiffness about the jaws after an accident should always rouse suspicion.

Where the spasms are confined to the lower jaw and the muscles of the neck, it is called "*Trismus*." Uneasiness in turning the head; at length difficulty in opening the mouth, shortly followed by closing of the jaws, either gradually, but with great firmness, or suddenly, as with a snap. Soon swallowing becomes affected, shortly followed by acute pain in the breast-bone, through to the back. The pain is subject to paroxysms, the spasms extending to the muscles of the trunk, to the large muscles of the legs and arms, the muscles of the face, and so on, until all the muscles of the body may become fixed. As the disease advances, the spasms increase in frequency and violence, and are attended by intense pain.

CAUSES.—Exposure to cold, violent exertion of mind or body (idiopathic tetanus); irritation of the nerves from injury, particularly of hands or feet (traumatic tetanus). The most common causes are punctured and lacerated wounds, which injure one or more of the nerves. The irritating effects of splintered bones and foreign substances, such as dirt or dust, also blows upon the back, may lead to it.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

ACONITE.—If symptoms of lock-jaw show themselves after a chill or exposure to cold.—*A dose every half-hour.*

Ascertain exciting cause, and remove if possible.

NUX VOMICA for almost every variety, especially indicated where spasms are frequent and short, and there are cramps in the stomach, with constipation.—*A dose every hour, half-hour, or two hours; dry on the tongue, or by injection.*

BELLADONNA, most important, particularly if from cold or exposure; after *Aconite*; also useful in lock-jaw following wounds; after *Arnica*. Indicated by constriction in the throat, tightness of the chest, grinding of the teeth, clenching of the jaws, distortion of the mouth, foaming, obstructed swallowing, and a renewal of the paroxysm on attempting to drink. In some cases of lock-jaw the alternate use of *Belladonna* and *Lachesis* has been found useful.—*A dose, dry on the tongue, every half-hour, until relaxation. If it be impossible to introduce the medicine into the mouth, moisten the lips and nostrils with it, and cause the patient to inhale it through the nostrils.*

LACHESIS sometimes required after *Belladonna*, or in alternation.—*Dose. As directed for Belladonna.*

ARNICA.—In lock-jaw after wounds or injuries. Besides its internal administration, it should be applied externally in the form of lotion. Any local irritation ought, at the same time, if possible, to be carefully removed.—*A dose, dry on the tongue, every half-hour—or in solution to the lips and nostrils. Application—(external). To half a pint of water add one teaspoonful of Arnica; bathe the injured parts freely.*

OPIUM.—Useful in some of the severest forms, from cold, in which the body is bent backwards; it is also valuable in lock-jaw after wounds or injuries. It should be promptly employed if, in twenty-four hours, no apparent benefit is effected by *Arnica*. *Opium* is also indicated when fright has been the exciting cause.—*A dose every half-hour.*

HYOSCYAMUS.—Six hours after *Opium*, when it has not produced the desired effect.—*A dose every quarter of an hour.*

RHUS TOX. AND IGNATIA.—These two remedies, singly, alternately, or successively, have been found very efficacious in

severe cases in which the body has been bent backwards, in the form of an arch—on some occasions the back of the head touching the heels (the latter remedy particularly when the complaint has arisen from terror; the former when it has been caused by wounds of joints or tendons).—*A dose in water, or dry on the tongue (if either method be practicable), every half hour, until the position becomes natural. If in alternation, a dose of each in rotation, at intervals, first of half an hour, and then of two hours; see also the directions for Belladonna.*

GELSEMINUM, is recommended in the earlier stages of this affection, and said to have been of great service.—*A dose every half-hour.*

ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE MEDICINES.

THE ENEMA.—Of any of the medicines prescribed according to the symptoms present, add twenty drops of the tincture to half a pint of water, and inject one half-pint of this solution, repeating the injection after the lapse of six hours, if necessary.

SUB-CUTANEOUS INJECTION.—Five or six drops of the selected medicines should be injected into the limb or neck, every half-hour, by means of a small syringe, with a hollow needle. Lift up the loose skin by the thumb and finger; carefully introduce the needle, parallel to the neck or arm, either upwards or downwards; let the skin go: then inject the medicine. This, which is very easy, is by far the most likely method to ensure the recovery of the patient.

It is most important, in order to a chance of success, that the treatment be commenced at as early a stage of the affection as possible, since not only do repeated seizures lessen the tenacity of the muscles, but a constantly increasing portion of the spinal cord becomes implicated.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

Chapman's Ice-bag, or bladders filled with crushed ice, are of

great service, applied along the course of the spine for six or eight hours at a time.

Perfect quiet and rest are absolutely necessary; muslin curtains should be kept drawn round the bed; noise and movement of any kind aggravate the spasm to a great extent. Very often it will be found advantageous to have the room quite darkened.

DIET AND REGIMEN.

In respect to diet, except in cases attended with local or constitutional inflammatory action, inasmuch as the incapacity of receiving food is more to be dreaded than the food itself, the patient may be suffered or encouraged to gratify his own taste (if any preference be manifested), so long as the food selected is plain, wholesome, and easy of digestion. In lock-jaw, it must never be forgotten that the disease is largely one of debility, and that strength must be supported, or the patient will inevitably sink.

The violence of the spasm is apt to engender a false idea as to the powers of the patient. In proportion to their force is the depression and exhaustion which follow. Beef-tea and wine must be freely and frequently administered, by the mouth or by nutritive enemata, if the patient cannot swallow. This plan is far preferable to the extraction of a tooth in order to put fluids into the month. Equal parts of strong beef-tea, or soup and gruel, may be injected, or Liebig's Extract and Gelatine, all below blood-heat. The enema may be repeated every hour, and given very carefully and slowly.

Dipsomania; or Constant Craving for Stimulants.

An insatiable craving for alcoholic stimulants; there is nothing approaching madness connected with it. Patients can abstain if they will: such, however, is the enslaving and demoralising nature of the habit, that they need considerable aid from others, and sometimes absolute restraint, to aid them in

breaking through the infatuation. To such restraint they usually submit cheerfully, and sometimes they are the very parties to suggest it. There are several establishments in different parts of the United Kingdom and America for the reception of those addicted to intemperate habits: the task of reclamation, however, can be safely undertaken anywhere under kind, but firm and constant, supervision. *Moschus* is the best medicine for allaying the craving, which is often very troublesome. *Gelseminum*, *China*, *Nux Vomica*, *Cocculus*, *Nux Moschata*, *Ignatia*, *Aletris Farnosa*, and *Arsenicum* are also adapted to the treatment.

For beverage, toast and water, milk, lemonade, fruit-flavoured syrups, and water.

Change of scene, constant occupation and amusement, together with, for some time, untiring supervision.

Delirium Tremens

Shows itself in persons who habitually resort to over-indulgence in fermented liquors or ardent spirits, sometimes during the prostration which ensues when they, in a great measure, give up, or are deprived of, their accustomed stimulus; more frequently it comes on after a prolonged debauch.

PREMONITORY SYMPTOMS.

Generally extreme irritability, weakness of memory, activity of mind, anxiety, and uncontrollable restlessness. The appetite is sometimes pretty good, more frequently impaired, in consequence of previous habits; the tongue coated, but moist.

SYMPTOMS OF THE ATTACK.

Soon after these signs, little or no sleep, or it is unrefreshing and disturbed by frightful dreams, imaginary visions, and sounds. Fixed ideas take possession of the patient, as that some one is constantly following him or is bent upon poisoning

him, or doing him some injury; yet he generally dreads being alone. The speech stuttering and inarticulate; the countenance wild and variable, according to the prevailing impression; the face, pale or sallow, the eye restless, and the eyeball and eyelids blanched; the skin damp, chilly and relaxed, rarely above the natural temperature; the hands tremulous; muscular twitchings. As the disease advances, sleep is banished; loquacity, with perpetual bustling occupation, and eventually, a distinctive delirium supervenes.

He talks incoherently, though he can answer questions, and put out his tongue, if told to do so; the mind wanders incessantly from one subject to another: the patient fancies that he has important business to attend to, and must go out of the house; he constantly sees terrible objects or beings who are coming to fetch him, and from whom he hides, or from whom he tries to escape; he fancies that he is overrun by rats or mice, or threatened by poisonous snakes. Sometimes the illusions may take a ludicrous form.

The pulse is soft and compressible, and rarely quick, when unruffled by the exertions of the patient; for his corporeal activity keeps pace with the restlessness of his mind, and it is difficult to confine him to his bed or apartment; at the same time, exhaustion is liable to come on very rapidly after great exertion, and the patient may drop down from fatigue. Occasionally, convulsions take place; but, though sometimes serious, they are usually not fatal. The history of the case, together with the distinctive character of most of the above symptoms, enable us to distinguish delirium tremens from inflammation of the brain.

RESULT.—The issue is generally favourable: after sleepless days and nights, sleep comes, and the patient wakes refreshed. Frequent attacks weaken a patient, and thus wear him out, and destroy his constitution.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

FOR THE PREMONITORY STAGE.

NUX VOMICA: particularly useful in this stage, and may frequently arrest it.—*A dose three times a day.*

A strong cup of coffee occasionally, together with a little good gravy, or, if procurable, invalid turtle soup.

FOR AN ATTACK.

CIMICIFUGA.—Sleeplessness, with excitement and hallucinations; if any sleep is had, it is uneasy and restless, disturbed by busy dreams; the limbs tremble; incessant talking, first about one subject, then another, without order; sensible when addressed, but soon relapsing and talking about strange objects or persons that he fancies are in the room; wild look, peculiar expression of face; quick, full pulse.—*A dose every hour.*

GELSEMINUM.—Sleeplessness and wild delirium; incessant talking night and day, without intermission; feeble pulse, heavy expression of face, prostration.—*A dose every hour.*

OPIUM.—Sleeplessness, with visions and frightful fancies, as of mice, rats, and scorpions, or ghosts, devils, and masked faces coming towards the bed; the patient starts in fright, tries to escape, or bursts into laughter.—*A dose every hour.*

DIGITALIS.—Nausea; faint, gone feeling; cold perspiration; white-coated tongue; restlessness; optical phantasms and illusions, vivid fancies, desire to escape; alternate tractability and obstinacy; pulse slow and intermittent, or quick, unequal, and small.—*A dose every hour.*

HYOSCYAMUS.—Delirium of a mixed kind—loquacious, furious, muttering, and incoherent, full of improper words, insulting and profuse; prostration; the pulse small, quick, and compressible; the skin cold and clammy. Especially useful for old, worn-out toppers.—*A dose every hour.*

ARSENIC.—Livid, sallow look, the skin dry and cold; the

pulse small, irritated, and irregular; fancies of vermin in bed, or ugly phantoms, dogs or cats.—*A dose every two hours.*

ANTIM. TART.—When prostration follows furious delirium, with nausea, vomiting, and diarrhœa; trembling, and cold perspirations.—*A dose every two hours.*

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

The patient must be firmly but kindly treated; there must be no confinement by straps or strait waistcoat, yet he must be carefully watched, never left even for a moment; razors, knives, and all sharp instruments should be removed from the room. The windows should be fastened by screws. Help should be at hand, so as to be available immediately if required. No stimulants must be given, but instead, Liebig's Extract, essence of beef, clear soup, and Crosse and Blackwell's Invalid Turtle.

AFTER-TREATMENT.

NUX VOMICA, CHINA, PHOSPHORUS, and ACID. PHOSPHORIC, will chiefly be required, according to the prominent symptoms. See "CHARACTERISTIC EFFECTS."—*A dose night and morning, and once in the day.*

Stammering.

Stammering is most likely to manifest itself when articulation is being formed, when it is in the course of development, or only recently perfected; especially showing itself in children in whom the faculty of speech manifests itself slowly, or appears later than usual. Great care and patience, therefore, should be exercised in inducing each to talk slowly and distinctly.

When stammering arises from physical defect, it is incurable; when it is accounted for by the force of imitation—from want of proper management, as from endeavouring to speak with the chest only imperfectly supplied with air—or when it is of the

nature of St. Vitus' dance, it is curable by the exercise of thought and perseverance. The slightest disturbance of the feelings—the fear that stammering will occur—almost invariably produces it in those who are liable to it.

In recent cases prevention may be aided by medicines adapted to chorea, especially *Cuprum* and *Stramonium*; and the cure may be completed by attention to a few plain rules.

The stammerer must be taught never to attempt to speak without first expanding his chest by a full inspiration. The teacher must become thoroughly acquainted, by repeated trials, of the way in which every letter of the alphabet is pronounced, what part the lips, teeth, and tongue take in its production; whether the breath passes as it is uttered, through the nostrils or through the mouth; and then the child must be constantly and slowly practised at each of them.

Sentences must be constructed for the child, composed, as far as possible, of letters which he can say with ease; and these he must say over repeatedly. He must be taught to speak and read aloud, after his instructor; which he will soon be able to do with comfort, and thus gain confidence. He must never be made fun of, or imitated. He must always be checked if he stutters, that his attention may be directed to what he is doing; as, in some cases, stammering may be relieved at once by avoiding the hurried repetition of the same syllable, or by opening the mouth and allowing sound to pass.

The patient must divest his mind of all thoughts of stammering, both when speaking and reading; refrain from speaking, if possible, unless he feels that he can do so without hindrance: for a time he may be allowed to avail himself of any trifling habit, as touching a portion of his clothes, if it will help him at all to avoid stuttering.

The imitation of stammering must never be allowed, or, at all events, encouraged.

Grown-up persons who stutter may, in a reasonable time,

break themselves of the habit if they will attend to the rules here given.

Neuralgia—Tic-Douloureux.

This distressing and often obstinate affection has its most frequent seat in the nerves of the face; under the eye, before the ear, and in the temple, from whence it shoots over the entire half of the face, and frequently into the eye and head. The paroxysms continue, with shorter or longer intervals, for several days or weeks. There are two varieties: (1) from inflammation of the nerves; (2) from sympathy; the former is *Tic-Douloureux*, the latter, *Neuralgia*.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

LEADING INDICATIONS.

Debility, from: *Arsenic*, *China*, *Cimicifuga*, *Nux Vomica*.

Inflammatory: *Aconite*, *Belladonna*, *Gelseminum*.

Paroxysmal: *Aconite*, *Arsenic*.

Periodical: *China*, *Arsenic*.

Rheumatic: *Aconite*, *Cimicifuga*, *Rhus*, *Gelseminum*, *Bryonia*.

Sudden: *Gelseminum*, *Cimicifuga*.

Worse—

Afternoon, in: *Belladonna*.

Dinner, after: *Arsenic*, *Nux Vomica*.

Drinks, cold: *Chamomilla*.

„ hot: *Chamomilla*.

Eating, from: *Phosphorus*, *Mercurius*, *Sulphur*.

„ warm things: *Chamomilla*.

Evening, in: *Aconite*, *Pulsatilla*.

Left side, on: *Cimicifuga*, *Mercurius*, *Phosphorus*.

Morning, in: *Nux Vomica*.

Night, at: *Belladonna*, *Aconite*, *Arsenic*.

Open air, in: *Pulsatilla*, *Nux Vomica*, *Mercurius*, *Spigelia*.

Pressure, from : *Hyoscyamus*.

Rest, by : *Platina*.

Sleep, after : *Belladonna*, *Nux Vomica*.

Talking, by : *Arsenic*, *Nux Vomica*.

Walking, on : *Belladonna*.

Warm air, from : *Rhus*, *Hepar*.

Weather, damp : *Dulcamara*, *Mercurius*.

Winds, dry, cold, from : *Aconite*, *Bryonia*, *Cimicifuga*.

Relieved by—

Rest : *Colocynth*.

Warmth : *Nux Vomica*, *Colocynth*.

DETAILED TREATMENT.

BELLADONNA.—Throbbing, beating, burning, stinging pain, generally attended by inflammation, and red, shining swelling. There is great sensitiveness to cold air, light, and noise. Aggravation in the afternoon, or at night. Pains often disappear suddenly when they have reached the highest degree of violence; or change their locality. Pain often worse after sleep, or on waking. —*A dose every hour.*

ACONITE.—The pains tingling, pricking, shooting, crawling or numbing, come on in paroxysms; they are very violent, and attended by great nervousness and restlessness; the pains are burning and stinging, boring, wrenching, or screwing; worse in an evening, most intolerable at night; relieved by the open air, or by sitting quietly. They may shift rapidly. The face extremely pale or bright-red; excessive sensitiveness to touch and slightest movement; cold east winds often bring the pain on. —*A dose every hour.*

CHINA.—Attacks periodical, pains excessive, with great sensibility of the skin, and aggravation from the slightest touch; torpor and paralytic weakness in the seat of pain; ill-humour, paleness of the face, frequently followed by redness and heat of the face. —*A dose every two or three hours.*

CHAMOMILLA.—Violent drawing, jerking, unbearable pains, obliging patient to move and toss about, succeeded by numbness. Irritable whining mood; aggravation or renewal from eating or drinking anything cold or warm; heat and redness of one cheek.—*A dose every hour.*

ARSENIC.—The pains return at stated times or days, or wake the patient up out of sleep, particularly before midnight; they are intolerable, frequently accompanied by shuddering coldness, and thirst; heat in the face and body; humming in the ears; failure of strength; feeling of inability to remain up, and yet pains are better when standing or walking about, or from warmth or compression of the affected part. Apt to come on after dinner, especially if lying down, or to be excited by conversation.—*A dose every hour.*

CIMICIFUGA.—Purely neuralgic pain from excitement or exhaustion; nervous weakness; tired feeling; continual restlessness; sensitiveness to cold air, which penetrates through the patient. Pains generally worse on left side.—*A dose every hour.*

GELSEMINUM.—Acute, sudden, darting pains, which make one start, or come on in decided paroxysms, attended by extreme general nervousness, by contraction and twitching of the muscles near the seat of pain. The pains, when they go off, leave great tenderness.—*A dose every hour.*

BRYONIA.—Rheumatic pains, aching, pulling, or tearing, aggravated by movement; irritability of temper, and general tendency to rheumatism.—*A dose every hour.*

SPIGELIA.—Pressing, tearing pain, extending to the nape of the neck, making movement of the head painful; pale, bloated face; yellow rims round the eyes; palpitation, chilliness, restlessness. Aggravated by cold, or by cold air, or water; pain goes off by lying down, and during eating.—*A dose every hour.*

ACCESSORY MEASURES.

Avoidance of excitement and fatigue, of tea and coffee. Early

hours, nourishing food. Sometimes change of air alone will avail to cut short an attack.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

Inflammation is the origin of nearly all skin affections; it may be specific, as *erysipelas*, or result in redness, more or less diffused *erythema*, or rash, as rose-rash, or prickly heat. The result may be exudation or effusion, *eczema* or infiltration, as of the eyelids; the outer skin may become dry and scaly, or fissured; *pityriasis*, or the serum deposited may remain, and become thickened and hardened as *papules* or *pimples*.

Inflammatory Redness—Erythema

Is often confounded with erysipelas; it is, however, confined entirely to the skin, whilst erysipelas involves also the structures beneath; the colour of erythema varies from a bright red to crimson or purple, which, as it disappears, changes to yellowish green, just as a bruise does; constitutional symptoms are very slight. Examples of this inflammation are seen in that caused by the friction of ill-fitting clothes. Chafing from cold winds, or between the folds of skin in fat persons and children, as on the neck, bowels, and bends of the thighs. It always ushers in bed-sores, is produced by mustard plaisters and slight blisters; is the first stage of chilblains, and the correct designation for the redness of skin attending dropsy.

Erythema of a peculiar kind is often met with on the legs of young girls and women: it is ushered by slight illness and some little fever; then raised red spots come out on the legs, very rarely on the arms, in patches of some size from an inch to an inch and a half; if felt, a decided projection can be recognised;

they are, in plain terms, "bumps." With rest and treatment, the red colour changes into a blue, and the swelling disappears. Cooks, recently imported from the country to large towns, are very subject to this latter affection. In this, as in all other varieties of erythema, *Aconite* is the chief remedy. *Pulsatilla* and *Arnica* are sometimes required. *Aconite* and *Arnica* may be used externally, as well as internally.

The diet should be light and unstimulating, If the legs are affected, they must have complete rest. The lotion-cloths applied must be covered by cotton wool or flannel.

Eczema.

Inflammation of the skin, followed or attended by oozing ; the result of debility, hereditary or acquired. Familiar examples are afforded by the chafing of children, when it begins to exude moisture, and in what is generally called the scald head of children : burns on the folds of the neck or thigh are often followed by eczema. When the oozed matter dries as scab, the irritation is great.

Eczema, in any form, may result from a scrofulous constitution, weakly parentage, vaccination, teething, errors in diet, exercise, and clothing ; change of seasons, rapid growth, nervous debility, deranged menstruation ; uterine, reproductive, and child-bed affections ; anxiety, over-fatigue of body and mind, and rheumatism or gout. It is the commonest, and most obstinate, of skin diseases.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

LEADING INDICATIONS.

Principal remedies—*Aconite*, *Pulsatilla*, *Mercurius*, *Chamomilla*, *Causticum*, *Rhus*, *Graphites*.

Caused by—

Chafing : *Chamomilla*, *Causticum*.

Damp and cold : *Dulcamara*.

Excoriation : *Hydrastis*, *Chamomilla*, *Causticum*.

Over-heating : *Dulcamara*, *Aconite*.

Inveterate cases—*Arsenic*, *Sulphur*.

DETAILED TREATMENT.

ACONITE.—Tingling ; itching ; burning ; stinging ; soreness ; vesicles filled with serum or acrid fluid ; rheumatic pains ; redness, and inflammation of the parts.—*A dose every four hours.*

ARSENIC.—Eruption, like millet-seeds, with watery exudation ; eruptions that scale off like bran, or in large patches (psoriasis and pityriasis) ; burning pain, with itching.—*A dose every four hours.*

DULCAMARA.—Small itching pimples, forming a crust, or drying off like bran ; specially if the result of being over-heated, or exposure to damp, cold air.—*A dose night and morning.*

CHAMOMILLA.—Excoriated sore places, especially in children ; the nervous system is very sensitive and irritable ; great sensitiveness to pain.—*A dose every three hours.*

GRAPHITES.—Chronic dryness of the skin ; small, red, itching pimples ; the skin cracks, and is generally unhealthy ; scanty or suppressed menstruation ; inveterate *psoriasis*.—*A dose night and morning.*

MERCURIUS.—Itching, with irresistible desire to scratch the part ; small itching pimples, followed by desquamation, or transparent vesicles containing a watery fluid, or pustules discharging an acrid humour ; yellow colour of the skin.—*A dose night and morning.*

RHUS.—Burning, itching vesicles, of small size, with redness ; or vesicles running into one another ; burning, itching eruptions about the eyes and eyelids.—*A dose every four hours.*

PHOSPHORIC ACID.—Red spots or patches, dry or moist ; itching, crawling sensation, or burning ; smarting ; excoriation in bends of joints, or between the toes.—*A dose every four hours.*

PULSATILLA.—Inflammation deep and violent, with mucopurulent discharge in considerable quantities.—*A dose every four hours.*

LEDUM.—Excessively irritating, itch-like eruption, with redness, especially in persons with a tendency to gout, and a teasing cough.—*A dose every six hours.*

SEPIA.—Swelling of the glands and lymphatic vessels; of the body, face, and limbs; soreness or itching of the skin; scurfy, humid eczema; excoriation in the bends of the joints.—*A dose every four hours.*

SULPHUR.—Creeping, prickling, stinging, burning, itching; small vesicles with red margins; thick yellow scurf; swelling of the glands; the inflammation is followed by dry scales or fissures; excoriations of the skin.—*A dose every six hours.*

CAUSTICUM.—Burning itching; injuries to the skin which have healed, but have become sore again, and discharge. There is much irritation, and considerable offensive oozing. Very useful after burns.—*A dose every four hours, with application every night.*

HYDRASTIS.—Excoriation, as in the folds of the neck.—*A dose night and morning, with the application, every night, of one part of Hydrastis, and ten of Glycerine.*

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

Tepid bathing of the body generally night and morning. Bathing of the part affected by the eruption carefully and frequently with tepid water, or thin oatmeal gruel. When the head is the seat of eczema, the hair will scarcely ever require to be cut off; it must be kept very clean by water and the use of the comb and brush. Change of air to the sea-side, if practicable; Margate or Weston-super-Mare being chiefly recommended. Ample simple diet, with meat, and an abundance of milk. Cod-liver oil is frequently of great service. Glycerine, oatmeal, and tar are the best soaps to use.

Lichen Pimples, or Red Gum.

Pimples, with some vascular congestion and infiltration, dryness of the skin, and itching. In appearance as though an ordinary goose-fleshed condition of the skin had turned red, and remained so.

A common example of it is afforded in the "red-gum" of young infants, from being wrapped up too warmly.

This affection is induced by exposure to heat and acrid substances, as on the hands of cooks, bakers, grooms, grocers, and washerwomen (*lichen agrius*). It is also produced by the debility consequent on over or too long suckling.

For simple cases : *Dulcamara*, *Ledum*, *Apis*.—*A dose night and morning.*

For aggravated cases : *Muriatic Acid*, *Sulphur*, or *Arsenic*.—*A dose three times a day.*

For red-gum : *Chamomilla* and *Sulphur*.—*A dose every four hours.*

For an attack from debility : *China*, *Arsenic*.—*A dose every six hours.*

Irritation or Itching of the Skin

Is often an accompaniment of other diseases of the skin, and is to be treated accordingly. In some cases it shows itself in a primary form, and is attended by scarcely perceptible, colourless elevations under the skin, which are sometimes of a considerable size, soft and smooth, but are not followed by any desquamation, or any peculiar eruptive appearance.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

SULPHUR is frequently specific, particularly when the annoyance is worse in the evening, or in bed. In other ordinary cases, one or more of the subjoined may be required.—*A dose morning and evening.*

IGNATIA.—The irritation is most severe after going to bed, and resembles flea-bites; and after scratching, which relieves, shifts readily from one part to another.—*A dose night and morning.*

PULSATILLA.—Preferable when the irritation comes on in the warmth of the bed, and is aggravated by scratching.—*A dose night and morning.*

MERCURIUS should be given when the irritation continues through the whole night, and *Pulsatilla* proves insufficient; also in cases when the parts affected bleed readily after scratching.—*A dose night and morning.*

RHUS.—The itching is accompanied by a violent burning sensation.—*A dose night and morning.*

HEPAR SULPH should be administered four days after the last dose of *Rhus*, if the irritation continue to be more or less troublesome.—*A dose night and morning.*

Herpes, or Tetter

In its simple form, is an inflammation of the skin, accompanied by small blebs, blisters, or vesicles. A familiar example is afforded by the eruption at the corners of the lips, which sometimes attends a cold. It appears in patches or clusters, on the cheeks and neck, or head, usually of a circular shape.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

ACONITE.—Tingling, itching, burning, stinging, soreness; vesicles filled with serum or acrid fluid; redness, and inflammation of the parts.—*A dose every three hours.*

RHUS.—Burning itching vesicles, with redness; they run one into the other.—*A dose every four hours.*

MERCURIUS.—Small itching vesicles, that ulcerate, dry up, and desquamate; swollen spots, on which a flat, grey scurf forms; or a discharge of acrid humour; yellow skin.—*A dose every six hours.*

DULCAMARA.—Small itching pimples, forming a crust, or dry off like bran; specially if the result of being over-heated, or exposed to damp, cold air; the glands are enlarged near the eruption.—*A dose every four hours.*

Shingles.

Inflamed herpetic patches, with characteristic blebs, as though water had been sprinkled on, or like beads of perspiration; near the hip, round the side of the waist, on the abdomen, under one arm, on the shoulder, or on the neck, accompanied by a good deal of tingling and itching in old people; and sometimes by troublesome and obstinate neuralgic pain. This affection is caused by a chill, as in cold winds, draughts, or by damp, or digestive derangement.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

ACONITE.—From a chill; feverishness, restlessness, and burning itching, very troublesome and persistent.—*A dose every two hours; a piece of linen saturated with Aconite Liniment, laid over the part, or powdered starch, medicated with the medicine.*

RHUS.—Burning, itching eruption of yellowish vesicles on red patches of the skin, in various parts of the body, with some swelling and painful uneasiness.—*A dose every four hours.*

GELSEMINUM.—Intense but transient itching of the vesicles; they are sore to touch, and the neuralgic pain is very troublesome.—*A dose every four hours.*

ARSENIC.—The eruption evidently arises from debility; the pain is very burning and tingling.—*A dose every six hours.*

Ringworm of the Skin.

An eruption of small rings or circular bands, vesicles only occupying the circumference, which are small, and have a red-coloured base, of greater or less intensity. About the third or fifth day the vesicles become turbid, and then burst, when

little brownish scabs form over them. The portions of skin within the circlets are usually healthy at first ; but subsequently become rough, of a reddish hue, and scale off as the vesicular eruption dies away. The duration of the eruption frequently does not extend beyond a week or two. Has been considered contagious from several children of one family, or at the same school, being attacked at the same time ; but there is every reason to believe that this opinion is erroneous.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

SEPIA will, in the majority of cases, suffice.—*A dose night and morning, with a lotion of ten grains of 1st trituration to a table spoonful of water.*

RHUS TOX., SULPHUR.—*Rhus* and *Sulphur*, alternately administered, are sometimes required in obstinate cases.—*A dose of Rhus at bed-time for two days ; then pause two days, after which Sulphur the first thing in the morning.*

CALCAREA is recommended for cases in which the two foregoing remedies have not been productive of benefit.—*A dose at bed-time.*

Ringworm on the Head

Is still more familiarly known as *Ringworm*. It is unquestionably highly contagious, being readily communicated by the same comb and brush, or even towel, and is of long and uncertain continuance. Few affections have more frequently baffled the unwearied efforts of practitioners than this ; it would have been well had those of the old school attempted less in the way of treatment, for, in many instances, the so-called cure has proved worse than the disease. Ringworm commonly attacks children from two years to the period of puberty.

SYMPTOMS.—Isolated, red-coloured, irregular, circular patches, on which appear numerous small, yellowish points, or pustules,

which do not rise above the level of the skin, and have, generally, a hair in the centre. These pustules, which are much more thickly studded in the circumference than the centre of the circular patches, soon break and form thin scabs (sometimes cup-shaped, or concave—characteristic of one variety, and at first of a tawny, but subsequently of a light-yellow or whitish colour; when they crack and break up, and become reduced to a powder, which looks like pulverised sulphur); these frequently unite with the adjacent patches, and assume an extensive and irregular appearance, but commonly retain a somewhat circular shape. The incrustations become thick and hard by accumulation, and are detached from time to time in small pieces, which bear a close resemblance to crumbling mortar. When the scabs have been removed or torn off, the surface which they had occupied looks red and glossy, but is studded with slightly elevated pimples, in some of which minute globules of matter subsequently become apparent.

By these repeated evolutions of the eruption, the incrustations become thicker, the areas of the primary patches extend, and new ones are formed, so that the corresponding edges become blended, and frequently the whole head thus becomes affected. The circular character of the original groups is still indicated, however, by the appearance of partially-formed circles within the circumference of the larger incrustations. As the patches or clusters extend, the hair covering them usually becomes lighter in colour, and breaks off short; and as the process of scabbing is repeated, it is thrown out by the roots, and finally there remains only a narrow chaplet of hair round the head. If the hair-follicles are destroyed, the baldness remains permanent.

CAUSES.—The disease is chiefly propagated by contagion, but appears to originate spontaneously in children of scrofulous, flabby, or feeble and emaciated habit, if ill-fed, ill-lodged, uncleanly, and deprived of a wholesome degree of exercise.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Even under homœopathic treatment it frequently proves extremely obstinate; but in many cases the difficulty arises from the previous treatment which the patient has undergone, or from culpable conduct on the part of the patient or others, in allowing the disorder to last for a long period unchecked before assistance is sought.

CONSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

RHUS.—The patches are irritable and inflammatory.—*A dose night and morning.*

SULPHUR.—Scaliness, with the formation of scabs.—*A dose night and morning.*

ARSENIC.—Symptoms worse, the discharge thin, acrimonious, and produces an extension of the disease, or the formation of ulcers.—*A dose night and morning.*

EXTERNAL OR LOCAL TREATMENT

Is sometimes of service simultaneously with the internal or constitutional treatment in developing the energy of the medicine employed. An identical medicine should be employed for both methods; the application should not be too frequently made, or suspended upon the earliest development of any new sensations or appearances about the eruption. *Sulphurous Acid*, by spray, is of great service.—*Application. Ten drops of the medicine, internally employed, in one table spoonful of water; bathe with this solution twice a day.*

DIET AND REGIMEN.—Adults affected with this disorder, ought wholly to abstain from fish and salt meat. Children ought not to be allowed to partake of heating farinaceous food. Undeviating attention to cleanliness must be observed, and the homœopathic diet rules strictly adhered to. The hair ought generally to be removed early in the disease.

Grubs of the Face, or Acne.

SYMPTOMS.—An affection of puberty and youth: the sebaceous follicles of the forehead, side of the nose, cheek, and neck become obstructed; a number of black spots show themselves, interspersed with which are pimples, pustules, and red spots. Successive crops show themselves between the shoulders, down the back, and on the chest; but are most troublesome and annoying on the face. The skin is unhealthy and languid, generally sympathising with that of the constitution, so that great attention must be paid to fresh air, exercise, and diet. Spirituous wines and coffee must be refrained from. Good cow's or goat's milk, used as a drink and article of diet, with light food, fresh vegetables, and ripe fruit.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

RHUS.—Red spots, the size of lentils, with vesicles in the centre; red, shining swellings, with soreness: they are tender to the touch.—*A dose night and morning.*

HEPAR.—Pimples the size of a pea in different parts of the body; the slightest scratch or injury inclines to ulceration or gathering; styes on the eyelids.—*A dose night and morning.*

MERCURIUS.—Small, *itching* pimples, that ulcerate, dry up, and desquamate; swollen spots, on which a flat, grey scurf forms.—*A dose night and morning.*

SEPIA.—Sickly complexion, with dim, red eyes; itching pimples; herpetic, brownish spots on the body; chilliness, sadness; scanty menstruation; leucorrhœa.—*A dose night and morning.*

SULPHUR.—Creeping sensation; prickling or stinging in the skin, or burning itching; herpetic spots on the chest and back; small suppurating abscesses.—*A dose night and morning.*

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

An external application, by way of lotion, of Rhus, ϕ or

Mercurius, 6th dilution; a teaspoonful to half a pint of water; a little applied night and morning: or an ointment or glycerole of the 2^x trituration, a drachm to an ounce of spermaceti ointment; or a glycerole can be obtained of any homœopathic chemist.

Boils.

Round, or cone-shaped, hard, and very painful, inflamed elevations, suppurating slowly, discharging matter, generally at first tinged with blood, but still retaining a portion of morbidly-altered cellular tissue, which forms the core.

Boils show themselves chiefly on the legs or arms, the back of the hand or neck, in the arm-pit, or on the buttocks or seat. More than one may appear or they may occur in successive crops.

CAUSES.—Poverty or deterioration of the blood, from old age, over-growth, deficiency of food and fresh air, over-work, anxiety, excess. A peculiar constitutional tendency. Boils are, however, frequently critical, as in gout; they also, sometimes, follow acute fevers or eruptive diseases, or form the termination of chronic eruptions.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

ARNICA.—Pain, soreness, tenderness, and other acute symptoms, except severe constitutional disturbance. *Bellis* may be substituted where there is any reason to fear that *Arnica* might be followed by erysipelas.—*A dose every three or four hours; with a lotion of Arnica or Bellis, covered by oiled silk or sheet gutta percha.*

SULPHUR should be given after *Arnica*, when the pain and tenderness have yielded.—*A dose every six hours, then night and morning.*

ACONITE.—The boil presents an extremely inflammatory ap-

pearance, and is accompanied by considerable fever and restlessness.—*A dose every two or three hours.*

BELLADONNA.—The boil is inflamed, fiery, erysipelatous, or red, or, if situated upon the arms or legs, be associated with swelling and tenderness, of the glands under the arm-pit, or in the groin; dry, hot skin, thirst, and head-ache.—*A dose every three or four hours.*

MERCURIUS is usually effectual after *Belladonna*, should the swelling not yield, although the inflammatory redness has been subdued.—*A dose every three or four hours.*

HEPAR SULPHURIS is of service when matter has accumulated in the boil, in bringing the tumour to a head, and thereby curtailing and alleviating suffering.—*A dose every three or four hours.*

LYCOPODIUM.—When the boils are very large, and occur in persons extremely subject to them.—*A dose night and morning.*

LOCAL TREATMENT.

A piece of wet linen rag, folded double, should be applied, covered with a dry one, also folded double. As soon as the wet rag becomes dry, it should be re-moistened. When there is much pain and inflammation, a hot linseed-meal poultice forms a soothing application, to which *Arnica* or *Bellis* should be added. Boils very rarely require to be opened with the lancet, unless the external skin is very hard.

DIET AND REGIMEN.—In all cases the diet should be plain, easy of digestion, and nutritious. A superfluity of animal food is, nevertheless, not to be enjoined in any case. The free use of cold water, both internally (drinking a copious draught night and morning) and externally, is very beneficial in promoting a vigorous and healthy action of the skin and absorbents. Sufficient exercise in the open air in open weather, free ventilation, and regular habits.

Whitlow.

An abscess, more or less deeply seated, near the end of the finger, attended by severe pain and considerable swelling; it commences in the form of a hard tumour, which soon becomes hot and painful. In a day or two, the formation of matter is announced by increase of the heat and swelling, and violent throbbing. When the abscess discharges, the pain at once gives way. Whitlow has a great disposition to reappear in those who have once suffered from its attacks, which clearly demonstrates the advantage of treating it as a constitutional, and not merely local affection.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

ACONITE.—Considerable fever, quick, full pulse, thirst, intense, almost insupportable pain.—*A dose every two or three hours.*

HEPAR SULPHURIS.—If the swelling should not decrease, if the pain should become *intense and throbbing*.—*A dose every four hours.*

SILICEA is preferable to *Hepar* in a corresponding stage in severe forms of whitlow, and when the matter is deeply seated; the swelling very considerable, hot, tense, and attended with excruciating pain; or, more especially, when there is reason to apprehend that the bone is affected.—*A dose every four hours.*

SULPHUR should be administered after *Silicea*, or in alternation with it, when the latter does not promptly promote supuration.—*A dose every four or six hours.*

LACHESIS is required when the whitlow is of a dark-red or bluish hue, and the pain excessive.—*A dose every three hours.*

ARSENIC is indicated if the whitlow is angry, black, and painfully burning.—*A dose every three hours.*

CARBO VEGETABILIS should be administered in alternation with *Arsenic*, where little apparent improvement has ensued within three hours after the fourth dose of the last-named medicine.—*A dose every three or four hours.*

RHUS TOXICODENDRON should be administered when intense local inflammation predominates without constitutional fever.—*A dose every three hours.*

NITRIC ACID should be employed, both internally and externally, when there is fungoid granulation or sprouting of proud flesh.—*A dose every four hours, with application night and morning.*

LOCAL TREATMENT.

This is at times very useful after suppuration has taken place, and when there is considerable inflammation, or a tendency to sluggish altercation.—*Saturate a linen or lint pad with cold water, cover the whole with oiled silk, and renew the pads as fast as they become dry.*

Abscess.

By the term Abscess is meant a collection of purulent matter, resulting from irritation or inflammation, contained in a sac furnished with absorbent and secreting vessels.

VARIETIES.—Abscesses are divided into acute and chronic. They differ considerably, according to the nature of the part in which they make their appearance, and the state of the patient's constitution.

The most common situations for abscesses are the glands of the neck, arm-pit, groin, and breast; also the back, about the loins, and the muscles of the abdomen. They are often caused, in other situations, by thorns or splinters.

SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE ABSCESS.—Inflammation, followed by suppuration. The commencement of the suppurative process is evidenced by a change in the pain, which becomes more obtuse and throbbing; by an increase of the swelling, and, when matter is formed, by perceptible fluctuation, when the abscess is not too deeply seated; when the formation of matter is considerable, chills, rigors, or shivering, supervene, succeeded by increase of fever.

When the abscess is mature, the tumour points, or the skin, assumes a reddish hue, becomes thin, and before long gives way, allowing the contents to escape.

The lancet is not necessary, except when the purulent matter, by extensive diffusion or pressure, is liable to injure important parts; or when, from its situation, there is a likelihood of its discharging into any cavities of the body.

LOCAL TREATMENT.

To moderate the tension and to decrease the inflammation and pain, repeated fomentation with hot water to aid the operation of the medicines. Tepid compresses covered with oiled silk, spongio-piline, or linseed or bread poultices.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

BELLADONNA.—The swelling inflamed, fiery, erysipelatous, or red; especially should it be associated with swelling and tenderness of the glands under the arm-pit, or in the groin; dry, hot skin, thirst, and headache.—*A dose every three hours.*

MERCURIUS.—After *Belladonna*, should the swelling not yield, although inflammation subside.—*A dose every three or four hours.*

ACONITE.—When the swelling is extremely inflammatory, and accompanied by considerable fever and restlessness.—*A dose every two or three hours.*

ARNICA.—For pain, soreness, tenderness, and other acute symptoms, except severe constitutional disturbance. *Bellis Per.* may be substituted where there is any reason to fear that *Arnica* might be followed by erysipelas.—*A dose every three hours; with lotion, covered by oiled silk or sheet gutta-percha.*

HEPAR SULPHURIS.—In addition to local treatment, beneficial in promoting and forwarding the suppuration.—*A dose every four hours.*

SILICEA is sometimes required in alternation or after *Hepar Sulph.*—*A dose every six hours.*

LACHESIS is required when a large portion of the skin is much distended, and presents a deep-red or bluish appearance.—*A dose every four hours.*

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

The diet should be nourishing, easy of digestion, and taken as regularly as possible. During the inflammatory stage of acute abscess, animal food should usually be avoided; but in chronic abscess, an equal proportion of animal and vegetable food, prepared with a fair proportion of the pure gravy of sound and wholesome meat, is required. Roasted meat should be taken in preference to any other—especially mutton and beef. Eggs, when found to agree, lightly boiled, and eaten with a fair proportion of good, home-baked, stale, wheaten bread, are allowable. Sometimes milk diet is found beneficial. Pure water is the only fluid which is universally safe;—really good and wholesome stout and beer are not always to be forbidden; but prove injurious to those who are very susceptible.

Ulcers, or Sores.

An ulcer, or open sore, may be the result of a wound, bruise, burn, or abscess; or arise from a bad condition of body, particularly when combined with sedentary habits and gross or unwholesome living. In the latter case, its formation is preceded by a greater or less degree of pain, heat, redness, and swelling. In many instances a little vesicle or pustule appears, which, on bursting, exposes a breach in the skin. Sometimes there is, at the commencement, a single small excavation; in other cases, several contiguous ulcerated spots blend and form a sore of considerable size.

When no effort at healing is taking place, the ulcer presents the appearance of an excavation or hollow, the margins of which are red, sharp, sometimes thick, prominent, rounded, or callous,

and often jagged and irregular. The surface is dirty-white, or yellow, and usually covered with, and discharges, a thin, watery humour, frequently tinged with blood, sometimes acrid, when it corrodes the skin. While the ulceration is extending, the adjacent skin is inflamed and painful; but as soon as a tendency to heal sets in, this ceases, and healthy granulations form, which present a florid colour, are of a firm consistence, and pointed in shape. The matter secreted changes to a bland, thick, and whitish or cream-like fluid, not adherent to the granulating surface. The granulations do not rise higher than the surrounding skin; and when they have reached the level, those at the edge of the ulcer become covered with a smooth, thin, bluish film, which is at first semi-transparent, but soon alters into new skin.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

ARSENIC.—The ulcer is livid, or looks bloody, and bleeds on the slightest touch, or, instead of healthy matter, a thin, unhealthy discharge mixed with blood; the edges are hard and irregular, and the patient complains of intense burning.—*A dose night and morning.*

CARBO V.—Very useful after the former, especially when the discharge is very offensive, and the burning considerably increased towards evening and during the night.—*A dose night and morning.*

LACHESIS.—The ulcer is large, or seems disposed to extend, or is surrounded by numerous small ulcerations or pustules; or when there is considerable swelling and discoloration of the surrounding parts, the leg being mottled, or purple.—*A dose night and morning.*

MERCURIUS.—The ulcer is deep, and secretes a thin and offensive discharge.—*A dose night and morning.*

VERATRUM VIRIDE.—As an intercurrent remedy, in relieving the pricking and burning, and generally subduing the congestion.—*A dose every four hours.*

HYDRASTIS.—For irritable, painful, easily-bleeding ulcers, and the indolent and callous; the general health is indifferent, and the appetite faulty.—*A dose (in the case of the irritable ulcer) every twelve hours, with a weak application (twenty drops to a teacupful of water) as a lotion for the indolent ulcer at the same interval, accompanied by a lotion double the strength.*

SULPHUR.—Indispensable in nearly every case of long standing, and, in many, sufficient to effect a cure. Excessive itching, burning, or gnawing and smarting; the sore bleeds when dressed; presents no distinct appearance of granulation; secretes a thick, yellow, unhealthy, or thin foetid matter, and has irregular, elevated margins, frequently surrounded by pimples, which add to the irritation; there is considerable adjacent swelling, and a reddish-brown discolouration of the limb, if the ulcer is seated on the leg.—*A dose night and morning.*

SILICEA.—The secretion is thick and discoloured; or thin, acrid, and offensive; and granulation imperfect.—*A dose night and morning.*

SEPIA, ACIDUM NITR.—One or both may be required, in alternation with *Silicea*, in intractable cases.—*A dose four days after the Silicea, repeating the dose after twenty-four hours; then pause four days, and continue treatment with Acidum Nit., two doses, one night and morning; then pause four days, and return to Silicea as before.*

LYCOPodium.—When the discharge is a citron-yellow colour, the margins callous or inverted, and an intolerable itching, with burning, is felt at night in bed. In superficial ulcers, *Lycopodium* is most useful.—*A dose night and morning.*

LOCAL TREATMENT.

When the granulations are sufficiently developed, but pale, and large and flabby, with smooth, glossy surface; the edges thick, prominent, and rounded; the discharge thin and watery, intermixed with flakes of lymph, which adhere to the surface,

but the pain trifling, and the ulcer indolent; considerable assistance will be derived from a bandage; healthy granulation and cicatrisation being materially forwarded by the external employment of the remedy prescribed internally.—*The bandage should only be removed for the purpose of dressing the wound, but this dressing should be repeated at least twice a day; more frequently when the discharge is considerable. The lotion should consist of ten drops of the tincture of Arsenic, Sulphur, Hydrastis, or Acidum Nitr. (as the case may be), to three tablespoonfuls of water, and with this the ulcer should be bathed twice a day (after being washed with tepid water).*

Varicose Ulcers.

Ulcers on the leg arising from varicose veins are usually obstinate and difficult to heal, particularly when it is inconvenient or impossible for the patient to rest.

CAUSES.—Standing, pregnancy, a weakened condition of the veins.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

ARNICA, PULSATILLA.—Singly, alternately, or successively, but chiefly in alternation, if administered soon after the ulcer appears.—*A dose night and morning; then in alternation, give two doses of Arnica at intervals of twelve hours; then pause for two days, and proceed with Pulsatilla.*

HAMAMELIS.—For varicose ulcers and the condition of the veins from which they arise.—*A dose every twelve hours, with a lotion—twenty drops of the strong tincture to a teacupful of water.*

LACHESIS, SULPHUR, SILICEA, ARSENIC, CARBO VEG.—Are of considerable service in protracted cases.—*A dose of Lachesis, Arsenicum, or Carbo Veg., as directed for Arnica and Pulsatilla. Of Sulphur or Silicea, at intervals of twenty-four hours, in similar courses.*

ACIDUM PHOS.—In indolent ulceration, particularly after mercury under allopathic treatment.—*A dose night and morning.*

ACIDUM NITR.—Where *Acidum Phos.* has proved inadequate to complete the cure.—*A dose night and morning.*

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

As much rest of the limb as is possible. If the pain is very great, *Hamamelis* lotion; if the inflammation is very great, *Veratrum Viride* lotion; if deep and large, and the discharge is profuse, *Hydrastis*; if very slow to heal, *Silicea*. A bandage also should be worn over the lotion, at first slack, and then gradually tightened.

Chilblains

Are too well known to require description; the exciting cause is exposure to transitions of temperature,—from cold to heat, and *vice versa*. The feet and hands are most generally attacked. When chilblains break and become ulcerated, the affection is exceedingly painful, and often tedious.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

ARNICA.—Often useful during the first or inflammatory stage, when the swelling is hard, shining, and painful, with itching.—*A dose morning and evening. Rub the chilblains with a liniment of equal parts of strong tincture of Arnica and Glycerine.*

TAMUS COMMUNIS.—Lightly paint the chilblains if they are too tender to bear rubbing, especially if dark coloured.—*Paint on with a camel's-hair brush, allowing it to dry in.*

PULSATILLA.—The inflammation livid, with itching and throbbing; worse in the evening.—*A dose night and morning.*

ARSENIC.—The pains excessive, with burning, or the chilblains break, and become an irritable sore, with a tendency to remain stationary.—*A dose night and morning.*

SULPHUR.—The inflammation and itching are severe, and the chilblains do not yield to the foregoing.—*A dose night and morning.*

EXTERNAL APPLICATIONS.

TINCTURE OF CANTHARIDES (*2nd dilution*), in recent chilblains after exposure to intense cold. It prevents the formation of blisters, and aids in subduing the congestion.—*Twenty drops of tincture to two tablespoonfuls of water; bathe three times a day.*

URTICA, RHUS.—Are preferable in old chilblains when the tendency to blistering no longer exists, and the pain has been replaced by smarting, itching, and irritation.—*To six parts of water, and one of the tincture; bathe freely three times a day.*

TINCTURE OF CAUSTICUM (*2nd dilution*).—For broken chilblains of old standing, and where the ulceration has eaten deeply into the flesh.—*Twenty drops of the tincture to two tablespoonfuls of water, and bathe three times a day.*

PRECAUTIONS TO BE OBSERVED.

Cold feet and cold stone floors are to be avoided as much as possible; woollen socks must be worn day and night; vigorous exercise taken, and as much friction as can be borne. When cold, neither the hands nor the feet must be brought near the fire; they must be warmed by rubbing or exercise. The diet must be nourishing, but plain; neither salt meat nor pork should ever be given to young people susceptible to chilblains: pastry is equally interdicted.

Corns

Not infrequently arise from something inherent in the constitution. This is evident from the fact that many individuals who wear tight boots escape them, while others, with every precaution, suffer severely.

PALLIATIVE TREATMENT.

TINCTURE OF ARNICA.—As lotion to bathe the corn, after the foot has been previously soaked in hot water, and the corn pared down.—*To a wine-glassful of water add forty drops of the tincture.*

The skilful reduction or extraction of the corn by an experienced operator, is sometimes the very best and only palliative or remedial measure of any real service.

Warts

Are met with, chiefly, about the fingers and hands; sometimes on the head; principally in the young and the aged. The knife for their removal is reprehensible, as it only ends in often perpetuating and multiplying the annoyance. The rules given below, will generally prove effectual, without *Caustic*, or *Nitrate of Silver*.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

CAUSTICUM.—Warts on the face or elsewhere.—*A dose, night and morning, using Causticum lotion every night.*

THUJA.—When *Causticum* produces no effect, especially when the warts occur in crops.—*A dose night and morning; and, every night, paint on, with a camel-hair brush, the strong tincture.*

SULPHUR.—After the second course of *Thuja*, when neither it nor *Causticum* has produced any effect. Also when the patient exhibits a scrofulous taint.—*A dose every morning, first thing.*

The Itch.

This contagious, inflammatory affection of the skin, caused by a parasite called an “*acarus*,” which burrows underneath, is characterised by an eruption of vesicles, filled with a serous fluid.

These are subsequently mixed with, or terminate in, pustules. With the exception of the face, they appear in every part of the body, but more frequently and abundantly about the wrists, between the fingers, and at the bend of the joints. They are accompanied by incessant and almost insupportable itching, without fever. There are several varieties of the disorder, but it is often very difficult to distinguish their characteristic differences.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

SULPHUR.—Particularly at the commencement, both externally and internally. In the milder, uncomplicated forms, especially when confined to the fingers and wrists, it is specific.—*A dose every morning the first thing, fasting.*

HEPAR.—Pimples the size of a pea in different parts of the body; the slightest scratch or injury inclines to ulceration, or gathering; styes on the eyelids.—*A dose night and morning.*

MERCURIUS.—Small *itching* pimples, that ulcerate, dry up, and desquamate.—*A dose night and morning.*

ANTIM. TART.—Pustules here and there over the body, or in blotches; painful and itching; from size of a pin's head to that of a pea; or round, large, full, burning, painful pustules.—*A dose night and morning.*

LEDUM.—Redness of the skin; warmth; stinging here and there; intense itching; pustules of the size of a millet-seed, afterwards growing larger.—*A dose night and morning.*

EXTERNAL TREATMENT.

Sulphur, either in lotion or ointment.—*The Lotion.* To two table spoonfuls of water add twenty-four drops of the saturated alcoholic Tincture of Sulphur, and apply by linen rag moistened night and morning.—*The Ointment.* To one ounce of pure Spermaceti Ointment add a drachm of the first Trituration of Sulphur; apply night and morning by means of gentle friction

Or smear a linen roller with this ointment, and then envelop the affected parts in it day and night.

The above, with the free and frequent use of soap and water, frequently suffices; but if it be found inadequate to cure, the following should be adopted:—Let the patient be placed in a hot bath, and the hands, wrists, and other affected parts be well washed with castile or yellow soap and hot water for half an hour. When the patient has been dried, all the affected parts should be well rubbed with *Sulphur* ointment.

The rubbing-in, and, if needful, the hot bath and frictions, should be repeated every five days, until the cure is complete.

The clothes of the patient should either be destroyed, or, if worth retaining, thoroughly fumigated, or exposed to a strong heat, or baked in an oven, long enough to effect the destruction of the parasites that may be in them.

Nettle-Rash—Urticaria.

Spots or weals like those caused by the sting of a nettle, redder than the surrounding skin, disappearing in warmth, and reappearing in cold, making their appearance suddenly, and continually changing their situation.

CAUSES.—Almost always constitutional, requiring a regular course of treatment.

The eruption is usually the result of indigestion from improper food, as shell-fish, particularly muscles; it is also produced by strawberries and almonds; exposure to cold may sometimes account for it: or uterine derangement; then it is usually very troublesome and obstinate.

Before the eruption, the patient is restless, languid, oppressed: with no appetite, and more or less feverish. When the eruption breaks out, the symptoms are relieved, the heat and itching continue, with some nausea and a feeling of being altogether out of sorts.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

DULCAMARA.—When caused by cold or damp, when there is feverishness, bitter taste in the mouth, foul tongue, looseness of the bowels, pains in the limbs, and extreme itching with burning, worse after scratching.—*A dose every three hours.*

ACONITE.—If there are febrile symptoms, the pulse high, the skin hot and dry, with restlessness. Nettle-rash often disappears under this remedy alone.—*A dose every two hours.*

NUX VOMICA.—Derangement of the stomach, constipation, and especially if the rash arise from wine, stimulants, or indigestible substances: after *Aconite*, when the fever symptoms have yielded.—*A dose every three hours.*

PULSATILLA instead of *Nux Vomica* if the bowels are relaxed, and the attack has been excited by rich, greasy food, especially pork.—*A dose every three hours.*

ANTIMONIUM CRUDUM after *Pulsatilla*, should that medicine fail. It is especially useful for blotches, weals, and fever produced by shell-fish.—*A dose every three hours.*

BELLADONNA.—When the rash is attended by a severe, throbbing headache, with redness of the face.—*A dose every three hours.*

RHUS TOX.—In the majority of cases, especially when caused by some food, as shell-fish. Small vesicles principally on the joints of the hands and feet, with purplish redness and swelling; intense irritation, considerably worse by scratching.—*A dose every three hours.*

CHECK OF THE ERUPTION.

Care should be taken to avoid a check by external applications or lotions, sudden suppression being sometimes fatal.

BRYONIA should be administered for such check; it will generally re-evolve the rash to eruption, and prevent danger. Should marked head-symptoms manifest themselves,

give *Veratrum Viride*, *Belladonna*, or *Cuprum*.—A dose every two hours. For directions see under “Inflammation of the Brain.”

Chronic Nettle-rash.

Chronic nettle-rash is unattended by fever or stomachic derangement; but is apt to come out several times in a day, and be troublesome at night; exercise, if at all of an unusual nature, even eating a meal, or excitement, may bring it on. In the persistent form the rash may continue for weeks, and even months, separate weals being produced in succession. It is almost invariably connected with uterine disturbance.

In cases of a chronic or obstinate character, one or more joined medicines may be necessary: as *Calcarea*, *Nitric Acid*, *Sulphur*, *Phosphoric Acid*, *Cimicifuga*.

DISEASES OF CONSTITUTIONAL ORIGIN.

Under this denomination we rank those affections which, whatever their local manifestation, owe their origin to an inherited or acquired tendency, or blood disturbance.

Gout.

Gout is closely related to rheumatism, but is distinct from it. True gout affects the large joint of the great toe, is accompanied by pain peculiar to itself, as is usually met with in patients of a certain class who live well. It is undoubtedly, in many cases, though by no means always, hereditary; it principally prevails in spring and autumn.

EXCITING CAUSES. A luxurious mode of life; stimulating

diet or drink, especially beer and port wine; a sudden check of perspiration; mental emotions; sedulous application to studious pursuits; neglect of proper exercise; and the use of aperient medicines and tonics.

SYMPTOMS.—Pain in the joint, with inflammatory swelling, and symptoms of deranged digestion.

These signs, however, may only partially declare themselves, or be masked by some other malady; indeed, there is scarcely any disease with which gout may not be complicated.

Prior to the attack, we may find general derangement of the digestive functions, with slight fever; the veins of the feet swollen, and a sense of numbness, cramp, or twitching, with a deficiency of perspiration. More often the attack comes on suddenly in the evening, or during the night; is attended by a feeling of dislocation, and burning or severe scalding; these sensations disappear, leaving the part red, swollen, and stiff; the fit may occur again at intervals, generally diminishing in intensity; or the same attack may go off, or nearly so, only to return with its old intensity.

TENDENCIES OF THE DISORDER.

Gout shows a disposition to shift its seat to the head, and, in dyspeptic individuals, to the stomach and bowels.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

ACONITE.—For the plethoric or corpulent, and whenever there is considerable fever, with hard and quick pulse. *Aconite* should also be employed intermediately, at night, if required.—*A dose every two or three hours, or at bed-time, repeated in an hour, if restless and sleepless.*

PULSATILLA.—The pains are shifting, increased towards evening, or in bed, with a paralytic or torpid sensation; particularly when symptoms of stomach derangement show themselves, and the pain is relieved by uncovering the joint; the veins of the

foot are much enlarged, it feels painfully full if left to hang down when sitting, or if put to the ground.—*A dose every three hours.*

LEDUM.—When the inflammatory symptoms have much subsided; the joint is still painful to the touch, and on the slightest pressure; it is stiff and swollen. *A dose every four hours, with local application of the same; twenty drops of the tincture to a teacupful of warm water; cover with cotton wadding.*

NUX VOMICA.—The pains are worse towards the morning; a paralytic and torpid sensation, with cramp and throbbings in the muscles; deranged digestion; constipation and piles, or an inclination to them; irritable, choleric temperament; further, when indulgence in wine or fomented liquors has been the cause.—*A dose every three hours.*

COLCHICUM.—Important when there are lancinating, jerking, or tearing pains, worse at night, and aggravated by motion or anxiety; or only stiffness when attempting to walk, with swelling in the vicinity of the inflammation.—*A dose, in acute cases, every two or three hours.*

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

The diet should be light, easy of digestion, and more sparing than when in ordinary health, and unstimulating; but if the patient has long been accustomed to free living, he must not be too suddenly lowered. In the intervals between the attacks regular exercise must be taken daily, the state of the digestive organs strictly attended to, and the diet regulated accordingly. Vichy-water is the best beverage; malt liquor and port wine must never be taken. The affected limb should be strictly rested, and the painful part, when no lotion is being applied dusted with unscented violet powder, and then kept wrapped up in cotton wadding, lightly covered by a silk pocket handkerchief.

Rheumatic Gout

Presents characteristics of both rheumatism and gout. It comes and goes suddenly, shifts its seat frequently from one joint to another, and affects principally the fingers, thumbs, wrist, elbow, and knee. It has all the characteristics of gouty swelling, and is equally apt to leave chronic enlargement, especially of the fingers. It is met with equally amongst women and men, is undoubtedly hereditary, and is common among painters, printers, publicans, and gentlemen's servants.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

The same remedies apply here as for gout and rheumatism, especially *Nux Vomica*, *Rhus*, *Pulsatilla*, *Ledum*, and *Colchicum*. *Caulophyllum* internally every twelve hours, with the outward application, is most efficacious in reducing chronic enlargement of the joints. In the case of stiffness of the larger joints, passive motion, friction, and shampooing must be employed. Vichy-water is to be taken as a beverage.

Rheumatic Fever—Acute Rheumatism.

More or less fever; heat, alternating with chills; thirst; profuse acid perspiration, inflammation, and pain of the limbs and joints; usually following a severe chill or thorough wetting; often the result of not changing wet things, or sleeping in a damp bed.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

LEADING INDICATIONS.

Principal remedies: *Aconite*, *Bryonia*, *Mercurius*, *Cimicifuga*, *Chamomilla*, *Pulsatilla*, *Nux Vomica*, *Rhus*, *Cactus*.

Parts principally affected—

Back: *Veratrum Viride*, *Cimicifuga*, *Nux Vomica*, *Sulphur*.

Chest: *Bryonia*, *Arnica*, *Nux Vomica*, *Cactus*, *Spigelia*.

Joints : *Bryonia*, *Aconite*, *Belladonna*, *Mercurius*.

Muscles : *Cimicifuga*, *Nux Vomica*, *Veratrum Viride*, *Rhus*,
Gelseminum.

Neck : *Nux Vomica*, *Veratrum Viride*, *Sulphur*.

Shoulders : *Bryonia*, *Mercurius*, *Veratrum Viride*.

Relieved—

Cold, by : *Pulsatilla*.

Warmth, by : *Gelseminum*, *Sulphur*.

Worse—

Cold, by : *Bryonia*, *Mercurius*, *Aconite*.

Morning, towards : *Mercurius*.

Movement, by : *Bryonia*, *Aconite*, *Belladonna*, *Arnica*.

Night, at : *Aconite*, *Bryonia*, *Cimicifuga*, *Gelseminum*, *Belladonna*, *China*.

DETAILED TREATMENT.

ACONITE.—High fever, thirst, and redness of the cheeks; shooting or tearing pain, extremely violent at night; redness or shining swelling of the parts affected; aggravation by touch; excessive irritability of temper. It may prove of great service, as an intermediate remedy, during the course of treatment.—*A dose every two hours or at night.*

BRYONIA.—Severe shooting pains, much increased by movement, or by a cold draught of air; swelling of the joints; fever, headache, constipation, pains worse at night, or on the slightest irritation; irascibility and perverseness of temper; the pains more in the muscles and joints than in the bones.—*A dose every three hours.*

GELSEMINUM.—Chilliness, pressive pain over the whole head, some times puffy swelling of the face and heaviness of the eyelids; perspiration profuse and persistent; slimy, disagreeable, or bitter taste in the mouth; weariness, sleepiness, paralytic weakness, soreness, and stiffness of the limbs.—*A dose every three hours.*

VERATRUM VIRIDE.—Intense aching pains, especially in the

back and shoulders; throbbing headache, flushed face, intense and persistent nausea, sometimes vomiting; cold, clammy perspiration.—*A dose every two hours.*

CIMICIFUGA.—Burning, cramping, or sharp, shooting pains, or chilliness; cold perspiration, and quick, weak, irregular pulse.—*A dose every three hours.*

MERCURIUS.—Pains increased by the warmth of the bed, by damp or cold air, aggravated at night, and towards morning; or puffy swelling, with pains in the bones or joints; profuse, sour perspiration, without alleviation.—*A dose every three hours.*

CHAMOMILLA.—Dragging, tearing pain, with numbness or paralysis of the parts affected; feverishness; agitation and tossing; perspiration, sometimes confined to the head; increase of suffering at night, temporary relief from sitting up in bed, or frequent change of posture.—*A dose every three hours.*

NUX VOMICA.—Numbness, paralysis, or tightness in the parts affected, with cramps and twitching of the muscles; dragging pains chiefly in the joints, body, back, loins, and chest, aggravated by cold; indigestion, constipation, irritability of temper.—*A dose every four hours.*

PULSATILLA.—Shifting pains, with a sense of torpor or paralysis in the parts upon which the patient has been lying—increased in the evening or at night.—*A dose every four hours.*

RHUS.—When paralytic torpor continues; trembling of the limbs on moving; a sensation of bruising or laceration, as if the flesh were torn from the bones, or as if the bones were being scraped; pains worse during rest, relieved by motion; inflammatory or shining redness, with stiffness, and darting pain when touched.—*A dose every three hours.*

HEART COMPLICATION

Is always to be dreaded and carefully guarded against, especially in young people; though it is not common under homœopathic treatment. If it occur it is announced by inability to lie on

the left side, anxious expression of countenance, tumultuous action of the heart—usually at variance with the pulse.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

ACONITE.—Full, hard, quick pulse, heat of skin, thirst, anxiety, restlessness, loud complainings, sharp shooting in the region of the heart.—*A dose every hour.*

CACTUS.—Oppression of breathing; dry cough; impossibility of lying on the left side; quick, hard pulse; sharp stitches in the heart, which cause the patient to cry out; constriction of the heart, as if grasped by a strong hand.—*A dose every hour.*

LACHESIS.—Spasmodic pain in the heart, palpitation, shortness of breath, especially on moving the hands; inability to lie down from fear of suffocation, oppression about the throat, and effort to remove all pressure; much worse on awaking from sleep.—*A dose every half-hour or hour.*

SPIGELIA.—The heart is easily excited; the palpitation violent and loud, and does not keep time with the pulse; sharp, shooting through the heart, with oppressed respiration and anxiety.—*A dose every hour.*

DIGITALIS.—Feeble, tardy, or small, weak, and irritable pulse—which becomes very frequent, quick, and fluttering upon the least excitement; very rapid action, and violent, audible beating of the heart; intermitting pulse.—*A dose every hour.*

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

The patient must at once be put to bed, between the blankets, and kept there until all danger from chill has passed. When the limbs are too painful to bear the pressure of the clothes, a frame-work must be so placed as to raise them off the patient. A hat-box, by removing the bottom and cutting-up the side, makes a good substitute. The painful joints and limbs must be enveloped in cotton wadding. A vapour bath, given under the bed-clothes, is often of service. Portable vapour baths are

specially constructed and sold by most surgical-instrument makers and ironmongers for this purpose.

DIET.—Toast-water, barley-water flavoured with lemon, lemonade; lemon and lime-juice; chicken, mutton, and veal broth, beef-tea, Liebig's Extract, fish, and game, gradually returning to a moderate, digestible diet.

Chronic Rheumatism.

Pain in the muscles or membranes, with slight redness and increased heat, caused by taking cold. The swelling, except in very severe cases, not very perceptible; general stiffness or numbness, but little or no fever.

PREDISPOSING CAUSES.—People who have resided long in a tropical climate, or those who have been subject to continual exposure to cold or wet, are very liable to suffer from rheumatism. Those who have once been attacked are liable to a recurrence.

EXCITING CAUSES.—The principal exciting causes are damp, chill, or a sudden check of perspiration.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

RHUS.—Drawing, tensive and dragging, or wrenching, gnawing and boring pain; paralytic weakness and tingling in the affected parts; red and shining swelling; pains worse at night, during rest or in changeable weather.—*A dose three times a day, with Rhus opodeldoc night and morning.*

MERCURIUS.—Shooting, tearing, or burning pain, worse in bed at night and towards morning, and during damp, cold weather; sense of coldness in the affected joints; bone pains; great tendency to perspire on slight exertion; sallow complexion.—*A dose night and morning.*

NUX VOMICA.—Feeling of torpor and numbness, with crampy pains, or painful quiverings and startings of the muscles; great

sensitiveness to cold; stomach derangement; constipation; or the pains may be tensive or drawing, and principally in the chest, loins, or back.—*A dose twice a day.*

ARNICA.—Rheumatism of the joints, which feel strained and bruised, and look red and swollen; if in the muscles, they feel as if they had lost their power; and are subject to crawling sensations; the pain is increased by movement; if a limb is affected it feels as if resting on something hard.—*A dose night and morning, with a vigorous application of Arnica opodeldoc.*

DULCAMARA.—Rheumatism following severe drenching, manifesting itself at night, or during repose, and unattended with fever.—*A dose night and morning.*

ARSENIC.—Burning, tearing pains, worse at night, aggravated by cold air, and relieved by warmth. Chiefly useful for aged or debilitated patients.—*A dose night and morning.*

COLCHICUM.—Paroxysms of tearing, stitching, or drawing pain through to the bone; lamed feeling of the limbs; worse from evening till morning—sometimes intolerable in the evening; nightly heat, with thirst; nervousness; yellow spots in the face; loss of appetite, with loathing of food; diminished dark-brown urine.—*A dose three times a day.*

IGNATIA.—Bruised, sprained, or wrenching pains, as if the flesh were loose on the bones, worse at night, relieved by a change of position.—*A dose three times a day.*

GELSEMINUM.—Pain, specially in the arms and calves of the legs; deep-seated, drawing, sharp, shooting, with restlessness and chilliness.—*A dose three times a day.*

SULPHUR.—For obstinate cases, or where there is an absence of any characteristic feature.—*A dose night and morning.*

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

Rheumatism is associated with derangement of digestion; it should, therefore, be subjected to regimen appropriated to cases of indigestion of equal intensity. Flannel should always be

worn next the skin after an attack of rheumatism, or in those subject to it.

Lumbago.

Violent rheumatic pains in the loins, either periodical or permanent, frequently with fever; chiefly felt on trying to rise up from a sitting posture, or in turning over in bed. It may come on from any sudden movement in those subject to it. Stiff neck is only a variety; it must be treated in the same manner.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

ACONITE.—At the outset, if there is much fever.—*A dose every three hours.*

BRYONIA.—The pains severe, aching, or darting, constraining the patient to walk stooping; aggravated by the slightest movement or cold air, and attended by chilliness. *Cimicifuga* may be tried in the same way, if this medicine does not relieve.—*A dose every four or six hours.*

NUX VOMICA.—In obstinate cases; the pains resemble those produced by a bruise, or fatigue; also when increased by movement, and attended by considerable weakness, irritability of temper, and constipation.—*A dose every three hours.*

RHUS TOX.—The pains are increased by rest; they are dragging, or shooting, or aching, or as if from a bruise or sprain; tension or stiffness on movement, or when pressed upon.—*A dose every four hours.*

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

An opodeldoc or liniment of *Aconite*, *Rhus*, *Bryonia*, or *Cimicifuga*, applied warm night and morning. Fomentations with hot flannels; hot, sitz, and vapour baths. Magnetine belt should be worn by those subject to lumbago.

DIET AND REGIMEN.—As for “Indigestion” and “Rheumatism.”

Particular attention to plain diet and regularity of habits is always of service, and often essential to the cure.

Sciatica.

Pain in the region of the hip-joint, extending down the back of the thigh to the knee and foot, following the course of the sciatic nerve. It often interferes with the motion of the limb, causing stiffness and contraction, and, occasionally, wasting. It is almost invariably connected with derangement of digestion. It may follow excitement or fatigue. In its origin it is either neuralgic or rheumatic. The attacks are often most severe, excruciating, and of long continuance, though I have rarely failed to afford permanent relief even in the worst cases.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

ACONITE.—Considerable constitutional disturbance, attended by fever.—*A dose every three hours.*

ARSENIC.—Burning pains, or sensation of coldness; acute dragging in the hip, with great restlessness, obliging the patient to move the limb frequently in order to obtain relief; occasional intermissions of suffering, or periodical returns; great weakness and inclination to lie down; mitigation by heat. It is also useful in wasting which sometimes arises.—*A dose every four hours.*

CHAMOMILLA.—The pains worse at night, attended by excessive sensibility and irritability; sensation of torpor in the affected parts.—*A dose every three hours.*

IGNATIA.—The pains are of a cutting character, particularly on moving the limb, more especially in individuals of a melancholic temperament, or subject to alternations of high or low spirits.—*A dose every three hours.*

NUX VOMICA.—The pain aggravated towards morning, and is attended by stiffness, and a sensation of paralysis or torpor and

chilliness; particularly in individuals of an irritable temperament.—*A dose every four hours.*

RHUS.—The pains aggravated by rest, and relieved by motion or warmth.—*A dose every four hours.*

CIMICIFUGA.—Weakness, trembling, pain on movement, stiffness; creeping chills; great restlessness; pulse quick, weak, and sometimes irregular; nervous irritation, with sleeplessness; pain comes on in paroxysms, or periodical.—*A dose three times a day.*

GELSEMINUM.—Pain deep-seated, drawing, sharp, and shooting, with restlessness and chilliness.—*A dose three times a day.*

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

An opodeldoc or liniment of *Aconite*, *Rhus*, *Bryonia*, or *Cimicifuga*, applied warm night and morning. Fomentations with hot flannels, hot, sitz, and vapour baths.

DIET.

This must be regulated on general principles, as in “Indigestion,” “Rheumatism,” and “Neuralgia.” Flannel should always be worn next the skin after an attack, or by those subject to it. Magnetic belts should always be worn by those subject to sciatica. Buxton, Bath, Leamington, Vichy, Carlsbad, and Aix-la-Chapelle, are also advised in sciatica.

Stiff neck—Crick in the neck.

An excessively unpleasant rheumatic affection of the muscles of the side of the neck, rendering any movement of the head without turning the body almost an impossibility, and in any case extremely painful. It often shows itself suddenly after an exposure to draught or damp.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

ACONITE.—It is the result of cold sharp air or draught, and

is attended by some local inflammation.—*A dose every two hours.*

RHUS.—When occasioned by damp: the pain is aggravated by warmth.—*A dose every three hours, with an opodeldoc of the tincture well rubbed in night and morning.*

MERCURIUS.—When *Rhus* is not sufficient to afford relief.—*A dose at bed-time.*

BRYONIA.—Will be especially suitable for this affection if it shows itself during the prevalence of easterly winds, or when *Aconite* does not remove the pain.—*A dose every three hours, with an opodeldoc of the tincture well rubbed in night and morning.*

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

Sometimes bathing with hot water, or *Bryonia* or *Rhus* opodeldoc will be found of great service.

Cancer.

Cancer is a growth differing radically in its constituent from those of the organ in which it appears. It has the power of transforming into its nature neighbouring tissues, and of reproducing itself in remote parts; it tends to self-disintegration, and threatens the patient's life; and, whilst of constitutional origin, it further affects the patient by absorption. Cancers are "malignant" because they produce, or arise from, a fatal constitutional taint.

Cancers are seen chiefly in the female breast, the womb, the stomach, on the lips, and the tongue. They are divisible into hard cancer; or scirrhus found chiefly in the breast, stomach, and rectum; and soft, of several distinct kinds.

Cancer is accompanied by usually more or less loss of flesh, despondency, and straw-coloured complexion. It is an affection of middle and advanced life, more often in women than in men.

Cancers may lie dormant for years ; but by a blow or injury may be roused into action.

A permanent tumour in the breast should never be trifled with, nor should any lady be foolish enough to let the secret dread of a cancer, often perfectly groundless, wear out her life ; let her be courageous enough to get the opinion of a homœopathic physician.

HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT.

If cancer were purely local, a cure would be effected by early operation under chloroform. Whereas, being often hereditary, with unmistakeable constitutional signs before absorption has taken place, and almost always returning with increasing frequency and severity after removal, the wisest and most successful course is the external and the internal homœopathic treatment, which has mighty power over cancer. In the earlier stages, the cancerous appearance alters ; the glands in the arm-pit resume their natural size ; the wearing pain is alleviated, the cancer arrested, and lessened ; the patient regains her usual strength, and resumes her ordinary engagements. The medicines require to be continued for some time. In advanced ulceration the pain can be assuaged, the progress retarded, the fœtor lessened, bleeding stopped, and life prolonged.

TREATMENT BY ENUCLEATION

Has been considerably advocated ; in the early stage it is unnecessary, and is not to be compared with operation under chloroform ; in the more advanced stages, it is by no means always successful ; it is tedious, and very painful.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

HYDRASTIS.—Allays the pain at any stage ; and applies to hard and heavy swellings, with pains like knives or hot needles thrust in ; extending to the shoulders and down the arms, to the

fingers; the skin may be discoloured and puckered, and the tumour adherent or non-adherent.—*A dose every six hours, and a lotion, constantly applied, two teaspoonfuls of strong tincture to half a pint of water; cover with cotton wadding. A paste of the powdered root may be used to open cancers.*

CONDURANGO.—Mitigates the pain; it is a useful auxiliary to *Hydrastis*.—*A dose every three hours.*

CONIUM.—Indurations of some standing, from a blow, especially in old people; useful for any age, as an intermediate remedy in cancer; chiefly for suspicious tumours, sensitive at every menstrual period.—*A dose every four hours, with lotion, one teaspoonful to eight ounces of water.*

ARSENIC.—Engorgement previous to ulceration; the skin puckered and discoloured.—*A dose every six hours.*

BAPTISIA.—Aids in neutralizing the fœtor, and relieves the cachexia. Very suitable after *Arsenic*.—*A dose three times a day.*

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

The spirits and general health must be kept up; the dress must be quite loose. Fœtor may be controlled by powdered charcoal, carbolized tow, and the spraying of Aromatic Carbolic Acid on open cancers.

CARBO ANIMALIS.—Ichorous, fœtid discharge; vital powers greatly depressed.—*A dose every three hours, and a paste of the crude material, moistened, applied, or, when finely powdered, freely sprinkled on.*

HAMAMELIS.—When hæmorrhage sets in, as it often does, in the progress of open cancer.—*A dose every hour, and a lotion of the strength ordered above, as for Hydrastis, or one part to five. Cotton wool or wadding is preferable to any other covering; it is extremely light, and yet effectually excludes the outer air.*

The treatment of cancer demands steady perseverance. If homœopathy cannot cure every case, it can ease the pain without

opiates, and even when opiates have lost their effect, as the author has repeatedly proved, it can combat the constitutional debility, which, by the consent of its highest authorities, allopathy is powerless to do; it can retard the progress of the disease; it can prolong life; and very frequently completely cure.

All rubbing-in of salves or ointments, the too frequent touching of an affected breast, all pressure of the dress or stays must be strenuously avoided; a layer of cotton wool should always be kept over the cancer.

Oxygen gas, by way of inhalation, has been found of great advantage in helping to remove the cachexia and debility.

Scrofula.

Not simply, as is popularly considered, an affection of the glands, terminating in ulceration—but a general morbid condition, characterised by debility or want of tone, and a predisposing cause in every variety of disease, especially such as assume a malignant character, or have a tendency to become protracted or chronic.

Scrofula may, therefore, be defined as a great parent of disease. It may remain latent, until developed by some exciting cause, or it may continue to affect the system, without any definite development; or assail particular parts, as in consumption of the lungs or bowels; or when the glands become enlarged or ulcerated; or the bones affected with curvature.

ERADICATIVE TREATMENT.

Where a scrofulous taint exists in the mother, the state of her health during pregnancy should be attended to with the utmost care; wherever either or both parents evince a disposition to or appearance of scrofula, on the birth of the child, preventive measures must be adopted from its earliest infancy.

If the father alone is affected, and the mother is qualified to suckle, the infant should be nursed by her in preference to any one else.

When a wet-nurse is employed, she should not suckle her own child more than a few days; during the time of her nursing, she, as well as the infant, should occupy a large, airy room, and she should attend most carefully to the state of her stomach and bowels. The infant should be weaned at the end of nine, or at farthest twelve months, as the nurse's milk after twelve months becomes too poor for the infant. After this, the food should consist, in a great measure, of cow's milk, Liebig's, Ridge's, or Savory and Moore's Food, and Chapman's Entire Flour, light, nutritious vegetables, with the addition of broth, or potatoes and gravy now and then.

The clothing of infants is of the utmost importance; it should neither be excessive nor deficient; the circulation and respiration must be kept in a state of vigour by sufficient exercise in the open air, by living in well-ventilated apartments, and maintaining a healthy condition of the surface of the body by daily baths and ablution.

Fresh air is of the greatest importance—the rooms should be large and airy, well ventilated, and not too many in them at a time; there should be no curtains to the child's bed or cot.

With respect to the various affections which belong to scrofulous diseases, may be enumerated Rickets, Dropsy of the Brain (under "Diseases of Infancy"), Chlorosis or Green Sickness (under "Diseases of Females"), Pulmonary Consumption, Hip-Disease, White Swelling of the Joints, Scrofulous Ulcers, Scrofulous Enlargement and Ulceration of the Glands, Affections of the Knee, Affections of the Nose, Abscesses, Scrofulous Inflammation of the Eyes and Eyelids, and many other diseases, particularly such as assume a chronic, intractable, or malignant character. The reader is referred, for the treatment, to each particular disease, to the separate portions of this or the larger work.

Consumption of the Bowels—Mesenteric Disease

Is a tuberculous affection of the lymphatic glands of the bowels. These glands become studded with small granular foreign bodies, called tubercles, which undergo changes similar to those observed in the lungs when affected in the same way. Due nourishment of the body is impossible; the food is undigested, the blood becomes impoverished, irritative fever sets in, and the child rapidly sinks.

The presence of undigested food generates a considerable quantity of gas, adding to the pre-existing enlargement of the abdomen. The evacuations which pass the bowels are clay-coloured, and extremely offensive. The skin of the abdomen is tense and shining; the superficial veins are large and very apparent. *Arsenicum, Baryta, Belladonna, Calcarea, Chamomilla, China, Nitric Acid, Nux Vomica, and Sulphur*, have all indications applying to this affection. It is generally curable under homœopathic treatment. Frictions, with cod-liver oil or olive oil, are soothing and serviceable. Let the child have a nutritious diet, plenty of meat, milk, and eggs; no potatoes or other vegetables; no pastry or puddings of any kind.

Derbyshire Neck—Goitre.

This disfigurement arises from a permanent enlargement of one or both lobes of the thyroid gland, in the front of the throat. As the enlargement increases, it is productive of a considerable degree of obstruction to inspiration, from the pressure which it exerts against the windpipe. The disorder is most frequent in mountainous and hilly districts. Women are more prone to it than men, and particularly those who have suffered from severe labours. An inherent constitutional taint often exists; children have occasionally been born with it.

The use of spring water impregnated with lime and magnesia, is answerable for the production of goitre, aided by dark, unwholesome, damp dwellings, and insufficient food. It is not infrequently associated with uterine irregularity or disease. It is prevalent in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Yorkshire, and Hampshire.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

SPONGIA has generally been found a very serviceable remedy.—*A dose night and morning for six days, then pause a week; after which the course should be repeated.*

THUJA is particularly indicated when the superficial veins of the swelling are distended, turgid, varicose, and painful.—*A dose every six hours for four days, then pause four days, after which proceed with the like doses, if necessary, at intervals of twelve hours, for four days, or until earlier change; then pause again for six days, and so on.*

MERCURIUS IOD. will require to be resorted to in cases where there is a marked cachexia of constitution.—*A dose every night for a week, then wait a week.*

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

Change of air to the sea-side, and warm sea-bathing; no water should be taken as a beverage, except that which has been previously boiled and filtered. If the goitre is very large and inconvenient, the patient should remove entirely from the district. When calcareous deposit takes place, it is hopeless to expect to do more than arrest the increase of the gland.

An ointment of the medicine that is being taken should be rubbed into the goitre every third night. Painting with iodine is as unnecessary as it is disfiguring and pernicious. A heavy spar necklace worn at night, greatly aids in reducing the swelling.

Hip-Disease.

Chronic inflammation of the bones, cartilage, and tissues composing the hip-joint, frequently commencing with pain or uneasiness in the knee of the limb attacked, or a slight weakness, attended with limping; afterwards emaciation, and elongation of the limb takes place, and, as the complaint progresses, a severe pain, often intense, is felt in the neighbourhood of the joint, extending down to the knee, ankle, and foot, accompanied by feverishness. Ultimate deformity of the limb ensues from a thrusting outwards of the head of the thigh-bone, by more or less deposit of thick, hardened cartilage under the head of the bone; the affected limb appears to be lengthened.

AGE, SEX.—The complaint is most frequently met with in children; but no age, sex, or condition of life is exempt from its attacks.

PREMONITION, PROGRESS, AND RESULTS.—It is peculiarly insidious in its approach, the pain and uneasiness in the knee, above mentioned, being frequently the first symptom denoting its presence. Hence it is not infrequently taken for some affection of the knee-joint by inattentive or inexperienced practitioners, and treated accordingly—a deplorable oversight, since it is only in the incipient period of the disease that a favourable result can be expected. If relief be not timely afforded, matter forms within the joint; the bones comprising it become destroyed by ulceration; dislocation upwards and outwards takes place, and the limb, which had previously been prematurely elongated, now becomes contracted and shortened; the sufferer is then either destroyed by excessive constitutional irritation, or recovers with a stiff joint.

PREDISPOSING CAUSE.—An inherent constitutional taint.

EXCITING CAUSES.—Generally external violence, exposure to damp or cold, or lying down upon damp grass in summer.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

Professional aid should, if possible, be secured. For the assistance, however, of those who are not within the reach of a competent medical attendant, a few details are given.

BELLADONNA is more especially called for in the inflammatory stage, when the patient suffers great pain.—*A dose every three hours.*

BRYONIA may be given if there is much pain on movement, or any heat in the joint, and some redness from inflammation.—*A dose every six hours.*

PULSATILLA.—In chronic cases, the swelling remains stationary, and is glazed or shining white, soft or doughy; the patient is very pale and unhealthy-looking.—*A dose every six hours.*

CHAMOMILLA.—The distress is excessive; the patient cannot rest, especially at night; he moans and cries continually.—*A dose every one or two hours.*

MERCURIUS is of itself sometimes specific in the early and curable stage of the disease; it is more particularly indicated when the patient is of scrofulous appearance, with a sallow complexion, and when no pain is complained of, but the disease is insidiously advancing.—*A dose every six hours.*

MERC. IOD.—When the swelling and puffiness of the joint resists all other measures.—*A dose night and morning for a fortnight; then pause four days.*

CONIUM.—Very severe, heavy, pressive, or digging pains; aching pains in the joints and limbs, as if from over-exertion; or clawing pains in different parts of the body; dull, oppressive, stunned pains in the head; aching pains around and above the hips, and across the loins; extreme languor, with general apathy or dread of any exertion, mental or bodily; sometimes, however, characterised by extreme irritability and ill-humour, or by sullen, gloomy mood.—*A dose every four or six hours.*

White Swelling.

White swelling of the joints is so called from the colour of the skin being unaltered; it is a chronic inflammation of the cartilages, membranes, or bones, of which the joints are composed. Such inflammation may arise from scrofula, rheumatism, or syphilis—may be unaccompanied by pain, or pain may be the earliest and most constant symptom, greatly aggravated by movement.

The points to be determined are—the cause of the mischief, and the real seat of the affection, as guides to the local treatment; and the state of the constitution. The progress is usually slow and tedious; and such cases not infrequently tax all the resources of professional skill, and should, if in any way attainable, never be undertaken without medical supervision. Absolute rest is sometimes requisite; in other cases, friction and passive movements.

There is more inconvenience than pain; the swelling is considerable, but comes on very insidiously: there are usually other and unmistakable signs of a scrofulous constitution.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

BRYONIA may be given here, also, if there is much pain on movement, or any heat in the joint, and some redness from inflammation.—*A dose every six hours.*

PULSATILLA.—In chronic cases, the swelling remains stationary, and is glazed or shining white, soft or doughy; the patient is very pale and unhealthy-looking.—*A dose every six hours.*

MERC. IOD.—When the swelling and puffiness of the joint resists all other measures.—*A dose night and morning for a fortnight; pause four days, then give the following:*

SULPHUR, CALCAREA.—These two medicines may be required as intermediate medicines during the course of one or more of the others, when such others, although apparently indicated,

cease to produce any decided effect.—*A dose every morning, the first thing, fasting, for ten days.*

Dropsy.

We apply the term Dropsy to collections of watery fluid in one or more of the closed cavities of the body, or in the meshes of the cellular tissue, or in both, such accumulation being independent of inflammation. Dropsy being itself rather a symptom, it might be more scientific to consider, first, the disease upon which the effusion depends: there are reasons, however, which render it advisable to consider dropsy as the disease to be treated; as, in many cases, during the life of the patient, the organ on whose disease the dropsy depends is not readily ascertained.

In dropsy depending upon organic disease, two sets of symptoms have to be considered; firstly, those of the primary disease from which the dropsy has arisen; and secondly, those which are referable to the accumulated fluid itself.

DROPSY OF THE BRAIN—HYDROCEPHALUS.

For the symptoms, treatment, and other particulars relating to this variety, the reader is referred to this subject, under the "Diseases of Infancy and Childhood," in the subsequent part of this volume.

DROPSY OF THE CHEST—HYDROTHORAX,

Is dependent on organic disease of the heart and large vessels, the most frequent form of the disease; or is the consequence of acute inflammation of the lungs, or of their serous investing membrane, the pleura.

DROPSY OF THE ABDOMEN, OR ASCITES,

Varies in the method and progress of the attack. Sometimes

the enlargement is sudden, unattended by marked constitutional disturbance, and not preceded by any premonitory symptoms; in other instances the enlargement takes place gradually, with the same absence of constitutional disturbance; in some instances there is a marked premonitory stage preceding the actual development of the affection.

GENERAL DROPSY, OR ANASARCA.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.—It is commonly characterised by pale and sickly complexion; dryness of the skin; red and parched, furred and moist, or unnaturally clean and florid, tongue; want of appetite, and general derangement of digestion; constipation, or sometimes diarrhoea; scanty and high-coloured urine; the pulse quick or slow, and often irregular and intermittent; general loss of strength, more or less rapid, and always progressive, attended by excessive languor; habitual feverishness, especially towards night. To these are sometimes added a painful, hacking, and generally dry cough. There is usually shortness of breath, particularly from the least exertion, or on lying down, when a sense of suffocation ensues; palpitation of the heart. The nights are restless and sleepless, or the sleep is disturbed by frequent starting, often with an intense oppression and anxiety.

DROPSY INCIDENTAL TO ERUPTIVE FEVERS.

The treatment of cases resulting from scarlet fever (or other eruptive diseases) has been already detailed. (See Index.)

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

Dropsy of the chest: *Apis, Arsenic, Digitalis, Aurum.*

„ „ abdomen: *Apis, Arsenic, Hellebore.*

„ generally: *Aconite, Hellebore, Arsenic, Apis, Mercurius China, Phosphorus.*

„ after scarlatina: *Hellebore, Apis, Arsenic.*

A dose night and morning, or three times a day.

Scurvy.

The terms "Scurvy" and "Scorbutic" are loosely used to designate any eruption accompanied by poverty or disorganisation of the blood. Scurvy is a specific disease, formerly the scourge of both navies and armies; it is characterised by excessive debility, pale, bloated countenance, dropsy, discharges of blood; livid spots on the skin,—or foul ulcers,—offensive urine, and extremely foetid stools. The gums are spongy, or otherwise diseased.

EXCITING CAUSES.—This disease chiefly affects sailors, who are deprived of fresh provisions and vegetable food.

DIETETIC TREATMENT.

This often, of itself, with rest, is enough to cure the patient afflicted with scurvy. An abundance of vegetables, especially potatoes and cabbage, soup, with celery, milk, beef-tea and cocoa. Patients suffering from scurvy cannot usually bear stimulants, a small quantity making a powerful impression. From a quarter to half a pint of pure lemon-juice daily. Meat as soon as the patient can masticate it. The mouth washed out frequently with dilute Condyl's Fluid, then with a solution of alum. The legs, if painful, may be fomented.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

SULPHURIC ACID.—White spots in the mouth, swelling, ulceration, bleeding of the gums, and profuse salivation.—*A dose night and morning.*

HYDRASTIS.—When *Sulphuric Acid* is not sufficient.—*A dose night and morning.*

BAPTISIA.—Where the foetor is very troublesome, and *Arsenic* does not suit the patient, or is insufficient.—*A dose four times a day.*

PREVENTION.—Due attention to cleanliness and ventilation;

the substitution of tea for rations of rum ; the addition of eight ounces of preserved potatoes, and three ounces of other preserved vegetables, as carrots, onions, turnips, and celery, to the week's allowance per man, together with preserved meat, not salted, two days in the week, with pure, fresh lime-juice, will suffice to prevent an outbreak of scurvy ; or after a forced use of salted provisions for ten days, half an ounce of lemon-juice must be served out, and fresh animal and vegetable food be provided.

Sweating Feet.

Disagreeable, clammy sweating of the feet, so as to render it necessary to change the stockings several times daily ; a source of annoyance to others, from the offensive odour. The utmost attention to cleanliness is insufficient to remedy the complaint ; and to attempt to suppress the secretion by cold water, or astringents, is highly blameable, from the dangerous consequences liable to ensue.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

SILICEA, RHUS TOX.—In alternate or successive administration are of chief importance in the treatment ; also against the deleterious consequences of suppressed perspiration.—*A dose, first of Silicea, night and morning, every third day, until six doses have been given ; then pause a week ; proceed with Rhus in like manner—returning again to Silicea, if necessary.*

SULPHUR.—Either intermediately or in long courses, when other medicines fail to produce permanent benefit.—*A dose night and morning for a week, then pause a week.*

DIET AND REGIMEN.—Vegetable food, rather than eating farinaceous articles, will be desirable. Sudden chills of the feet, wet feet, and check of the perspiration, should be carefully avoided.

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

Inflammation of the Eye—Ophthalmia.

Superficial, bright, scarlet redness, pain, and heat of the eye, generally with extreme sensibility to light; either with dryness or increased flow of tears, and sometimes thick, gummy discharge, particularly from the inner corner. When severe, it is accompanied by headache, fever, and increased intolerance of light, particularly when the entire eyeball, or the white of the eye is affected, in which case it presents a pink appearance.

CAUSES.—Exposure to extreme light, strong heat of a fire, particularly after coming out of a cold atmosphere; cold; blows, or any irritating substances, as grit or sand.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

ACONITE.—Valuable at the commencement, when there are febrile symptoms, quickness and fulness of pulse, and heat of skin.—*A dose every two or three hours.*

BELLADONNA.—Redness of the eyes, margin of the eyelids, and corners of the eyes; aching increased by light.—*A dose three times a day.*

CACTUS.—Redness, dimness, and weakness of the eyes, with congestive headache and flushed face.—*A dose three times a day.*

SPIGELIA.—Congestion of the eyes, especially in scrofulous subjects, with pain round the eyes and on moving them.—*A dose three times a day.*

GELSEMINUM.—Dryness of the eyes, misty or glimmering appearance before them, pain in the eyes, indistinctness of distant objects; the lids feel heavy.—*A dose three times a day.*

HAMAMELIS.—Painful congestion of the eye, with rupture of some of the minute vessels; blood-red patches, as after a blow,

from the violence of the fits of hooping-cough, or from a draught.
—*A dose three times a day.*

ARNICA.—When it arises from injury or irritation should be given internally, simultaneously with its local application, after *Aconite*, when the inflammatory and febrile symptoms have been allayed.—*A dose every three hours.*—*Application.* To two *tablespoonfuls of water add five drops of Tincture of Arnica.* *Bathe freely with the lotion until the sensation of smarting and laceration is removed.* *Bellis or Calendula must be substituted if Arnica is apt to produce erysipelas.*

SULPHUR should be given after *Arnica*, in cases in which the sensation of smarting and laceration still continue.—*A dose every six hours.*

If inflammation of the eye should arise from dust or steel, the foregoing treatment should be promptly adopted; it will speedily remove the pain. The eye should be bathed freely with tepid water to remove the particles so lodged; and if this be not sufficient, the lids should be gently but firmly reverted by a second person, and the offending particles, when discovered, carefully removed by means of a pointed feather or camel's-hair pencil. So long as a sensation of pricking continues, now in one part then in another, apparently shifting, and often intensely aggravated by the movement of the eyes or eyelids, even if we fail to distinguish the offending particles, there is reason to infer that all have not been removed, and the search should be repeated; nor should we be discouraged by some repeated and fruitless attempts, for the particles are often so small that it requires the closest observation to detect them.

Chronic Inflammation of the Eyelids—Chronic Ophthalmia

In the majority of cases, is one marked indication of a scrofulous constitution. Neglect of an attack, or its treatment by

topical applications alone, may possibly cause it to degenerate into a chronic and very troublesome form.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

ARSENIC.—Of chief importance in chronic inflammation of the eyelids, from whatever cause—more particularly in ulceration of the internal surface of the eyelids; the prevailing sensation is burning, and the discharge acrid and corrosive.—*A dose night and morning.*

SULPHUR and **CALCAREA** should be administered in alternation, after *Arsenic*, when the immediate symptoms have yielded, but a susceptibility to irritation upon the least exposure remains. Or when irritation of the eyelids continues without active inflammatory symptoms.—*A dose of Sulphur night and morning, for a week; then pause four days, after which, Calcarea in like manner; then pause six days, returning to Sulphur as before, and so on.*

SEPIA, CAUSTICUM.—One or both may also be important when the symptoms correspond.—*A dose night and morning, pausing, after the Sepia, four days before giving the Causticum.*

Weeping or Watery Eye.

When this affection proceeds from an obstruction of the duct which conveys the tears into the nose, it arises from “Fistula Lachrymalis;” when it arises from other causes, choose from the following:—

EUPHRASIA, SPIGELIA.—One or both may be required when it arises from a relaxed condition of the glandular apparatus of the eye.—*A dose night and morning.*

SEPIA, SULPHUR.—Are of importance in cases which do not yield to the foregoing.—*A dose night and morning.*

Bloodshot Eye

May arise from a blow or fall, retching, vomiting, or violent coughing or crying. The eye is bright scarlet at the commencement, but more livid hue afterwards. It generally disappears of itself; but as it may prove obstinate, the subjoined treatment may be required.

ARNICA.—Internally and externally when caused by injury, and it does not disappear.—*A dose every four hours.*—*Application.* To two tablespoonfuls of water six drops of concentrated Tincture; bathe the eye freely.

BELLADONNA.—When associated with fulness and throbbing, flushing of the face, oppressive pain in the head, and the like; or where bloodshot eye is a symptom of brain disturbance.—*A dose every four hours.*

Stye.

A little hard tumour, like a small, dark-red boil, on the eyelid, with inflammation and pain. It suppurates slowly and imperfectly, and has no tendency to burst spontaneously.

CAUSES.—These may be very obscure or very general. Anything which interferes with the processes of secretion, such as cold; unwholesome food; or irregular habits, in those who are subject to them.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

PULSATILLA.—The local irritation, pain, and heat are excessive, with some degree of fever.—*A dose morning and evening.*

ACONITE.—When the inflammation runs high, with pain, fever, and restlessness.—*A dose every three hours, until the inflammatory symptoms abate.*

HEPAR SULPHUR.—Increased swelling, heat, and throbbing, to expedite the ripening and bursting.—*A dose every three hours.*

PRECAUTIONS.—Sudden changes of temperature, exposure to bright light, or to bleak, cold winds, or a raw fog, ought, as much as possible, to be avoided.

DISEASES OF THE EAR.

Inflammation of the Ear—Earache.

Inflammation of the ears affects the interior of the cavity of the ear, or the external parts only. In some cases the two occur simultaneously.

Earache may be the effect of inflammation, or may pass on to inflammation; it may arise from sympathy, or cold, or be purely rheumatic or nervous.

SYMPTOMS.—Violent, frequently insupportable, pain, with great sensibility and inflammation of the canal of the ear, and feverishness.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

ACONITE.—Considerable febrile disturbance, dry heat, fulness and quickness of pulse.—*A dose every hour, two hours, or three.*

BELLADONNA.—Determination of blood to the head, redness of the face, digging, boring, tearing or shooting pains extending to the throat; fever, extreme sensibility to the slightest noise; the pains most severe internally; also when the brain sympathises, and delirium is present.—*A dose every half-hour or three hours.*

PULSATILLA.—Heat, shooting, and tensive excoriating pain; moisture, or copious discharge.—*A dose every two or three hours.*

CHAMOMILLA.—The pain is almost insupportable, as though knives were running in.—*A dose every five, ten, or fifteen minutes; then every hour or two hours.*

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

Hot fomentations, the steam of hot water. Flannels or

spongio-piline wrung out of hot *Aconite*, *Chamomilla*, *Arnica*, or *Pulsatilla*, or lotion.

Discharge from the Ears.

Discharge from the ears is frequently met with in scrofulous persons, sometimes as the result of a cold.

If it arise from acute inflammation of the ear: *Pulsatilla*,

Mercury, *Sulphur*.

„ From cold: *Belladonna*, *Mercury*, or *Pulsatilla*.

„ After measles or scarlatina: *Belladonna*, *Hepar*,
Mercury, *Pulsatilla*.

„ After small-pox: *Mercury*, *Sulphur*, *Carbo Veg.*

„ From mercury: *Aurum*, *Nit. Acid*, *Silicea*.

„ In scrofulous persons: *Hepar S.*, *Mercury*, *Sulphur*, *Iodine*.

„ When the discharge is purulent: *Hepar S.*, *Mercury*, *Pulsatilla*, *Silicea*, *Calcarea*, *Nit. Acid*, or *Aurum*.

„ Bloody: *Mercury*, *Pulsatilla*, *Lachesis*, *Silicea*,
Sulphur.

„ Offensive: *Carbo Veg.*, *Hepar*, *Mercury*, *Pulsatilla*.

The ear should be frequently syringed with tepid water, to which a little Condyl's Fluid should be added.

A sudden suppression may be followed by unpleasant symptoms; as swelling of the glands in the throat, neck, or testicles, or violent headache and fever.

For swelling of the glands of the neck, *Belladonna*, *Mercury*, or *Pulsatilla* should be given. If there is violent headache, *Belladonna*, or *Bryonia*; if the suppression is occasioned by cold, *Dulcamara*, or *Mercury*; if the testicles should swell, *Mercury*, *Pulsatilla*, or *Aurum* will be required. The remedy selected should be given every three or four hours, until better.

Deafness.

By reading through the classification of the varieties of deafness subjoined, it will be seen that the causes of this affection are various; and the treatment, as well as the hope of cure, are considerably influenced thereby.

The practice of inserting pins, or any pointed instrument, is very prejudicial to the ears, and often causes permanent deafness.

Imperfectly drying the hair after washing the head or bathing, is apt to produce inflammation of the ear, Eustachian tube, and throat, with resulting deafness; so that great care should be exercised in this particular.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

LEADING INDICATIONS.

Deafness the result of catarrhal or rheumatic affections, produced by a chill, generally requires *Arsenic*, *Belladonna*, *Mercury*, *Pulsatilla*, *Calcarea*, *Hepar S.*, *Nit. Acid*, or *Sulphur*.

Occasioned by suppressed eruption: *Sulphur* or *Antim. Tart.*

The result of measles: *Pulsatilla* or *Carbo Veg.*

„ „ scarlatina: *Belladonna* or *Hepar.*

„ „ smallpox: *Mercury* or *Sulphur.*

„ „ abuse of *Cinchona* in intermittent fever: *Carbo Veg.*, *Calcarea*, *Pulsatilla.*

„ „ abuse of mercury: *Nit. Ac.*, *Carbo Veg.*, *Sulphur.*

„ „ fevers, or nervous affections: *Arnica*, *Phosphorus*, *Veratrum Viride.*

„ „ enlarged tonsils: *Belladonna*, *Mercurius*, *Calcarea.*

When produced by a suppressed discharge from the ears or nose: *Hepar S.*, *Lachesis*, *Belladonna.*

Nervous deafness: *China*, *Arsenic*, *Gelseminum.*

DEAFNESS FROM HARDENED WAX.

Sometimes children get substances, as small stones or peas, into the ears, which necessarily occasion deafness; in other persons, it not at all infrequently results from concretions of altered and hardened wax. It is unwise to attempt by force to remove these; they often, in fact, cannot be discerned without the aid of the ear-speculum. The best plan of procedure is to have the ear thoroughly well syringed with an ear-syringe containing tepid water, every night, and then, in the morning, carefully to drop in a small quantity of glycerine or almond-oil. Small stones or other substances in the ear must be removed by a small pair of forceps, or ear-scoop.

THROAT DEAFNESS FROM ENLARGEMENT OF THE TONSILS.

Deafness from enlarged tonsils, or throat deafness, affects the speech considerably, rendering it thick and somewhat indistinct, and renders breathing through the nose difficult. Patients suffering from it sleep with the mouth open, and snore a great deal. It is easily curable by homœopathic medicines.

MERCURIUS, AURUM, ACIDUM NIT.—When deafness arises from enlargement of the tonsils, *Mercurius* usually, followed or not, according to results, by one of the others. Refer to the "CHARACTERISTIC EFFECTS."—*If the enlargement is of long standing, a dose, night and morning, for a week; then pause six days, after which, if necessary, repeat. In recent cases, two doses at similar intervals, followed by a pause.*

BELLADONNA, after or before *Mercurius*, is frequently of service if there be active inflammation, or deafness is apt to manifest itself after the slightest cold.—*A dose of Belladonna at bed-time, and of Mercurius on rising.*

BAKYTA CARB., CALCAREA CARB.—Of great use in scrofulous ~~SUBJECTS~~ which, in the majority of cases, persons who suffer in

this way will be found to be. Consult the "CHARACTERISTIC EFFECTS."—*A dose every night for a week, then pause a week.*

DEAFNESS AFTER MEASLES OR OTHER ERUPTIVE FEVER.

BELLADONNA, or HEPAR SULPH., according to the symptoms, especially after scarlatina.—*A dose, if singly, night and morning, for six days; then pause four days, after which repeat. If in succession, allow an interval of four days to elapse between the last dose of the one and the first dose of the other.*

PULSATILLA is usually effectual in deafness which ensues as the consequence of measles.—*A dose night and morning for a week. But if little or no effect be apparent within four days after the second course, proceed with the next medicine.*

CARBO VEG. should be given after *Pulsatilla*, in cases in which its employment has not been productive of improvement as regards the deafness, however other and general improvement has ensued.—*A dose every twenty-four hours, and, subsequently, every fourth day.*

MERCURIUS, SULPHUR.—*Mercurius*, followed by *Sulphur*, will generally be most appropriate for the generality of cases in which deafness occurs as the sequel of smallpox.—*A dose every twelve hours, then every night.*

DEAF-DUMBNESS

Proceeds from congenital malformation or deficiency, and is, therefore, not within the scope of medicine. The difficulties attending it may, however, be largely obviated by the regular, systematic training now fortunately procurable in schools and institutions specially for the deaf and dumb.

Persons born deaf are, of necessity, dumb; and the very deaf have considerable difficulty in articulating.

DISEASES OF THE NOSE.

Bleeding of the Nose.

Bleeding of the nose often takes place at the termination of many diseases, such as fevers or epilepsy, and is, in such instances, salutary; it also frequently relieves or cures headache and giddiness, and ought not then to be interfered with, unless excessive, last too long, recur too frequently, or take place in a debilitated state of the system. The attack is occasionally preceded by quickness of the pulse, flushing of the face, throbbing in the temples, confusion or dimness of sight, heat and itching in the nostrils, and other signs of congestion.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

ACONITE.—Prolonged or violent bleeding in plethoric subjects, with fever, flushing of the face, pulsation of the arteries of the temples and neck, or general fulness of the vessels of the head.

—*A dose every two hours.*

ARNICA.—Violent hæmorrhage from external injury, or from physical exertion; and when preceded by itching of the nose and forehead; and when the nose feels hot, and the blood is red and liquid.—*A dose every half-hour.*

CHINA.—When the loss of blood has been very considerable, and the patient is much weakened.—*A dose every three hours.*

HAMAMELIS, where the bleeding continues, though to no great extent, and is troublesome, or when the slightest thing provokes an attack.—*A dose every half-hour or hour.*

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

When the hæmorrhage is abundant, the patient should be kept cool and quiet. Cold water, or ice-water, should be applied freely to the root of the nose, and the head be kept elevated as

much as possible. Or very cold, or ice-water, may be injected up the nostril by a syringe, or india-rubber bottle, the mouth of the patient being kept open. If no water is procurable, let the arm on the opposite side of the body be held up above the head until the bleeding stop, or considerably moderate.

When there is reason to fear suffocation from the bleeding continuing inwardly, and getting into the throat, as is likely to happen in extremely debilitated subjects, with little or no reaction, the nose must be plugged.

Fœtid Discharge from the Nose.

This is sometimes met with, and is excessively annoying, both to the patient and all about him, as the effluvium is most persistent and fœtid; it may arise from ulceration of the membrane or of bone; it may follow an obstinate cold, scarlatina, or erysipelas.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

AURUM.—When either scrofulous or mercurial.—*A dose the first thing every morning, fasting.*

ACIDUM NITR., SULPHUR, CALCAREA, SILICEA.—In cases which have resulted from *Mercury*, and when *Aurum* does not effect a cure; one or more of these, according to the particular symptoms, may be required. In the great majority of cases, courses of *Sulphur* and *Silicia* are necessary to complete the cure, even when improvement has been effected by *Aurum*.—*A dose, if of Acidum Nit., night and morning; if of either of the others, the first thing in the morning, fasting.*

The nostril should be thoroughly syringed every morning with tepid water; to which a little Condyl's Fluid is added.

DISEASES OF THE MOUTH AND TONGUE.

Canker.

Fœtor in the mouth, with viscid, bloody discharge from the gums, which are hot, red, swollen, spongy, very sensitive, retracted from the teeth, and ulcerated along their margins. Sometimes there are also glandular swellings and salivation; and usually looseness of the teeth, difficulty of mastication and swallowing, great debility, and slow fever.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

MERCURIUS.—At first in almost every case it will rarely fail to prove serviceable.—*A dose morning and evening.*

BAPTISIA.—Profuse flow of saliva, ulcers, tongue and mouth dry, sore, and burning; the edge of the tongue red and shining, and swollen; the gums sore, blood oozes from them.—*A dose four times a day.*

HYDRASTIS.—Tongue large and flabby, marked by the teeth; tenacious mucous in the mouth; ulcers; hot taste; gums and interior of mouth and cheeks dark-red and swollen, the uvula relaxed and sore.—*A dose four times a day, and frequent gurgling with the tincture—twenty drops to a teacupful of water.*

CARBO VEG.—When we have reason to conclude that the symptoms have been caused by mercury. It is also of great service when the disorder has arisen from unwholesome food, the use of salt in excess, or the prolonged use of salt meat; the gums smell most offensively, and bleed during mastication; the teeth loose, the mouth hot, the tongue excoriated, and moved with difficulty.—*A dose four times a day.*

HEPAR SULPH., ACID. NIT.—After *Carbo Veg.*, where partial effect only has been produced.—*A dose, of Hepar, night and morning, for a week; then pause six days, after which a similar course of Acid. Nit.*

ARSENIC, CHINA.—Singly or alternately, when, in addition to ulceration, the gums present a black, spongy, gangrenous appearance. *Arsenic* particularly, if the ulceration continue extensive, and the patient complains of burning pains in the gums, with prostration.—*A dose, if singly, morning and evening, for four days; then pause four days, after which the course may be repeated. If in alternation, first two doses of Arsenic; then pause twenty-four hours, and proceed with China, and so on, in rotation.*

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

Lemon-juice, a well-known valuable remedy in scurvy, is equally useful as a domestic remedy in canker of the mouth. Rinsing the mouth with *Hamamelis* lotion has also been found of service.

DIET.—Wholesome, easily-digested food, with a due proportion of vegetables.

Inflammation of the Mouth.

Attended by heat, redness, swelling, and pain, extending often to the cheeks, palate, and throat, may accompany fever, or arise from sheer weakness, as in prolonged suckling, or in badly-fed, ill-nourished children; it may also be caused by mercury.

It may be attended by increased flow of saliva, or ulceration; or membranous patches, as in “thrush,” or mortification, as in “cancrum oris.”

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

Wash with cold water, or thin gruel and a camel’s-hair brush; give *Aconite*; attend scrupulously to diet, and, if membranous patches appear, *Borax*, *Hydrastis*, or *Phosphorus*; followed, if requisite, by *Muriatic Acid* and *Arsenic*.

In inflamed mouth and gums, the result of mercury; *Acid Nitric*; and Chlorate of Potash wash.

In sore or inflamed mouth in mothers who are worn down by over-suckling, give *Hydrastis*, *Arsenic* and *China*; wash with *Hydrastis*, twenty drops to teaspoonful of water.

Mortification or Gangrene of the cheek—*Can- crum oris*

May also ensue after measles, scarlatina, typhus, or small-pox in delicate, scrofulous children, though fortunately it is not common.

The first indications are—fœtor of the breath, and profuse fœtid saliva, with debility and listlessness, followed by a swelling and hardness outside of one cheek, accompanied by an ulcer on the inside, of an ashen-grey colour, soon becoming deep, unhealthy, and excavated, with uneven edges, giving forth a very offensive, dirty-coloured discharge: a greater part of the cheek on that side may slough away, and expose the cavity of the mouth, if the rapid absorption of the poisonous matter, and increasing debility, do not carry the child off before.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

BAPTISIA.—Dry, red tongue, fœtid breath, and saliva, straining, with passing of scanty, blood-stained mucus, and some stupor.—*A dose every two hours; and a wash of one part of the strong tincture to eight of water, frequently applied.*

MURIATIC ACID.—Aversion to food; hiccough; frequent putrid eructations; brown tongue; efforts to vomit; vomiting of a yellowish fluid; increased flow of fœtid saliva; and foul, dirty discharge. Apply a small quantity of the strong acid to the affected part of *the inside of the cheek, as there, it must be remembered, is not only the beginning, but the progress of the disease*; afterwards syringe the cheek with a solution of three drachms of the dilute acid to eight ounces of water.—*A dose in a dessert-spoonful of sweetened barley-water, every two hours.*

ARSENIC.—Coldness of the extremities; rapid failing of strength; very quick pulse; agonising distress and piteous look; livid colour of the face; ichorous, blood-stained discharge, and cadaverous odour from the mouth.—*A dose every half-hour, and application, by syringe, of one teaspoonful of 1st dilution to six of water, every three hours.*

DIET.—The strength must be well sustained by strong beef-tea and port wine every hour or two hours.

Gumboil.

An inflammatory swelling of the gums, with considerable pain, heat, and tenderness, generally terminating in the formation and discharge of matter.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

MERCURIUS, BELLADONNA.—These two medicines, in alternation, when there is extensive, bright, inflammatory redness and swelling, the gums and roof of the mouth participating.—*A dose every three hours.*

NUX VOMICA.—In the milder form, when there is derangement of digestion, foul tongue, loss of appetite, constipation, depression of spirits, irritability of temper.—*A dose every four hours.*

PULSATILLA.—Likewise when there is derangement of the digestion, relaxation of the bowels, or alternate relaxation and constipation, great depression of spirits.—*A dose every four hours.*

SULPHUR.—After *Pulsatilla* or *Nux Vomica*, when the inflammation and swelling still recur or continue.—*A dose morning and evening.*

HEPAR SULPH.—At the onset, or after one or more of the foregoing, when there are indications of the formation of matter in the increase of the swelling and heat, and in the

softening of the swelling, with throbbing—except in cases in which the gumboil is attributable to the irritation of a decayed tooth, when *Silicea* is more appropriate.—*A dose every three hours.*

Offensive Breath.

CAUSES.—Want of cleanliness; leaving particles of food in the teeth; accumulation of tartar; decayed teeth; affection of the gums; cankers, or ulcerations in the mouth; mercury; and derangement of the stomach.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

When want of cleanliness is the cause, rinse the mouth with tepid water, to which a few drops of carbolic acid or Condyl's Fluid is added, and brush the teeth with a moderately hard brush night and morning, and also after every meal.

When attributable to accumulations of tartar, a dentist ought to be consulted.

Lastly, when the annoyance can be traced to any of the remaining sources enumerated the remedies subjoined must be had recourse to.

NUX VOMICA should be administered at the onset of treatment.—*A dose every night at bed-time.*

PULSATILLA.—More especially in females, or persons of either sex, of a mild, sensitive disposition.—*A dose every night at bed-time.*

SULPHUR.—If symptoms continue, notwithstanding the administration of medicine.—*A dose the first thing in the morning, fasting.*

ACID. NIT., *HEPAR S.*, *BELLADONNA*, successively administered, in rotation, may be required in some few cases in which the preceding course is insufficient.—*A dose night and morning for a week, then pause a week.*

ACID. CARBOLIC, AROMAT., as a temporary relief, and when the

affection is persistent and very troublesome.—*A dose three times a day.*

DIET AND REGIMEN.

When offensiveness of the breath results from an habitually disordered state of the gums, a predominance of vegetable food, very light and digestible diet, used with moderation, abstinence from salted articles and stimulating drinks. Even when offensive breath results from simple derangement of the stomach, much caution should be observed in respect of diet, and the regulations enjoined in "Indigestion" followed.

PART III.

Domestic Surgery, or the Treatment of Common Accidents.

Accidents are constantly apt to occur, not infrequently at a distance from professional help of any kind. A little knowledge in the department of household surgery may be of the utmost importance in arresting profuse and dangerous bleeding; in suggesting the best and easiest mode of conveyance of an injured person; or in saving unnecessary torture and further disablement, as in the case of dislocated joints or broken bones. It is also of use to be able to form some idea of the extent of mischief done, and to know how to remedy it by coolness and promptitude.

HOW TO TREAT THE ORDINARY EFFECTS OF A FALL OR BLOW, AND SLIGHT WOUNDS.

The effects of falls or blows will most commonly present themselves and call for treatment; such effects may be abrasion, or rubbing off of the skin, or simply bruising, whilst some little constitutional disturbance may also result.

Abrasions of the Skin, if the extent is small, and the skin merely rubbed off, *Calendula Plaister*, or the painting-on of prepared *Collodion* will suffice. When occasioned by falls, and there is any dirt or grit in the wound, it must be first carefully bathed with warm water and a perfectly clean sponge, that every particle of offending substance may be got rid of. When accompanied by a bruise, especially on the forehead, bathe with hot water into which some *Bellis* has been put—a teaspoonful to half a pint—and keep a lotion applied.

Bruises from blows or falls, when the skin is not broken, are met by *Arnica Lotion*; if the skin is broken, by *Bellis*; if the face, near or under the eye, by *Tamus Communis*, or *Arnica*. After a severe fall or blow, it is better to let the child lie down, and to give it a drop of 3rd dilution of *Arnica* at once, followed by *Aconite* in half an-hour, if there is any fever or restlessness. The nervous system, for a time, in some children, is considerably affected; and there is often sickness from the concussion of the shock.

Cuts and Wounds.—The same rule applies to these as to abrasions. If there are any bits of glass left in, or anything likely to cause irritation, it *must* first be washed out by *cold* water, and then the wound, if slight, closed by a piece or strips of *Calendula Plaister*; if deep, by a bit of linen or lint dipped in *Calendula Lotion*, and tied somewhat tightly by cotton or thread wound round.

Hæmorrhage, or Bleeding, may be often checked by *Hamelis Lotion*, two teaspoonfuls of tincture to a teacupful of cold water; aided by pressure, as from thread if the wound is on the finger; by that of the hand, succeeded by a roll or two of calico bandage of three fingers' breadth, which can easily be torn off as wanted, if it is on the hand, arm, or leg. If a finger, hand, or arm is deeply or badly cut, it must be kept in a sling, that the flow of blood may be moderated. If a leg, the patient must lie with the limb flat, or slightly elevated.

The more severe effects of accidents of most kinds are sub-joined; we most earnestly advise a thorough acquaintance with these details, as necessary to anything approaching a due consideration and treatment of accidents to which the members of every household are more or less exposed.

Concussion of the Brain—being Stunned

May arise, from a fall, a blow, or violent shaking. The symptoms vary according to the extent to which the brain is affected. A slight case of concussion is, in ordinary language, called "being stunned," or temporary confusion, with more or less headache, followed by quick pulse, giddiness, and sickness; vomiting, however, does not attend either very trifling or very serious cases.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

ARNICA.—Its timely administration, simultaneously with its application, will, in most instances, suffice.—*A dose every hour, quarter, or half-hour. Bathe the parts with a lotion of Concentrated Tincture, until the dispersion of the bruise and swelling.*

BELLIS.—In cases where *Arnica* does not agree may be used instead as a lotion.

ACONITE.—When reaction sets in, for feverishness, thirst, quick pulse, and hot skin.—*A dose every hour or half-hour, either singly or in alternation with Arnica.*

GENERAL TREATMENT.

Lift the patient very gently on to a couch or bed as soon as possible; do not raise the head; if the accident happen at any distance from home or convenient resting-place, have him conveyed on a shutter, hurdle, or gate, by two or four men walking in step, so as to shake as little as possible; place a coat rolled up under the head, having first unfastened the shirt-

collar, neck-tie, and vest. Should the accident happen where the patient could remain for a time, as in a field or near a railway embankment, let him do so, that he may have a chance of partial recovery before removal is attempted. There must be no shaking of the injured man, nor shouting—everything must be done as quietly as possible. Stimulants must not be administered, nor must smelling-salts be applied to the nose. If the feet and legs, or body, are cold and clammy, hot-water bottles or heated bricks must be applied to the feet and armpits, and blankets or rugs placed over and around them. For the cold stage, or that of depression, *Arnica* is the specific; for the reaction, or the stage of excitement, *Aconite*, *Belladonna*, *Veratrum Viride*, or *Gelsemium* apply. Light must be excluded from the apartment, and all noise be avoided. If the symptoms run high, whilst hot applications are continued to the feet, cloths wrung out of cold water, constantly renewed, must be put to the head. If this does not suffice, with the aid of remedies, to control the excitement, the head must be shaved, and bladders, or waterproof bags, containing pounded ice, must be applied to the head.

DIET AND REGIMEN.—After concussion of the brain the patient ought not to be allowed stimulants, as wine or spirits, until at least three or four weeks have elapsed, though he may appear to have recovered from the effects of the accident. He ought likewise to be kept quiet, and forbidden to expose himself to excitement of any kind; otherwise most serious consequences may result.

Rupture.

A rupture appears suddenly after exertion, as coughing, sneezing, lifting, or from straining through constipation. The rupture may take place suddenly or gradually. The swelling makes its appearance, in the groin, the scrotum, or the upper

part of the thigh ; it is soft and elastic, and varies in size ; being smaller, or quite imperceptible, when lying down ; larger or only apparent on assuming the erect posture, and particularly when taking a full breath, coughing, or sneezing. It frequently recedes completely when pressed upon, but returns as soon as the pressure is removed. Vomiting, constipation, colic, and other derangements of the stomach and bowels, are apt to result.

RESULTS.—Rupture is *reducible* when it can be readily returned, and when, unreduced, is productive of no pain or hindrance to the performance of ordinary duties ; *irreducible*, when it cannot be replaced, in consequence of its bulk, or from other causes ; *strangulated*, when the protruded parts are not only incapable of return, but there is in addition constriction, pain, and inflammation, with nausea, frequent retching or vomiting, swelling of the abdomen, obstinate constipation, quick, hard pulse, and more or less fever.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

When a rupture is not of long standing, it may be cured by homœopathic remedies. It is always advisable to wear a truss ; but a truss should be applied until the rupture is completely reduced ; care should be taken that the truss fits properly. The pad of an ordinary truss bends down to the side for which it is intended.

A truss does not require to be worn at night, but to be put on before rising in the morning. If the pressure from a truss causes soreness, let *Arnica opodeldoc* be applied every night for a short time.

When a rupture comes down or protrudes, an attempt should at once be made to press it back. No force should be employed ; the pressure should be firm, gentle, and continuous.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

ACONITE.—Feverishness, with quick, hard, full pulse, inflamma-

tion of the parts, with excessive sensibility to the touch, burning pain, vomiting, restlessness, and cold perspiration. In the majority of cases marked benefit results from the first dose of *Aconite*.—*A dose every ten, fifteen, or twenty minutes; if relief is not soon apparent, alternate it with Nux Vomica.*

NUX VOMICA.—The tumour is not so painful or tender to the touch, but there is vomiting, the respiration is oppressed.—*A dose every quarter or half-hour, or every night to effect a cure.*

BELLADONNA.—If there be much throbbing of the rupture, and the face be flushed with violent headache.—*A dose every quarter or half-hour.*

GELSEMINUM.—Chills, shivering, headache, nausea, cold feet.—*A dose every half-hour.*

VERATRUM VIRIDE.—If with the chills there is also much nausea, vomiting and prostration.—*A dose every half or quarter hour.*

Sprains.

A sprain is the violent twisting or stretching of the ligaments, or tendons, in the neighbourhood of a joint, very commonly of the ankle, from sudden turning-in, or of the wrist or knee, from some twist, wrench, fall, or blow. A sprain is never to be trifled with; neglecting to rest the injured joint, or any excess may lead to serious inflammation, and ensue in permanent impairment of its use. A bad sprain is often more obstinate than a broken bone. A sprain is at once followed by great pain, and sometimes faintness; afterwards by inflammation, swelling, and discoloration, with subsequent weakness and stiffness.

GENERAL AND MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

First, as swelling is inevitable, remove anything at all tight about the joint, as a sleeve from a wrist, the trowser from the knee, and the shoe and sock or stocking from the ankle; and,

unless bathing can at once be commenced, pass a figure of 8 bandage, made of strips of linen or calico torn into long length—at least three yards—several times round the joint, so as to keep it as still as possible; then let the joint be supported either by a large handkerchief, which may fasten round the neck, or by a long sling of list, or cord, for a knee or ankle—a stout stick, a long sweeping-brush, as an extemporised crutch, or a companion's arm or shoulder until home be reached, or some place where proper attention can be paid to the injured limb. Then bathe the injured joint, or immerse it, in water as hot as it can be borne, to which *Arnica* or other tincture is added; then envelop it in a compress of the same, covered by oiled silk or flannel. *Spongio-piline*, wrung out as a hot fomentation, may be substituted for the bathing.

ARNICA.—Much swelling and redness, or lividness, with great pain on movement.—*Application.* *To a pint of water add two teaspoonfuls of Arnica, bathe with this lotion every hour during the first day; use the same strength for the compress.*

BELLIS.—Equally effectual as *Arnica*, and must be used in the same way when patients are susceptible to *Arnica*.

RHUS TOX. should be preferred before any other remedy, when there is no extravasation of blood. It is especially specific in sprains, and should alone be employed in the majority of cases.—*Application*, as for *Arnica*.

ACONITE, ARNICA, AND RHUS may also be given internally.—*A dose every three hours.*

Strains.

A strain is the result of violent exertion, as lifting, which produces undue stretching, sometimes the tearing, of tendons or muscles, as in a limb or in the back. Rest is necessary, in bed, when the back is injured, or bandaging and a sling when it is a limb. Very often, but most improperly, rupture or hernia (which see) is called “a strain.”

Perfect rest must, for some time, be strictly enjoined. It is well not to forget that the small or splinter-bone of the leg may be broken when the ankle is twisted, so that, after such an accident, a thorough examination should be made. As a strain is getting better, it must be well rubbed, night and morning, with *Rhus*, *Arnica*, or *Bellis opodeldoc*, and afterwards bandaged.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

BRYONIA should be administered when pricking or other pains are felt after a strain, with aggravation from the slightest movement of the arms or body.—*A dose every three hours.*

RHUS.—When headache results from a strain, or the pains are confined to the extremities, or the pains in the back or loins are equally severe during rest and movement.—*A dose every three hours.*

Contusion of the Chest

From a fall, crush, or squeeze, may lead to stoppage of vital action, fatal hæmorrhage, or shock.

TREATMENT.

Lay the patient flat on his back, and remove carefully on a hurdle, shutter, door, or stout rug stretched on two poles. Apply *Arnica* to the lips, and as patient revives, *Aconite* and *Arnica* alternately.

How to Apply a Bandage.

In the domain of domestic surgery, a bandage will often be required, loth for the comfort and the safety of a patient; as for example, to secure a pad or compress, to aid in the arrest of bleeding, to support an injured limb, or to retain splints in their place.

A bandage is made by tearing stout calico into strips of three fingers' breadth, and from two to six yards in length. The method of rolling it firmly up to be fit for use, and the various methods of its application, will be best shown by the following illustrations :—

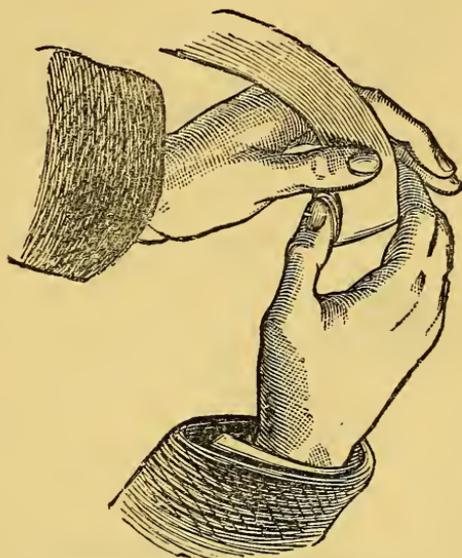


Fig. 1.—How to Roll up a Bandage.

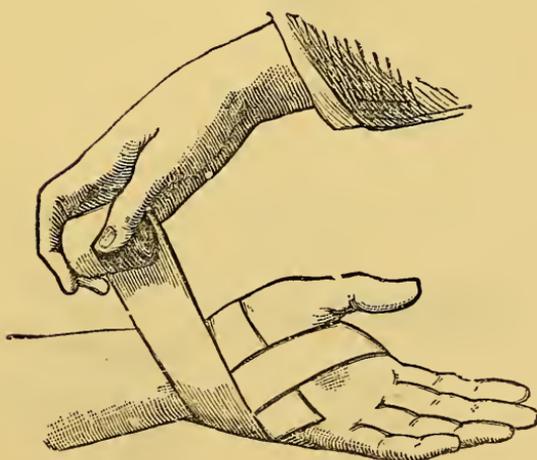


Fig. 2.—How to Bandage a Hand.

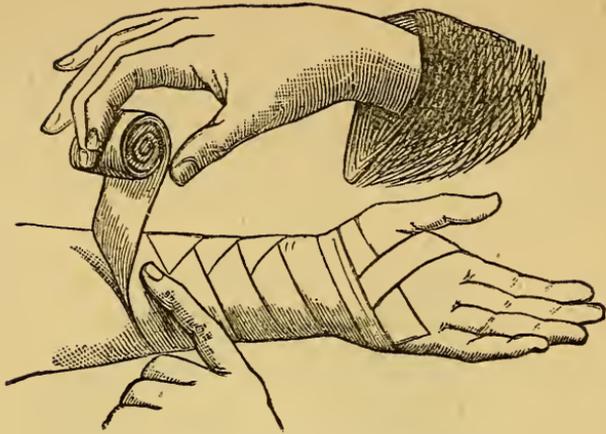
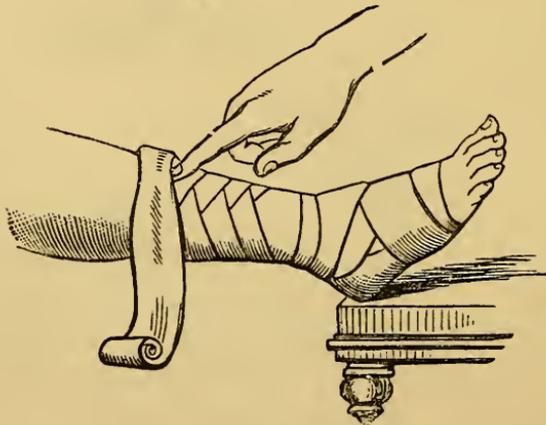
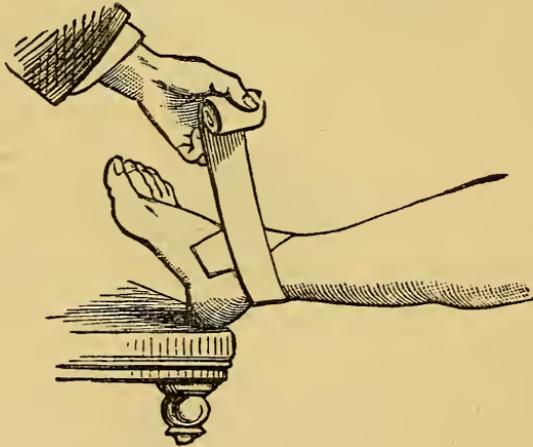


Fig. 3.—How to Bandage a Wrist or Arm.



Figs 4 and 5.—How to Bandage the Foot, Ankle, and Leg.

How to Treat Wounds.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

Wounds vary greatly in danger as in situation and extent. Calendula plaister, or ordinary adhesive, or a piece of lint moistened with *Calendula*, confined by a turn or two of bandage or thread, may be all that is required. Or bleeding may be the most prominent or alarming symptom, needing immediate attention, as after cuts or stabs, or wounds from fire-arms. Or the part injured may require to be placed in position, to be raised, as an arm or hand if it be hanging down or bent, so that the edges of the wound may be brought together. If there be sand, gravel, grit, bits of clothing, or anything of an irritating nature left in a wound, they must be carefully and quickly taken away by the fingers, if within reach, and of any size ; or by washing with a *clean* sponge and cold water, or by the repeated squeezing of a wetted sponge over, so as thoroughly to cleanse by a stream of water. The method less likely to irritate will be the best to pursue, still it must be thorough.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VARIOUS KINDS OF WOUNDS.

Wounds are—(1) incised, (2) lacerated, (3) contused, (4) punctured, (5) gunshot, or (6) poisoned wounds.

(1) An *incised* wound, or cut, is produced by some sharp instrument, as a knife, and not accompanied by contusion or tearing, although usually attended by more or less loss of blood ; they are, speaking generally, the least dangerous, and the most easily healed.

(2) In *lacerated* wounds, the flesh, instead of being divided by a sharp-cutting instrument, is torn asunder with violence ; the edges, instead of being even, are jagged and unequal. They are commonly attended with little or no bleeding, rarely heal without suppurating, and are frequently attended by violent inflammation.

(3) *Contused* wounds or bruises from some blunt instrument, or hard surface brought in collision with a part of the body, are attended by bruising or crushing, and when severe are dangerous, and prone to terminate in sloughing.

(4) *Punctured* wounds, stabs, pricks, or punctures are caused by pointed instruments; they are more of the nature of lacerated than of incised wounds, and are dangerous, from the depth to which they frequently penetrate, and the consequences they entail, by occasioning inflammation of the tendinous expansion of muscles, and spasm.

(5) *Gunshot* wounds partake of the character of lacerated and contused wounds.

(6) *Poisoned* wounds, as from a venomous reptile, or poisoned dagger, arrow, insect, splinter, or hook.

APPLICATIONS TO WOUNDS.

COLD WATER.—Where the constitutional symptoms call for other medicines for local application than those subjoined, or if, at first, there is great pain, heat, and swelling, the application of pads saturated with cold water is to be preferred.—*Saturate a linen rag several times doubled, or lint, with cold water, and apply to the wound; re-moisten as fast as it becomes hot, until the pain and inflammation moderate.*

ARNICA, CALENDULA, are of importance in the treatment of wounds. When bleeding is profuse, and the wound appears likely to leave a severe scar, *Calendula* is to be preferred to *Arnica*. When the bleeding or cut is slight, *Arnica* is to be preferred—except in persons in whom it produces inflammation.—*A tablespoonful of the tincture to a pint of water, saturate a small pad of linen; place it over the cut, after the sides have been brought close together; secure by a turn or two of bandage.*

BELLIS is to be preferred to *Arnica* when there is the slightest reason for apprehending a tendency to erysipelas.—*Application as for Arnica and Calendula.*

HYPERICUM is extremely serviceable when any part, plentifully supplied with nerves, has been wounded, and great pain of a nervous character results.—*Application as directed for Arnica and Calendula.*

CARBOLIC ACID, in the strength of four grains of the crystal to one ounce of distilled water, must be applied if the formation of matter threaten as the result of a wound.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT OF WOUNDS.

ARNICA is the first remedy in the treatment of wounds of all kinds; it should be commenced simultaneously with the external application, as soon as the patient has been made comfortable.—*A dose every three hours.*

ACONITE is necessary, in alternation with *Arnica*, if the patient be robust and strong, or fever run high.—*A dose every two hours.*

CHINA is required after serious injuries, followed by severe loss of blood and extreme exhaustion, severe and repeated fainting fits, deadly paleness or livid appearance, or twitching of the tendons. In cases in which reaction does not speedily follow this medicine, a few spoonfuls of good wine should be administered; after which, if a general improvement takes place, *Arnica* should be subsequently employed. But if the wine only acts as a temporary stimulant, *China* must be repeated before proceeding with further treatment.—*A dose every half-hour or hour.*

When matter forms, the treatment described under the head of "Lacerated Wounds" must be followed by *Hepar* and *Silicea*, or *Arsenic*.

How to Treat Lacerated Wounds, or Wounds attended with more or less Tearing of the Flesh.

After having carefully cleansed them by washing with warm

water and a clean sponge, bring the divided parts as closely together as possible, and retain them in their places by a pad, bandage, or plaister, and an appropriate position of the body or limb, so that they may unite by first intention.

COLD WATER is of service when the wound becomes inflamed, and is attended with pain and swelling: add *Calendula* tincture.—*Saturate linen or lint with cold water, apply, and re-moisten as fast as it becomes hot. If suppuration ensue, suspend this application, proceed with constitutional treatment, and apply and inject Carbohc Acid, of the strength given previously.*

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

CHAMOMILLA.—If copious suppuration ensue, the pain become very severe, and the wound show no disposition to heal.—*A dose every four or six hours.*

HEPAR SULPH. should follow *Chamomilla*, if it does not effect material alteration.—*A dose every four hours.*

SILICEA should be administered after *Hepar*, if it does not induce healing.—*A dose every six hours.*

SULPHUR, in alternation with *Silicea*, if *Silicea* alone has not been followed by healing.—*A dose every six hours.*

WOUNDS ON THE FACE

Usually heal rapidly, and, if slight, may be treated by *Calendula* collodion. Press the wound together, dry it, and then paint on the collodion, at one touch, a little wider and longer than the wound. If collodion is not at hand, *Calendula* plaister may be applied. Wounds of the lips, ears, eyelids, and eyebrows may need stitching, as also large gaping wounds: stitches of stout thread or white silk, one for every half inch; pass the needle through, on each side of the cut, the eighth of an inch from the edge of the wound; cut off the ends of the thread, and tie in a knot; over place a pad soaked in *Calendula* lotion, cover by oiled silk or flannel.

When a wound, which has been treated with plaister and pad, begins to be uncomfortable, as it will after a day or so, carefully soak off the pad and the plaister, and apply others in the same way. Whatever is used as a pad should be light, and not adhesive; it serves as a protection against blows or knocks; cold, dust, and irritating substances. The pad also prevents the accumulation of blood or matter underneath or on either side of the wound. To effect this thoroughly, it is necessary sometimes to have a tolerably thick pad on both sides of the wound, as well as over it.

WOUNDS ON THE HEAD

Must be treated in the ordinary way, by plaister or stitches. The hair must be carefully cut out and away from the edges of the wound, for some little distance on each side of it, so as to allow of the application of the plaister or pad.

PENETRATING WOUNDS, PUNCTURES, PRICKS, AND STABS

Are to be regarded, not only according to the instrument used, but according to the violence used, and the structures which they penetrate, tear, or divide; they may injure veins, arteries, large nerves, or important internal organs; or a portion of clothing may be forced in with the blow. For the blood, matter, or other fluid which may result, there is no due outlet, so that it is apt to accumulate. In persons of bad constitution, apparently slight punctures may be followed by inflammation of an erysipelatous or typhoid character; or such inflammation may be caused by the dirty condition of the weapon inflicting the wound. Some amount of bruising and tearing usually attends stabs or deep cuts.

LOCAL AND INTERNAL TREATMENT.

They are best treated by complete rest, and a pad put firmly on and in the direction of the wound; the pad should be soaked in *Calendula* lotion; and *Aconite*, *Gelseminum*, or *Bryonia* given

internally. If the instrument be blunt, there is more bruising ; in this case, either *Arnica* or *Bellis* will be the best. For such wounds in the palm of the hand or sole of the foot, where there is a considerable plexus of nerves, *Hypericum*, externally and internally, will alleviate the pain, and promote recovery.

WOUNDS FROM FIRE-ARMS

Are not of infrequent occurrence as accidents, most commonly from the foolish and reprehensible custom of pointing guns, rifles, or pistols in jest at other persons. Such accidents are not always unattended by danger when the weapon is loaded only with powder ; the wadding may inflict a wound, the explosion of the powder may scorch the skin, or disfigure it by grains of powder being driven in ; or in certain parts of the body, as when fired into the mouth, tearing of the cheek may result, or dangerous inflammation of the soft palate and upper part of the throat ; or the force of the explosion of the powder may force in portions of clothing or other soft material ; or a fowling-piece charged with powder only, and fired at the distance of two or three feet from the abdomen, has been known to cause death. Small shot, if a gun be fired a few feet only from the body, before they have time to scatter, cause a frightfully jagged wound, and lodge in the tissues ; when the gun is at the distance of a few yards, and the shots are scattered, they usually lodge beneath the skin, from which they can be removed by a lancet. A single small shot may cause the loss of an eye, or even a fatal wound by penetrating a principal artery.

WOUNDS FROM BULLETS AND SLUGS.

These tear the flesh, break and pulverise bones, forcibly tear asunder vessels and nerves, or cut off parts of the body, as an ear, a nose, or a finger. The point of entrance is, as a rule, considerably smaller than the bullet, and the edges inverted ; the point of exit is usually much torn, though sometimes it may be very little larger than that of entrance. Where a gunshot

wound has been inflicted with any criminal intent, wadding or shreds of clothing should be most carefully preserved, as they may lead to the identification of the criminal. Similarly, the points of entrance and exit may serve to determine whether a wound is self-inflicted.

WOUNDS FROM CONICAL RIFLE-BULLETS.

Conical bullets of all kinds inflict wounds very similar in character; they penetrate more directly and deeply, or go quite through a limb, and, as a rule, splinter or pulverise bones against which they strike. When capable of extraction, they may usually be reached by the finger, along which a bullet extractor may be passed. It is very seldom, however, that one of these bullets lodges in the body. All splinters detached from the bone must be removed, if possible, owing to the irritation they set up, especially if they press upon any sensitive part. The increased velocity of a conical bullet produces great destruction of tissues in its track, and great nervous disturbance; the parts are almost deprived of their vitality, so that wounds rarely heal without considerable suppuration.

WOUNDS FROM FRAGMENTS OF STONE

May result from explosions of various kinds, as gunpowder, gas, steam-boilers, or blasting operations. In their nature and treatment they resemble those from cannon-balls and shells in actual warfare; that is, they are severe contusions, but, much more often, torn and lacerated wounds.

EXTERNAL TREATMENT.

The external treatment of punctured wounds is, in every respect, similar to that directed for wounds in general; but unless compression, by means of adhesive plaister or a bandage, can be brought to bear along their entire extent, the cure by the first intention must not be attempted.

When splinters of bone or balls are lodged in the wound, extract with as little irritation as possible, if they press upon any important part; otherwise they may be allowed to remain (particularly when deep-seated and difficult to be found) until loosened by suppuration, this process being forwarded by internal treatment, as stated below.

CALENDULA.—The most generally useful local application in cases of gunshot wounds, or wounds of a like kind.—*Saturate a linen rag or lint pad with lotion, and apply, constantly re-moistening as it becomes hot.*

ARNICA, in some cases, where the parts are much lacerated; or, in addition to the wound, the adjacent parts are bruised, and there is extravasation of blood.—*To two tablespoonfuls of water add twenty drops of Tincture of Arnica; apply as directed for the preceding application.*

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

ARNICA will generally be sufficient to avert serious symptoms, if administered in time. This medicine should also be administered pending the arrival of medical aid, when lock-jaw threatens in consequence of an injury. Refer to the article on "Tetanus."—*A dose every hour.*

ACONITE should be administered, in alternation with *Arnica*, if the constitutional disturbance be severe, and the febrile action run high.—*A dose, singly or alternately, every hour.*

CHAMOMILLA is to be preferred if there be excessive nervous irritability, with impatience of the pain, which is severe.—*A dose every hour. Calendula is the best outward application.*

BELLADONNA, RHUS TOX., VERATRUM VIRIDE.—One of these medicines, respectively, according to the characteristic action of each, should be selected if the inflammation becomes erysipelatous.—*A dose every three hours.*

CICUTA VIROSA will be found serviceable when muscular twitchings ensue.—*A dose every hour.*

LEDUM PALUSTRE will be found efficacious when coldness accompanies the attendant fever.—*A dose every three hours.*

SILICEA should be administered in punctured wounds treated externally with *Calendula*, and when suppuration ensues, and the external treatment particularised has been insufficient to promote a healing process.—*A dose every four or six hours, until amelioration or change; but if the process of healing does not proceed favourably, and the matter becomes unhealthy and watery, give Mercurius every four or six hours.*

HYDRASTIS and BAPTISIA are of eminent service; the first, if an unhealthy matter does not yield to *Mercurius*, and the second, if it becomes offensive. If both fail, resort to *Arsenicum*.—*A dose every six hours.*

SULPHUR should be employed occasionally, when inadequate or only very partial effect has been produced by other medicines.—*A dose night and morning.*

DIET AND REGIMEN.—In all cases of punctured wounds, the diet should be such as would be appropriate to fevers or inflammatory affections generally. When the discharge is offensive, beef-tea, strong broth and brandy, or port wine, will be required. Perfect rest is essential.

WOUNDS FROM BITES OF SNAKES OR SERPENTS.

The treatment resolves itself into local and constitutional.

EXTERNAL TREATMENT.

Sucking the wound with the lips is the readiest and most effectual way of preventing ulterior mischief; pour on, directly after, carbolic acid, or strong spirits of ammonia. Heat may also be applied by a heated skewer; tie quickly, in several places, ligatures on the limb, between the bite and the heart.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

In the case of a bite Dr. Hering says:—"Take from time to

time a mouthful of salt and water, a pinch of salt or gunpowder ; or some pieces of garlic." Ammonia and " eau de luce " applied and taken, have repeatedly proved successful in effecting a cure in bites, even of the cobra.

If ill effects ensue, a dessert-spoonful of wine or brandy should be administered every five minutes ; continue until the sufferings are relieved, and repeat as often as they are renewed.

ARSENIC.—If the shooting pain becomes worse, and proceeds towards the heart, or if the wound become bluish, marbled, or swollen, and vomiting, giddiness, and fainting ensue.—*A dose every half an hour.*

BELLADONNA.—Drowsiness, with ineffectual efforts to sleep, from anguish and agitation ; dry, burning throat, with frothy mucus in the mouth or throat ; frequent desire for drink ; red and bloated face ; pupils immovable, and dilated ; continual tossing about ; and great physical activity, with twitching in various muscles, especially of the face.—*A dose every half-hour.*

GELSEMINUM.—Rigidity of the muscles ; furious, nervous excitement ; spasm and clutching at the throat ; general spasm.—*A dose every half-hour.*

WOUNDS FROM BITES OF ANIMALS.

A bite from an animal or human being constitutes one of the worst forms of wounds, probably from the force with which the teeth, tending to meet, crush the intervening parts. They should be treated as contused wounds of the most severe kind. If it be from a dog, caustic can be applied at once, or a red-hot skewer.

WOUNDS POISONED WITH PUTREFIED MATTER.

As a preventive against the introduction of putrefying matter into fissures, wounds, or abrasions, those whose avocation exposes them to this danger, is to hold the hand or finger to as great a heat as they can bear, and then wash them with carbolic soap.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

VERATRUM VIRIDE.—I have found undeviating and rapid in removing contamination of the constitution after an envenomed wound, sting, or bite. The wound may be so slight as almost to escape notice, but a sore or fester forms, which soon assumes a threatening aspect, becomes bluish, and discharges a thin ichor,—inflammation, spreading rapidly from it—up the arm or leg, as the case may be; constitutional symptoms are felt, and the patient becomes considerably alarmed. Deaths in the London hospitals have recently been reported where such a train of symptoms have set in.—*A dose every half-hour, then every hour—a lotion of the medicine also applied constantly until relief is obtained.*

Stings of Insects.

The effect of these greatly varies according to the susceptibility of the patient; often the application of a little damp garden mould, spirits of ammonia, liquor potassæ, or *Tincture of Ledum*, will suffice. At other times the local suffering and bodily disturbance is great.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

CAMPHOR.—The pain and febrile irritation are often speedily alleviated by smelling *Camphor*.

ACONITE.—If inflammation, with swelling, supervene.—*A dose every half-hour or hour.*

APIS.—Relieves the pain and swelling if *Aconite* is not sufficient.—*A dose every two hours.*

LEDUM.—As soon as the inflammation has abated, if tenderness, soreness, and smarting remain.—*A dose every two hours, and a lotion of a teaspoonful of strong tincture to three parts of a teaspoonful of water.*

PYRETHRUM.—Very useful in preventing and relieving the annoyance of mosquitoes, gnats, fleas, and bugs. Severe nettle-stings will likewise yield to it.—*Two teaspoonfuls to half a pint of water; apply, by a sponge, to all parts of the body likely to be exposed. To relieve pain and swelling it should be dabbed upon the part in its pure state.*

STINGS IN THE MOUTH

Not infrequently occur to children when eating ripe fruit on which bees or wasps may have fastened. *Ledum* as a wash for the mouth.

APIS.—When there is much swelling, pain, and suffering, which has not been arrested by *Ledum*.—*A dose every hour*

MERCURIUS.—The pain has yielded, but the swelling continues, with profuse flow of saliva.—*A dose every three hours.*

How to Treat Bruises:

When the result of a fall or blow is simply a bruise, bathe with hot lotion containing *Arnica*, but if there be any tendency to erysipelas, or the least dread of it, substitute *Hamamelis* or *Bellis*; after bathing until the part is somewhat easier, apply a tepid compress of the lotion.

BLACK EYE.

Arnica lotion or compress, or that of *Tamus* or Black Bryony. Either may be painted on at once.

CONTUSIONS ON THE CHEST.

ACONITE and ARNICA are the most appropriate remedies when inflammation results.—*A dose every hour alternately, until the inflammatory action subsides. Apply Arnica also externally.*

HYPERICUM is to be resorted to if the inflammation does not yield to *Aconite*.—*A dose every three hours, and also applied externally.*

BELLIS.—After the inflammation has been subdued by *Aconite* or *Belladonna*.—*A dose every three hours, with a compress saturated with a lotion of Bellis, or an opodeldoc of the same, if it can be borne.*

SWELLINGS FROM PRESSURE OR BRUISING.

SILICEA is very efficacious in swellings of different parts of the body, caused by constant pressure or repeated contusion; also in the treatment of swellings of the finger-joints and affections of the tendons.—*A dose once a day for seven days.*

ARNICA is sometimes required before *Silicea* in recent cases, or where there is pain and soreness.—*A dose night and morning.*

During the treatment of these swellings it is necessary that the patient should be careful to avoid pressure on the part affected, and that he should move the joints as little as possible.

How to stop Bleeding.

From various reasons, the first thing to do after an accident is to stop the bleeding, which, alarming both to the sufferer himself and to on-lookers, may, in some instances, imperil life, if not promptly checked, before a medical man arrives. The bleeding is either arterial, venous, or a combination of both. If arterial, it is bright vermilion, and comes in jets; if venous, it is dark, and flows continuously.

When bleeding is slight, put a fold of linen tightly on or round for a minute or so, and then apply *Calendula* plaister, cut narrow, sufficiently long to retain a firm hold. Press the wound on all sides, to keep the edges together; leave a little interval between the strips of plaister, to allow for any oozing. Do not too frequently remove the plaister; but when removed, soak off with warm water, and pour clean warm water on the wound to cleanse it; then a piece of dry linen applied for a few seconds, followed by other strips of plaister.

WHERE THE BLEEDING IS COPIOUS OR PERSISTENT

It is most unwise to endeavour to stay it by simply placing over it handkerchiefs, or other loose material, which can merely soak up the blood. If the flow continue, place a finger or hand firmly over the wound; then fold tightly three or four thicknesses of lint into a pad, very little larger than the wound; soak it in *Hamamelis* tincture, then firmly place on the wound; over the first pad another dry one, a little larger; over that another a little larger, and still another if required; secure the whole by a few turns of bandage, then fasten by stitches to prevent slipping. This is peculiarly adapted to wounds of the palm of the hand and ball of the thumb.

BLEEDING FROM AN ARTERY.

Where the blood is bright red, and comes in jets; or the wound is very deep or extensive, and situated on the inner side of the arm, thigh, or leg, a tourniquet, or substitute for it, will need to be applied on the course of the artery above the wound. A tourniquet is a band of stout webbing, tightened by screws, which force a pad down on the artery. A substitute may be made by a stout tape or handkerchief tied round the limb, twisted tight by a stick, on the outer side of the limb. It is advisable to place a small flat piece of wood on the course of the artery, under the tape or handkerchief, before it is tightened up. A tourniquet is much safer, and easier to use when it can obtained.

WHERE A LARGE VEIN IS WOUNDED

The pressure should be below the wound.

How to Arrest Violent Bleeding from the Arm or Leg.

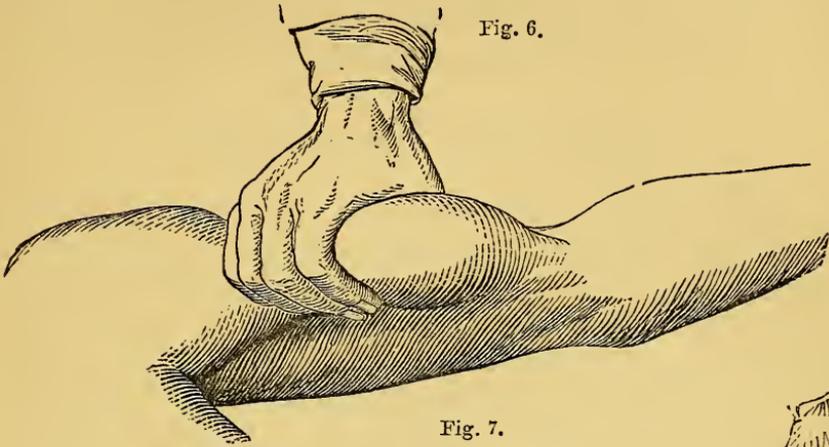


Fig. 6.

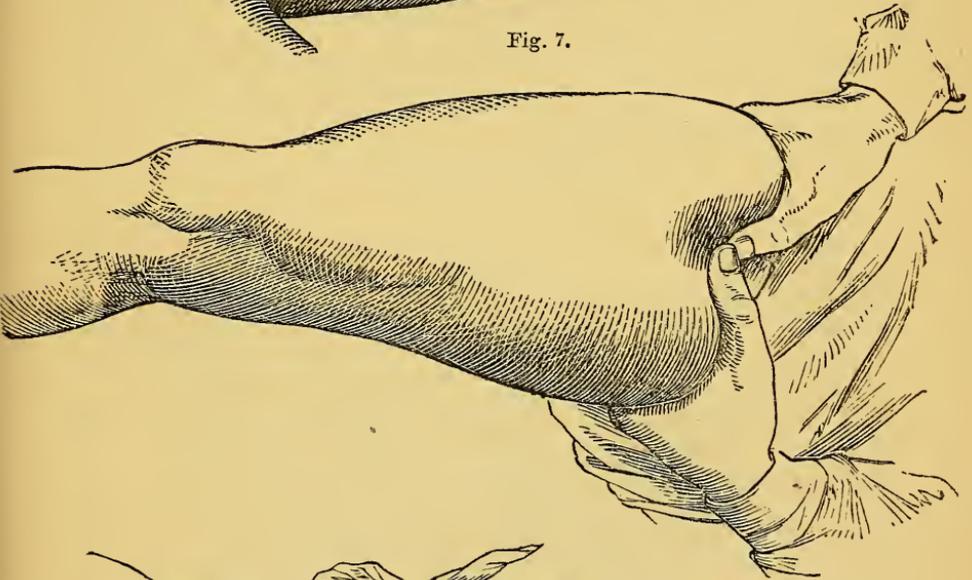


Fig. 7.

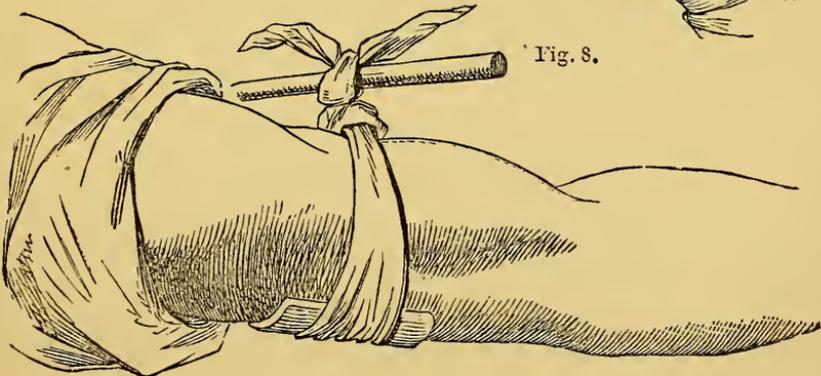


Fig. 8.

Grasp the limb firmly, as shown in Figs. 6 and 7, whether arm or leg, as the case may be; then carefully cut off or remove the clothes, and apply the handkerchief-tourniquet, as shown in Fig. 8.

WHEN A VEIN IN THE LEG BURSTS.

As this is not very uncommon, it is well to know what to do, especially as the bleeding is often considerable. Women are more prone to this than men. The patient must at once lie down, with the limb raised; the stocking must be cut away; and firm pressure made with the thumb over the part of the vein that has given way; then a firm pad of lint, soaked in *Hamamelis* lotion, applied and held on; a tolerably tight bandage over this. The leg must be rested for a few days, and *Hamamelis* taken internally.

BLEEDING OF THE NOSE

Is often of no consequence, and, with a little cold bathing, rapidly subsides; it is sometimes dangerous, especially if it result from a blow; then syringe the nostril with water as cold as it can be procured, iced if possible, with twenty drops of *Arnica* to the teacupful. If the mouth be kept open, the water will run out on the other side of the nose. At other times, the sniffing-up of a little powdered alum will suffice. In some cases nothing but plugging the nostrils checks the bleeding. When *Arnica* has failed, internally and locally, to stay the hæmorrhage, I have never found *Trillium* disappoint me.

BLEEDING FROM TOOTH-EXTRACTION

Is sometimes so persistent as to induce fainting, and now and then, if not checked, loss of life. This happens through sheer debility, or an inherited tendency termed "the hæmorrhagic diathesis." Let the cavity be tightly plugged by a bit of lint soaked in *Arnica*, a pointed piece of cork being wedged firmly

over it by the pressure of the opposite jaw. If this is not enough, put a few drops of *Turpentine* or *Kreosote*, or a little *Matico* or *Tannin* into the cavity, and plug with lint.

How to Treat Dislocation.

If, after a fall or other accident, a person complains of violent pain, swelling, and distortion of a joint, loss of motion, with alteration in the shape, length, and direction of the limb, a bone is usually "put out," or a joint dislocated. All these symptoms must be taken into consideration. When a bone is broken, a joint is not generally affected, and the broken limb is very movable below the point of fracture. One of the joints most liable to be put out is the shoulder, as by a fall when riding. This is at once easily reduced by hanging the arm over a gate or fence, and allowing the weight of the body to be exerted on it.



Fig. 9.—How at once to reduce a Dislocated Shoulder.

EXTERNAL OR LOCAL TREATMENT.

Dislocation should be reduced or put right as soon as possible, if obstinate, by a surgeon. Preceding this, treatment should be commenced. When the dislocation is reduced, treatment, local and constitutional, should be pursued; a bandage must be put

on, and worn for some time, to support the joint, and prevent a recurrence of the displacement, together with frequent but careful and gradual flexion, and extension of the joint. In dislocations accompanied by a wound communicating with the joint, the same treatment, so that it may heal, as already prescribed under "Wounds."

ARNICA.—Externally, to the part injured.—*To ten parts of water add one of the tincture; saturate a linen rag with this lotion, place over, or bind gently round the part, re-moistening it as fast as it becomes hot and dry, until the pain subsides.*

BELLIS.—In preference to *Arnica* when erysipelas is dreaded.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

ARNICA.—When the pain and inflammation are excessive; and after the reduction of the dislocation.—*A dose every two hours.*

ACONITE should follow *Arnica*, after two hours, if the pain continue.

How to Treat Broken Bones, or Fractures.

Bones, naturally more or less brittle, are often and easily broken or fractured, as by a fall, by being thrown from a vehicle, or horse, or by being knocked down, or then run over.

SYMPTOMS.—Faintness, pain, swelling, deformity, and sometimes shortening of the limb; loss of power, with unnatural movability below the point of fracture, together with grating on rubbing the broken surfaces of the bone together.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS.

As soon as a limb is found to be broken, the patient should be placed on a litter of any kind which happens to be at hand, such as a board, shutter, door, or hurdle, or a blanket fastened to two stout poles, and removed to some place of shelter, or his own home, if it be not far distant, and a surgeon sent for. If

there be a wound, the clothing should be carefully cut off, a wet handkerchief applied, with a dry one over. If a leg is hurt, tie the wounded leg to the sound one as a support. When a patient is removed, those who carry him should strictly step together. Great care and gentleness ought to be exercised in lifting and transporting the patient from one place to another ; otherwise a fracture, originally simple, is liable to be converted into a complicated one, from laceration.

If it be an arm, apply a handkerchief in the same way, and another as a sling round the neck to support the arm. If it be the collar-bone, tie the arm to the side of the elbow, and put the hand and arm in a sling. If it be the ribs, stitch a broad bandage, half-a-yard wide, round the chest, and put the patient to bed.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

ARNICA against the faintness, *Aconite* for fever, and *Gelseminum* for constitutional irritation. *Symphitum*, twice a day after the fever subsides, promotes the uniting or knitting of the bones. Patients often, through want of ordinary care and patience, displace the ends of the bone after they have been properly adjusted, and thus unfailingly cause deformity and lessened efficiency of the limb.

The best bed for a patient to lie on is a horse-hair mattress, with wooden rails, or a long piece of board placed underneath it. Feather-beds, spring-mattresses, and a sacking or laced bottom, are not to be thought of. The sheets must be pulled straight under the patient, and kept perfectly smooth, and free from crumbs.

UNION OF FRACTURES.

A broken collar-bone usually takes three weeks to unite ; the upper end of the shoulder-blade, a month ; of the arm, above or below the elbow, about a month ; of the thigh, at least six weeks ; of the leg, three weeks or a month.

How to Treat Burns and Scalds.

Injury of some part of the body through excessive heat. In a *scald*, from fluid or steam at boiling heat; in a *burn*, from dry, red, or dull heat, as from hot iron, flame, or burning substance, or from an explosion, as from gunpowder or gas.

Danger from a burn depends upon several conditions. A scald, or burn, of great extent, frequently proves fatal immediately, or after a few hours, the patient never rallying from the shock. Again the extent and depth of the burn, wherever its seat, together with the age, temperament, and habit of the patient, determine the degree of danger. If more than a third of the body is affected, the result is almost always fatal. In children, inflammation of the lungs; in other cases, fatal ulceration of the bowels.

BURNS are very common, and generally through carelessness—as leaving children near an unguarded fire, going near a fire with ample light skirts, reading in bed by candle or gas-light. If one's clothes take fire, the most natural, but the most foolish, thing to do, is to rush into the open air; it tends only to fan the flame. The best thing to do is to throw one's self down on the floor, and roll over and over. The best help a bystander can render is to take an overcoat, a piece of carpet, a hearth-rug, or woollen table-cover, and quickly envelop, as tightly as possible, the burning person in it. When the flame is extinguished, lay the patient down on a couch or bed, administer a dose of *Arnica* or *Opium*, and then carefully examine the extent of the injury. The burnt clothes must not be roughly torn off, but gently removed, so as to preserve the skin intact as much as possible. Only a small portion must be examined and treated at once, so that the outer air, which always gives pain and produces chilliness, may be excluded. First prick any blisters you find, gently pressing them down with a bit of cotton

wool; if the contents of the blisters are not evacuated, they form a troublesome, hard crust. After letting out the contents of the blisters, if there are any, or at once if there be not, smear over quickly carron or carbolic oil; cover it with linen or lint, and over that place a layer of cotton wool; moisten the lint or linen from time to time, as required, without removing it. Thus each portion of the burnt surface must be treated until the whole is attended to. If there should be no carron or carbolic oil at hand, use soap, spread thickly on linen, or dredge flour evenly over the burnt surface. Starch, which renders all light and gauzy articles fireproof, may be readily procured, so that one source of danger can easily be remedied.

SCALDS must be treated in the same way.

SORES after burns or scalds must be treated by *Causticum* lotion.

To get out of a burning house, crawl along the floor, or, in any case, envelop the head and face in a thick woollen shawl.

In drinking boiling fluid, as from a kettle or tea-pot, or corrosive acids, as oil of vitriol, the injury is confined to the mouth and the upper part of the throat and windpipe. The parts, as far as they can be reached, must be kept moistened by a feather dipped in milk or milk and water, and *Aconite* and *Cantharis* given alternately every hour.

Injuries from gunpowder to be treated as ordinary burns.

For the shock to the nervous system, *Gelsemium* may be substituted; *Aconite* only partially relieves. As death may ensue from inflammation of the lungs, or ulceration of the bowels, attention must be paid to difficult or hurried breathing, and *Phosphorus* given alternately with *Aconite*.

CARRON OIL.—Equal parts of linseed oil and lime-water; after it is applied it must be frequently moistened from the outside. It may remain until loosened by the discharges; should it become offensive, it must be removed at once.

CARBOLIC OIL.—To four ounces of olive oil add forty-eight

grains of carbolic acid in small crystals: or one ounce of ordinary liquid carbolic acid to half a pint (10 oz.) of olive oil. Carron or carbolic oil should be kept mixed in every household.

How to Treat Hydrophobia.

Hydrophobia arises in consequence of the bite of a rabid animal.

This frightful malady has three distinct stages; (1) the first, or incipient; (2) the second, or convulsive; and (3) the third, or hydrophobic, or that in which the characteristic climax of the disease is developed.

Hydrophobia may be communicated to the human subject from the bites of dogs, cats, and other animals, previously inoculated with the poison.

The most experienced writers on this subject consider the human species as least susceptible to contagion from the hydrophobic poison—scarcely one out of twenty, or even thirty, of those actually bitten suffer from its effects. While making this statement, which I hope may prove a means of relieving the minds of many from painful apprehensions, the necessity still exists of taking these precautions, which are about to be pointed out, against the danger.

It may be added, that the possibility of the poison being communicated through mere contact of the lips, is exceedingly questionable; but scarcely a doubt exists of the incapacity of the skin to absorb it. Many have been made wretched from having allowed a dog, which has afterwards shown symptoms of rabies, to lick their hands; but it may be stated, that if no abrasion of the surface existed at the time there is not the slightest danger.

PREVENTIVE TREATMENT.

LOCAL APPLICATION.

RADIATING HEAT.—As soon as a person is ascertained to have

been bitten by a rabid animal, or by an animal suspected to be rabid, heat, simultaneously with the use of medicine, should be resorted to. A red-hot skewer or poker, a live coal, or a lighted cigar, must be placed as near the wound as possible, without burning the skin or causing too sharp pain; but care must be taken so as not to allow the heat to lose its intensity. It is essential that the heat should not exercise its influence over too large a surface, but only on the wound and parts adjacent. If oil or grease can be procured, it may be applied round the wound, and should be repeated as often as the skin becomes dry; soap, or saliva, may be employed where oil or grease cannot be obtained. Whatever is discharged from the wound ought to be carefully removed. The application of heat should be continued in this manner until the patient begins to shiver and stretch himself.

BELLADONNA has been repeatedly proved to be equally and powerfully efficacious, both as a preventive and curative medicine. With this precaution the patient should pursue his usual occupation, those around him being careful to avoid making any allusion which may tend to remind him of his misfortune.—*A dose every four hours.*

MEDICINAL TREATMENT OF AN ATTACK.

HYOSCYAMUS.—When the convulsions are severe and long; not much inclination to bite or spit, but a desire to injure those round. The spasms in the throat are not violent, but great dryness and burning, shooting or pricking, difficulty of swallowing, sensation of constriction in the throat, and a threatening of suffocation on attempting to satisfy the thirst; dread of liquids, in consequence of pain and difficulty in swallowing; excessive convulsions, with loss of consciousness coming on soon after swallowing. Foaming at the mouth, with constant raving; or full of fear, and inclined to run away; also attacks of excessive fury, with apparently supernatural power; fits of

trembling; the pupils are dilated; sleep is much disturbed by excitement, starts, and agonising dreams.—*A dose, dry on the tongue, at every threatening of the convulsions.*

STRAMONIUM.—Severe convulsions, whenever the eye becomes fixed on bright objects, or whatever tends to remind the patient of water; great thirst; dry mouth and throat, with horror of water and all liquids; spasmodic constriction in the gullet, with foaming at the mouth and frequent spitting; mania, with great loquacity and gesticulations; fits of laughter and singing, sometimes alternately with fits of passion and moaning; ungovernable fury, restless, agitated sleep, sudden shrieks, and starting up with wild gestures; insensible and dilated pupils; and great disposition to bite or tear everything.—*A dose, dry on the tongue, on every threatening of the convulsions.*

GELSEMINUM.—Rigidity of the muscles; furious, nervous excitement; spasm and clutching at the throat; general spasm.—*A dose, dry on the tongue, on any threatening of the convulsions.*

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

The vapour bath, at a temperature of 107 degrees Fahrenheit, has proved an effective remedial agent in some cases. It may be used either soon after the bite, or when the convulsions have commenced. When used as a preventive, it should be employed several times; or each time until the convulsions cease, if they have already set in.

How to Treat Apparent Death, or Suspended Animation.

Where individuals have, to all appearance, suddenly expired from external causes, animation may only be suspended. There are many cases where sudden death is no mere suspension of

animation ; but there are others where apparent death is far from uncommon. When there is the least uncertainty, care should be taken to do nothing that may cause death, and interment should be avoided until certain signs of dissolution set in.

APPARENT DEATH FROM DROWNING.

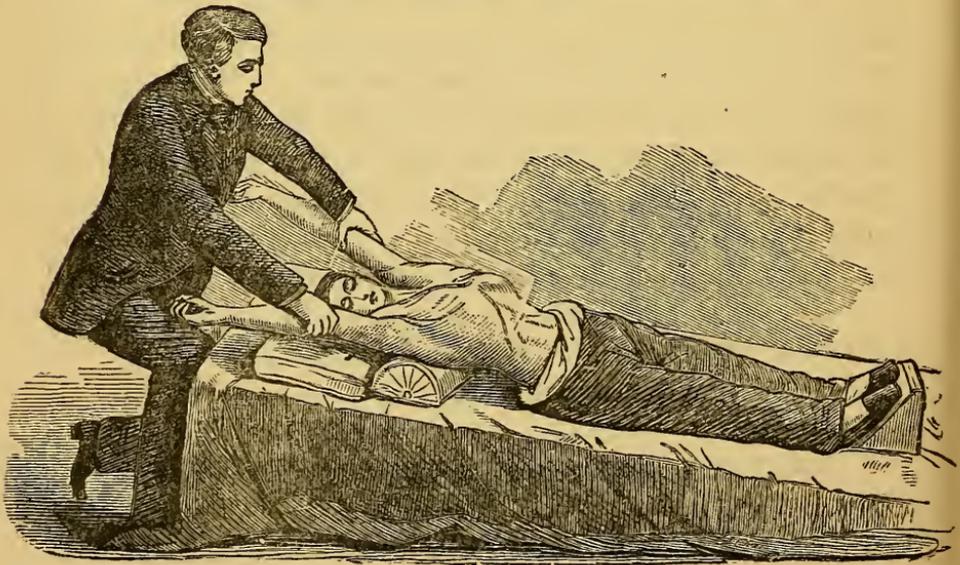
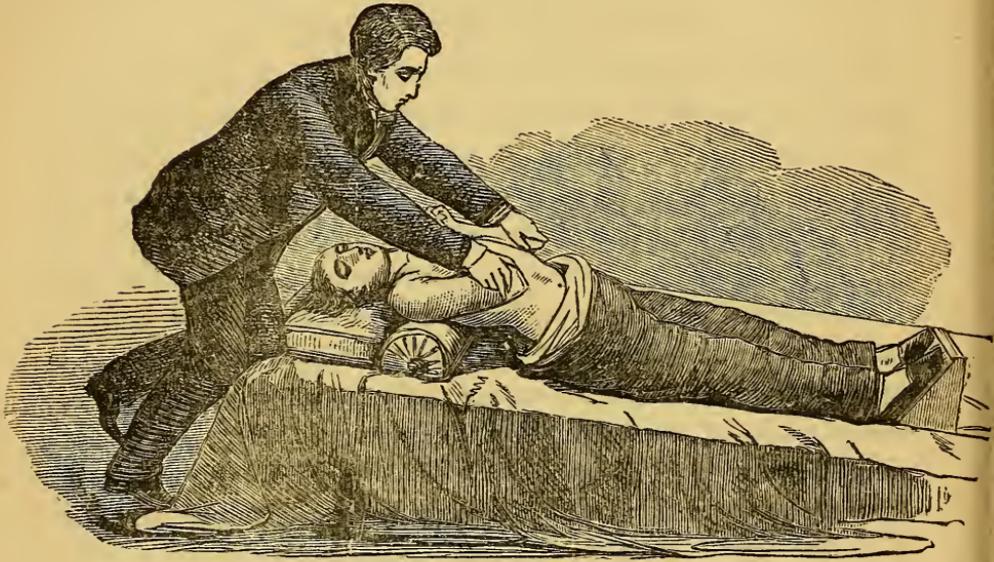
Suspended animation from drowning is very common, and many may have the opportunity of saving life if they only know what to do. Do not be in a flurry, but assume the direction in a calm, authoritative voice. Begin your endeavours to restore animation, *at once*, on the bank, or shore. Lay the patient on his back ; draw the tongue forward to open the windpipe, and tie a bit of stout string or ribbon over it, under the chin, so as to keep it from going back. Raise the head and shoulders of the drowned person by placing a doubled-up coat or two beneath them ; then, standing behind the head, seize the arms just below the elbow, and pull them upwards by the side of the neck until they meet ; wait a short time to allow the air to inflate the lungs, then bring the arms down to the side with the elbows, and a little over the chest, or produce artificial expiration. These movements must be timed by the watch, twenty to the minute—not oftener—and continued for an hour at least. Whilst this is going on, others may help in removing the wet clothes, getting hot blankets, and hot bricks, or bottles, to place to the feet of the drowned person, and rubbing the legs, thighs, and body upwards towards the heart. The plan detailed above is called the “Sylvester Method.” It has superseded all others, but to be successful it must very often be persevered in for a long time, sometimes for as long as an hour and a-half.

Replace the patient’s wet clothing by such other covering as can be instantly procured.

1. Avoid all rough usage ; 2. Never hold up the body by the feet ; 3. Do not roll the body on casks ; 4. Do not rub the body with salts or spirits ; 5. Do not inject smoke or infusion of

tobacco ; 6. Do not turn the body on its face, under the absurd notion of letting the water run out.

ILLUSTRATION OF THE SYLVESTER METHOD.



When the patient shows signs of life, and can swallow, small quantities of warm wine or spirits and water may be taken ; but, till then, nothing should be poured down the throat, either by a flexible tube or otherwise. At this period the patient should never be left alone, as some have been lost for want of care who might otherwise have been saved.

“The Bain Method” is to place the patient in this position, stand behind, and forcibly pull him fifteen times in the minute by the arm-pits only.

APPARENT DEATH FROM A FALL.

Place the patient cautiously on a bed, with his head high, in a place where he can remain quiet, and proceed with remedial treatment. In case a fracture, dislocation, serious concussion, or contusion, or other injury should have been inflicted, a thorough examination of the patient becomes necessary.

ARNICA should be administered pending examination, or the arrival of a surgeon ; and it is not unfrequently desirable to give *Arnica* by injection, as well as by the mouth.—*A dose dry on the tongue.—Injection. To half a tumblerful of water add sixty drops of the tincture ; give this as an enema.*

CHINA.—Where there has been considerable loss of blood. It is also of eminent service, where, before the arrival of homœopathic assistance, the surgeon called in has resorted to bleeding.—*A dose dry, on the tongue, every hour.*

APPARENT DEATH FROM SUFFOCATION (HANGING, PRESSURE, CHOKING).

If by *hanging*, cut the patient down, remove the ligature round the neck, uncover the chest, and at once dash cold water over it, and the head and neck ; should this not suffice, proceed as with a case of drowning, by “The Sylvester Method.”

If from *foul gas*, as in well, tank, or vat. Before anyone is allowed to descend into such a place let down a lighted candle ;

if that burn, there is oxygen enough for breathing purposes. Should anyone go down into a well, or other such place, without this precaution, and be overcome, the greatest care must be taken in rescuing them, or the rescuer will inevitably share the fate of him he tries to save; he must be let down cautiously by a rope securely fastened round his waist; he must be watched, and if he begins to be overcome, he must be pulled back at once. He should be told to hold his breath as much as possible, and take with him a loose rope to fasten round the sufferer. On any person being drawn out from such a position, if insensible, give plenty of room for air, and proceed as after drowning.

All cases of suffocation from other causes must be dealt with as suspended animation after drowning.

APPARENT DEATH FROM CHLOROFORM.

Fresh air should be freely admitted to the patient, and bystanders should not be allowed to crowd round; cold water should be dashed over the chest, which should be bared, to assist in producing a forcible inspiration. These failing, the measures directed for producing respiration should be resorted to.

How to Treat Poisoning.

Try to prevent absorption by rapid ejection from the stomach by vomiting, which is excited by putting the finger down the throat, tickling the throat with a feather, or brought on by mustard and warm water; followed by one scruple of *Sulphate of Zinc*, or the same quantity of *Ipecacuanha* in powder, or one grain of *Tartar Emetic*, procured from the nearest chemist. Give as much warm milk as the patient can take, as in the case of *Arsenic*, *White Lead*, *Sugar of Lead*. Dilution and neutralisation must be aimed at, by giving chalk, or the plaster of the ceiling or walls of a room, rubbed into a powder, and mixed pretty thickly with water, or soap and water; afterwards milk

and milk and water, or flour and water, as much as can be taken, followed by *Aconite*. In the case of *Oil of Vitriol*, *Spirits of Salts*, or other *Corrosive Acids*.

Poisons may be taken accidentally or from design. A white powder may be mistaken for sugar or flour; white liquids for water; coloured ones for other harmless fluids. It is highly culpable to leave anything of a poisonous nature about, especially where there are children, and even where there are none, as fatal accidents have often occurred.

Poisoning may arise from adulterated and highly-coloured sweets; from poisonous matters in food, as arsenic in puddings or cakes; or soups, stews, and hashes; from copper pans or saucepans. Fruits, berries, leaves, or fungi mistaken for mushrooms, may be taken with serious or deadly effect.

Many cases of poisoning also take place under allopathic treatment, sometimes from over-doses, at others from an unusual sensitiveness to certain drugs, as strychnine, prussic acid, opium, morphia, laudanum, chloral, or chlorodyne; sometimes they arise from strong and poisonous liniments and lotions being mistaken for medicine; sometimes by mistaking one drug for another, as oxalic acid for Epsom salts. Such accidents cannot take place under homœopathic treatment; we require neither anodyne nor narcotic; we use no poisonous lotions or liniments; we do not give large doses of medicine.

It is essential for every household to have at hand plain and ready directions for treating poisoning; we never know how soon an accident may occur, or how soon we may be brought in contact with one. There must be no haste or flurry—everything must be done quietly. First take time to know exactly what you ought to do, and then do it without fuss or noise.

TREATMENT FOR POISONING BY VARIOUS SUBSTANCES AS UNDER.

White Vitriol, or *Sulphate of Zinc*.—Milk, and carbonate of soda in water.

Strong Alkalies, such as *Soda* and *Potash*.—Give vinegar and water or almond oil.

Oxalic Acid.—Chalk or plaster in water; afterwards milk and other mild fluids.

Corrosive Sublimate and other preparations of *Mercury*.—White of eggs beat up with water; strong tea.

Blue Vitriol, or *Verdigris*.—White of eggs with water; sugar and water.

Antimony.—Large quantities of warm water or milk, followed by strong tea.

Laudanum, *Opium*, and other *narcotics*.—Emetics; dashing cold water on the face; strong coffee; forced exercise by constant walking. By persistence in a course of exercise, I have seen patients come round after all hope had apparently expired, and long after they were able to be done anything to, but dragged rapidly, supported by two persons, backwards and forwards across a room.

Prussic Acid.—Hartshorn, or powdered ammonia, to be smelled, or taken often in small quantities; dashing with cold water; galvanism from the nape of the neck to the pit of the stomach.

Strychnine.—Emetics, warm water, decoction of gall-nuts, strong tea.

Chloroform, or other *Anæsthetic*.—Loosen everything about the neck; lay flat on the back, and apply galvanism, from the nape of the neck to the pit of the stomach; dash cold water freely on the face. Perseveringly use the Sylvester method.

Poisoning from Paper-hangings.—Children, and adults too, are often slowly poisoned by bright-green arsenical paper-hangings; the bowels are deranged; they complain of their eyes or throats; or they may have skin affections.

Have the walls stripped, then treat the constitutional symptoms. The colour is most cheerful, and it is a strong temptation to have it; it should, however, be strenuously excluded; minute

portions of *Arsenic* rub off and are inhaled every time the wall is touched by a brush or dress. If the fingers are rubbed on arsenical paper they glisten in gas or candle-light; and if a small strip of the paper be burnt, it has a garlic odour. Young persons who work-up bright-green gauzes, or bright-green leaves for artificial flowers, suffer in the same way from the arsenic; their eyes are inflamed; they are subject to sore throats, or their fingers are always sore.

Mussels.—Administer charcoal mixed with sugar and water; afterwards, camphor by olfaction, and give strong coffee, without milk or sugar.

Poisonous Fish.—Administration of charcoal in a small quantity of brandy. If this does not speedily relieve, strong coffee, —and this failing, sugar and water in large quantities; or again, if the last resource should not relieve, vinegar with twice its quantity of water.

Poisonous Mushrooms.—Provoke vomiting; give copious draughts of cold water, and administer charcoal in sweet oil, at the same time applying Smelling Salts to the nose of the patient.

After narcotic poisons have been evacuated from the stomach, vegetable acids may be used with advantage.

MEDICINAL AFTER-TREATMENT.

IPECACUANHA.—For irritation of the stomach, and tendency to nausea and vomiting.—*A dose every hour.*

VERATRUM.—For nausea, vomiting, and heat, with coldness of the body, and prostration.—*A dose every hour.*

CHINA.—Irritability, with disturbed sleep and restlessness.—*A dose night and morning.*

NUX VOMICA.—Indigestion, constipation, or loose, slimy, evacuations.—*A dose night and morning.*

OPIUM, BELLADONNA, PLATINA, NUX VOMICA.—For the after-treatment of poisoning with lead, more especially when paralysis

or colic are amongst the consequences. See the article on "Colic" and "Paralysis," as well as that on "CHARACTERISTIC EFFECTS."
—*A dose every four hours, for two days; subsequently, night and morning.*

How to treat Fatigue, Corporeal or Mental.

Undue or unusual exertion, as in walking, riding, cricketing or boating, is apt to leave languor and stiffness.

TREATMENT.

ARNICA.—Internally, and, in some cases, externally.—*A dose every six hours.—To a pint of water add a teaspoonful of the tincture, and bathe freely.*

RHUS TOXICODENDRON.—For removing pain in the joints, from lifting heavy weights, or from violent physical exertion.—*A dose every six hours.*

CHINA.—After profuse perspiration from prolonged bodily exertion, followed by languor and prostration.—*A dose every three hours.*

FATIGUE FROM LONG WATCHING.

COCCULUS.—Confusion, or sense of emptiness, or tightness in the head, pains in the eyes and forehead.—*A dose every three hours.*

NUX VOMICA.—Severe headache, bewilderment, drowsiness, restless, unrefreshing sleep, nervous excitability, and lassitude.—*A dose every three hours.*

CHINA.—Confusion, pain in the forehead, languor, feeling of sinking, and sleeplessness. If strong tea has been taken to drive away sleep, or as a temporary stimulant, there will be additional reason for this remedy.—*A dose repeated, if necessary, in an hour.*

GELSEMINUM.—If *China* is insufficient.—*A dose every three hours.*

DIET AND REGIMEN.—When excessive excitability, or derangement of digestion, or fever, has been developed,—some circumspection and abstinence as regards diet will be necessary. Strong tea, coffee, and other stimulating beverages, should be avoided, and early hours observed.

How to treat the effects of being Over-Heated.

When heat in the head, flushing of the face, quick and full pulse, arise from over-exertion in hot weather, care should be taken not to drink cold water until a sufficient time has elapsed to allow the body to cool.

If the symptoms set in severely and suddenly, remove the patient quickly into the shade, loosen everything about his neck, and place handkerchiefs dipped in cold water, or cool leaves, on his head.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

ACONITE.—Affords speedy relief, and acts as a preventive of ulterior consequences. It is also required in alternation with either of the ensuing, when there is a quick, frequent, full, strong pulse.—*A dose every two or three hours.*

BELLADONNA.—Violent headache, throbbing of the temples, fever, vomiting, sleeplessness, weight in the forehead on bending forward, or on stooping.—*A dose every three hours.*

BRYONIA.—Headache, loss of appetite, fever with thirst, or diarrhoea, from exposure to the sun, or heat of the fire during exertion.—*A dose every three hours.*

DIET AND REGIMEN.—Abstinence from food for a short time.

How to treat the effects of Fright—Excessive Grief.

Sudden fright, excessive passion or anger, and great grief fre-

quently exert powerful and long-continuing effects, which require attention.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

OPIUM.—Sudden fright, terror, horror, or fear; generally prevents such as fits, swooning, lethargic sleep, or diarrhœa.—*A dose every two hours.*

ACONITE.—If great acceleration and fulness of pulse prevail. Or for the joint influence of fright and passion; and especially for headache, fever, hot face and head, quick and full pulse.—*A dose every two hours.*

IGNATIA.—For concentrated and stifled grief; or for hysterical symptoms.—*A dose every two hours.*

CHAMOMILLA.—Particularly for children, or nervous females after passion or vexation.—*A dose every three hours.*

NUX VOMICA.—For sudden outbreak of passion or rage.—*A dose every four hours.*

COFFEA.—For the effects of excessive joy, as headache, trembling, and fainting; and also for violent headache, with congestion to the head, vomiting, diarrhœa, swooning, or violent trembling.—*A dose every hour.*

PART IV.

Diseases of Females.

[For fuller details and comprehensive directions, see "WOMAN'S GUIDE," by DR. GUTTERIDGE. London: LEATH & ROSS.]

Although, as a rule, there is no reason why females should enjoy less general health than men, certain physiological peculiarities, occurring at and after the age of puberty, render them liable to affections which require careful treatment, both preventive and curative. The following pages deal with most of the complaints to which woman is subject, before, and at the period of pregnancy. In many instances the advice given will be sufficient for treatment, and tend, not only to cure, but also to eradicate disease. Medical advice should be at once sought when the remedies fail to have their desired effect.

Homœopathy, by common consent, acknowledged to be of signal service in the affections of children, is equally so in those of females. The amplitude of its resources, the accurately ascertained range and power of its remedies, together with their specific, direct, yet undisturbing and almost undeviating action, prove them admirably adapted to every variation, as delicately sensitive as the constitutions on which they act;—equal to, for promptness of relief, and far surpassing, in the durability of their effect, the most advanced allopathic medication, which combats the consequence of disease rather than

disease itself. A plan of procedure which necessitates that the good accomplished be often more apparent than real, and that the disease shall frequently reappear in an intensified form;—when temporary relief is dearly purchased.

Suppression or delay of the Monthly Period.

If first menstruation is delayed beyond the time the mother expects its appearance, she need not necessarily consider it a cause for solicitude, unless the general health suffer. The state of the health will be her guide as to giving medicine or not.

All forcing measures, as allopathic decoctions, pills, or drops, often utterly inoperative for the end for which they are taken, cannot fail to be productive of harm to the constitution.

If there should be no marked, general, or local disturbance, leave well alone. Let no well-meaning friend disquiet by her prognostications and advice, even if menstruation should be delayed to the fifteenth or sixteenth year.

If constitutional delicacy be the cause of delay, the mere tonic and alterative medicines of allopathic practice are not sufficient. The sources of delicacy are too subtle and diversified to be reached by means less specific and searching than those of homœopathy.

It is not stimulation, it is correction, it is the strength to make healthy tissue, that is required, and this necessarily takes time. Time and patience here bring their own reward, since with what is required accomplished now, a new start in life, something akin to a new constitution, may be acquired.

Suppression occasionally takes place suddenly; as from cold, chill, damp, or fright. In other instances, it is symptomatic of some other disease, either organic or functional, and can only be remedied by the cure of the primary malady. Suppression almost always, but still not universally, attends pregnancy.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

PULSATILLA.—Suppression from a cold, or getting wet :—pale face ; difficulty of breathing ; loss of breath after exertion ; chilliness ; disposition to weep ; cold in the head ; aching of the bones of the head ; shifting toothache ; buzzing in the ears ; pains in the loins ; oppressive weight in the abdomen ; leucorrhœa ; difficulty in passing water ; colic ; nausea ; vomiting ; diarrhœa ; morning sickness ; bad taste ; no appetite ; yawning ; stretching ; weakness of the lower limbs ; the legs or feet swell ; inflamed, raised spots on the legs.—*A dose, at first, every three or four hours ; then every six hours.*

ACONITE.—Hot, flushed face ; dry, hot skin ; chilliness ; quick pulse ; cold feet and hands ; oppression at chest and bowels ; shivering at the least draught ; palpitation ; aching, beating in the head, or as if sharp points were thrust into it ; thirst ; disposition to faint ; heavy, uncomfortable, and weary ; bowels sore and distended ; weight at the chest or right side ; heats and chills ; restlessness. Specially suitable for the robust and plethoric, with fresh colour.—*A dose every three or four hours.*

CIMICIFUGA.—Nervous distress and uneasiness, pains in the limbs ; constant pain low down in the side ; distressing pains in the head ; sleepiness ; giddiness ; flushed face ; uneasiness of stomach ; constipation ; indisposition and inability to perform any mental effort ; pains in the limbs ; spinal irritation ; pain in centre of both eyeballs ; the hair sometimes sensitive, or touching it causes acute pain in the head ; catarrhal fever ; sore throat ; faintness ; gone feeling at stomach ; alternate constipation and diarrhœa.—*A dose every four hours.*

SEPIA.—Hysterical or nervous headaches, toothache ; nervous debility ; excessive perspiration, of a peculiar sweetish odour ; dizziness ; bearing-down pains in the loins and small of the back ; pains in the limbs, as if bruised or beaten ; nasal catarrh ;

pale face and dingy; dusky spots on the face or forehead, or a brownish saddle across the nose; acrid leucorrhœa, with soreness; coldness of the hands and feet.—*A dose every twelve hours.*

NUX VOMICA.—Dyspeptic symptoms; sour or bitter taste; hunger, which changes to a feeling of repletion on taking ever so little; uncomfortable distension of stomach after meals—the clothes have to be loosened; constipation; piles; headache; irritable mood; restless sleep, especially after about three in the morning;—suppression, the result of rich, luxurious living, and mode of life, or close confinement, and a great deal of sitting; headache; cramps; faintings or neuralgia.—*A dose every four hours.*

IGNATIA.—Involuntary sighing; headache acute, with heaviness and heat; dread of light; spasms in the bowels, or colic, drawing the patient together, and arresting the breathing; palpitation; weak, empty feeling at the pit of the stomach; nausea; faintness; loss of appetite; the pain is relieved by pressure and lying down.—*A dose every four hours.*

ACID PHOSPHORIC.—Suppression following acute illness, as fever, or the result of “nervous debility;” it is attended by acrid, thin leucorrhœa, and often by falling-off of the hair, or deafness.—*A dose every twelve hours.*

PLATINA.—Melancholy; anguish about the heart; trembling of the hands and feet; small and feeble pulse; flushed face; hysteric symptoms, and vascular excitement; painful pressing, as though menses would appear; constipation, with pain in the small of the back; desire for relief of the bowels; with clay-like evacuations.—*A dose every twelve hours.*

CALCAREA.—Giddiness; shortness of breath; tightness; fulness of the chest; cold, damp feet; swelling at the pit of the stomach; attacks of fainting, with drops of sweat on the face; weariness of the limbs; easily tired after a little exertion; weakness in the knees; great sensitiveness to cold air; liability to

take cold; the hair comes off; loss of flesh; weakness of the chest when talking, or oppression and pressive pains at the chest; dry, fatiguing cough; uneasy sleep; depression; irritability: copious leucorrhœa; palms of the hands and soles of the feet burn in the afternoon and evening.—*A dose every twelve hours.*

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

In cases associated with a full habit, and determination of blood to the head, or to some other important part, it will be necessary to enjoin regular and sufficient exercise (without fatigue) daily in the open air—the weather being favourable—and early resting and rising. As regards diet; animal food should, in general, but especially in cases attended with congestion, be lessened, and only plain, simple, and unstimulating articles, whether for food or drink, be allowed. When incidental to, or associated with, an enfeebled and exhausted condition, change of air will render good service. Tepid or cold dripping sheets on rising; or, if these cannot be borne, tepid or cold sponging of the entire body; tepid sitz bath for twenty minutes, followed by friction with a rough towel, at four o'clock in the afternoon, and at bed-time; or let the feet be put in hot mustard and water up to the calves, for twenty minutes at bed-time occasionally.

Green Sickness, or Chlorosis.

So called from the colour of the skin is a disease connected with puberty and the establishment of menstruation, and is not infrequent in delicate young women at any period. It is often accompanied by very deficient and pale menstruation. A corresponding condition sometimes shows itself in pregnancy. To the pallor of anemia, there is added a yellowish-green aspect more or less defined, and a peculiar odour of the breath and body generally.

SYMPTOMS.—Pale, blanched complexion and lips, sometimes with flushes of heat; depravity of appetite; longing after innutritious substances, as chalk and ashes; weariness, lassitude, and debility; the legs frequently become dropsical; then headache, with flatulent distension of the bowels, particularly after meals, and in the evening; bowels irregular, either confined or easily relaxed; a harsh harassing cough, occasionally with expectoration of dark-coloured blood, and hurried respiration; peculiar sound of the heart, and palpitation.

PREDISPOSING CAUSES.—Inherent taint of constitution, or scrofulous habit of body, or deficiency of fresh air and sunlight.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

PULSATILLA.—When associated with indigestion or headache; shooting pains extending to the head, sometimes shifting suddenly to the other side; aching in the forehead, with pressure at the crown of the head; sallow complexion; difficulty of breathing; sense of suffocation after the slightest movement; palpitation; coldness of the hands and feet, after changing to sudden heat; disposition to diarrhœa, and “whites;” pains in the loins; sense of weight in the bowels; almost constant chilliness and shivering; spasms, nausea; hunger, with repugnance to food, or want of appetite, with dislike to food; swelling of the feet and ankles; great weariness, especially in the legs.—*A dose night and morning.*

SEPIA.—In addition to the symptoms just enumerated, we have—hysterical headache; sallowness; brown stains on the face; frequent colic; bruised pain in the limbs; constipation; sweetish odour of the body.—*A dose night and morning.*

ARSENIC.—Anguish, agitation; prostration; over-sensitiveness; swelling of upper part of face, which is altogether sickly, greenish, and pinched.—*A dose every six hours.*

CALCAREA.—General exhaustion; anxious, trembling; depression; pale face; coldness or burning of the hands and feet,

congestion of blood to head and chest; palpitation; fainting; perspiration on the face; weariness of the limbs; weakness of the knees; easily tired after exertion; sensitiveness to cold; great liability to take cold.—*A dose night and morning.*

CHINA.—Lowness of spirits, indifference, apathy, want of disposition for any pursuit, or nervous irritability; pale, sunken face, sickly grey-yellow, or clay-coloured.—*A dose every six hours.*

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

In addition to the preserving use of medicine attention must be paid to clothing, diet, and exercise. The clothing must be warm and comfortable—merino vests, drawers, and stockings, and warm woollen night socks; the food light, nutritious, and varied; fancies for trash must not be indulged in; exercise must be taken as it can be borne; gentle and frequent walks; rides, well wrapped up, in a carriage or on horseback. Residence in a high and dry situation, or at the sea-side; but not sea-bathing. Good Burgundy, Hungarian Offner, Carlowitz, or port wine may be taken twice a day; the action of the stomach and bowels aided by tepid compresses of three thicknesses of linen next the skin, well covered by four of flannel, put on every morning; a fresh linen and flannel every three days, so as to have a constant change; dry flannel worn at night; sponging carefully with tepid water all over, on rising, with friction after, as it can be borne, especially down the spine; a tepid packing of the body for three-quarters of an hour, followed by a slightly tepid dripping sheet. Where there is great coldness and torpidity, friction down the spine with the hand at night, using *Arnica* opodeldoc, or warm dry mustard. The same applications may be gently and carefully used to the left side. In cases where *Arnica* cannot be tolerated, let *Conium* opodeldoc be substituted.

Excessive Menstruation.

The quantity of the menstrual discharge varies a good deal in different women. Considerable influence is for the most part exerted by climate, constitution, and manner of living. The duration of the discharge and the period of return are also variable. In some women it continues from four to ten days, in others it lasts only a few hours; from three to six days is, however, the most usual period. The regularity is, in many, exact to a day, or even an hour; while in others a variation of several days is a usual occurrence, without the slightest disturbance to the general health resulting therefrom.

When the discharge is excessive, and attended with pain in the back, loins, and belly, resembling those of labour, it becomes necessary to prescribe remedies calculated to arrest it, and to correct the tendency, or whenever the discharge is more than the constitution is fairly able to bear. The monthly period should be a relief rather than otherwise: if it is followed by lassitude, debility, and shortness of breath, remedial measures should at once be resorted to.

Again, some patients at or even after the change of life, if an excessive discharge appears are apt to conclude that matters will soon right themselves if left alone. As a matter of precaution and duty, the very opposite should be the rule. A homœopathic doctor should at once be consulted, that the mind may be put at rest, and if anything is really wrong it may speedily have attention.

I have known serious consequences result from a want of following this apparently obvious rule. False delicacy in some cases has been the cause of the neglect; in others, an idea that ladies in this particular understand their own constitutions far better than any one else possibly can. The fallibility of their judgment has sometimes dawned upon them when the recognition of it has been of but slight avail.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

ARNICA.—Excessive or increased flow, as the result of over-exertion, a fall, a blow, or riding over a rough road.—*A dose every two, four, or six hours.*

HAMAMELIS.—Profuse menstruation of a dark venous colour, arising from ovarian irritation, or from a fall: unattended by pain.—*A dose every two hours.*

BELLADONNA.—Especially for the young, robust, and full-habited; the periods are preceded by severe colic, weakness, and languid feeling; failure or fastidiousness of appetite; giddiness and cloudiness of sight,—the discharge either very dark or very pale, or bright-red, attended by bearing-down, or forcing and dragging pains from the back to the legs; weight in the lower part of the bowels; pressure and giddiness, throbbing and heat about the head, or red and puffed face,—or oppression and anxiety; continual yawning.—*A dose every three hours, before or during the continuance of the discharge.*

PLATINA.—Bearing-down; headache; restlessness; excessive tingling, and sharp, short, cutting pains in uterus; melancholy; anguish about the heart; trembling of the hands and feet; small, feeble pulse; flushed face, with debility; painful pressing, with desire for relief of the bowels with clay-coloured evacuations. Inordinately increased menstrual discharge, attended with painful bearing-down pains, and venereal orgasm; thick, dark-coloured, menstrual blood; great excitability.—*A dose every four hours.*

IPECACUANHA.—One of the more generally useful medicines in severe cases, as well as in flooding after labour, and may, in most instances, be administered first, unless there are strong indications for a preference being given to any of the others.—*A dose every hour or two hours.*

CHINA.—Of considerable utility after any of the foregoing, and in all cases where there is great debility in consequence of

copious menstrual discharge.—*A dose every three, four, or six hours.*

CALCAREA.—Should be employed between “the periods” unless the premature reappearance of the discharge should occur.—*A dose every morning, fasting.*

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

Patients so affected should live with great regularity, keep early hours, take regular but moderate daily exercise in the open air (during the intervals) in favourable weather, and eat the most digestible, simple, and unstimulating food, which, at the same time, should be nourishing and strengthening. They should, above all things, abstain from the use of stimulating food or beverages. The sleeping apartment should be carefully ventilated, as well as all other parts of the dwelling. Emotion of all kinds should be avoided as much as possible; and during the continuance of the discharge the semi-recumbent posture should be retained, the body should be kept cool, the patient should not draw too near a fire, or sleep with too much covering, and the food should, for a few days, be limited to good broth and farinaceous food, or a piece of roast or boiled chicken, or a lean mutton chop, broiled and not over-done, once a day, no other animal food being taken. Neither food nor drink should be taken hot; the food should be as cool as it can be relished, or chiefly cold, and fluids quite cold.

Painful and Difficult Menstruation.

In painful and difficult menstruation, or menstrual colic, the remedies which are chiefly available have already been enumerated in the foregoing articles on “Suppressed” and on “Excessive Menstruation,” and in that on “Green-Sickness.” The following particulars are added.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

CHAMOMILLA.—Irregular usually relaxed state of the bowels, greenish or whitish appearance, with darting, shooting, griping pinching, or colicky pains; or bearing-down or dragging, proceeding from the small of the back, and succeeded by griping in the lower part of the abdomen, resembling labour; or if there be great soreness and sensitiveness to pressure.—*A dose every hour or two hours.*

NUX VOMICA.—Much suffering; discharge excessive, commencing before the proper time, and lasting longer; or before the proper time, but deficient, and attended with spasmodic pain in the bowels and womb; pain as if bruised in the small of the back, and aching sometimes intense, extending down the thighs; often much urging to pass water, either without effect or with very slight discharge; the temper irritable, and the patient disposed to find fault with everything; constipation, with frequent desire, and sometimes painful urging, with very scanty, hard, detached motions; nausea sometimes, so as to induce fainting, especially in the morning; chills with or without shuddering, or with occasional flushes of heat; the patient excessively restless, nervous, and excitable.—*A dose a week before the expected return of the periods, every night at bedtime. During the continuance of the discharge, every four or six hours.*

CIMICIFUGA.—Excitability; giddiness; dulness; anxiety; restlessness; considerable derangement of the stomach, with nausea and unsuccessful efforts to vomit; pains in the eyeballs; hysteria; rheumatic pains in the limbs; heaviness, weight, and bearing-down; cold chills, and prickling sensations in the breasts; pain in the left side of abdomen, troublesome and constant; spinal irritation; faintness; gone feeling at the stomach; alternate constipation or diarrhœa.—*A dose every three hours*

GELSEMINUM.—Every period is preceded by a terrible sick headache ; there is profuse vomiting and bearing-down pains. Patient may be, in the intervals, occasionally in damp weather, subject to a sore throat, attended by pain.—*A dose every three hours.*

SEPIA.—Acts specifically upon the womb, and is appropriate in almost all chronic cases. Especially for debilitated constitutions, affected with whites during the intervals, who complain of unbearable headache, chiefly on one side of the head or over one eyebrow, or who suffer, especially at the periods, by sudden and distressing toothache ; the bowels, during the intervals or at the periods, costive ; the spirits depressed ; burning or pinching in the vagina ; dragging weight. The discharge variable in quantity and frequency ; sometimes too frequent, excessive, and lasting too long ; sometimes retarded, and of brief duration, and at times natural, but attended with much suffering.—*A dose every three hours during the continuance, and for a week after.*

PULSATILLA.—The period habitually occurs after the proper time, and the discharge is either very dark and lumpy, or pale and watery, the periods being preceded and alternated with extreme depression of spirits and uneasiness, bearing-down, with pressure, during micturition, and much urging to stool ; spasms of the stomach, and prevailing nausea ; often chilliness, with shivering fits, and paleness of the face.—*A dose every two or three hours.*

BELLADONNA.—For young, full-habited females, when the periods are preceded and announced by severe colic, languid feeling, fastidiousness of appetite, giddiness and cloudiness of sight—the discharge either very dark or pale, or bright red, and attended with excessive bearing-down ; disposition to determination of blood to the head, or to the chest, with anxiety, or anguish : another indication in full-habited subjects is a continual yawning.—*A dose every two or three hours.*

PHOSPHORUS.—The periods are announced by darting pains in the bowels and side with vomiting, sometimes merely of food and phlegm, but occasionally of bile, as well as by a sad, complaining mood; the discharge setting in often *after* the proper time, with palpitation, aching in the limbs, or with spitting of blood, with weakness, loss of flesh, restlessness, and livid rings around the eyes; the discharge excessive and unduly protracted.—*A dose every three hours.*

SULPHUR.—For chronic cases in scrofulous constitutions, or for patients who suffer from piles; the discharge dark or pale, thick or watery, or bright red; particularly for the sufferings attendant upon the *first* unduly retarded period of young females. *Sulphur* is especially useful when the patient is subject to flow of blood to the head; and when she frequently complains of aching in the small of the back, with or without griping in the bowels; or when apt to suffer from severe headaches just before the discharge; or when there are whites during the intervals, and a tendency to evening fever. There is generally slight hacking cough, and oppressed breathing; sometimes heartburn or spasms before and during the periods, and generally toothache more or less severe.—*A dose every six hours.*

CALCAREA.—Ten days after the *Sulphur*, during the interval, to assist in overcoming the predisposition to these menstrual derangements. In some cases *Calcarea* may be substituted for *Sulphur*; but, generally, the successive administration of these two medicines is to be recommended.—*A dose night and morning.*

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

Painful menstruation being a symptom of disordered health; as an indispensable aid to all treatment, everything must be done calculated to improve its condition, and everything avoided that tends to engender and perpetuate its derangement. Daily, but moderate, exercise in the open air; warm, sufficient

clothing for the feet, legs, arms, and chest; plain, nutritious, and non-stimulating diet; no coffee, beer, wine, or spirits; no highly-seasoned or rich condiments; early and regular hours, and avoidance of all excitement. Attention must be paid to these matters during the periods as well as at the time; the patient must live by rule if she is to have any expectation of living in comfort. Tepid sitz baths will often afford great relief.

Change of Life.

The period well known by this term is that at which the menstrual function ceases. There is no precise age when this may occur; it may occur at any period between five or six-and-thirty and fifty. It is usually regulated by the original early or late appearance of the secretion. In the majority of cases, in this country, the cessation occurs between the forty-fourth and forty-eight year. As to the manner in which menstruation ceases, considerable variety obtains: with some it stops suddenly, without inconvenience; with others, it is gradual, flushes are troublesome, and followed by profuse perspirations; often there is gradual decrease, missing a period or two now and then, or stopping altogether for some months, followed by an excessive and prolonged flow, in which case some of the remedies enumerated in the last section will be required. During the change, skin diseases, headache, neuralgia, hysteria, boils, a tendency to sleep; an uneasy sensation of weight in the head; a feeling as if a cloud or cobweb required to be brushed away; disinclination for exertion; a diminution in the powers of memory and of the mind may appear. Some become exceedingly depressed. Congestion of the stomach, liver, or bowels; sinking at the stomach; indigestion; nausea; vomiting; high-coloured urine; severe biliary attacks; diarrhœa, offensive, foetid, dark; or constipation and piles may be complained of. Leucorrhœa is a very common accompaniment.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

ACONITE.—Indicated by a general fulness of blood, determination to the head: headache, with buzzing in the ears; full, or small, and accelerated pulse; heaviness in the forehead or temples, or sometimes stupefying headache, aggravated by motion or the least exertion. It is useful in restoring the balance of the circulation.—*A dose every six hours.*

VERATRUM VIRIDE.—Headache, proceeding from the nape of the neck, or localised in the forehead, where it may be severe or dull; there is giddiness; dimness of vision; dilated pupil; contracted feeling of the skin of the forehead; neuralgic pains in the right temple, close to the eye, or constant, dull heavy headache; sense of fulness, weight, or distension; throbbing of the arteries, with stupefaction, or buzzing and roaring; dim or disordered vision, sometimes double, partial, luminous, painful, or dim; tingling and numbness in the limbs; vomiting of bile, preceded by hiccough; cutting pains about the navel; sometimes piles.—*A dose every three hours.*

CIMICIFUGA.—Acute throbbing, heat and fulness in the head, sometimes over the left, sometimes over the right eye, or the whole forehead; often very acute at the back of the eyes; felt every day, but worse every other day; rendered much worse by going up-stairs; so much so, that it seems as though the top of the head would fly off; relieved by the open air; the brain feels too large for the skull; tired feeling; nervous feeling and restlessness; dull, stupid feeling; too much trouble to think about anything, or as if the power to think were wanting; apprehensive; totally unable to sleep at night; extreme irritability; or faintness and emptiness at the pit of the stomach; repugnance to food; the pains in the head may be attended with pains in the bowels, either slight or severe, or with violent retching and vomiting.—*A dose every three hours.*

GELSEMINUM.—Headache comes on suddenly, beginning at the

upper part of the neck, and spreading over the whole head—or in the forehead first, and thence to nape of neck, attended by a dimness of sight, or double vision; trouble to open the eyes, or to keep them open even for a short time; stupor; dull, heavy expression of countenance; patient frequently feeling like one intoxicated; pulse full; nervous sick headache. Feeling of emptiness and weakness in the stomach and bowels; rumbling, dull pains at the pit of the stomach, relieved by the expulsion of flatulence, or a sensation as of something wanting or gone at the pit of the stomach.—*A dose every three hours.*

PLATINA.—Passing attacks of vertigo when standing, as if the senses were going, followed by palpitation and headache; benumbed, compressed feeling in the head, especially in the forehead, as though pressed down to root of the nose, or pain as from screws in the temples, increased by stooping or movement; sensation of shaking in the brain when walking, as though it struck against the skull; sound as of a roaring mill in the ears. (*Glonoine* also relieves this symptom.) Especially suitable for those in whom menstruation has been usually profuse and prolonged.—*A dose every six hours.*

COCCULUS.—Nausea, or occasional bilious vomiting, or violent spasmodic and cramp-like pains in the bowels.—*A dose night and morning in general cases; or, if for severe spasmodic pain, every three hours.*

NUX VOMICA.—For persons of sanguine, or nervous, or bilious habits, of spare frame, and dark complexion, or subject to piles, and in whom the sufferings are aggravated, or chiefly present upon rising in the morning; especially if there be distension of the stomach and pit of the stomach, with much restlessness and irritability; disposition to outbursts of temper; or, notwithstanding the restlessness, a constant inclination to lie down.—*A dose every four or six hours.*

PULSATILLA.—Stupid, gloomy feeling; boring, pressing pain in the forehead, or top of the head; giddiness, worse on look-

ing up ; pain in the eyes ; sour rising, or gulping-up of sour fluid ; brain feels as if bruised, or as if part of it were sore ; pain relieved by pressure ; pain in the small of the back ; ailments from suppression of piles ; alternate diarrhœa and constipation ; pain in abdomen ; colicky pain and flatulence ; chilliness in the back ; pressure in the pit of the stomach, in the rectum and anus when standing ; blind or bleeding piles, with burning, painful soreness felt both during rest and motion ; sudden heat ; a good deal of perspiration in the face ; trembling of the limbs ; obscuration of sight, as if patient would faint ; or anxious heat over the whole body ; the hands being more burning than the rest of the body.—*A dose every four or six hours.*

BELLADONNA.—Heavy, pressive, bearing-down pain ; sensation of weight (sometimes with dull aching) in the small of the back ; or redness, with bloatedness of the face, and strong pulsation of the arteries of the neck and temples ; or constant sensation of weight or pressure, and oppression, with or without aching in the chest and stomach.—*A dose every four or six hours, and afterwards night and morning.*

CHAMOMILLA.—Attacks attended by giddiness, dimness of sight, deafness, and qualmishness, especially when any powerful emotion is the exciting cause ; tearing, dragging, maddening pain ; burning distress ; heavy load, and sense of anxiety, at the pit of stomach ; vomiting of bile ; irritable mood ; yellow, jaundiced look ; flushes of heat.—*A dose every three hours.*

SEPIA.—Flushes of heat, as if hot water were being poured over the body ; or redness of the face ; perspiration over the whole body, and anxiety, with thirst ; feeling of oppression and faintness.—*A dose night and morning.*

PODOPHYLLUM.—Giddiness ; dizziness ; sensation of fulness over the eyes ; momentary dartings of pain, obliging one to shut the eyes ; morning headache ; dulness ; sleepiness ; pain and heat at the top of the head ; stunning headache through the

temples, relieved by pressure; soreness over the seat of pain; headache, alternating with diarrhœa; piles from portal congestion; constant pain in the loins; worse during, and particularly after, an evacuation; the piles are external, sometimes bleeding and sometimes "blind." *Aloes* very much resembles *Podophyllum*. Suitable to bilious subjects, who suffer from sickness, giddiness, bitter taste and rising, a tendency to bilious vomiting and purging; the urine is dark; constipation; depression of spirits.—*A dose every four or six hours.*

ARSENICUM.—Great debility and emaciation; burning discharge of blood; stitching pains in the piles; heat and restlessness; burning in all the veins; protrusion of the rectum; great pain; itching of the anus; feeling of roughness and soreness, as if the parts were excoriated; the piles are swollen and painful; or blind piles, which burn like fire, particularly at night, hindering sleep; in the day-time the pain is stinging when walking, less when lying down.—*A dose every three or four hours.*

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

It is necessary to observe more than ordinary caution, to exercise some considerable self-denial, and to live by rule. There should be the less reason for strongly enforcing this, seeing that mature judgment ought at once to recognise and discharge the duties demanded. In proportion as this is done, will suffering and inconvenience be avoided.—*A dose of the selected medicines when faint feelings come on, will equal in relief, and be much better in every way, than a glass of wine or a teaspoonful of brandy. The consequences which have resulted, both to individuals and families, from having recourse, under what was conceived to be a necessity, to stimulants, have been most lamentable.*

The Whites, or Leucorrhœa.

Discharge from the womb and vagina, commonly white at the

commencement, but which frequently changes to a yellow, greenish, or brown hue. It may depend upon simple debility, in which case it is usually bland and not in excess, and occurs in delicate women of relaxed constitution at each returning summer, or becomes continuous on their removal to a warm climate; or it may arise from some affection of the womb, of a more or less serious character, in which cases it is more copious, sometimes coming away in gushes, and often offensive and acrid, producing soreness and excoriation; and accompanied by smarting in passing water, pain in the back and loins, want of appetite, impaired digestion, or general derangement.

CAUSES.—Those which give rise to general debility; frequent miscarriages, profuse evacuations, immoderate periodical discharges, laxity or other injury produced by difficult and tedious labours; inflammation or displacement of the womb, abuse of tea, and other dietetic errors.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

The radical cure of this disorder is attended with much difficulty, and can only be effected by long, patient, and careful treatment where it is incidental to derangements of the womb or its appendages.

CHINA, as preparatory in all cases which have continued for some time, or have been induced or increased by debilitating causes, and occur in females who are inveterate tea-drinkers.—*A dose at intervals of twelve hours.*

PULSATILLA.—When the discharge is thick, like cream, or milky, and sometimes gives rise to a burning sensation; or stinging pain, indigestion, chilliness, nausea, and trembling. Especially for females of relaxed fibre and lymphatic temperament, or in whom the monthly flow is irregular.—*A dose every six hours.*

CALCAREA.—Indicated by the same symptoms as *Pulsatilla*, and should be administered when only a partial improvement

has resulted; or it may be selected in preference, when the malady occurs at the turn of life, attended with distressing local itching, or when it appears in females with whom the periodical flow is always excessive.—*A dose the first thing in the morning.*

NUX VOMICA.—Yellowish and foetid, in place or in continuation of the usual monthly period; swelling of vagina, with burning pain; very troublesome discharge. Especially suited to those who live well and do not take much exercise.—*A dose every six hours.*

IGNATIA.—Chronic purulent, yellow, corrosive; preceded or accompanied by violent, crampy pressing in region of womb, like labour-pains; hysterical symptoms and weakness.—*A dose every six hours.*

HYDRASTIS.—Uterine yellow leucorrhœa, of an extremely tenacious character, frequently with long shreds, or pieces in it, sometimes offensive; often accompanied by derangement of the liver and stomach.—*A dose night and morning.*

PHOSPHORIC ACID.—Leucorrhœa after the menses, thin and acrid, or profuse and yellow, with considerable irritation in those weak after diarrhœa, or any exhausting discharge, as from an abscess.—*A dose every six hours.*

ARSENIC.—Thick, yellow, acrid, corrosive, in cachectic, debilitated subjects; sometimes accompanied by emission of flatus from the vagina; burning pain in the vagina, with swelling and excoriation of the labia.—*A dose night and morning.*

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

Regular exercise; walking too far, or standing long, must be avoided. A quick, tepid, or cold sponging every morning; the wet sheet wrung out of tepid water, followed by vigorous rubbing, and a cold sitz bath for two or three minutes, twice a day. Great benefit is, in many cases, derivable from friction down the spine; or in summer, by having a stream of

water poured over it, one hand of an attendant very quickly and lightly following the other down the back, the patient sitting over warm water, with a blanket over the legs and abdomen.

Feather beds, for sleeping on, can on no account be indulged in; a mattress, with just sufficient clothing to maintain warmth, must be used.

Diseases of the Womb.

The womb, in its natural condition, is comparatively small, weighing little more than an ounce; it is, however, during the greater part of female life, in a state of activity for a fourth part of the time—seven days, on an average, of every month more or less concerned in menstruation. It is, moreover, in intimate sympathy with other organs—as the stomach, brain, bladder, and rectum, without including the ovaries, which are part of its own system.

With many persons, imperfect, painful, or profuse menstruation is the rule, a sign of delicacy and hypersensibility; the most trifling derangement, or trivial circumstance, producing immediate and often long-lasting effects. The state of the reproductive organism is at once the index of health; and the weak point of the constitution of very many women; every affection of which they are the subjects either originates or is felt there.

Again, in the married state, there are few on whom, in our artificial mode of living;—pregnancy, childbirth, and suckling do not exert a trying and weakening influence; they are carried on at great expense to the powers of life, especially if miscarriages be superadded. The womb necessarily in such circumstances sympathises with the general weakness; it does not recover itself; it does not regain its tone; it remains in a state

of morbid irritability, easily increased to positive disease. We begin our list of affections with—

Congestion of the Womb.

Such a state, for a day or two, precedes and succeeds menstruation at every period—with some more, and some less ; but perceptibly, in all with whom menstruation can fairly be said to take place, there is a determination of blood thither, a certain turgesence of the blood-vessels, not ordinarily existing. When this condition, as the precursor or the after-effect of menstruation is unduly prolonged, or is excessive—when, from any cause, such a condition is produced at other times, it demands medicinal interference. Unusual excitement or watching, late hours, undue or violent exercise, as of a long walk, prolonged standing in persons not accustomed to it, or the working of a sewing machine with the feet, may induce it. There is weight, discomfort, some uneasiness of the bowels, or constipation, which is not habitual.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

BELLADONNA.—Frontal headache, with pressure and fulness ; flushed face ; sensitiveness to noise and light ; feeling of fulness and weight in uterine region.—*A dose three times a day.*

CHAMOMILLA.—The congestion follows chagrin or intense vexation ; nausea ; uneasiness of stomach and bowels ; languor ; chilliness ; nervous irritability ; feeling of fulness, and painful pressing towards the genitals, especially when walking.—*A dose three times a day.*

IGNATIA.—When grief or disappointment is the cause ; lowness of spirits ; hysterical feelings ; scanty menstruation ; corroding leucorrhœa ; headache ; palpitation ; heaviness of the head ; dread of strong light ; and frequently abdominal spasms.—*A dose three times a day.*

NUX VOMICA.—Especially when a bearing down and feeling of

distension is brought on by long nursing or neglect of exercise. More or less pressure downwards, most when standing; white, thick, or yellowish discharge; indigestion, constipation, irritability.—*A dose three times a day.*

PULSATILLA.—Sense of weight, chilliness, and nausea, especially in the morning; yellowish discharge, feeling of discomfort on the lower bowel; fretfulness and general lowness of spirits.—*A dose three times a day.*

ACCESSORY MEASURES.

Avoidance of late hours and standing, guarding against a chill and draughts of cold air, reclining whenever a feeling of discomfort comes on. A simple unstimulating diet. A tepid sitz bath for twenty minutes at bed-time. Leeches and scarification are as useless as they are unnecessary.

Ulceration of the Womb

May occur at any age from twenty to fifty, in the single as well as in the married. It is slight and insidious at the onset, and being attended by considerable discharge (whites) its existence is overlooked, though there is generally some little local uneasiness, backache, and a feeling or being out of sorts. By degrees there is troublesome nausea, morning sickness, irregular painful menstruation, irritation of the spine, nervous headache, pains in the thighs and legs, irregular action of the bowels, flabbiness or loss of flesh, and a sickly, sallow look. There is also inability to bear exertion, as walking, or any excitement.

Locally, "Ulceration of the Womb," largely written and talked about, is usually nothing worse than abrasion or excoriation; the term itself is an exaggeration of terms calculated to mislead, and adapted to alarm the patient—untrue, in fact, and mischievous in its tendency. It should never be employed except where appearances fully justify, and that will be very

seldom indeed. A patient naturally concludes, on being told that she has ulceration, that some terrible local mischief is going on ; to abate, and ultimately cure which, she submits to speculum examinations without end, and repeated applications of caustic and other abominations. Her thoughts are more and more centred on herself, and every morbid tendency and feeling intensified ; she feels that she has a right to be an invalid, and expects full tribute from everybody in that capacity.

As to the use of caustics, homœopathy discards them as unnecessary, as hurtful, and as less efficacious than milder measures ; in support of which we can appeal to an allopathic authority, who says, "I have never seen the necessity for the introduction of caustics ; and no one who reflects on the delicate structure of the lining membrane at the entrance of the womb, would ever be induced to destroy a portion of it by such means."

In the ordinary treatment of this co-called "ulceration of the womb," the speculum is a necessity, in order to see the condition of the parts, to apply caustic or leeches, which are pretty often brought into requisition by those who know no better ; but it is generally, except on special occasions, laid aside as useless, hurtful, and barbarous, by those who practise homœopathy. There can be no question that it is and has been sadly abused, and far too frequently resorted to ; it will never be employed by a physician who knows and feels the responsibilities of his position, except on occasions of absolute necessity, especially as nearly all the information of any value which it imparts, in treating a case, can be gathered by other and less objectionable methods of investigation.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

ARSENIC.—Indigestion, burning pain at pit of stomach, debility, nausea, sometimes vomiting of water fluid ; loss of flesh, depression of spirits, thin, scalding, corrosive "whites," monthly irregularity.—*A dose night and morning.*

BAPTISIA.—Debility ; physical and mental depression ; nervous prostration ; acrid, foetid discharge ; dull, heavy pains in the loins ; profuse menstruation, too early in its return.—*A dose twice a day, and an injection of one part to eight of water every night.*

BELLADONNA.—Frontal, throbbing, or jerking headache, with fulness and giddiness ; peevish agitation ; hysteria ; feeling of fulness and weight in the region of the womb ; profuse menstruation ; the neck of the womb is swollen and sensitive ; increased temperature of the part, or induration, with sharp pains.—*A dose three times a day, and an injection of one part to eight every night at bed-time.*

HYDRASTIS.—Superficial abrasion and erosion of the mouth of the womb, with great tenderness of it ; gone, faint feeling at the stomach, and dull aching ; constipation, or slight relief of light acrid matter ; constant distress about the navel, rumbling in and soreness of the bowels, flatulent distension, painful digestion, yellowish leucorrhœa.—*A dose three times a day, with an injection of one teaspoonful of the strong tincture to half a pint of water, at bed-time.*

SEPIA.—For the delicate, with fine skins, and the melancholic ; yellow, watery, or milky leucorrhœa ; or corrosive, foetid, or greenish red ; bearing down ; induration of neck of uterus ; liability to sick headache ; suppression, or painful menstruation.—*A dose night and morning.*

SILICEA.—Erosion or induration ; painful, smarting, white, watery, or milky leucorrhœa, preceded by cutting pain at navel ; itching of pudendum ; coldness of the body ; pressure over the eyes ; cold feet ; anguish or melancholy ; drawing between the shoulders ; constipation ; too early, too feeble, retarded, diminished, or suppressed menstruation.—*A dose night and morning.*

SULPHUR.—For the anemic, chlorotic, or scrofulous : aching pains in the head ; flushes of heat and redness of the face ; dizziness ; buzzing in the ears ; slimy, yellowish, corrosive

“leucorrhœa ;” suppression of or profuse menstruation.—*A dose night and morning.*

CALENDULA is most useful in abrasion of the mouth of the womb, after *Hydrastis*, especially if resulting from mechanical injury. In any case it has certainly all the good effects ever claimed for caustic, without any of its destructive powers.—*A dose night and morning, and an injection, twice a day, of one part of the strong tincture to eight of water.*

HOW TO USE AN INJECTION.

In this and in many other affections of the womb, an injection as ordered above is very useful ; but as it is quite useless unless properly given, directions are subjoined.

The patient must lie on her back, with her legs drawn up, and the hips elevated by one or two pillows. The injection is best given by an india-rubber bottle with an elastic pipe : this must be gently introduced some little distance, and the medicated fluid retained sufficiently long to exert an influence. It is advisable to use a little tepid water before the other liquid, allowing it to return before the medicated injection is employed.

Displacement and Bearing Down of the Womb.

Slight displacement of the womb is exceedingly common, and may exist without giving rise to any inconvenience ; nor whilst it remains slight need it have any treatment whatever.

Displacement of the womb ranks equally with ulceration as to its frequency, and is a fruitful source of gain to the so-called “ladies doctors.” If it gives rise to pain and discomfort, it must be rectified by manual interference ; it can rarely be got right in any other way.

Displacement of the womb may be a cause of barrenness in married women. Retroflexion of the womb effectually prevents conception.

Retroversion.

The womb may lie horizontally, or nearly so, between the bladder and the rectum : it is then called the *retroversion of the womb*. Such an accident may be caused by lifting a heavy weight, especially when the bladder is full. The danger of this accident happening is frequently and foolishly risked by ladies of all ages ; pre-occupation, carelessness, or false delicacy inducing them, as a habit, to go for long periods without relieving the bladder.

In the earlier months of pregnancy, retroversion is not at all uncommon, from no other cause than a distended bladder. If retroversion takes place from lifting, there is a sudden sensation of something falling, severe pains in the loins, forcing-down, and vomiting, followed by pain on relieving the bowels, pain from the womb, pressing in the bladder as it gets full, and great difficulty in emptying it. When the retroversion takes place more gradually, the same symptoms are observed, but not so rapidly.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

Attention to the state of the bladder, the general health, the bowels, and lying on the stomach night and day for a time, are often sufficient to relieve it.

Pessaries, of various sizes, shapes, and material, are still advised. At the very best they can only relieve a portion of the discomfort, whilst they generally cause others, equally great ; they must make an enlarged vagina still larger, or, at all events, counteract its contraction ; their constant pressure cannot possibly benefit the mouth of the womb, but must injure it, and produce induration or erosion ; they can but further weaken the relaxed muscles and ligaments, whose office it is to support the womb, by relieving them of their office of suspension. Pessaries are filthy abominations in themselves, a cheat and a

delusion as to any relief they give, and fruitful sources of further mischief. Ladies should never wear them, even under medical advice, much less adopt them of their own accord, or recommend them to one another. A perineal bandage, or an elastic one for the abdomen, with inflated pad, properly made and fitted, is often found to be a great comfort.

Bearing Down of the Womb

May actually take place, in consequence of getting about too soon or standing too much after confinement, miscarriage or other wasting disorders; but much more often it is a sensation merely; there is very often little of any descent of the womb.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

Treat the symptoms of ill-health or discomfort which present themselves: if these abate, it will be amply sufficient for all practical purposes. If they do not, and the medicine has been carefully selected, we may be sure we have to do with an actual alteration in the position of the womb.

ARNICA.—When sudden displacement of the womb takes place, followed by pain, after lifting or straining. The patient must lie down and take as follows.—*A dose every hour.*

BELLADONNA.—Fulness, and dragging, frontal headache; the back feels as though broken.—*A dose three times a day.*

NUX VOMICA.—Nausea, constipation, piles, indigestion, restless sleep, great inability to stand even for a minute; frequent calls to pass water.—*A dose three times a day.*

CALCAREA.—Sense of inward coldness; the least exposure to cold air chills her through and through; feet and legs feel cold and damp; giddiness and shortness of breath on going upstairs; menses too frequent and too profuse, the least excitement causing their return; heaviness and painful weight in the limbs; great fatigue on walking; constant aching in the vagina.—*A dose night and morning.*

SEPIA.—Displacement of the womb, with bearing down, painful stiffness, apparently in the uterus; induration of the neck of the uterus, with prolapsus; vaginal leucorrhœa, yellow or greenish; pressing in the womb, interfering with the breathing; feeling as if everything would come out of the vagina—the legs have to be crossed to relieve it; weight at the anus before and after an evacuation; emptiness at the pit of the stomach; a clay-like sediment in urine.—*A dose night and morning.*

SULPHUR.—An occasional dose during a course of medicine once or twice a week at night.

As was stated at the beginning of this section, the chapters inserted in this work must be considered only as fragmentary. If they point out a way of testing the power of constitutional treatment, and are the means of preventing anyone from venturing to trust to painful and useless local tampering and treatment they will have answered their purpose.

Pregnancy.

Girls should not marry before one-and-twenty, nor young men before five-and-twenty; the frame and bodily powers should be mature, and the health vigorous. Relationship, however remote, and hereditary disease—as consumption, cancer, and insanity—should be insurmountable barriers.

The young woman who contemplates marriage, should have her health at the highest point of excellence. To marry in bad health, with a view of having it improved, is cruel to herself, and wrong to her husband.

The young wife should sedulously attend to exercise and general habits, diet, rest, and clothing.

Daily out-door exercise is absolutely required; to move about in-doors, however briskly, is not sufficient; whilst lounging, or crouching over the fire the greater part of the day, is utterly reprehensible. The exercise taken should be vigorous

enough to quicken the circulation, bring the various muscles of the body into play, expand the chest, and get a good store of fresh air, or oxygen, into the lungs, for the purification of the blood, and the due repair of the various bodily organs. These conditions, for it to be of real service, must be all fulfilled, and an hour be devoted to it every day. To keep well in this variable climate, it should be taken daily: sensibly stout boots, a waterproof cloak, and an umbrella, are ample protection. The best kind of exercise, fortunately within the reach of most, is walking; next to this, under needful restrictions, riding on horseback; riding in a carriage, of any kind, is but a poor substitute for more vigorous exercise; the walk should be taken in the most open parts that can be selected. Those who live in the country, and have opportunities for so doing, can supplement the walk by other kinds of out-door recreation—gardening, croquet, archery, and the like. Walking before breakfast suits very few constitutions: a light repast—at all events, a cup of cocoa or tea, and bread and butter, should be first taken. Exercise after the longest fast of the twenty-four hours, on an empty stomach, is apt to produce faintness, and a tired, jaded feeling for the remainder of the day.

The hours of retiring to rest, and rising, should be regular and early, as most conducive to health and the comfort of a household. Heated and crowded rooms, assemblies and balls, should in many cases be entirely avoided; in others, only occasionally allowed, with a moderate share of party-going and party-giving. Ablution with slightly tepid or cold water, and vigorous friction after with a coarse Turkish towel, or flesh-gloves, in order to keep the action of the skin, as one of the main purifiers of the body, in proper order, should be daily practised; and the use of a tepid sitting-bath or bidet occasionally. The bedrooms especially, and the house generally, should be thoroughly ventilated, without being draughty; the outer air is better than the more stagnant atmosphere of a house.

The diet should be plain, nourishing, diversified, and abundant; taken at regular times; two meals, at least, thoroughly substantial—breakfast and dinner. Late and heavy suppers are to be avoided; rich pastry, sweets, and highly-spiced and seasoned dishes; strong, brandied wines, like port and sherry, and strong ale. Eating between meals, meals badly cooked, or too quickly succeeding each other, are fruitful sources of indigestion and bad health. Milk, vegetables, and ripe fruit, puddings and plain pastry, meat, as beef and mutton, fowl, game, most kind of fish, and plain soups, offer an abundant choice for the most luxurious.

The clothing should be a suitable and sufficient protection whatever the weather, and adapted to the exposure of the wearer: damp clothes, and wet legs and feet, as well as chills, are enemies to be dreaded; with ordinary care and attention they may be effectually guarded against.

SIGNS OF PREGNANCY.

It is important to be tolerably certain that pregnancy exists. It is not enough to depend on any one symptom; conjoint testimony alone can be relied on. Cessation of menstruation is one of its signs; but menstrual irregularity sometimes ensues after marriage, without pregnancy. The fact that "*the period*" does not come on is sufficient to arouse suspicion, especially if it is accompanied by nausea and morning sickness, by altered appetite and taste, by some difference in the bosom, with darkening of the ring or areola round the nipple, it may be pretty safely set down as a case of pregnancy.

Over-exertion, violent exercise, riding on horseback, jumps, raising the arms far above the head, late hours and excitement must be avoided, even before alteration in the size and appearance of the breasts, sharpening of the features, increased size of the abdomen, quickening, and the motions of the child, put the matter beyond question.

The ordinary duration of pregnancy is 280 days—nine calendar, or ten lunar months of four weeks. It is usual to reckon from the third day after the last period, rectified by the feeling of quickening usually at the half period, or four-and-a-half months. If forty weeks and a few days be counted forward, it will not be far out of the time. Ladies who are not unwell whilst suckling—and cessation is the rule—becoming pregnant when they are nursing, have to rely upon the quickening as their guide: 156 days may be considered as the time to elapse before confinement. This way of reckoning is not so sure as the other; it is the best under the circumstances: quickening not taking place invariably at the half-time of its occurrence, is sometimes so slight as scarcely to be noticed; though at others it is attended by nausea, faintness, and perceptible movement.

As the whole of pregnancy is a perfectly natural process there is as little reason for alarm and apprehension as there is for any revolution in the habits of an ordinary common-sense woman.

Lying down for the greater part of the time as the confinement draws on, unless there is an absolute necessity, is almost sure to bespeak “a bad time.”

The influence of an unpleasant or unsightly object upon the mother, and the transmission of the effect to the offspring, evidenced in various mental or physical peculiarities after birth, is a theory as old as tradition. Without entering upon the various arguments brought forward for and against, we would advise ladies to keep as much as possible out of the way of such objects; to preserve both body and mind in a state of health, which will lessen the fear of being affected by such occurrences, and to avoid brooding over unpleasant subjects.

MENTAL EMOTION.

Despondency, and uneasiness about the future, are not infrequent during pregnancy. Some whose spirits are at other

times generally good, suffer much during this period ; in others, we find the same feelings and excessive lowness of spirits during nursing. This, however, is not permanent, and, when it commences early in gestation, usually disappears before delivery, without material injury to the general health.

LOWNESS OF SPIRITS.

ACONITE.—Despondency, preceded by excitement, heat of skin, and frequency of pulse, attended with apprehension and presentiment of trouble.—*A dose every four hours.*

BRYONIA.—Great inquietude and fear for the future ; irascibility and derangement of the digestive functions.—*A dose every four hours.*

NUX VOMICA.—For morning sickness and melancholy, with great uneasiness, impaired appetite, constipation, fretfulness.—*A dose every night at bed-time.*

MORNING SICKNESS.

Nausea, with or without vomiting, may come on in the morning on rising, after breakfast, in the evening, or at any period of the day or night. The vomiting may be violent enough to cause water or other matters brought off the stomach to be streaked with blood. This need not cause alarm ; everything must be taken rather cool. Sickness is more generally limited to the earlier months ; sometimes, however, it is very distressing during the whole of pregnancy.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

When this affection shows itself in a mild form, we may leave it to nature, adopting the homœopathic rules of regimen, and being careful not to overload the stomach. The homœopathic treatment of this derangement, at once simple, prompt, and efficacious, is usually attended with success.

NUX VOMICA is most generally useful. A dose before rising

in the morning, or a little time before the usual attack, or whenever nausea is felt; remaining perfectly quiet for at least a quarter of an hour after, that the medicine may have time and chance to take effect.

IPECACUANHA.—The nausea comes on after eating; all the food taken is brought up, or it returns as soon as eaten.—*A dose immediately after food.*

KREOSOTE.—In the same way if *Ipecacuanha* fail.

ARSENIC.—Obstinate cases; much debility and thirst; water even does not stay on the stomach.—*A dose, dry on the tongue, three times a day.*

DIET AND REGIMEN.—The general rules prescribed during pregnancy must be strictly observed. Patients should choose those times for eating at which the stomach is least apt to be disordered; cold food will sometimes be tolerated when hot is rejected, and *vice versa*. Oysters, taken without bread, pepper, or vinegar, will sometimes agree, in irritability of the stomach and dyspepsia, when nothing else will.

CONSTIPATION.

Constipation is very common during pregnancy, and those usually suffer most from it who are naturally of a costive habit, and lead a sedentary life.

ACCESSORY MEASURES.

Active exercise in the open air, and partaking frequently of cooked or fully ripe fruits, and well boiled, tender vegetables, bread made of whole wheat, finely ground; stewed fruits; figs; a glass of cold water on rising; plain food, and regular exercise (at the same time avoiding coffee and other stimulating liquids), generally prove sufficient to remove or ameliorate the complaint.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

NUX VOMICA.—General derangement; frequent inclination to

relieve the bowels, with fruitless result; heat in the bowels; headache, or dulness, heaviness, and confusion of the head.—*A dose every night at bed-time.*

BRYONIA.—To follow *Nux Vomica* when that medicine has been succeeded by very partial effect, and generally for the treatment of cases of some standing, and of an obstinate character, attended with irritability of temper, or alternate constipation and diarrhœa.—*A dose night and morning every other day.*

MERCURIUS VIVUS.—Constipation, with constant desire for relief; low-spiritedness, loss of appetite, and bad taste in the mouth; if anything passes it is with considerable effort; there are also chills and shivering.—*A dose night and morning.*

OPIUM.—A sensation of weight at the stomach, dryness of the mouth, and deep flushing of the face.—*A dose morning and evening.*

SULPHUR.—This remedy is often required after any of preceding; the symptoms constantly recur after temporary relief.—*A dose night and morning.*

DIARRHŒA DURING PREGNANCY.

Consult the general article on Diarrhœa.

FAINING AND HYSTERICAL FITS.

Many delicate females are attacked with fainting-fits during pregnancy. The attack generally passes over easily, and without injurious consequences.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

ACONITE.—When the attacks arise from fullness of blood.—*A dose every four hours, if necessary.*

BELLADONNA.—After *Aconite*, or in alternation, when there is determination of blood to the head, with flushing and increased action of the heart.—*A dose every four hours.*

CHAMOMILLA.—Fainting caused by fits of anger.—*A dose, repeated after six hours, if necessary.*

NUX VOMICA.—When the attack arises from general irritability of the system, and digestive derangement.—*A dose, repeated after six hours, if necessary.*

IGNATIA.—The patient suffers also from severe headache, as if a nail were driven in; sadness, sorrow, and sighing.—*A dose every hour; and, subsequently, night and morning.*

In cases in which none of the medicines appear to answer consult the articles on “Fainting,” and “Hysteria.”

DIET AND REGIMEN.—Exercise in the open air, and attention to the rules of regimen, are the best safeguards against the affection; but in cases where these are insufficient, and the attacks prove distressing, endeavour to ascertain their origin. If the fits arise from tight lacing, warm rooms, or excitement, the removal of the cause will prove sufficient.

TOOTHACHE AND NEURALGIA

Are frequent in pregnancy; the patient should put herself under a course of treatment, as, until the health is improved, no remedies can prove otherwise than palliative.

PRECAUTION.—It is worse than useless to begin by extracting the teeth, as the affection frequently shows itself when they are quite sound. See general articles on “Toothache and Neuralgia.”

VARICOSE OR SWOLLEN VEINS.

Many suffer much from distension of the veins in the thigh and other parts, attended by considerable pain and inconvenience. These varicose veins generally arise from obstructed circulation caused by the pressure of the gravid womb upon the blood-vessels, but are frequently an indication of constitutional debility, particularly when they occur in an aggravated form. They are much increased by partaking of stimulants, which should consequently be avoided.

ACCESSORY MEASURES.

Considerable alleviation is experienced from bathing night and morning with *Hamamelis* lotion; by bandaging from the foot upwards with gentle, equable pressure, and by lying down as much as possible. This is absolutely requisite in the severer forms, when accompanied by considerable swelling of the feet and ankles.

PAINS IN THE BACK AND LOINS,

Some suffer much from these during pregnancy. They are often distressing, particularly when they occur during the night, and disturb sleep. An aching, dull, heavy, dragging or pressure, as if caused by a dead-weight resting on the part. *Belladonna* and *Nux Vomica*, alternately, will generally suffice, aided by one of Huxley's or Bailey's belts.

Miscarriage, or Abortion.

Pregnancy does not always run on to the full term; miscarriage, or abortion, sometimes takes place. After the end of the six month it is premature labour. Miscarriage is not to be regarded as a slight accident; for women who have once suffered from it are very prone to a recurrence; and this liability is still further increased if the event have taken place a second or third time. Miscarriage may occur at any period between the first and seventh month; but, in the majority of cases, it takes place about the third, or the beginning of the fourth.

CAUSES.—Sudden emotion, or physical exertion, as lifting, falls or blows, luxurious mode of life, fashionable habits, aperients, neglecting to take air and exercise; apt to occur both in highly plethoric, and delicate or nervous habits.

In nursing-mothers, too long suckling, together with the

constant irritation of the breast causing a reflex contraction of the womb, sometimes occasions it; as may also prolonged or excessive diarrhoea, dysentery, or constipation. It is sometimes induced by ague or smallpox. Medicines which act specifically and strongly on the womb, whether taken intentionally or not, may also cause it.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.—The premonitory symptoms vary much; sometimes the discharge is profuse, at others moderate or inconsiderable; the pains, in many instances severe and protracted, are in others slight and of short continuance.

Miscarriage is, in most cases, attended by the following symptoms:—Chill, followed by fever, more or less bearing-down, particularly when occurring late in pregnancy; pains in the abdomen, drawing and cutting in the loins; pains bearing a close resemblance to labour; discharge of mucus and blood, sometimes bright-red; not unfrequently mixed with clots; at other times dark and clotted, followed by a thin colourless fluid. Miscarriage generally takes place during this discharge, which may continue, if not checked, to flow for hours after, placing the sufferer in considerable jeopardy. When the pains increase in intensity, and the muscular contractions thoroughly set in, with their characteristic regular throes and efforts to dilate the mouth of the womb, miscarriage is almost inevitable.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

ARNICA.—When brought on by accident, as a fall, blow, shake, concussion.—*A dose every ten, fifteen, and twenty minutes, and, subsequently, every half-hour, gradually extending to three hours.*

SECALE CORNUTUM.—Incessant expulsive efforts, with profuse dark liquid blood, followed by debility.—*A dose every ten, fifteen, or twenty minutes.*

CHAMOMILLA.—When passion has been the cause; or we find restlessness, twitching in the back and limbs, pains in the

loins and back, sharp, cutting, and extending downwards, resembling labour; sometimes spasmodic pain in the bowels, with discharge deep-red or dark clotted; frequent yawning; coldness and shivering.—*A dose every half-hour or hour.*

IPECACUANHA.—Chill, with heat; violent pressure downwards; or excessive discharge of bright-red blood; cramp and rigidity of the body; vomiting, or desire to vomit; disposition to faint whenever the head is raised; cutting in the region of the navel.—*A dose every five, ten, fifteen, or twenty minutes, and, subsequently, every half-hour.*

CHINA.—Flooding after miscarriage or labour, or at any other time, when there is much loss of blood; or to counteract the effects of violent hæmorrhage, as ringing in the ears, heaviness of the head, giddiness, faintness, loss of sight, debility; the patient is cold and blue, with single jerks and shocks through the body; discharge of clots of black blood, with spasms of the uterus; colic; a desire to urinate.—*A dose every quarter or half-hour.*

ACCESSORY MEASURES AND PRECAUTIONS.

If a dribbling or flow set in before or about the third or fourth month, unless checked it must end in miscarriage; if about the sixth or seventh month, it will induce premature labour, more difficult to the mother, and dangerous to the child, than labour at full time; if it set in suddenly, ushered in and accompanied by pains, towards the end of the time, especially if at all abundant, the medical attendant should be at once summoned. Everything that passes must be kept for his inspection. In any case, the patient must go to bed at once; lie quietly on her back on a mattress; keep herself free from excitement; the room cool, and everything she takes must be cool. Everybody, too, in the room and about the patient must keep themselves calm and collected; there must be no hurrying, no whispering, no exclamation of surprise.

When the discharge of blood is excessive, and not checked by the medicines, the external application of cold wet sponges and cloths to the region of the womb, and to the external organs, will prove serviceable.

Permanent cessation of the flow of blood cannot be expected until the womb expels the fœtus; and as it is frequently slow to dilate sufficiently for the effecting of that purpose, the passage should be plugged to prevent the flow until the womb be sufficiently dilated. A piece of sponge, of sufficient size, may be used for this purpose; or a plug made of linen (technically called a *tampon*) should be cautiously inserted. It should be of sufficient size to fill the passage, and entirely obstruct the flow of blood. These measures should only be resorted to in extreme cases, and when a doctor cannot be procured. Whilst they are employed, the indicated homœopathic remedy should be given, and frequently, in a few hours, upon removing the plug, the womb will be found dilated, and will expel its contents. If hæmorrhage occurs after this, it may be arrested by the proper medicines, together with the application of cold cloths.

DIET AND REGIMEN.—The plainest and least stimulating, but at the same time nourishing diet is essential, and the food, and more particularly the beverages, should be taken nearly, if not quite, cold. All stimulating liquids must be avoided.

Pregnancy going on to the Full Term.

Should miscarriage be happily avoided, or warded off, the affections of pregnancy it is only wise to expect and prepare for; not that it follows that the array given is, of necessity, to be gone through. In very many cases, during pregnancy, ladies bring the troubles they suffer on themselves: much, at least, may be done to avoid or relieve them. Many persons are never so well as they are during pregnancy: care is, however, necessary in order to expect anything like this immunity.

The dress must be loose, comfortable, and sufficiently warm ; tight-lacing, always injurious, may, in pregnancy, amount to a crime. The feet and bowels must be kept warm, to avoid colic and headache. In diet, only such food must be taken as is known to agree—in ordinary quantities, and at accustomed times ; the stomach should never be overloaded. Everything unwholesome, and manifestly indigestible, however appetising, must be refrained from. All highly-seasoned soups and dishes, except they are really craved for, must be foregone. It is a mistake to suppose that an unusual quantity of food is required ; if too much, nausea and sickness is sure to set in ; the fact being that the stomach tolerates rather less than more. Nor is it wise to endeavour to supplement any short-coming, in the way of taking and enjoying food, by stimulants. The less of these the better for the mother and her future offspring—the more favourable she may expect her labour and her getting up to be ; the healthier, stronger, and less puny her child. Spirits of all kinds, as also port and sherry, containing, as they do, a very large quantity of spirit, are specially deleterious. Claret, Burgundy, Hock, Carlowitz, Offner, and the light Hungarian wines generally, may be taken at luncheon and dinner. If ale cannot be done without, only the light India pale ale in draught, not bottled, can be allowed. The patient who takes even this, must expect acidity and heartburn as the result.

The Longings or Fancies of Pregnancy.

Chalk, charcoal, clay, pepper, alkalies, salt, salt food, things not in season, things never in season, and of the strangest possible kind, are frequently *longed* for. Some things thus desired, in moderation, cannot do much harm ; others must be injurious, as much so as at any other time : it is an error to suppose that nothing taken at this period can hurt or disagree. The fancies of this condition are largely under the control of a

little self-denial and resolution. When the tendency is to prefer fresh vegetables, ripe fruit, cooling drinks, and to avoid stimuli of every kind, then the tastes of pregnancy agree with its requirements. Any longing completely mastering the mother, or frights, shocks, and terrible surprises, affect the mental and moral condition of the child.

PREPARATION OF THE NIPPLES.

The nipples should not be neglected ; if they need preparation, it is best given now. If they are tender, and require hardening, they should be frequently bathed with equal quantities of tincture of *Hamamelis* and water, with as much *Borax* as can be dissolved therein, and a dose of *Silicea* taken night and morning.

When the nipples are quite flat, or pressed in by stays or corsets, the pressure must be entirely removed, and the nipple drawn out by a breast-pump, or the lips of an adult. If it quickly retracts, wind round it, not too tightly, some worsted thread, and let it remain on.

In the later months of pregnancy, it is not at all uncommon for some moisture, and sometimes a little milk, to ooze from the nipple. The possibility of such moisture being drawn from the breast, is set down as one of the signs of pregnancy.

CHOICE OF A NURSE.

The choice of a nurse should not be deferred too long, as good nurses are scarce, and rarely disengaged. A nurse should have aptitude for her work, and is better to have been a mother, that she may know something of that through which her patients have to pass. She should be a quiet, respectable, cleanly person, neither too young nor too old ; not over-garrulous ; not given to dram-drinking ; not prone to meddle and make servants dissatisfied and troublesome. She ought to be one the patient takes kindly to.

It is best to have a distinct understanding with the nurse as to the fee she will expect, the exact nature of the duties that she will be expected to discharge, these varying very much according to the position of the patient; some households being able to give considerable help to a nurse—in fact, getting everything ready for her, so that she has only the patient and infant to attend to; in others, the nurse has to be cook as well as nurse. A lady ought to know exactly what she will require in a nurse; she should, therefore, inquire for such among her friends, and learn all her excellencies and her faults.

One of the best ways of choosing a nurse, is for a young wife, if she have any friend recently confined, to visit her before the nurse leaves, that the nurse may be seen at her work. A nurse once had, if she suits, should be retained; it is far easier to get a worse than a better. Never secure the services of a fine lady, nor of a woman without kindness and method.

The nurse should be summoned to the house a few hours before the confinement: it is not necessary to have her in the house, unless it is particularly wished, before pains are felt, as the patient usually finds she has quite enough of her company after.

CHOICE OF A DOCTOR.

The next thing to do, and about the same time, is to select and engage the doctor. Speak to one in whom you have fullest confidence; it is not wise to decide on one that you hope you may get to like, since thorough confidence will help you wonderfully. If at all practicable, secure the services of a homœopath. What is wanted homœopathy is just fitted to minister, and a medical attendant who knows it is vastly preferable to any other; he will dare to depend on the powers of nature, and to encourage you to depend on them more than his allopathic opponent. If the choice must be made from the old school, do not decide hastily; select a kind and patient man, who is not apt to boast of his

clever quickness in these cases ; one, too, who has the character of sending but little medicine : if he is chosen, and sends any, do anything with it rather than take it. If, during the labour, a draught to help you is suggested, or offered, let it be put off with the pretext of waiting a little, to see how matters will go on.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE LYING-IN ROOM.

You will require to fix on some friend to be with you during your confinement ; not your mother or a near relation, they can scarcely help being too sympathising. Let it be some judicious, motherly person, with tact, judgment, and nerve, and of a cheerful disposition, for your companion, generally to supervise the lying-in room and the nurse. It is better to make the friend acquainted with the whereabouts of all the little things likely to be wanted.

Everything required for the baby, including the basinette, should be got ready by the end of the sixth month ; have all conveniently handy, and the baby's basket thoroughly furnished, so that everything can be got in a few minutes.

Besides these you will need some safety pins, of good size ; a little olive oil, or cold cream ; some eau-de-cologne, and a binder ; a stout pillow case makes as good a one as need be ; or a stout piece of linen, about the same size and width ; binders can be got in sets, nicely shaped, at a reasonable rate. Let there be a good supply of napkins, some of good size, on a towel-horse before the fire, together with the first things the baby is likely to want. I have known more trouble than enough in finding these things, and especially a binder ; and several drawers to be tumbled over in confusion or fruitless search. Neither brandy, whisky, or other spirit, will need be in the bed-room ; but a pair of scissors that will cut, with blunt points ; some pieces of linen rag, three or four about as large as the palm of the hand, just scorched at the fire, with round

holes cut in the centre for the divided navel-string, and a half-a-dozen lengths of four inches of stout linen thread, six together, knotted at the ends.

Then, all you will have to do will be to wait with calmness and patience for the expected event. Do not allow yourself to be led astray by your own fears, or frightened by the forebodings of croakers. There is really little ground for apprehension of any kind. Labour is a purely natural process; and when allowed to be so, is very rarely indeed a dangerous one. I have attended considerably over 600 cases: in all of these I have not had one death through the confinement; not one case of convulsions; not one of childbed fever, nor one of inflammation of the womb; and only one cross-birth out of the whole number. Nor do I cite this as an exceptional experience; that of most careful accoucheurs fairly bears out what is here stated.

CHLOROFORM.

Chloroform, during confinement, is thoroughly safe; still, with due attention to the health during pregnancy, and homœopathic medicines at the time, it is scarcely required, and should never be advised, except for the *very* nervous and sensitive, just for the last few pains. In practice it is much more often had in readiness, than actually desired and used at the time.

FALSE PAINS.

During the latter months pains are not uncommon; sometimes severe and prolonged enough to lead even those who have had children to suppose that labour is coming on before its time. These are called *False Pains*, and may be caused by over-fatigue, excitement, constipation, flatulence, or acidity. They may be sharp; but they generally lack the regularity of the true pains.

Real labour pains often come on suddenly, just as the patient may felicitate herself she has a day or two more of respite.

Unusual lightness generally precedes labour, the waist getting smaller from actual sinking of the womb. *Pulsatilla*, two drops, 3rd dilution, dissipates false pains, and help to render labour more speedy. *Chamomilla* or *Opium* may also prove of service.

Confinement or Labour.

As a rule, first confinements are tedious; this is not, however, invariably the case. The birth of a seventh child may be as lingering as that of a first. Nor has age entirely to do with it. I have seen a woman of thirty-four have as quick a confinement and as good a getting-up as one of two or three-and-twenty. A labour is deemed natural as to its duration when, from its real commencement to its successful termination, it is completed in twenty-four hours. During this period, however, there will generally be some considerable freedom from pain.

BIRTH OF THE CHILD BEFORE THE ARRIVAL OF THE DOCTOR.

The child may be born before the arrival of the doctor (as will happen sometimes even when the doctor does not live far off, especially in country districts). The nurse should be able to officiate under these circumstances. It is well to make the inquiry whether she can act in such an emergency: if not, it will be well to know of some one to whom she can apply for help.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

The head of the infant should be gently supported with the right hand as it passes through the external parts, and held until the shoulders, body, and hips are through also. There is generally a pause after the birth of the head, which is the largest part of the child: wait patiently, keeping the mouth quite free from the discharge, so that the infant may have a chance of breathing. There must be no pulling or twisting of any kind whatever. If there is any delay, a cold hand placed

upon the bowels will generally produce all the stimulus required to cause another contraction and pain, which will press the body forward. As soon as you find that the navel-cord is round the neck, as it is occasionally three and four times, very often once, get your finger within the folds, and slip them gently one by one over the head of the child. When the child is born, draw it a little from the mother; then proceed to tie and separate the navel-cord; get two of the threads provided for the purpose—tie one of them fully three fingers' breadth from the child, and tie *firmly* and securely; then, two fingers' breadth from that, tie the other in the same way. Place the child in the petticoat or flannel receiver, and lay it near the foot of the bed. Give the patient a teaspoonful out of a teacupful of cold water, into which three drops of tincture of *Arnica* have been put; repeat the dose every five minutes. This will prevent hæmorrhage, and relieve the feeling of fatigue and faintness.

As soon as the after-birth, with any clots that may have passed, are put into the utensil prepared for their reception, pour some hot water into the hand-basin; to it add three teaspoonfuls of *Arnica, the strong tincture*; put one of the large soft napkins into it, squeeze it nearly dry, fold it, and then place it well up, gently but firmly, between the thighs, putting a dry one up over it. This affords wonderful relief, taking away smarting and soreness: it must be repeated at intervals during the first day. It is never attended with any bad effects, and is always appreciated. Do not forget to continue your *Arnica* internally.

THE BANDAGE AFTER DELIVERY.

The bandage must be placed very firmly round the body; roll one end of it up to nearly one-half; put this next and underneath the patient's body, as she lies; get the roll pulled out and unrolled; have both your ends level; see that the part underneath is smooth and free from creases, then pull it *tightly* over,

and fasten with safety pins; if the bowels are very sore, put on a napkin wrung out of the *Arnica water*, not very hot; over that a soft, dry napkin, and then, over all, the bandage. If the bowels are very flat, two or three dry napkins over may be required. If *the under-sheet* is very wet, draw it out, and put a clean, warmed, soft sheet in its place next the patient, without disturbing her. Then *let the patient be perfectly quiet for six hours*, with nothing to disturb her except that it will be well if you can get her to drink three parts of a breakfast-cup of thinnish, strained, nicely-made gruel, directly you have put the bed-clothes straight.

Management of the Infant at Birth.

A healthy baby, after a natural labour, quickly begins to cry lustily, roused to activity by the cool air felt on its delicate and susceptible skin—music of delightful harmony to a mother's ear, fully repaying her for all her suffering. Wrapped up in its warm petticoat or flannel, it soon feels comfortable and ceases to cry.

If it does not cry it will require attention: a tedious labour, some undue pressure in the birth, may cause its stillness. A few drops of water sprinkled on its chest generally suffice to rouse it to due activity.

If it present a darkish appearance, do not too hastily cut the cord. If it does not cry after the application of the water, lay it on its face on the bed, half turn it round by one shoulder, and then lay it on its face again, gently pressing its ribs meanwhile with your hand. Put two globules of *Arnica* on its tongue. If this dose not suffice, put it into a hot bath, and blow down its mouth and nostrils. All these methods will sometimes fail: generally half of them are not required to produce respiration. The nurse will first satisfy herself, after the baby has breathed, that it is of right make and shape. A piece of soft flannel, or

the hand itself, if soft, with abundance of warm soft water and yellow or curd soap, will be best for *its first washing*, and to free it, especially under the arms and in the groins, from the soapy matter which usually collects.

A piece of scorched rag must be drawn over the cut navel-cord, wrapped loosely round it, and then laid upwards on the body, then over it the binder, fastened by a stitch or two. Stitches are far better than pins, even safety pins, as many a fit of crying owes its origin and persistence to the constant prick of a stray pin.

Give the baby, when dressed, a teaspoonful or two of sugared water—nothing else at your peril; put its head-flannel on, and lay it carefully beside its mother in the warm to sleep. After it has had some sleep, and, at all events, the mother has had some hours' rest (four at least), put the baby to the breast: even if it get nothing, it helps to get the baby into the way of sucking; and the irritation of the infant at the bosom, by sympathy, causes the womb to contract and cleanse itself. The sugared water may be continued in small quantities every two hours if the baby get nothing, and the milk is some time coming. If you give it anything else, or much of that, the baby will be too lazy to draw its own proper nourishment from the breast.

Disinclination to take the Breast.

Until the milk comes freely, the child must be put, at regular intervals, to both the breasts every two hours. It is as well, during the first day, to wash the breasts with a little warm water, and also the nipples, carefully drying them with a warm, soft napkin. If this is not done, there may be some mucus about the nipples, or perspiration about the breasts, which will effectually prevent the baby suckling. When, after the breast has been well washed, there is any difficulty in getting the infant to take it, put some sugar on the nipple, or smear it with cream.

After Pains.

These pains are salutary, and necessarily caused by the contraction of the womb, and the expulsion of clots; they very rarely, however, attend a first confinement: when severe and unduly protracted, they deprive the patient of rest, and ought to be subdued as soon as possible.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

CHAMOMILLA.—After *Arnica*, if the after-pains are severe, and the patient is excitable.—*A dose, repeated, if necessary, in an hour.*

NUX VOMICA.—After *Chamomilla*, when the pains are only slightly mitigated, there is a continual inclination to relieve the bowels, and spasmodic pain in the lower part of the abdomen.—*A dose every one or two hours.*

CIMICIFUGA.—The patient sleepless, restless, sensitive, low-spirited; nervous irritability, and sometimes neuralgia, are present.—*A dose every hour or two hours.*

Discharge after Labour.

If too abundant, *China*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Belladonna*, given according to the indications under Menorrhagia, will suffice soon to moderate them. The room and the patient must not be kept too warm.

If offensive, give *Arsenicum* or *Baptisia*, internally, and inject three parts of a pint of warm water, with ten drops of *Carbolic Acid* added to it.

Management of the Breasts.

It is a mother's duty, unless constitutional symptoms emphatically forbid, to suckle her infant. To this end, especially

with a first child, the breasts will need some preparation. After a first labour it is not usual to have much milk before the third day, though there may be swelling and uneasiness. *Aconite* will help to abate this; and if there is increase of heat and redness, with throbbing, *Belladonna*.

Until the milk come freely, the child may be applied, at regular intervals, to both the breasts every two hours. It is as well, during the first day, to wash the breasts with a little warm water, and also the nipples, carefully drying them with a warm, soft napkin. If this is not done, there may be some mucus about the nipples, or perspiration about the breasts, which will prevent the baby suckling. If, after the breast has been well washed, there is any difficulty in getting the infant to take it, put some sugar on the nipple, or smear it with cream.

Though one breast may be much more plentifully supplied with milk than the other, it is a great pity to get into the habit of using only that one, or that one nearly exclusively.

The Coming of the Milk.

The coming and flow of the milk is always a time of some little solicitude. It varies somewhat as to the time at which it makes its appearance, from twenty-four to thirty-six hours. An increase of pulse, thirst, headache, and perhaps a chill, usher in the secretion. The breasts considerably increase in size, sometimes getting very painful, hard, and knotted. A little *Aconite*, followed by *Belladonna*, if the redness and hardness increase; attention to thorough rubbing with oil; warm fomentations; putting the child regularly to them; or an older child will generally, for a time or two, suffice to subdue all mischief, especially if the milk begins to flow freely, and some of it to run away. Care must be taken not to get a chill from exposure to the cold in getting the chest uncovered: if the weather is at all cold, it is as well to have a strip of thin flannel to lie across.

Sometimes there is considerable delay; the milk seems as though it would not come—as if there would not be any at all. *Agnus Castus*, three drops, 3rd dilution, every three hours, will sometimes bring a supply. Or there may be, after a time, just the reverse; *the milk* may come *too rapidly*; it may run away to such a degree as to keep the mother thoroughly saturated. Let as little liquid as possible be taken; support the breasts by a silk handkerchief, tied under the breasts and round the neck; apply the baby at regular intervals; only give *China* three times a day, three drops; or *Helonias*, if *China* does not seem sufficient, with a dose of *Trituration of Calcarea* night and morning. Give the same medicines if the *milk is too poor*, and does not seem to satisfy the child.

Sore and Cracked Nipples.

The nurse should pay constant attention to the state of the nipples when there is any tendency to inflammation, as pain, redness, or swelling; they should be washed immediately the child has done suckling, with warm water; dried carefully and gently with a warm, dry napkin, and dusted with unscented violet-powder; if this is not sufficient to prevent chapping, put ten drops of strong tincture of *Arnica* to a wine-glassful of water. Let a piece of linen, wet with this lotion, lie on the nipples after washing them, until the baby is nursed again. A strong solution of green tea, as a lotion, sometimes hardens the nipples when nothing else will. If the nipple has cracked, a shield, made of soap plaister or moleskin, or thin, soft leather, must be put on—a circular piece, about three or four inches across, with a small hole cut in the centre only, just large enough to let the top of the nipple through where the ducts are situated, through which the milk is drawn. This is by far the best kind of shield.

Chamomilla is the first medicine to be used internally for the redness or irritation. *Graphites* every four hours on the first

appearance of the chapping. *Sulphur*, if the fissures deepen, night and morning, leaving off the *Graphites*.

Depressed Nipples.

The preparation of the nipples during pregnancy has been previously treated of; and if the matter has been rightly attended to, there will be little trouble now.

How to Get Rid of the Milk.

If the nipples are so sunk that no means serve to get the nipple out, or when from any other cause an infant cannot be suckled, the milk must then be got rid of. Let the mother take as little to drink as she can, and the breasts be well and thoroughly rubbed all over, and round under the arm, with olive oil, so as to induce the milk to run away. If this is not sufficient, a breast-pump must be used *occasionally*, or a woman employed, night and morning, to empty them; and then, in a day or two, only every morning. *Bryonia*, *Belladonna*, and *Rhus*, if there be any rheumatic pains, are the best medicines to aid in getting rid of the milk.—*A dose every three hours.*

Diet and Management after Delivery.

Strict attention should be paid to cleanliness and ventilation of the lying-in chamber. Everything offensive should be removed from the room; and fresh air should pass through the room, not across the patient's bed. The parts should be bathed, under the bed-clothes, with lukewarm water, to which a few drops of *Arnica* are added, once or twice a day, so long as the after-discharge continues.

Even a strong woman, during the first five days, should remain in bed; in the four following, if she feel herself perfectly well, and desirous to rise, she may gradually accustom herself to sitting up; the risk is from the extreme susceptibility

of the system to cold. After this period, a female who still finds herself weak and languid, should prefer the horizontal to the half-recumbent posture; and if this prove wearisome, she may sit up for an hour or two, but not so as to fatigue herself.

Thus, too, she may begin to walk, little by little, until she gradually grows stronger, and more accustomed to exercise. In summer she may ride out during the third week, and in winter during the fourth week, all things being favourable.

The diet should at first be gruel and weak tea and toast, followed by broth, and not generally of a very nutritious quality; but exceptions to this rule may be necessary in some cases. The patient ought only gradually to partake of food of a more nourishing nature, and rarely have recourse to stimulants; all strong odours from flowers, or other aromatic substances, must be carefully avoided, and the mind kept in as perfect tranquility as possible.

Gathered Breast:

During the time of suckling, it is not uncommon for the breast to become inflamed, hard, and painful, generally if not properly and promptly treated, ending in the formation of a most painful abscess.

CAUSES.—A chill whilst suckling, nursing too much from one breast, a blow, or other injury.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

Under the old system, this most tedious and painful affection, under leeches and filthy poultices, is easily controlled by tepid compresses and homœopathic medicines.

ACONITE.—Immediately after a chill; slight feverishness, heat, and tenderness of the breast.—*A dose every two hours.*

BELLADONNA.—When the inflammation continues, is of a dull red, with hardness of the breast and throbbing.—*A dose every two hours.*

BELLIS.—To be applied as a lotion, if the inflammation result from a fall or blow.

HEPAR.—Aids in the hastening the abscess, when such is inevitable, and spares much suffering.—*A dose every two hours.*

SILICEA.—For cases which have been neglected, where the discharge after the breaking of the abscess still continues.—*A dose night and morning, for a week, followed by Calcarea.*

Deficiency or Superabundance of Milk.

Sometimes a deficiency of milk arises from want of energy, either functional or general; in other instances it may be traced to inflammatory action.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

In cases in which deficiency or suppression of milk results from inflammatory action, give—

ACONITE.—When there is high febrile action of the whole system.—*A dose every two hours.*

RHUS.—For symptoms which arise from distension of the breasts, induced by an excessive secretion, and indications of what is generally denominated Milk Fever, which, however, frequently arises from other causes.—*A dose every four hours.*

There may be just the reverse; the milk may come too rapidly; it may run to such a degree as to keep the mother thoroughly saturated. Let as little liquid as possible be taken; support the breast by a silk handkerchief, tied under the breast and round the neck; apply the baby at regular intervals, and let the food be highly nutritious—a mutton chop twice a day, cocoa, but no stout.

If the milk is too poor, give the same remedies, and apply the same treatment.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT FOR SUPERABUNDANCE.

CALCAREA.—Excessive distension of the breasts, spontaneous

flow of milk, and loss of flesh, without marked fever symptoms.

—*A dose every six hours.*

PHOSPHORUS is of especial value where emaciation takes place rapidly; employ after *Calcareæ*, then *China*.

Bringing up the Infant by Hand.

It is a mother's duty to suckle her infant for the first seven months. Such should be its only sustenance; mother's milk is better adapted than any substitute can be, during the period of a child's life in which it has to make the most rapid growth and progress. The milk at first differs in composition from that which is afterwards secreted; it contains more sugar; usually relaxes the bowels of the new-born child, and helps to free them from the meconium, or greenish, viscid, tarry matter. As the infant gets older, the sugar decreases; there is also a perceptible addition to the cheesy part of the milk. The milk is most nutritious and plentiful in young women from eighteen to twenty-two; constitution and general health exercise considerable influence on its character and quality, as do the food and beverage, warmth, rest, and exercise. Ease of mind and body favour the secretion; anxiety, grief, or passion, exercise a detrimental influence, sometimes to a large extent; violent exercise, as dancing, and getting over-heated, is no less injurious.

As it requires a good constitution and good health to make good milk, it must be evident that all mothers are not able to bear the drain on the constitution which it entails, and in some the milk is too poor to be satisfying and nutritious; in others it is too deficient in quantity.

Mother's milk may be supplemented, or altogether substituted; hand-feeding being partially or entirely resorted to.

Cow's milk contains less water and sugar, but more butter and earthy salts than mother's milk; it therefore needs the

addition of water and sugar-of-milk—half an ounce of sugar-of-milk to seven and a-half ounces of boiling water : add seven and a-half ounces of fresh cow's milk ; and give, through a feeding-bottle, at the same intervals, not oftener than, if the mother's supply suckled the child herself. The milk must *always* be fresh mixed as required. The infant must not be permitted to lie with the teat in its mouth after it has taken a sufficient quantity ; to allow it to remain is always injurious. Teat, tube, and bottle must be washed out immediately the baby has finished, and lie in clean cold water until wanted again. The bottle, and all belonging to it, must always be perfectly sweet, or it is impossible otherwise for the milk to agree with the child.

The milk of one and the same healthy young milch cow, fed upon the natural diet of hay or grass, is the milk that must be used. Sometimes the child's stomach is too delicate to retain this milk, even when prepared as just directed ; it will not only vomit it, but also a great quantity of curds, and sometimes hard cakes of curd. In such case, administer *Antim. Crud.* directly after feeding, and allow the milk to stand in a basin for three hours before using it, in a cool place ; take off the cream and the top of the milk ; add an equal quantity of dissolved sugar-of-milk (an ounce to three-quarters of a pint of boiling water), or two tablespoonfuls of fresh whey, one tablespoonful of fresh cream, and three tablespoonfuls of fresh dissolved sugar-of-milk.

At three months, a teaspoonful of Infants, Food may be added to every quantity of milk mixed, gradually increasing the proportion.

Of Infants, Food there are several kinds. *Ridge's* suits many ; some children it seems to purge. *Savory and Moore's* is too heating for some ; with others, *Liebig's* or *Nestle's* Food will be found to do admirably. Sago boiled in milk will agree with some babies when nothing else will.

There is as much difference in the constitutions of babies as in

those of older persons, making it impossible to lay down un-deviating rules. Occasionally, at about four months, some infants do well with a tablespoonful of beef-tea to their milk in the course of the day ; as they get older, twice or three times.

Babies, as a rule, always thrive on a food that suits them. Corn-flour, and everything else, under whatever name, purely starchy and farinaceous, is totally unfit for infants' food ; it cannot, by any possibility, be digested by the stomach ; it can neither make flesh, bone, muscle, or nerve substance, and scarcely suffice to keep up the ordinary waste of the body. A food that does not suit, if it is not soon vomited, is sure to produce diarrhœa or distressing flatulence, under which an infant soon wastes, and rapidly loses strength. With unsuitable food, no matter what medicine is given, unless the food is altered, and given at due intervals, and right quantities, sufficient to satisfy without overloading, you cannot expect to correct either vomiting, purging, or flatulence.

Weaning.

When infants are brought up at the breast, they should not, as a rule, except under urgent circumstances, be weaned before they are quite seven, or suckled after they are nine, months old. With most, it will be safe and advisable to begin weaning gradually, in the day, at seven months ; with weakly children it may be deferred until the eighth month. If the milk does not go as quickly as could be desired, and the breast gets heavy, painful, and full, support it by the split bandage ; have it well rubbed every three hours, with warm olive oil ; and take, alternately, *Bryonia* and *Pulsatilla* every three hours. Maw's breast pump may be used once in six hours. If the baby has been weaned gradually, this difficulty will scarcely be likely to occur.

At seven months "Chapman's Entire Flour" may be given to

the child, mixed with milk, for breakfast, and about four in the afternoon; then, gradually, bread and milk for breakfast. Entire flour, custard, or sago, tapioca, semolina, made with milk, for dinner. Bread and milk about four, and entire flour for supper. Bread and gravy may, by degrees, be taken at dinner, as well as pudding. Bread and milk, or entire flour made like oatmeal porridge, and eaten with milk, should form the staple breakfast of children until they are fourteen years of age. Coffee, strong tea, and stimulants of all kinds, and at all times, are unnecessary and injurious.

Prolonged Suckling—Weakness arising from Nursing—Sore Mouth.

To suckle too long is inadvisable both for mother and child; the milk deteriorates, and the mother's health begins to suffer; she has dimness of sight, giddiness, noises in the ears; feels drawn together, and as though the child drew the milk from the shoulder-blades; the remedy for which is speedy weaning, and *China* three times a day. The mouth and tongue are sometimes sore, through prolonged suckling; then give *Hydrastis* three times a day, and a weak solution of strong tincture, as a wash. Suckling, it requires sometimes to be remembered, does not prevent conception.

Good homœopathic cocoa for luncheon, and before retiring to rest, is the best thing possible to suckle on—far better than stout, which generally makes the baby cross, and gives it pain; it may also be taken for breakfast.

PART V.

Diseases of Infants and Children.

HOMŒOPATHY possesses peculiar advantages in the treatment of the diseases of infancy and childhood. In the first place, when constitutional taint exists, by specific remedies, it meets disease on the threshold of life, and destroys it in the germ: it substitutes a pleasant mode of treatment for the nostrums of the nursery; and opiates, carminatives, and nauseous disgusting powders and doses of the allopath.

Treatment of the Infant after Birth.

As soon as the child is born, it should be wrapped in fine hot flannel, as it is only gradually that the infant becomes inured to the temperature of the atmosphere. The body should be well washed with warm water and soap, with a very soft, small cup-sponge; care must be taken not to continue this first washing too long, for fear of irritation. The room should be kept rather dark and perfectly quiet, and all strongly-scented substances removed. After washing, the body ought to be dried immediately, to avoid cold.

The child should be bathed twice a day, to keep up the action of the skin, the temperature of the water being gradually lowered after weaning. The best time for bathing the infant is

in the morning, when it is taken out of bed, and again on returning to it for the night: immersing the whole body, with the exception of the head, is preferable to any other mode of washing; as the practice of placing it in a bath, when part only can be bathed at a time, whilst the rest of the body is exposed to the atmosphere, is apt to bring on a chill.

Nothing can be more evidently opposed to nature and the dictates of common sense, than the practice of swathing and bandaging the tender bodies of infants, and loading them with a superfluity of clothes, which, by their weight and length press on the limbs, and frequently cause deformity and weakness in after-life.

After sleeping for two or three hours undisturbed, the infant should be applied to the breast as soon as the mother feels herself sufficiently recovered to permit it, which is generally about four hours after delivery: this should never be too long deferred, as the milk of the mother excites the action of the alimentary canal, and assists in the expulsion of the meconium. We cannot too strongly condemn the practice of administering castor-oil, as it exerts a most deleterious effect upon the tender organism of the infant, and, if not productive of jaundice, at least lays the foundation of bowel complaint, debility of the stomach, and a host of diseases in after-life.

Mothers need not be under apprehension should temporary delay occur in the relief of the bowels; far greater evil results from violent methods; a few teaspoonfuls of warm sugar-and-water will generally answer; but if relief be not gained, give an enema of olive oil or honey and water. If these do not accomplish the object, and the infant appear to suffer inconvenience—more particularly if the constipation seems to arise from the mother—consult the subjoined medicines.

OPIMUM, NUX V., BRYONIA.—According to the indications. See “Constipation of Infants.”—*A dose, repeated, if necessary, in six hours.*

Inflammation of the Eyes in Infants.

Infants are sometimes born with very troublesome inflammation of the eyelids. It is often caused from contact in the birth, with leucorrhœal discharge. Scrupulous cleanliness, gently bathing with tepid milk and water, with a very soft piece of old lorn handkerchief, burning all that gets soiled with matter.

If the cause is a chill, give *Aconite* every two hours, followed by *Chamomilla* every two hours, for a day each; then *Argentum Nitricum*, night and morning for three days. *Euphrasia* internally and as a wash, is often of service. (See under "Affections of the Eye," in the previous part of the book.)

Hiccough,

Though in itself of slight importance, frequently causes uneasiness to young mothers: it generally arises from exposure, even in a warm room, during dressing and undressing. Wrapping the infant warmly in the bed, or applying it to the breast, will frequently cure. Should it continue, a small quantity of sugar, as much as will cover the end of a teaspoon, in a teaspoonful of water will generally relieve.

Cold in the Head—Snuffles.

Infants at the breast are liable to it, through exposure to draughts and colds; the nose is stopped up, interfering greatly with sucking, considerably irritating the baby, and causing it, when at the breast or asleep, to make a peculiar noise, whence the name "the Snuffles." With medicine, attention as to draughts, and immediate change of wet napkins, an attack may pass off in a day or two; or may be obstinate in scrofulous subjects—extremely so if any syphilitic taint exists. It is a source

of great discomfort to the child, especially where the discharge dries in crusts round the nose. Often, unless the milk is drawn from the breast, and the infant fed with a spoon, it is exposed to the risk of starvation. Cold cream, spermaceti cerate, or glycerine, must be used to prevent encrustation.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

SAMBUCUS.—Suitable to weakly, nervous children, that perspire readily, are very sensitive to currents of air; accumulation of thick, tenacious mucus.—*A dose every four hours.*

ACONITE.—If there is heat of the skin, feverishness, and restlessness.—*A dose every three hours.*

IPECACUANHA.—When the obstruction does not disappear with the feverishness, especially if there be cough and crowing, rattling in the chest, alternation of redness and paleness; bloated bluish countenance; green diarrhoea.—*A dose every four hours.*

GELSEMINUM.—Coldness; chilliness; soreness of the muscles; inflammation of the eyes, and discharge of thin, watery mucus from the nose.—*A dose every three hours.*

KALI BICH.—The discharge is tough and stringy; sometimes it seems to extend to the throat and cause choking.—*A dose every four hours.*

Infantile Jaundice.

Yellowness of the skin and eyes frequently arises from the administration of aperients immediately after birth: exposure to cold may also cause it.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

CHAMOMILLA.—When it arises from chill; and when there is considerable distension of the stomach.—*A dose three times a day.*

MERCURIUS.—After *Chamomilla* if it only partially relieve.—*A dose night and morning.*

CHINA.—If accompanied by profuse perspiration ; or it should follow *Mercurius* if any symptoms remain after that medicine.—*A dose twice a day.*

NUX VOMICA.—When the complaint is combined with constipation, and the infant is unusually irritable.—*A dose night and morning.* (See the article on “Jaundice.”)

Excoriation or Chafing.

Against this affection, cleanliness is the best preventive. We frequently find it prevail to such an extent as to require medicine for its removal. Wash thoroughly two or three times a day ; dry well, and dust with *fine* Fuller’s earth.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

CHAMOMILLA will be found effective, particularly in cases which proceed from acidity.—*A dose night and morning.*

MERCURIUS, after *Chamomilla*, where then is a yellowness of the skin, and the excoriation is extensive and severe.—*A dose at bed-time.*

CARBO VEGETABILIS in very obstinate cases, after other remedies.—*A dose night and morning.*

SULPHUR.—Also in obstinate cases, preceded or associated with a miliary eruption.—*A dose at bed-time.*

ARNICA.—For internal and external use, when friction, caused by the clothes, has given rise to the affection.—*A dose at bed-time.—Application.* For a lotion, six drops of the concentrated tincture to two tablespoonfuls of water, applied night and morning.

CALENDULA after, or instead of, *Arnica*, when no material improvement follows ; or when the child is sensitive to *Arnica* ; especially when the heat, redness, and swelling are excessive, and there is a considerable discharge, occasionally fœtid, either in the bend of the knees or arms, about the neck, or behind the ears.—*A dose at bed-time.*

LYCOPODIUM.—In obstinate cases not attended by a rash.—
A dose every other day for a week.

GRAPHITES, CALCAREA.—For cases which do not yield to any of the foregoing, and particularly when behind the ear is the seat of the affection.—*A dose at night.*

Crying and Wakefulness—Colic.

The occasional crying of infants is a wise provision to bring the respiratory organs into play, and to expand the chest. When the crying becomes excessive, and threatens to prove injurious, we must, in the first place, endeavour to discover its origin, which frequently will be found to be some mechanical cause, such as derangement in the infant's dress, or a pin sticking into its flesh, or too tightly-drawn strings.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

CHAMOMILLA.—When the infant is spare and delicate; or when screaming and wakefulness arise from derangement of digestion, and the child suffers from griping pains, indicated by contortions of the body, and drawing-up of the limbs; or a whitish, yellowish, or greenish, watery, excoriating diarrhoea is present.—*A dose every hour.*

BELLADONNA.—When no exciting cause or guiding symptoms present themselves, and the infant is peevish and irritable, affected with incessant whimpering and wakefulness, or prolonged fits of crying.—*A dose every hour.*

COFFEA.—When a fit of crying arises from irritation or excitement, as when suddenly roused from rest, and when the child seems to wish to sleep, but cannot.—*A dose every half-hour.*

ACONITE.—When there is heat of the skin, with restlessness, *A dose every half-hour.*

RHEUM.—Screaming and wakefulness, with griping; ineffectual efforts to relieve the bowels, with straining, but only

scanty, sour-smelling motions are passed, which seem to afford no relief.—*A dose every two or three hours.*

NUX VOMICA.—Flatulent colic, accompanied by sudden fits of crying, drawing up of the legs, and constipation.—*A dose every two hours.*

PULSATILLA.—The crying arises from an overloaded stomach or improper food, and is accompanied by colic, flatulence, diarrhoea, or constipation.—*A dose every three hours.*

DIET AND REGIMEN.—An entire change of food is often absolutely necessary.

Regurgitation of Milk—Acidity—Flatulence.

Children, in suckling, sometimes overload the stomach, and regurgitate a portion of the milk; so far, mothers have no cause for uneasiness, nor is medical assistance requisite; but when this changes into vomiting, and the whole of the nutriment is returned from the stomach; or when sickness and regurgitation of food occur in children who have been weaned, followed at times by mucus and watery fluid, or bile, it must be looked upon as a disease, and treated accordingly.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

IPECACUANHA will generally afford relief, especially in the case of hand-fed infants, or children at a more advanced age, when the derangement is evidently owing to their having been overfed—a most culpable error, which most nurses are prone to fall into by cramming the stomach too often with indigestible food whenever they cry.—*A dose every hour.*

PULSATILLA may be administered should the vomiting or flatulence, and diarrhoea, when present, not decrease after *Ipecacuanha*.—*A dose every two hours.*

ANTIMONIUM CRUDUM.—Vomiting from an overloaded stomach: white-coated tongue; nausea, retching, or violent vomiting,

which nothing seems to check.—*A dose every three or four hours.*

NUX VOMICA.—When regurgitation of milk is attended by flatulence, constipation, uneasiness, or irritability of temper.—*A dose every four hours.*

CHAMOMILLA.—Vomiting from repletion, and afterwards from nausea; sour, slimy, or bilious vomiting; one cheek red, the other pale; the child wants to be carried about, and is very cross.—*A dose every two hours.*

Thrush.

CHARACTERISTICS.—Small, isolated, white blisters, which, if not checked, soon run together, and sometimes appear as ulcers, or form a white film, which lines the cavity of the mouth, and, in severe cases, extends to the throat, and through the alimentary canal. This affection, although not usually dangerous, frequently causes considerable suffering to the child by preventing it from sucking, and great pain to the mother, by causing excoriation of the nipples.

CAUSES.—Want of ventilation, too high a temperature, neglect of cleanliness in washing the infant, and not carefully cleaning the feeding bottle after use. Improper food is another cause: children reared by hand are more liable than those nourished from the breast.

It may become very troublesome, frequently appearing, and often lasting for weeks at a time; sometimes it gives rise to serious constitutional disturbance.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

BORAX.—An excellent local application for this affection; and perfectly homœopathic in its action. It has long been employed by practitioners of the old school.—*Application. A weak solution, applied with a camel-hair brush as often as any spots are seen.*

CHAMOMILLA.—Thrush, with great redness of the mouth; sour slimy, greenish, diarrhœa, or sour vomiting.—*A dose every six hours.*

MERCURIUS for ordinary cases, more especially when there is much salivation, or the thrush indicates a disposition to ulceration.—*A dose night and morning.*

ARSENIC.—In bad cases, when the vesicles become livid, blue, or violet, and are attended with excessive weakness and diarrhœa.—*A dose every six or twelve hours.*

ACID NITRIC may follow *Arsenic* if the mouth and throat become covered with aphthorus ulceration.—*A dose every six hours.*

When, notwithstanding every precaution, thrush frequently re-appears, we may safely infer that it arises from constitutional causes in the mother or nurse, who should at once undergo a course of treatment.

DIET AND REGIMEN.—Great cleanliness ought to be observed; and all appearances of thrush carefully removed, and attention paid to the quality of the milk, and proper ventilation.

Constipation.

This generally troubles children either wholly or partially reared by hand, and those whose mothers suffer from constipation. If it arise from diet or want of exercise, or too much animal food on the part of the mother, it may be relieved by attention; in many instances it is necessary for her to take medicine as well as the infant.

MECHANICAL MEASURES.

An injection of tepid water, or milk and water, may be had recourse to, after obstruction of twenty-four hours,—or a suppository of soap, or a small strip of linen, twisted, and lubricated with oil, introduced by gentle rotatory movement. If after two hours these fail to procure an evacuation, the injection

must be repeated, with a little olive oil. *Opium*, *Bryonia*, *Mercurius*, *Nux Vomica* or *Sulphur* will generally relieve.

Bowel Complaint, or Diarrhœa.

Diarrhœa, like constipation, is a symptom, not a disease ; the real disease is irritation or inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines, arising from aperients, indigestible food, cold, or fright.

CAUSES.—Much mischief is occasioned by the practice of administering purgatives to new-born infants. This practice is frequently persevered in.

Inappropriate, indigestible food, as thick gruel, given to an infant, is another very frequent source of derangement.

Diarrhœa is also likely to be excited when, from a deficiency of milk, or other causes, it becomes requisite to give supplementary diet ; and again, at weaning, from want of proper attention and caution in the selection and administration of food.

SYMPTOMS.—A healthy infant at the breast passes, on an average, from three to six motions in the twenty-four hours ; but in some instances the evacuations are more frequent, without affecting its health. There ought to be little or no interference so long as the stools remain free from *fetor*, with merely the slightly acid smell peculiar to the infant, and unattended by pain, or any other unnatural indication. When the stools become green and watery, or yellow and watery, brown and frothy, as if fermented, mixed with mucus, or consist entirely of mucus, or emit an offensive odour, and are preceded or accompanied by suffering, it becomes imperative to have recourse to remedial aid.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

CHAMOMILLA.—Most invaluable in bowel complaint, whether from acidity, irritation, indigestible food, or a chill, or during

teething ; with redness of the face, or of one cheek ; hardness and fulness of the bowels, severe colic, peevishness, restlessness, constant crying, and drawing up of the legs ; sickness ; frequent evacuations, bilious, watery, slimy, or frothy, or whitish, yellowish, or greenish, sometimes resembling rotten eggs.—*A dose every three or four hours.*

RHEUM.—Of great utility if the disorder has not been excited by this medicine in allopathic doses. It is appropriate for acidity or bilious derangement from indigestion ;—when there is a flatulent distension, colic, crying, restlessness, straining before and after the evacuations, which are of the consistence of pap, or watery and slimy, greyish, or brown : a sour smell is emitted from the body of the infant.—*A dose every three or four hours.*

PULSATILLA.—Diarrhœa from indigestion or a chill, with watery, slimy, whitish, bilious, or greenish-looking evacuations, chiefly at night ; want of appetite, fretfulness. Very serviceable in obstinate cases, brought on by *Rhubarb*, or by *Rhubarb* and *Magnesia* : it is further efficacious when fright has been the cause.—*A dose every three or four hours.*

IPECACUANHA.—Particularly for diarrhœa at weaning, or from sudden change of food, which the stomach is unable to digest ;—bilious derangement ; repeated attacks of vomiting, pale face, frequent crying ; diarrhœa, bilious, slimy, or greenish-yellow, sometimes blackish, or streaked with blood, and of a fœtid odour ; or evacuations in a state of fermentation, containing white flocks or flakes, followed by straining.—*A dose every three or four hours.*

MERCURIUS.—Very serviceable where the irritation owes its origin to aperients, such as *Rhubarb*, or to a chill ;—watery, frothy, or slimy stools, sometimes streaked or mixed with blood or blackish, greenish, or whitish-yellow, or of the appearance of beaten-up eggs ; excessive griping before or during, and frequently severe straining and protrusion of the intestine after,

each evacuation ; diarrhœa, with redness of the whole body.—
A dose every four hours.

DIET AND REGIMEN.—When the derangement can be traced to any particular kind of food, an alteration in the diet becomes imperative ; at the same time the quantity of food or drinks must be diminished until improvement set in. Where great debility results from diarrhœa, supplementary nourishment ought to be given to infants at the breast, and diet of a nutritive quality to children of more advanced age.

Derangements during Teething.

About the fifth or sixth month the teeth generally begin to show. If attention is paid to fresh air and diet, and the child is free from constitutional weakness, teething is not necessarily a period of much suffering.

When cutting a new tooth, if the infant take other nourishment than the breast, it should be of the lightest. Mothers themselves should pay particular regard to diet, and avoid everything stimulating and indigestible.

It will be readily understood that whilst the teething process is going on, that there is a tendency of blood to the head, which, from irritation, may, if not speedily checked, develop into inflammation or convulsions.

During teething, the child is more restless than usual, especially at night ; has flushes of heat, alternating with paleness ; the gums gradually swell and become hot ; it evinces a difficulty in sucking, sometimes forcibly bites, and frequently lets go the nipple ; it drivels at the mouth, its bowels become relaxed ;—the two latter symptoms may be looked upon as a wise provision of nature to prevent a congestion of the head and lungs ; the sudden cessation of either, after having once set in, demands prompt attention.

Twenty-four drops of *Chamomilla* to half a teacupful of water, well sugared, forms the best soothing syrup to rub on the gums.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

ACONITE for feverishness, heat, restlessness, flushed face.—*A dose every two hours.*

CHAMOMILLA.—Excitability, the infant starts at the slightest noise, thirst, twitches of the limbs during sleep; sometimes cough; diarrhoea, green, whitish, or watery.—*A dose every two hours.*

MERCURIUS if the diarrhoea is not checked.—*A dose every three or four hours.*

BELLADONNA.—Hot flushed face, head heavy, and evidently painful; the child dreads light and noise.—*A dose every two or three hours.*

CALCAREA.—When the irritation seems to arise from difficulty of teething—the gums being pale, tense, swollen, and painful, the motions pale-coloured, and the child feeble and irritable.—*A dose morning and evening.*

NUX VOMICA.—For flatulency, foul tongue, hardness of the bowels, feverishness, sleeplessness or drowsiness, with restless sleep; debility; dry cough; knotty, hard, dark-brown motions.—*A dose night and morning.*

CHINA is useful during the second teething, for children of a melancholy temperament, scrofulous constitution, and who are troubled with worms, or habitually wet the bed. Spasms, commencing with constriction of the chest, followed by stiffness of limbs, paleness, and rigidity of the body.—*A dose every three hours.*

DIET AND REGIMEN.—The diet, if artificial, should be very sparing, light, and unstimulating, so long as the paroxysms return; and great caution must be observed for some length of time. Stimulants, and ordinary teething powders and syrups should be avoided, and excitement, sudden and loud noises, and strong, bright light.

Water in the Head—Dropsy of the Brain.

VARIETIES.—It occurs in three forms—two acute, and the third chronic: (1) the insidious variety, acute or sub-acute; (2) the active or inflammatory, with all the features of inflammation of the brain—this is the least frequent; and (3) the chronic, usually complicated with organic disease. It occurs in delicate children of scrofulous or consumptive parentage.

Water on the brain may occur during remittent fever, scarlatina, measles, small-pox, whooping-cough, affections of the chest, bowel complaints, and teething:—becoming suddenly apparent on a rapid subsidence of the symptoms, or creeping on insidiously. Immediate attention ought to be paid to any unaccountable invasion of sickness, with unusual peevishness, intolerance of light, and heat of head. Premonitory symptoms may be absent; and stupor, convulsions, or paralysis give the first indications of a secondary disease of the brain or its membranes.

Dropsy of the brain is liable to be confounded with worms, inflammation and ulceration of the mucous membrane of the bowels, or a drowsy state from exhaustion, after protracted debilitating disease. The history of the case, with a close examination of the whole of the symptoms, will rarely fail in directing to a decision.

Death may be preceded by drowsiness, stupor, convulsions, and relaxation of the limbs: the immediate cause of death is often to be found in some other disease, as ulceration of the bowels, consumption, or inflammation of the chest.

When the chronic form of the complaint follows an acute attack, or when, during its progress, delirium, convulsions, and stupor supervene, a fatal result will be warded off with difficulty. In its more common form the child may live for years, death ensuing from some other disease.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

BELLADONNA.—Great heat of the head; red and bloated face, strong pulsation of the arteries of the neck, loud complaint of pain in the head; burying the head in the pillow, or moving it from side to side; great increase of suffering from the least noise; extreme sensibility to light; frequent flushing; violent shooting and burning pain in the head; the eyes red and sparkling, or unusually brilliant, with protrusion, or bold or wild expression; contraction or dilatation of the pupils; sickness; violent delirium; drowsiness and stupor; loss of consciousness; frantic screams; sometimes low muttering; grinding of the teeth; convulsions and vomiting, or involuntary evacuations from the bowels, or of urine.—*A dose every two or three hours.*

HYOSCYAMUS.—Violent convulsions; loss of consciousness, or inarticulate speech; delirium; redness of the face; wild, fixed look; coated tongue, with frothy mucus about the lips; dilatation of the pupils; skin dry and parched; thirst; diarrhœa; picking at the bed-clothes.—*A dose every two or three hours.*

STRAMONIUM.—When the symptoms are analogous to *Belladonna* and *Hyoscyamus*; the pain in the head, however, less acute, and still greater and more frequent spasmodic or convulsive symptoms; the sleep being otherwise little disturbed in some cases, and the skin hot but moist.—*A dose every two or three hours.*

APIS MELLIFICA.—Valuable where the child emits shrill, piercing screams while asleep, as though it suffered from sudden and severe pain; also after the suppression of eruptions, as scarlatina, measles; or when characterised by sweat about the head, squinting, grating of the teeth, trembling of the limbs, and irregular, slow pulse.—*A dose every two or three hours.*

OPIUM.—Lethargic sleep, snoring; half-open eyes, confusion or giddiness after waking; complete apathy and absence of complaint.—*A dose every four hours, then every six.*

HELLEBORE is often effectual in preventing a fatal termination, when *Bryonia* produces only temporary benefit. It is one of the most important remedies in all severe and well-marked cases, even at an early stage, but it is more particularly called for in the second stage, or in chronic cases with distinct signs of effusion.—*A dose every four hours, until a degree of improvement sets in ; and subsequently every six hours.*

Asthma of Millar—Spasm of the Windpipe— Child-Crowing.

Asthma of Millar is solely a spasmodic contraction of the windpipe, impeding respiration.

SYMPTOMS.—The attack commences with a sudden spasmodic inspiration, accompanied by a crowing noise ; if the fit continue, the face and extremities become purple, as in convulsions, with a clenching of the thumbs, and contraction of the toes. If means are not promptly taken, the attacks recur frequently : occasionally the patient dies in a paroxysm.

GENERAL CAUSES.—It rarely occurs except in delicate infants. It frequently accompanies teething : is excited by similar causes to those bringing on convulsions. It also attends rickets.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

ACONITUM.—Suffocating cough at night, with shrill voice and hoarseness ; breathing short and difficult ; skin hot and dry ; pulse hard, full, and quick.—*A dose every half, quarter of an hour, or hour.*

IPECACUANHA.—When excited by indigestible food, and preceded by sickness or purging ; rattling of mucus, constriction, purple colour of the face and cramp, or rigidity of the body.—*A dose every quarter of an hour.*

ARSENIC.—After *Ipecacuanha*, if it fail in producing speedy relief ; or when great anguish, cold perspiration, and prostration during and after the paroxysms prevail.—*A dose every quarter of an hour, then every hour.*

GELSEMINUM will be found successful in cases where the foregoing medicines effect only limited improvement.—*A dose every two or three hours.*

Rickets.

The muscles becomes more flaccid; the wrists and ankles enlarged; pale sickly countenance; dry, harsh skin; soft, flabby flesh; irregular appetite, desire for indigestible or unnatural food; constipation or diarrhoea; febrile excitement, fretfulness, languor. The child is backward, pale, and fretful; often perspires considerably, especially about the head, when it sleeps; powers of assimilation weak; bowels large and disordered; frequently it makes a clucking, catching noise, succeeded by spasm of the windpipe and stoppage of breath. It often has the habit of kicking off the bed-clothes. If too young to walk, the child sits heavily in the arms; if older, it makes no attempt to walk, or is soon taken off its feet.

When the disease is early attended to, and the exciting causes—as defective nursing, damp, wet, ill-ventilated dwellings, insufficient exercise out of doors, improper food, and uncleanness—are capable of being removed, the chances of recovery are increased, and the deformity materially, if not wholly, diminished as the patient grows up. Otherwise life is a state of almost continuous suffering.

Rickets is constitutional in its origin; not unfrequently the cause is traceable to the health of one or both parents, hereditary disease, or want of nervous and vital force.

The child should be regularly sent into the open air, when the weather permits; its apartment ought to be well ventilated; its personal cleanliness should be ensured; and wholesome and appropriate nourishment provided.

Instruments should be dispensed with whenever possible:—it is surprising, in bracing air, how daily friction of the limbs,

combined with plain and nourishing diet, will enable their use to be advantageously dispensed with.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

The treatment for the constitutional disturbance is analogous to that recommended in "Infantile Remittent Fever."

The subjoined medicines especially should be considered.

CALCAREA is essential, particularly when the *fontanels* remain open too long, and teething is protracted, or the teeth have a tendency to decay; or when there is curvature of the spine and of the legs, with enlargement of the wrists and ankles. Also if there be incrustations on the face, or the bowels be enlarged and hard; whilst loss of flesh takes place, the appetite is voracious, the skin is dry and flaccid, and the child wears the appearance of being much older than it is, although diminutive and fragile; the bowels are constipated or affected with excessive and protracted relaxation.—*A dose the first thing every morning.*

GELSEMINUM.—For irritative fever, with flushed face; loss of strength; spasm of the windpipe, with crowing noise.—*A dose every four hours.*

PHOSPHORIC ACID.—Irritability; general debility; perspiration very easily excited; yellow, painless diarrhœa; milky urine.—*A dose every four hours.*

SILICEA is appropriate to almost all cases; particularly to tendency to ulceration after abrasion; or when there are scabby eruptions and glandular affections, the complexion pallid and puffy, and the ears liable to discharge.—*A dose every morning.*

DIET AND REGIMEN.—Great care must be exercised as to diet; it must be plain and nourishing, adapted to the digestive powers of the child; and its life, as much as possible, out of doors. Tepid bathing every day, medical frictions and exercises for the limbs, with cod-liver oil once or twice a day, where there is no diarrhœa. Cod-liver oil, jelly, or phosphorised cod-liver oil, is

most admirable and palatable. Pancreatic emulsion, or glycerine and milk may suit other cases.

Emaciation—General Wasting.

GENERAL CAUSES.—Emaciation usually arises from a constitutional cause, frequently developed during teething, or by inappropriate nourishment from the breast, or as supplementary diet; or it is developed by the use of mercurial preparations, in the hope of bringing about a healthy state of the stomach and bowels. Worms or mesenteric disease may be the cause.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

CALCAREA should be employed, instead or after *Sulphur*, for great emaciation; craving; enlargement of the mesenteric glands and of the abdomen; great weakness; clayey evacuations; dry and flabby skin; susceptibility of the nervous system.—*A dose night and morning.*

CHAMOMILLA.—Frequent screaming, drawing of the legs towards the stomach; hardness and fulness of the abdomen, great restlessness and feverishness; acidity, flatulence, grass-green diarrhoea, or whitish, yellow and frothy, sometimes like beaten eggs, of very offensive odour; occasional sickness, more or less bilious; thirst; want of appetite; frequent change of complexion.—*A dose three times a day.*

SULPHUR is appropriate in almost all cases at the commencement. Craving appetite; enlargement of the glands; slimy diarrhoea, or obstinate constipation; pale complexion and sunken eyes.—*A dose every morning for ten days.*

ARSENIC.—The skin resembles parchment; hollow eyes; desire to drink often, but little; excessive agitation and tossing, especially at night; short sleep, interrupted by jerks; colic, with diarrhoea, greenish, brownish, or blackish; or evacuations containing undigested food; night sweats; prostration.—*A dose night and morning.*

DIET AND REGIMEN.—When the disease manifests itself in infants at the breast, recovery will, in many cases, take place on the substitution of a good nurse of sound constitution,—or appropriate artificial feeding, as ass's or goat's milk, or, sometimes, weak broth. When the child is scrofulous, and glandular enlargements show themselves, medicinal treatment is required. Again, when the affection has been caused by improper food, in children who are being reared by the hand, or are passed the age of infancy, if the disease be not too far advanced, and no organic disease developed, it may be cured by correcting the source of the mischief. Improper food must be at once withdrawn. Ass's milk or cow's milk, previously boiled and diluted (one part of water to three of milk), and, occasionally, veal or chicken broth, or, for children of more advanced age, farinaceous food, good beef-tea, or mutton broth, free of fat, may be substituted for food of a more solid or indigestible nature with which the child has been fed. Pure air and regulated exercise in a mild, dry climate are of great importance.

Baths twice a day, of tepid oatmeal gruel, or broth baths; cod-liver oil, both internally and externally; pancreatic emulsion, or pancreatine, revalenta, entire wheat flour and milk, glycerine and milk. The clothing should be warm, without being too thick or heavy.

Convulsions.

GENERAL CAUSES.—Hereditary predisposition called into activity by teething,—repelled eruptions; irritating substances in the stomach; worms; injuries or fright; sometimes mere excitement.

PREMONITORY SYMPTOMS.—Convulsions may occur suddenly in apparently healthy children, without warning, or assignable cause. The premonitory signs are, usually, occasional twitchings of the fingers or toes, clenching of the thumb, bending of

the hand or foot, and retraction of the toes. The pupils dilate or contract suddenly ; or one contracts whilst the other dilates ; the eyes are either fixed or in constant motion.

Irregularity in breathing, livid appearance about the mouth, and frequent changes of colour, also deserve notice.

SYMPTOMS OF THE ATTACK.—If mild in character, the face is alone affected with slight twitchings, with distortion of one or both eyes ; or only one limb, or one-half of the body. In the severe form, all the limbs are more or less affected, the muscles of the face, and those of respiration. The eyes seem about to start from their sockets, and are much distorted, or roll about in various directions ; or the eyelids open and shut incessantly ; the tongue is protruded ; the mouth foams ; the breathing is impeded ; the hands are firmly clenched ; the limbs violently jerked or tossed about ; and the face and head, often red in the beginning of the seizure, become dark or purple, and, at times, the entire body. As the attack declines, the movements become less violent and less frequent ; the contractions relax, and the child, after a fit of crying, recovers his natural appearance. A quiet sleep often ensues, accompanied by a copious perspiration, from which the child awakes calm and refreshed. At other times the paroxysm is succeeded by languor, heaviness, and pain in the head.

DURATION, RESULTS.—Convulsions vary in duration as well as intensity ; sometimes they last only a few minutes ; occasionally for hours ; and after a short cessation may recur with undiminished violence. When very severe, or frequently repeated, a fatal issue, or an irrecoverable state of paralysis may be the consequence. Neither fever nor loss of consciousness necessarily accompany an attack ; but when they do, or the pulse is very quick, and the skin exceeds the natural temperature, more liable to be the case in robust, plethoric children, inflammatory disease of the brain or its membranes is to be dreaded.

ACCESSORY MEASURES.

When no professional aid is at hand, and the danger is imminent, place the legs up to the knees in water, as hot as can be borne with safety to the infant, for ten minutes, until the paroxysms seem subdued. If the first immersion be not followed by relief, repeat it; and pour a stream of cold water upon the crown of the head, until reanimation ensues, then cover the child warmly up. This course, repeated, has restored children when a first attempt has proved inefficient. Enemas of equal parts of sweet oil and warm milk are sometimes beneficial.

GENERAL REMARKS AND PRECAUTIONS.

Remove, if possible, the exciting cause, when it can be discovered; avoid every excitement, and keep the child perfectly quiet, and free from every disturbing influence of light or noise, and with great care select and administer the remedy which is indicated by the exciting cause, the nature of the case, and the attending conditions.

Convulsions are liable to be excited in infants when they are put to the breast immediately after the mother has had a fright, or violent emotion, anger, or a paroxysm of grief. If this occur, the medicine indicated by the mental perturbation ought to be taken by the mother as soon as possible, and the milk drawn from the breast by artificial means. Only after, and when the mother has become calm, should the infant again have the breast.

TREATMENT.

LEADING INDICATIONS.

- From fright: *Opium*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Aconite*, or *Belladonna*.
 „ a blow or fall: *Arnica*, *Cicuta*, or *Belladonna*.
 „ acidity of the stomach: *Chamomilla*, *Nux Vomica*,
Belladonna.

From overloading the stomach, or indigestible food : *Ipecacuanha*, *Nux Vomica*, *Pulsatilla*.

„ passion : *Chamomilla*.

„ some incipient affection of the brain : *Belladonna*,
Veratrum Viride.

„ worms : *Cina*, *Cicuta*.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

CHAMOMILLA.—For convulsions in very young children, excited by teething, as well as for children who have passed that period, of a nervous temperament, sensitive and peevish, or when the attacks have been excited by acidity and colic, a chill, or passion. The indications are—restlessness, fretfulness, drowsiness; one cheek red, the other pale; diarrhoea; eyes half-closed; thirst; quick breathing; rattling in the throat; moaning; unconsciousness; twitchings of the eyelids and muscles of the face; contortion of the eyeballs; jerks and convulsions of the limbs, with clenched thumbs; rolling of the head from side to side.—*A dose every hour or half-hour, dry on the tongue.*

BELLADONNA.—In all cases which proceed from, or are connected with, disturbance of the brain; after *Chamomilla*, if the convulsions return. The child starts suddenly when asleep, or stares wildly; the pupils dilated; the body or limbs rigid; the forehead and hands dry and burning; clenching of the hands; involuntary passing of water; the slightest touch will sometimes provoke a renewal of the attack. It is also indicated when the paroxysms are preceded by smiles or laughter.—*A dose every hour or half-hour.*

ACONITE.—In stout children, when the pulse is full and rapid. It may be given subsequently to, or in alternation with, the medicine otherwise indicated, until the rapidity of the circulation is subdued.—*A dose every hour or two hours.*

GELSEMINUM.—The child's head seems heavy, and it lies in a semi-stupid condition, after the paroxysms; during the convul-

sions the face is flushed, dark or dusky, and the arteries of the neck pulsate violently.—*A dose every hour.*

HYOSCYAMUS.—Convulsions from fright causes, with twitchings in the face and other parts of the body, diarrhœa, and involuntary emission of urine.—*A dose every half-hour or hour.*

OPIUM.—Convulsions from fright ; general trembling ; throwing about the limbs ; vacant stare ; cries, seeming unconsciousness ; snoring respiration, and final insensibility.—*A dose every two hours.*

VERATRUM VIRIDE.—Spasmodic twitchings of muscles ; disposition to bend the body backwards, rigidity of the limbs ; sleep, with frightful dreams—or restless sleep, nausea, coldness of the body, with cold perspiration, especially on the hands and feet ; feeble, irregular, scarcely perceptible pulse.—*A dose every hour.*

Feverishness of Children.

Even a moderate experience of children, and their disorders, will suffice to show how readily, from trivial causes, and sometimes from none that are apparent, a state of

Simple Feverishness will be excited—a condition that may be feverishness and nothing more, or the precursor of catarrhal fever, of an inflammation or of some epidemic fever, eruptive or otherwise.

Any way, the hot, dry skin, restlessness, thirst, and quick pulse, must be promptly met by one remedy—*Aconite*, every hour or half-hour.

If the face is flushed, the head hot, heavy, and painful, and light and noise evidently distressing to the child, substitute *Belladonna*, every hour or two hours.

If cold water is asked for, let it be taken ; it cannot do harm, and is most grateful.

If the skin is intensely hot, a compress of two thicknesses of

calico, wrung out of tepid water sufficient to cover the body from the neck to the thighs, thoroughly well covered in by a small blanket twice doubled, and twice, so doubled, brought over the patient, and tucked in; it will be a considerable aid in reducing the fever.

In fevers which have a prescribed course, and a certain defined order of symptoms—where the child has succumbed to an epidemic or contagion, or has caught *measles* or *scarlatina*, we have no power of stifling the disease, or forcibly nipping such attacks in the bud; but we can limit the area of operations, and considerably lessen the time of duration. The child who has contracted *measles* or *scarlatina*, will have them in spite of all we can do, and in a palpable, unmistakable fashion; but, as a rule, much more mildly under Homœopathic medicine than without, especially if the earliest symptoms of fever have been combated by *Aconite*. But in the case of measles, the catarrhal fever which attends the affection, and in scarlatina the sore throat, unless it be the malignant kind, will be very considerably modified, and the course and continuance of both diseases will be most materially shortened.

So, in small-pox, the initiatory fever and attendant symptoms, the feeling of general illness, the amount of the eruption, the deepening of its influence on the skin, and the amount of pitting and disfiguration, will be much less.

The poisons, though not altogether antidoted, are appreciably modified both as to the extent and permanence of their effects.

Infantile Remittent, the Typhoid Fever of Children.

This is not to be confounded with irritative fever from teething, or worms: it is a distinct fever, not uncommon in children after five years of age; and most often in boys. It is prevalent in the autumn, running a course, if not checked, of three, four,

or five weeks, and marked more or less by periodical abatement or remission, and return of its prominent symptoms; and accompanied, in some cases, by the characteristic spots of typhoid fever, on the back, chest, or bowels. It is essentially the same as the enteric or typhoid fever of adults, and as decidedly the result of contagion. It affords another example of what cannot be too frequently insisted on—that children are much more susceptible of deleterious influences than adults; that therefore all originating causes of disease, capable of prevention or removal, should be kept far from our dwellings; and that where children are habitually cross and languid, there is something utterly wrong that must be righted—a something which, if not attended to, may probably affect the whole household;—becoming a focus of disease, from which it may spread far and wide.

CAUSES.—It is of the highest importance to inquire, what are the *originating causes* of typhoid fever? especially as its attacks, unlike those of typhus, are by no means confined to overcrowded neighbourhoods, and the abodes of squallor and wretchedness. All houses and all ranks of people are exposed to its influence. It originates from definite preventible causes, foul gases from sewers and drains, especially when containing fæcal or decaying animal matter; offensive smells from drains, through imperfect trapping, or badly-cemented drain-pipes; from the soakage of the soil with sewage; from open ditches; from the emptying of cesspools and cleansing of old drains; from gases forced into houses from blocked-up drains; from drinking water contaminated by the filtering of cesspools or drains; from the effluvia of water-closets and open closets. As any one of these causes may induce an outbreak of fever in a house or neighbourhood, if their existence is known or suspected, an alteration, at any trouble or expense, should at once be made.

SYMPTOMS.—This fever, whether it affects children in the mild or in the severe form, is characterised by more or less

affection of the bowels, swelling, tenderness on pressure, and diarrhoea, or obstinate constipation.

In the least severe kind, the child gradually flags in appetite, spirits, and strength: it is thirsty, peevish, and, on the approach of evening, drowsy—though, when in bed, it is restless, and does not sleep at all well; the breath offensive; the bowels deranged—commonly a very badly-smelling diarrhoea setting in; the flesh of the child is dry and harsh, or bathed in perspiration; the tongue is red at the tip and edges, and whitish towards the back of it, with deep red points showing through it; the pulse is quick, but not so much so as the heat of skin would lead you to expect; sometimes there is a slight cough. At first the symptoms do not vary much from day to day: the child may now and then even, for a short time, allow itself to be amused; towards evening, it invariably shows that it feels ill.

In the second week, the abdomen sometimes becomes a little tender if pressed at the sides; the small spots like flea-bites appear, and the nights become worse; the skin is very dry and hot; the child is very thirsty—frequently wakes and asks for water; when asleep the eyes are partly open; it talks in its sleep, or moans, grates its teeth, and is sometimes slightly delirious; vomiting may also be present.

When the symptoms begin to abate, they do so very gradually, the child presenting all the appearance of having been ill for a longer time, and much more severely, than he actually has. Change of air is often absolutely necessary before the child regains its usual health and spirits. The tepid compress at night, all through the attack, is a great relief and comfort to the child, both in the slight and in the *severer form of the fever*, which has a more sudden and decided character from the outset: it usually begins with vomiting; great drowsiness; some dizziness and heaviness of the head; sometimes slight shivering; at night he is very restless—he wakes often, talks in his sleep, or is delirious, though, in the day, he is unwilling to keep his

bed. The countenance assumes the dull, dusky appearance of a fever patient; the skin is not only dry, but as hot almost as in an attack of scarlet fever. From the six to the tenth day a variable rash of rose-coloured spots appears chiefly on the bowels—a few on the back and chest. The child sinks into a stupor; and, in some cases, abundant perspirations set in; the tongue is thickly coated, then becomes dry, brown, and glazed; the bowels are disordered; the breathing quick; a dry short, hacking cough; the abdomen somewhat swollen, tender, and gurgling on pressure; looseness of the bowels; water high-coloured and scanty; the child lies in a stupor, almost totally unconscious of what is passing around it; the evacuations are passed without its knowledge. At the end of a fortnight, the patient is brought to a most weak and helpless state; is as thin almost as he well can be, and apparently past all expectation of recovery. This, however, as a rule, does take place, but very gradually: out of the stupor and unconsciousness there is gradually a look of recognition; speech comes very slowly; the child bores at its nose until it bleeds; picks its lips and the tips of its fingers until they bleed; it is some time before the complete use of its faculties and the enjoyment of health return.

The real dangers are from increased brain mischief, or lung affection.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

CHAMOMILLA.—Weariness and weakness; the child usually wants to sit or lie; extreme irritability and sensitiveness; drowsiness in the day-time, even during a meal; nightly sleeplessness; vivid visions evidently hovering before the fancy:—or stupor, with feverishness, restlessness, short breath, and thirst; constipation; dryness of the mouth; or green, watery diarrhœa. —*A dose every two hours.*

PULSATILLA.—Weakness and relaxation of the limbs; excessive weariness after a little exertion; languor, obliging patient

to lie down ; drowsiness in the day-time ; peevish, whining mood ; crying at trifles ; chilliness ; restlessness ; tossing about at night, with crying out, and dreaming in fright at some object, as a cat, a dog, a bee, which are to be driven away. Capricious appetite ; desires food, but does not know what. Slimy, mucous diarrhœa, or obstinate constipation.—*A dose every two hours.*

VERATRUM VIRIDE.—After drooping some days ; violent pain in the back ; drowsiness ; nausea, but not so as to produce vomiting ; pulse very quick ; fever intense, with restlessness ; considerable perspiration from depressed function ; oppression at the chest. Sometimes great irritability of stomach ; *the smallest quantity of food or drink is immediately rejected* ; powerful expulsive vomiting.—*A dose every two hours.*

GELSEMINUM.—Heat and congestion of the head ; delirium ; stupor ; sunken eyes ; purple, flushed face ; high fever ; symptoms always worse in an afternoon, or towards night, and not relieved by perspiration ; or when the child sinks rapidly into a low typhoid state, with great prostration of all the vital forces ; nervous movements every night ; rolling of the eyeballs, and twitchings of the limbs.—*A dose every hour.*

MURIATIC ACID.—Feverish shuddering ; moaning and groaning during sleep, or tossing about, and frequent waking ; dry tongue ; abdomen tender on pressure—somewhat swollen ; diarrhœa, with rumbling in the bowels—thin and watery—passing during micturition without patient being aware of it.—*A dose every two hours.*

BRYONIA.—Burning, dry heat ; redness of the cheeks ; head hot ; the heat is followed by profuse perspiration, particularly in the morning or at night ; sleeplessness ; tremor of the hands ; torpor ; foul and sore tongue ; red-looking urine, scanty, and strong-smelling ; constipation ; sometimes oppression at the chest, with dry cough and pain in the side.—*A dose every two hours.*

PHOSPHORUS.—Small, hard, quick pulse ; profuse night perspirations ; sleep interrupted by shrieks ; constant fancies ; moaning, and tossing about ; oppression at the chest, with rattling ; dry mouth, with thirst ; painfulness of every part of the body ; sensitiveness and rumbling at the side of the bowels when pressing on them ; hardness of hearing ; on blowing or picking the nose, it often bleeds ; patient lies in a state of stupor ; urine plentiful, with sometimes a reddish, at others a white, sediment.—*A dose every two hours or hour.*

Cerebro-Spinal, Spotted, or Malignant Purple Fever,

Is a true epidemic, the causes of which have not been accurately determined. It fixes primarily on the spinal cord and membranes of the brain.

SYMPTOMS.—We have sudden and intense vomiting ; violent neuralgic pains in the stomach ; great sensitiveness of the skin ; severe pains in the head ; stupor or delirium, in which pains are still felt, sometimes acutely, or symptoms like delirium tremens ; violent contractions of the muscles of the neck and back ; the head drawn backwards ; the countenance pale, except when flushed by pain ; the breathing, the state of the bowels and urine, affected only to a limited extent ; a crop of small blisters not unfrequently show themselves round the lips, and rose-coloured spots on various parts of the body ; the spasm of the muscles may be severe enough to cause death, or the strength of the patient may be exhausted. In some outbreaks, this epidemic has been almost entirely confined to children.

On some occasions its outbreak has been as sudden, and its course as terrible, as that of cholera ; the prostration and collapse as great ; purple spots covering the body, and everything betokening a complete contamination of the blood.

CAUSES.—Dr. Hirsch has suggested, as it generally prevails during the cold months, that an amount of over-crowding in dwellings—productive of no bad results when a certain amount of ventilation is secured—has a deleterious effect as soon as the cold prevents the usual opening of doors and windows.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

VERATRUM VIRIDE.—Uneasy constriction of the stomach, soon followed by very violent vomiting and great pain at the pit of the stomach; dimness of vision; heaviness of the head; severe frontal headache; vesicles, and rash.—*A dose every hour or half-hour.*

CIMICIFUGA.—Nausea; vomiting; faintness at the stomach; the brain is as though it were being overpowered by some potent drug; there is pain in every part of the head, especially at the top and back of it; delirium, resembling madness arising from stimulants; the pain often paroxysmal, pressive, throbbing, aching, with illusions of sight. Prostration and irritation of the spine; intense pulsative pain up and down the spine at every beat of the heart; eyes dull, aching, sore, and blood-shot; pupils dilated; great flow of tears; tongue dark and swollen; breath offensive; roughness of voice, hoarseness, and thirst; severe pains in the abdomen, unattended by any derangement of the bowels; urine often profuse and pale; stiffness, tensive, drawing pain in the muscles of the back; weakness, trembling, and spasms of the muscles generally. It is also useful in the disorganisation of the eye, frequently following the fever.—*A dose every two hours.*

BRYONIA.—Nausea, with empty retchings or bitter vomiting, or a bringing-up of water and mucus, with coldness of the whole body; aching of the whole head—it feels as though pressed together through the temples; pulsating pain, with heaviness and sharp stitches; the eyes cannot be moved without bringing them on; weakness, stiffness, and drawing at the nape of the

neck; obstinate constipation or diarrhœa; frequent violent desire to pass water.—*A dose every two hours.*

Cocculus applies both to the slighter and the severe sudden attacks of this fever. Nausea and vomiting; burning pain in the gullet and stomach—unrelieved by vomiting—extending over the whole abdomen; delirium; excessive irritability; sensation as if the brain were forcibly bound; desire to sleep; starting up from hideous dreams; spasmodic shaking of the head; small pulse; coldness and rigidity of the muscles of the arms and legs; small red spots on the face, back, chest, and neck; creeping, shivering, and stiffness of the back; or a sudden seizure, with dreadful apprehensiveness, which increases every moment, as do the anxiety, stupefaction, senseless stupidity, and immobility; the patient is at once cold all over, with ice-cold sweat on the forehead and hands; fixed sullen look; great repugnance to all food and drink; an expectation of speedy dissolution; the eyes protrude, and look glassy.—*A dose every two hours.*

NUX VOMICA.—Violent distress in the stomach; vomiting; intense throbbing, and aching, as though the head would split; loss of strength—the patient sometimes falls suddenly, as if struck; eyes fixed and glistening, or staring, with contracted pupils, and rolling upwards; hands cold; pulse hard, small, and quick, or collapsed; frightful expression of face; the mouth open; head drawn backwards; rapid moaning, and sometimes interrupted breathing; anxiety; violent palpitation; loud screams; no delirium; a rash over the body, or one side a blue-red colour; the abdomen distended; the hands convulsively closed; the face pale and collapsed; the mouth tightly shut, with blue lips; constipation; frequent diarrhœic stools, or ineffectual urging; sudden shocks passing through the body.—*A dose every two hours.*

CONIUM.—Coldness of the legs; pale face; cold nose; dimness of sight; sensitiveness of the pit of the stomach, and violent pains there, frequent efforts to vomit, and painful constriction;

faintness; restlessness; sleeplessness; moaning; small and frequent pulse; tightness across the chest; difficulty of breathing; dulness of the senses; delirium; giddiness; urine as clear as water, with frequent urging, and constant endeavours to relieve the bowels; trembling, spasms, and then loss of feeling in the muscles; eruption of small blisters in various parts, and purple or blackish spots in various parts of the body (*petechiæ*).
—*A dose every two hours.*

The nature of this fever is such that no one is warranted in treating it without the advice of a homœopathic physician, if procurable. The above directions are given to meet those cases in which such aid is unavoidably absent.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.

Strong beef-tea, milk, or jelly, must be administered frequently, a tea-spoonful or two at a time.

Deformities in Young Persons and Children.

Foremost amongst these come

AFFECTIONS OF THE SPINE.

Spinal deformity, or curvature, is of two kinds; distinct as to cause, manner of appearance, and probable issue. One is lateral, the other angular curvature.

ANGULAR CURVATURE

Is met with both in boys and girls; is always caused by disease of the bones of the spine, and inevitably results in permanent, incurable deformity—humpback.

LATERAL CURVATURE.

Lateral, or what more usually goes by the name of *spinal curvature*, occurs between the ages of ten and eighteen; it may be regarded as an affection of puberty, and is pretty nearly con-

fined to girls ; it arises from general debility and local muscular weakness : there is no disease of the spine, but a double twist, and a slight rounded projection. This kind may be prevented, arrested in its course, and very materially counteracted, if not entirely cured, in its most advanced stages.

Angular curvature, like hip disease, is a manifestation of scrofulous taint or weakness. The front, main, and thickest part of the bones of the spine or vertebræ, become infiltrated, decay, crumble away, and collapse ; causing a jutting-out, angular projection behind, a locking together of some of the bones of the spine, a stretching of some of the muscles and ligaments, with a contraction of others. The process is gradual, but its effects often display themselves rather suddenly after a fall, blow, or injury.

The treatment of this disease of the spine, whether in children or young people, is absolute rest in a recumbent position. In thoroughly carrying out this, under medical supervision, especially as riding out in a carriage is not interdicted, the general health is not found to suffer in the least, but generally improves from the fact of a constant source of irritation from movement of the bones of the spine being reduced to a minimum, and all but prevented.

The general health must be attended to, and any deviation at once corrected.

Lateral curvature is, fortunately even when far advanced, remediable by rightly-adapted treatment ; it is much more common than angular curvature. With less constitutional strength than boys, a far greater demand is made upon the physical powers of young girls, who are foolishly, in an ordinary way, denied opportunities for physical training. Their period of freedom and unrestrained exercise comes to a much earlier end than that of boys. Some girls are naturally ungainly and awkward ; more are made so by the standing or sitting they are required to maintain for hours at a stretch.

Further, the efforts that are made to improve the figure by corsets and stays, have, in many ways, most injurious effects. The compression exercised is surprising; if it were not attained by very gradual changes, it would be directly fatal. What is considered beauty, is really hideous deformity, accompanied by most serious displacement and derangement of organs, whose due working is absolutely essential to health. When stays are resorted to as a support, their first effect is delusive; they are welcomed as relief; but they supplement and soon supersede, the muscles, whose office it is to keep the spine erect. Everywhere, however, muscles not exercised, become enfeebled, and shrink with a still further diminution of power, so that young girls get dependent on their stays. Compression, however, as well as support, is aimed at; and, in course of time, the standard of deformity, is attained; but at what a cost! The depth and capacity of the chest are seriously lessened; and the breathing, especially after such exercise as is possible, is considerably quickened. A diminution of the capacity of the chest is a lessening of the vital power of the constitution. No wonder that indigestion, lowness of spirits, constipation, palpitation, loss of colour, and hacking cough set in, and an increasing one-sidedness of chest, shoulders, hips, and spine. The spines assumes a double curvature, in shape like an italic *f*; and the bones at its lower part, more or less turn round, so that there is protuberance as well as curvature. Lateral curvature of the spine resolves itself, therefore, into general and local weakness, general debility, and muscular weakness.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

Moderately frequent changes of position are absolutely demanded, also reclining on a slanting board or couch part of the day, and periodical rhythmical exercise of the muscles, to impart strength and firmness, and to give ease as well as dignity of carriage.

The exercises must be varied, and accurately adapted to the strength of the patient; made a pleasure and relaxation rather than a task; adhered to systematically, and taken in a lofty, well-ventilated apartment, or out of doors. In any case the desired changes can but be effected very gradually; anything rash or violent must only defeat its end; anything speedy is utterly out of the question.

Where exercises of the right kind cannot be obtained, all rough substitutes and imitations, even where they do no harm, are only so much loss of time.

The physical and mental powers of the constitution must in no way be taxed, the dress must be loose and the strictest attention paid to the health.

Nicely adjusted instruments—light, without being too weak, made to support and not to confine or tire, and capable of being altered to any variation—must then be resorted to. The writer has had under his care patients who have made surprising improvement with the use of such instruments, and constant supervision. Since the introduction of Sayre's plaister of Paris jacket, these instruments are scarcely ever required. The treatment by exercise is, however, in every way preferable.

HIGH SHOULDERS.

High shoulders, contracted chest, and stooping forward are real deformities, and amenable to treatment, specially by attention to the ordinary posture and the daily use of dumb-bells or Indian clubs of moderate weight, with frequent inflation of the lungs.

PIGEON BREAST.

Pigeon-breast, sometimes, but by no means universally, results from repeated attacks of spasmodic breathing, as Millar's asthma or croup; it is easily reducible by graduated exercises.

CLUB-FOOT.

Club-foot is another deformity often met with, chiefly where the foot or feet are turned in and turned upwards, the patient walking on the side of the foot; and where the toes are raised, the patient walking on his heels; or the large tendon at the back of the leg is contracted, and the patient limps on his toes.

Various causes produce these variations. Sometimes a child is born with one or other of these deformities, or they are occasioned by accident or violence happening to the mother, or from a shock, producing intra-uterine spasm. After birth, gradual contraction or wasting of muscles, through inflammation or rheumatism; irritation of some nervous centre, as in teething or water on the brain from debility, as after fever; from exposure to cold or other hardships; from local paralysis.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

Strict attention to the general health, continuous, well-directed medical rubbing and movements, moderate extension and galvanism, all deserve a trial; and in some cases pressure from pads, splints, and other contrivances. Very great care needs to be exercised in the employment of instruments; they must be done without altogether, if possible; they must not be tried too long unless they are really correcting the evil; they must never be the sole means employed, or they will only serve to confirm what they were intended to put right. Professional advice and supervision are absolutely necessary. Attention to the general health is of paramount importance.

KNOCK-KNEE.

Knock-knee is the result of too rapid growth, or is an accompaniment of rickets, to which if it owe its origin there will be evidence elsewhere. Treatment of the bodily condition will include that of the local deviation. Children must be carefully

watched in their growth, that any such tendency as this, or splay feet, may be counteracted by a course of medicine, medical rubbing, and movements.

BOWED LEGS.

Bowed legs arise from allowing children to stand and walk too soon, before the bones are at all consolidated. Children should not be tempted to make too early a trial of their strength. They may be encouraged to roll and tumble about on the floor, or to lie on a hearth-rug away from the fire as much as possible. When the child does run alone, it is needful to see that it does not over-fatigue itself: the power of walking depends on the strength of the bones and the muscles; and it is well not to tax them too much, lest, by so doing, some deformity or permanent weakness result. The heavy, fat child and the delicate one both need equal care.

Children should never be jerked up by the head or arms, or swung about by them, as dislocation is very apt to take place from such procedure.

LEFT-HANDEDNESS.

Left-handedness is the product of careless, indulgent training. No child, if it is duly watched at an early age, will ever be left-handed; it may gradually become so if not at once repeatedly checked. Many children prefer to use the left hand rather than the right: this must never be allowed; they must be made to take things with the right; to use the spoon and the knife, when old enough, in the right hand, and also to shake hands in that fashion only.

Children must not be suffered to creep on one leg, dragging the other along; when they creep, it must be on all fours. They must also be taught to use all their limbs and joints equally and constantly.

UNGAINLY HABITS.

Ludicrous, ungainly habits—as twitchings, frowning, grimaces, putting the tongue out, or holding the head on one side, must be firmly rebuked from the very beginning, or they will continue and increase.

Sucking the thumb or finger, is sometimes taught a child by the nurse putting its finger into the mouth to keep it quiet. It is injurious to infants, as they suck-in a good deal of wind: in older children, it produces a tapering, and sometimes considerable soreness of the part so employed. It is possible, by determination, to break any child of it.

Be careful as to the moral influence exerted by the nurse or attendant on your child, who will not only copy her manners, intonation, and mode of speech, but take very much the tone of its moral conduct from her. Nurses tamper in many ways with children, making them, at a very early age, not only vain, but adepts in the art of deceiving, both by word and deed.

Nightly terrors, by which children may be continually haunted, are frequently produced by the frightful tales, purposely or thoughtlessly, told to amuse or keep them quiet.

See that the nurse neither allows or teaches your children pernicious practices. I have met with instances in which this has been done at a very early age, to the great detriment of the purity and health of the child.

The oversight which a mother should exercise over her children, can never, consistently with other duties, be too constant and assiduous; it should occupy a paramount place whether they are in-doors or out, in the nursery, out walking, or at play.

Squinting.

Squinting may be produced by imitation; by some defect in

one or other of the eyes; and it may be a symptom of disease, as water on the brain. If it have a nervous or muscular origin, and be tolerably recent, *Belladonna*, *Stramonium*, and *Gelsemium*; with *Hydrastis* if it is accompanied with opacity of any part of the cornea. Administer a dose every other night, and give each medicine a fair trial. If medicine is insufficient, a division of the affected muscles, under chloroform, must be had recourse to.

Paralysis in Children.

Paralysis in children is of two distinct kinds: one the result of some affection of the brain or spinal cord, accompanied by occasional tremors, or rare convulsive movements; the other variety from some interruption in the nervous supply of a muscle, or sets of muscles, as to a leg or arm.

In children, paralysis is not only attended by impairment, or loss of motion, wasting from want of use; but also by stunted proportions: the affected part does not grow, whilst the rest of the body does.

The first kind is treated by the same remedies, and managed on the same principles as that of adults, aided by galvanism, carefully and scientifically applied.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

BELLADONNA.—Trembling of the limb; chilliness; sharp pains in it; it may feel cold, and the pulse be weak and hurried.—*A dose night and morning.*

COCCULUS.—Excessive irritability; giddiness; coldness and paralytic stiffness of the limbs; desire to sleep; drawing pains in the limbs; weakness and great soreness after the pains; weak pulse.—*A dose night and morning.*

ACONITE.—In paralysis following an attack of convulsions, as soon as it is perceived; the leg is heavy, and drags; the pulse is

heavy and irregular, or small, quick, and irregular; there is numbness; "pins and needles" in it.—*A dose night and morning.*

NUX VOMICA.—Not only loss of power, but a sensible diminution in the heat of the affected part, as felt on touching it; constipation.

PLUMBUM.—Coldness, rigidity, trembling, and awkward movements; weariness; dragging of the lower limbs, or the child drops everything; the skin is pale; the patient emaciated; the limb wastes; constipation.—*A dose night and morning.*

In the second variety, medical rubbing, if properly and perseveringly carried out, will restore the lost or impaired use, even when the affection has existed for some time.

Pseudo-Hypertrophic Muscular Paralysis

Is a peculiar kind of paralysis which has been only noticed of late years, and is mentioned here to show the necessity of having



advice for any child who may present the symptoms here described.

The child is evidently out of health and not as other children, his walk is uncertain and he very easily falls ; when down he has great difficulty in raising himself ; he can only do it by placing his hands on his knees. (See illustration on previous page). He stands with his legs always far apart, and has the greatest trouble in endeavouring to get up stairs. In such cases the calves of the legs will be found very firm, and considerably larger than usual.

CAUSES.—Inherited delicacy, especially of the nervous system ; something in the mother's constitution or in her state during pregnancy may throw some light on it.

The child usually succumbs to debility or some chest affection.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

The greatest care must be taken of the general health ; no fixed studies ; and life passed in the outer air.

Belladonna, *Stramonium*, and *Nux Vomica* for the nervous symptoms ; *Arsenicum* and *Calcarea* as constitutional remedies.

Vaccination.

Vaccination, the discovery of Dr. Jenner, has been sufficiently tested, both in his life-time and since, to demonstrate, beyond all reasonable question, its efficacy in altogether modifying the course and severity of smallpox in those who contract that disease, and in acting as a distinct preventive against it. The preventive power of vaccination is proved by the undoubted immunity of nurses in smallpox hospitals, who have been vaccinated : its effect in modifying smallpox must have been repeatedly manifested to any one who has professionally attended any number of smallpox patients.

Should a patient be actually suffering from smallpox, vaccination is not only useless, but positively injurious.

As to the time at which it should be performed—infants should be vaccinated at from six weeks to three months old, if in good health, and especially when free from diarrhoea, and before the troubles of teething begin. If smallpox is prevalent in a given district, they should be vaccinated immediately after birth.

Should the child be at all feverish during the process, an occasional dose of *Aconite* will be sufficient. This medicine tends also to limit the extent and severity of the inflammation; very rarely *Belladonna* and *Veratrum Viride*—the latter remedy both internally and locally as a lotion—may be called for.

Re-vaccination is only required once—about the age of fourteen: if performed at that age, the constitution is amply protected; all advocacy of more than this proceeds from interested motives, and is to be suspected and rejected. The lymph must be most pure and fresh to ensure success. If the operation be carefully performed, but be not successful, some time should elapse before it is repeated—a month at least.

Vaccination unquestionably, in some constitutions, has the effect of rousing dormant dyscrasia; and, as the result, we have skin disease, and sometimes, but very rarely, some scrofulous affection, the fault being not in vaccination, which, after all, has only anticipated what the course of years would unfailingly have developed.

Cookery for the Sick and the Convalescent.

The importance of having things nicely prepared and served for the sick must be my excuse for inserting this chapter.

TEA should be made pretty much as required—not allowed to stand: gruel neither too warm nor too thick, just as the patient

can comfortably drink it; and only as much as the patient will be likely to drink at once in a breakfast-cup; let it be rather more than half full—not much—scrupulously clean, on a waiter, with a perfectly clean cloth on it. Take care never to spill any liquid, whether gruel, or broth, or tea, into your patient's saucer; let the bottom of the cup be quite dry and clean, so that, if preferred, the cup can be lifted out of the saucer without the dread of spilling on sheets, night-dress, or even on the tray-cloth. Little and often will usually be the best.

GRUEL.—TO MAKE.

One tablespoonful of Robinson's grouts, mixed quite smoothly, with two tablespoonfuls of cold water added slowly; then pour into the basin one pint of *boiling* water, stirring all the time; put it into a clean saucepan, keeping it well stirred; strain through a piece of muslin. It is best taken simply with salt or sugar.

TOAST-AND-WATER.

In making toast-and-water never blacken the bread—toast it only brown.

BARLEY-WATER

Is best made as follows:—One tablespoonful of pearl barley washed in cold water; when washed put to it two or three lumps of sugar; pour on these one quart of boiling water; let it stand on the hob by the fire for seven or eight hours; strain previous to use. Half an ounce of isinglass may be dissolved in the quart of water before it is added. The juice of half a lemon is an agreeable addition.

GRUEL FROM FLOUR.

A desert-spoonful of *Chapman's Entire Flour*, half a pint of water and milk in equal quantities; smoothly moisten the flour

to make a paste, boil the remainder, stir altogether, boil over the fire for three or four minutes ; take with salt or sugar, according to taste.

LIGHT PUDDING.

Two eggs, yolk and white, well whisked together ; half a pint of warm milk ; mix the milk with the eggs, stirring all the time. Have ready a *small* buttered basin that will just hold it ; tie a floured cloth over it, and thrust it into boiling water, turning it about for a few minutes ; boil slowly for half-an-hour, then turn out and serve *immediately*, with sugar.

MACARONI SOUP.

One ounce of macaroni, butter the size of a nut, salt to taste, boiling water just sufficient to cover the macaroni, simmer half-an-hour ; when tender, drain and cut into lengths ; drop into boiling stock soup as much as may be required for your patient for once taking ; stew gently for fifteen minutes, then serve.

STOCK SOUP.

One pound of shin of beef, one pound of lean mutton, four white pepper-corns, a lump of sugar, one quart of water ; simmer gently for six hours, skim well, and strain.

MUTTON BROTH.

Take one or two chops from a neck of mutton cut into small pieces, put into a saucepan with the bones, but no skin or fat ; one pint of cold water ; pepper and salt ; cover the saucepan, bring the water quickly to boil, take off the lid and continue the rapid boiling for twenty minutes, skimming it well all the time : strain the broth into a basin, take every particle of fat off, and serve with bread or toast nicely cut or crumbled into it.

BEEF-TEA.

One pound of lean gravy-beef ; have the meat cut without

fat or bone; choose a nice fleshy piece, cut it into small bits about the size of dice, and put it into a clean saucepan with one quart of cold water; boil, then skim well; add some salt, then simmer gently for three-quarters of an hour, removing any scum that may rise; strain, and set it by in a *cool* place. When required for use, remove every particle of fat, and warm up as much as you will be likely to want. Or one pound of fleshy beef; cut it into small square pieces after trimming off all the fat; put it into a baking-jar, with a pint and a-half of cold water and some salt; cover the jar well, place it in a warm but not hot oven for three or four hours, or put it in at bed-time and take it out in the morning. Keep it in a cool place as before.

BEEF-TEA WITH OATMEAL.

One tablespoonful of oatmeal mixed very smoothly with one of cold water; then add half a pint of strong beef-tea, boiling; boil together five or six minutes; strain through a sieve, and serve.

Liebig's Extract of Beef may be used occasionally. It can be bought in very small jars, and made at the rate of one penny per cup. It is not so nourishing as beef-tea.

CHICKEN BROTH.

Take half a fowl, or the inferior joints of a whole one, one quart of cold water, one blade of mace, a quarter of an onion, salt to taste, and ten pepper-corns; put these with the fowl into a saucepan, gently simmer for an hour and a-half; when done, strain and put by in a cool place until wanted.

CALF'S-FOOT BROTH.

One calf's foot, three pints of water, a small lump of sugar, and a few pieces of lemon-peel; stew very gently until the liquid is reduced to one-half, removing any scum; set it by in a basin until quite cold; take off all fat. When required for use,

warm up half a pint with a very small quantity of butter and grated nutmeg; take it off the fire for a minute or two, and add the beaten yolk of an egg; keep stirring over the fire until the mixture thickens: do not allow it to *boil* after the egg is added, or it will curdle.

RABBIT SOUP.

Cut a rabbit in pieces, put it into a stew-pan, with a teacupful of stock soup; simmer slowly until done through, then add one quart of water, and boil for an hour. Take out the rabbit, pick the meat from the bones, covering it up to keep it white; put the bones back into the liquor, then simmer for two hours, skim, strain, and let it cool; pound up the meat in a mortar, with the yolks of two hard-boiled eggs, some crumbs of bread previously soaked; rub it through a sieve or strainer; then gradually add the strained liquor, and simmer for fifteen minutes.

MUTTON JELLY.

Six shanks of mutton; soak them in water, and then scrub them well; put them and half a pound of lean beef, with a crust of bread toasted brown, with pepper and salt to taste, into a saucepan, with a quart and a-half of water: let them simmer very gently for five hours; strain it, and, when cold, take off the fat. Warm up as much as required when wanted.

RICE MILK.

Wash three tablespoonfuls of rice; put it into a saucepan with one quart of milk, sugar to taste, and a little grated nutmeg; simmer very gently until the rice is tender, stirring it occasionally to prevent burning. *Tapioca*, *Semolina*, *Vermicelli*, and *Macaroni*, may all be dressed in the same way.

RICE PUDDING.

Two ounces of best Carolina rice, three-quarters of a pint of

milk, half an ounce of butter, flavouring of lemon-peel and sugar to taste; let the rice, with these ingredients, swell over a slow fire; let the mixture cool a little; beat well two eggs, and mix with the rice; fill a buttered mould three parts full, and bake; turn out on a white d'oyley, and serve with plain, sweet sauce.

LIGHT PUDDING.

One tablespoonful of ground rice, boiled very smoothly in three-fourths of a pint of new milk; let it get quite cold, then add two eggs well beaten up, a lump of white sugar; line a small tart-dish with short crust, made with baking-powder and *Chapman's Entire Flour*; put in the pudding, and *bake quickly*. Serve the moment it is ready, for it falls directly.

BAKED LIGHT PUDDING.

One pint of milk; mix two ounces of *Chapman's Entire Flour* with a small portion of it; boil the remainder of the milk, and pour it over the cold mixture; then boil altogether for three or four minutes, stirring with a wooden spoon, sweeten, and flavour to taste; add three eggs, previously well beaten; bake in a buttered tart-dish for about half-an-hour.

RICE CREAM.

Boil one pint of new milk with a quarter of a pound of ground rice, a small lump of butter, a little lemon-peel and sugar, for five minutes; then add half an ounce of isinglass, previously dissolved in water; then let the mixture cool; when cool, add half a pint of cream whisked to a froth; mix altogether, and set it in a very cold place; when used, turn it out of the basin into a dish. Some stewed apple or stewed prunes may be served with it.

MILK TO KEEP SWEET.

In hot weather, fifteen grains of bicarbonate of soda to a quart of milk.

SAGO SAUCE FOR PUDDINGS.

A dessert-spoonful of sago, nearly half a pint of water, one teaspoonful of lemon-juice, and a little lemon rind and sugar. Wash the sago; put it into a saucepan with the water and lemon-peel; add the other ingredients; boil and serve.

FRUIT CREAM.

Apples, gooseberries, or any fresh, *ripe* fruit. A pint of milk to every pint of pulp. Prepare the fruit as for stewing; put it into a jar with two tablespoonfuls of water and some moist sugar; set this jar in a saucepan of boiling water; boil until the fruit is soft enough to mash; when sufficiently done, beat it into a pulp, and work the pulp through a colander; stir, to every pint, a pint of milk; sweeten and serve.

SWEETBREAD

May be either baked, fried, or stewed—first put into warm water for an hour, then with boiling water, and simmer for ten minutes; take it up, and drain; and then, for both *baked* and *fried*, brush over with egg, and sprinkle with bread-crumbs. Put sweetbread into a moderately hot oven, and bake for three-quarters of an hour; serve on pieces of toast, with plain gravy poured round. If *fried*, cut into slices before you add the bread-crumbs; then fry with as little butter as possible, pepper and salt, and serve with plain gravy, or white sauce. If *stewed*, after it has been boiled for ten minutes, put it into cold water for a few minutes; lay it in a stew-pan with nearly half a pint of “stock;” simmer gently for half-an-hour; thicken the gravy with a little flour.

JELLY FOR WEAKLY CHILDREN OR CONSUMPTIVE PATIENTS.

Soak one ounce of opaque gelatine in half a pint of cold water for twenty minutes, then add the same quantity of boil-

ing water, stir until dissolved, and add the juice and peel of two lemons, with half an ounce or a tablespoonful of dilute Phosphoric Acid; wine and sugar sufficient to make the whole quantity one quart, old measure; have ready the white and shell of an egg, well beaten together, and stir these briskly into the jelly, then boil for two minutes without stirring it, and remove it from the fire; allow it to stand two minutes and strain through a close flannel bag. Let it be nearly cold before putting into the moulds.

ACIDULATED RICE DRINK.

One ounce of ground rice, two quarts of water, boil and strain; sweeten with one ounce of barley sugar, and add one ounce of lemon-juice.

LINSEED TEA.

Of linseed whole, and lump sugar each an ounce, liquorice-root sliced thin, half an ounce; lemon juice, two ounces; water, two pints and a half; boil down to two pints

PART VI.

Characteristic Effects and Indications OF MEDICINES PRINCIPALLY PRESCRIBED IN THIS WORK.

CAREFULLY observe the totality of the symptoms; a single symptom is rarely characteristic. Read through the whole of the observations on any one medicine you may wish to refer to, and, if necessary, those on the related medicines also.

Acid. Nitric.—NITRIC ACID.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Aurum, Acid. Muriatic., Acid. Phosphoric., Acid. Sulphuric., Belladonna, Sepia.*

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On the bone and its membrane, on the liver, and on the glandular system generally.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Those of the bones and their covering, rheumatism, skin affections, ulcers, effects of mercury, syphilis, inflammation of the lungs in old people, liver affections, jaundice, liver-spots, diarrhœa, uterine affections and irregularities, scarlatina.

SYMPTOMS.

GENERALLY.—This medicine is characterised by inflammatory

pains in the covering of the bones, pains returning or aggravated upon changes of weather, or pricking, stinging, or snatching, as those caused by splinters; pains felt during sleep; tremulous weakness; pains in the joints, like sprains, cracking in the joints on change of position; pains about old wounds, especially if the bone had been injured, recurring on change in the weather; swellings of the glands, with inflammation and suppuration. SKIN: dryness; frequent boils; brown, reddish spots; black pores; excessive irritation and itching; swelling and itching, like chilblains; tingling and burning, like corns; generally coldness. EYES inflamed and ulcerated; stitching pains in; specks on the cornea; aching and shooting in. EARS, shooting, buzzing, and roaring in; hardness of hearing, sensation of obstruction, and throbbing. MOUTH excoriated; offensive odour; flow of saliva. LIPS ulcerated, cracked, and sore. THROAT inflamed, burning, ulceration, rawness. FACE pale; pustular eruption; pimples, red, large, and encrusted. NOSE, offensive smell, distinguishable by patient and others; the nostrils sore, dry, stuffed up, excoriated; formation of scabs; bleeding of the nose. SLEEP, anxious dreams; frequent starting; it is soon disturbed; slow and difficult to awake in the morning; there is no inclination to sleep in the first part of the night. DISPOSITION sad and melancholy, froward, unmanageable, headstrong, selfish, and irritable. HEAD, bone pains in; ulcerative eruptions on; shedding of the hair; giddiness, especially morning and evening. DIGESTION deranged; appetite morbid; desire for clay, chalk, and lime; chronic diarrhoea; frequent and violent desire to relieve the bowels; burning or itching in the anus. URINE offensive; involuntary; frequent urging, with scanty drop discharge. COUGH, dry; worse in the evening, and when lying; purulent expectoration, hoarseness; shooting pains between the shoulder-blades, in the back generally, and in the small of the back.

Acid. Muriatic.—MURIATIC OR HYDROCHLORIC ACID.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Baptisia, Rhus, Arsenic, Acid. Phosphoric., Acid. Nitric.*

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On mucous membrane and skin, the liver, and nervous system.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Acute disease, with scrofulous condition; fever, with prostration; ulcerated sore throat; diphtheria; ulceration generally; scurvy; dropsy; skin affections; liver complaint; dyspepsia; diarrhœa.

SYMPTOMS.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Typhus:—Agitated sleep, low muttering, groaning, agitation, without power to move, or sudden tossing; noisy breathing; sinking towards the foot of the bed; apprehensive gloom, or busied with occupations or events; mistiness of sight; weight and pressure at back of head; giddiness; drowsiness; sleep broken by sense of cold; dull, confused hearing; brain feels bruised.

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.—Craving; putrid, bitter taste; sinking at the stomach; tightness; distension; belching; bilious vomiting; nausea. *Diarrhœa*—Putrid, liquid, slimy, or watery; or liquid and involuntary whilst passing water. *Piles*—Sore, purple, protrude on passing water.

EXTERNAL SURFACE.—Cold feet. *Skin Affections*—Oozing, itching; scabs on fingers, hands, thighs, legs, face, and forehead; foul, burning ulcers. *Dropsy*—General or local; with chilliness, shivering, and yawning; perspiration as soon as the patient falls asleep; flushing at night; pricking on the skin; red, burning cheeks.

PULSE.—Feeble or intermittent.

PAINS.—Teeth as if wrenched asunder, or throbbing, alleviated by cold; clawing, throbbing in the ears; clawing, pinching in

the bowels ; tearing or aching in the arms ; wrenching pain in the shoulder.

Nose, EARS, MOUTH, GUMS, TONGUE, EYES.—Thick, yellow mucus in the nose, or watery acrid fluid ; stoppage ; internal soreness ; oozing eruptions in the ears ; motionless, dry, parched tongue, or deep ulceration ; copious flow of saliva ; swollen, sore, and bleeding gums ; sore and raw throat and mouth ; eyelids and corners of eyes smarting, red, and swollen.

Acid. Phosphoric.—PHOSPHORIC ACID.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*China, Causticum, Gelsemium.*

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On the brain and nervous system.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Bone-disease ; after-effects of exhausting disease, or depletion ; night-perspirations ; low, nervous fever ; consumptive tendency ; effects of growing too fast ; bowel complaint ; dysentery ; cholera ; check of eruption in scarlet fever ; rickets ; albuminous urine ; diabetes ; nervous debility.

SYMPTOMS.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Disinclination to exertion ; general weakness ; weight and weariness of the limbs ; stupor and apathy in fever ; heavy sleep ; jerking and snatching of the hands, with low muttering ; convulsed, half-opened eyes ; whining ; sleep disturbed, impression of alarm after ; inclination to sleep during the day, with tardy sleep at night, heavy sleep towards morning ; taciturn, ill-humour ; home-sickness ; depression ; indifference ; dilated pupils, immovable, staring ; heaviness, giddiness, stunned sensation ; muddled, as after drinking ; sounds otherwise agreeable, unbearable.

EXTERNAL SURFACE.—Boils ; rawness between the toes, burning in the soles, or all over the feet ; harsh, dry, puckered skin ; pimples ; itching ulcers, secreting offensive matter, flat and

sluggish; swelling or sweat of the feet; scabs on the nose; oozing eruptions on cheeks, chin, or forehead; redness of the skin; tingling, creeping; alternate flushing and shivering; morning, or profuse night-perspiration; weak, limp hair, which turns grey; flushing, general feverishness in the evening; falling-off of the hair; tightness of the skin of the face, with heat, feeling as of gum spread over it; pointed features, blue rings round the eyes, which are sunken; hollow, pale, haggard face.

CHEST.—Inability to converse long, or speak loud; cough, with vomiting of food, matter-like or white expectoration; dry cough towards night; tickling in the windpipe; loss of, or rough, hoarse voice.

PAINS.—Burning, clawing, shooting pain along lower ribs; tearing, jerking in the limbs; burning in the abdomen, which feels cold; burning in the eyelids in strong light; shooting in the ears, dragging in the teeth, jaws, and bones of the face; headache, aggravated by noise; cramp in the bowels; bruised pain in the hip and thighs on standing or walking.

Acid. Sulphuric.—SULPHURIC ACID.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Acid. Nitric.*, *Acid. Mur.*, *Gelseminum*, *Baptisia*, *Cimicifuga*.

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On mucous membrane, skin, and the blood.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Morning sickness; nervous fever; chilblains; indigestion; chronic diarrhœa; chronic affections of the respiratory organs; menstrual derangement; chronic affections of eyes and eyelids; thrush; ulcers, and other skin affections; scurvy.

SYMPTOMS.

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.—Heartburn, acid, bitter, sweet, or salt rising; heat or coldness in the stomach, with tenderness; continual urging; chronic relaxation, foetid, putrid, watery, green-

ish, soft, or loose, or large, hard, lumpy, black; discharge of blood; gritty, watery urine; or thin film, sediment like blood or slime; scanty scalding water.

MOUTH, TONGUE, GUMS, TEETH, THROAT.—Apthous spots in the mouth; copious saliva; blood from the mouth; dryness of tongue and mouth; gums swollen, ulcerated, and readily bleed; teeth blunted; throat rough.

Aconite—ACONITUM NAPELLUS—MONK'S-HOOD.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Gelseminum*, *Veratrum Viride*, *Cactus*, *Belladonna*.

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On the heart and circulation, the nervous system and skin.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Determination of blood; inflammation, with constitutional disturbance; inflammation of the stomach, and liver, and lungs; bilious remittent or bilious fever; pleurisy, bronchitis; acute eruptive fevers; nervous and spasmodic affections from fright.

SYMPTOMS.

PULSE AND CIRCULATION.—Determination of blood to the head; palpitation, flushing of the face; general heat, lassitude, anxiety; full, hard, quick pulse.

EXTERNAL SURFACE.—Burning heat; dryness of the skin; puffed, red, hot, or purple face; flush-patches on the cheek; flushing, succeeded by deadly pallor; yellowness of the skin; dry, burning heat; flushing of one cheek, pallor of the other; inflamed, burning, and red eruptions; great heat, with inclination to be uncovered; chilliness upon uncovering; heat of the head and face; smarting or soreness of the head; red, swollen lips; burning of the ears; general coldness of the body and forehead; heat and swelling of the hands, and coldness of the feet; sweating of the feet, with coldness of the toes; cold perspiration in the palms of the hands.

STOMACH AND BOWELS.—Aversion to food ; insatiable thirst ; bitter taste after everything, except water ; pressure at the stomach ; distension, sensitive to pressure ; weight, fulness, and tightness in the liver ; vomiting, frothy, bilious, greenish, or bloody ; tenderness of the abdomen ; burning about the navel ; tenderness of the liver ; scanty, soft motions, with straining ; white motions, with red urine ; obstinate constipation ; scalding, scanty urine, or of deep colour ; suppression ; watery evacuations.

CHEST.—Short, hurried breathing, especially in sleep ; suffocating tightness ; short, dry, hacking cough, with blood-stained mucus, or blood ; groaning ; painful breathing ; constant cough.

PAINS.—Pricking, sharp ; sensitiveness through the body, or of the part affected ; stupefying, in the head, violent throbbing ; aching in the eyes ; pressive or dragging at the stomach ; stitching, twinging, cutting in the chest and sides, increased by breathing, coughing, or motion ; aching, bruised weariness of the limbs ; aching in the head, with sickness and vomiting ; shooting in the head, increased by movement or talking ; bursting in the forehead and temples ; shooting, burning, pricking in the throat ; aching along the ribs ; burning, aching in the liver ; dragging when the patient stoops ; strangling in windpipe ; throbbing in the teeth ; shooting at the heart.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Excitement ; debility ; proneness to faint ; apprehension, despondency, anguish, lamentation, foreboding disposition to start ; delirium ; swimming of the head, obscurity of sight ; stupefying tightness and oppression about forehead, as of a band tied tightly ; feeling as if the head were very large, dread of light, dilated pupils ; susceptibility to noise or smell ; stiffness of the neck, hips, and back ; indistinct, stammering, tremulous speech ; buzzing in the ears ; sensation as if the brain moved about ; sensitive, vexed, irritable humour ; disposition to make one's escape from bed ; crying and laughing alternately.

MENSTRUATION.—Too copious ; determination of blood, some-

times with discharge of blood from the womb; yellowish stringy discharge after.

MOUTH, TONGUE, THROAT, NOSE.—Dry mouth; throat sore and dark-red; difficulty of swallowing; the tongue white; sneezing, which shakes the body; bleeding of the nose.

EYES.—Red, inflamed, hot and irritated; full, with dark turgid vessels, sometimes swelling and copious watering.

Antimonium Crudum.—CRUDE ANTIMONY.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Ars.*, *Kali Bich.*, *Puls.*, *Merc.*, *Sulphur*,

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On respiration and digestion; on the skin and mucous membrane.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Dyspepsia, from indigestible food or overloading the stomach; regurgitation of milk or food, bowel complaint, or biliousness.

SYMPTOMS.

STOMACH, BOWELS, AND EVACUATIONS.—Nausea; vomiting of bile or mucus; eructations tasting of food; loss of appetite; oppression; rising of watery or acrid matter; sickness after wine; thirst at night; stomach overloaded; flatulence in the bowels, rumbling and bubbling; repugnance to food; hard and difficult motions, with urging; discharge of yellow mucus; discharge of urine when coughing (*Puls.*); bright-yellow or pale, watery, or brownish-red urine, deep-coloured sediment; mucus from the urinary passage; frequent, copious urine, or continual desire with insufficient discharge.

Antimonium Tartaricum.—TARTAR EMETIC.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Ipecacuanha*, *Veratrum Viride*, *Phosphorus*, *Antimonium Crudum*, *Hydrastis*.

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On the muscles, the circulation, and nervous

system; the mucous membrane, skin, and fibrous structure; on the lungs and bronchial tubes.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Inflammation of the lungs or bronchi, from cold, or after or during measles or whooping-cough, especially in infants and children; rattling respiration, suspension of breath; pustular eruptions, as smallpox; croup; whooping-cough; indigestion; biliousness.

SYMPTOMS.

CHEST.—Short, difficult, impeded breathing; paroxysms of suspension of breath; heat about the heart; noisy rattling accumulation of mucus; cough with vomiting; cough in fits; perspiration on the forehead and hands during coughing; sensitiveness of the windpipe; coughing-fits, excited by passion; irritation, and accumulation of mucus in the windpipe, with paroxysms of coughing; hollow rattling cough; hoarseness; heat, with oppression at the chest; cough, with great muscular effort, followed by a strained feeling, weariness, and prostration.

STOMACH, BOWELS, AND EVACUATIONS.—Heat and oppression at the stomach; vomiting, with great exertion and straining; the matters vomited are acid or bitter; the bowels relaxed, with great exhaustion; vomiting and purging simultaneously; violent retching, with sinking, profuse perspiration on the forehead, and abundant saliva rising from the stomach; taste as of rotten eggs; sour, acrid, or salt rising; vomiting and purging, of mucus, froth, or slime; pressure at the stomach; pain in the head, especially the forehead, from temple to temple; weight at the stomach after a meal; throbbing in the bowels, or rumbling; when the patient sits down or leans forward, a feeling as of hard substances in the bowels; pap-like, slimy, watery, blood-stained, or pale-brown evacuations; alternation of costiveness and relaxation; painful discharge of urine, in great quantity, with pressure or cutting pain; burning, scalding, and

drawing, acrid, thick, cloudy, dark-brown, or red urine, deposit blood-coloured; spontaneous discharge from the bowels and of urine; frequent urging during the night, the discharge insufficient; great thirst.

EXTERNAL SURFACE.—Sensibility to touch; pustules, with red base, depressed in the centre, they ooze and form crusts, and leave a pit, especially if disturbed; irritation of the skin; oozing scabby eruptions; heat at night, with excessive perspiration; haggard, pallid, or puffed crimson face.

Apis Mellifica.—THE POISON OF THE HONEY-BEE.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Arsenic, Hellebore, Veratrum Viride, Arnica, Belladonna, and Cantharides.*

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On mucous membrane, skin and fibrous tissue; on the tongue, mouth, and throat.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Erysipelas; dropsy, especially of the chest, or after scarlatina; inflammation and other affections of the eyes, of the mouth, throat, and tongue, and of the bladder; strangury, albuminuria.

SYMPTOMS.

EXTERNAL SURFACE.—Heat, redness, and inflammation, an impression to the touch of being raised; stinging, burning, pricking; cold, bluish swellings; swelling of the lip, as from a sting; sudden, acute swellings; nettle-rash; styes; carbuncles or boils; erysipelatous inflammation, like the effects of a sting; erysipelas, or red, shining swelling; redness and swelling of the ears; of the eyelids; dropsical swellings, with scanty urine; hands bluish, and inclined to be cold; cold legs; swelling of the feet, ankles, and legs; the skin of the head feels swollen, and that of the forehead, round the eyes, puffed.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Restlessness; delirium; constant giddiness, with nausea and headache; congestion of the brain, which feels

tired ; water in the head, with copious sweat about the head, torpor, delirium, sudden, shrill cries ; boring of the head into the pillow, squinting, grinding of the teeth, scanty urine ; dread of light ; feeling of being tired, as from hard work ; sleep disturbed by dreams ; awaking from sleep with a shrill shriek ; fidgety restlessness, inability to sleep, with great inclination ; sudden starting from sleep, with agitation and anxiety.

MOUTH, GUMS, TEETH, AND THROAT.—Swelling of the lips, particularly the upper ; dry, swollen, inflamed tongue ; inability to swallow ; tough and frothy saliva ; throat dry, without thirst ; burning and stinging ; inflammation of the throat, with swelling and redness ; ulcerated sore throat, especially in scarlet fever, when the eruption does not come out ; diphtheritic sore throat.

GENERATIVE SYSTEM.—Scanty, high-coloured urine, with pain, burning, smarting, and stinging during or after the passage ; profuse watery urine, or frequent desire ; violent straining, with burning at the neck of the bladder.

Arnica Montana.—MOUNTAIN ARNICA—LEOPARD'S BANE.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Bellis, Rhus, Bryonia.*

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On the skin, muscular system, and serous membranes.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Results of mechanical injuries ; bruises ; inflammation and tingling of the skin ; lock-jaw ; concussion ; rheumatism ; gout ; discharges of blood ; apoplexy ; reactionary fever after injuries ; treatment after child-birth ; soreness and tenderness of the skin ; stings and bites of insects ; paralysis : vomiting or spitting of blood ; whooping-cough ; spurious pleurisy ; inflammation of the breasts ; soreness of the nipples ; consequences of over-fatigue or over-lifting.

SYMPTOMS.

EXTERNAL SURFACE.—Hot, hard, red and shining swelling ; irri-

tation, itching, and tenderness, crawling, stinging, or smarting; purplish or bright-red stains, becoming yellowish; swelling and pain of the glands of the neck and beneath the jaw; glossy, red, hard, and hot swelling, with pulsating pain; hollow, haggard, drawn, pallid face, or heat and flushing; swelling of the veins; pale swelling of the knee, and tightness; red, hot, glossy, painful swelling of the feet and great toe, with tingling, pricking, or crawling.

PAINS.—As of a bruise or sore, or as after a blow. *Head*: Aching in the forehead; shooting through the temples; dull, heavy, sometimes violent pain, aggravated by motion and eating; some darting in the eyes. *Back and Limbs*: Aching in the back, and on expanding the chest the shoulders feel drawn together.

CIRCULATION.—Pulse unusually full and strong; violent palpitation and agitation, with determination of blood to the head and chest.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Fainting-fits; the fingers cannot grasp; the knees fail and totter; the sight misty and dark; the pupils contracted; the expression anxious; the hearing obtuse, buzzing, humming sounds; the head completely spins; the jaws clenched.

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.—Fœtid or bitter eructations; violent effort to vomit, or sudden vomiting of food, with blood. *Urine* dark, brown, thick, red sediment; blood, or bright-red blood instead of water; sometimes clots.

MENSTRUATION.—Bright-red blood after premature delivery; flooding, aggravated by motion, exertion, mental excitement, or change of posture; flow of pure blood between the periods.

BREATHING, CHEST.—Short, difficult, panting breath, anxious, oppressed, hurried; weight, tightness, or extreme fulness; spitting of dark blood without coughing; fits of coughing after crying or sobbing; tight cough; the chest feels bruised, with darting pains in the head; short cough, followed by spitting of blood, either bright and clear, or with clots, mucus, or froth; cough whilst sleeping.

Nose.—Bleeding; swelling of, with or without extravasation of blood, or with glossy redness, heat, and tingling; dry, burning heat in the nostrils.

EYES.—Soreness and smarting in the lids; or swelling, redness, or bluish hue; red and hot; bloodshot; the lids stiff as well as sore; dull or prominent.

Arsenic.—ARSENIOUS ACID.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Baptisia, Muriatic Acid, Carbo Veg., Veratrum Album.*

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On the mucous membrane, the skin, and the nervous system.

DISORDERS TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Nervous exhaustion or depression; extreme and rapid prostration; bilious remittent fever, ague, typhus; intermittents of the tropics; inflammation of the stomach, bowels, lungs, and liver; violent vomiting; cholera, diarrhoea, and dysentery; dropsy; affections of the heart, spleen, and pancreas; chronic malignant womb affections; obstinate, irritable, or scaly skin diseases; boils, carbuncles, angry ulceration, mortification; over-dosing with quinine.

SYMPTOMS.

GENERAL.—Nocturnal restlessness, with repeated tossing, and desire to change position for relief; relief by moving the affected part; paroxysms of pain, with coldness; anxiety, loss of strength, prostration; harsh, dry skin, or cold and livid; bluish nails, also beneath the eyes and about the lips. **SKIN:** burning eruptions and ulcers; coldness all over the body; cold clammy perspiration. **HEAD:** swelling of; pulsative pain in, particularly over the nose. **EYES:** dim and watery, swelling of; the white of the eye yellowish. **Nose:** burning discharge from. **FACE:** swollen, particularly under the eyes. **LIPS:** blackish, fissured, swollen, and ulcerated. **TEETH:** spasmodic

grinding of. TONGUE: tremulous, bluish, brown, or blackish. STOMACH: excessive loathing and sickness; great thirst, without being able to drink more than a few drops at a time; vomiting of food, of blood, and dark matter; excessive sensibility at the pit of the stomach, with burning; scalding and watery diarrhoea, with spasmodic colic, and ineffectual straining; burning sensation in the anus. CHEST: suffocative catarrh, paralysis of the lungs; fits of suffocative constriction at night.

Aurum.—PURE GOLD TRITURATED.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Nitric Acid, Arsenic, Platina, Phosphorus.*

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On the bones and nervous system, and the manifestations of a scrofulous constitution.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Disease caused by mercury; or of the bones; inflammatory nerve or bone pain; hysteria; scrofulous disorders of the eyes, ears, and bones; nervous, one-sided headache; organic affections of the heart and circulation; dropsy of the chest.

SYMPTOMS.

GENERAL.—Offensive, or sweetish nauseating smell; obstructed hearing, or humming in the ears. EYES: sectional division of objects, as if traversed by level lines; luminous rays, sparks, or dark spots. MIND AND HEAD: anguish, inclination to self-destruction; the brain readily exhausted; uncontrollable impulse to cry; despair, and insuperable melancholy. SLEEP: agitating, anxious, restless, unrefreshing; low talking during sleep; sleep broken; weariness, debility, and languor on waking. NOSE: inflammation, with heat, swelling, and ulceration of the interior; dense incrustations, and gnawing, spreading ulceration of the bones; thin fluid; stinging, gnawing, or yellow, greenish matter; very offensive stuffing. EARS: internal ulceration, offensive discharge. MOUTH: ulceration and decay of the bones

of the roof of the mouth; excessively offensive; unhealthy, spongy, ulcerated gums; ulceration, swelling, heat and redness of the tonsils; teeth loose; nasal sound of the voice.

Baptisia.—**BAPTISIA TINCTORIA**—**WILD INDIGO.**

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Arnica, Rhus, Mercurius, Arsenic, Hydrastis, Nitric and Muriatic Acid.*

SPECIFIC ACTION.—Like that of an overpowering poison on the nervous system, mucous membrane, glandular system, and skin.

DISORDERS TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Typhus and typhoid fever; malignant scarlatina; diphtheria; malignant sore throat; malignant ulcers; “cancerum oris;” ulcer and cancer of the stomach; cancer of the breast and womb; scrofulous or syphilitic ophthalmia; erysipelas; scurvy; mercurial and nursing sore mouth; thrush.

SYMPTOMS.

GENERAL.—Complete prostration; incapability of effort, physical or mental; tremulous, indescribable sick feeling; stiffness of the joints; pain and soreness all over.

BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Excitement from weakness; general revolt against over-powering morbid influence; excitement, ushering in of delirium; gloomy, restless, uneasy, sleep, frightful dreams; general drowsy, stupid, tired feeling; head heavy, or numbness, dulness, giddiness, confusion; severe frontal headache, with heat and soreness; the headache continuous, with a feeling of wildness, much increased by noise.

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.—**TONGUE:** dry, smarting, sore, as though burnt; brown, with red shining edge. **TEETH and GUMS:** sore, and bleeding; profuse saliva; ulcers; the gums flabby, dark-red, or purple; the breath intolerably foetid; sordes on the teeth; the mouth inflamed and hot; numerous canker-spots on the gums and inside of cheeks. **BOWELS:** vomiting and diarrhoea,

with slow pulse, very exhausting, dark-brown, and offensive; dysenteric, scanty stools of blood and mucus; frequent, urgent, passed in bed involuntarily; great distress; disposition to vomit, but no nausea; constant desire for water; pains and cramp in the stomach, as though there were a hard substance in it; constant pain in the right side; colic; loud cracking distension of abdomen.

GLANDULAR SYSTEM.—Swelling and irritation of the glands of the neck and groin, or of the tonsils; or indolent swelling; tumours and swelling of the breast, resembling cancer; ulceration of the tonsils, as in diphtheria, or after scarlatina.

FEVER.—Increased frequency and fulness of the pulse; the beating of the heart seems to fill the chest; uncomfortable heat of the whole body; chills and creeping down the back and legs; burning, followed by perspiration; heat and burning in the legs and feet, so as to prevent sleep; chill all day, with fever at night; pains and stiffness over the body; pulse at first considerably quickened, afterwards low and faint; typhoid “*erethism*,” and those particular lesions which characterise typhoid fever.

CHEST AND BREATHING.—Hoarseness, complete loss of voice; difficult breathing; the lungs feel compressed, a full breath cannot be taken.

EYES.—Deeply injected.

FACE.—Dark-red, besotted expression, stupid, staring, bewildered.

URINARY ORGANS.—Urine high-coloured, scanty, and offensive, with burning on passing it.

EXTERNAL SURFACE.—Ulcers, which spread rapidly, with foetid discoloured, excoriating discharge.

Baryta.—BARYTA CARBONICA—SUB-CARBONATE OF BARYTA.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Graphites, Carbo Veg., Hepar Sulph., Sepia.*

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On the mucous membrane, glandular apparatus, and scrofulous manifestations.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Enlargement and induration of the glands; enlargement, or acute inflammation of the tonsils; affections of aged persons or children; chronic affections of the skin; obstinate ringworm; scrofulous affection of the glands, eyes, eyelids, and ears; chronic derangement of the stomach.

SYMPTOMS.

EXTERNAL SURFACE.—Swelling and hardness of the glands; perspiration at night; susceptibility to chill from the least exposure, generally affecting the throat; the glands under the jaw swollen.

STOMACH, BOWELS, AND EVACUATIONS.—Noisy flatulence, sour rising after meals; sickness in the morning, before anything has been eaten, or after eating; weight and oppression after a meal, even when moderate; rawness and soreness of the gullet and stomach as the food is swallowed; imperfect evacuations, hard and lumpy, expelled with effort; or loose, soft, and pappy, scarcely controllable, with frequent desire; soreness in the mouth before eating; slow, feeble, and imperfect digestion; reluctance to eat after a few mouthfuls.

THROAT, MOUTH, TEETH, TONGUE, NOSE, AND EARS.—Sensation of a lump in the throat; inflammatory swelling and suppuration of the roof of the mouth and tonsils; soreness of the throat; great pain in swallowing; the mouth offensive and dry, or filled with saliva; the tongue cracked, sore, or covered with small, painful, whitish blisters.

Belladonna.—DEADLY NIGHTSHADE.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Conium*, *Veratrum Viride*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Stramonium*, *Calcarea*.

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On the entire brain, the nervous and glandular systems generally, the throat, and the skin. As *Aconite* represents the rebellion of the circulation against irritative or poisonous influences, so *Belladonna* represents a similar endeavour of the nervous system: the delirium of *Belladonna* is noisy and struggling. It is also related to *Calcarea*, as *Pulsatilla* is to *Iron* or *Ferrum*.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Spasm and convulsions, with an inflammatory condition, determination, or redundancy of blood; fever, with predominant affection of the brain and nervous system; gastric and bilious fevers; inflammation of the brain and its tissues, of the spinal cord, of the stomach, bowels, liver, and lungs; affections of the respiratory organs, with determination of blood; nervous affections, chiefly inflammatory; functional derangement of the womb; inflammation of the skin; erysipelas, eruptive fevers, especially scarlatina; inflammatory swelling of the glands; delirium tremens; convulsive affections during teething; inflammatory tooth or faceache; sore throat, with redness and heat; swelling of the tonsils, with or without a tendency to suppuration.

SYMPTOMS.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Fits, with screaming; drowsiness, or sleeplessness with unsuccessful attempts to sleep; frantic delirium; dizziness, with buzzing in the ears and violent pulsation; general paralysis, or affecting one side; sudden starting, with furious expression; desire to escape; fits of reeling giddiness; wavering gait; weight, fulness, and oppression, especially above the eyes; boring into the pillow during sleep; flinging

the head backwards; acuteness of smell; humming, ringing, or roaring sounds in the ears; dulness of hearing; palsied, trembling tongue; expression vacant, agitated, distracted; spasmodic closure of the throat; incapability to swallow; horror of liquids, with burning thirst; violent, convulsive hiccough; twitchings or jerkings of the muscles; weight, with paralysis of the legs; in children, fits of crying without cause; touch, and the least contradiction, induce a return; sudden dizziness, precipitate falling, loss of consciousness.

PULSE.—Full, slow, or strong and frequent; or hard, wiry, contracted; or small and frequent.

EXTERNAL SURFACE.—Heat and chills; puffed, fiery red, and hot face; boils; bright, glossy redness and swelling, specially of the glands; eruption of red spots, like flea-bites; skin bright scarlet, with great heat; erysipelas; increase of fever towards night, or during the night; shuddering; dry, hot skin, with thirst; swelling of the veins; puffed red face, throbbing of the arteries of the head and neck; sallowness and pallor, with sudden flushing; perspiration on the head; swelling, irritation, and tenderness of the abdomen.

BREATHING.—Oppression; short, imperfect, interrupted breathing, or rapid, without inflation of the chest; or deep, slow, and feeble breathing; hollow, hoarse, deep cough, or dry tickling cough, chiefly at night; feeble, hoarse, guttural voice, or total loss of; the upper part of the windpipe painful, with suffocative sensation when touched; short, dry, spasmodic cough.

EYES.—Smarting, burning, pressive pain, as if full of sand; involuntary, profuse discharge of salt tears; sensation as of hot vapour; they feel as if pressed into the head; very inflamed, or yellow; pupils dilated, immovable; vision, at times lost; morning agglutination; weakness and dimness of the sight; objects appear upside-down, or double, and letters blurred.

TEETH.—Dull, drawing, or violent tearing, with hot, red face

and beating in the head ; feel too long ; pain chiefly in upper teeth, worse after eating, on lying down at night, or during mental occupation.

TONGUE.—Small, red points, like a strawberry ; red, hot, dry, or fissured, white in the middle ; trembling ; stammering speech ; nasal voice ; profuse flow of saliva.

THROAT.—Dry, inflamed, sore, raw, with scraping, burning, swelling ; stitches into the ears ; sense of contraction, and difficulty of swallowing ; the inflamed part covered with white tenacious mucus ; the inside of the throat looks as if varnished ; tonsils considerably inflamed, swollen, and suppurating (quinsy).

BOWELS.—Colic, burning, contractive, deep-seated pain ; distension, with pain on pressure ; suppression of stool and urine ; bearing-down and straining ; yellow, slimy diarrhoea ; sudden diarrhoea, bleeding piles.

URINE.—Suppressed ; retained ; difficult ; involuntary during sleep, at night, or in the morning ; turbid, with white, thick, or red deposit.

MENSES.—Too soon, or painful, with anguish, cramp, and forcing pain ; unnatural, offensive.

UTERINE SYSTEM.—Weight pressure ; fulness, and forcing.

Bryonia Alba.—WHITE BRYONY.

MEDICINES RELATED. — *Cimicifuga*, *Mercurius*, *Podophyllum*, *Arnica*, *Rhus*.

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On the joints and fibrous tissue ; the membranes of the lungs, brain, and heart ; the stomach and liver. The inflammation it controls is weak, nervous irritability : adapted to remove the effects of cold winds.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Inflammation with derangement of the stomach or respiration, especially in extreme activity of the circulation in bilious, wiry, nervous habits, spare

frame, and dark complexion ; nervous fever ; typhus ; inflammation of the lungs ; pleurisy ; bilious, gastric, bilious remittent fevers ; acute rheumatism ; red, hot swelling of the joints ; inflammation of the bowels ; constipation ; congestion of the liver.

SYMPTOMS.

STOMACH AND BOWELS.—Loathing of food ; hankering after wine, acids, and coffee ; vomiting of food and bitter matters ; weight and pressure in the stomach ; insipid, clammy taste ; sensibility ; bowels obstinately confined ; or yellow evacuations, offensive and relaxed ; scanty, brown, hot urine.

EXTERNAL SURFACE.—Swelling, with tension, heat and redness and tingling of the joints ; chilliness, with flushing ; dirty sallow, pallid, yellow face ; red patches on the cheeks ; or red, bloated, or livid ; heat, redness, and swelling of the feet and legs.

CHEST.—Cough dry and hacking ; brown, rusty-coloured mucus ; catching in the breathing, aggravated by coughing, or moving ; or deep, panting, anxious, hurried ; patient compelled to lie on the back ; great heat in the chest.

PAINS.—Dragging, tearing, aggravated by motion ; bruised, contused pain, as if the flesh were being torn from the bones ; pressure and soreness in the stomach. *Head* : pain as if the brain were expanded and contracted ; aching frontal pain ; digging, boring, towards the fore-part ; shooting through, or on one side. Aching in the stomach after eating, as of a hard body ; darting in the stomach or liver ; aching and stiffness in the neck ; the feet feel disjointed ; pains in the small of the back and head ; drawing, darting in the calves, extending to the feet.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Excessive nervousness ; disposition to be angry ; determination of blood to the head at night, with heat, disagreeable dreams, and delirium ; confused and stupefied sensation ; swimming in the head on raising it from the pillow ; numbness and giving way of the limbs ; sleep disturbed or im-

possible from agitation and anxiety; walking in sleep; heavy drowsy, lethargic sleep, interrupted by delirium; sensitiveness of noise and light, and of the sense of smell.

MOUTH, TONGUE, TEETH, AND THROAT.—The mouth dry; tongue parched, and yellow, brown, or blackish coating; the throat parched; the patient cannot speak distinctly for want of moisture.

Cactus.—**CACTUS GLANDIFLORUS**—**NIGHT-BLOWING CERUS.**

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Aconite, Bryonia, Veratrum Viride, Gelsemium, Spigelia.*

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On the heart, blood-vessels, and brain.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Organic disease and nervous affection of the heart; especially if occurring in the course of rheumatic fever, or in those who have suffered from it.

SYMPTOMS.

PULSE.—Quick or intermittent; chilliness; chattering of the teeth; heat, with shortness of breath; feverish heat at night, with headache, preceded by chill, and followed by sweat; ague every day at the same hour; constriction of the heart, as if grasped by a hand; acute pain and stitches in the heart; palpitation, worse on walking, and at night, when lying on the left side.

CHEST.—Constriction, as if tightly bound with a band; attacks of suffocation, with fainting, cold sweat on the face, and sinking of the pulse; irritation of the windpipe, with rattling of mucus; spasmodic or convulsive cough, with copious expectoration; pricking in the chest, with oppression of breathing, hard cough, and blood-stained expectoration.

Calcaria Carbonica.—**PURE CARBONATE OF LIME.**

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Baryta, Graphites, Silicea, Sepia, Platina, Sulphur, Belladonna.*

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On circulation and nutrition, absorption and secretion, and the deposit of healthy material: on the glandular or osseous systems especially.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Scrofulous or rickety affections of young people, or children from earliest infancy; scrofulous disorders; diseases of the bones or skin; curvature of the bones; chronic disorder of digestion; inflammations of the eyes and eyelids; affections of the ears; enlargements, indurations, and ulcerations of the glands; tumours and abscesses; whitlows; chronic sores and ulcers; cold in the head, or predisposition to cold; slow and protracted teething; chronic derangements of the womb; disorders attendant upon pregnancy; disposition to miscarriage; enlargement of the abdomen in children; chronic affections; respiration and circulation.

SYMPTOMS.

EXTERNAL SURFACE.—Loss of flesh, and wasting away; sensitiveness to cold, damp air, and changes of weather; rough, harsh, dry skin; fine grain-like eruptions, or ulcerative, moist scabbing, and itching,—or dry, mealy, or scurfy and itching, as ringworm; ulcers with offensive discharge; scurfiness of the head; pale, thin, and wrinkled face, premature appearance of age in children; swelling of the glands of the jaw and neck; enlargement of the mesenteric glands; tendency to perspire on the least exertion; swelling of the veins; knotty protuberances round the joints; small blisters, with great irritation and inflammation, provoked by cold air or cold water; shuddering and shivering, especially in the morning; flushing and general heat, followed by chills and shivering, especially on alternate evenings; wens; falling-off of the hair; scabs and oozing on the head; hollow eyes, sunken countenance, dark rings round; the upper lip often much enlarged; eruptions, with intense gnawing and itching; pricking and tingling, with insensibility of the fingers; swelling and sweating of the hands; swellings (usually

colourless, but sometimes red and glossy) on the knee-joints; accumulation of fat; general bloatedness of the body; reddish-brown stains on the legs; flaccid tumours in various parts; sweating of the feet; burning heat of the soles; enlargement of the head; retarded closing of the head in infants; corns; sweating of the head in the evening; rickets, with enlargement of joints; and curvature of the bones and spine.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.—General debility; insensibility or dulness of various parts of the body; nervousness; languor; dejection; fainting-fits; fatigue after speaking, or a short walk; heavy stiffness of the legs; weakness of the fingers; drowsiness in the evening, or during the day, with sleeplessness at night; extreme mental activity; sleep disturbed and agitated with starts, groaning, or screaming; misty sight, sensitiveness to light; dilatation of the pupils; ringing, cracking sounds in the ears, or loud roaring or humming; sensitiveness or dulness of smell.

CHEST.—Habitual, long-continued hoarseness, loss of voice; accumulation of mucus in the air-passages and cells; cough, with offensive expectoration—partly matter, partly blood, and partly mucus, or nearly pure blood; habitually dry, sometimes moist, rattling cough at night; burning in the chest.

NOSE, MOUTH, THROAT, TONGUE.—Constant dryness of the nose, often with obstruction or offensive smell; disposition to bleed from the nose; accumulation of very sticky, stringy mucus in the mouth and throat, dislodged by great effort; constant dryness of the tongue; sometimes red or purplish, angry-looking swellings on the side or underneath the tongue; tenderness of the gums; internal and external soreness of the nose.

EYES.—Swelling of the lids, with redness, heat, and constant irritation; itching in the eyes and eyelids; tremulousness of the eyelids; suppuration of the corners of the eyes; fistula lachrymalis.

MENSTRUATION.—Profuse and premature; disposition to miscarriage; menstruation, with aching in the teeth, and flushing;

“whites,” acrid and corrosive, or painless, by fits and starts, generally in jets, when passing water; irregular flooding; excessive irritation. Various derangements, usually swelling of the breast, precede the menstrual discharge.

Camphor.

DISORDERS TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Immediate effect of exposure to a hot sun; sun-stroke, with sudden loss of consciousness; violent convulsive and spasmodic affections; the early stage of influenza, common cold, feverish cold, or derangement from a chill; the incipient stage of cholera.

SYMPTOMS.

Lethargic *Sleep*; prostration, often with convulsions and spasms; rigidity, loss of consciousness, and delirium; *Pulse* small and retarded, or full and accelerated; coldness of the body, with pallor, lividity, cold, clammy perspiration, and shivering; burning in the mouth, jaws, and stomach; internal heat, external chilliness; convulsive spasms, which draw the head on one side; *Eyes* anguished expression, and turned up; the jaws rigidly clenched.

Cantharides.—CANTHARIS—SPANISH BLISTERING-FLY.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Apis*, *Causticum*.

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On the circulation, kidneys, bladder, and skin.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Inflammation of the bladder, kidneys, and womb; inflammation of the skin from burns and scalds.

SYMPTOMS.

KIDNEYS, BLADDER.—Irritation of the bladder; constant urging to pass water, and scanty discharge; spasmodic suppression of urine, or spasm of the bladder; painful discharge, or difficult and drop-discharge of deep-coloured urine, or copious,

pale discharge; discharge of blood after the water, sometimes with excruciating pain; tenderness of the parts about the bladder; smarting or scalding.

EXTERNAL SURFACE.—Fiery redness of the skin, and extreme tenderness; sensation of cold, with shivering or shuddering, and fever; scalding blisters; sunken, drawn, pallid face, and features; offensive-smelling perspiration.

THROAT.—Cutting pain and inflammation of the opening of the windpipe.

MOUTH.—Fiery redness, inflammatory heat, and swelling of the inside of the cheek, lips, tongue, and tonsils; extreme dryness of the tongue, gums, and lips, with glossy, bright redness.

Carbo Vegetabilis.—VEGETABLE CHARCOAL.

Inert in volume, except as an anti-septic, it exerts no local, irritative property, and, being insoluble, fails to be absorbed; but very potent when finely divided, and rendered capable of absorption and distribution.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Arsenic, Calcareo, Graphites, China.*

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On absorption and secretion; on the mucous surface of the windpipe, stomach, and bowels.

SYMPTOMS.

GENERAL.—Offensive, burning ulcers, easily provoked to bleed, and emitting a thin acrid discharge; fine rash; drowsiness in the day-time; sudden loss of physical power; chilliness, alternated with sudden flushes of heat; predisposition to be affected by cold; disposition to start; despondency; dread of imaginary beings; disposition to perspire freely. HEAD: confused state of the brain; the scalp acutely sensitive, and painful even when merely touching the hair. FACE: pallid countenance, with grayish-yellow hue. TEETH: loose, gums easily provoked to bleed. STOMACH: stomach-ache; indiges-

tion ; excessive flatulency ; mucous discharge from the rectum at stools, and in the intervals.

BREATHING.—Short, difficult, interrupted or laborious, with great pressure or tightness at the chest, or soreness ; cough on taking the least cold ; cough, with greenish, purulent expectoration ; hoarseness, chiefly or solely in the evening, or in the morning and evening ; attacks of oppression amounting almost to suffocation, occasioned by flatulency ; shortness of breath on the least exertion ; spasmodic or convulsive cough ; rattling of mucus, and copious expectoration.

PULSE.—Weak, fluttering, and irritable, or weak and compressible,—or again, feeble, small, and sinking, or totally imperceptible, with stagnant circulation ; pulsation in different parts.

Causticum.

RELATED MEDICINES.—*Belladonna, Pulsatilla, Carbo Vegetabilis, Phosphorus.*

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On the throat, and skin.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Chronic eruptions ; scrofulous affections of the eyes and eyelids ; affections of the windpipe ; obstinate sores from burns.

SYMPTOMS.

BREATHING.—Cough, harsh at night or in the morning ; hoarseness ; darting, cutting, from a deep breath, in the region of the heart, with or without stifling sensation and palpitation ; deep hollow cough, which shakes the body : chest feels raw ; feeble, muffled voice when the patient attempts to raise it.

EXTERNAL SURFACE.—Sour-smelling or profuse perspiration induced by any exertion ; skin of the head feels too tight ; excoriation or chronic itch-like eruptions ; marbled appearance of the legs ; enlargement of the mesenteric glands ; swelling and coldness of the feet ; puffing of the hands ; warts on the face,

arms, and hands; swelling of the veins of the legs; "Derbyshire neck;" sensation of heavy weights on the shoulders; yellow complexion; purplish lips; red pimples on the face; redness, heat, and swelling of the chin or cheek; peculiar paleness of the skin on the hands, knees, and elbows; pricking and itching in the soles of the feet and palms of the hands; excessive susceptibility to draughts and chill; swelling of the ears.

Chamomilla.—WILD CHAMOMILE—CHAMOMILLA VULGARIS.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Belladonna, Ignatia, Gelesminum, Rheum, Antimonium Crudum, Ipecacuanha, Mercurius, Conium.*

SPECIFIC ACTION.—The nerves, especially when in heightened susceptibility; the liver, stomach, and bowels; the circulation; the mucous surfaces; the kidneys and bladder, and glands of the bowels.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Bilious affections; jaundice and fever; nervous and biliary disturbance; convulsions or spasm, especially in children; affections of pregnancy and child-birth; toothache; enlargement of the mesenteric glands, excessive pain, and excessive irritability of the nervous system.

SYMPTOMS.

PAINS.—Very acute, attended by flushing of the face, increased by heat and thirst; or dragging, aching, aggravated at night, and alleviated by heat; excessive susceptibility, and impatience of pain; throbbing pain; excessive prostration, immediately ensuing at the commencement of the pains; convulsive twitches of the lips and muscles of the face, eyes, and eyelids. SKIN: unhealthy yellowness; painful ulcers, with a burning and formication at night. SLEEP: drowsiness, with inability to sleep; restless agitated sleep; shuddering, with internal heat; feverish heat, with the cheeks red or flushed, and hot perspiration on the forehead and head, and amongst the hair; anguish, and tossing about as if in despair. DISPOSITION: vexed, irritable,

hypochondriacal. FACE: heat, and redness of one cheek; constant change of colour. TONGUE: red and fissured; foul taste; vomiting of bile or acids; violent pressure at the pit of the stomach.

ORGANS OF DIGESTION.—Great thirst; bitter, bilious, or acid vomiting; pressure at the pit of the stomach; sour rising, and nausea; general uneasiness, especially in the morning, and after food; faintness, sinking, and emptiness in the bowels; diarrhoea, glutinous, frothy, and greenish, or like beaten eggs; soreness and fissure attending piles; the urine yellowish, very hot, and depositing a yellowish or downy-looking, vapour-like sediment.

MENSTRUATION.—Absent; general uneasiness, and acute bearing down; or excessive, long-continued, dark-coloured, with clots, soreness, or burning, preceded by whites.

China.—CINCHONA OFFICINALIS—YELLOW PERUVIAN BARK.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Arsenic, Hydrastis, Cornus Flor.*

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On the stomach, bowels, liver, spleen, and pancreas; and on absorption and secretion; specifically against the deleterious effects of marsh miasm.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES. All disorders, the effect of excessive loss of blood, or of purgatives or mercury; all fevers caused by marsh exhalation, or climate, especially if ushered in by bilious symptoms; ague; disorders simulating intermittents, as periodical pains; slow and chronic fever; derangements of the stomach and bowels, characterised by bilious symptoms or debility; acute and chronic diseases of the liver and spleen; chronic diarrhoea and dropsy.

SYMPTOMS.

PAINS.—Relieved by moving about; jerking, tearing pains, increased by touch, and attended with lameness of the parts

affected; pains aggravated, particularly by contact, but also after eating, and at night; great tendency to perspiration on exertion, and during sleep; nervousness, with debility, lameness, and tremulous weakness; painful weariness of the joints, attended with a sense of pressure as if from a weight; wasting away; hard, red, inflammatory or dropsical swellings. SLEEP: drowsiness in the day-time; sleeplessness at night, caused by anxious or agitating conceptions of the imagination; sleep disturbed, and accompanied with anxious and agitating dreams; thirst during and after cold stage, and during the sweating stage. HEAD: sore and contused pain in the brain during mental labour; pressure in the head at night; the hairy scalp painfully tender to the touch. EYES: weakness and dimness of sight. EARS: ringing noises in. FACE: yellow swarthy complexion; face pale and sunken, eyes hollow, nose sharp and meagre. STOMACH: bitter taste in the food; indigestion; offensive smell in the mouth, particularly in the first of the morning; inclination for delicacies and wine; hardness and swelling in the region of the liver; wind in the stomach; great flatulence and offensive evacuation of wind; pressure as from a stone or weight between the shoulder-blades.

Cimicifuga.—*ACTEA RACEMOSA*—*MACROTYS*—BLACK SNAKE-ROOT.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Gelsemium, Ignatia, Aconite, Secale.*

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On the brain and nervous system, then on the womb and its appendages; the muscles generally.

DISORDERS TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Rheumatic, catarrhal, nervous and uterine affections; nervous, congestive and sick headache; neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, stiff neck; congestion of the womb; false pains before labour; after pains; painful menstruation. hysteria.

SYMPTOMS.

GENERAL.—Nervous exhaustion and irritability, as after unusual or excessive excitement; tired feeling; continual restlessness; sensitiveness to cold air, which seems to penetrate the very bones; weak, trembling, exhausted, sinking feeling, with nausea; proneness to fatigue after slight exertion; miserable dejected feeling; weak tremors, as of drunkards; general bruised or tired, stiff, sore feeling, as after severe exertion, especially in the small of the back.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Inability to sleep at night; extreme mental and nervous excitement; the face and lips colourless; skin sallow; dull, dusky countenance; giddiness, dulness of the head; neuralgic pains, the result of excitement or exhaustion. The brain as though overpowered by some potent drug; there is pain in every part of the head, especially at the top and back; pain often paroxysmal, pressive, throbbing, and aching; acute pain in the head, with fulness, heat, and throbbing, sometimes over the right, sometimes over the left eye, or in the eyeballs, or over the whole forehead, relieved by walking in the open air; throbbing worse on attempting to go up-stairs; it is as though the top of the head would fly off; rheumatic neuralgia; hysteria, occasionally chorea; twitchings and jerkings, or almost constant motion, confined to one side, as the left arm and leg; ceasing when asleep; chorea, with almost complete loss of the power of swallowing, or when induced by exposure to cold; distressing pains in the head, with sleepiness, giddiness, flushed face, uneasiness of stomach, and constipation; indisposition and inability to perform mental effort; pain in centre of both eyeballs; the hair is sometimes sensitive, or touching it causes acute pain in the head.

EYES.—Painful, dull, aching, sore, and bloodshot; pupils dilated; great flow of tears; pains in the eyeballs. Useful in the disorganisation of the eye, following eruptive or other fevers.

MUSCULAR SYSTEM.—A generally-relaxed condition, or burning, cramping, sticking pains affecting the thick part of the muscles; severe muscular pains, or stiffness and immobility from cold, nervous exhaustion, or over-exertion. Stiffness, tensive, drawing pain in the muscles of the back; weakness, trembling, and spasms of the muscles generally. Very painful and powerful, but intermitting spasms; cramps in the extremities, and a tendency to hysterical convulsions.

UTERINE SYSTEM.—Congestion, general or cervical; leucorrhœa; displacements after abortion, from getting up too soon after confinement, or from deficient nerve-power; heaviness, weight, and bearing-down in uterine region; torpor of lower extremities; chills and prickling sensations in the breasts; tenderness at the bottom of the bowels; flooding, and even partial detachment of ovum, or heaviness, weight, bearing-down and labour-like pains, heaviness and weight of the legs and thighs; cramps in the womb and legs; tendency to prolapsus of the womb; the menstrual discharge profuse, but dark and coagulated; pain in the left side of the abdomen, troublesome and constant; nervous distress and uneasiness, and constant pain in left ovarian region; menstrual or labour pains, very violent and spasmodic, with twitchings and nervous excitement; uterine or ovarian irritation, with reflex action; hysterical or epileptic attacks, at or near the menstrual period, or rheumatic, ushered in by illusions of sight, or humming or roaring in the ears; the arms, legs, head, face, tongue, and every muscle in continual motion; inflammation of the ovaries, with irritable uterus; hysterical symptoms and rheumatism; also with suppressed, painful or profuse menstruation; distress and dulness in the head; trembling; sinking at the stomach; frequent calls to urinate.

Cina.—WORMSEED—MUGWORT—GOOSE-FOOT.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Mercurius, Ignatia, Santonine.*

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On the organic nerves,—the stomach and intestinal canal,—the brain and cerebro-spinal system.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Disorders arising from, or resulting in, insufficient nutrition, with loss of flesh, with exalted, nervous sensibility, complicated with convulsive affections; derangement of the organs of digestion, which favours the generation of worms; dropsy and inflammation of the brain and its tissues; habitual wetting of the bed in children.

SYMPTOMS.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.—General or local convulsions, of the character of epilepsy, with bloated and livid face, or blueness about the mouth; spasm of the chest, sudden jerking or twitching, arrested breath, and convulsive cough; the legs rigidly stretched out; convulsive contraction of the arms and fingers; starting spasmodic closing of the throat; convulsive agitation of the muscles about the eyebrows; violent excitement during the night, which prevents the patient from sleeping; general convulsions, with violent agitation of the limbs, or rigid contraction of the body backwards; violent delirium, with spluttering; pupils dilated; hazy, dazzled, or muddled or feeble sight, smarting or pressure when the sight is tried; sensibility to light; food bitter; grinding of the teeth during sleep; loss of consciousness.

ORGANS OF DIGESTION.—Vomiting and purging after a meal; nauseous or offensive rising; bilious vomiting of matter; inordinate, voracious hunger, unsatisfied by eating, with thirst, or thirst and hunger, sinking and faintness; violent retching of mucus only; longing for sour things, they are immediately followed by vomiting; very relaxed, whitish, and pap-like evacuations, with round or thread-worms, or bilious matter; spontaneous, loose discharge from the bowels; whitish, thick, cloudy urine, or urine which quickly becomes thick and cloudy; urine often increased, general constant urging.

PAINS.—Pinching, gnawing, cramp-like or clawing in the bowels, or agonising forcing in the lower part of the bowels; drawing in the legs; pain as if in a vice; pains chiefly prevalent or aggravated during the night, and in the morning; tearing, boring in the head, with intense, dull pressure; darting, boring, or jerking in the chest; cramp in the legs; dull aching in the loins; aching, sore laceration in the teeth.

Nose, Mouth, and Tongue.—Continual boring at the nose; constant thin, watery, acrid discharge, which seems to pass over an ulcerated surface, and to scald as it flows; violent sneezing, constant irritation in the nostrils; occasional discharges of blood or of matter from the nose; harsh, dry, disagreeable feeling in the mouth: deficiency of saliva, which renders articulation difficult; the tongue generally clean, but morbidly bright.

EXTERNAL SURFACE.—Cold perspiration on the hands and forehead; the eyes surrounded with a bluish ring; the complexion ghastly pale or cadaverous, or slightly yellow; during the convulsive attacks the cheeks are flushed and puffed; during the fever-fits general heat, especially in the head; at other times the patient is chilly, and appears incapable of being warmed; there may be alternations of heat, with flushing—and of coldness, with pallor of the face; the whole surface is sensitive, the slightest touch causing inconvenience to the patient; attacks of shivering and shuddering, even when near a good fire, or well covered over.

DISPOSITION.—Complaining; dissatisfied; peevish; fretful.

Cocculus.—Cocculus Indicus.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Ignatia A.*, *Nux Vomica*, *Gelseminum*, *Arsenic*, *Bryonia*.

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On the stomach and bowels; on the brain and nervous system; the womb and its appendages.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Those of the organs of diges-

tion, with nausea, vomiting, or bilious derangements generally; flatulence; colic, especially of highly hysterical females subject to difficult menstruation; many derangements, with determinations of blood, associated with pregnancy or hysteria; seasickness, or sickness induced by passive motion, as swinging or riding in a carriage, or the movement of passing objects; paralysis of the legs; convulsions, with difficult menstruation, or from mechanical injuries of tendinous parts; protracted fevers; debility from severe acute disease.

SYMPTOMS.

STOMACH, BOWELS, AND EVACUATIONS.—Sudden severe nausea and sickness, resulting in a fainting fit; oppression in the stomach; sickness, retching and vomiting, caused by passive motion—such as the rolling of a vessel; profuse flow of water in the mouth, with nausea and urgent inclination to vomit; or putrid and empty rising, or of the contents of the stomach; faint, empty, collapsed sensation in the bowels, or puffed up with flatulency; relaxed and putrid evacuations, generally preceded by costiveness, with hard and difficult discharge and urging; during pregnancy, constant desire to pass urine, with pressure on the bladder; clear, limpid urine; acrid, yellow, scalding and relaxed discharge from the bowels.

MENSTRUATION.—Difficult, painful, scanty, or totally suppressed, with general indigestion; or painful menstruation, with copious discharge of clots; or the discharge occurs before the proper time; thin and blood-stained discharge of whites during the interval, or thin, watery, and bloody matter from the womb after conception, usually until the fifth month.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Reeling giddiness; inability to maintain an erect position, or to walk straight; loss of strength after the least exertion; sleeplessness; general cramps and convulsions, or of particular limbs; epileptic paroxysms; convulsive yawning; frightful visions, with starting from sleep, or jerking of the

hands and arms; confused, dull, stupid sensation in the head; nervous sensibility; acid or mineral taste; complete loathing of food; confused humming or buzzing in the ears; fantastic objects, or dark spots, before the eyes; the eyeballs convulsively rolled about or turned upwards, the pupils dilated; total loss of consciousness; loss of muscular power; deadness or torpor of the legs; emptiness and hollowness of the head; spasm of the chest.

PAINS.—Burning in the gullet; heavy, dull, cramp-like clawing or pinching in the stomach after eating; headache, as of a tight band, or as if the eyes would be torn out; painful rigidity of the joints, with cracking; one-sided pains; pains aggravated by touch, drinking, smoking, and motion; darting or cutting in the arms; bruised pains in the bones of the arms and thighs: clawing, pinching, cramp-like pains in the stomach and bowels, or bruised pains along the lower ribs, with or without darting pains in the liver; distressing pain in the decayed teeth during mastication; internal and general or local pains, as of a bruise; heavy, aching, pressive pain in the eyes, as from a blow; pain as of a lump of lead in the chest.

PULSE AND CIRCULATION.—Hardness and frequency of pulse, with fulness—or small, wiry, quick, irritable pulse: in either case with tendency to violent palpitation, excited by thinking of particular subjects.

DISPOSITION.—Melancholy, anxious forebodings.

Coffea Cruda.—*COFFEA ARABICA.*

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Hyoscyamus*, *Gelsemium*, *Belladonna*, *Aconite*, *Chamomilla*.

SPECIFIC ACTION.—Upon the entire nervous system. Predominant and excessive irritability of the nervous system; extreme agitation and severe pains, without fever; derangements consequent upon sudden emotion, especially if pleasurable; utter inability to sleep.

Colchicum.—MEADOW SAFFRON.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Laelum, Arnica, Pulsatilla.*

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On the organs of digestion, the kidneys and bladder, joints and muscles.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Derangements of the stomach; affections of the kidneys; gouty and rheumatic pains.

SYMPTOMS.

ORGANS OF DIGESTION.—Tenderness of the stomach and bowels; great coldness or intense heat in the stomach; nausea while eating, or from the scent of food; total repugnance to food as soon as it is set before one; pressing, heavy, crushing sensation on the bladder; dropsy of the abdomen; protrusion of the lower bowel, with straining at stool; discharge of frothy, slimy, whitish, or transparent matter, mixed with blood and thread-like shreds, accompanied by burning; urging and straining in passing water, dark, and in small quantities; repeated and frequent calls, with limpid, blood-red, or dark-brown urine; much scalding and straining; forcing at the neck of the bladder; urine on which a thin, white film forms.

PAINS.—Pains in the limbs, with loss of muscular power; or in the membrane investing the bones, recurring or aggravated by every fall of temperature; tearing on one side of the head; burning in the stomach, bowels, and bladder, or cutting in the stomach; lacerative, sore pain in the chest and loins, aggravated by changing the position, walking, coughing, or sneezing; tearing, jerking in the arms, legs, hands, fingers, feet and toes; aching in the nose; severe pains in the gums, tearing in the teeth; pain in the cheek-bones, as if crushed.

Colocynth.—CUCUMIS COLOCYNTHIS—BITTER CUCUMBER.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Podophyllum, Bryonia, Mercurius, Cimiifuga, Rheum, Chamomilla.*

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Inflammatory and spasmodic affections of the bowels; diarrhœa from mental disturbance, with spasmodic, clawing pains; dysentery and protracted diarrhœa; flatulent affections of the bowels; rheumatism or gout, often with permanent contraction.

SYMPTOMS.

ORGANS OF DIGESTION, AND EVACUATIONS.—Weight in the stomach; habitual nausea, with rising of the contents of the stomach; vomiting, with purging; impaired appetite, with preference for fluids; the patient cannot keep food on the stomach; it is thrown up with greenish, bilious matter; the abdomen distended like a drum; discharge of blood at and after stool; the evacuations, from usually relaxed, frothy, greenish, tinged with blood, or slimy, and sour or putrid, followed by spasmodic closing of the passage; the relaxation is often preceded by constipation, and accompanied by crampy, clawing pains; or loose and yellow, dysenteric motions; the urine offensive, becoming thick after standing; straining and urging at the neck of the bladder, or copious, bright-coloured urine, usually scanty; bubbling or croaking in the intestines; emptiness and soreness in the bowels.

PAINS.—Spasmodic colic, as if the bowels were pressed between stones, with diarrhœa or constipation; colic, with cramps in the legs; nipping, pinching, clawing in the bowels after eating; cramp in the stomach after food; cramp, internally and externally; pain on one side of the head, with vomiting; pain as of a hot iron to the head; pinching in the fore-part of the head, worse when the patient lies on his back or bends forward; pains shooting inwards in the eyes and forehead; clawing in the hands; darting and cutting in the hips and loins; pains from the bottom of the back to the knees; dragging, aching in the back, neck, shoulder-joints, and shoulder-blades; aching in the arms; cutting, shooting, and burning in the eyes; darting,

cutting, and burning on one side of the face; throbbing in the jaw and teeth, as if the teeth were wrenched out.

TONGUE.—Rough, thickly coated, yellow, clean, or glossy-red; in the centre yellow, and bright-red at the tip and sides.

Conium.—CONIUM MACULATUM—SPOTTED HEMLOCK.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Belladonna*, *Hydrastis*, *Phytolacca*.

SPECIFIC ACTION.—Upon the absorbents and lymphatics, the glands, and the organs of respiration; remotely on the skin, the mucous surfaces of the stomach and intestines, the womb and appendages.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Scrofulous developments or derangements, with exhausted vital energy, as asthma, and other affections of persons of advanced age; disorders of menstruation or pregnancy in scrofulous females; chronic affections of the glands, chiefly enlargement and induration; chronic affections of the digestive organs, with general derangement of the system; cancerous growths; chronic, obstinate, and gangrenous ulcerations.

SYMPTOMS.

BREATHING.—Impeded and difficult in the morning; short, hurried, anxious upon the least exertion, sometimes with dry, convulsive cough; violent paroxysms of convulsive coughing, or cough with protracted noisy inspiration during the night, and raising of blood-stained mucus; dryness and irritation of the windpipe, which occasions cough; cough worse when lying down, continues worse until morning; dry or suffocative cough, with flushing of the face; yellowish, offensive expectoration after coughing.

EXTERNAL SURFACE.—Pallid, livid complexion; acrid, offensive perspiration; coldness, with sensation of internal heat; perspiration as soon as patient falls asleep, continuing more or less during the night; livid or purple skin; small white vesicles

after violent exertion ; the surface of the skin scarlet, hot, and itching ; unhealthy ulcers, emitting thin, blood-stained, offensive discharge ; brown stains, brought out by heat or exertion, with irritation ; heat, redness, and swelling ; hard swellings of the glands ; dropsy of the legs ; falling-off of the hair ; tetter on the face, with irritation ; pimples on the forehead ; painful, unhealthy ulcers on the face, particularly on the lip ; the eyes feel cold after being exposed to a current of air ; yellowness of the eye ; styes ; the glands of the neck enlarged ; unhealthy blisters, with oozing on the feet ; the finger-nails yellow ; yellow stains on the fingers ; constant perspiration in the palms of the hands ; oozing eruptions, terminating in scabs ; excessive irritation from the finger-nails to the knuckles ; the feet habitually cold, or readily chilled ; the patient is extremely susceptible to taking cold ; the breasts are flaccid, or hard and knotty.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Nervous debility ; want of power to concentrate the thoughts ; easily overcome by fermented liquors ; extreme susceptibility to noise, the patient cannot bear to be spoken to, or that any one should speak within his hearing ; the head dull, overloaded, and heavy, particularly in the morning ; reeling upon first standing or lying down ; extreme restlessness ; incapability of retaining the legs long in one position ; fidgets ; giddiness, or sinking exhaustion ; fainting ; horrid, terrifying dreams of frightful accidents ; smelling and hearing painfully keen ; various noises, like the ringing of bells, rolling of wheels, or distant thunder, in the ears ; taste foul, bitter, or sour ; the eyes are intolerant of strong light, or objects seem to move, or look red, or appear much magnified or clearer than usual.

GLANDULAR SYSTEM.—Nodosities of the breast, very painful.

Cuprum, Metallicum and Aceticum.—METALLIC COPPER—ACETATE OF COPPER.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Stramonium, Arsenic, Veratrum Album, Nux Vomica, Gelseminum, Cimicifuga.*

These two medicines are included under the same head, owing to general similarity, with this reservation—the action of the metal is slower, but more durable; that from the salt more immediate, but less lasting. The metal is more effectual in slow, protracted, chronic diseases; the salt in rapid, acute, recent disorders.

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On the organic nerves, the brain, and cerebro-spinal system; the stomach and bowels, and chest.

DISORDERS TO WHICH THEY APPLY.—Severe derangements of the stomach and intestines, accompanied by vomiting and purging; convulsions, either epileptic or hysterical; St. Vitus's Dance; severe spasm and other derangements of the respiratory organs; cholera; diarrhoea; asthma of Millar; violent and convulsive coughs, and eruptions of long standing.

SYMPTOMS.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.—General and local spasm, permanent or temporary rigidity; jerking, twitching, or convulsive movements during sleep; jerking of the limbs; acuteness of every sense; nervous or muscular debility. **HEAD:** as if stunned and pressed down; or reeling giddiness, with imminent and precipitate falling; nervous excitability; the body and the head rigidly bent backwards; or the head on one side; the **EYES** do not appear to convey a consciousness of the presence of objects; spasmodic stiffness of the **JAWS**; sweetish or insipid **TASTE**; spasmodic arrest of **SPEECH**; convulsive distortion of the features; convulsive hicough; fingers and toes convulsed and distorted; the convulsions begin in the extremities; cramps in the calves of the legs; frantic delirium; convulsive rolling or closing of the eyes; periodical convulsive attacks; convulsions, with piercing shrieks. **SLEEP:** either intensely lethargic, or drowsiness with convulsions.

STOMACH, BOWELS, AND EVACUATIONS.—Oppressive weight in the stomach, worse on the least movement or touch; violent

retching and vomiting of slimy or watery matter, bile, blood, or greenish, frothy, whitish or bluish matter, accompanied by purging of similar character, and dreadful cramps, extending to the chest; excessive purging, sometimes with blood; hardness and tightness of the bowels, with weight, and unbearable spasm and general convulsions; drinking relieves the vomiting, but increases the cramps.

Digitalis.—DIGITALIS PURPUREA—PURPLE FOX-GLOVE.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Cactus, Veratrum Viride, Arsenic, Aurum, Sycopus.*

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On the circulation, the mucous surface of the stomach, and the glands; on the bladder and urinary organs.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Those of the heart and large vessels; blue disease, or cyanosis; arrest of circulation; prostration or collapse after acute spasm; derangements or organic disease of the liver, spleen, or pancreas, with jaundice; inflammation of the stomach and bowels; biliary derangement; dropsy of the bowels or chest; general dropsy; water on the brain; slow, nervous fevers.

SYMPTOMS.

PULSE.—Feeble and very tardy; or small, weak, and excessively irritable, subject to become very frequent, quick, and fluttering upon the least excitement or exertion, with rapid action, and violent, audible beating of the HEART.

BREATHING.—Excessively tight, compressed, smothered respiration, especially on the least exertion, or when the patient lies down.

EXTERNAL SURFACE.—Blue, purplish, or livid lips and eyelids; purplish skin; pallor of the face; jaundice; coldness of the legs; excessive and exhausting night-sweats; coldness of the

whole body, frequently with cold perspiration. DROPSY: swelling of the bowels and legs, which gradually increases during the day, and subsides at night; great loss of flesh, or puffiness; sensibility of the liver to pressure.

Drosera.—DROSERA ROTUNDIFOLIA—SUNDEW.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Ipecacuanha*, *Gelseminum*, *Spongia*.

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On the mucous surface of the stomach and bowels, nose, eyes, and windpipe; on the circulation, and on the formation of tubercles in the lungs, and the irritation which they set up.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Affections of the respiratory organs, and of the lungs generally; of the upper part of the windpipe; colds attended by hoarseness; inflammation of the windpipe; whooping-cough; first stage of consumption of the lungs; tuberculous deposits.

SYMPTOMS.

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.—Cough, with bright-red or dark blood: creeping in the windpipe; hoarseness and deep, low voice, with harsh, scraping dryness in the throat; spasmodic cough, with retching; blood from the nose and mouth; blueness of the face; suffocative fits; thick expectoration after coughing; morning cough, with bitter, nauseous expectoration; fatiguing cough; after the paroxysms the patient feels utterly exhausted; whistling respiration, or a long, shrill inspiration; offensiveness of breath with cough; arrest or oppression of breath; feeling as if the air-passages were not expansive enough for free respiration.

STOMACH.—Retching and vomiting after coughing; vomiting of food or blood; slimy vomiting incidental to fits of coughing.

NOSE.—Haze before the eyes, print appears pale when reading; distant objects appear confused and hazy; bleeding from

the nose, especially in the evening ; thin, watery discharge from the nose, with much sneezing.

Dulcamara.—WOODY NIGHTSHADE—BITTER-SWEET.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Rhus, Pulsatilla, Hepar, Sulph.*

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On mucous membrane, skin, air-passages, small and large intestines, and urinary passages ; the circulation, and glandular system.

DISORDERS TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Affections of the nostrils, eyelids, throat, air-passages or bowels, occasioned by check of perspiration from cold, rain, or immersion in water ; swelling and induration of the glands ; skin diseases, from checked perspiration, abuse of alteratives and diaphoretics, from *Mercury* or *Sulphur* ; itching eruptions ; nettle-rash ; miliary or oozing eruptions ; scrofulous inflammation of the eyes ; bowel complaints from wet or cold ; moist asthma and other disorders of the air-passages, especially of old people ; obstinate colds in the head ; chronic discharges from the urinary passages ; scrofulous affections of the glands ; dropsy.

SYMPTOMS.

EXTERNAL SURFACE.—Scrofulous swelling and induration of glands ; general dropsy ; ringworm ; vesicular eruptions ; scarlet and purple rash ; miliary nettle-rash ; milk-scald ; scrofulous swelling, and hardness of the glands of the arm-pit, groin, and glands generally ; moist or oozing eruptions, forming brown or yellow scabs ; or dry, scaly, mealy or scurfy eruptions ; chills, followed by flushing ; general copious perspiration, preceded by arid, parched, burning heat, and redness ; perspiration of the palms of the hands ; patchy redness or flushing of the cheeks, with general pallor of the complexion ; warts ; peeling of the skin of the feet, accompanied or preceded by intense tingling or itching, scaly, scurfy, or crusty eruption on the hands and about

the knees; dropsy of the feet and ankles; tingling in the toes or feet.

CIRCULATION.—Powerful shaking action of the heart, with intense oppression, principally at night; hard, quick, compressed pulse.

STOMACH, BOWELS, AND EVACUATIONS.—Intense thirst, vomiting of stringy, adhesive mucus; slime from the bowels, with blood, and excessive irritation; watery diarrhœa during the night, brown or green, with slime and froth; sudden relaxation, preceded by costiveness; spontaneous discharge of urine; or urine with gelatinous, slimy matter, or thick, cloudy, and whitish urine—albuminous, first stage of Bright's disease; urine commonly scanty, sometimes only drop-discharge, generally offensive, often suppressed.

MOUTH.—Ulcerations or elevations like pimples, very sore and tender; the gums puffed, unhealthy, swollen, and separated from the teeth. **NOSE:** heat and stuffing; constant, hot, acrid fluid, worse after exposure to the cold; discharge of bright, crimson, very hot blood. **EYES:** inflamed, hot and red. **TONGUE:** swollen, difficult to move; articulation impeded; white, slimy and thick-coated, frequently parched. **THROAT:** sore and very hot.

PAINS.—Boring, from the centre of the head, or as of a heavy blow or fall, worse on movement; aching in the stomach and chest; aching or boring in the small of the back; or pain with stiffness in the arms, as after severe blows; usually with coldness of the body, or of the part affected; aching or piercing in the eyes, provoked or aggravated by exerting the sight; cutting, clawing, or cramp-like, coiling pain in the bowels, especially about the navel; earache at night, jerking or shooting.

MENSTRUATION.—Commonly profuse, but after the proper time.

Euphrasia.—EYE-BRIGHT.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Arsenic, Pulsatilla, Silicea, Dulcamara, Gelseminum, Kali Bichrom., Mercurius.*

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On the eyes and eyelids, nostrils, throat, gullet, air-passages, and the opening of the windpipe.

DISORDERS TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Inflammation and ulceration of the eyes and eyelids; violent cold in the head, with great heat in the nostrils, profuse watery discharge; cough, and abundant expectoration; incipient blindness.

SYMPTOMS.

EYES AND NOSE.—Ulcerative or inflammatory affections of the transparent portion of the eye; ulceration on the eyelids; inflammation of the eyes; pink or bright-red suffusion, and intense smarting; hot, scalding water from the eyes and nostrils—occasionally tinged with blood; extreme soreness of the eyes, eyelids, and nostrils; enlargement and gluing of the eyelids; stuffing of the nose; intense heat during the night, and return of free discharge during the day.

BREATHING.—Oppressed, impeded, and difficult; moist cough, which arrests the breath.

Gelseminum.—GELSEMINUM SEMPERVIRENS.—YELLOW
JESSAMINE.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Aconite, Veratrum Viride, Belladonna Opium, Stramonium.*

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On the brain, spinal cord, and nerves; on the muscular digestive, and uterine systems.

DISORDERS TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Nervous excitement; delirium tremens; sleeplessness; simple remittent, infantile remittent, and typhus fever; measles; scarlatina; bilious and

yellow fever; erysipelas; small-pox, and rheumatic fever; congestion and inflammation of the brain; typhoid fever; hysterical insensibility and catalepsy; convulsions of teething; sun-stroke; nervous headache; coma; apoplexy; amaurosis; drooping of the eyelids; affections of vision; squinting; ear-ache; deafness; bleeding of the nose, with congestion of the brain, or suppression of some discharge; coughs and colds; neuralgia; threatening lock-jaw; toothache; paralysis of the tongue; inflammation of the throat, windpipe, and tonsils; after-effects of diphtheria; loss of voice; hoarseness; spasm of the windpipe; Millar's asthma; rickets; colic, with or without inflammation; diarrhœa; dysentery; constipation; jaundice; bilious diarrhœa; diabetes; inflammation of the bladder and kidneys; stricture; nervous debility; stoppage of, and painful menstruation, threatening abortion; false and after-pains; puerperal convulsions; inflammation of the lungs; pleurisy; rheumatism; acne.

SYMPTOMS.

GENERAL.—Great weakness and relaxation of the muscles, especially of the eyelid, causing it to droop. It has much the effect, every way, of an intoxicating draught.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Great irritability; wish not to be spoken to; exhilaration, followed by melancholy; inability to command the thoughts; dulness; stupor, with inability to open the eyes, or to control the muscles, they do not obey the will; giddiness; obscuration of sight; chilliness and quickened pulse; exciting news causes diarrhœa; ill-effects following fright or fear; staggering, as if intoxicated; head feels as if enclosed by a band; double vision, controllable by the will; dimness of vision, with appearance as of smoke; aversion to light; complete blindness, of short duration; objects look green; sudden, but transient, loss of hearing; drowsiness; long-continued, heavy sleep; pain in the head, constant, dull;

stupefying pressure in forehead and temples ; bruised pain at the back of the eyes ; tightness in brain ; headache, with nausea ; intoxicated feeling ; staggering ; bearing-down ; heaviness of the womb fulness of the stomach ; white leucorrhœa ; vomiting, like sea-sickness ; neuralgia, acute and darting, with twitchings of the muscles, leaving a soreness ; sudden headache, with dimness of vision, or double-sightedness ; difficulty in keeping the eyes open ; dull, heavy expression of countenance ; full pulse ; hysteria, with spasm of the throat, followed by a heavy, stupid feeling, or loss of muscular power, inability to move a limb, or even raise the eyelids, though the hearing is unaffected, and there is perfect cognizance of what is transpiring ; headache, beginning at upper part of the neck, thence over the whole head ; or first in the forehead, then in the neck ; the head feels large ; bearing down pains in abdomen, but no pain in the back.

EYES.—Feel bruised ; difficulty in keeping them open—they close on looking steadily at an object ; dryness ; misty, glimmering sight ; things seen double when the head inclines towards the shoulder ; yellowness of the whites ; heaviness and drooping of the lids, or fulness and congestion ; dilatation ; inflammation, with thin, watery discharge. EARS: neuralgic earache, or as the result of cold ; pain coming on in frequent paroxysms—relieved by pressing the hand to the ear and head ; burning and itching. NOSE: fulness at the root of the nose, extending to the neck ; acute catarrh of the nasal and bronchial passages, in its early stage ; coldness ; chilliness ; debility ; soreness of the muscles ; fever in the evening ; flushed, crimson face ; restless sleep ; nervous irritation ; head heavy, hot, and painful ; wakeful debility or stupor ; irregular, convulsive jerkings of the limbs ; breathing hurried and painful, or slow and laboured ; great fear ; pains shooting, extending to the eyes and jaws, with stiffness.

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.—Yellow saliva in the mouth ; sticky,

feverish ; putrid taste ; foetid breath ; yellowish-white tongue, or red, raw, painful, dry, and inflamed in the centre ; paralysis of the tongue ; dryness and burning in the throat ; dry roughness when coughing ; sensation as of a foreign body in the throat ; difficulty of swallowing, from paralysis or hysterical affection of the throat ; acid risings ; nausea, with giddiness and headache ; feeling of emptiness ; burning extending to the mouth ; soft, pappy evacuations, passed with difficulty ; protrusion of the bowel during an evacuation ; loose, light-yellow evacuations ; frequent, pale watery urine during headache, which affords relief ; rumbling and roaring in abdomen ; emission of flatus upwards and downwards ; periodical pains in bowels.

CHEST.—Weakness of the voice ; spasm of the throat, threatening suffocation, coming on in the evening ; hoarseness, with dryness of the throat ; dry cough, with soreness in the chest, and watery mucus from the nose ; frequent short respiration ; loss of power in the throat, remaining after diphtheria.

FEVER.—Nervous chills, with shivering and chattering of the teeth ; the pulse slow, but easily accelerated by slight motion ; chilliness in the upper part of the body ; chilliness in the morning, or every day at the same hour ; coldness of the hands and feet ; headache, and weakness of the pulse ; coldness of the feet, as though in cold water, with heat in the head and face—profuse perspiration relieves the pains ; heat and congestion of the head ; delirium ; stupor ; sunken eyes ; purple, flushed face ; high fever ; symptoms worse in an afternoon, or towards night, not relieved by perspiration ; low typhoid state, with prostration ; nervous movements ; rolling of the eyeballs ; twitchings of the limbs.

UTERINE SYSTEM.—Heaviness and fulness in the uterine region ; increased leucorrhœa ; aching across the bottom of the back ; every period preceded by headache, with profuse vomiting and bearing down : patient in the intervals, occasionally in damp

weather, subject to a sore throat, with pain on swallowing, which shoots in the ear, and deafness.

MUSCULAR SYSTEM.—Rheumatic wandering pains in the bones and joints, particularly at night; bruised feeling; violent, sharp stitching in the thighs; pain as if sprained in wrist or elbow; stitching in the chest; soreness in the muscles of the abdomen; spasmodic pains in the abdomen; dull pain in the back of the head, worse when moving or stooping; pain in the arms and in the calves of the legs, deep-seated, drawing, sharp and shooting, with restlessness and chilliness.

EXTERNAL SURFACE.—Sensation as if the skin of the forehead were contracted; itching on the face, neck, and shoulders, worse at night, preventing sleep; heavy, dull expression; yellowness of the face; heat, with fulness of the head, and cold feet; redness of the skin on the face and neck; stiffness of the jaws; the lips dry, hot, and coated; coldness of the wrists and hands; the hands, especially the palms, are hot and dry; eruption resembling measles, especially on the face; dusky or dark-red face.

Graphites.—MINERAL CARBON.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Dulcamara, Silicea, Pulsatilla, Lycopodium, Mercurius, Causticum.*

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On the skin and glandular system, the mucous surfaces of the stomach and bowels, and also on the uterine system.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Moist, oozing, and scabby eruptions; intractable ulcers; scrofulous enlargement of the glands; hard swelling of the joints from gout or rheumatism—derangement of the stomach attending these affections; diseases of the skin and glands; scrofulous excoriations of the skin; obstinate piles; erysipelas; shingles; chronic constipation; ring-worm; wens; morbid growth of the nails; menstrual difficulties; hydrocele, or dropsy of the scrotum.

SYMPTOMS.

EXTERNAL SURFACE.—Unhealthiness of the skin, the slightest injury becomes a sore; itching, oozing eruptions, with scabs; dryness or swelling and inflammation of the skin, with or without blisters; scabs round the mouth; oozing behind the ears; reddish spots on the skin; oozing eruptions between the fingers and legs; spreading or corroding vesicles; swelling of the legs and feet; burning heat or coldness of the feet in bed; crooked growth, or in-growing of the nails; night-sweat, generally offensive; perspiration, especially on the head, from the least exertion; loss of flesh; knotty enlargements of the joints; shivering on getting up, and towards night, sometimes followed by flushing and perspiration; inflammatory swelling of the face; the hair, beard, and whiskers fall off, or become grey; the face flushes, generally it is a dirty yellow; the bowels, full, hard, and distended; the liver swollen, hard, and tender; swelling of the glands of the groin, neck, and jaws; offensive sweat of the feet; intractable ulcers, chiefly on the legs; tenderness to pressure in the groin; small blisters about the navel.

SENSES.—The hearing obtuse; offensive smell in the nostrils; the sight confused or contracted; sensitiveness to light; a sensation as of gossamer over the face; want of sensibility in the limbs, they feel dull and heavy; rolling, roaring, or ringing in the ears.

NOSE, EARS, THROAT, AND GUMS.—Stoppage and dryness of the nose; thick matter, or constant dry heat, especially about the bridge; dry scabs; offensive thick discharge; the nostrils are sore, or ulcerated and cracked; offensive discharge from the ears, or excessive dryness; scraping sensation and soreness of the throat; the gums swollen, unhealthy, and bleed upon the least touch.

Hamamelis.—HAMAMELIS VIRGINICA—WITCH-HAZEL.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Arnica, Bryonia, Pulsatilla, Ipecacuanha.*

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On the veins, venous congestion and hæmorrhage.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Inflammation of the veins; varicose veins; loss of blood; irritation of the windpipe and chest; threatened consumption; enlargement of the veins; piles; abscess; boils and carbuncles; bleeding at the nose.

SYMPTOMS.

EYES.—Painful and inflamed; considerable congestion.

NOSE.—Bleeding, with tightness over the bridge, pressure between the eyes, numbed sensation over the forehead.

STOMACH.—Painful vomiting of blood.

ABDOMEN.—Varicose veins of the abdomen.

BOWELS.—Piles, with profuse loss of blood, painful, burning soreness; fulness and excoriation, and weakness and pain in back, as if it would break; discharge of dark blood in typhoid fever.

URINE.—Blood passed; the water looks smoky.

TESTES.—Enlargement of the veins.

UTERUS.—Hæmorrhage of bright-red blood; affections of the womb, with swelling, tenderness, and retention of urine; diffused pain and soreness over the abdomen after a blow on the region of the ovary; ovarian irritation; leucorrhœa.

LIMBS.—Tense white-swelling of the leg (milk or white leg), with swelling of left labia, region of the groin and thigh (also *Puls.* and *Acon.*); painful numbed sensation in the limb, and difficulty in moving, from stiffness and pain in the left hip.

THROAT.—Cough; spitting of blood; sulphurous taste; dull frontal headache; tickling cough, with or without taste of blood.

CHEST.—Inflammation of diaphragm ; laboured respiration, oppression, and tightness ; fulness in the head and neck ; sense of suffocation that prevents the patient lying down ; incipient phthisis, with irritation of the chest.

LOWER EXTREMITIES.—Varicose veins and ulcers ; inflammation of the large vein of the thigh, with erysipelatous spots near the groin and over the vein, occupying nearly one-half of the thigh (also *Acon.* and *Puls.*) ; tight swelling of the leg and foot ; limb pale, but hot ; urine scanty, albuminous ; the abdomen swollen, it resounds when tapped like a drum ; general dropsy of the body ; inflammation of the veins.

SKIN.—Purple spots here and there ; bleeding at the nose ; injected eyes ; carbuncles, boils (also *Bellis* and *Arnica.*)

Helleborus Niger.—BLACK HELLEBORE—CHRISTMAS ROSE.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Belladonna*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Stramonium*, *Gelseminum*, *Veratrum Viride*, *Apis*, *Arsenic.*

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Dropsy from sudden chill, from sun-stroke, or check of an eruption ; inflammation of the brain and spinal cord ; water on the brain ; water at the chest ; dropsy of the scrotum.

SYMPTOMS.

EXTERNAL SURFACE.—Dropsy, general or sudden ; loss of control over the muscles ; the face puffed and pallid ; the head sore to the touch as if beaten ; the glands of the neck enlarged ; the abdomen swollen with dropsical accumulation ; the skin deficient in colour, and puffed up, or cast off over the body, or puckered and tender, generally cold, often shivering ; sweat breaks out in the latter part of the night ; towards evening there is shuddering and trembling internally, with intense heat of the surface, particularly of the head ; the forehead wrinkled, and the complexion yellowish.

BREATHING.—Short, hurried, anxious, impeded and oppressed, or deep and slow; heat in the chest, with tightness and difficulty of breathing; short, interrupted, dry, hacking cough; attacks of suffocation, with palpitation, tightness of the chest and throat, obstruction of the nostrils.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Loss of nervous control; obtuse; anxious and desponding; stunned and stupefied; dull pressure at the back of the head; the look unconscious, fixed, and vacant; sensitiveness to light during the day; the eyes turned up, and half open during sleep; dreams anxious and confused; incoherence; drowsiness; fainting-fits; convulsions, with cramp; the head forced into the pillow; numbness of the tongue; the knees totter and fail, the hands lose their grasp, the fingers stiffen with cramp.

It acts well in alternation with *Zinc* at a high dilution.

Hepar Sulphuris.—LIVER OF SULPHUR.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Spongia, Dulcamara, Sulphur.*

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On the lining of the windpipe; the skin and glandular system; the absorbent and exhalent vessels; the salivary glands.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Obstinate and inflammatory skin diseases, especially of the head and face; derangements from mercury; obstinate ulcers, boils, and abscesses; inflammatory affections of the windpipe; bronchitis; soreness of the gums from mercury; croup; inflammatory and chronic coughs; inflammation and discharge from the ears; inflammation of the glands, with tendency to suppurate; or of the tonsils; quinsy; erysipelas; pustules on the conjunctiva; ulcers on the cornea; diphtheria.

SYMPTOMS.

EXTERNAL SURFACE.—Inflammation of the skin, with red, hot

swelling and soreness; pimples amongst the hair, very tender and sore; unhealthy skin, with tendency to ulceration; inflammatory or suppurative swellings of the glands; ulcerative or eruptive affections of the skin, with offensive discharge; excessive itching, tingling, and heat; cracking of the skin, with chaps; knotty swellings of the joints, very sore and tender; sweat easily induced; dry heat over the body; flushes of heat, accompanied or followed by sweats; burning redness of the face, or inflammation or erysipelas; nettle-rash; hard swelling of the breasts; offensive sweat in the arm-pits; heat, redness and swelling of the ankles; oozing scabs on the head; incrustations behind the ears; red, hot swelling of the joints; sticky, sour perspiration, especially at night and in the morning; the hair falls off, the head becomes quite bald; redness and swelling of the nose; the lips swollen or ulcerated; pimples on the forehead; swellings of the ankles, feet and knees; chapping of the feet; yellowish complexion, with livid rings around the eyes.

BREATHING.—Weakness of the chest; partial or complete loss of voice; wheezing, hurried, rattling, anxious breathing; or short breath, cough, and copious expectoration; violent suffocative coughing, ending in retching; deep, stifled cough, with difficult breathing; obstinate hoarseness; harsh voice; habitual night fever; tenderness of the upper part of the windpipe; long, shrill inspirations after a cough; stifling of the breath, with throwing back of the head to relieve obstruction of the windpipe; the cough comes on immediately after swallowing fluid; dry cough, with spasmodic retching and vomiting; or moist cough, with rattling of mucus on the chest, and suffocation when lying.

EYES AND EARS.—Chronic inflammation of the eyes, eyelids and ears; red, hot, inflammatory affection of the eyes; offensive discharge of matter from the ears; itching of the ears; the ears externally red and swollen; gluing of the eyelids during the night; protrusion of the eyes, or the eyes spasmodically closed;

flow of water from the eyes during or towards the night, and sensitiveness to light by day.

NOSE, MOUTH, THROAT, AND GUMS.—Flow from one nostril; bleeding of the nose, chiefly in the morning, with deficient or keen smell; profuse flow of saliva; whitish, curdy ulceration in the mouth; swelling, heat and redness of the tonsils; the gums hot, swollen and tender.

Hydrastis.—HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS—GOLDEN SEAL.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Baptisia, Arsenicum, Pulsatilla, Conium.*

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On mucous surfaces; the glandular system; and general cachexia of the system, as in cancer or epilepsy.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Cancer and the cancerous constitution; glandular induration; pulmonary consumption; epilepsy; obstinate indigestion and constipation; chronic liver complaint; several affections of the generative organs; abrasions of the skin; ulcers and eruptions with thick discharge, whether specific or not; lupus psoriasis and ophthalmia; obstinate constipation; fissures of the anus.

SYMPTOMS.

GENERAL.—Faintness, loss of appetite, and a general cachectic condition of the body; prostration; skin dark-greenish or straw-coloured.

MOUTH AND TONGUE.—Tongue dry, red, and sore; papillæ raised; gums dark-red and swollen, also the inside of the cheeks; ulcers on tongue and upper and lower lip; tenacious mucus in the mouth, or foetid saliva.

NOSE.—Nose stuffed; excessive secretion of thick mucus, with tenacious shreds; hoarseness; the nose towards the throat stuffed.

EYES.—Obstinate inflammation; the eyelids much swollen; abundant mucous secretion; threatening ulceration, especially after exposure to harsh, dry winds.

EARS.—Thick discharge, resulting from growths in the ear ; or of an obstinate nature, from debility ; roaring or drumming in the ears.

STOMACH.—Sympathetic disturbance : sinking at the stomach ; nausea ; loss of appetite, when there is suspicion of malignant disease ; increasing debility ; continual palpitation ; eructations of sour fluid ; faint, gone feeling ; dull aching or oppression ; burning pain at navel ; nausea ; nausea after food.

BOWELS AND EVACUATIONS.—Chronic, obstinate constipation ; the bowels act but once or twice a week, with severe smarting and pain, lasting for some time, often producing faintness ; gurgling of the bowels ; or griping diarrhœa, with light-coloured acrid motions, or constant distress about the navel ; soreness of the bowels and rumbling ; frequent and pressing calls to urinate ; urine smelling decomposed, and very dark ; fœces quite light-coloured ; slight relief of light acrid matter ; constant distress, headache and severe smarting ; burning in the rectum during and after relief of the bowels ; sympathetic disturbance of the digestion.

MAMMARY REGION.—Swelling, hard and heavy, increasing in size ; pain lancinating, like knives thrust in, or hot needles, extending to the shoulders, down the arms, sometimes to the fingers of the affected side ; the skin may be discoloured and puckered, and the tumour adherent or non-adherent ; the pain almost unbearable, at times preventing sleep ; worn, jaded look ; no appetite.

UTERINE SYSTEM.—Superficial abrasion and ulceration of the womb or vagina, with great tenderness ; an erysipelatous rash ; patches of white membrane ; itching and chafing ; uterine yellow leucorrhœa, extremely tenacious, with long shreds, or pieces in it, sometimes offensive ; offensive, pus-like discharge from vagina ; great tenderness of the os uteri ; hectic fever ; aphthous spots on the labia.

EXTERNAL SURFACE.—Erysipelatous inflammation, followed by

obstinate ulcers with hard, red edges, that gradually spread, or show no tendency to heal.

Hyoscyamus Niger.—HENBANE.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Gelsemium*, *Belladonna*, *Veratrum Viride*, *Opium*, *Hellebore*, *Stramonium*, *Ignatia*.

SPECIFIC ACTION.—Upon the organic nerves, brain, and cerebro-spinal system; secondarily, on the circulation.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Convulsive, spasmodic, or inflammatory affections, with predominant nervous disturbance; epileptic attacks of an inflammatory character; delirium tremens; nervous fevers; hydrophobia; convulsive and inflammatory diseases incidental to child-bed; acute dropsy of the brain; affections of the brain and eyes; spasmodic convulsions; nervous excitement; sleeplessness; inflammation of the brain; presbyopia; squinting; night blindness; spasm and paralysis of the bladder; dry cough; spasmodic cough at night; profuse menses; puerperal fever; grinding of the teeth in sleep; chronic hæmorrhage; redness of the skin; brown spots; vesicles; pustules; boils; toothache from a cold. The medicinal powers of this drug strongly resemble *Belladonna*.

SYMPTOMS.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Violent general convulsions of the body; total loss of consciousness; jerking of the limbs and twitching of the tendons; involuntary evacuations from paralysis of nervous power; epileptic convulsions (with purple and tumid face); plucking at the bed-clothes; aberration; some calamity seems impending, or the patient feels under restraint, from which he struggles to escape; red, fixed, and convulsively distorted eyes; excessive dilatation of the pupils; spasmodic closing of the eyelids; active delirium, or total lethargy; plaintive cries, especially provoked by touching the patient;

mischievous delirium; reeling giddiness; spasm of the throat on attempting to swallow liquids; violent hiccough after the least food; sudden falling, with shrieking and convulsions; paralytic incapacity of one side of the body; lethargic sleep, with convulsions, or weakness from anguish or nervous excitement; frenzy and rage, with great physical strength; ridiculous laughing and chattering; conduct as of one possessed; furious, quarrelsome, and reproachful; melancholy, from unfortunate love; delirium without consciousness—knows no one, and has no wants; when spoken to, the answer is properly given, but unconsciousness and delirium immediately return; mania, with lasciviousness and muttering, or determination to uncover the body and lie naked; staring, vacant expression; objects magnified to the sight, and assume a red hue; spasmodic affection of the chest; antipathy to liquids; paralysis of the tongue, power of articulation lost; the head rolls or oscillates from one side to the other; the patient squints spasmodically; the jaw rigidly fixed; the teeth firmly set; gulping, gasping convulsion of the throat and chest; the hands and arms tremble; the thumbs are drawn up; the fingers clenched; the knees, thighs, and legs rigid, or relaxed and helpless; the powers of smell and taste are suspended.

EYES, FACE, MOUTH, TONGUE, AND THROAT.—The eyes bright-red and protruded, or dull, inanimate, and drooping; the eyelids swollen; the face pale, of bluish hue, or bright-red, brown-red and bloated; the tongue red, dry, and parched; the mouth full of frothy saliva, and emits an offensive odour, or completely parched; the throat swollen.

PAINS.—Pain in the head, as if it had been struck heavily; pain shifting from the neck to the centre of the brain.

Ignatia Amara.—ST. IGNATIUS' BEAN.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Nux Vomica*, *Cimicifuga*, *Gelsemium*.

SPECIFIC ACTION.—Upon the organic nerves, the brain, and nervous system.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Hysterical, convulsive, or spasmodic disorders; the consequences of sudden or intense emotion, or depressing passion in the nervous and highly excitable; depression; nervous complaints, with excessive pain; derangement of menstruation; convulsions, or other affections incidental to teething; disorder of the stomach; colic; stomach-ache.

SYMPTOMS.

PAINS.—Excessive bodily pain; intense piercing in the head as if a nail were thrust in; digging or boring on one side of the head, or eyebrow; bruised pains in the membrane investing the bone; pain increased by coffee or brandy, lessened by lying on the back, or on the part affected; forcing, constrictive pains, like labour; violent pain without much constitutional disturbance; insupportable pains in the joints of the arms; pain in eyes as if there were grit or sand in them; cramp in the womb during the menstrual period; pains in the teeth, as if they were being broken; aching, shooting, tearing, or throbbing in the glands under the jaw; throbbing, beating, or hammering in the head; violent tugging or clawing in the small of the back.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.—The body rigidly bent backwards; purple face; foaming at the mouth; spasm of the jaws; fits of suffocation, and loss of consciousness; yawning, with excessive straining of the lower jaw; sleep restless and unrefreshing, with moaning, dreaming, and twitching of the limbs; whining, melancholy with moaning; headstrong irritability; impatient of contradiction; stitches in the throat, or sensation as of a lump; deep sighing and sleep as the convulsions subside; dizziness, with sparks before the eyes; throwing back of the head; trembling of the body; the voice is distinctly heard—other sounds much less so; twitching of the arms and legs; hysterical

debility ; fainting-fits ; hiccough after every meal ; weakness, sinking, and emptiness at the stomach ; mistiness of sight, or dread of light ; convulsive twitching of the corners of the mouth ; spasmodic tightness of the throat.

MENSTRUATION.—Excessive and too frequent, every fortnight general derangement, nervous susceptibility ; pain and palpitation during its continuance.

STOMACH AND BOWELS.—Aversion to milk ; appetite impaired and speedily satiated ; earthy taste in the mouth ; rising of food, or bitter mucus ; sickness, with agitation ; constipation, with urging ; protrusion of the lower bowel ; thread-worms ; rumbling, with evacuations of froth, slime, and blood ; or large, yellow, white, or hard, expelled with much effort.

BREATHING, CHEST.—Constriction of the chest and throat, with dry cough ; sighing ; oppressed breathing, with palpitation at night, and on first waking, coming on with the excitement ; hollow, spasmodic cough, as if caused by sulphur or dust ; the longer the coughing continues the greater the irritation.

EXTERNAL SURFACE.—Nettle-rash ; alternately flushed and pallid, or livid and sunken face, with hollow eyes ; heat through the body, with redness of one cheek, and absence of thirst ; perspiration breaking out whilst eating ; shivering chills, in the back and arms particularly ; tremulous state of the head ; shedding of the hair ; hot and copious perspiration on the hands ; tenderness of the soles of the feet, as if blistered with walking.

MOUTH, THROAT, TONGUE, AND TEETH.—Heat and redness, with more or less swelling inside the mouth and palate ; mucus in the mouth and throat ; redness, heat, and swelling of the tonsils, or small ulcerated spots on them ; tongue coated white, but moist ; constant biting of the tongue whilst speaking or masticating ; teeth seem loose.

NOSE, EYES, AND EARS.—Dryness and itching, with heat, swelling, and stuffing of the interior of the nostrils, or external swelling ; or rawness or soreness inside ; watering of the eyes

when exposed to bright light ; turgidity of the small blood-vessels of the eye, and great heat ; exudation of humour ; the upper lid is swollen ; the fleshy part of the ear inflamed.

Ipecacuanha.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Pulsatilla*, *Veratrum Album*, *Veratrum Viride*, *Hydrastis*, *Arsenic*, *Chamomilla*.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Derangement of the stomach from diet or changes of temperature, characterised by nausea or vomiting ; fever, with disordered digestion, or bilious symptoms, or affection of the organs of respiration ; spasmodic affections of the chest and windpipe ; asthma ; bronchitis ; discharge of bright-red blood ; slow fever ; vomiting of blood ; bilious vomiting ; hooping and convulsive coughs generally ; relaxation of the bowels ; dysentery ; dangerous hæmorrhage.

SYMPTOMS.

MIND.—Peevish, rejecting everything ; extremely impatient ; angry for the smallest trifle ; the child screams ; thrusts its fists into the mouth ; anguish.

HEAD.—Giddiness when walking or turning round ; momentary loss of thought ; heaviness of the head ; tearing in the forehead ; pain as if the head and skull were bruised, affecting the bones and the root of the tongue ; constrictive headache in the temple and eye.

CHEST.—Gasping, tightness ; sensation of strangling ; hurried, anxious breathing ; the least exertion leaves patient out of breath ; sensation as if windpipe were choked by the inhalation of dust ; asthma, with suffocative paroxysms ; rattling of mucus ; suffocative attacks of coughing, with rigidity and blue face ; convulsive fits of coughing, with long, loud, shrill inspiration ; the cough chiefly at night, accompanied by, or ending in vomiting.

STOMACH AND BOWELS.—Taste of blood ; antipathy to food ;

vomiting of mucus, bile, and food, or bright-red or clotted blood; bilious vomiting, accompanied by purging; cold drink induces retching; uneasiness, discomfort, and emptiness in the stomach; sickness, with watery fluid in the mouth; vomiting dark or black, liquid, putrid matter, with or without purging; copious, easy vomiting; loose evacuations of fleecy, white patches, or froth, or froth and slime, tinged with blood, with violent straining; bright-red blood at stool; looseness, with yellow, slimy, greenish, or putrid motions; stools resembling pitch.

EXTERNAL SURFACE.—Pallor; blue rings around the eyes; spasmodic paroxysms, the body bent backwards, the features distorted, the face red and bloated; twitching of the face, lips, and eyelids; chilliness and coldness; flushes of heat, with perspiration; pale and bloated face; yellow and lived complexion.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Spasms and convulsions, or rigidity of the body, with bending backwards; agitation and jerking of the limbs during sleep; the eyes only partially closed; deep, sullen, dissatisfied, and contemptuous humour, or irritability and impatience; muddled sight and dilatation of the pupils; uncertain gait; reeling giddiness; jerking and twitching of the muscles of the face, especially about the lips, with quivering eyelids; sudden weakness, with nausea; general debility.

PAINS.—Bruised in the brain and skull, or all the bones of the body; excessive in the stomach; sore, lacerated pain in the chest; severe bearing down; forcing pains; severe pain in the head, aggravated by fits and starts; cramp, clawing, pinching, griping in the bowels, especially after eating, or drinking cold water; colic of young children; wakefulness, agitation, drawing-up of the legs, and yellowish or greenish, or frothy diarrhoea; sudden wrenching toothache.

MENSTRUATION.—Before the proper time; in excess, and clotted; flooding; the blood in jets, or bright-red.

Nose, Mouth, Tongue.—Stuffing of the nose; cold in the head; bright-red blood from the nose; abundant saliva; clean and red, or thickly coated or loaded tongue; quite white, or yellowish-coated.

Iris.—IRIS VERSICOLOR—BLUE-FLAG.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Antimonium Crudum, Arsenic, Ipecacuanha, Podophyllum, Veratrum Album, Pulsatilla, Bryonia.*

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On the glandular apparatus; the pancreas and liver; the stomach, bowels, and skin.

DISORDERS TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Gastric headaches, and such as depend on affection of the liver; spasmodic, profuse, or periodical vomiting; inflammation of the gullet, stomach, and duodenum; indigestion; congestion of the liver; overflow of bile; bilious attacks; bilious diarrhœa; autumn diarrhœa; English cholera; the colic of infants and children; cramp in the bowels; dysentery; inflammation of the bowels; congestion of the lungs; hoarseness; soreness of the throat; rheumatism; gout; neuralgia; eruptions on the scalp and face; inflammation of the eyelids, and secondary syphilitic affections generally.

SYMPTOMS.

GENERAL.—Unusual lassitude, prostration, and lowness of spirits. Most useful in persons of bilious temperament, subject to gastric and bilious disorders. It produces all the symptoms of mercurial salivation without fœtor.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Nervous irritability; despondency, associated with derangement of the stomach or liver; drowsiness, sleepiness, with chills; restless sleep, disturbed by frightful dreams; dull, heavy headache, accompanied by weakness, nausea, and vomiting—chiefly in forehead and temples, at times sharp and shooting; constrictive feeling in the scalp; hammering pain, aggravated by motion; severe pains at the back of the

head; severe boring on the right side of the head; headache, aggravated by coughing; fulness in the head; the head and face feel hot; pain shooting from the temple to the left side of the back of the head, like an electric shock; violent, stupid, or stunning headache, with neuralgia of the face, and copious limpid urine.

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.—Nausea; acidity; rising of food; inability to digest fat; empty eructations; nausea, and sour watery vomiting, or vomiting and diarrhoea; severe shocks of pain about the navel; commotion and rumbling in the bowels, above the seat of pain—little or none below; the pains are felt before meals, and relieved by taking food; gnawing pain, or great burning at the stomach, aggravated by cold water; bilious diarrhoea, or brown, lumpy, and very offensive; cutting in lower part of abdomen, obliging the patient to bend forward; fœtid flatulence; rumbling in the bowels; sharp, sudden pains at the bottom of the bowels; violent pains at the pit of the stomach, coming on at intervals, with vomiting of food half an hour after meals; pain in the right side, over the liver, worse on motion; cramp in the right side.

EXTERNAL SURFACE.—Vesicles gradually forming into pustules which dry up and leave a crust; the pustules are situated on a rose-coloured, inflamed base, with red streaks running from one to another; vesicles gradually forming; the pustules dry, and leave a crust from the exudation of lymph and underneath the scab; the skin looks red, and bleeds if the crust is removed; eruptions on the face, of an obstinate character, especially in strumous children, and where any trace of syphilis is suspected.

Kali Bichromicum.—BICHROMATE OF POTASH.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Mercurius, Hydrastis, Spongia, Hepar Sulphuris.*

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On the mucous membrane; glandular apparatus and skin; also on the fibrous and muscular tissue.

DISORDERS TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Inflammation and ulceration of the mouth, tongue, nose, and tonsils; of the windpipe and bronchial tubes; hoarseness, chronic cough, clergyman's sore throat, croup, croupal diphtheria, whooping-cough, and Millar's asthma; inflammation of the stomach, pylorus, and duodenum, small intestines, and lower bowel; dyspepsia, chronic gastritis, hiccough, water-brash; diarrhoea and dysentery; pain in the muscles; periosteal and syphilitic rheumatism; congestion, enlargement, and degeneration of the liver; congestion of the kidneys; ozæna and polypi of the nose; pustular and papular skin diseases and ulcers; scarlatina and measles.

SYMPTOMS.

GENERAL.—Irritation, inflammation, and altered secretion, or ulceration of the mucous membrane; tough, stringy mucus; symptoms aggravated or produced by hot weather; they come on quickly, and subside soon, or appear in the morning; anomalous pains, which fly rapidly from one part to another; debility, with cachectic appearance; complexion pale and yellowish; emaciation; pains in the fingers and elbows; sore throat; nausea; constipation; ulceration of the larynx; loss of smell.

EYES.—Inflamed, with profuse flow of tears; pain and heaviness; heat, redness and swelling; eyelids inflamed and swollen; slightly granular lids, with yellow discharge; pustular ophthalmia; yellowness of the white of the eye; brown spot, of the size of a pin's head, near the cornea; sight dim.

NOSE.—Discharge of water or mucus; stoppage of the nose; plugs that come away in thick lumps, or hard, elastic; ulceration of nostrils; sense of smell impaired, or entirely lost; polypus; discharge tough and stringy, sometimes extending to the throat.

MOUTH.—Dryness; excavated ulcer on the roof; the soft palate is rough, papular, and elevated.

LIPS.—Lips chapped and swollen, or ulcers, which smart, and have hard edges, or small vesicles, which itch a good deal.

TONGUE.—Dry, thickly coated, yellow, brownish, or white; or smooth, red or cracked, as in dysentery; papillæ elongated; painful ulcers.

THROAT.—Sensation as of a hair on the root of the tongue; dry, sore throat; relaxed, inflamed and swollen uvula; the tonsils red, painful, swollen, and ulcerated, or with white patches; the throat and soft palate bright-red or dark, almost coppery; smarting and tingling in the throat, with heat in the chest; on uvula an excavated sore, with inflammation round it, and secreting yellow, tenacious pus; or inflammation of the throat, indolent, and tending to ulceration, without much pain or swelling.

CHEST.—Difficulty of breathing in the morning, or during sleep, with pain in the chest; shortness of breath; sensation as of a band round the upper part of the stomach, which prevents the taking of a deep breath; difficulty of breathing, from thickening of the bronchi; croupal diphtheria, the cough preceded by wheezing and panting, with circumscribed aching pain in the chest, uneasiness at the stomach, nausea, restlessness, heat of the hands and feet, followed by perspiration; there is often a discharge from the nostrils of blood-streaked mucus; pain as from ulceration in the throat; tickling, inducing cough; irritation, with hawking of mucus; the nose stuffed; stiffness and pain of the nape of the neck; cough, with transparent, slate-coloured, yellowish-green, tough expectoration; or dense, transparent, in small lumps, or very tenacious; or thick, yellow mucus, or tough, blackish, or streaked with blood; choking or croupy cough, with tough, stringy mucus; pain from the breast-bone to the back; or burning, shooting pains in various parts; constant pain under the left arm-pit.

Lachesis.—POISON OF THE LANCE-HEADED VIPER.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Arsenic, Belladonna, Baptisia.*

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On the entire nervous system ; secondarily, on mucous membrane and skin ; on absorption, exhalation, and circulation.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Severe affections of the throat, especially mercurial or syphilitic ; erysipelas ; degeneration of the skin and tissues ; ulcers ; mortification ; tremors ; palpitation ; hysteria ; change of life ; rheumatism ; fever ; headache ; sun-stroke ; exhaustion ; debility ; convulsions, and many diseases of hot climates.

SYMPTOMS.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Aversion to exertion ; prostration ; weakness of memory ; rigidity of the muscles ; paralysis, with rigidity ; weight in the limbs ; convulsions or epilepsy, with clenching of the fists, shrieking, tossing of the limbs, and loss of consciousness ; palpitation and reeling giddiness, preceded by cold feet ; raising of wind ; flatulent distension of the bowels, and pallor ; fainting-fits, with difficulty of breathing, nausea, and cold perspiration ; jealous, quarrelsome, and irritable ; anxiety ; despondency ; despair of recovery ; fantastical imagination ; sudden loss of sense and motion ; violent trembling of the hands ; sensation as of a lump in the throat ; convulsive arrest of the power of swallowing ; violent agitation at night ; dreams running on horrors, or on imaginative, voluptuous ideas ; delirium, with constant muttering or talking, sometimes complacently, sometimes with expression of pain ; flashing of bright light before the eyes, or blue appearances ; hazy, veiled, darkened, or weak sight, or general susceptibility to light ; total want of hearing, or loud rolling in the ears ; palsy or spasmodic rigidity of the tongue, with loss of power of articulating ; horror of liquids ; violent convulsive hiccough ; involun-

tary discharge from the bowels and of urine; spasmodic and suffocative attacks in the chest; stiffness, instability, and looseness in the knees; chattering and grinding of the teeth.

BREATHING.—The upper part of the windpipe susceptible to the touch; sense of suffocating, especially at night, particularly if the bed-clothes come near the nostrils or mouth; the patient cannot bear anything round the throat; dry, short cough, or cough as if something required to be cleared from the windpipe, but without effect; suffocative cough after sleeping; or immediately upon lying down, or during sleep, the patient has to spring from bed, and rush to an open window for air; deep, stifled, hollow, harsh, guttural voice, with habitual hoarseness; sense of strangulation in the upper part of the windpipe; shortness and difficulty of breathing; hurried, anxious, convulsive wheezing, rattling, or harsh-sounding breathing; weight and tightness at the chest; impeded respiration after taking food; offensive breath.

EXTERNAL SURFACE.—Swelling of the feet and hands, with redness or heat—or coldness, with purplish hue; small swellings, pimples, warts, or nettle-rash; wasting of the flesh; itch-like eruption on the extremities; whitlows; coldness of the feet; dry, mealy, itching eruptions, with large, yellow or bluish-black blisters; superficial ulcers, with foul, corroding bottom; hard tumours or abscesses; dry, intense heat, particularly at night, especially of the hands and feet; alternate flushes of heat and coldness or chills; copious sweat, particularly towards morning; cold clammy sweats; irritation of the arms; pimples after scratching; the feet as cold as ice, generally with clammy sweat; scabs and sores behind the ears; hollow, drawn, cadaverous, leaden, pallid face; red, tingling, swelling of the face; flush-spots on the cheeks; bluish pimples or stains upon the face or elsewhere.

Ledum Palustre.—WILD ROSEMARY.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Rhus, Arnica, Graphites, Colchicum.*

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Affections of the joints
gout; rheumatism; dysentery; dropsy of the legs and feet
chronic affections of the respiratory organs and skin.

SYMPTOMS.

EXTERNAL SURFACE.—Hard, notty swelling, distension of the skin, heat, glossy appearance; swelling and tenderness of the great toe—of the elbow, knee, and finger-joints; dropsy of the feet and legs; red, dry, scaly, mealy eruptions, with whitish scabs, which, when cast, leave a redness; troublesome itching, as from insects under the skin; sour-swelling perspiration; gnawing, itching of the scalp and forehead; intolerable itching; fine rash, on the chest, worse when heated.

BREATHING.—Gulping, gasping for breath; oppression and tightness, worse when moving; difficult, impeded respiration; fatiguing, hollow cough, followed by bright-coloured blood; or morning cough, with thick or offensive greenish expectoration; or sudden arrest of breath, followed by violent coughing; constant, irritating, or violent cough.

PAINS.—Pulling, digging, drawing, or shooting in the joints; very acute, like gout or rheumatism; oppressive and perfectly stupefying pain over the head; soreness of the soles of the feet; aching, darting, cutting, or tearing in the arms, shoulders, or elbows; burning or aching in the eyes.

Lycopodium.—LYCOPodium CLAVATUM—CLUB-MOSS.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Carbo Vegetabilis, Arsenic, Baptisia, Hydrastis.*

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On the nervous and circulatory systems, mucous membrane, and urinary organs.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Scrofulous affections of the skin or glands; debility; exhausted energy; in chronic indigestion; chronic affections of respiration or circulation; chronic, dry, or moist and scabby eruptions; boils; diseases of the bones; obstinate constipation; inflammation of the eyes and eyelids; determination of blood; chronic affection of the liver; slow fever; dropsy; passive inflammations; loss of flesh, without assignable cause; effects of cold; rheumatism.

SYMPTOMS.

EXTERNAL SURFACE.—Pallid, livid, or yellow; itching of the whole body, or of particular parts, as soon as the patient becomes warm; ringworm; pimples or freckles on the face; periodical boils; eruptions, with much offensive oozing; falling off of the hair; yellowness of the skin on the nape of the neck; repeated attacks as if the blood were chilled, or the circulation stagnant; general wasting of the flesh; sore patches, with great soreness; intense dryness and hardness; swelling of the glands of the neck and arm-pits; constant dryness of the hands; stiffness, and unnatural distorted growth of the knees; the arms and fingers affected with numbness; knotty enlargements and stiffness of the joints; scrofulous swellings or general enlargement of the knee; great predisposition to corns; the legs swollen, with broad patches, red and intensely hot; the face wrinkled, and prematurely old; distension of stomach and bowels; evanescent flushes of heat; offensive, sticky night-sweats, chiefly on the back and chest; much perspiration on the face easily induced.

STOMACH AND BOWELS.—The stomach, about the false ribs, is tight, as if encircled by a band; the appetite variable; thirst at night; craving for sweet things; milk turns sour, and purges; greasy and acrid, or scalding risings; vomiting of bilious matter, with half-digested food, in the morning or at night; or bilious, greenish, and bitter; bitter water-brash;

pad-like inflation of one spot in the bowels; rumbling in the intestines, and partial expulsion of flatulence; chronic constipation, sometimes urging without evacuation; gravel or reddish grit in the urine; constant urging to pass water in small quantities; it is deep, or yellow, with a reddish deposit; itching, or strained, tight sensation at the anus.

Mercurius Corrosivus.—CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE—

BICHLORIDE, OR PERCHLORIDE, OF MERCURY.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Mercurius Vivus*; *Acid, Muriatic*; *Acid, Nitric*; *Acid, Phosphoric*; *Ipecacuanha*.

SPECIFIC ACTION.—*Mercurius Corrosivus* corresponds, in many respects, in its specific action, with that of the *Mercurius Vivus*. It operates more decisively on the bowels, especially in dysentery, and also in morbid fungoid growths, and ulcerations.

SYMPTOMS.

ORGANS OF DIGESTION.—Excessive, coiling, gnawing in the bowels; incessant urging to stool; cutting straining at stool; offensive, scanty, brown or green, or gelatinous and bloody evacuations, or slimy, with clots of blood; or thick, bloody matter, with intolerable burning and shooting pain in the passage; or incessant straining to stool, and straining without discharge; excessive insatiable thirst.

EXTERNAL SURFACE.—Shivering every time the patient moves; general coldness, stone-cold feet; the lips swollen, upper lip is turned upwards, and the features distorted; the abdomen tense, painful, and tender to the slightest touch.

Mercurius Vivus.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Nitric Acid*, *Kali Bichromas*, *Iris*, *Podophyllum*.

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On the circulation; the glandular system; the nerves; the mucous membrane; absorption and exhalation; the bones, cartilages, and internal structure of the most important organs.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Disorders which depend upon morbid condition and imperfect nutrition. Eruptions; abscesses; ulcers; swelling of the glands; congestion of the chest, liver, or spleen; intestinal irritation from acrid bile; disorders induced by suppressed perspiration; colds; irritative fevers; dry or scabby eruptions; morbid conditions of the liver; jaundice; inflammation of the liver and spleen, stomach and bowels; inflammatory nerve pains, as sciatica and faceache; worms; cough; affections of the organs of respiration; dropsy; low fever.

SYMPTOMS.

EXTERNAL SURFACE.—Restless agitation; twitching of the limbs; chilliness of the body; inflammatory swellings, with great heat; glands swollen, inflamed, and suppurating; perspiration profuse and sour smelling, affording no relief; the skin yellow; itch-like eruptions; eruptions which easily bleed; moist, oozing eruptions, itching or gnawing, which form scabs; ulcers, spreading and corroding; pimples; scaling of the skin; dry, mealy eruptions; ulceration and decay of the bones; tenderness and perspiration of the head; pallid, earthy complexion; puffiness of face; cracks and sores about the mouth; swelling of the cheek; tenderness of the stomach and liver to pressure; enlargement and hardness of the liver; unhealthy skin, with tendency not to heal, or to develop sores upon the least injury; suppuration of the breasts and of the glands of the groin; swelling of the glands under the jaw.

PULSE.—Quick, irregular, fitful; local determination of blood; palpitation.

STOMACH AND BOWELS.—General derangement and weakness

of digestion; craving hunger, or excessive nausea, and loathing of food; excessive thirst; noisy flatulence; pressure at pit of stomach, as from a stone; the abdomen inflated and tender; constipation, with considerable but ineffectual urging; loose discharge, with round or thread-worms; frothy, slimy, and greenish, or acrid evacuations; diarrhoea, from chill, or damp, cold, air; excessive discharge of dark-red urine, very offensive; discharge of undigested food at stool, and protrusion of the intestine; putrid, saltish, acid, and slimy taste.

PAINS.—Bruised stiffness; pains in the bones, drawing, tearing, jerking, aggravated at night; itching, burning in the eyes, upon exposure to the air; great pain in swallowing, with great desire to swallow the saliva; tearing, distracting pain in decayed teeth, which affects the glands—aggravated by warmth; great pain, with soreness of the gums; severe jerking, tearing, and shooting in the ears; agonising pains in the bowels, alleviated by lying down; shooting in the back of the head; keen, cutting or shooting in the hip, shoulders, and arms; shooting in the bowels, and smarting in the throat; tearing in the muscles and bones of the face.

MOUTH, THROAT, TEETH, TONGUE, AND GUMS.—The mouth offensive, the inside swollen and inflamed; blisters, apthous vesicles and ulceration of the interior of the mouth: excessive flow of foul saliva; the tongue hard, swollen, and ulcerated or inflamed, or moist and covered with thick, tenacious, whitish mucus; the throat dry and raw; swallowing painful, liquids forced back through the nostrils; the uvula enlarged, the tonsils ulcerated; the teeth feel loose, or as if on edge; the gums swollen, white, livid, ulcerated, or detached from the teeth, and sore.

EYES, EARS, AND NOSE.—The eyes sensitive to light; sparkling appearance before them; the margins of the eyelids ulcerated and scurfy; excessive acrid tears; the bones of the nose swollen; excessive watery, corroding fluid from the

nostrils, or bleeding at the nose; inflammation and swelling of the interior of the ears, with thick discharge.

MENSTRUATION.—Excessive, with colic, and great anguish.

BREATHING.—Shortness of breath on ascending stairs; dry, fatiguing, and racking cough, as if the chest or head would split.

Nux Vomica.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Cocculus*, *Bryonia*, *Chamomilla*, *Hydrastis*, *Pulsatilla*, *Ignatia*.

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On the nerves of the stomach; the mucous surface of the stomach and bowels; on the entire nervous and cerebro-spinal systems; the kidneys and the womb.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Stomach derangements; bowel complaints of spare-habited, meagre, bilious, nervous subjects, or those of full habit and great vivacity, and choleric, or of morbid constitution, with predisposition to piles; excessive nervous irritability, with constipation, or alternately, constipation and relaxation; spasmodic, hysterical, or congestive affections of the womb; bilious remittent fevers; sympathetic affections, with depression and irritability, incidental to chronic derangements of the stomach; affections resulting from cold, with fever and disorder of the stomach and bowels; piles; derangement incidental to sedentary habits, excessive application, late hours, or use of stimulants; intermittent or nervous fevers; derangements of the stomach during pregnancy; spasmodic affections of the bladder; rheumatic.

SYMPTOMS.

ORGANS OF DIGESTION.—General derangement; sour or foul taste, tightness round waist and upper part of stomach, as if the clothes were tight; the muscles of the stomach feel bruised; constriction of the lower bowel, with fruitless urging; constant

risings, bitter or sour; hiccough; the stomach painful; nausea, inclination to vomit, retching, vomiting of mucus, sour matter, or undigested food, most in the morning, at night, or after eating; often attended by headache, cramp, anxiety, and tremulous debility; obstinate constipation, or alternate constipation and diarrhoea, the motions imperfect and insufficient; large, hard motions, or frequent evacuations of slime and froth, with urging; protrusion of the lower bowel; piles; soreness of the bowels, or sensation as of something alive in them; dragging in the groins, as of threatening rupture; urging to pass water without effect, or with drop-discharge; great suffering, and burning in the neck of the bladder; qualmishness, chiefly after eating, or at night, with weakness and anxiety; dark-coloured, red urine, depositing a sediment like brick-dust.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Buzzing and tinkling in the ears; sleep disturbed by constant, frightful, or anxious dreams, followed in the morning by pain in the limbs, lassitude, and disposition to stretch; sleep disturbed about 3 a.m.; inclination to sleep in the morning, after meals, or in the evening; heat, sleeplessness and agitation at night; the patient quickly wearied by mental labour; heaviness and pressure in the head, as if it would burst out, confusion of ideas, and giddiness; spasmodic rigidity and heaviness or lassitude of the limbs; spasmodic sensation in the muscles, as of something moving in them; trembling of the limbs, with fluttering of the heart; tremulous debility; spasms and convulsions; nervous debility; acute nervous sensibility; great sensitiveness to noise, light, talking, or odours; dread of the open air; aggravation, particularly of the nervous symptoms, by watching, mental labour, coffee, wine, or tobacco; general aggravation of symptoms in the morning; the eyes are particularly sensitive; tender on exposure to light, especially in the morning; the disposition vehement, malicious, melancholy, and anxious, with anguish; peevish, ill-humoured, or vexed; feeling of oscillation in the

brain ; violent delirium, or low muttering delirium ; headache is a prominent symptom.

PAINS.—Rheumatic pains in the muscles, small of the back, loins and chest ; shooting pains through the whole body ; pricking, wrenching in the joints on changes of weather ; bruised pains in the limbs and joints, especially whilst moving, or after motion, or in bed ; tearing, jerking, drawing in the head ; or as if a nail were thrust in ; agonising pain, chiefly in the hollow teeth, aggravated at night, after eating, or by hot or cold drinks ; smarting, burning in the eyes ; drawing, tearing in the muscles of the face ; or jerking, piercing in the jaws and teeth, extending to the head, ears, and cheek-bones ; piercing, beating in the ears ; cramp-like clawing in the stomach ; colic, with flatulency ; clawing pains in the abdomen, particularly during menstruation ; aching, as if something lodged in the kidney, the patient compelled to lie on the back ; great pain during discharge of urine ; pains, with swelling in the knee ; cramp-like, clawing, and bearing-down in the womb.

PULSE AND CIRCULATION.—Determination of blood to the head and womb ; full, hard, quick and frequent PULSE, or quick and feeble, or intermittent, small, and wiry ; palpitation with trembling.

EXTERNAL SURFACE.—Livid, sickly, pale or yellowish complexion, especially round the mouth and nose, with bluish ring round the eyes ; dirty, pallid, yellow, or sallow hue of the skin ; soreness and irritation of the scalp, the hair seeming to be pulled on the least touch ; yellowness of the skin ; purple patches on the skin ; chills, with shivering principally upon moving, at night, in the morning, or after eating ; heat at night ; rigors in the back and extremities ; peeling of the lips ; chilblains, both on the hands and feet ; hollowness of the eyes ; swelling, redness, and dark spots on the legs ; swelling of the knee ; inflammatory swelling of the glands beneath the ears.

PERIODICITY.—The fever symptoms increase or re-develop

every twenty-four or forty-eight hours, with partial remissions or complete intermission and subsidence; with the partial remission there is commonly imperfect alleviation every morning, with more decided remission every other day—that is, a better and worse day. Intermittent fevers, which usually set in in the morning.

MOUTH, TONGUE, GUMS, NOSE, AND EYES.—The mouth emits a foul odour, particularly after eating, or before breakfast; the tongue white, coated and slimy, or dry, cracked and brown, with red edges; the gums swollen, sore, painful, and putrid; the nose stuffed at night, a thin, watery, excoriating discharge in the morning or during the day, or complete stoppage; the eyes yellow, or eyes and eyelids red and inflamed—the corners particularly hot and red, and charged with matter; sometimes oozing of blood from the eyes; gluing of the lids at night.

MENSTRUATION.—Excessive, and too long, usually with derangement of digestion, nausea and morning sickness, and pinching, clawing, cramp-like or bearing-down pains.

BREATHING.—Alternately slow and hurried, with whistling sound; dry cough, with vomiting of mucus; tightness across the chest, as of asthma, and occasionally determination of blood to the chest, and palpitation.

Opium.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Gelseminum*, *Belladonna*, *Stramonium*, *Hyoscyamus*.

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On the brain and nervous system, and on the bowels and muscular system.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Convulsions and other effects of fright, or sudden emotion; prostration, or absence of nervous energy; general or local paralysis; lethargy; absence of sensation or pain; spasmodic affections of the whole body, or particular parts, characterised by rigidity; obstinate constipation

from muscular inaction of the bowels, or after protracted diarrhœa ; paralysis of the lungs, apoplexy; delirium tremens, and other effects of intoxicating liquors ; derangements of persons of advanced age ; lead colic.

SYMPTOMS.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Total absence of pain or sensation, complete torpor ; prostration ; absence of susceptibility to medicinal action ; jerking of the limbs, with general coldness ; epileptic convulsions ; apparent lifelessness, the patient lying prostrate, motionless, and not feeling anything ; tremulousness of the body ; rigidity of the body, or of particular parts ; trembling of the arms and hands ; the body rigidly bent backwards ; heavy lethargic sleep, with thick, noisy, slow, and intermittent respiration ; twitchings of the muscles about the mouth, the mouth and eyes being open ; drowsiness, with incapability of sleeping ; total loss of consciousness or sensation ; fits of giddiness ; fixed, glaring, half-closed, protruding and convulsed eyes ; motionless and dilated pupils ; stupid, vacant, and inanimate expression, the muscles of the face relaxed ; the tongue paralysed and motionless ; the mouth distorted ; the throat convulsively closed, and swallowing impossible ; picking at the bed-clothes ; wandering delirium.

PULSE AND CIRCULATION.—Violent throbbing of the arteries of the head and neck ; swelling of the veins of the neck and arms ; full and slow, or hard, quick, or intermitting pulse.

EXTERNAL SURFACE.—Pallid, dark-red, bluish, bloated face, or pale, with red spots on the cheeks ; intense heat of the surface, the pulse quick and hard, accompanied or followed by hot perspiration, or coldness of the body, particularly of the feet and legs, and sometimes of the arms and hands.

STOMACH AND BOWELS.—Vomiting of excremental matter and urine ; flatulent distension of the stomach ; great pain in the stomach during vomiting ; sensation of intense weight at the

stomach; obstinate constipation; hard, lumpy, offensive, and black motions; or very dark, offensive, liquid, and unconscious discharge from the bowels; suppression of urine; intense thirst; dark, reddish-brown, scanty urine, brownish-red sediment.

BREATHING.—Difficult, or thick, snoring, and obstructed; oppression of the chest; cough in the act of swallowing, with suspension or interruption of breath, and livid suffusion of the face; constant rattling and hoarse breathing, as if the air-passages were choked with mucus; croaking breath; spitting of blood after coughing; low weak inaudible voice.

MOUTH, THROAT, AND TONGUE.—The mouth and throat dry and parched, the throat sometimes swollen; the tongue parched and dark, sometimes quite black.

Phosphorus.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Nitric Acid, Phosphoric Acid.*

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On the lungs, the brain, and nervous system; the liver, the heart, and kidneys; on the mucous surfaces and bones, especially the jaws.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Those of the respiratory, digestive, or nutritive organs, and glandular system, dependent upon exhausting acute diseases, especially in persons of fair complexion and relaxed habit; or of feeble, scrofulous constitution, with a tendency to chronic, organic, or tubercular disease; protracted and exhausting diarrhoea, chronic inflammation or irritation of the air-passages, or inflammation of the lungs; determination of blood to the lungs, bowels, or brain, with feeble condition and slow fever; hectic, slow, nervous, and yellow fever; chronic rheumatism; weak, slow, and imperfect digestion, with night fever and debilitating perspiration; chronic ulceration of the glands, with thin, scanty, unhealthy discharge; reopening of old sores; chronic inflammation of the

stomach and bowels ; after-effects of acute, eruptive diseases, and bowel complaints ; after-effects of cholera, fatty degeneration, and disorganisation of the blood, as in purpura.

SYMPTOMS.

PULSE AND CIRCULATION.—The pulse quick, hard, wiry, and almost invariably small ; sometimes feeble, barely perceptible ; attacks of violent palpitation, with anguish ; determination of blood to various organs, or tendency to discharges of blood.

CHEST.—Difficulty of breathing, with anguish ; pressure, fullness, extreme tightness, and determination of blood ; dry cough during the day ; habitual hoarseness, or total loss of voice ; great accumulation of mucus ; cough with expectoration, flaky, curdy, stringy, or streaked with blood ; constant tickling, with short, dry, barking cough, and saltish mucus ; the chest feels raw ; dry, shaking cough, as if the chest would burst.

STOMACH AND BOWELS.—Desire for delicacies and cooling drinks ; weak, slow, imperfect digestion ; frequent eructations ; the stomach feels as if filled with air ; soreness of the stomach when touched and when moving ; frequent, soft, pap-like stools ; slimy, bloody, or undigested motions ; continual relaxation of the bowels ; discharge of blood during stool ; burning in the stomach and bowels ; discharge of colourless urine ; flatulency, with or without sour rising, after eating ; acrid rising from the stomach ; sensitiveness of the pit of the stomach ; ravenous hunger, unallayed by eating, continuing during the night, with a sensation of sinking and emptiness ; vomiting of bile ; constipation and piles ; copious, watery, colourless urine.

EXTERNAL SURFACE.—Soreness of the joints ; tremulousness of the knees ; wasting, especially on the hands ; copious bleeding from inconsiderable wounds ; abscesses, with fistulous openings ; tubercles ; hectic fever ; flushing ; heat at night ; habitual coldness of the limbs ; tingling ; falling-off of the hair ; wan, pallid countenance, dirty complexion, eyes deep-set and

hollow, surrounded by a blue ring ; alternate paleness and redness, or patchy flushing of one or both cheeks ; pinched, sharp, pointed features ; bloated eyes ; morning perspiration, profuse and exhausting ; tightness of the face, or on one side ; blueness of the lips ; numbness of the fingers ; coldness of the feet ; soreness of the soles, as if blistered or raw ; trembling of the hands and arms, with swelling ; heat of the hands ; mealy or scurvy eruptions, or scabby eruption of oozing pimples on the face or amongst the hair ; yellowish or brownish patches on the skin ; large boils on the abdomen.

NERVOUS SYSTEM, BRAIN.—Languor, want of motive power ; indolence and nervous debility ; sudden prostration ; weariness ; hysterical irritability ; local paralysis, with crawling or tingling ; the senses acutely sensitive, easily startled ; giddiness and dizziness, chiefly in the morning, in the evening, or in bed ; confusion of ideas ; depression of the spirits ; buzzing in the head, nausea, oppression of the head, and heat ; determination of blood to the head ; sleep unrefreshing, the patient lies awake and restless for a long time ; disposition to sleep in the day-time, wakefulness at night ; or the sleep restless and agitated, disturbed by anxious dreams, and unrefreshing ; dread of light ; extreme sensitiveness to light.

Platinum.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Sepia, Aurum, Cimicifuga, Gelsemium.*

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On the womb and ovaries ; on the brain and nervous system.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Nervous, hysterical, and congestive affections of females ; racking nerve-pains ; profuse menstruation ; flooding ; depression of spirits ; fainting-fits ; ovarian irritation and sterility. It is also useful in lead poisoning.

SYMPTOMS.

UTERINE SYSTEM.—Excessive menses before the proper time ; sensitiveness of the womb ; pressure, weight, and fulness ; determination of blood to the womb ; protracted menses ; premature labour-pains ; bearing-down ; forcing pains ; imminent miscarriage ; flooding, dark, purple blood, occasionally very thick, with clots.

PAINS.—Insufferable headache during the menses ; digging, boring, thrusting pains in the head, teeth, and ears ; cramp-like pinching in the head, pit of the stomach, and bowels ; aching, dull pressure in the chest, or shooting on either side of the chest ; cramp-like pains in the loins, feet, toes, and thighs ; throbbing, aching, in the fingers ; bruised sensation in the loins and back ; digging, boring, throbbing in the jaws ; aching in the stomach, especially after eating ; spasmodic pain round the eyes, and aching in them ; pains in the head or chest, growing gradually worse, or in fits—each attack worse than the preceding, until unbearable.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Numbness in various parts ; extreme despondency and crying without assignable cause ; torpid feeling in the head ; fits of giddiness ; the skin of the head feels tight.

Podophyllum.—PODOPHYLLUM PELATUM—MANDRAKE

MAY-APPLE.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Bryonia, Mercurius, Nitric Acid, Pulsatilla, Nux Vomica.*

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On the stomach, bowels, glandular apparatus, especially the liver, the lower bowel, and uterine system.

DISORDERS TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Congestion of the liver and spleen ; bilious diarrhoea and vomiting ; constipation, jaundice ; passing of gall-stones ; dysentery ; prolapsus of the womb or rectum ; piles ; mercurial or periosteal rheumatism ; painters'

colic; intermittent or remittent fever; infantile diarrhœa; dropsy; worm affections; pleurisy; heartburn; water-brash; affections in children during teething, and congestion of the brain, dependent on intestinal irritation or congestion of the liver.

SYMPTOMS.

GENERAL.—Sudden jerking pains; the symptoms, especially those relating to the bowels, aggravated in the morning, and better in the evening, as is very commonly the case in bilious subjects.

BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Giddiness and dizziness; fulness over the eyes; dulness and headache, with sleepiness in morning, the pain either at the top, forehead, or temples, with flushed face; drawing in the temples; feeling as though the eyes would become crossed; darting pain in the forehead, obliging one to shut the eyes; stunning headache through the temples, relieved by pressure; rolling of the head, which is bathed in perspiration, the surface of the body is cold, especially during teething in delicate children, with grinding of the teeth; giddiness, with an inclination to fall forward; headache, alternating with diarrhœa; sudden pain in the forehead, with soreness of the throat in the evening. Depression of spirits, and hypochondriasis, from disorder of the liver.

FACE.—Bathed in cold perspiration, pale as that of a corpse; eyes sunk in their sockets; nose pinched.

SKIN.—Soft, flabby, and sallow.

EYES.—Smarting or drawing pain, accompanying that of the head; heaviness of the eyes, with pain on the top of the head; pain in the eye-balls and temples, with heat and throbbing of the arteries; eyes sunken; inflammation of the eyes in the morning.

MOUTH.—Offensive odour and profuse salivation; sourness of the mouth on waking; putrid taste, or as that of fried liver; a

disagreeable odour perceptible to the patient ; white fur on the tongue ; the gums and inside of the cheek inflamed and ulcerated ; tongue red, dry, cracked, or swollen and bleeding ; nursing sore mouth.

THROAT.—Throat sore and painful, especially when swallowing liquids, worse in the morning, the soreness extends to the ears ; dryness of the throat ; rattling of mucus in the throat ; goitre.

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.—Appetite either voracious or lost ; satiety from a small quantity of food, with nausea and vomiting ; desire for something sour ; thirst towards the evening ; foul, putrid taste ; regurgitation of food ; diarrhœa immediately after eating ; acid eructations ; acidity, with unpleasant, sickly sensation ; heartburn ; water-brash ; food turns sour soon after eating it ; long-lasting nausea ; vomiting of food an hour after a meal, followed by craving appetite ; vomiting of food, with putrid taste and odour ; hollowness at the stomach, with throbbing, followed by diarrhœa ; gastric affection, attended by depression of the spirits ; heat in the stomach, vomiting of hot, frothy mucus ; vomiting of food, then of mucus and bile, or dark-green, very thick bilious matter, mixed with blood, dark and coagulated. The nausea of *Podophyllum* is lingering and death-like, resembling that from tobacco. It is often attended by severe and painful bilious vomiting, and copious bilious water-diarrhœa, accompanied by griping ; fulness over the liver ; chronic inflammation of the liver, with constipation ; colic, with retraction of the abdominal muscles ; pain in the bowels, relieved by the application of external warmth and by bending forward. Retraction of the muscles of the abdomen frequently met with in children.

Pulsatilla.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Cimicifuga*, *Hydrastis*, *Conium*, *Euphrasia*, *Hamamelis*.

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On the mucous surfaces of the eyes, ears, stomach, bowels, uterus, and generative organs; on the veins, and in venous congestion; on synovial membranes, and on the gouty constitution.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Eruptive fevers, especially measles, or low, nervous fevers; or fevers with digestive derangement, in those of mild temperament, relaxed habit, soft, rounded features, and sensitive disposition:—inflammation of the eyes and ears, disorder of the stomach, especially from rich food; relaxation of the bowels; bilious attacks, and bilious fever; infantile remittent fever; bilious remittent fever; affections occasioned by cold, whether of the respiratory or digestive functions; violent shaking coughs; bronchitis, with chilliness and nausea; congestion of the lungs, especially in consumption; ill-effects of checking acute eruptions; feeble labour, or protracted and tedious; irregular menstruation, chiefly suppression or pain and difficulty; diarrhœa and other affections of the bowels; inflammation of the kidneys and bladder; inflammation of the veins, with *Aconite*; “white leg;” “housemaid’s knee;” erysipelas, gout, and rheumatism.

SYMPTOMS.

STOMACH AND BOWELS.—Insidious, slimy, or foul taste; repeated and constant eructations, bitter or sour, or with taste of food; excessive nausea; bitter taste during mastication; sweetish taste; throbbing at the stomach; absence of thirst, dislike to food, and heartburn; hiccough; vomiting of green mucus, or of sour, bitter, and bilious matter; intense desire to vomit; excessive thirst; pressure at the stomach; sickness, retching, and vomiting after a meal; excessive tenderness of the stomach to pressure; vomiting of food; frequent inclination to relieve the bowels, and loose discharge; evacuations greenish, slimy, or bloody; copious watery urine; unconscious discharge of urine during sleep, or from coughing.

WOMB, MENSTRUATION. — Feeble, suppressed, or excessive labour-pains ; difficult menstruation, with chilliness, paleness of the face, and scanty, thick, black discharge ; periods generally after the time, or too early—always irregular, and sometimes totally suppressed ; sometimes pale and watery ; bearing-down or forcing pains.

EXTERNAL SURFACE.—Spots like flea-bites ; itching, smarting, pricking irritation ; inflammatory swelling and redness, with tingling ; sometimes small blisters ; crops of pimples, which suppurate, and are depressed at the centre, then yellow and red round the edges ; general coldness, chilliness, and shuddering, sometimes running through the body and affecting internal parts ; paleness and puffing of the face ; cheeks alternately red and pale ; inflammation and swelling of the face, sometimes with casting of the skin ; heat of one side and coldness of the other ; or flushing, with coldness of the rest of the body ; the skin generally hot and dry at night, the patient feels cold immediately he is uncovered ; general heat, with sweat on the face, sweats on one side, or general sweat in the latter part of the night, with gradual subsidence of the symptoms ; sweat, offensive and copious ; oozing pimples amongst the hair ; small blisters between the fingers ; dropsical swelling of the feet ; swelling of the veins of the legs ; enlargement of the knee-joint ; tense, elastic tumour on one knee-cap ; tendency to continuous mucous discharge.

PAINS.—Keen in the limbs ; wrenching, dragging, or jerking in the muscles, with numbness, lameness, and swelling ; aggravated at night, and by the warmth of a room, alleviated on going into the air ; stitching ; sensation of coldness upon changes of weather ; strained pain in the limbs ; shifting pains, with swelling and redness ; fitful attacks of pain, with chilliness, asthmatic symptoms, and periodicity of suffering, as in the evening, before midnight, or on alternate evenings ; aggravation when sitting, rising from a seat, during rest, or when lying on

one side; dull heavy pressive pain in the head, as if the patient had been intoxicated, or passed the night without rest; pain in the head, as if the forehead would open; boring, jerking in the ears and teeth.

EYES, EARS, AND NOSE.—Styes, or pimply eruptions around the eye-lids; inflammation of the eyes, with profuse flow of tears; redness and swelling of the eye-lids; sensation as of sand in the eyes; matter accumulates in the corners of the eye; intense dryness of the eyes and eyelids, with heat; dimness of sight, as of gauze before the eyes; copious discharge of matter from the ears—thick, yellow humour, or blood; difficulty of hearing, as though there were some obstruction in the ears; roaring in the ears; inflammation, heat, swelling, and redness of the external ear; offensive, thick, yellowish or greenish matter in the nostrils; blood from the nose, violent sneezing.

Rheum.—RHEUM PALMATUM—RHUBARB.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Antimonium Crudum, Chamomilla, Ipecacuanha.*

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On the stomach and bowels.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Colicky complaints and restlessness of infants; ill-effects of a chill in children; diarrhoea caused by chill; violent diarrhoea, with vomiting and loss of strength; diarrhoea preceded by much straining; constant crying of infants; diarrhoea.

SYMPTOMS.

STOMACH AND BOWELS.—Fulness and distension of the stomach, as if the stomach were surcharged; faintness, sinking, and hunger, but no relish for food; the patient fancies particular food, but cannot eat it; sour, insipid, slimy taste; great tightness and distension of the abdomen; accumulation of flatulency in one spot; relaxed, liquid or soft, woolly, bitty evacuations,

having a sour smell; much urging and straining before stool; continual urging, increased by exercise, but without discharge; slimy, frothy, brownish stools; or clay-coloured and ash-like-looking; scalding sensation in passing water; the patient cannot retain the urine; copious discharge of yellowish-green, brownish, or brick-coloured urine.

PAINS.—Spasmodic pains in the stomach, and griping coiling pains in the bowels, or intensely cutting and drawing; the griping is so severe as to bend the body double; increase of griping upon the least exertion, or immediately after taking food.

MILK.—The milk evidently disagrees with the infant, being constantly thrown up; discoloration of the milk; yellowish or pale yellowish green colour of the milk, and bitter taste.

SLEEP.—Constantly disturbed; convulsive agitations of the muscles of the face and eyelids; clawing or agitation of the fingers during sleep; tossing and screaming, preceded by sudden starting; jerking of the thighs, arms, and fingers during or immediately after starting from sleep.

Rhus Toxicodendron.—**POISON-OAK.**

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Bryonia, Arnica, Baptisia, Arsenic.*

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On muscular fibre and tendon; on the skin and mucous surfaces; also on the nervous system.

DISORDERS TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Strains and rheumatic affections of the tendons; eruptions, especially of scrofulous subjects; eruptions of small blisters, which discharge and form scabs; ringworm; vesicular erysipelas of the face or feet; dark stains upon the skin, especially when associated with low, nervous fevers; typhus fever, with predominant derangement of the digestive functions; bilious or bowel complaints of various kinds, with low fever; dysentery; diarrhœa, especially climatorial or endemic; scrofulous affections of the glands;

acute rheumatism; inflammation of the stomach, bowels, or lungs; dropsy; vesicular eruption.

SYMPTOMS.

PAINS.—Drawing, tensive, lacerative in the limbs, aggravated during rest, in the cold season, in bad weather, at night, often with numbness after moving; pains aggravated during rest or at night, and lessened by motion; tingling and creeping, strained pain and stiffness in the joints; smarting in swollen parts; jarring in the joints on beginning to move; creeping pain in the head; pain in the head as if torn; pain as of ulceration at the pit of the stomach; bruised pain in the small of the back, especially when lying upon it; beating, shooting, in the stomach; or pain in the stomach, with intense pressure, as of a stone; aching of the eyes when moved; tearing, shooting, aching, or jerking in the teeth, relieved by heat; violent pains in the limbs, with weakness and low fever; violent griping, clawing in the bowels at night; tearing and burning in the shoulder, with paralytic weakness of the arm.

EXTERNAL SURFACE.—Eruptions of vesicles, with inflammatory swelling and heat; swelling, bright, shining redness, and smarting, with considerable soreness; excoriations of the skin, and pimples, which break and discharge fluid; spreading and corrosive ringworm, or oozing vesicles in rings, running together and forming thick scabs, destroying the hair; inflammation and swelling of the glands in front of the ear; one side of the face numbed and torpid; pale, sickly face, with pimples, especially round the mouth and chin; swelling, heat, and redness of the face, with small, oozing blisters; itching and burning vesicles on the skin, chiefly in the autumn; or pimples with red bases; aggravation or return of the fever symptoms—setting in with a chill and severe rigors, succeeded by excessive heat, and, subsequently, profuse sweat—in the evening, and continuing during the night; chilliness and shuddering on the least movement; the

lips dry and brown ; the face hot and flushed, or pale and distorted ; the abdomen puffed up, particularly after eating ; gangrenous ulceration in parts on which the vesicles have broken out ; spots or stains of a dark, brownish, or blackish hue, with utter prostration ; dry, mealy or scurfy eruption on the scalp ; or with yellowish or greenish discharge ; bright, vivid, fiery redness of the abdomen ; oozing eruptions forming scabs on the face ; cold perspiration on the face ; burning ulcers on the legs.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Wild fancies and delirium, sometimes violent, generally low and muttering ; sleep disturbed and agitated by dreams running on the transactions of the day, of which there is a clear impression, or frightful, anxious dreams ; paralysis of the extremities ; reeling giddiness, with wavering, uncertain gait ; convulsive movements after immersion in cold water ; complete prostration of nervous energy ; muttering delirium, with extreme weakness and picking at the bed-clothes ; extreme depression, with desire to be alone ; gloomy forebodings ; great susceptibility to light ; trembling, sinking about the heart.

STOMACH AND BOWELS.—Relaxation of the bowels, with the evening fever ; very loose and offensive discharge from the bowels at night, with excruciating pain, and severe headache ; loose discharge from the bowels, mixed with blood, sometimes preceded by a variable state of the bowels ; obstinate and protracted diarrhœa ; involuntary discharge of urine ; drop-discharge of blood-red urine ; total absence of appetite, and constant, insatiable thirst.

EYES, NOSE, MOUTH, AND TONGUE.—Gluing of the eyelids at night ; heat and redness of the eyes and eyelids ; bleeding at the nose ; discharge of greenish, offensive matter from the nose, or heat and dryness of the nose ; dry, brown mouth and throat ; offensive odour ; dry, parched and brownish, or black or glossy, red tongue.

Sabina.—SAVINE.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Ipecacuanha*, *Pulsatilla*, *Secale*.

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On the uterus, ovaries, rectum, and urinary organs, and, secondarily, on the joints.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Violent flooding, and excessive bearing-down or forcing pains during pregnancy, with threatening miscarriage; excessive discharge of blood from the womb, whether during pregnancy or after delivery or miscarriage; derangements and difficulties of menstruation; gouty and rheumatic affections, and some kinds of toothache, especially such as may arise from, or accompany hysteria.

SYMPTOMS.

WOMB, MENSTRUATION.—Acute forcing, with bearing-down, weight, and pressure from determination of blood; discharge of bright crimson blood in clots; cramp in the womb; excessive or suppressed menses, and offensive, thick, gelatinous, or yellow discharge of whites during the intervals, with much irritation.

PAINS.—Violent bearing-down or forcing pains in the womb before and during the flow; wrenching in the teeth, aggravated by warmth, and worse in bed, or throbbing and aching in all the teeth; the pains in the teeth especially severe whilst eating; drinking or drawing in cold air induces pain in the teeth; cutting pains from the jaw-bone to the cheek; darting in the marrow of the bones; tearing, shooting, with heat and redness, in the joints; shooting, aching, throbbing, or sudden boring in the head, subsiding by degrees; frequent headache.

EXTERNAL SURFACE.—Pallid complexion, with livid rings round the eyes.

Sambucus Nigra.—ELDER.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Ipecacuanha*, *Gelsemium*, *Veratrum Viride*.

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On the respiratory organs and capillaries.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Spasmodic affections of the respiratory organs; spasm of the opening of the windpipe; whooping-cough; croup; cough characterised by copious expectoration; dropsy.

SYMPTOMS.

BREATHING.—Sudden and spasmodic arrest of breath at night; wheezing, hurried breathing; extreme oppression of the chest, with pain under the breast-bone; inflammation of the windpipe; suffocating cough, or cough with copious expectoration; hoarseness and rattling; impeded breathing when lying down; sudden sense of strangling; rough, hollow cough.

EXTERNAL SURFACE.—Pallid complexion or patchy redness of the cheeks, or puffing, with purple or livid hue; tightness and numbness of the cheeks; intolerable and intense.

NOSE, MOUTH, AND THROAT.—Determination of blood to the nose, with numbness, tingling, and a sense of weight; sticky, stringy, thick mucus clogging the nostrils; irritation, with tingling or pricking in the throat, and feeling as if the inside of the cheeks were swollen. The nostrils constantly dry or stopped up; discharges of blood from the nose; the mouth very dry, or filled with frothy saliva, or stringy mucus; the tongue white; the teeth seem to sink into the jaw when closed; the gums swollen and tender.

Secale.—SECALE CORNUTUM—ERGOT OF RYE.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Sabina*.

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On the womb and its appendages; on the organic nerves; on the brain and spinal cord.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Spasmodic and convulsive disorders in the hysterical and debilitated; discharge of blood, with exhausted, nervous energy; the collapse of cholera; in-

flammation of the stomach and bowels, with a debilitated condition ; violent and excessive expulsive efforts, or contraction of the womb ; flooding ; incipient symptoms of miscarriage ; excessive labour-pains ; excessive and continued discharge after delivery.

SYMPTOMS.

WOMB AND MENSTRUATION.—Violent contractive movements, with spasmodic, expulsive efforts, fulness, determination of blood, and bearing-down ; profuse and continued flooding, with contractive movements, and discharge of very liquid, black blood ; great prostration ; flooding before or after delivery, or miscarriage ; feeble contraction of the womb after premature delivery ; excessive and long-continued menstrual discharges ; expulsive efforts sometimes suddenly suppressed, or feeble and irregular, in labour ; offensive and deficient menstrual discharge.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Spasm in the upper and lower limbs ; cramps in the calves of the legs and soles of the feet ; weakness, with torpidity and weight in the limbs ; general debility, weariness and indolence ; loss of consciousness ; excessive anguish ; sad and melancholy confusion and giddiness ; distortion of features and limbs ; grinding or clenching of the teeth ; apprehension of death ; wild appearance, immovable, staring, or convulsive rolling of the eyes ; flashes of light before the eyes ; objects seen indistinctly ; tingling or pricking in the tongue, face, and other parts ; imperfect articulation, or hesitating, embarrassed, and feeble speech ; lethargic state, with jerking or starting of the limbs ; fingers and toes spasmodically distorted ; the back and limbs numbed, and pricking or tingling.

EXTERNAL SURFACE.—Hollow, sunken, pallid, yellow face, with bluish rings about the eyes ; drawn, pointed features ; hollow eyes ; puckered, flabby, dirty-coloured, or yellow skin ; peeling of the body ; tingling under, or dark, unhealthy elevations on the skin ; icy coldness of the abdomen, limbs, and back

rapid loss of hair; violent heat, preceded by general shuddering, followed by cold, clammy sweats; dark, purple spots on the face; crimson swelling of the face; dense eruption of fine rash.

Sepia.—SEPLE SUCCUS—JUICE OF THE CUTTLE-FISH.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Cimicifuga*, *Platinum*, *Arsenic*, *Gelseminum*, *Pulsatilla*.

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On the womb and its appendages; on the absorbent and exhalent vessels, and the mucous surfaces.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Chronic disorders, functional or organic, peculiar to females, particularly females of weak or exhausted constitution; many scrofulous conditions; vesicular ringworm; habitual derangements of digestion and menstruation.

SYMPTOMS.

WOMB, MENSTRUATION.—Corrosive discharge at the critical age, with lassitude and weariness; great lassitude during the menstrual periods; excoriations between the thighs; yellow or greenish-red discharge between the periods; acrid discharge, with much irritation; oppressive weight and fulness of the womb, with great heat within and without; scanty, weak, periodical discharge before the proper time; or delayed or suppressed, or too frequent and copious.

BREATHING, CHEST.—Night or dry cough, with nausea and vomiting; cough, with abundant mucus, putrid or saltish, particularly morning and evening; coughing produces pain in the sides; oppressed and difficult breathing; determination of blood to the chest; loose cough after the least chill; oppressed breathing, caused by mucus in the air-passages.

PULSE AND CIRCULATION.—The pulse small, feeble, and irritable, commonly quick and wiry at night, sometimes slow and soft; determination of blood to the head, chest, and womb; violent or intermittent beating of the heart and pulse.

HEAD.—Confusion, with giddiness, in the open air ; heaviness of the head, or sensation as of a ball rising into the brain.

EXTERNAL SURFACE.—Swelling of the legs after exertion ; throbbing over the body, with restlessness ; excoriation in the bend of the joints ; brownish or reddish patches ; mealy or scabby, oozing eruptions, forming scabs, with intense irritation and itching amongst the hair ; swelling of the nose ; yellow or dirty, sallow face ; burning of the feet, or constant coldness, with occasional burning ; perspiration apparent as the patient sits ; the irritation from hollow teeth is apt to provoke inflammation of the face ; a yellow line across the nose and cheek ; habitual perspiration, or oozing, scabby eruptions in the arm-pits and back of the hands ; constant, cold, clammy perspiration on the hands and feet ; torpid, passive ulcerations of the toes or heels, and sometimes of the fingers ; burning heat of the hands towards night ; swelling, with itching eruptions on the hands ; permanent enlargement after child-bearing ; swelling of the forehead ; falling-off of the hair ; sour-smelling, morning perspiration ; or profuse at night, or on the least exertion ; general deficiency of warmth ; dry, scaly eruptions on the eyelids ; a dark circle round the eyes ; inveterate eruptions ; extreme susceptibility to take cold ; throbbing of the blood-vessels.

Silicea.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Calcarea ; Acid, Phosphoric ; Hepar, Pulsatilla, Phosphorus, Rhus.*

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On the absorbent and exhalent vessels ; on the skin, the glands, and mucous surfaces.

DISORDERS TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Local determination of blood, or accumulation of other fluids ; congestion, inflammation, and ulceration of the glands ; colourless tumours ; abscesses ; enlargements and indurations. Excoriations and similar affections of

the skin ; diseases of the bones ; dropsy, local or general, active or passive ; diseases of the eyes and ears ; chronic affections of the stomach and bowels ; habitual cold in the head, or great susceptibility to cold ; want of proper energy and activity in the mucous membrane. Chronic ulcers ; hysteria, with a feeble or exhausted constitution ; scrofulous disease generally.

SYMPTOMS.

EXTERNAL SURFACE.—Coldness and offensiveness of the feet, especially in the morning, with perspiration and soreness between the toes ; swelling and hardness of the glands of the neck, and beneath the ears, and of the glands generally ; suppuration of membranous parts ; elastic, colourless tumours on the knee ; hot, red, painful, suppurating and throbbing gatherings at the ends of the fingers ; hard formations, which precede cancer ; enlargement and distortion of the spine ; abscesses ; profuse night-sweats, sour ; sensitiveness over the body, or general itching ; pallid complexion ; eruptions, either dry, mealy, or scaly, or moist—oozing and forming scabs ; ulceration of the lower lip ; distension of the stomach and heat ; permanent enlargement, hardness and distension of the bowels ; rupture, or pad-like inflation of the bowels in one spot ; swelling of the glands at the nape of the neck ; boils ; the feet are swollen ; spreading, corrosive, putrid, or fistulous ulcers, or fungous excrescences ; malignant and intractable carbuncles, especially on the shin ; swelling and ulceration of the lower jaw ; excessive perspiration of the head towards night, or exhausting and general sweats in the morning ; swelling and hardness of the liver, with tenderness on pressure ; susceptibility to cold ; tendency to take cold ; abscess in the breast ; inflammation of the nipple.

Spigelia.—INDIAN PINK.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Arnica*, *Ledum*, *Cina*, *Arsenic*, *Bryonia*, *Cactus*, *Gelsemium*.

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On the nervous system, the heart, the eyes, the head, the lower bowel, and on certain rheumatic and neuralgic affections.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Nervous and rheumatic pains, especially of the face, when periodical or intermittent; nerve-pains in general, particularly in susceptible females: acute rheumatism, with affection of the heart; rheumatic affections generally; disorders dependent on worms; water on the chest; organic disease of the heart.

SYMPTOMS.

PAINS.—Violent shooting in the eyes, piercing the head; acute aching deep in the eyes; burning, aching in the bones of face; shooting about the heart; tearing in the chest when raising the arms; spasmodic pain, commencing at the stomach, extending to the chest, with strangled sensation; aching or beating in the face and teeth; violent distracting pains in the face—the patient cannot bear the least touch or movement; shooting in the region of the heart, with cramp-like pains and imminent suffocation; tearing and shooting in all the limbs; unbearable, distracting pains in the head, worse on the least motion; bursting pain in the head when speaking or coughing; burning over the outer surface of the head, especially about the forehead and temples; boring, tearing in the head; the least movement of the head induces headache, swimming of the head, and nausea; aching in the eyes as if the eyeballs were swollen; moving the eyes produces intolerable agony; broken pain in the back; tearing, jerking, boring, or throbbing in the ears; pain in the thighs, as if broken, aggravated or only felt during motion.

CHEST.—Extreme shortness of breath, especially when speaking, often with redness or blueness of the face and lips; the recumbent position is almost impossible, owing to extreme oppression of breath; impeded breathing when lying on the left side,

compelling the patient to lie on the right side—or difficulty of breathing, so great as to compel the patient to sit up; tremulousness in the chest; spasmodic arrest of breath; the patient cannot move in bed owing to the difficulty of breathing induced; attacks of imminent suffocation, with intense anguish and violent beating and burning of the heart.

Spongia.—SPONGIA USTI—BURNT SPONGE.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Hepar, Kali Bichromicum.*

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On the lining of the windpipe and its ramifications, its primary effect being to excite, and its secondary effect to reduce, irritation and morbid secretion of the ovaries, the testicles, and the thyroid gland.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Acute or chronic inflammation of the mucous surfaces of the windpipe and its extensions, and of the air-cells; disorders of the respiratory organs, as croup, bronchitis, obstruction of the air-passages; enlargement of various glands, as bronchocele, or Derbyshire neck, and those of the ovaries and testicles.

SYMPTOMS.

BREATHING, CHEST.—The respiration slow, deep, with wheezing, hoarseness, whistling, or rattling on the chest, or a peculiar flapping or crackling sound as the air passes out; feeling as if the windpipe were choked up; hollow, dry, or rattling cough; continued whistling cough; cough, with burning and soreness in the chest; chronic cough, with hoarseness and yellowish expectoration; hoarse, husky voice; extreme sensitiveness and tenderness, or burning in the upper part of the windpipe.

Stramonium.—THORN APPLE.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, Ignatia, Gelseminum, Cimicifuga.*

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On the brain and nervous system.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Bilious remittent and other inflammatory fevers, with disturbance of the nervous system; nervous fevers generally; typhus; inflammation of the brain and its tissues; violent convulsive or spasmodic diseases, whether dependent upon morbid and inflammatory irritation of the brain, or induced by violent emotion; delirium tremens; acute dropsy of the brain; hydrocephalus.

SYMPTOMS.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Convulsive attacks, with violent and involuntary jerking of the limbs or of the body, much aggravated or provoked by water; spasmodic rigidity of the jaws, and clenching of the teeth; convulsive hiccough; general or local spasms; rigid bending of the body backwards; sensation as if the limbs were torn away; gradual contraction of the limbs, succeeded by gradual relaxation; or gradual contraction of the limbs, ending in permanent rigidity, or the limbs slowly stretched out, become rigid; violent spasmodic laughter; sardonic grinning; or alternate whining, moaning and laughter; constant alternation of serious gloomy thoughts, gestures and remarks, with delirious raving and fantastic ideas; ceaseless talking; delirium, running upon one prevailing thought; deep lethargic sleep, noisy and snoring, from which it is impossible to rouse the patient; violent trembling of the limbs; giddiness, succeeded by loss of consciousness, and rigidity; spasmodic contraction of two or more, or all the limbs; deep melancholy, from which it is impossible to divert the patient, and against which nothing can reassure him; wild frenzy and destructive disposition; delirium with the idea of ill-usage or restraint, and attempts to escape, the patient watching the nurse or attendant, and if attention be for a moment diverted, jumping from the bed, and attempting to leap from the window; illusions of sight, with diminutive appearance of objects; total

forgetfulness of those about one; the most constant companions not recognised, and when asked if he knows some one who addresses him, the patient appears at a loss, names other persons, or shakes his head,—or if told the person's name, appears incredulous; total unconsciousness of sounds, odours, or objects; convulsive agitation or jerking of the head; vacant, downcast stare; the eyes do not appear to convey a consciousness of objects passed before them; the eyes convulsively turned upwards or sideways, the pupils extremely dilated; the eyelids spasmodically closed; the teeth ground together; the throat spasmodically closed, with impossibility to swallow; the hands distorted, the fingers clenched; the limbs give way when the patient attempts to stand; the lips quiver; incapability to articulate; or stuttering, embarrassed speech.

Sulphur.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Hepar, Ledum.*

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On the skin and mucous membrane, specially of the eyes, bronchi, and rectum; also in combating tendencies to disease, hereditary or acquired, and rousing a susceptibility to medicine.

DISORDERS TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Almost all cases of chronic derangement, or organic disease, arising from a scrofulous constitution. Again, cases originally tractable, perpetuated by mineral preparations; chronic skin diseases, or diseases of the glands; chronic derangement of digestion, of the liver, spleen, and pancreas; chronic disease of circulation and respiration, and of the womb; protracted rheumatic affections; inveterate ulcers; diseases of the bones; diseases of the absorbent and exhalent vessels; passive dropsy, and debilitating disease of every description. Chronic diseases of the eyes; chronic nervous affections. Hectic and slow nervous fevers. Protracted and inveterate constipation, or debilitating diarrhœa; or whites,

green-sickness, difficult menstruation, and other derangements of the female economy.

SYMPTOMS.

EXTERNAL SURFACE.—Eruptions of scattered and itching pimples, generally flat, and containing yellowish or curdy matter, sometimes stained with blood; oozing eruptions, of a yellowish or greenish colour, red at the base, and forming scabs; swelling of the hands; the veins of the hands distended; perspiration of the hands; excessive irritation and itching all over the body, aggravated towards night, especially by the warmth of the bed; eruptions of all kinds, with burning and itching; ulcers surrounded by pimples; glands swollen, inflamed, hardened, and suppurating; sweating profuse; local sweating, generally offensive, on the chest, back, or arm-pits, on the hands and feet particularly; perspiration from exertion, however slight; habitual chilliness; or heat at night, in the morning, or in the evening, intense, burning, and unbearable, with dryness of the skin; red, hot, and tingling swelling of the breasts, or irritation and soreness of the nipples; scarlet or purple hue over the body, with unbearable heat; swelling, heat, and redness of the skin, like erysipelas, with troublesome gnawing, itching, and tingling; fine eruptions on the skin, chiefly on the limbs; red, hot, tingling, and itching swellings (chilblains), or when ulcerated; knotty protuberances under the skin; chapping of the skin from exposure, or washing the hands; yellowish or brownish stains in different parts; scaly warts, dry and without sensibility, principally on the knuckles; vesicles, oozing a thin, pale, yellowish, reddish, or greenish fluid, sometimes corrosive, and forming scabs, with constant gnawing itching; sour-smelling perspiration; pale and bloated face; livid complexion; blue rings round the eyes; roughness of the face, or flushing; red spots on the face; black pores on the nose, lips, and chin; sensitiveness of the roots of the hair; local or general coldness, or

flushing of heat in the head ; itching, gnawing pimples on the forehead and among the hair ; rapid loss of the hair, which falls out by handfuls, especially after severe illness or child-birth ; intense itching, with hard, dry, dense, yellow-coloured scabs among the hair ; the discharge offensive, thick, and yellow ; swelling of the face, sometimes pale, sometimes red ; enlargement of the lips, and swelling of the jaws ; swelling of the glands under the jaw ; hardness and enlargement of the liver, with tenderness on pressure ; sensitiveness round the waist ; curvature of the spine ; enlargement, with heat and redness of the glands of the neck ; and hard swelling and abscess of the glands of the arm-pits ; considerable swelling, with glossy redness of the fingers ; minute red pimples on the fingers and hands ; peeling-off of the skin from the hands, and cracking of the skin, with hardness and dryness, especially at the back of the hands and around the wrists ; numbness or swelling of the fingers ; intractable burning ulcers on the legs ; sweating of the feet when cold, intensely dry when hot ; swelling of the veins ; knotty purple spots on the legs ; clear, elastic, colourless swellings on the legs, or bright-red, hot, tense, swellings ; expansive, hard, tense, and glossy, red swellings on the toes, with unbearable itching ; corns on the feet, with shooting or burning ; excessive loss of flesh ; sensitiveness to cold air.

STOMACH AND BOWELS.—Constant acidity ; regurgitation ; cructation ; heartburn ; ravenous appetite ; weight and fulness at the stomach, especially after eating or towards night ; throbbing at the pit of the stomach ; water-brash, with acrid scalding in the throat in the morning, or after eating ; sour risings from the stomach, with bitter or putrid taste, after a meal ; dainty, fastidious appetite, dislike to sweets and acids ; foul, insipid, bitter, sour, or sweetish taste ; incessant thirst ; weak, slow, and imperfect digestion ; milk turns acid ; farinaceous articles, animal food, and greasy food disagree ; sickness, with faintness, in the morning or towards night, and after eating ; violent

heaving, followed by vomiting of food, or sour or bitter, or dark-coloured matter; noisy rumbling in the bowels; tightness and weight in the stomach, liver, and bowels; obstinate constipation; imperfect, lumpy, detached, hard motions, with constant desire and urging; or relaxation, with frequent motions; spontaneous discharge from the bowels, whitish or greenish; urine painful and scanty; or profuse and spontaneous, even during sleep; thick, cloudy, dark-coloured, reddish urine, with woolly, muddy, or reddish sediment.

BREATHING, CHEST.—Habitual weakness of the chest; oppression, heaviness, as of a lump or weight; short, impeded breathing, with sudden arrest, or suffocative attacks at night, or during sleep; attacks of tightness and oppression at the chest in the open air, or induced by excitement or talking; speaking exhausts the patient; anxious, hurried, short, quick, wheezing breath; almost inaudible cough, followed by spitting of blood; fatiguing, dry, shaking cough, often producing retching and vomiting of food or mucus; hollow, harsh, rattling, or feeble and inaudible, whispering voice, aggravated by a moist or raw atmosphere; soreness at the chest after coughing; violent attacks of coughing on first getting up or going to bed, and after eating; loose, moist cough, with copious, thick, yellow, or whitish mucus.

PAINS.—Aching, keen, and drawing in the limbs, aggravated by talking; rheumatic pains about the loins; pain in the back induced by exertion; bruised pain in the chest; bruised tearing in the loins; aching and throbbing in inflamed glands or joints; intermittent pain in the head, frequently excited by motion, the open air, or thinking; sore pain in the scalp; bursting headache, especially through the forehead, from one temple to the other; keen jerking through the head; aching, boring, or piercing, either on one side of the head, at the back, or on the crown; headache every morning, evening, or night, or every other day, or every day, or every eighth day; darting,

piercing through the ears ; boring, jerking, throbbing, burning in sound or hollow teeth ; digging, shooting in the liver ; gripping, clawing, pricking, or shooting in the bowels, relieved by leaning forward, chiefly on the left side, after a meal, after drinking, or at night, or, like the headache, at stated periods ; shooting in the chest, mostly on the left side, or under the breast-bone, extending to the left side or back ; shooting about the heart ; sharp jerking in the joints and muscles of the arms, legs, and fingers, and in the shoulder-joint ; shooting in the hip, as if severely strained or bruised.

Thuja.—THUJA OCCIDENTALIS—ABOR VLÆ.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Nitric Acid, Sulphur, Cantharis, Pulsatilla.*

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On skin and mucous surfaces generally, as seen in its effects in smallpox, and in fungous, warty growths, syphilitic and otherwise, and its influence in diseases of the urinary organs.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—One of the most specific remedies for the treatment and prevention of smallpox. It is also of service in morbid, fungous, hard, horny, or other excrescences, or for syphilitic or syccotic eruptions.

SYMPTOMS.

EXTREMITIES AND SKIN.—The veins of the hand swollen ; the instep and extremities of the toes and fingers hot and swollen ; the joints of the feet, elbows, and knees crack when moved ; the extremities feel heavy and stiff ; the hands and arms tremble when the patient writes ; frequent or constant and profuse sweating between the thighs ; the skin on the hands dry and harsh ; the extremities of the fingers colourless, cold, and numbed, the numbness sometimes extending to the elbow ; sweating of the hands ; chilblains ; cutaneous eruptions, which

ripen after a few days, exhibit a depressed crown, and contain or exude a yellowish, or, sometimes, blood-streaked matter, form scabs, and sometimes leave a cavity or scar, but always much redness or rawness; extreme tenderness of the skin; morbid excrescences in the eyebrows or eyes; knotty, red protuberances on the skin; pimples on the lips and chin, or over the face; greasy sweat on the face; evanescent or continued burning heat, with redness of the face.

Veratrum Album.—WHITE HELLEBORE.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Arsenic, Veratrum Viride, Carbo Vegetabilis, Cuprum, Antimonium Tartaricum, Ipecacuanha.*

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On the nervous system and mucous membrane.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Remittent bilious fevers; bilious derangements generally; derangements of the stomach from atmospheric or other causes, with vomiting and purging; cholera, either malignant or bilious; violent diarrhoea, with cramp; convulsions caused by emotion, chiefly fright; dry, mealy, scurfy, or scaly eruptions; spasmodic and hysterical affections; derangements incidental to menstruation; determination of blood to the womb; suppressed menstruation in full-habited, robust girls; convulsive cough, as whooping-cough; ague; rheumatism induced by atmospheric changes.

SYMPTOMS.

STOMACH AND BOWELS.—Ravenous hunger; excessive nausea; as soon as anything has been swallowed there is violent vomiting and purging; extreme thirst, with desire for cold drinks; bitter taste, as of bile; vomiting of dark matter, like coffee-grounds; vomiting with simultaneous purging, and pressure at the stomach; slimy or frothy vomiting, or white, yellowish, green, or bilious matter; burning in the bowels, as from a hot

iron ; the stomach extremely and painfully sensitive to touch ; anguish at the pit of the stomach ; obstinate constipation, as if the bowels were wholly inactive ; violent, painful purging, the motions green, watery, cloudy, brownish, or blackish ; urine deep-coloured or greenish, with involuntary discharge ; rupture ; violent hiccough, with extreme inclination to vomit, and rising of fluid, with a bitter, acrid taste after food ; sickness, with great inclination to eat ; intense weight at the stomach whilst eating.

MOUTH, LIPS, TONGUE, AND THROAT.—Dryness and clamminess ; mucus from the mouth ; frothy saliva about the lips ; dry, cracked, blackish lips ; dry, cracked and blackish, or red, swollen tongue ; yellowness of the tongue ; soreness of the throat, with constriction, or sense of strangling ; contraction of the throat, and difficulty of swallowing.

EXTERNAL SURFACE.—Heat, redness of the face, and shuddering ; pale, wan, ghastly, sunken face, sharpened nose ; blue rings round the eyes ; bluish or yellowish face ; icy coldness of the nose, hands, feet, and legs, and of the crown of the head ; cold, clammy sweat on the face ; colourless or whitish skin ; pallor of one cheek, flushing of the other ; bruised or beaten feeling in the back and small of the back ; general chill of whole body, with cold, clammy sweat ; fits of feverishness, with internal heat ; flaccidity of the skin ; feeling as of a block of ice on the head.

PULSE AND CIRCULATION.—Pulse slow, almost extinct ; small, quick, frequent and intermittent ; determination of blood to the brain, bowels, or womb ; violent palpitation, with great anguish.

Veratrum Viride.—GREEN HELLEBORE.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Aconite*, *Belladonna*, *Gelsemium*, *Cimicifuga*, *Hellebore*, *Veratrum Album*, *Stramonium*.

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On the brain, spinal cord, nervous system, and the circulation; secondarily, on the digestive, the muscular system, and the skin.

DISORDERS TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Inflammation of the brain; typhoid fever; delirium; hysterical, epileptiform, or puerperal convulsions; St. Vitus's Dance; cerebro-spinal meningitis, or spotted fever; inflammation of the lungs and heart; ephemeral fever; irritative or surgical fever (with *Gelseminum*); intermittent fever; remittent or bilious fever; yellow fever; rheumatism; headache; chronic chest affections; smallpox; scarlatina; erysipelas; erythema attending ulcers; scald leg; amaurosis; heartburn; neuralgia and spasm of the stomach; violent vomiting; English cholera; diarrhoea; inflammation of the testicles; vomiting and heartburn of pregnancy; threatened abortion; inflammation of the womb; painful menstruation; child-bed fever; puerperal convulsions and mania.

SYMPTOMS.

GENERAL.—Coldness of the whole body, with some perspiration; often cold, especially on the hands, feet, and face; pale skin; flabby muscles.

BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Spasmodic twitchings of the muscles; convulsions, with disposition to bend the body backwards, and rigidity of the limbs; sound sleep, with frightful dreams—or restless sleep, with dreams of drowning; chilliness with nausea; coldness of the body, with cold perspiration, especially on the hands and feet; feeble, irregular, scarcely perceptible pulse; afternoon headache, with feverishness; headache, which seems to ascend from the back of the neck; determination of blood to the head, in persons of full habit, or those addicted to high living, or to stimulants, or in children when teething; headache, with fulness in the head, and throbbing of the head and neck; increased sensibility; convulsive twitchings of the face, the mouth drawn down at one corner; dimness of

vision ; walking brings on blindness and faintness ; the entire muscular system in continuous and tumultuous motion ; ludicrous and horrible distortions of the face ; the head continually jerking ; the body writhing ; tongue and jaws equally affected with the other parts, so that it is impossible to speak distinctly.

FEVER.—Its first curative effect is to render the pulse softer and weaker, without much lessening its frequency. The fever to which it applies begins with chilliness and nausea ; coldness of the body, especially the hands, face, and feet ; pale skin, flabby limbs ; laboured breathing ; quick, weak pulse ; moaning ; rolling the head from side to side ; putting the hands to the back of the ears ; or, after drooping some days, violent pain in the back ; drowsiness ; nausea, but not to produce vomiting ; pulse very quick ; fever intense, with restlessness ; considerable perspiration from depressed function ; oppression at the chest ; sometimes great irritability of stomach ; the smallest quantity of food or drink immediately rejected ; powerful expulsive vomiting, or uneasy constriction of the stomach, followed by violent vomiting, and pain at the stomach ; dimness of vision ; heaviness of the head ; severe frontal headache ; vesicles and rash ; pale, cold face ; nose looks pinched ; paleness round the lips and side of the nose ; dull, heavy pain in the forehead, with giddiness ; ringing in the ears ; oppression at the chest ; or general uneasiness at the stomach ; nausea ; aching at the back of the neck and shoulders ; drowsiness ; cough, which causes pain ; the skin harsh and dry ; the body hot, legs and feet cold ; the face pale, heavy, and anxious ; blueness round the mouth ; pulse very quick.

CHEST.—Feeling as of a heavy weight on the chest ; oppression, with difficulty of breathing ; constant burning, distressed feeling in the region of the heart ; faintness on rising from a recumbent posture ; fluttering at the heart ; palpitation, with difficulty of breathing.

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.—The tongue feels as if scalded ; burning

in the throat, or feeling as if the throat were constricted ; excessive irritability of the stomach, with heartburn, and frequent risings of bitter, sour fluid ; cutting, aching in the abdomen, in the region of the navel, with rumbling, and desire for an evacuation ; piles, attended by neuralgic pains in the anus and rectum ; the piles unceasingly painful and red, or dark-blue ; evacuations from the bowels natural and regular.

UTERINE SYSTEM.—Violent cutting, forcing colic before the menses ; congestion of the ovaries, head and lungs ; oppression of the chest, and headache ; sudden suppression of the discharge, or after child-birth, from fright or sudden emotion ; nervous faintness and exhaustion ; cold, clammy skin ; cramps ; diarrhœa ; heartburn ; vomiting ; headache ; heaviness of the head ; epileptic seizures without warning ; suppression, from active congestion of the uterus, and excess of blood in the system ; or sudden check followed by oppression at the chest ; pricking or burning about the heart ; general uneasiness at the stomach ; nausea ; aching at the back of the neck and shoulders ; congestion of uterus with sympathetic affection of the rectum, as constipation and piles, in sensitive subjects.

EXTERNAL SURFACE.—Erysipelas, when the pain and tingling are more troublesome than the inflammation, and there is sickness and faintness ; heat and redness (erythema) ; tingling, prickling, and vesication ; small blebs or blisters ; in skin diseases and eruptive fevers, with tingling, prickling, hypersensitiveness, and pain, oppression of the chest and nausea.

Zinc.—ZINCUM METALLICUM—PURE ZINC.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Gelseminum*, *Mercurius*, *Graphites*, *Rhus*.

SPECIFIC ACTION.—On the brain and muscles of voluntary motion ; on the nervous system generally, producing prompt and striking effect.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Inflammatory affections, with disturbance of the brain ; irritation of the brain from the suppression or arrest of an eruption, or long-continued discharge ; sudden loss of control over the muscles ; complete or local paralysis ; convulsions, from irritation of the brain.

SYMPTOMS.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.—General torpor, or numbness ; violent throbbing of the arteries ; extreme reluctance to move ; languor, heaviness, loss of strength ; tingling in the limbs ; rapid oscillation in different muscles, or twitching and jerking, without movement of the limbs ; sensation as if the hair were on end ; illuminated vapours before the eyes ; the eyelids droop from paralysis of the muscles ; the pupils are contracted ; loss of the power of smell ; humming sounds in the ear ; taste like blood or salt ; involuntary discharge of urine, particularly during exercise ; total paralysis of the hands or feet ; reeling, giddiness, incoherence, or confusion of thought ; capricious, changeable disposition ; fretfulness, irritability, reluctance to talk ; revolting, absurd, or frightful dreams ; sleep is not refreshing, or there is continued drowsiness.

THE END.

INDEX AND DICTIONARY

OF

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL

TERMS AND TREATMENT.

ABDOMEN (*abdo*, to hide). The cavity of the body, lined by the peritoneum; it contains the stomach, liver, spleen, pancreas, kidneys, bladder, and bowels; separated from the chest by the diaphragm.

_____, distension of, with dull, uncomfortable feeling, as though too much food had been taken; in hypochondriacs, persons of sedentary habits, and those subject to piles; *Carbo Veg.*, *Nux Vomica*, *Chamomilla*, *Pulsatilla*, III, 118.

_____, dropsy of (ascites); *Arsenic*, *China*, *Mercurius*, *Ferrum*, *Iris*, *Apocynum*, *Digitalis*, *Chelidonium*, *Nitric Acid*, *Senecio*, *Chimaphila*, *Squills*, 348.

_____, pain in, colic; *Chamomilla*, *Colocynth*, *Mercurius*, *Belladonna*, *Veratrum Viride*, *Podophyllum*, *Gelseminum*, *Nux Vomica*, 133.

_____, pendulous, well-fitting bandage; *Ignatia*, *Nux Vomica*, 459.

ABLUTION; water slightly tepid or

cold, vigorous friction after, with a coarse Turkish towel, or flesh-gloves, to keep the action of the skin, as one of the main purifiers of the body, in proper order; should be practised daily; a tepid sitting-bath or bidet occasionally, 33.

ABNORMAL, unhealthy, morbid, irregular.

ABORTION, miscarriage; after the sixth month, premature labour; *Aconite*, *Arnica*, *Cimicifuga*, *Chamomilla*, *Pulsatilla*, *Secale*, 449.

ABRASION, loss of skin by scraping, excoriation; if the extent is small, and the skin merely rubbed off, *Calendula Plaister*, or the painting-on of *Calendula Collodion*. When from a fall, and there is dirt or grit in the wound, first carefully bathe with warm water and a perfectly clean sponge, that every offending particle may be got rid of. When accompanied by a bruise, especially on the forehead, bathe with hot *Bellis* lotion. If obstinate, *Causticum*, 370.

- ABCESS, a collection of pus or matter in a fat or fleshy part of the body; the result of inflammation; *Belladonna*, *Arnica*, *Hepar*, *Silicea*, *China*, spongio-piline, tepid compress, 314.
- ABSORBENTS, minute vessels, conveying matters of various kinds to the blood; as lacteals, lymphatics.
- ABSORPTION of liquids, 18.
- ACARUS, an insect infecting the skin, in itch, 322.
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- ACIDITY; *Carbo Veg.*, *Pulsatilla*, *Lycopodium*, *Nux Vomica*, *Hydrastis*, *Sulphur*. Avoid sweet things (sugar even in tea), malt liquor, and wine, 118, 119, 478.
- ACID, MURIATIC, 524.
- „ NITRIC, 522.
- „ PHOSPHORIC, 525.
- „ SULPHURIC, 526.
- ACNE, a pustular affection of the face and forehead, chiefly in young people; *Graphites*, *Nitric Acid*, *Mercurius*, *Hepar*, *Rhus*, *Sepia*, *Hydrastes*, *Sulphur*; ointment, glycerole, or lotion of remedies. Great attention to fresh air, exercise, and diet. Spirituous wines, high-seasoned food, and coffee must be refrained from, and cold, indigestible vegetables, as cucumbers, melons, and nuts of all kinds, raw apples, pears, and all cold drinks and ices. Good cow's or goat's milk, or whey, as a drink and article of diet, with light food, fresh vegetables, and ripe fruit, 310.
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- of the bowels on the food, 19.
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- ADVANTAGES of Homœopathy, 1.
- ADYNAMIC, attended by great debility, prostration.
- AFTER-BIRTH (placenta), retention of; *Pulsatilla*, *Secale Corn.* Application of cold hand, with pressure over abdomen, 459.
- AFTER-DISCHARGE (lochia), too abundant after child-birth; *Arnica*, *China*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Belladonna*, *Trillium*, 462.
- , offensive; *Arsenic*, *Baptisia*, tepid injection of Condyl's Fluid, 462.
- AFTER-EFFECTS of scarlet fever, 69.
- of measles, 78.
- AFTER-PAINS, succeeding child-birth; *Arnica*, *Aconite*, *Gelseminum*, *Chamomilla*, *Cimicifuga*, 462.
- AGE, right, for marriage, 441.
- AGUE, chill, cold stage of an intermittent, *China*, *Arsenic*, *Ignatia*, 60.
- AIX-LA-CHAPELLE Spring, 39.
- ALBUMINURIA, albuminous urine; a dropsical disease in which albumen shows itself in the urine; chronic Bright's disease; *Phosphoric Acid*, *Eupatorium Purpureum*, *Squills*, *Chimaphila*, *Caulophyllum*, *Apocynum*, *Helonias*, *Phytolacca*. Warm clothing, very careful diet, 176—178.
- ALCOHOL, effects of, 18.
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- AMAUROSIS, gutta serena, obscuration, impairment or loss of vision from insensibility of the retina; *China*, *Belladonna*, *Cimicifuga*, *Sanguinaria*, *Phosphorus*, *Opium*, *Pulsatilla*.
- AMENORRŒA, suppression or delay of menstruation; *Aconite*, *Pulsatilla*, *Cimicifuga*, *Senecio*, *Caulophyllum*, *Aloes*, *Sepia*, 414.
- ANÆMIA, bloodlessness; *China*, *Calcarea*, *Ferrum*, *Arsenic*, *Pulsatilla*, *Helonias*, 417.
- ANASARCA, general dropsy; *Apis*, *China*, *Arsenic*, *Apocynum*, *Digitalis*, *Mercurius*, 348.

- ANESTHESIA, loss of sensation, when from paralysis; *Plumbum, Aconite*.
- ANEURISM, dilatation or rupture of the coats of an artery, 245.
- ANGINA, affections of the throat, 212.
- ANGINA, pectoris, spasm of the heart; *Arsenic, Gelseminum, Cactus*, 240.
- ANGUISH; *Arsenic, Aconite*.
- ANGULAR curvature of the spine, 504.
- ANIMALS, bites of, 388.
- ANOREXIA, want of appetite, 122.
- ANTHELMINTIC, vermifuge, antidote for worms, *Cina*, 149.
- ANTHRAX, carbuncle, 311.
- ANTIDOTE, a counter-remedy, an agent to neutralise the action of a remedy or a poison.
- ANTIMONIUM CRUDUM, 529.
- „ TARTARICUM, 529.
- ANTIPHLOGISTIC, remedies in the old system against inflammation.
- ANTISEPTIC, designed to prevent putrefaction.
- ANTRUM-HIGHMORIANUM, a cavity above the teeth in the upper-jaw, often liable to inflammation and soreness; *Belladonna, Mercurius, Acid Nitric*.
- ANUS, external opening of the rectum, bearing down of; *Ignatia, Podophyllum, Nux Vomica, Nitric Acid*, 147.
- , burning at; *Arsenic, Mercurius*.
- , excoriation of, *Alumina, Graphites, Chamomilla*.
- , fissure of; *Arsenic, Hydrastis, Nitric Acid, Nux Vomica, Æsculus, Aloes, Plumbum*.
- , soreness of; *Mercurius*.
- ANXIETY; *Arsenic, Calcarea, Veratrum Album, Hellebore, Kali Hydriodicum*.
- AORTA, the main artery of the body.
- APHONIA, loss of voice; *Causticum, Phosphorus, Gelseminum, Rumex*, 95.
- APHTHÆ, thrush, sore mouth; *Arsenic, Chamomilla, Hydrastis, Borax, Baptisia, Acid, Sulphuric; Acid, Muriatic*. 471, 478.
- APIS MELLIFICA, 531.
- APNŒA, breathlessness, as from heart disease; *Laurocerasus, Arsenic*, 239.
- APOLLINARIS BATH, 38.
- APOPLEXY (a striking down), loss of sensation, and mental manifestation; the cessation, more or less complete, of motion, with a comatose condition, circulation and breathing continuing; *Opium, Belladonna, Nux Vomica, Aconite, Conium, Veratrum, Arsenic, Acid Hydrocyanic*, 252.
- APPARENT death from choking, a fall, hanging, suffocation, 405.
- APPETITE, craving; *Arsenic, Nux Vomica*, 107.
- , the, 12.
- , deranged, depraved; *Veratrum Album, Antimonium Crudum, Nitric Acid, Nux Vomica, Cicutu, Graphites, Calcarea*, 108.
- , loss of; *Chamomilla, Ignatia, Nux Vomica, China, Arsenic, Helonias, Pulsatilla, Aletris, Phosphoric Acid, Hydrastis, Cocculus, Moschus*, 108, 122.
- APYREXIA, intermission of a febrile condition; the condition of intermittent fever, or ague between the paroxysms; sometimes used to denote the cessation of a fever.
- ARACHNOID, resembling a spider's web, a thin membrane of the brain, between the dura and pia mater; it is serous, and composed of two layers.
- ARDOR URINÆ, burning urination; *Aconite, Cantharides, Gelseminum, Chimaphila, Podophyllum, Asclepias Syriaca*, 181.
- ARNICA MONTANA, 532.
- ARSENIC, 534.
- ARTHRITIS, gout; literally inflammation of the joints, 326.
- ASCARIS, ASCARIDES, small intestinal worms, or entozoa; *lombricoides*, or long, round, and ver-

- miculares, or thread, maw, or pin worms. For round worms, *Baryta*, *Colocynth*, *Ruta*, *Santonine*; for thread-worms, *Cina*, *Mercurius*, *Teucrium*, *Apocynum*, *Silicia*, *Calcarea*, 149.
- ASCITES, abdominal dropsy, 348.
- ASIATIC FEVER, 160.
- ASPHYXIA, suspended animation, as produced by drowning, hanging, or suffocation; it arises from the fact of the outer air being cut off, the unchanged venous blood stagnates in the minute vessels of the lungs. Asphyxia may sometimes be occasioned by irritating gases or odours, producing spasmodic closure of the glottis. Lay the patient on the back, with head slightly raised, draw tongue forward, move arms across the chest, and upwards, 402.
- ASTHENIC, extremely weak, applied to disease of low type or character.
- ASTHMA, difficulty of breathing in paroxysms, accompanied by a wheezing sound, tightness at the chest, cough and expectoration; *Arsenic*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Asclepias Tuberosa*, *Gelseminum*, *Lobelia*, *Acid*, *Hydrocyanic*; *Ledum*, *Pulsatilla*, 235.
- ASTHMA of Millar, 417, 487.
- ATROPHY, wasting, as from want of nourishment, or because the organs are unable to assimilate it; *Arsenic*, *Chamonilla*, *Sulphur*, *Phytolacca*: daily baths of oatmeal gruel, in which the patient must be immersed, 489.
- ATTENUATION, applied to disease, emaciation; to homœopathic medicine, specific dilution of a medicine; it sometimes is used to denote its strength.
- AURICLES, the two upper cavities of the heart, one right, the other left; the right receives the blood of the body, the left the blood from the lungs.
- AURUM, 535.
- AXILLA, the arm-pit. It contains areolar tissue, lymphatic glands, the main artery and vein, and numerous sebaceous or sweet follicles.
- AXIS, the second vertebra of the neck, forming the axis on which the head turns.
- BADEN-BADEN BATHS, 39.
- BAKING, effects of, 19.
- BATHS AND BATHING, 33-36.
- BATH, SPA, 39.
- BANDAGES, how to apply, 376.
- BAPTISIA, 536.
- BAREGES, waters of, 39.
- BARYTA, 538.
- BEARING-DOWN of the lower-bowel, 147.
- of the womb, 440.
- BELLADONNA, 539.
- BICEPS, the double-headed muscle of the arm and thigh.
- BILE, a yellow, greenish, viscid, bitter, nauseous fluid, secreted by the liver; it serves to rid the body of superfluous hydro-carbon, to emulsify nutritive matters, and to stimulate the bowels, 106.
- BILIOUS, that which is produced by bile, an epithet loosely applied to certain constitutions and diseases, which are supposed to be specially subject to, or arise from, superabundance of bile; *Mercurius*, *Iris*, *Podophyllum*, *Lep-tandra*, *Hydrastis*, apply specially to such constitutions, 129.
- BIRTH, management of infant at, 460.
- BLADDER, catarrh of (chronic inflammation); *Pulsatilla*, *Hydrastis*, *Chimaphila*, *Collinsonia*, *Erigeron*, *Eupatorium*, *Mercurius*, *Terebinth*, *Uva Ursi*, 182.
- , distension of; *Belladonna*, *Nux Vomica*, *Opium*; hot fomentations, 181.
- , inflammation of; *Aconite*, *Belladonna*, *Nux Vomica*, *Pulsatilla*, *Cantharis*, *Mercurius*, 181.

BLADDER, irritability of; *Chamomilla*, *Gelseminum*, *Cantharis*, *Hyoscyamus*, 182.

—, spasm of; *Hyoscyamus*, *Aconite*, *Cantharis*, *Nux Vomica*, *Gelseminum*, *Veratrum Viride*, 183.

—, stone in. (See "Calculus.") 184.

—, thickening of coats of; *Merc. Iod.*

BLEEDING may be often checked by *Hamamelis*, two teaspoonfuls of tincture to a teacupful of cold water; aided by pressure, as from thread, if the wound is on the finger; by that of the hand, succeeded by a roll or two of calico bandage of three fingers' breadth, which can easily be torn off as wanted, if on the hand, arm, or leg. If a finger, hand, or arm is deeply or badly cut, it must be kept in a sling, that the flow of blood may be moderated. If a leg, the patient must lie with the limb flat, or slightly elevated. When blood simply oozes, or drops from a wound, it is only venous; pressure and rest, as advised above, will control it; but if there be spurting, an artery, though but a small one, has been injured: a finger or thumb must be firmly pressed down on it at once, and kept there until the bleeding stops. Remember that the main artery in the thigh and the arm runs straight down on the inner side, and that pressure on its course nearer the body than the wound speedily checks arterial hæmorrhage. The readiest plan is grasping with one hand or both, with the thumbs and fingers on the middle of the inside of the limb. But as hands are apt to get tired, and as doctors are not always at hand, as a substitute, use a twisted handkerchief long enough to go round and a little to spare, the knot made over the

inner side and middle of the thigh or arm—the key of the room, a short ruler, a stout penholder, or even a wooden tobacco-pipe, put into the knot before it is tied: then tied, and the key made to twist the handkerchief up so as to tighten it as far as possible, and increase the pressure from the knot, 370, 391-395.

BLEEDING of the nose, 361, 394.

BLOOD is formed from the chyle; it permeates and nourishes every organ and texture of the body, and is the source from which every secretion is obtained. Arterial blood is of a florid, or bright red colour; venous blood, of a brownish red, hence often called black, is the remains of the arterial blood, after the different elements have been taken from it in nutrition, and the products of absorption added to it. The serum, or liquor sanguinis of the blood, holds fibrin, albumen, and various salts, as chlorides of potassium and sodium, phosphate of lime, carbonate of soda, lime, magnesia, oxide of iron, and lactate of soda, in solution, with an animal colouring substance, and a little fatty matter. The quantity of blood in the body varies from 15 to 20 lbs., and the proportion of arterial to venous blood is about four to nine.

—, spitting of; *Aconite*, *Arnica*, *Hamamelis*, *Bryonia*, *Ipecacuanha*, 223.

BLOOD-FLUX, dysentery, 157.

BLOODSHOT-EYE, 355.

BLOOD-VESSEL, breaking, bursting, or rupture of, spitting of blood, raising of blood from the lungs in great quantity. It is often a mere exudation from the mucous lining of the bronchial tubes, or sympathetic of general congestion. It may arise from the irritation of tubercle, and rarely from the actual rupture of a vessel in a

- cavity of the lungs; *Aconite*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Drosera*, *Hamamelis*, *Trillium*, may be tried in the order in which they stand. *Aconite*, if there be fever. *Ipecacuanha*, if there be nausea. *Drosera*, if there be general congestion; and the two last if obstinate, 223.
- BOCKLET**, 39.
- BOIL** (furunculus), *fur*, a thief; otherwise *felon*, "an offender." An inflamed, conical, hard, circumscribed swelling, having its seat under the skin; after an indefinite period of pain it "points," becomes white or yellow, and breaks, discharging pus, or matter, mixed with blood. When it breaks, a small, greyish, fibrous mass, consisting of dead tissue, appears, called the core, or set-fast, until the separation of which the boil will not heal; *Arnica*, *Bellis*, *Belladonna*, *Hepar*, 311.
- BOILING**, effects of, 19.
- BONES**, broken, 396.
- BORBORYGMUS**, croaking in the bowels and rumbling, caused by flatulence; *Argentum*, *Chamomilla*, *Hedeoma*, *Lycopodium*, *Nux Vomica*, 122.
- BORN ALIVE**: to be "born alive" a child must breathe after it is wholly born; for it to have breath "in transitu" is not sufficient.
- BOWED LEGS** arise from children being allowed to stand or walk too soon before the bones are at all consolidated. Rubbing with the hand, in quite young children, with *Calcareæ*, may help to remedy them, 509.
- BOWELS**, inflammation of the, 174.
 ———, consumption of the, 343.
 ———, state of the, 12.
 ———, stoppage of the, 139.
- BRAIN**, otherwise called the "cerebrum," includes several masses of white and grey nervous matter, and is to be regarded as but a continua-
- tion and amplification of the spinal cord. It consists of two halves or hemispheres. It is the seat of thought, emotion, and will, or volition. It has three membranes for its nourishment and protection—the dense fibrous "dura mater," the vascular "pia mater," and the filmy "arachnoid." Its average weight is a little more than 3 lbs.
- BRAIN**, concussion of, or "being stunned," as from a blow, fall, or shock; fainting sickness, stupor, insensibility, and inability to move; may be slight and temporary in its effects, or so severe as to cause injury to the brain, softening, and death; *Arnica*, *Aconite*, *Belladonna*, *Opium*, *Gelseminum*, *Veratrum Viride*, with rest, quiet, and fresh air, 371.
- , congestion of, increased heat of the head, throbbing, fulness, and weight, eyes somewhat inflamed and painful, sleepiness, indisposition to mental effort, noises in the ear; *Belladonna*, *Cinicifuga*, *Mercurius*, *Bryonia*, 251.
- diseases of, 248-299.
- , inflammation of (meningitis), dry, hot skin, intense pain, eyes inflamed, great dread of light, prostration, delirium, vomiting; *Aconite*, *Belladonna*, *Veratrum Viride*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Bryonia*, 260-265.
- , inflammation of tubercular; attended by tuberculous deposit on the brain or its membranes; commencement insidious; cough, headache, peevishness, appetite capricious, drowsy restlessness, then listlessness, great pain in the head, and dread of light, remission of symptoms, then stupor, heaviness, convulsions, insensibility; *Veratrum Viride*, *Belladonna*, *Aletris*, *Opium*, *Hellebore*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Stramonium*, *Nux Vomica*, *Zinc*, 260.
- , over-work (brain-fag), tired,

- listlessness, everything a trouble, brain feels weary, stomach sympathises; *Nux Vomica*, *Aletris*; *Acid*, *Phosphoric*; *Helonias*, *Xanthoxyllum*, 119, 248 *et seq.*
- BRAIN, softening of; one of the results of inflammation, attended by constant pain in the head, failure of memory, a proneness to be easily affected either by joy or sorrow; numbness, cramps, sleeplessness, then paralysis, or uncertain attacks of frenzy, 274.
- , dropsy of, 485.
- BRAN, poultices of, 30.
- BRANDY-MANIA; *Moschus*, *Sulphuric Acid*, *Nux Vomica*, 291.
- BREAD, poultices of, 30.
- BREAK-BONE FEVER, dengue, *Eupat Perf.*
- BREAST, abscess of, "gathered"—(1) if inflammation result from a blow, *Arnica*, *Bellis*: (2) if from cold, *Belladonna*, *Mercurius*, *Hepar*, 466.
- , abscess of, when broken; *Arnica*, *Silicea*, *Hydrastis*, *China*, 467.
- , cancer of; age about forty, hard enlargement, pain as from a hot needle, pain down the arm, glands in arm-pit often sympathise, straw-coloured complexion commonly, but not always; *Hydrastis*, *Conium*, *Condurango* (for pain), *Ars.*, *Iod.*, *Sanguinaria*, *Galium*, *Comocladia*, *Baptisia*, *Hamamelis*, 339.
- BREASTS, management of, 462.
- BREATH, offensive, due to carious teeth; disordered secretion of the air passages; derangement of digestion; *Carbo Veg.*, *Baptisia*, *Arsenic*, *Acid*, *Carbolic*, 151.
- , shortness of (dyspnœa), may arise from flatulent distension of the stomach, irregular action of the heart, asthma, inflammation of the lungs, spasm, hysteria, or simple fatness, 119.
- BREATHING, the, 9.
- BRICK-LIKE SEDIMENT (See "Late-ritious.")
- BRIGHT'S DISEASE, albuminuria, with a tendency to dropsy; in the acute form it sometimes follows scarlatina; it may be produced also by cold, cholera, or intemperance. In the chronic form it is accompanied either by granular, lardaceous, or fatty kidney. For the acute form, *Apis*, *Apocynum*, *Squills*, *Acid*, *Phosphoric*. For the chronic, see body of work, 176.
- BROKEN BONES, 396.
- BROKEN-WINDED, emphysematous, asthmatical.
- BRONCHI, the two divisions of the wind-pipe, with their ramifications.
- BRONCHITIS, inflammation of the bronchial tubes, feverishness, shortness of breathing, wheezing, rattling of mucus; *Bryonia*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Pulsatilla*, *Hepar*, *Kali Bichromas*, *Phosphorus*, *Arsenic*, 197.
- , chronic, winter cough, chronic catarrh; difficulty of breathing, wheezing cough, expectoration, which, if abundant, causes loss of flesh; may be mistaken for pulmonary consumption; no hectic fever, physical signs differ; *Pulsatilla*, *Hepar*, *Hydrastis*, *Sanguinaria*, 201-206.
- , mechanical, from irritating dust, or minute particles inhaled; *Ipecacuanha*, *Arsenic*, *Lobelia*, 201.
- BRONCHOCELE (Derbyshire-neck, wen, goitre), an enlargement of the thyroid gland, from drinking water at all hard, or impregnated with lime or chalk (*Spongia*, *Iodine*); drink only boiled filtered water, 343.
- BROW-AGUE, hemicrania, frontal neuralgia, of an intermittent nature, felt every or every other day; chiefly prevalent in marshy districts; *China*, *Arsenic*, *Cornus*, *Ignatia*.

BRUISES, how to treat, 370, 390.

BRYONIA ALBA, 541.

BULLETS, wounds from, 384-385.

BUNION, an enlargement of the bursa of the ball of the great toe; for relief, the wearing of proper-shaped boots, without elastic sides, applying *Arnica* or *Bellis* lotion, and placing a piece of cotton wool between the great toe and the next, or wearing *Arnica* felt plaister, with a circular hole cut in. Should it threaten to gather, treat as an abscess, 321.

BURNETT, SIR W., FLUID; a solution of chloride of zinc, used as an antiseptic and disinfectant, originally used to preserve timber or canvass.

BURNS AND SCALDS, injuries produced by heat; if slight, *Urtica Urens* lotion; to prevent blistering, *Cantharides*; if extensive, flour well, and envelop in cotton wadding, after removing the clothes carefully. Administer *Aconite*, *Gelsemium*, or *Opium*. For ulcers left, by *Causticum* or *Hydrastis* lotion, 398.

BURTON SPA, 38.

BUXTON, 39.

CACHEXIA, cachexy, vitiated constitution, bad habit, or morbid condition of body, characterised by deficient digestion, assimilation, and nutrition. It may arise from scrofula, cancer, tubercle, or syphilis; or be produced by close confinement in dark, ill-ventilated rooms; or it may result from malaria, as in ague.

CACTUS, 543.

CALCARIA CARBONICA, 543.

CALCULUS, a concretion formed in the reservoirs or excretory ducts of the body; either the slow result of deposit, or occasioned by irritation. Those chiefly requiring notice are the Arthritic, or Gouty, the Biliary, and the Urinary, 183.

1. Arthritic, topi, or chalk-stones; *Kali Hydriodicum* internally and externally.

2. Biliary, biliary concretions, gall-stones, composed of thickened bile, or chiefly of cholesterin, found in the gall-bladder, the substance of the liver or the hepatic ducts. Causes obscure. If quiescent, they give no uneasiness; when they pass, they occasion intense agony and violent retching; *Aconite* and *Chamomilla*, or *Nux Vomica* and *Podophyllum*, alternately, with hot fomentations.

3. Urinary, sometimes from the kidney, more commonly formed in the bladder, by precipitation or irritation. If the urine be acid, changing litmus-paper red, vegetable diet; if alkaline, changing turmeric-paper brown; an animal diet must be enforced. Cheese, acid drinks, and sour fruit favour the uric acid deposit. Phosphatic urine denotes organic disease of the kidney or bladder; its treatment is tedious, and usually difficult. Rain-water filtered, Vichy water, *Pulsatilla*, *Chimaphila*, *Hepar*, *Cannabis*, *Lycopodium*, *Sulphur*, *Eupatorium*.

CALISTHENICS (*καλος*, beautiful; *σθενος*, strength), the science of developing, by regulated movements, grace and vigour of body.

CAMPHOR, 546.

CANCER, a malignant affection of constitutional origin, displacing or transforming into its own nature neighbouring tissue, and reproducing itself in other parts of the body. It is called cancer or "crab," from its hideous appearance when ulcerated, from the tortuous veins surrounding it, or

- from its puckered appearance. Cancer is most commonly hard or scirrhus, as of the breasts, stomach, and rectum; or soft, as the encephaloid, or brain-like; or fungoid and colloid, or jelly-like; *Hydrastis, Arsenicum, Iodide, Conium, Baptisia, Comocladia, Galium Aperinum, Calendula, Hamamelis, Cistus, Canadensis, Chimaphila* (when in womb), 338.
- CANCER, chimney-sweeper's, cancer of the scrotum, produced by the irritation of soot. For early stage, *Arsenic, Thuja*.
- CANCROID, of a cancerous appearance, as of ulcers or growths on the skin; *Hydrastis*.
- CANCERUM ORIS, mortification or gangrene of the cheek, in very debilitated children; cheek swollen, inflamed, hard and red at one spot; ashen-grey, rapidly-spreading ulcer on the inside; *Muriatic Acid*, internally and locally; *Baptisia, Arsenic, Chlorate of Potass*, frequent administration of strong beef-tea, to keep up the strength, 365.
- CANINE, resembling a dog, as canine or sardonic laughter; canine teeth, two in the upper and two in the lower jaw, behind the four front teeth, sharp, like those of the dog; they are otherwise called cuspids, and those in the upper jaw are commonly called the eye teeth. In children, these teeth often come in a most irregular fashion; they very commonly right themselves.
- CANITIES, blanching, greyness or whiteness of the hair; sometimes it happens suddenly through strong emotion; at others, even in young people, without any apparent cause. Vigorous brushing, attention to general health; *Asparagus, Hydrastis, Acid, Phosphoric*. No dyes, or cosmetics, or leaden combs should be used.
- CANKER, ulceration of the mouth or throat; *Hydrastis, Merc. Cor., Baptisia, Arsenic, Chlorate of Potass* gargle, 363.
- CANTHARIDES, 546.
- CANTHUS, the corner or angle of the eye.
- CAPILLARY, hair-like, minute vessels; the terminations of the arteries and veins are so termed.
- CARBO, charcoal, one of the elementary bodies, used in homœopathic medicine in the form of vegetable and animal charcoal, and graphites. In bulk it is a good antiseptic, and is a capital application to gangrenous and foetid ulcers of all kinds. The diamond is the purest specimen of carbon, and sugar consists largely of it.
- CARBOLIC ACID, 32.
- CARBONIC ACID, a heavy, colourless gas, a compound of oxygen and carbon; no light will burn in it; no animal can breathe it. It is a chief product of respiration, after the oxygen in the air breathed has been exhausted in the lungs. In the form of mephitic vapour, or choke or fire-damp, it collects in mines and vaults; quick-lime absorbs it readily if introduced into a suspected vat, barrel, well, or vault. It is the main agent in effervescing drinks, as soda-water and sparkling drinks.
- CARBO VEGETABILIS, 547.
- CARBUNCLE (a live coal), an extensive, deep-seated, flat boil, the result of low vitality and great debility, affecting chiefly certain localities, as the nape of neck, and accompanying certain diseases, 311.
- CARCINOMA, cancer, 338.
- CARDIAC, relating the heart, 239.
- CARDIALGIA, "colica ventriculi," "gastrodynia," "gastralgia," "pain of the stomach," "heart-burn," "spasm of the stomach," acidity of the stomach extending

- into the throat, often accompanied by gnawing sensations, violent pain and vomiting; *Nux Vomica*, *Chamomilla*, *Cocculus*, *Carbo Veg.*, *Ignatia*, 126.
- CARDITIS, inflammation of the muscle or substance of the heart; symptoms similar to those of inflammation of the covering membrane or pericardium, *Aconite*, *Cactus*, *Bryonia*, *Mercurius*, 240.
- CARIES (decay), ulceration of bone "necrosis" is its death; it is accompanied by swelling, inflammation, often abscess and sanious discharge, and followed by fistulous openings; caused by blows, specific virus, or morbid constitution, *Nitric Acid*, *Arnica*.
- CARLSBAD, 38.
- CARRAGEEN MOSS, Irish moss, from which a nutritive jelly is prepared, much extolled by many in consumption, rickets, scrofula, diarrhoea, and dysentery. An ounce of moss soaked in three pints of cold water; boil for a quarter of an hour; sugar and lemon-juice may be used to flavour, or milk substituted for water.
- CARROT, poultice of, 30.
- CATALEPSY, literally a seizure or surprise, a rare form of hysteria, in which the limbs and body remain fixed in the position they are made to assume; the senses and power of will are also suspended. It is sudden in its attacks.
- CATAMENIA, menses, the usual "periods."
- CATARACT, opacity of the crystalline lens of the eye, or its capsule, preventing the passage of rays of light, and precluding vision. The causes are obscure; it usually affects elderly people; *Cannabis*.
- CATARRH, discharge from a mucous membrane, 185.
- , bladder, of, mucous or puriform discharge from, 181.
- CATARRH, epidemic, "influenza," 188.
- , nasal; sneezing, pains in the head, obstruction of the nose, chilliness; *Camphor* or *Dulcamara* as preventives; *Nux Vomica*, *Pulsatilla*, *Æsculus*, *Cimicifuga*, *Gelseminum*, *Arsenic*, *Mercurius*, 188.
- , pulmonary, bronchitis, 201.
- , summer "hay-fever;" 238.
- , uterine, uterine leucorrhœa, 429.
- CAUSES, character, and symptoms of disease, 4-6.
- CAUSTICUM, 548.
- CAUTION in taking mineral baths and waters, 37.
- CEPHALGIA, headache, 265.
- CEPHALITIS, inflammation of the brain, 260-265.
- CERATE SIMPLE, an excellent vehicle for any external remedy, is made of 1 oz. of white wax to 2oz. of lard; for the lips—wax, 9 parts; olive oil 16 parts; coloured with alkanet-root, and medicated with *Calendula*, or *Hydrastis* without the alkanet. Spermaceti cerate—spermaceti, 1 oz., white wax 3 oz., olive oil, 5 oz., 32.
- CEREBELLUM, or "little brain," is the hinder and lower portion of the brain, just above the spinal cord, and communicating with it by the medulla oblongata; its average weight is $5\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; in a vertical section it resembles the branches of a tree; its function appears to be that of regulating muscular movement. It is divided into two lobes or hemispheres.
- CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER, 501.
- CERUMEN (cera wax), the yellow, acrid, unctuous fluid secreted by the glands of the ear, which lubricates the passages, and prevents bodies floating in the air, and insects, from penetrating. Hard-

- ness of, sometimes causes deafness; it must be softened by almond oil or glycerine dropped well in at night; in the morning the ear must be thoroughly syringed with tepid water, 359.
- CHAFING, ERYTHEMA, INTERTRIGO, a fret or gall of the skin; excoriation from friction or cold winds between folds of the skin, as in fat children. *Chamomilla*; and *Cauticum* as a lotion; *Veratrum Viride*, or *Hydrastis*, locally and internally, 476.
- CHALYBEATE, ferruginous, or containing iron, 39.
- CHAMOMILLA, 549.
- CHANGE OF LIFE, cessation of the menses, with all its attendant symptoms of flushing, sick-headache, and the like. It generally occurs about the age of forty-five, or thirty years from the commencement of menstruation. (See also "Woman's Guide.") 426.
- CHAPPED, fissured, cracked, as of the lips or hands; *Calendula*, in the form of glycerole, *Graphites* internally, or *Hydrastis*, both internally and locally.
- CHARACTERISTIC effects and indications of the principal medicines, 521.
- CHARCOAL, poultice of, 31.
- CHELTENHAM, 38.
- CHERRY ROCK, 38.
- CHEST, contusion of, 376.
- CHICKEN-BREASTED, or pigeon-breasted, projection of the breast bone, causing deformity of the chest; it is produced by repeated attacks of croup or Millar's asthma, in children, or by curvature of the spinal column forward. Graduated and regulated gymnastic exercises in an early stage, with attention to the general health and state of the spine.
- CHICKEN-POCK, *Belladonna*, *Mercurius*, 79.
- CHILBLAIN, erythematous inflammation of the feet, hands, or ears, produced by cold; there is redness, swelling, tingling, itching, and pain; equal parts of *Arnica* and glycerine, well rubbed in night and morning; if too painful to bear this, *Tamus Communis*, lightly brushed on; if blistered, *Cantharides* lotion; if ulcerated or broken, *Hydrastis* ointment, applied as plaisters, and *Silicea* and *Arsenic* night and morning, 320.
- CHILD-BED FEVER, puerperal fever, after delivery, hot skin, shivering, disappearance of the milk, tenderness of the abdomen, sickness, delirium; *Aconite*, *Veratrum Viride*, *Belladonna*, *Mercurius*.
- CHILD-CROWING, Millar's asthma. (See also "Rickets"), 487.
- CHILDREN, diet for, 470; diseases of, 472; dress for, 20.
- CHINA, 550.
- CHLOROFORM during labour, 457.
- CHLOROSIS ($\chi\lambda\omega\rho\omicron\sigma\kappa$ green), pallor, virginum, green-sickness; there is a pallor of anemia, with a yellowish-green aspect, peculiar odour of the breath, irregularity or suppression of menstruation, a peculiar blowing sound in the arteries, shortness of breath, depressed appetite and debility; *Pulsatilla*, *Arsenic*, *Helonias*, *Ferrum*, *Calcarea Phosphorica*, 417.
- CHOICE of Doctor, 455; of nurse, 454.
- CHOKING, 405.
- CHOLERA, an epidemic prevalent in the East, and occasionally in temperate climates; characterised by the suddenness of its seizure, prostration, vomiting, violent purging of rice-water stools, cramps, and collapse; *Camphor*, *Arsenic*, *Veratrum Album*, *Cuprum*, 159-195.
- CHOLERA INFANTUM, summer and autumn diarrhoea of children; *Rhubarb*, *Iris*, *Chamomilla*, *Veratrum Album*, *Arsenic*, 481.

- CHOLERAIC, resembling cholera, as of violent diarrhœa, with cramp and prostration, 153-159.
- CHOLERINE, 165.
- CHOREA, literally a dance, "St. Vitus's dance," 285.
- CHRONIC cough, 15.
- inflammation of the liver, 169.
- of the kidneys, 182.
- of the windpipe, 214.
- CHYLE, the nutritive fluid, of a milky whiteness, extracted, by intestinal absorption, from the chyme; *i.e.*, food after it has been subjected to the process of digestion.
- CHYME, the mass into which the food is reduced, after being subjected to the action of the stomach and gastric juice, 18.
- CICATRISATION, the process by which a scar is formed.
- CIMICIFUGA, 551.
- CINA, 553.
- CIRCULATION, the motion of the blood through the body, discovered by Harvey in the reign of Charles I.; it is sent from the left ventricle of the heart, through the arteries and capillaries, to every part of the body; from these it enters the veins, and returns to the right side of the heart, from which it is forced into the lungs, to be purified or oxygenised by the inspired air; it then, by the pulmonary veins, is poured again into the left side of the heart. In the lungs it is mixed with the chyle, the process of digestion.
- CIRRHOISIS, of the liver, granulated, tubercular, or hob-nail liver, where the extremities of the bile-ducts are choked with bile, and the substance of the liver itself, badly nourished, is shrunken or atrophied. The term is also, sometimes, applied to lardaceous or albuminous liver; of the lung, a tendency to consolidation or contraction of the lung-substance, with dilatation of the bronchial tubes.
- CLASSIFICATION of baths, 37-39.
- CLAVICLE, the collar-bone.
- CLAVUS, a nail, *clavus hystericus*, a severe pain in the head in hysterical subjects, which is as though a nail were being driven in; *Ignatia*, 94.
- CLERGYMAN'S SORE THROAT, 95.
- CLIFTON, 39.
- CLIMACTERIC (*κλιμακτηρη*, a step), critical times in life, or periods at which great changes take place: change of Life, 426.
- CLONIC, tumultuous or irregular convulsions, or convulsions with quick, alternate relaxation; in a tonic convulsion there is constant rigidity.
- CLUBFOOT, 508.
- COCCULUS, 555.
- COCCYX, four small bones, forming the extremity of the spine.
- COFFEA CRUDA, 557.
- COLCHICUM, 558.
- COLD in the head, 474.
- COLIC, severe pain in the bowels, usually about the navel, *Chamomilla*, *Colocynth*, *Mercurius*, *Aconite*, *Nux Vomica*, *Belladonna*, 133; in infants, 477.
- COLLAPSE, sinking, failure of vital power, as in cholera, or after an accident, 402.
- COLLIQUATIVE, a term applied to various discharges, as diarrhœa, or perspiration, producing increasing exhaustion.
- COLLOID, resembling glue or jelly.
- COLOCYNTH, 558.
- COLON, the large bowel divided into the three portions—the ascending, the transverse passing across the abdomen, and the descending, which ends in the rectum, or lower bowel.
- COOKERY for the Sick and Convalescent, 515-521.
- COMA, lethargy, stupor.

- COMING of the milk, 463.
- COMMINUTED, broken to pieces; a fracture is comminuted when the bone is broken into small pieces.
- COMMON ACCIDENTS, treatment of, 369-411.
- COMPRESSES, 29-32.
- CONCUSSION, a violent shaking or disturbance, as of the brain from a fall or blow, severe injury, or overwhelming emotion; *Arnica*, 371.
- CONDIMENTS, effects of, 18.
- CONDYLOMA, a soft, fleshy, indolent excrescence.
- CONFINEMENT, or labour, 459.
- CONFLUENT, running together, specially applied to the pustules of smallpox, 76.
- CONGESTION, over-fulness of the blood-vessels of any organ, usually associated with debility and oppression, sometimes with collapse.
 _____ of the womb, 434.
- CONIUM, 560.
- CONJUNCTIVA, the lining of the eyelids, the external coat of the eyeball.
- CONJUNCTIVITIS, inflammation of the conjunctiva; ophthalmia; *Aconite*, *Belladonna*, 352.
- CONSTIPATION, confined state of the bowels; *Nux Vomica*, *Opium*, *Mercurius*, *Bryonia*, *Alumina*, *Hydrastis*, 12, 136, 480.
- CONSTITUENTS of mineral waters, 37.
- CONSTITUTION, the peculiar structure and connection of parts which characterise a system or body; the prevailing state of the organs of the body in their individual and relative arrangement, order, or activity, as a robust, feeble, cold, phlegmatic, bilious, nervous, or irritable constitution. In a good constitution every organ is well developed, endowed with due energy, and performs its functions with ease; peculiarities of, 17.
- CONSTITUTIONAL ORIGIN OF DISEASES, 325.
- CONSUMPTION, a wasting away, progressive emaciation and feebleness, as an accompaniment of disease, seen in a marked manner in connection with tubercular affection of the lungs; hence consumption has become a synonymous term; *Hamamelis*, *Drosera*, *Phosphorus*, *Arsenic*, *Sanguinaria*, *Calcarea*, *Ferrum*, *Stannum*, *Elaps*, are the principal remedies, 225-535.
 _____, galloping, phthisis pulmonalis, or tubercular consumption, which runs a very rapid course, the lungs breaking up, often in an incredibly short time.
- CONTAGION, the communication of a disease from one person to another by mediate or immediate contact, as smallpox, scarlet fever, measles, typhus, cow-pox. Those diseases which are usually produced by contagion, but which may originate from other causes, are said to arise from "common contagion," as typhus, mumps.
- CONTINUED FEVER, a fever which runs its course without decided remissions and intermissions; it may be simple, uncomplicated, and slightly running its course in twenty-four hours, or even less, and attended merely by thirst, hot skin, and chilliness; or it may be as severe as typhus or typhoid fever, 42.
- CONTRACTED EYES, 16.
- CONTRA-INDICATED, opposed to the nature of a disease.
- CONTUSED WOUNDS, 380.
- CONTUSION, a bruise more or less severe or extensive, produced by a blow from some blunt weapon, or by forcible contact against a resisting substance; the blood is thereby stagnated in the capillaries, or effused by the rupture of several of them. *Arnica* is the best application, 376.
- CONVALESCENCE, the stage of recovery from illness.

- CONVALESCENT, cookery for the, 514.
- CONVULSION, violent and involuntary contraction of some of the muscles of the face or the limbs; when slight, it is sometimes called a tremor, 491.
- CORE, the central part of a boil; a small, greyish, fibrous mass of dead tissue appearing in the middle of a boil when it breaks; popularly, it is termed "a set-fast," as the boil does not heal until it is thoroughly separated or cast off, 311.
- CORN, a thickening and hardening of the outer skin on projecting parts of the feet, raised above the surface like the head of a nail; the base, or root, frequently extends to the tendons, and sometimes to the covering of the bone itself, thus accounting for the pain felt before or on changes of weather. Frequent soaking in hot water; *Arnica* plaister of considerable thickness, with a hole in the centre; lunar caustic rubbed over the surface, 321.
- CORNEA, the horny, transparent coat of the front of the eye.
- CORPULENCE, obesity, an unusual development of fat or flesh in proportion to the build of the body. To be controlled by avoidance of sugar and starch in articles of diet, and by exercise.
- CORYZA, inflammation of the Schneiderian membrane of the nose, with increased discharge; cold in the head, rheum, or running at the nose; *Camphor*, *Dulcamara*, *Mercurius*, *Arsenicum*, *Æsculus*, 474.
- COUGH, forcible, audible, and usually repeated expulsion of air from the lungs, the result of irritation of the throat, windpipe, or bronchial tubes. *Belladonna*, *Hioscyamus*, *Spongia*, *Pulsatilla*, 14, 15, 73, 192, 196, 201.
- COUNTER-EXTENSION, the holding of the upper part of a limb very firmly whilst the lower is drawn carefully down, as in fracture or dislocation.
- COUNTER-IRRITATION, irritation produced in one part of the body, with a view of lessening that existing in another, as by a mustard plaster.
- COUP-DE-SOLEIL, sunstroke, 256.
- COW-POX, the pustule resulting from vaccination; sometimes it is used to denote, also, the attendant fever and constitutional disturbance, which is controlled by *Aconite* and *Veratrum Viride*, 513.
- COXAGRA, COXALGIA, pain in the hip, either neuralgic or from rheumatic inflammation, 345.
- COXARUM MORBUS, a scrofulous disease of the hip, with affection of the cartilage, disease of the bone, and sometimes spontaneous dislocation, occasioning shortening of the limb, and sometimes hectic and death, 345.
- CRADLE, a semicircle of thin wood, or strips of wood and wire, for keeping the bed-clothes from broken bones, or in rheumatic fever.
- CRAMP, a sudden, involuntary, highly painful contraction of a muscle or muscles, most frequently of the legs or toes; it is a marked symptom of cholera. *Veratrum Album*, 287.
- of the stomach, a sudden and most painful contraction of the muscular coat of the stomach, with a sense of constriction; *Nux Vomica*, *Ignatia*, 124.
- , Writer's or Scrivener's (Palsy), inability of the hand to perform its usual work, with a constant tendency to cramp, in clerks, law-writers, violin or pianoforte playing. *Æsculus*, *Nux Vomica*, galvanism, hydropathic treatment.

CREAM, the thick part of milk, composed of butter, serum, and casein, which rises to the surface if it is allowed to rest; it is yellowish-white, and of sweet, agreeable taste. By many persons, with whom it agrees, it may be used as a substitute for, or in addition to, cod-liver oil.

CRICK IN THE NECK, a painful rheumatic affection of the muscles of the neck, causing the head to be held on one side; *Rhus*, *Arnica*, *Cimicifuga*, *Æsculus*, 337.

CRISIS, a decisive turn or height of any acute disease.

CROUP, spasmodic sawing breathing, the result of inflammation of the lining membrane of the windpipe—confined to children; usually the attack comes on suddenly; sometimes it follows a common cold. *Aconite*, *Spongia*, 209.

——, false or spurious, "Millar's Asthma," 487.

——, hysterical, spasm of the muscles of the windpipe, not infrequent in hysterical females, attended by a long, protracted, loud, convulsive cough, followed by a crowing respiration, and attended by a difficulty of breathing so great as to threaten suffocation. *Gelseminum*, *Moschus*, *Ipec.*, 279.

CUPRUM, 561.

CURVATURE, spinal, is of two kinds. Angular curvature, commencing early in life, the result of disease of the bones of the spine, ends in incurable deformity, or hump-back. It is a manifestation of scrofulous disease. Absolute rest in the recumbent position. Lateral curvature, or Twist, is much more common, especially in young girls; one shoulder is higher than the other, one shoulder-blade more prominent than the other, and the spine bent to one side. Stays, the position girls are allowed to assume, general delicacy, bad

training, and under-feeding, all dispose to this state of things. Graduated exercises and manipulation of the muscle, together with constitutional remedies, are the treatment enjoined, 504, 507.

CUT, a division of the skin and flesh by a sharp-cutting instrument: if slight, *Calendula* plaster; if deeper, *Calendula* lotion; if very large, stitches may be required.

CUTS AND WOUNDS, 370.

CUTICLE, the outer scarf-skin, or epidermis.

CUTIS, the skin, or outer covering of the body, consists of three layers—the epidermis, or scarf-skin; the retenucosum, the seat of the complexion; and the derma or true skin. It serves as a protection, is the seat of touch, and serves for the exhalation of perspiration. Its heat, dryness, or moisture, and also its colour, are of value as indications in disease.

CUTIS ANSERINA, goose-flesh, when the papillæ of the skin become prominent through cold. *Aconite*, *Mercurius*

DAMP, suffering from, or during; *Dulcamara*, *Rhus*, *Mercurius*.

DAMP SHEETS, to test, place a polished clean drinking tumbler in for a few minutes; if it be dimmed, the sheets must not be used. If there be any doubt, remove them; sleep in the blankets or dry rug. Take *Rhus* and *Mercurius*.

DANDRIF, scurf; good brushing, followed by a borax wash. *Calcareæ*.

DANDY FEVER. (See "Dengue.")

DEAF-DUMBNESS, the inevitable result in children born deaf, and the dread of those who have been deaf for years. Special education is required for deaf-mutes, and determined practice in the case of the deaf, 360.

DEAFNESS may arise from inflamma-

- tion; from thickening; from accumulation of, or hardened wax; from debility, as after fever; from a cold; from throat affection; from enlarged tonsils; from thickening of the membrane of the drum, or its partial or entire destruction; from disease of the bones of the ear; from paralysis of the nerves; from malformation. *Pulsatilla* and *Hydrastis* for recent cases; *Sulphur*, *Belladonna*, and *Mercurius*, and *Mercurius Proto-iod.* for throat deafness; *Baptisia* for debility, or *Sanguinaria*; *Gelsemium*, *China*, or *Arsenicum* for nervous deafness. Considerably increased wax; *Conium*, *Mercurius*, *Calcarea*, *Ammon. Mur.*, *Silicea*, to render it natural, 70, 74, 358.
- DEATH, apparent, is distinguished from real death by the heat of the arm-pits, by the look of the eye, examination of the chest, or a mirror dimmed when held to the mouth, or the movement of down placed below the nostrils, 402.
- , sudden, is ordinarily caused by disease of the heart, apoplexy, or the rupture of an aneurism; sometimes by rupture of some internal organ. Death, beginning at the heart, sudden syncope; gradual, asthenia; in the lungs, apnoea; in the brain, apoplexy.
- DEBILITY, weakness, prostration; *China*, *Arsenic*, *Veratrum Album*, *Aletris*, *Helonias*, *Phosphoric Acid*. Excitement during the continuance of an acute affection, unless the prostration come on very suddenly, and is excessive, is more dangerous than debility.
- DECLINE, that period of a disorder or paroxysm when the symptoms begin to abate; or the time of life when the physical and moral faculties begin to lose their energy and activity. Consumption of the lungs from the failure of strength it produces, 225.
- DEFORMITIES IN CHILDREN, 504, 509.
- DELIRIUM, wandering of mind, raving, as the result of sympathetic or real brain affection; *Belladonna*, *Aconite*, *Veratrum Viride*, *Hyoscyamus*.
- DELIRIUM TREMENS, "the horrors," "mania a potu," delirium of drunkards, opium-eaters, or those addicted to tobacco; it is preceded by lassitude, watchfulness, headache, and loss of appetite; *Nux vomica*, *Gelsemium*, *Cypripedium*, *Opium*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Cimicifuga*, 292.
- DELIVERY, management after, 465.
- DELTOID, the triangular muscle of shoulder, or upper part of the arm.
- DENGUE, the dandy, or break-bone fever of the West Indies, a variety of rheumatic fever, violent in its symptoms, but of short duration, and seldom fatal; preceded by languor, chilliness, and pains in the tendons; *Cimicifuga*, *Eupatorium Perfoliatum*.
- DENTITION, the process of cutting the teeth, which is carried on from the fifth to the eighth month. The first, or milk teeth, are twenty in number; of these, the first are the two middle teeth of the lower jaw, then the two corresponding of the upper jaw. During this period children are liable to feverishness, fretfulness, diarrhoea, and sometimes convulsions; *Aconite*, *Chamomilla*, *Rheum*, and *Belladonna*, are the principal medicines. The second, or permanent teeth, are thirty-two; the shedding of the first set begins at six or seven, and the replacement and completion by the second occupies until the thirteenth year, 483.
- DEPRESSED NIPPLES, 465.
- DERANGEMENT WHICH A COUGH INDICATES, 14.
- DERANGEMENTS DURING TEETHING, 483.

- DERBYSHIRE NECK (Goitre), 343.
- DETERMINATION OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD, 248.
- DIABETES, excessive secretion of urine containing sugar, characterised by great thirst and progressive emaciation; *Phosphoric Acid, Nitrate of Uranium*, 180.
- DIAGNOSIS, discrimination and decision as to the nature of a disease from its symptoms and physical signs.
- DIAPHORETIC, a medicine, the effect of which produces perspiration.
- DIAPHRAGM, the muscular division between the lungs or chest and abdomen.
- DIARRHŒA, frequent or continuous liquid alvine evacuation or stools; *Chamomilla, Rheum, Iris, Mercurius, Arsenic, Veratrum Album*, 13, 153.
- colliquative, that which produces rapid exhaustion, as that prevalent in consumption; *Elaps, Ars., China*.
- hctica, a dangerous diarrhœa of India, seriously affecting the constitution, and continuing, unless checked, without perceptible intermission; *Iris, China, Arsenic, Elaps*.
- in infants, 481.
- DIET AND REGIMEN, 16-20; rules for diet, 35.
- DIET IN FEVERS, 41.
- after scarlatina, 70.
- during pregnancy, 443.
- after delivery, 465.
- DIGESTION, 17, 18, 103-106.
- DIGITALIS, 563.
- DILUTION OF MEDICINES, the, 3.
- DIPHTHERIA, diphtheritis, inflammation of the soft palate, uvula, and tonsils, attended by great prostration, and a tendency to the formation of false membrane; *Acid, Muriatric; Phytolacca, Arsenic*, 97-101.
- DIPSOMANIA, an insatiable desire for intoxicating liquors, 291.
- DIRECTIONS FOR GENERAL HABITS OF GIRLS, 21.
- for mixing medicines, 22.
- DISCHARGE FROM THE EARS, 357.
- after labour, 462.
- DISEASE, Homœopathy in the treatment of, 1.
- , the investigation of, 4-16.
- DISEASES OF THE BRAIN, 248.
- , CIRCULATORY SYSTEM, 239-248.
- OF CONSTITUTIONAL ORIGIN, 326.
- , EAR, 356.
- , EYE, 352.
- OF FEMALES, 413.
- OF INFANTS AND CHILDREN, 472.
- , MOUTH AND TONGUE, 363.
- , NOSE, 361.
- , ORGANS OF RESPIRATION, 185.
- , SKIN, 300.
- URINARY ORGANS, 176-185.
- , WOMB, 433.
- DISINFECTANTS, agents capable of neutralising morbid effluvia; the chief of these are—*Carbolic Acid, Condy's Fluid, Chloride of Lime, Chloralum*.
- DISINFECTION, the act of destroying miasmata with which clothing, persons, or rooms may be infected, as by sulphurous acid, chloride of lime, or excessive heat.
- DISLOCATION, the forcible disturbance of a joint by violence or disease, so as to render it useless, and causing deformity, 395.
- DISPLACEMENT OF THE WOMB, 438.
- DIURESIS, a very abundant or unusual flow of urine.
- DOMESTIC SURGERY, 369.
- DOSE OF HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE, the, 24.
- DOUCHE, a bath in which a column of water is brought to bear on a particular part of the body; it may

- be ascending, as in affections of the womb; descending, as in affections of the joints; it may also be hot or cold.
- DRESS AND CLOTHING, 20.
- DROPSY, the accumulation of serous fluid in the cavities of the body, as the chest and abdomen, or its dependent portions, as the legs; it is a symptom of liver, kidney, or heart disease; it is popularly also denominated "water." See "Abdomen," "Anasarca," "Ascites," "Water at the Chest," 348.
- _____ of the brain, 485.
- DROSER, 564.
- DROWNING, apparent death from, 403-404.
- DULCAMARA, 565.
- DUODENUM, the first part of the intestines, commencing at the small or pyloric end of the stomach; the ancients estimated it at twelve fingers' breadth; hence its name. It is capable of considerable distension.
- DURA MATER, the tough, fibrous, semi-transparent, outer membrane covering the brain; it serves to protect, and also to support, the different parts of the brain.
- DURATION OF PREGNANCY, 444.
- DYSENTERY, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the liver, bowel, or rectum, attended by fever, and the passing of mucous and blood; it is sometimes epidemic and malignant; *Mercurius Corrosivus*, *Ipecacuanha*, 157.
- DYSMENORRHEA, difficult and painful menstruation; *Belladonna*, *Cimicifuga*, *Caulophyllum*, *Pulsatilla*, 422.
- DYSPEPSIA, indigestion, both slow and painful; *Nux Vomica*, *Pulsatilla*, *Carbo*, 107-121.
- DYSPNŒA, difficulty of breathing; *Arsenicum*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Aconite*.
- DYSURIA, difficulty of passing water; *Cantharides*.
- EARACHE, 356.
- EAR, inflammation of, 356.
- ECCHYMOSIS, a bruise; or discoloured patches like bruises; extravasation of blood under the skin; *Arnica*, *Bellis*, 390.
- ECTHYMA, an eruption of large, round pustules, quite distinct from each other, and situated upon a hard and inflamed base; *Belladonna*, *Arnica*, *Hepar*, *Hydrastis*.
- ECTROPION, eversion of the eyelids; most commonly the lower one is turned down; a slight surgical operation is often required for its cure.
- ECZEMA, tetter or running scall, inflammation of the skin, attended by an oozing of moisture; the oozing sometimes dries, and forms scabs; *Aconite*, *Pulsatilla*, *Mercurius*, 301.
- _____ of the face, milk-crust; *Aconite*, *Pulsatilla*, *Viola*.
- _____ of the head, humid scall or ringworm; the discharge is very profuse, or it dries and mats the hair together; *Aconite*, *Pulsatilla*, *Mercurius*, *Causticum*, 301.
- _____ invertebrata, bakers' and grocers' itch; *Petroleum*, *Sulphur*.
- _____ mercuriale, or Rubrum, a variety caused by mercury; *Aconite*, *Acid*, *Nitric*.
- EFFECT of food on the stomach, 17.
- EFFECTS of too much liquid, severe exertion, mental emotion, posture of the body on digestion, 18.
- _____ of rancid and flavouring substances, 19.
- _____ of hot weather on digestion, 19.
- _____ and indications of the principal medicines, 521.
- EFFLORESCENCE, redness of skin; *Aconite*, *Belladonna*.
- EFFLUVIA, impure exhalations or infiltration; *Carbolic Acid*, *Condy's Fluid*.

EFFUSION, the pouring out of serous fluid, as the result of inflammation; see Dropsy, 348.

EMACIATION, wasting away of the flesh; *Cod-liver Oil*, *Glycerine*, *Arsenic*, 490.

EMMENAGOGUE, a medicine which is supposed to have the power of bringing on menstruation; *Pulsatilla*, *Cimicifuga*, *Caulophyllum*, *Hedeoma*, *Gossypium*, 414.

EMPHYSEMA: in this affection air escapes from the air-passages into the substance of the lungs; it may be produced by wounds, pressure, or contusion, or arise from internal causes.

EMPROSTHONOS, spasm or convulsion, by which the body is bent forward, as in lock-jaw, or tetanus.

EMPYEMA, a collection of blood or pus in some cavity of the body, chiefly the pleura, or serous covering of the lung.

ENCEPHALITIS, inflammation of the brain and its membranes, 260.

ENCEPHALON, the brain. **Encephaloid**, brain-like.

ENCYSTED, enclosed in a membranous envelope, sac, or pouch.

ENDEMIC, peculiar to certain localities, as ague in marshy districts.

ENDERMIC, introduced through the skin by abrading the surface.

ENDOCARDITIS, inflammation of the internal parts of the heart, most commonly associated with that of its covering membrane, or pericarditis; *Aconite*, *Veratrum Viride*, *Cactus*, 239.

ENDOMETRITIS, inflammation of the lining membrane of the womb, frequently attended by diphtheric exudation, or passing of membranous shreds; *Aconite*, *Borax*, *Lycopodium*.

ENEMA, an injection, or clyster. "Starch enema," for diarrhoea and dysentery; thin mixed starch, 4 oz. Common enema; oatmeal gruel, or treacle and water, a pint

and a-half; add a little oil, lard, or soal, and a spoonful of common salt; without the salt this enema is more emollient than aperient, 32, 33.

ENGLISH CHOLERA, 159.

ENIS BATH, 38.

ENLARGED TONSILS, 359.

ENTERIC OR TYPHOID FEVER, 48.

ENTROPION, the inversion or turning inwards of the eyelashes, occasioning irritation, inflammation, and sometimes ulceration.

ENURESIS, incontinence of urine; it may arise from irritability of the bladder, distension, paralysis, stone, or calculus, renal disease, or pressure on the bladder, or simply from old age; *Aconite*, *Conium*, *Petroleum*, *Sepia*, *Sulphur*, 182.

EPIDEMIC, a disease which attacks a number of individuals at the same time, referable to the condition of the atmosphere.

EPIDERMIS, the outer or scarf-skin, or cuticle, composed of minute scales.

EPIGASTRIC, pertaining to, confined to, or principally seated in the stomach.

EPIGLOTTIS, a cartilage which covers the glottis as substances pass over into the gullet.

EPILEPSY, anciently called "the falling sickness;" attacks of loss of consciousness, often attended by convulsive movements of the muscles, distortion of the eyes, flushed face, and foaming at the mouth, frequently preceded by indisposition, giddiness, and stupor; *Belladonna*, *Opium*, *Zizia*, *Hydrastis*. Epileptic attack, unaccompanied by convulsions, is styled by the French "*petit-mal*." 282.

EPIPHORA, watery eyes; *Calcarea*. It must not be confounded with the results of fistula lachrymalis, 354.

EPSOM, 38.

EPISTAXIS, bleeding from the nose, *Arnica*, 361.

EPITHELIUM, cuticle of the mucous membrane, composed of cells of various shape and size.

ERUCTATION, raising wind forcibly from the stomach, belching; *Carbo Veg.*, *Nux Vomica*.

ERUPTION, the breaking out of a rash, pimples, spots, blisters, or blotches.

ERUPTIVE, attended by a rash, pustules, spots, or small blisters, as measles, scarlatina, smallpox, nettle-rash, herpes, 65.

ERUPTIVE FEVERS, 65.

ERYSIPELAS, St. Anthony's fire, specific inflammation of the skin, epidemic, or following wounds, attended by constitutional symptoms, feverishness and debility, accompanied by vesicles or blisters, sometimes deepening in its effect, and followed by infiltration, or deposit of serum; *Belladonna*, *Veratrum Viride*, *Rhus*, *Baptisia*. *Arsenic*, 82.

ERYTHEMA, rash, efflorescence, or redness of the skin, not accompanied by swelling, blisters, infiltration, or fever, as in chafing or excoriation, 300.

ESCHAR, a crust, scab, or slough, distinguished from the living part by its colour, hardness, and the other properties; it is attended by a secretion of fluid, or pus, between the living and dead parts.

ESCHAROTIC, a substance such as caustic potass, which, applied to the body, causes the death of the part, and its separation as an eschar.

EUPHRASIA, 567.

EXANTHEM, a more or less vivid, circumscribed, or diffuse redness of the skin, which moderates or disappears under pressure of the finger.

EXCESS IN EATING, 17.

EXCESSIVE MENSTRUATION, 420.

EXCORIATION, abrasion, removal of the outer skin by friction; *Calendula*, *Hydrastis*, or *Causticum*, as lotions, 476.

EXFOLIATION, separating or scaling in thin layers, as of dead bone. *Acid*, *Nitric*.

EXTRAVASATION, effusion or infiltration of fluid into a structure, as of blood after a blow, 390.

EYE, diseases of, 352.

—, inflammation of 352.

EYES, appearance of 15, 16.

FACE, wounds of, 382.

FACIES HIPPOCRATCIA, or cadaverous, deathlike countenance; the eyes are sunken, the nose pinched and cold, the forehead tense and dry, the complexion livid; *Arsenic*, *Veratrum Album*.

FAINTING, swooning, syncope, loss of motion, strength, and colour, and sensibility from weakness, loss of blood, or fright; *Camphor*, *Nux Moschata*, *Arnica*, 280, 447.

FALL, apparent death from, 405.

FALL, how to treat a, 369.

FALLING-SICKNESS, epilepsy, 282.

FALSE PLEURISY, 222.

FALSE PAINS, during labour, 457.

FAMINE or RELAPSING FEVER, 53.

FATIGUE, mental; *Aletris*, *Nux Vomica*; corporeal, *Arnica*, 410.

FAUCES, the space on the two sides of the arch of the palate; the throat.

FAVOSUS, or FAVUS, a name given to a state of ulceration resembling a honeycomb; scall on the head.

FEBRICULA, a slight degree of fever: ephemera; *Aconite*, 42.

FEVER, a disease characterised by quick pulse, heat of skin, thirst, impaired function and loss of strength; may arise from irritation or specific action, as surgical fever, scarlatina, typhus, 40-70, 235, 238.

—, infantile remittent 496.

FEVERISHNESS OF CHILDREN, 495.

- FEELING THE PULSE, 7.
- FEET, burning of the; *Arsenic*.
- FEIGNED DISEASES: many of these are assumed by beggars, impostors, and soldiers who wish to escape duty; sometimes persons will pretend to have sustained injury after an accident, when there is little or no occasion for it. A little care when the patient's attention is diverted, will generally suffice to ensure detection.
- FEMALES, diseases of, 413.
- FESTER, to corrupt or rankle; to discharge a thin fluid as the result of irritation; to form matter; *Arnica, Hepar, Belladonna, Silicea*.
- FICUS, a fig-wart, or reddish fleshy excrescence, found sometimes on the eyelids, chin, tongue, and other organs; *Thuja; Acid, Nitric*.
- FIDGETS, restlessness, troublesome uneasiness of the nerves and muscles of the legs or arms, and irresistible impulse to change their position: *Aconite*.
- FIG, poultice of, 30.
- FIREARMS, wounds from, 384.
- FISSURE, a sort of chap, as on the hands; or an intensely sore, narrow cleft or division, especially near the anus. *Acid, Nitric Silicea*.
- FISTULA, a tubular ulcer, with one or two small openings, and either internal or external. *Hydrastis, Silicea, Nitric Acid*.
- in ano, generally arises from impediment or pressure; strong pressure greatly aids their cure.
- lachrymalis, is occasioned by the blocking-up of the nasal duct; it produces a constant watering of the eye; *Calcareo, Silicea, Sulphur*, 354.
- FIT, paroxysm, convulsion, sudden attack, 491.
- FLATULENCE, wind or gas emitted from, or accumulated in the stomach or bowels, or both, 117, 119, 122.
- FLOCCI VOLITANTES, specks floating before the eyes; most frequently the result of stomach derangement.
- FLOODING, violent bleeding, hæmorrhage; *Arnica, Hamamelis, Eriogeron, Trillium, China, Ipecacuanha*, 391.
- FLUCTUATION, the undulation of fluid in a cavity on pressure with the fingers, as water in dropsy, or matter in an abscess
- FLUKE, a broad flat parasite, or worm, infesting the liver of the sheep, goat, or ox.
- FŒTID DISCHARGE FROM THE NOSE, 361.
- FOMENTATION, a cloth well wrung out of hot water, applied to a part, then covered by a dry flannel, and applied as often as it gets dry or cool, 29.
- FOMITES, anything which retains heat; a term applied to substances which are supposed to retain contagious effluvia, as woollen goods, feathers, cotton.
- FOOD, EFFECT ON THE STOMACH, 17.
- FONTANELLE, an aperture at the junction of the bones or sutures of the skull in the infant, covered by membrane.
- FORMICATION, pain like that which would be caused by a number of ants crawling over the part; *Aconite, Nux Vomica, Rhus*.
- FRACTURE, a broken bone: *simple*, when the bone is merely broken; *compound*, when a wound is caused in addition to the bone being broken; *comminuted*, when the bone is broken into several pieces, or shattered, 396.
- FRAGMENTS OF STONE, Wounds from, 385.
- FRAUZENBAD BATH, 39.
- FRÆNUM, a fold of membrane which

- retains an organ in its place—as of the tongue.
- FRIEDRICHSHALL WATER, 38.
- FRYING, effects of, 19.
- FULL TERM OF PREGNANCY, 452.
- FUNCTIONAL DISORDER OF THE HEART, 242.
- FUNIS, FUNICULUS, the umbilical cord, attaching the infant to the placenta.
- FUNNY-BONE : when the nerve just above the elbow-joint is forcibly pressed upon, a peculiar tingling sensation in the fingers, and all the parts to which it is distributed, is produced. This is called “touching the funny-bone.”
- FURFURACEOUS, like bran.
- FURUNCULUS, a boil, or small phlegmon; a blind boil is indolent, and only very imperfectly suppurates or discharges.
- GALL-BLADDER, a membranous bag or reservoir, lodged in a depression on the under surface of the liver; it receives a portion of the bile when the stomach is empty.
- GALL-STONES, biliary concretions or calculi; the passing often causes intense pain and sickness; *Aconite* and *Chamomilla*, *Gelsemium* and *Nux Vomica*, 172.
- GALVANISM, or Voltaic Electricity, is generated by the action of a chemical liquid on two plates of metal, as copper and zinc, contained in a cell, or by a multiplication of such plates and cells. Galvani discovered the action, and Volta devised the arrangement of pairs of cells. Galvanism is used in paralysis, lead-palsy, constipation, neuralgia, suspended animation.
- GANGLION, an enlargement or knot in the course of a nerve; a hard, round, indolent swelling, of the colour of the skin, situated on a tendon, varying in size from that of a pea to that of an egg; it consists of a thick albuminous fluid, contained in a cyst of greater or less thickness. Treatment—compression by tea-lead firmly bound on; a smart blow or incision; *Ruta*; *Acid*, *Benzoin*.
- GANGRENE, incipient mortification; partial death of a part; there is loss of feeling, discoloration, effusion of fluid, and loosening of the skin; it may arise from violent inflammation, burns, frost-bites, bruises, or internal causes; *Arnica*, *Arsenic*, *Secale*, and yeast poultices, 365.
- GARGLE, medicine, to be retained in the mouth, and then thrown in contact with the palate, uvula, tonsils, and top of the throat: used in sore throat.
- GASTEIN BATH, 39.
- GASTRALGIA, gnawing or burning in the stomach, with loss of appetite; spasm of the stomach. *Nux vomica*, *Arsenic*, 124.
- GASTRIC JUICE, the acid digestive fluid secreted by the glands of the stomach, containing chlorohydric and acetic acids, with pepsin.
- GASTRIC NERVES, the pneumo-gastric; also to the lungs and filaments of the great sympathetic.
- GASTRITIS, inflammation of the stomach, attended by heat, pain, vomiting as soon as anything is taken into the stomach, hiccup, great anxiety, and general feverishness. *Veratrum Viride*, *Arsenic*.
- GASTRODYNIA, neuralgic pain in the stomach; flatulent colic, 124.
- GASTRO-ENTERITIS, inflammation of the stomach and small intestines.
- GASTRORRHOEA, the secretion of an excessive quantity of mucus from the lining membrane of the stomach, *Hydrastis Arsenic*.
- GELATINE, an animal substance comprising tendons and ligaments; it is firm, whitish, slowly soluble in cold, but readily dissolves in hot water, forming, as it cools, a

- tremulous jelly. It is also termed *chondrine*; its equivalent in the vegetable world is *gluten*; it is nearly related to *protein*. Gelatine forms the basis of all animal soups, and, as such, is highly nutritious.
- GELSEMINUM**, 567.
- GENERAL HOT BATH**, 35.
- consideration of fever, 40.
- treatment of fever, 41.
- GIDDINESS**, sensation of reeling or whirling, which has a tendency to deprive the body of its steadiness, 251.
- GIN-DRINKER'S LIVER**; nutmeg liver; when cut across it resembles the section of a nutmeg.
- GLANDS**, the secretory organs of the body; chiefly reddish, spongy, knot-like bodies occurring in the course of the lymphatics; very liable, in scrofulous subjects, to engorgement, inflammation, and suppuration. *Belladonna*, *Hepar*. Swelling of the, 69.
- GLANDULAR**, affecting the glands; having the texture, form or appearance of glands.
- GLOBULES**, diminutive rounded particles, or pellets; the red corpuscles of the blood—circular in the mammalia, elliptical in birds and cold-blooded animals: they contain hæmatin and globulin, and in man are $\frac{1}{3000}$ part of an inch in diameter: the white corpuscles of the blood are considered to be chyle and lymph in process of transition.
- GLOBUS HYSTERICUS**, a choking sensation in the throat, common in hysteria. *Ignatia*, *Gelseminum*, *Nux Moschata*, 277.
- GLOTTIS**, the small oblong aperture of the windpipe between the vocal chords.
- , spasm of, symptoms of suffocation; *Gelseminum*, *Ipecacuanha*, 487.
- GLUTEN** found in the flour of wheat, and other grain, and giving it its nutritive quality as distinguished from the starchy part.
- GLYCERINE**, a straw-coloured syrupy fluid, soluble in water and spirits of wine, the basis of fat; and is one of the forms under which it may conveniently be administered in all wasting diseases, 32.
- lotions. Half an ounce to ten ounces of water, with or without such tincture as may be desired, as *Calendula*, *Hydrastis*, *Causticum*, or *Veratrum Viride*, tends to keep the part moist (as it does not easily evaporate), in inflammation, and other affections of the skin.
- ointment. Spermaceti, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; white wax, 1 drachm; oil of almonds, 2 ozs.; glycerine, 1 oz.; melt the spermaceti and wax with the oil, then incorporate the glycerine in a mortar. It forms the basis of a mild, soothing ointment for *Hydrastis*, *Veratrum Viride*, and *Calendula*.
- GLYCEROLE**, glycerine and starch heated together (1 oz. of glycerine to 70 grs. of starch), to about 240°, the mixture being constantly stirred all the while. One drachm of tincture, as *Hamamelis*, *Hydrastis*, *Calendula*, and the like, to an ounce or half an ounce of Glycerole.
- GOAT'S MILK**, resembles that of the cow; it is somewhat stronger in taste, and the curl is more solid. *Artificial*—1 oz. fresh suet, cut into small pieces, tied in a muslin bag, and boiled in 1 quart. of cow's milk; sweeten with 1 oz. white sugar candy. Useful in scrofula and consumption.
- GOITRE**, see Derbyshire-neck. "Bronchocele;" *Spongia*, *Iodine*, 343.
- GOUT**, arthritis, a peculiar inflammation of the fibrous and ligamentous portions of the toes, particularly of the ball of the great toe;

- it is often fugitive and hereditary ; *Ledum, Nux Vomica, Pulsatilla, Aconite*, 326.
- GOUT RHEUMATIC, 329.
- GOWN-RED, an eruption to which young infants are subject ; so called from its uniform red colour, and because it covers the infant like a garment ; *Chamomilla, Aconite*.
- GRANULATIONS, reddish elevations which form on the surface of suppurating wounds. They result from inflammatory action, but are part of the process of healing by the deposition of fleshy particles ; *Silicea*.
- GRAPHITES, 571.
- GRAVEL, small concretions composed of urates and animal matter, formed in the kidneys, and passed along the ureters into the bladder ; vegetable diet ; *Sarsaparilla, Nux Vomica*, 183.
- , a fit of, the acute pain occasioned by the passage of gravel into the bladder, 183.
- GREEN SICKNESS, OR CHLOROSIS, 417.
- GREYNESS OF THE HAIR ; see "Canities," *Phosphoric Acid, Hydrastis, Asparagus*.
- GRIPPE, catarrh, cold in the head, influenza, 188.
- GROCER'S ITCH, inveterate eczema ; psoriasis, 188.
- GRUBS, an affection of the skin follicles ; "acne punctata," 310.
- GRUMOUS, clotted, thick, as of blood.
- GUMBOIL, 366.
- GUNSHOT WOUNDS, 380.
- HAMAMELIS, 573.
- HÆMATEMESIS, vomiting of blood, oppression, pain at the stomach, burning, and sickness ; *Nux Vomica, Hamamelis*.
- HÆMATOCELE, a swelling or tumour formed of effused blood.
- HÆMATODES FUNGUS, fungoid bleeding cancers, very malignant in their nature, chiefly in the eyeball, thigh, and testes ; *Sanguinaria, Arsenic, Hamamelis*.
- HÆMATURIA, hæmorrhage, or passing of blood from the bladder or kidneys, usually by exudation ; *Cantharides, Hamamelis*.
- HÆMLOPTYSIS, spitting or expectoration of blood from the lungs ; cough, difficulty of breathing, heat at the chest ; *Aconite, Arnica, Hamamelis, Trillium*, 223.
- HÆMORRHAGE, discharge of blood from the nose, lungs, bowels, stomach, or womb, or any other organ or vessel of the body ; *active*, when it arises from plethora ; *passive*, when it is the result of debility. For the *active*, *Aconite, Arnica* ; for the *passive*, *China, Ipecacuanha*, 223, 462.
- HÆMORRHOIDS, piles, enlargement of the veins of the rectum, accompanied by constipation, and discharge of mucus or blood ; often constitutional, but brought on, or aggravated by sedentary habits ; *Nux Vomica, Sulphur, Hamamelis, Esculus, Collinsonia, Sepia*, 145.
- HANDS DROPPED, wrist-drop, paralysis of the hands, caused by lead-poisoning.
- HANGNAIL, a corruption of agnail, an inflammation round the nail ; *Silicea, Calendula*.
- HARE-LIP, a fissure or separation of parts in one or both lips, chiefly the upper ; almost invariably a deformity from birth, though it may result from a wound. Curable by operation ;—by pins and twisted sutures.
- HARROGATE BATH, 39.
- HAY ASTHMA, or hay fever—summer catarrh, caused by the seeds of grasses ; *Arsenic, Kali bichromas, Ipecacuanha*, and *D'Anthox.* ; all by spray, as well as taken internally, 238.

- HEADACHE** may be congestive, *Bel-ladonna*; intermittent, *China*, *Arsenic*; nervous, *Cypripedium*, *Aletris*; sick, *Cimicifuga*, *Chamo-milla*; stomach, *Nux Vomica*, 129, 265-274.
- HEALTHY STANDARD OF THE PULSE**, 7.
- HEART**, a hollow muscle, consisting of two receptacles, or auricles, and two propelling vessels, or ventricles; the right auricle and ventricle, constituting the pulmonic heart, receiving the venous blood and chyle, and sending it to the lungs to be purified, or oxygenised; after this is accomplished, the blood is returned to the left auricle, then by contraction forced into the left ventricle, and thence to the arteries and capillaries through the body. There are valves to prevent the return of the blood into the heart from the large artery, or aorta, and also from the ventricle into the auricle: these may be affected by deposits on them, or the heart itself may be enlarged, or flabby, or degenerated by accumulation of fat. The heart is surrounded by a serous covering called the pericardium, which, like all such membranes, is subject to inflammation, followed by the effusion of fluid. Any such occurrences as those just referred to, seriously interfere with the heart's functions. The heart weighs about 8 oz., and is about the size of the closed fist, 239-245.
- HEARTBURN**, pyrosis, the rising of a hot fluid into the throat, the result of indigestion; *Nux Vomica*, *Carbo Veg.* 126.
- HEAT-APOPLEXY**, sunstroke, 256.
- HEAT OF THE BODY**, the natural, 10.
- HEAT, PRICKLY**, lichen of the tropics; *Aconite*, *Rhus*, *Graphites*, *Comocladia*, *Sulphur*.
- HECTIC**, a slow, weakening, sympathetic fever, which accompanies advanced organic disease, as consumption: without the presence of such organic disease it is usually caused by nervous irritation, felt in the soles of the feet, and the palms of the hands; *Arsenic*, 235.
- HELLEBORUS NIGER**, 574.
- HELMINTHIASIS**, affections caused by the presence of worms in the alimentary canal; *Cina*, *Santonine*.
- HEMICRANIA**, pain confined to one side of the head.
- HEMIPLEGIA**, paralysis confined to one side of the body; *Nux Vomica*, *Æsculus*, 258.
- HEPAR SULPHURIS**, 575.
- HEPATISATION**, change into a solid condition, resembling or applied to the lungs when consolidated by fibrous deposits, so as to give a solid sound when percussed, and to be incapable of being permeated by air.
- HEPATITIS**, inflammation of the liver, 166.
- HERNIA**, rupture, protrusion of the bowels, in the groin, near the thigh, or at the navel; when slight, it may be remedied by a truss, and cured by *Nux Vomica*, 372.
- HERPES**, inflammation of the skin, accompanied by small blisters, or vesicles; *Aconite*, *Mercurius*, 305.
- HICCOUGH, HICCUP**, a convulsive catch of the breath repeated at intervals; *Nux Vomica*, *Ignatia*, *Bryonia*, 474.
- HIGH SHOULDERS**, 507.
- HIP-DISEASE**, a scrofulous affection, otherwise styled *Morbus Coxarum*, being not simply inflammation of the structures in and around the joint, but a thickening, and, if not checked, ultimate decay of the cartilage of the joint works. There is great pain, deformity of the limb, from a thrusting outwards of the thigh, and sometimes the for-

- mation and discharge of matter, when the patient is not only worn by suffering, but weakened by the drain of the system. It may be mistaken for rheumatism; and scrofulous abscess in the neighbourhood of the joint may be taken for hip-disease. There is pain on movement, greatly intensified if the affected limb is pressed forcibly and quickly upwards; *Chamomilla* relieves the pain, and *Bryonia*, *Conium*, *Pulsatilla*, and *Calcarea* are of great service, 345.
- HIPPOCRATIC FACE, pale, nipped, sunken, cadaverous, *Arsenic*, *Veratrum Album*.
- HOARSENESS, roughness of voice; *Belladonna*, *Carbo Veg.*, *Cauticum*, *Phosphorus*, *Rumex*, internally and by spray, 196.
- HOBNAIL LIVER, nutmeg liver.
- HOMBURG, 39.
- HOME-SICKNESS (Nostalgia), a variety of melancholy; an overpowering desire to return to one's country, attended by wasting and hectic fever; *Aurum*, *Ignatia*, *Arsenic*.
- HOMŒOPATHY, advantages of, 1, in the treatment of Disease, 1-4.
- HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES, action of the, 2.
- HOOPING-COUGH (Pertussis), begins as common cold, followed by a nervous cough, with convulsive fits, ending in a characteristic whoop; *Chelidonium*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Drosera*, *Corallin*, *Arnica*, 206.
- HORDEOLUM, a sty, 355.
- HORRIPELATION, a sense of creeping, chilliness, and goose-flesh; *Aconite*, *Mercurius*.
- HOT AIR BATH, 35.
- HOT BATH, 39.
- HOUSEMAID'S KNEE, an inflammation of the membranous sac in front of the knee-cap; there is great pain on movement, and a cushion or pad in the front of the knee; *Bryonia*, *Mercurius Iod.*, *Kali Hydriod.*, with rest.
- HOW TO TREAT APPARENT DEATH, 405.
- BRUISES, 390.
- DISLOCATION, 395.
- WOUNDS, 379-388.
- STOP BLEEDING 391-394.
- HYBRID, the product of two distinct species; a mule.
- HYDATIDS, (1) vesicles or small bladders containing a clear fluid, sometimes developed in the womb, and giving rise to symptoms of pregnancy; their expulsion is attended with more or less flooding; (2) a species of intestinal worm or parasite.
- HYDRASTIS, 577.
- HYDROCELE, a collection of fluid in the scrotum; *Merc. Iod.*, *Apocynum*, *Arsenic*.
- HYDROCEPHALUS, water on the brain; *Belladonna*, *Staphysagria*, 485.
- HYDRO-PERICARDIUM, effusion of serum within the covering of the heart; symptoms obscure; those of enlargement of the heart, with great oppression and sense of fluctuation; *Arsenic*, 239.
- HYDROPHOBIA, dread of water, with violent convulsive fits as the result of a bite; suck the wound, cauterise with a lighted cigar or red-hot skewer; give first *Belladonna*, then *Gelseminum* and *Scutellaria*, 400.
- HYDROTHORAX, dropsy of the chest; *Aurum*, *Apis*, *Arsenic*, *Apocynum*, 348.
- HYGIENE, the art of preserving the health by regimen, ventilation, &c.
- HYOSCYAMUS NIGER, 579.
- HYPERŒMIA, engorgement of the small blood-vessels, plethora of a part of the body; *Aconite*.
- HYPERŒSTHENIA, great sensibility.
- HYPERŒSTHARSIS, excessive purging.
- HYPERTROPHY, unnatural or morbid enlargement of a part.

HYPOCHONDRIASIS, depression of spirits, with languor, listlessness, and despair of recovery as the result of long-continued indigestion, especially affection of the lining membrane of the stomach; *Baptisia*, *China*, *Nux Vomica*, *Pulsatilla*, *Aurum*, *Sepia*, 117.

HYPOGASTRIUM, the lower part of the abdomen.

HYSTERALGIA, pain in the womb; *Chamomilla*, *Belladonna*, *Gelseminum*.

HYSTERIA, divisible into the state of nervous irritation and susceptibility so called, and the hysterical or convulsive attack or fit, which, however violent, is unattended by any loss of consciousness; *Ignatia*, *Gelseminum*, *Nux Moschata*, *Platina*, *Sepia*; cold affusion, 277.

ICE, is useful to suck in sore-throat, diphtheria, violent thirst and sickness; also in hernia or rupture, in inflammation of the brain; pound and place in a bladder.

ICHOR, fœtid watery discharge from wounds or sores; *Baptisia*, *Carbolic Acid*.

ICHTHYOSIS, fish-like skin, dry, scaly, and almost horny, entirely altered in texture; *Arsenic*, *Sanguinaria*, *Rumex*, *Phosphorus*, oatmeal baths, regular habits.

ICTERUS, jaundice, yellowness of the complexion and eyes, orange-coloured urine, and white evacuations, with debility, and often sickness, the result of derangement of the liver; *Mercurius*, *China*, *Podophyllum*, *Chelidonium*, *Leptandra*, *Chamomilla*, *Hydrastis*. It may be followed by dropsy, hectic, or general wasting, 170.

IDO-BROMINE SPRINGS, 39.

IGNATIA AMARA, 581.

ILIAC PASSION, or simply Ileus, deep-seated, acute, obstinate pain in the bowels, with fœcal vomit-

ing, and constipation; *Aconite*, *Nux Vomica*, *Chamomilla*, *Arsenic*.

IMPETIGO, inflammation of the skin, somewhat deeply seated, and somewhat virulent, with purulent or muco-purulent discharge in considerable quantities, or forming a crust as it dries; *Iris*, *Comocladia*, *Clematis*, 300.

INCARCERATED, fixed, incapable of reduction (as rupture), 372.

INCISED WOUNDS, 379.

INCISORS, the front teeth of the upper and lower jaw, the use of which is to cut the food; they are eight in number.

INCONTINENCE, inability to retain the urine; *Belladonna*, *Gelseminum*; *Acid*, *Phosphoric*: *Arsenic*, 182.

INDIGESTION, difficult or painful digestion; *Nux Vomica*, *Pulsatilla*, *Carbo Veg.*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Hydrastis*, *Xanthoxylum*, 107-121.

INFILTRATION, effusion, the filling of the interstices of the cellular tissue with fluid; usually the watery portion of the blood; sometimes it is pus or urine.

INFANTILE remittent fever, 496.

INFANTS bringing up by hand, 468.

——, diseases of, 472-514.

INFLAMMATION, increased tendency of blood to a part or organ, attended by heat, pain, redness, and swelling; it may be active (*Aconite*), erythematous or erysipelatous (*Belladonna*), congestive (*Bryonia*), diffusive (*Veratrum Viride*).

—— of the bladder, 182.

—— bowels, 174.

—— covering of the heart, 240.

—— ears, 74.

—— eye, 352.

—— kidneys, 179.

—— liver, 166.

—— lungs, 216.

—— mouth, 364.

- INFLAMMATION of the veins, 246.
 ——— windpipe, 74.
- INFLUENZA, epidemic catarrh, frequently obstinate, attended by violent bone pains and considerable debility; *Eupatorium*, *Gelseminum*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Pulsatilla*, *Kali Bichromas*, *Arsenic*, 188.
- INGUINAL, situated in, or relating to, the groin.
- INHALATION, the breathing of gas, air, or vapour for medical or surgical purposes; a very useful form of administering the medicines indicated in affections of the throat, lungs, or bronchi.
- INJECTION, the throwing up or in of a fluid by means of a syringe; may be usefully tried in cases of severe pain, or very rapid disease, as hydrophobia, cholera, cerebro-spinal fever, poisoning, snake-bites.
- IN-KNEED, KNOCK-KNEED, the result of a too rapid growth, or an accompaniment of rickets; *Calcarea*, *Calcarea Phos.*, medical friction, cold baths, 508.
- INOCULATION, the puncturing or scratching with the smallpox virus, with a view of producing a mild attack.
- INOSCULATION, the union of the extremities of blood-vessels, by which the circulation is completed.
- INSANITY, madness, unsound mind, mental aberration, deranged intellect, moral madness.
- INSOLATION, exposure to the sun, or its effects, as sunstroke, 256.
- INSOMNIA, sleeplessness, 274.
- INSPIRATION, the drawing of air into the lungs, performed in health about fifteen times in a minute.
- INTENTION, a stretching, as of the edges of a wound, which is said to heal by first intention when there is no discharge of matter, but the simple joining or union by plaster, stitch, or suture, is sufficient.
- INTERCOSTAL, between the ribs.
- INTERMITTENT FEVER, or Ague, 60.
- INTERTIGO, rubbing, chafing; *Chamomilla*, *Causticum*, 476.
- INTESTINES, bowels. (1) *the small*, consisting of the duodenum, jejunum, ileum, constitute four-fifths of the whole, and aid in the chylication of the food—in other words, a d in completing digestion; (2) *the large*, the cœcum, colon, and rectum, the office of which is to rid the body of effete, useless matter.
- INTESTINAL WORMS, 149.
- INTUSSUSCEPTION, a reception within; the falling of a portion of one of the small intestines into a lower, which, serving as a sheath, causes obstruction and strangulation; *Aconite*, *Nux Vomica*.
- INVAGINATION, intussusception, the receiving of one part into another, as in a sheath.
- INVESTIGATION of Disease, 4-16.
- IPECACUANHA, 583.
- IRIS, the coloured part of the eye.
- IRIS VERSICOLOR, 585.
- IRITIS, inflammation of the iris, pain, dread of light, distortion of the pupil of the eye, *Aconite*, *Mercurius*.
- IRRITABLE BLADDER, 182.
- IRRITATION, or itching of the skin, 304.
- ITCH, scabies, a skin disease produced by the burrowing of an acarus, the product of filth; *Ledum*, *Sulphur*, and camphor ointment, or glycerine and snuff, externally, 322.
- ITCHING, pruritus, prurigo, troublesome irritation, sometimes the result of debility, or extreme nervous sensibility; *Sulphur*, *Ledum*, *Arsenic*, *Aconite*, dusting with violet powder, bathing with oat-meal gruel.
- JACTATION, tossing about, restlessness, *Aconite*.

- JAUNDICE.** (See "Icterus.") 170, 475.
- JEJUNUM**, the part of the small intestines between the duodenum and the ileum, so called because it is always found empty after death.
- JOINT**, stiff, ankylosis, the uniting of the ends of bones at any of the joints, as a result of injury or disease of the joints. It is caused by thickened synovial membrane, the deposit of fibrous membrane, or bony deposit. Treat by passive motion, division of tendons, or removal of bone.
- JUGULAR VEINS**, the two large veins at the side of the neck, next to the carotid arteries; they convey the venous blood from the brain.
- JURISPRUDENCE**, medical, legal medicine, involving questions relating to suicide, poisoning, and coroner's inquests.
- KALI BICHROMICUM**, 586.
- KIDNEYS**, the glands designed for the secretion of urine. They may be enlarged, become fatty, hard and contracted, or lardaceous or waxy.
 —, Inflammation of, 179.
- KNEE, HOUSEMAID'S.** (See under "Housemaid.")
- KNOCK-KNEED.** (See "In-kneed.") 508.
- KREUZUACH**, 39.
- KUMYSS, OR KOUMYSS**, the whey of mare's milk; it is highly nutritious and easy of digestion in consumption.
- LACERATED WOUNDS**, 379, 381.
- LACHESIS**, 589.
- LACHRYMAL CANAL OR DUCT**, formed in the upper cheek bone, and lined by mucous membrane; it conducts the tears from the corner of the eye into the nose; inflammation of; *Aconite, Bella-*
- donna, Hepar, Mercurius, Silicea*, 345.
- LACHRYMAL FISTULA**, the result of frequent inflammation; the eye constantly waters, and matter exudes; gradual probing required, 354.
 — **GLAND**, situated under the upper eyelid, is composed of several small lobules: it secretes the tears, and pours them over the ball of the eye by means of its excretory ducts.
- LACTATION**, suckling; excessive. *China, Arsenic*, 463.
- LACTEAL**, pertaining to the secretion of milk; a minute absorbent vessel of the absorbent system, conveying chyle.
- LACTIFEROUS**, milk-carrying vessels or tubules of the breast, arranged towards the nipple.
- LANGUID EYES**, 16.
- LARDACEOUS**, waxy in appearance.
- LARYNGEAL**, connected with, or belonging to, the larynx or windpipe.
- LARYNGISMUS**, spasm of the glottis, causing contraction, or closure of the opening, a struggle for breath, and a feeling of suffocation; *Gelseminum, Ipecacuanha*.
 — **STRIDULUS**, Millar's asthma of children, child-crowing; from partial obstruction of the windpipe; rickety children are especially liable to such attacks; *Gelseminum, Sambucus, Calcarea*, 487.
- LARYNGITIS**, inflammation of the windpipe, shrill voice, pain, tenderness, suffocative breathing; *Aconite, Spongia, Lachesis, Apis*, 74.
 —, chronic; *Kali Bichromas, Hepar, Argentum, Rumex, Causiticum, Sanguinaria*.
- LARYNX**, the windpipe, a tube composed of cartilaginous rings lined by mucous membrane; it serves for the passage of the air to and from the lungs, and for the modulation of the voice in singing or speaking.

- LATERAL CURVATURE OF THE SPINE, 504.
- LATERITIOUS, applied to a sediment like brick-dust in the water, an evidence of feverishness.
- LEAMINGTON, 38.
- LEDUM PALUSTRE, 591.
- LEFT-HANDEDNESS, 509.
- LEPRA, leprosy, an inveterate scaly disease of the skin, comprising several varieties.
- LEUCO-PHLEGMATIC, torpid, sluggish in temperament.
- LEUCORRŒA, fluor albus, white discharge, "the whites;" *Pulsatilla*, *Hydrastis*, *Cimicifuga*, *Caulophyllum*, *Calcarea*, 429.
- LICHEN, aggravated or obstinate eczema; vascular congestion; infiltration; dryness of the skin and itching, like an ordinary goose-flesh, reddened, and continuing so; *Dulcamara*, *Muriatic Acid*, *Sulphur*, *Arsenic*, *Chamomilla*, *China*, 304.
- LIENTERY, diarrhœa of half-digested food, showing very great irritation of the bowels; *China*, *Phosphorus*, *Lachesis*.
- LIGAMENT, a fibrous cord serving to unite bones, and aid in the formation of joints.
- LIGATURE, a thread or cord for the tying of arteries of bleeding limbs, or for the removal of excrescences; or the act of so tying.
- LINIMENT, a basis of soap and spirits of wine as a vehicle for some external application, as *Aconite*, *Belladonna*, *Arnica*, *Rhus*, or *Cimicifuga*, for neuralgia, sore throat, sprains and bruises, rheumatism, or lumbago.
- LINT, linen well scraped for dressing sores.
- LIPPITUDO, blearedness of the eyelids; they are red, swollen and painful, with a copious secretion of thin humour; *Pulsatilla*, *Arsenic*.
- LIQUOR AMNII, fluid by which the fœtus is surrounded before birth.
- LIQUOR SANGUINIS, the fluid portion of the blood.
- LITHIASIS, the deposition of gravel, or the formation of calculi in the bladder. (See "Gravel" and "Calculus," 183).
- LITHURIA, the lithic acid diathesis; the passing of urine containing lithates or urates of soda; it is quite clear when passed, but deposits a bran-like sediment on cooling.
- LIVER, the largest gland in the body, situated on the right side, immediately below the ribs; it should not be sensitive to touch, afford too great a sense of hardness, or extend too far across the abdomen. ———, affections of, 165 to 170.
- LOBE, a part or division, as of the liver, brain, or lungs.
- LOBULAR, affecting or relating to the lobules; e.g., inflammation of the lungs.
- LOCHIA, the natural flow after delivery: too plentiful, *Belladonna*, *China*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Trillium*; offensive, *Arsenic*, *Baptisia*.
- LOCK-JAW, TETANUS, rigidity of the muscles of the jaws, with violent spasm; *Nux Vomica*, *Gelsimum*, *Scutellaria*, 228.
- LONGINGS AND FANCIES, 453.
- LOOSE COUGH, 15.
- LOTIONS, 29.
- LOUSE, pediculus, may be caught from dirty children, or be engendered by disease or extreme weakness: apply essence of bergamot, or high-dried Scotch snuff in glycerine; or if these fail, an ointment of 3rd trituration of *Mercurius*.
- LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, 445.
- LUCCA, 39.
- LUCIFER-MATCH MAKER'S DISEASE. (See "Phosphorus.")
- LUMBAGO, rheumatic stiffness affecting the muscles of the loins; *Rhus*, *Arnica*, *Cimicifuga*, 335.
- LUMBAR ABSCESS, psoas abscess, forms beside the psoas muscle at the bottom of the abdomen; some-

- times found as low as the thigh : may result from injury or disease of the bones of the spine.
- LUMBRICOIDES**, large round worms which sometimes infest the bowels; *Santonin* will avail to dislodge them, or *Stannum*.
- LUNACY, LUNATIC**, the state of being, or a person who is of unsound mind or insane.
- LUNGS**, the principal organs of respiration, completely filling the chest; the right is divided into three, the left into two lobes; the upper lobes are most prone to disease.
- , inflammation of, 216-220.
- LUNG COUGH**, 14.
- LUPUS**, literally a wolf, so called from its rapacity; a ragged, spreading ulceration, chiefly affecting the sides or the nose; it is called "herpes exedens;" *Hydrastis, Arsenic, Kali Bichromas*.
- LYCOPodium**, 591.
- LYING-IN ROOM**, 456.
- LYMPH** (1) the fluid contained in the lymphatic vessels and thoracic duct after fasting; (2) exudation, as after an abrasion of the skin, or between the edges of a clean wound; (3) the colourless fluid of the vaccine vesicle.
- LYMPHATIC**, sluggish, as of temperament.
- LYMPHATICS**, the vessels which absorb the process of digestion from the bowels, the chyle, and convey it to the thoracic duct, by which it is conveyed to the right side of the heart.
- MACULA**, permanent discoloration of the skin, which is also usually somewhat altered in texture. Ephelis and nævus, or mother's mark, belong to this category; *Hamamelis, Phosphorus, Nitric Acid*, and *Thuja*, internally and locally.
- MAGGOT PIMPLES** (see "Acne"); *Hydrastis, Hepar*, 310.
- MAGNETISM**, animal; mesmerism, an influence over one person by another, the person acted upon is placed in a state of nervous sleep. It has been employed in nervous affections, hysteria, and sleeplessness. The highly nervous and hysterical are most easily affected.
- MALIGNANT**, virulent, exerting pernicious influence, dangerous to life, as an ulcer, a cancer, a fever, 501.
- MAMMARY ABSCESS**, gathered breast, inflammation and suppuration of the gland from injury or cold; *Belladonna, Mercurius*. If the abscess begin to point, with increased redness, give *Hepar*; put a linseed poultice over the whole breast. When the breast has broken, continue the *Hepar*, warm bathing, and a tepid rag over; cover with oiled silk. If the abscess show no disposition to heal, substitute *Silicea* for *Hepar*, and plaisters of *Arnica Cerate* for water dressing. If the edges get hard and red after giving *Silicea*, substitute *Hydrastis*, and syringe carefully twice a day. When the breast is heavy and swollen, support it by a silk handkerchief spread under it, and tied round the neck, or by a split bandage, 466.
- MANAGEMENT OF THE BREASTS AFTER DELIVERY**, 462.
- of health during pregnancy, 442.
- of infant at birth, 460.
- MANIA**, raving or furious madness.
- MARASMUS**, wasting away of the body, emaciation, atrophy.
- MARRIAGE**, right age for, 441.
- MARROW**, the oily, yellowish fluid which fills the canal of the long bones; it is exuded by the lining membrane.

- MARSHALL HALL OR SYLVESTER METHOD. (See Ready Method for restoring those apparently dead from drowning, hanging, or lightning), 402.
- MARIENBAD, 38.
- MASTICATION, the act of chewing the food, performed by the tongue, jaws, teeth, cheeks, and saliva. It is an important part of digestion; to neglect it imposes unnecessary labour on the stomach.
- , necessity for, 18.
- MASTITIS, inflammation of the breast or mammæ, sometimes commonly called the weed when occurring after child-birth.
- MATERIA MEDICA, the whole of the therapeutic agents employed medically; a complete arrangement and account of such.
- MAXILLARY, belonging to the jaws.
- MEASLES, rubeola, an eruptive, catarrhal fever, chiefly affecting children, accompanied by faintly reddish spots, frequently arranged as irregular crescents, redness and watering of the eyes, and brassy, ringing cough; *Aconite*, *Pulsatilla*, *Euphrasia*, *Gelsiminum*, *Veratrum Viride*, 71-74.
- MEATUS, passage, aperture, canal, as of the ear.
- MECONIUM, the greenish discharge from the bowels of a newly-born infant.
- MEDIAN LINE, an imaginary line from the crown of the head to the feet, supposed to divide the body into two equal parts.
- MEDICINES, effects and indications of the principal, 52.
- , their form and administration, 22-25.
- prescribed in this work, 522-632.
- MEDICINAL TREATMENT OF PREGNANCY, 445.
- MEDULLA, the marrow. Medullary, relating to the marrow, or resembling it in appearance.
- MEIBOMIAN GLANDS, the small sebaceous glands on the margins of the eyelids, secreting a humour which facilitates their movements.
- MENINGITIS, inflammation of the membranes of the brain. (See "Brain, Inflammation of") 260.
- MENOPAUSIA, "change of life."
- MENORRHAGIA, excessive menstrual flow; *Belladonna*, *Calcarea*, *China*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Trillium*.
- MENSES, the monthly courses or periods, 414.
- MENSTRUATION, painful; *Cimicifuga*, *Chamomilla*, *Pulsatilla*, *Belladonna*, *Senecio*, 422.
- , excessive, 420.
- , suspended or delayed. (See "Amenorrhœa.") *Pulsatilla*, *Cimicifuga*, *Belladonna*, 414.
- , vicarious, that which occurs from other than the ordinary sources, as bleeding from the nose, or an ulcer; *Hamamelis*.
- MENTAGRA, an herpetic eruption on the chin; *Hepar*, *Pulsatilla*, *Hydrastis*, *Rhus*.
- MERCURIUS CORROSIVUS, 593.
- VIVUS, 593.
- MESENTERIC DISEASE; these glands are liable, in children, to scrofulous enlargement and disease; the nourishment of the body is faulty, the abdomen large, the appetite capricious, the evacuations clay-coloured, and very offensive; *Chamomilla*, *Sulphur*, *Arsenic Iodidum*, *Calcarea*, 343.
- MESENTERY, a double fold of the serous covering of the bowels, situated between the small intestines, containing several of the lymphatic or mesenteric glands.
- METRALGIA, pain in the womb, hysteralgia; *Chamomilla*, *Aconite*, *Gelsiminum*.
- METRITIS, inflammation of the womb, pain, swelling, tenderness, vomiting, difficulty of passing water; *Belladonna*, *Mercurius*, *Veratrum Viride*.

METRORRHAGIA, flooding, hæmorrhage from the womb; *China, Ipecacuanha, Secale, Trillium*; patient to lie; cool drinks, cold applications, perfect quiet.

MIASM (1) morbid exhalation from swampy ground; (2) contagious emanation from the sick, or the clothes of the sick.

MIGRAINE, pain in the head, or headache; confined to one side only; hemicrania.

MILIARY, small, resembling millet seeds. *Fever*—an eruption of small red points, vesicles, or sudamina, the result of over-heating in the course of a fever, or from the too high temperature of the sick room; *Aconite* or *Gelsimum*, with cooling, but not acidulated drinks.

MILK, mother's, contains more sugar-of-milk and cream, and less casein, than cow's milk; it differs somewhat according to the time after delivery.

—, deficiency or superabundance of, 467.

—, how to get rid of, 465.

—, mother's, substitute for: the best may be gathered from the following table of the constituents of four kinds:—

	Woman.	Ass.	Goat.	Cow.
Water ...	889	890	844	864
Sugar ...	43	50	36	38
Butter ...	26	18	56	36
Casein ...	39	35	55	55
Earthy Salts	2	5	6	6

The milk of the ass most nearly resembles human milk, though it occasionally produces diarrhœa. The milk of the goat has a characteristic odour, and forms an extremely compact curd; asses' milk, on the contrary, is distinguished by the delicacy of its curd, and the great ease with which it is digested and assimilated. Cow's milk contains less water and sugar, but more butter, casein, and earthy salts; it therefore needs the addition of

water and sugar-of-milk—half an ounce, coarsely crushed, to seven and a-half ounces of boiling water; when dissolved add seven and a-half ounces of fresh cow's milk, and give, through a feeding-bottle, at the same interval, but not oftener than, if the mother's supply were ample, she would suckle it herself. The milk must *always* be freshly mixed as required.

MILK, asses', resembles mother's milk in consistence, smell, and taste; it contains less cream, but more soft, caseous matter; very useful for delicate children and consumptive patients. *Artificial*—Sugar-of-milk, 2 oz., to a pint of tepid skimmed cow's milk.

—, goat's. *Artificial*—I oz. fresh suet cut into small pieces, boiled in a quart of cow's milk; strain and add $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. white sugar candy; adapted to scrofulous and consumptive cases.

—, mare's, affords only a small quantity of oily matter, more serum, and but little casein; it is softer than cow's milk.

—, solidified: add a little less in quantity, by weight, of white sugar, then evaporate to dryness.

MINERAL BATHS AND WATERS, 36-39.

MINER'S ELBOW, a somewhat similar affection of the elbow to that of the knee in housemaids, being an enlargement of the fibrous sac of the elbow in those who lean much upon it, as miners; *Bryonia, Pulsatilla, Arnica, Kali Hydriod.*

MINIM, the 60th part of a drachm by measure, or a teaspoonful.

MISCARRIAGE, 449.

MITRAL VALVES, the two triangular valves of the systemic heart, situated between the left ventricle and auricle; they prevent the return of the blood into the auricle.

MODIFIED SMALL FOX, 79.

MOLAR, that which bruises or grinds,

- a double tooth; there are six in each jaw in the permanent set.
- MOLE**, a fleshy mass which sometimes forms in the womb; a false conception or blighted fœtus.
- MOLLITIES**, a softening.
- **CEBRO**, a softening of the brain.
- **MEDULLA SPINALIS**, softening of the spinal marrow.
- **OSSIUM**, softening of the bones, originating in the cells of nutrition; the gelatinous part only remains, the rest is absorbed.
- MONOGRAPH**, a treatise on a single disease or medical subject.
- MONOMANIA**, mental aberration on one point; irrational on one subject only.
- MONTHLY PERIOD**, 414.
- MORNING SICKNESS**, 445.
- MORTIFICATION**, the death of a part; or the loss of vitality; it sinks in temperature, turns dark, and if there is not sufficient strength in the constitution to cast it off, it infects the whole body. The early stage is termed "gangrene," 365.
- MOSQUITO BITES**; *Ledum, Vertrum Viride, Spirits of Ammonia*.
- MOTHER'S MARKS** (see "Nævus"); *Thuja, Hamamelis, and Nitric Acid*, internally and externally.
- MOUTH**, inflammation of the, 364.
- MUCUS**, the secretion from the mucous membrane.
- MUMPS**, "cynanche parotidea," an epidemic and contagious affection, accompanied by swelling of the glands underneath the ear; *Belladonna, Mercurius*, 101.
- MUSCÆ VOLITANTES**, spots or motes floating before the eyes, generally the effect of stomach derangement.
- MUSTARD LEAVES**, 31.
- , poultice of, 31.
- NÆVUS MATERNI**, spots or marks, of various kinds, on children at birth.
- NAPE OF THE NECK** (*nucha*), pain at; *Æsculus, Nux Vomica, Vertrum Viride*.
- NARCOSIS, NARCOTISM**, the total effects, as nausea, stupefaction, produced by narcotics.
- NARES**, the apertures of the nose; the nostrils.
- NARROW CHEST**, to be overcome by dumb-bells, Indian clubs, and gymnastics.
- NATES**, the buttocks, which in man alone are prominent and full.
- NAUSEA**, an inclination to vomit; qualmishness; *Ipecacuanha, Arsenic, Kreosote*, 117.
- NEAR-SIGHTEDNESS**, myopia; it requires concave glasses.
- NEBULA**, (1) a speck on the cornea; (2) a cloudy suspension in the urine.
- NECK, STIFF**; *Rhus, Cimicifuga*, externally as liniment, and internally.
- , wry, (*torticollis*); *Æsculus Glabra, Ruta*.
- NECROSIS**, the death or decay of a bone, or a portion of it; *Acid, Nitric*.
- NEPHRALGIA**, pain or neuralgia of the kidney; *Chamomilla, Gelseminum, Aconite*.
- NEPHRITIC**, that which relates to or is seated in the kidney.
- **COLIC**, 183.
- NEPHRITIS**, inflammation of the kidneys.
- NERVES**, sensitive cords distributed through the body, of the same substance as that of the brain and spinal cord in bundles of white parallel threads of varying thickness.
- NERVINE**, a medicine which acts on the nerves.
- NERVOUS**, affecting the nerves; weak, irritable; or the opposite, strong.
- NERVOUSNESS**, the state of having the nerves affected; hypochondriasis, nervous weakness, fear, dread.

- NETTLE RASH, 324.
 ———, chronic, 326.
- NEURALGIA, very acute nerve pain, increasing to a paroxysm, then disappearing, to return in the like fashion; *Belladonna*, *Arsenicum*, *Chamomilla*, *Aconite*, *Gelseminum*, *Cimicifuga*, 240, 297.
- NIGHTMARE, 276.
- NIPPLES, preparation of, 454.
- NIPPLES, SORE; *Calendula* cerate; Borax or Tannin lotion, 464.
 ———, depressed, 465.
- NITROGENISED, containing nitrogen or azote, *e.g.*, animal food, as opposed to saccharine or oily.
- NODE, NODOSITY, (1) a hard concretion, forming round joints affected with chronic rheumatism; (2) swelling of the bone or its covering; (3) a ganglion or enlarged tendon. (1) *Caulophyllum*; (2) *Acid*, *Nitric*; *Silicea*, *Aurum*, *Megereon*, *Phosphorus*, *Kali Iodidum*; (3) *Ruta*.
- NOSE, bleeding of the, 631.
 ———, diseases of, 361.
 ———, fœtid discharge from the, 362.
- NUMMULAR, flattened like a piece of money; used of the sputa in consumption, and of the arrangement of the corpuscles of the blood.
- NURSE, choice of, 454.
 ———, qualifications for a, 25.
- NURSING THE SICK, 25-33.
- NUTRITIVE ENEMAS, 33.
- NUX VOMICA, 596.
- OBESITY, corpulence, excess of fat; avoidance of starchy, oily, and saccharine food; regular exercise; *Pulsatilla*.
- OBSTETRIC, connected with or relating to parturition, or childbirth, or midwifery.
- ODONTALGIA, toothache.
- ŒDEMA, swelling from infiltration of serous fluid; anasarca is general œdema.
- ŒSOPHAGUS, the membranous continuation of the gullet as far as the stomach.
- OFFENSIVE BREATH, 151, 368.
- OFFICINAL, medicinal.
- OILED SILK, use of, 30.
- OLECRANON, the head or extremity of the elbow-joint.
- OMENTUM, the peritonium or serous covering of the bowels; the caul.
- ONYCHIA, whitlow, abscess near the finger; *Bellis*, *Hepar*, *Silicea*, *Arnica*.
- ONYX, a collection of matter between the layers of the cornea, having the shape of a finger-nail.
- OPHTHALMIA, inflammation of the eye: *Aconite*, *Belladonna*, *Mercurius*, 352.
- OPHTHALMOSCOPE, an arrangement of mirrors for illuminating the interior of the eye so as to judge of its condition, especially the retina.
- OPIUM, 599.
- OPISTHOTONOS, a spasmodic curving of the body backwards.
- OPODELDOC, soap liniment as the basis, with equal parts of water for the outward application of *Rhus*, *Arnica*, *Bryonia*, or *Belladonna*.
- OPTIC NERVE, the nerve of the 2nd pair, giving sensibility to the eye.
- ORBIT, the cavity which receives the eye. Orbital, connected with the orbit.
- ORGANISM, the living economy.
- ORTHOPNEŒA, difficulty of breathing.
- ORTHOPŒDIA, that part of surgery whose object it is to prevent or correct the deformities of children.
- OS UTERI, the mouth or entrance of the womb; the "os tincæ."
- OTALGIA, earache; *Aconite*, *Pulsatilla*.
- OTITIS, inflammation of the ear, *Aconite*, *Pulsatilla*.
- OTORRHŒA, discharge of matter from the ear.

- OUNCE, eight drachms, two table-spoonfuls.
- OVARIA, the ovaries, whence the ova pass through the Fallopian tubes into the womb.
- OVARIAN, relating to or connected with the ovary.
- OVARIOTOMY, the operation for the removal of the ovary.
- OXYDATION, the combining with oxygen.
- OXYGEN, one of the principal gases, a component of the atmosphere, of water, and of vegetable and animal substances; it is the chief supporter of respiration, and as inhaled in proper dilution, it is of great service in debility, scrofula, asthma, dropsy and paralysis.
- OZÆNA, ulcerative disease of the membrane or bones of the nose; *Aurum, Sepia*.
- OZONE, a peculiar modification of oxygen which exists in very pure atmospheres, and notably more in some districts than others; it is also evolved at the positive pole of a galvanic battery.
- PACKING, hydropathically, is the enveloping a part or the whole of body in a wet sheet, either cold or tepid; outside this, several dry blankets, and outside of all a macintosh sheet, or feather-bed.
- PAD, a small, flat cushion—three or four thicknesses of flannel stitched together usually—for the chest or bowels; it may be used wet or dry.
- PAINS, the effect of the contractions of the womb in labour; they are false or spurious when they are simple, spasmodic, and have no influence in bringing on labour. They may be deficient (*Pulsatilla, Cimicifuga, Caulophyllum*), grinding (*Chamomilla*), unbearable (*Cypripedium*), or too short (*Pulsatilla, Cimicifuga*).
- , AFTER, those which follow labour, and are equally produced by contraction, if excessive; *Chamomilla, Gelsimum*.
- PALATE, the hinder portion of the roof of the mouth.
- , artificial, a plate, of tortoise-shell, gold, or vulcanite fitted into the roof of the mouth when the palate is deficient.
- , cleft, imperfect or fissured.
- PALMAR, artery of the palm of the hand; wound of, heat, with graduated compress of pieces of lint, of some thickness, firmly bound on.
- PALPEBRA, the eyelids, so called from their constant movement.
- PALPITATION, quickened action of the heart; it may be produced (1) by distension of the stomach, from flatulence; (2) be purely nervous, or (3) the result of enlargement (hypertrophy) or (4) inflammation. (1) *Nux Vomica*; (2) *Coffea, Cypripedium*; (3) *Arsenic*; (4) *Aconite, Veratrum Viride, Cactus, Spigelia*, 242.
- PALSY, trembling, with loss of power of a limb, or of the head; otherwise called “shaking palsy.”
- , lead, paralysis produced by the action of lead, as in painters or compositors; otherwise called metallic palsy.
- , sempstresses’. (See “Writers’ Cramp.”)
- PANARITIUM, paronychia, or whitlow, an inflammatory swelling near the end of the finger, involving the pulp of the nail; sometimes it is carbuncular in its nature, and at others it involves the covering of the bone; *Belladonna, Arnica, Silicea; Nitric Acid*.
- PANCREAS, the abdominal salivary gland, or “sweetbread,” composed of lobes and lobules united by meshy tissue; lies across just beneath the stomach; the use of its secretion appears to be the emulsion of fat, so as to fit it for absorption.

- PANG, suffocative, of the breast, angina pectoris.
- PAPILLÆ, the small eminences or points on the tongue, the skin, and mucous membrane.
- PAPULAR, consisting, or largely made up of, pimples.
- PARALYSIS, partial or complete loss of the power to move a limb or set of muscles; it may be accompanied also by loss of sensation, or the power of feeling, 258, 511.
- PARAPLEGIA, paralysis of the lower half of the body, including, to a greater or less extent, the bladder and lower barrel.
- PARASITES, plants or animals which subsist within or on other animals or plants; the itch insect, the louse, and the different worms are examples of the one kind, and the misletoe of the other.
- PARASITIC GROWTHS, cancer, tubercle.
- PAROTID GLANDS, the largest of the salivary glands, beneath the ear, composed of several lobes; it opens into the mouth, near the second upper double tooth.
- PAROTITIS, the "mumps," epidemic inflammation of the parotid gland.
- PAROXYSM, an increase or aggravation of the symptoms of a disease, at regular or irregular intervals.
- PARTURIENT, having recently given birth.
- PARTURITION, partus, child-birth.
- PAR VAGUM, the pneumo-gastric nerve, distributed both to the lungs and stomach.
- PASSIVE, resulting from loss of strength, unattended by reaction, as of bleeding.
- PASTRY, indigestibility of, 19.
- PATELLA, the knee cap.
- PECULIARITIES OF CONSTITUTION, 17.
- PEDICULUS, the louse, destroyed by snuff in glycerine, or an ointment of the 1st trituration of *Mercurius Vivus*, and attention to cleanliness.
- PELLICLE, a thin skin or membrane, a film.
- PELVIS, the basin-shaped cavity which supports and contains the bowels, and to which the thighs and their muscles are attached.
- PEMPHIGUS, watery blebs or vesicles scattered over the body, without surrounding inflammation or swelling.
- PEPSIN, a peculiar digestive principle, which, with the gastric juice, forms the digestive solvent of the stomach.
- PEPTONE, or albuminose, a low form of albumen, into which, in the process of digestion, all substances are converted previous to absorption by the lymphatics.
- PERICARDITIS, inflammation of the pericardium, palpitation, twitching, pain in the side, feverishness, and breathing by catches; *Aconite*, *Cactus*, *Veratrum Viride*, *Bryonia*, *Cimicifuga*, 240.
- PERICARDIUM, the membranous sac or envelope which surrounds the heart; it serves to keep it in position, and to facilitate its movement from the lubrication by its serous secretion.
- PERINEUM, the part between the anus, or seat, and the genitals.
- PERIOSTEUM, the fibrous membrane which adheres to and covers the bone.
- PERIOSTITIS, inflammation of the periosteum; *Veratrum Viride*, *Mercurius*, *Mezereon*.
- PERIPNEUMONIA, inflammation of the substance of the lungs; *Phosphorus*.
- PERISTALTIC ACTION, the undulation or vermicular movement of the intestines in their convolutions.
- PERISYSTOLE, the interval between the dilatation and contraction of the heart.
- PERITONEUM, the serous membrane which lines the abdomen and envelops the bowels.

- PERITONITIS, inflammation of the peritoneum, commonly called inflammation of the bowels, tenderness, swelling, pain, or pressure, quickness of breathing, vomiting, suppression of urine; *Aconite, Belladonna, Mercurius, Bryonia*, 174.
- PERSPIRATION, the exhalation or transpiration, sensible and insensible, from the skin.
- PERTUSSIS, whooping-cough.
- PETECHIÆ, purple spots on the skin, ecchymosis; occurring in fevers, they are a sign of great danger and prostration.
- PEYER'S GLANDS, numerous small glands beneath the mucous glands of the small bowels, so called from Peyer, their discoverer.
- PHAGEDÆNA, a sore which eats rapidly in the surrounding surface.
- PHANTOM TUMOUR, a distension from wind.
- PHARMACODYNAMICS, a consideration of the effects and uses of medicines.
- PHARMACOPŒIA, a work giving the standard or authoritative formulæ for the preparation of medicines.
- PHARYNX, the upper part of the swallow or gullet.
- PHLEBITIS, inflammation of the veins, tenderness, heat, redness, and knots in their course; *Aconite, Pulsatilla*. It may follow wounds, operations, or labour, 246.
- PHLEGMASIA DOLENS, milk leg, a hot, white, marbled swelling of one leg in second or third week after delivery; it consists in the obstruction of the veins; *Aconite, Pulsatilla*.
- PHLEGMON, boil, circumscribed inflation of the skin, ending in the formation of matter; *Bellis, Arnica, Hepar, Silicea*.
- PHLEGMONOUS (inflammation), deep-seated and intense inflammation of the tissue beneath the skin.
- PHOSPHATIC, consisting of, or containing phosphates—used of the urine; of constitution, a predisposition to the formation of phosphates.
- PHOSPHORUS, 601.
- PHTHISIS, emaciation, decay, consumption of the lungs. 225.
- ACUTUS, galloping consumption.
- LARYNGEA, laryngeal consumption, inflammation, ulceration, and sometimes bony hardening of the cartilage of the windpipe; *Lachesis, Rumex*.
- MESERAICA, mesenteric disease, consumption of the bowels.
- PHYSIOLOGY, the science of the laws of life; it is divided into *animal* and *vegetable*; when it relates to both, it is *comparative*.
- PHYSOMETRA, accumulation of wind in, and its discharge from, the womb; *Bromine, Phosphoric Acid, Lycopodium, Arsenic, Kreosote*.
- PIA MATER, the thin membrane which immediately covers the brain, and that which lines its fosse.
- PIGEON BREAST, 507.
- PILES or hæmorrhoids, 145.
- PILULES, small sugar-coated or sugar-of-milk pellets or pills, medicated or charged with various medicines, 22.
- PIMPLE, a very small boil, or inflamed spot, or papula.
- PINCHED, of the features, contracted, sunken, as in abdominal disease.
- PINS AND NEEDLES, a sensation in the leg produced by pressure on the large nerve; as the limb recovers, a general pricking and tingling is felt in it.
- PISA, 39.
- PIT, a pock-mark. Pit of the stomach, the middle and lower part of the stomach, often sensitive to pressure, and always even to a moderate blow; not unfrequently the seat of pain.

- PITYRIASIS, dandriff, bran-like scales or scurf on the head.
- PLACENTA, the after-birth; its object is to eliminate nourishment from the maternal blood, and to convey it to the unborn child.
- PLAGUE, pestilential typhus, glandular pestilence, Levant fever, an affection of a most virulent character, attended by carbuncles and implication of the glands of the groin and the arm-pits. It may be communicated by woollen goods, articles of furniture, and clothing. To guard against its spread, quarantine is enforced.
- PLASTER, any application of a firmer consistence than an ointment spread on linen, silk or leather; useful to bring and keep the edges of a wound together, to serve as a protection, and in certain cases to maintain a medicated substance in apposition to the skin, so that it may be gradually absorbed, as *Arnica*, *Calendula*, *Belladonna*, *Conium*.
- PLATINUM, 603.
- PLETHORA, over-fulness of the blood-vessels in a part, or superabundance of blood in the system.
- PLEURA, the fibrous, investing, or covering membrane of lungs, 220.
- PLEURISY, false or spurious; pain in the muscles between the ribs; difficulty of breathing, but without fever; no fixed pain; *Arnica*, *Cimicifuga*, *Bryonia*, *Nux Vomica*, 222.
- PLEURITIS, Pleurisy, inflammation of the covering of the lungs; the usual free motion is impeded; there is shivering, fever, pain in the side, and short cough; *Aconite*, *Bryonia*, *Arnica*, *Asclepias*, *Mercurius*, 216-223.
- PLEURODYNIA, false pleurisy.
- PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, inflammation of the lungs and pleura at the same time; *Aconite*, *Bryonia*, *Cactus*, *Phosphorus*, 343.
- PLEXUS, a close net-work of nerves or blood-vessels.
- PNEUMOGASTRIC, distributed both to the lungs and stomach, as the pneumogastric nerve.
- PNEUMONIA, inflammation of the lungs; difficulty of breathing, shivering fever, pain, cough, rusty expectoration; *Aconite*, *Veratrum Viride*, *Phosphorus*, *Chelidonium*, *Antim.* *Tartaricum*, *Belladonna*, 216.
- PNEUMOTHORAX, emphysema of the lungs, or accumulation of air in the cavity of the pleura, often accompanied by effusion of fluid.
- POCK-MARK, the mark or pit left from smallpox.
- PODAGRA, the gout.
- PODOPHYLLUM, 604.
- POINTING of an abscess, the maturing or coming to a head.
- POISONED WOUNDS, 380.
- POISONING, how to treat, 406.
- POLYCHREST, a medicine of multifarious uses; as *Aconite*, *Belladonna*.
- POLYDIPSIA, constant and excessive thirst, with dryness of the throat; prominent symptoms in diabetes.
- POLYPHARMACY, the prescribing of more than one medicine to be taken at the same time.
- POLYPUS, mucous, soft, vascular, fibroid or follicular tumours attached by a pedicle to the mucous membrane of the nose, womb, or rectum. They are sometimes painful, bleeding, and cancerous. Treatment, locally—*Opium*, *Iodine*, *Nitric Acid*, *Thuja*; internally—*Conium*, *Graphites*, *Iodine*, *Kali Hydriodicum*, *Lycopodium*, *Sepia*, *Nitric Acid*, *Thuja*.
- POLYSARCA, over-fatness, obesity; in children it is called "Chlorosis gigantea." Diet and give *Conium*, *Calcarea*, *Carbo Veg.*, *Ferrum*, *Pulsatilla*, or *Sulphur*.
- POLYURESIS, Polyurea, diabetes insipidus; unusual flow of urine.

- POMUM ADAMI, "Adam's apple," a projection in the front of the throat, formed by the thyroid cartilage.
- POPULITEAL SPACE, the back part of the knee-joint or ham, one of the parts where aneurism sometimes forms.
- PORE, an excessively minute space in the skin, through which the perspiration passes: in an ordinary temperature about two pounds of insensible perspiration will be passed in twenty-four hours.
- PORRIGO, ringworm, scald in the head; tinea capitis favus; *Glyphites*, *Phosphorus*, *Sepia*, *Baryta*, *Lycopodium*, *Zinc*, 307.
- FAVOSA, scald head, with large straw-coloured pustules.
- LARVALIS, milk crust, milk-scab.
- SCUTALATA, ringworm, 307.
- PORTAL SYSTEM; four large veins—the two mesenteric, splenic, and gastric, collect the venous blood from the viscera of digestion; the trunk formed by their union enters into the liver, and ramifies through it. Porta, literally, means that part of the liver where the vessels enter as by a gate.
- POSSESSED, epileptic; formerly supposed to be caused by demoniacal possession.
- POSTERIOR NARES, the opening of the nostrils into the gullet.
- POSTHUMOUS, occurring after death; applied to a child born after the death of its father.
- POST MORTEM (after death), a surgical examination of the body of a patient made after death.
- POST PARTUM, after delivery, as of flooding.
- POTABLE, drinkable; water is potable when it is impregnated with atmospheric air, is not saltish, and does not contain minerals, sewage filtration, or moving organisms.
- POTASS BROMIDE, much, but undeservedly, vaunted in sleeplessness, restlessness, and nervous excitement. Dose, 5 to 10 grains. Large doses produce drowsiness, and act as a violent depressant.
- POTENCY, the strength to which a medicine is diluted, as 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 6th, 12th, 30th.
- POULTICES, 30-31.
- POUND, 12 oz. troy, or apothecaries' weight; 16 oz. avoirdupois.
- PREGNANCY, duration of, 280 days; nine calendar or ten lunar months; of four weeks, reckoned from the third day after the last menstruation, 441-457.
- PRESBYOPIA, far-sightedness, long sight.
- PRIMÆ VIÆ, the stomach and bowels—*i.e.*, the first passages, the lacteals being the second.
- PRIMAPARA, a female who brings forth for the first time.
- PROCIDENTIA, prolapsus, bearing-down of the womb, or of the lower bowel.
- PROGNOSIS, an opinion formed beforehand as to the progress and termination of a disease; "prognostic," a guide to such an opinion.
- PROLAPSUS, falling-down of a part, as of the womb or lower bowel.
- , rectum, of; *Ignatia*, *Nux Vomica*, *Æsculus*, 147.
- uteri, falling-down of the womb; *Belladonna*, *Nux Vomica*.
- vagina, of; *Aconite*, *Arnica*, *Calcarea*, *Nux Vomica*, *Aletris*.
- PROPHYLACTIC, preservative against, as *Belladonna* in scarlatina, *Camphor* in cholera.
- PROSOPALGIA, faceache, facial neuralgia; *Aconite*, *Gelseminum*, *Belladonna*.
- PROSTATE GLAND, a gland of the size of a chesnut, situated just before the neck of the bladder; it is liable to inflammation, abscess, and enlargement.

- PROSTATITIS, inflammation of the prostate.
- PROSTRATION, great feebleness and loss of power.
- PROTEIN, a chemical substance from which animal or vegetable albumen, fibrine, casein, and gluten are obtained; these are called protein compounds; sometimes the term "albuminoid" is substituted.
- PRURIGO, irritation, troublesome, morbid sensitiveness of the nerves of the skin; *Aconite*, *Arsenic*, *Sulphur*, bathing with gruel, or *Hamamelis* lotion.
- PRURITUS, heat, itching, often distressing in old people; *Arsenic*.
- PSOITIS, inflammation of this muscle, and the parts before the spine in this situation; it is attended by fever, pain, and a fixing of the thigh in a half-bent position. It may end in the formation of matter, and form a "lumbar" or "psoas abscess." It is sometimes accompanied by disease, or caries of the bones of the spine; *Belladonna*, *Silicea*, *Pulsatilla*, *Arsenic*.
- PSORA, PSORIC, a peculiar predisposition, arising from a taint in the constitution, which leads to the development of various skin diseases, and affections of the mucous membrane. According to Hahnemann, it is caused by suppressed itch.
- PSORIASIS, a cutaneous affection, where the skin is red, coarse, thickened, and wrinkled, or smooth, dry, brittle, itching, and peeling.
- PTOSIS, palsy of the upper eyelid *Gelseminum*, *Spigelia*.
- PTYALISM, a profuse flow of saliva from the mouth, *Mercurius Vivus*; if produced by mercury, gargles of salt and water, or Condyl's fluid; *Nitric Acid* internally.
- PUBERTY, the period at which boyhood and girlhood really end: as the girl nears puberty, distinctive traits, and often distinctive arrangements, manifest themselves; (See p. 5, the "Woman's Guide.")
- PUBES, the centre of the bone in the front of the hips.
- PUDENDA, the genital organs.
- PUDIC arteries and nerves, those distributed to the genital organs.
- PUPERAL, relating to, or consequent on, child-birth.
- convulsions following delivery; *Belladonna*, *Gelseminum*, *Hyoscyamus*.
- fever, a malignant variety of inflammation of the bowels, following child-birth; *Aconite*, *Belladonna*, *Mercurius*, *Veratrum Viride*, *Baptisia*, *Arsenic*.
- PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, 225.
- PULSATILLA, 606.
- PULSE, THE, 6.
- PULLNA, 38.
- PUNCTA LACHRYMALIS, the orifice of the lachrymal canals of the eye.
- PUNCTURE, a trifling wound made by a pointed instrument; a "stab" is more violent, and deeper.
- PUNCTURED WOUNDS, 380.
- PUPIL, the aperture or apple of the eye, surrounded by the various-coloured iris. Its derives its name from the tiny reflection of objects seen in looking into it.
- PURIFORM, resembling pus; thick, creamy.
- PURPURA, small livid spots under the skin, from effused blood; a sign of great debility; *Arsenic*.
- PURULENT, consisting of pus, or partaking of the nature of pus or "matter."
- PUS, commonly designated "matter," yellowish and creamy, as produced in abscesses by inflammation.
- PUSTULAR, consisting of, or appearing as pustules, as in smallpox.
- PUTRID, any disease, as a fever, where the perspiration and excreta have a putrescent odour; rotten, decayed.

- PYÆMIA**, alteration or deterioration of blood by pus, giving rise to "purulent infection;" *Aconite*, *Baptisia*, *Lachesis*.
- PYELITIS**, inflammation of the interior of the kidney.
- PYLORUS**, the lower or right orifice, or outlet of the stomach; it is the gate or closure of the stomach, from the action of a fibrous ring, preventing the food passing into the bowels during digestion.
- PYREXIA**, the hot stage of fevers, with quick pulse, hot, dry skin, and thirst; *Aconite*.
- PYROSIS**, heartburn, water-brash.
- QUARTAN**, an intermittent fever or ague, coming on every fourth day; "double quartan," when an attack occurs on the third, and another on the fourth day. (See "Ague," 60.)
- QUICKENING**, the time when the movements of the unborn child are first felt, though it is alive from the very first; this is sometimes attended by faintness; it takes place at the half term, $4\frac{1}{2}$ months; or 18 weeks, 444.
- QUINSY**, inflammation and suppuration of one or both tonsils; cynanche tonsillar; *Belladonna*, *Mercurius*, *Hepar*; with hot steaming, 88.
- QUINTAN**, an intermittent returning every five days. (See "Ague.")
- QUOTIDIAN**, an intermittent returning every day. (See "Ague.")
- RABIES**, Rabid, hydrophobia, madness arising from the bite of a dog.
- RACHITIS**, rickets.
- RÂLE**, wheezing or rattling, the sound made by the passing of air through mucous, from which the bronchial tubes, or air-passages, are unable to free themselves, or through softened tuberculous matter. Thin, viscid mucus produces a whistling sound.
- REACTION**, the rallying of the vital power after a shock, or after the effect of some morbid or depressing influence.
- RECTAL**, relating to or connected with the "rectum," or lower bowel.
- RECTOCELE**, prolapse or bearing-down of the posterior part of the vagina, implicating the rectum; *Aconite*, *Arnica*, *Nux Vomica*. (See pp. 218—222, "Woman's Guide.")
- RECTO-VAGINAL**, embracing or affecting the rectum and vagina.
- RECTO-VESICAL**, implicating or affecting the rectum and bladder.
- RECURRENT**, relapsing; of arteries or nerves, returning.
- RED-GOWN**, small red spots like flea-bites, which cover the infant all over like a gown; otherwise termed "red-gum;" *Chamomilla*, *Sulphur*.
- REDUCTION**, the bringing or putting back into its place.
- REFLEX**, affected without consciousness.
- REGION**, a part of the body near or over any organ, as the heart, stomach, or liver.
- REGULARITY** of meals, 17.
- REGURGITATION**, return of food or liquid from the stomach, or vomiting at will; *Belladonna*, *Antim. Crud.*; or return of blood through a valve after it has passed it, as in the aorta, or from a ventricle of the heart back into the auricle, 478.
- RELAPSING OR FAMINE FEVER**, epidemic remittent, bilious remittent, mild yellow fever, or hunger-pest; *Aconite*, *Bryonia Veratrum Viride*, *Dioscorea*, *Podophyllum*, 53.
- RELAXANT**, a medicine which lessens the tension or tightness of fibres or muscles, as *Gelsemium*, *Lobelia*, *Antim. Tart.*
- RELAXED SORE THROAT**, 94.

REMISSION, a temporary suspension of symptoms.

REMITTENT, lessening or suspending at regular or irregular intervals, followed by an increase or aggravation of symptoms.

RENAL, belonging to, or connected with, or acting upon the kidneys.

RESERVE AIR, or supplementary, that remaining in the lungs after or during breathing.

RESIDUAL AIR, that remaining after forcible breathing.

RESOLUTION, subsidence or disappearance without discharge or evacuation.

RESPIRATION, jerking; breathing interrupted by starts or catches, as in incipient pleurisy.

————— ORGANS OF THEIR diseases, 185.

RESPIRATORY TRACT, that part of the spinal cord whence the nerves of respiration take their rise.

RESTLESSNESS, agitation, the result of mental or arterial disturbance in severe illness; often a very grave symptom, *Aconite*, *Coffea*.

RESUSCITATION, restoration when apparently dead.

RETENTION OF URINE, accumulation in the bladder, from paralysis, from pressure, inflammation, stricture, or hysteria. Treat according to the cause; sometimes the catheter alone will suffice.

RETICULAR, resembling a net.

RETINITIS, inflammation of the retina.

RETROCESSION, OR RETROGRESSION, disappearance or going back.

RETROVERSION OF THE WOMB, 439.

REVULSION, diverting a disease from one part of the body to another.

RHAGADES, chaps or fissures.

RHEUM, a thin watery discharge from the nose or air-passages, as the result of a cold.

RHEUM SALT, a popular name for almost all skin diseases unattended by fever, except ringworm or itch.

RHEUM PALMATUM, 609.

RHEUMATIC GOUT, enlargement of the joints, with pain, affecting chiefly the fingers, thumbs, wrist, elbow, and, knee; common amongst gentlemen's servants and house-painters; also equally affecting women and men; *Nux Vomica*, *Rhus*, *Colchicum*, *Pulsatilla*, *Caulophyllum*, 329.

RHEUMATISM, pain in the muscles, joints, tendons, or covering of the bone; the result of cold, damp, or wet, often shifting, and increased by changes of weather or storms; it is articular when affecting the joints, muscular when affecting the muscles, synovial when affecting the membrane of the joints, periosteal when affecting the covering of the bone. It is also divided into acute and chronic; *Bryonia*, *Rhus*, *Nux Vomica*, *Colchicum*, *Ledum*, *Sulphur*, 333.

—————, acute, rheumatic fever; the ordinary symptoms of fever, hot skin, thirst, restlessness, with pains, and often immobility of the limbs or joints, together with excessive perspiration, affording no relief. The chief danger is heart affection; the next, crippled joints; *Aconite*, *Bryonia*, *Mercurious*, *Cimicifuga*, *Chamomilla*, *Rhus*, *Nux Vomica*, and *Cactus*, 329.

————— of the chest, pleurodynia.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON, 610.

RICE WATER; the evacuations in cholera are so called because of their resemblance to it. In India they are also called "congee" discharges; "congee" meaning rice.

RICKETS, RACHITIS, sponginess, unsymmetrical development of the bones in a child, with feverishness, languor, perspirations, or dry, harsh skin; *Calcaria*, *Gelseminum*, *Phosphoric Acid*, *Silicea*, 488.

- RIDING OF BONES, overlapping instead of union of the ends of broken bones.
- RIGOR, chilliness, with shivering; the cold stage of fevers; the indication of the formation of matter.
- RINGWORM (*Herpes Circinatus*, or *Porrigo Scutellata*). It is divided into herpetic, vesicular, or pustular; an eruption on the head of rings of vesicles, or isolated patches; *Sepia*, *Rhus*, *Sulphur*, *Staphysagria*, *Arsenic*, 306-307.
- RISUS SARDONICUS, hysterical, spasmodic, or canine laughter; *Hyoscyamus*.
- ROASTING, 19.
- ROSE, the erysipelas.
- ROSEOLA, rose or scarlet rash; an eruption of small red pimples *Aconite*, *Bryonia*, *Gelseminum*, *Belladonna*, *Pulsatilla*.
- RUBEOLA, the measles.
- RULES FOR THE SICK ROOM, 27.
- RUPIA, an eruption of large flat blebs or vesicles; *Arsenic*, *Baptisia*, *Hamamelis*.
- RUPTURE, a breaking or bursting forth of the omentum or caul, with or without a portion of intestine, into the groin, into the scrotum, or at the navel. It often causes great pain, if unreduced or put back, with faintness, sickness, and great danger. It may result from lifting, straining, or coughing. Treatment—lying down, cold applications, pressure continued; *Aconite*, *Nux Vomica*, *Arnica*, *Gelseminum*, *Lobelia*. For the incarcerated or immovably fixed, an operation alone suffices to avert death, 372.
- SABINA, 613.
- SACCHARATED EXTRACTS, 22.
- SACHRAL, belonging to, or connected with the sacrum.
- SACRUM, the lower bone of the pelvis, on which the spine rests.
- SALIVA, the fluid secreted by the parotid glands, and those under the jaw and under the tongue.
- SALIVATION, an unusual or profuse flow of the saliva, otherwise called ptyalism; *Mercurius*, *Nitric Acid*.
- SAMBUSCUS NIGRA, 613.
- SANDEFIORD, 39.
- SANGUIFICATION, conversion of the chyle into blood; the making of blood.
- SANIES, a thin, serous, discoloured fluid, resembling matter and blood, often discharged from ulcers.
- SARCOID, resembling flesh.
- SARCOMA, any excrescence or tumour having the consistence of flesh.
- SARDONIC, canine, because the Sardonian herb was said to produce such.
- SARDONICUS RISUS, demoniac laughter; *Hyoscyamus*.
- SCAB, a crust forming on a sore, from the gradual consolidation of the fluid oozing from it.
- SCABIES, the itch.
- SCALDS AND BURNS, 398.
- SCALL, a division of skin diseases, comprising impetigo, eczema, psoriasis; inflammation or irritation, followed by scabs.
- SCALLED HEAD, inflammation of the scalp, followed by scabs; *Aconite*, *Pulsatilla*.
- SCAPULA, the shoulder-blade.
- SCAR, a cicatrix, reddish line, or formation, afterwards turning white, at the union of wounds or the healing of ulcers.
- SCARF-SKIN, the outer skin, the epidermis.
- SCARLATINA, scarlet fever, an epidemic fever, accompanied by sore throat, small, reddish, continuous spots, and often followed by glandular swellings; it is frequently very violent in its attack on the throat, and is sometimes malignant; *Belladonna*, *Mercurius*, *Rhus*, *Baptisia*, *Ailanthus*, *Mercurius Iodatus*, 65-69.

- SCHNEIDERIAN MEMBRANE, that lining the nose.
- SCIATIC, the large nerve running down the back of the thigh.
- SCIATICA, a rheumatic or nervous pain affecting this nerve, exceedingly distressing, and often very obstinate; *Cimicifuga*, *Gelsimum*, *Chamomilla*, *Mercurius*, 336.
- SCIRRHUS, hard, stony cancer, principally affecting the breast.
- SCLEROTIC, the tough, fibrous, membrane which helps to preserve the globular or round form of the eye.
- SCLEROTITIS, inflammation of the sclerotic coat of the eye.
- SCORBUTIC, arising from, or connected with scurvy.
- SCROFULA, a state of the system distinguished by glandular swellings, indolent humours, badly healing wounds or ulcers, and a tendency to consumption or mesenteric disease, 341.
- SCOPE OF THIS WORK, I.
- SCRUPLE, twenty grains.
- SCURVY, a peculiar affection of the gums and other parts of the body, to which sailors and others, long deprived of fresh meat and vegetables, are exposed, 350.
- SCYBALA, hard fæces in lumps.
- SECALE, 614.
- SEA-SICKNESS, intense nausea and vomiting produced by the motion of the vessel at sea; *Lobelia*, *Cocculus*, *Veratrum Viride*, 128.
- SEBACEOUS, or Seriparous Follicles, glands under the skin, in the arm-pit, and elsewhere, for secreting a thickish fluid like melted "suet" —hence the name.
- SCHWALBACH, 39.
- SECUNDINES, the after-birth.
- SELTZER, 38.
- SEMPSTRESSES' PALSY (See "Palsy, Sempstresses'.")
- SENSORIUM, the brain, as the seat of sense and perception.
- SEPIA, 616.
- SEPTIC, capable of producing putrefaction.
- SEQUELÆ, consequences resulting from disease.
- SERPIGINOUS, creeping or spreading from part to part, as ringworm.
- SERUM, SEROUS, thin, watery fluid, or the membranes which secrete it, the watery part of the blood.
- SET-FAST, the core of a boil, or a small, grayish, fibrous mass left in the centre after it breaks.
- SHINGLES, a vesicular eruption showing itself at the waist, or round the arm-pit, attended by inflammation, and very considerable neuralgic pain; *Aconite*, *Cistus*, *Rhus*, *Gelsemium*, *Arsenic*, 306.
- SHOCK, depression of vital power after accidents or operations; *Gelsemium*, *Aconite*, *Arnica*.
- SHORT-SIGHTEDNESS, myopia.
- SHORT-winded, difficult or oppressed breathing after or during exercise, often arising simply from fatness; it may be caused by disease of the heart or lungs, or by a full stomach.
- SICK HEADACHE, 129.
- SILICEA, 617.
- SIGNS OF PREGNANCY, 443.
- SIMPLE FEVER, 42.
- SIMPLES, an old term for medicinal herbs.
- SINAPISM, a mustard plaister.
- SINCIPUT, the front part of the head.
- SINGULTUS, hiccup or hiccough.
- SINUS, a cavity or hollow.
- SITZ-BATH, a half or hip-bath, useful in any abdominal congestions, and as a derivate in head affections; also for its generally calming qualities, 34.
- SKIN, the, 9; diseases of, 300.
- SLEEP, should be quiet and peaceful; it is oppressed in affections of the chest and stomach, starting in those of the heart, and stertorous or snoring in those of the brain. Its natural duration at night should be from seven to eight hours.

- SLEEPLESSNESS, 274.
- SLOUGH, the part which separates from a sore or ulcer, or the dead part which is cast off from the living in mortification.
- SMALLPOX, 74-78.
- SNAKES AND SERPENTS, wounds from, 387.
- SNOW-BLINDNESS, blindness produced by the reflection of the rays of the sun on snow; the Esquimaux use, as a preventive, spectacles of light wood, with a narrow slit only to admit light.
- SNUFFLES, breathing with difficulty through the nose from accumulation of mucus; *Sambucus*, 474.
- SOLIDIFICATION, otherwise called "hepatisation;" the causing of the lung, through disease, to become solid and impervious to respired air.
- SOMNIFEROUS, causing sleep, hypnotic, soporific.
- SORBEFACIANT, calculated to promote absorption, as *Bromine*, *Mercurius*, *Conium*, *Iodine*, *Spongia*; also friction and pressure.
- SORDES, foul, brown matter discharged from ulcers; or dark-coloured incrustation on the teeth.
- SORE MOUTH, stomatitis, inflammation and ulceration of the mouth; *Hydrastis*, *Baptisia*, *Arsenic*.
- SORE THROAT, 88-96.
- SPA, 39.
- SPASM, a morbid or forcible contraction of one or several muscles; a convulsion, 124.
- , of the windpipe, 487.
- SPECIFIC, direct, immediate, as of the action of a medicine; or capable of curing some one or more particular disease.
- SPERMACETI OINTMENT, 32.
- SPHACELATED, mortified, gangrenous.
- SPHINCTER, a muscle which closes or constricts an opening in any organ.
- SPIGELIA, 619.
- SPINA, a sharp projection or ridge, as of the back.
- SPINA BIFIDA, a congenital deformity, when the lower vertebræ of the spine are wanting, and a soft tumour, composed of the spinal cord covered by its membranes, presents itself.
- SPINAL CURVATURE or deformity, either angular or lateral; angular is caused by disease of the bones of the spine, which crumble and give way; the growth of the child or young person is arrested, and incurable deformity or hump-back results. Treatment by constitutional remedies, as it is a scrofulous disease, and absolute, unbroken rest, in a recumbent position, whilst the process of disintegration is going on. (See *Woman's Guide*.) Lateral curvature is very common in growing girls, from weakness of the muscles on either side of the spine, caused by cramped, constrained position, by carelessness, rapid growth, or the ill effects of stays or corsets. Graduated exercises, medical rubbing, assiduous attention to habits and health: in extreme and very rare cases, spinal supports, very carefully designed and adjusted, 504.
- SPITTING OF BLOOD, 223.
- SPLAYFOOT, or flat foot. (See under "Deformities" and "Talipes," in this work.
- SPLEEN, the ductless gland situated at the large end of the stomach, composed of areolar tissue. It is considered to aid in the elaboration of the red corpuscles of the blood, and also to serve as a storehouse for the blood, for the purposes of digestion.
- , enlargement of; tumour of the spleen (splenoncus), or ague cake, formerly a very common result of intermittent fever or ague; *Sulphur*, *Calcarea*, *Baryta*.
- SPLENISATION, conversion of the

- lung, in inflammation, into a substance resembling the spleen.
- SPLENITIS, inflammation of the spleen; *Aconite*, *China*, *Arsenic*, *Nux Vomica*, *Bryonia*.
- SPLINT, a flat piece of wood, or other substance, applied to broken bones, as a support, and to prevent movement until union takes place.
- SPLINTER, a fragment of bone, as in a fracture; a small pointed piece of wood, penetrating the flesh; it should be extracted as soon as possible, as it sets up considerable irritation, and causes much pain; then apply *Hypericum* or *Ledum*.
- SPONGEA, 620.
- SPONGING, 34.
- SPONGIO-PILINE, 30-31.
- SPORADIC, diseases which occur independent of epidemic or contagious influence.
- SPOTTED or malignant fever, 501.
- SPRAIN, the twisting of a joint by violence or accident, as the knee, ankle, wrist, or elbow especially, and the swelling pain and lameness which result; *Rhus*, *Bellis*, *Arnica*; compresses, succeeded by cold affusion, 374.
- SPRINGS CONTAINING IRON, 39.
- SPUTA, secretions ejected from the mouth by spitting—*e.g.*, mucus; they may be gummy, frothy, viscid, blood-stained, ash-grey, or cheesy, from softened tubercle.
- SQUAMOUS, scaly.
- SQUINTING (strabismus), may arise from imitation or defect in one or other of the eyes, or be a symptom of water on the brain. If nervous or vascular, and tolerably recent, *Belladonna*, *Stramonium*, and *Gelseminum*; *Hydrastis* if accompanied by opacity of the cornea. If medicine is insufficient, division of the affected muscles, under chloroform, 510.
- ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, erysipelas.
- ST. VITUS' DANCE, chorea, involuntary movements or twitchings of the limbs or face; *Stramonium*, *Cuprum*, *Mercurius*, 285.
- STAMMERING, an involuntary interruption, or total inability to utter a letter or syllable. Treatment—regulated methodical speaking; *Stramonium*, *Cuprum*, *Sulphur*, 295.
- STAYS, objections to, 20.
- STERCORACEOUS, fecal, consist ing o excrementitious matter.
- STERNAL, connected with, or relating to, the breast-bone.
- STERTOR, deep snoring.
- STETHOSCOPE, a hollow instrument, some three or four inches long, for conveying the various sounds of the lungs or heart with increased distinctness to the ear.
- STHENIC, vigorous, powerful, strong.
- STIFF JOINT (anchylosis), an immovable joint, from inflammation or injury. If complete, there is no cure; if simply ligamentous, friction and movement will benefit.
- STIFF NECK (torticollis); from cold, *Aconite*, *Bryonia*, *Rhus*; from damp, *Mercurius*, *Cimicifuga*, *Ruta*. *Æsculus* when stiff and twisted, 337.
- STINGS OF INSECTS, 390.
- STITCH, a sharp, shooting pain, like that produced by a prick from some pointed instrument; *Aconite*, *Arnica*.
- STOCKING, ELASTIC, much more useful, as well as much less costly, than the old-fashioned laced stocking; of great service as an auxiliary in varicose veins of the leg, and weak knees and ankles.
- STOMACACE, canker, fœter of the mouth, with blood-stained discharge from the gums; *Hydrastis*, *Baptisia*; *Acid*, *Muriatic*; *Acid*, *Sulphuric*; *Mercurius Corrosivus*, Chlorate of Potash gargle, Lemon-juice.
- STOMACH-PUMP, a small pump or syringe for introducing nutritive

- liquids into the stomach, or for quickly withdrawing poisonous matter from the stomach; these must be in a state of solution, and not such as are likely to corrode the coats of the stomach; one or two pints of water should be injected before using the pump, and not quite so much withdrawn; care should also be taken to pass the tube down the swallow, and not down the windpipe.
- STOMACH**, ulceration of the, 132.
- STOMATITIS**, inflammation of the mouth, "sore mouth."
- STONE IN THE BLADDER**, 184.
- STOPPAGE OF THE BOWELS** (see "Enteritis, Inflammation of the Bowels"); *Aconite*, *Nux Vomica*, *Chamomilla*, *Arsenic*, 139-144.
- STRABISMUS**, squinting.
- STRAIN**, sometimes used as equivalent to "Sprain"—which see; or the effects of lifting heavy weights, or attempting it beyond the strength; *Arnica*, 375.
- STRAMONIUM**, 620.
- STRANGULATION**, compression so as to stop the circulation, as by hanging, or a cord fastened round; also of the bowels in rupture or hernia, when an operation is imperatively required.
- STRANGURY**, great difficulty of passing water; it is passed only by drops, and is accompanied by pain and straining; *Aconite*, *Cantharides*.
- STRAPPING** (1) diachylon, or adhesive plaster, spread on linen, silk, or elastic material; used in strips, for confining the edges of wounds, or the protection of sores; (2) the application of plaster in this manner.
- STRAWBERRY-MARK**, *nævus*—which see.
- STRICTURE**, the narrowing of a channel or canal of the body, as of the gullet, lower bowel, or urethra; *Aconite*, *Nux Vomica*, *Gelseminum*, or by mechanical dilatation, by bougies, and other instruments.
- STROKE**, apoplectic, an apoplectic seizure; *Opium*, dry on the tongue.
- _____, paralytic, a paralytic seizure; *Belladonna*, *Nux Vomica*, *Æsculus*.
- STROPHULUS**, "red-gum," or "red-gown"—which see; a rash of infants.
- STRUMA**, scrofula. Strumous, scrofulous.
- STUMP**, the part left after a limb, or a portion of it, has been amputated; the part remaining in the gum after a tooth has broken off.
- STUNNED**, concussion of the brain, more or less complete or serious; it may be but momentary, and the effect quickly pass off, or unconsciousness may last some time, and be of serious import. *Arnica*, *Aconite*, and *Belladonna*, *Veratrum Viride*; *Opium* in severer cases. See under "Domestic Surgery."
- STUPE**, a saturated flannel, or cloth, used in fomentation.
- STUPOR**, great lessening or suspension of sensibility; lethargy; absence of taking notice, or of feeling; a sign of bad import in any serious affection.
- STYE**, 355.
- STYPTIC**, capable of arresting bleeding; *Arnica*, *Hamamelis*, *Trillium*, *Tincture of Iron*, *Turpentine*, *Gallic* and *Tannic Acids*, *Matico*.
- SUB-ACUTE**, moderate, not severe.
- SUBCUTANEOUS** injection, with a syringe, might be resorted to with advantage in severe neuralgia, tic-douloureux, and nerve pain; a watery solution, not too strong, of the indicated medicine being employed.
- SUBMAXILLARY**, situated under the jaw. Sub-mucous, placed under the mucous inflammation.

- SUBSULTUS TENDINUM**, involuntary twitching of the tendons of the limbs, an evidence of extreme irritability, combined with prostration, in a case of fever.
- SUCKLING INFANTS**, 463.
- SUDAMNIA**, an eruption of small points attended with great perspiration, which may be simply the effect of heat, or of collapse and prostration in fever. (See "Miliary Fever.")
- SUDATORY, SUDORIFIC**, that which excites perspiration. *Sudor*, sweat, perspiration.
- SUDORIFEROUS**, sweat-carrying, as of the glands of the skin. *Sufflation*, puffiness.
- SUFFOCATION**, (1) a forcible stopping of the breath, by hanging, drowning, smothering, strangling, or the breathing of noxious gases, 402; (2) difficulty of breathing, and oppression.
- SUFFUSION**, a spreading over, or extravasation, as of blood in a blood-shot eye, or of a colour.
- SUGILLATION**, a bruise or dark spot, as before mortification, or after death.
- SUICIDE**, the act of killing oneself, "felo de se;" most frequently the result of disease of the mind.
- SULPHUR**, 622.
- SULPHUROUS BATH**, 39.
- SUMMER COMPLAINT**, diarrhoea occurring in the summer; *Iris V.*
- SUNBURN**, tanned skin from exposure to the sun. Simple spirit-lotion with a little rose or elder-flower water will suffice; *Aconite* if there is any inflammation. (See "Freckle.")
- SUNSTROKE**, "insolation," "heat-apoplexy," "coup de soleil," loss of consciousness, and an apoplectic condition, following exposure to extreme heat in summer, may occur on a dull, hot day, or under a bright sun. *Aconite*, if the face is pale, every ten minutes, with heat to the feet and hands if cold; *Belladonna* if the face is flushed; *Glonoine* for the headache and after-effects, every two or three hours, 256.
- SUPPLEMENTARY AIR**, the reserve in the chest, which can be forcibly expelled after an ordinary breath has taken place.
- SUPPORT**, abdominal, useful after delivery, or from weakness of the abdominal muscles, giving rise to bearing-down of the womb; *Huxley's* and *Bailey's* are the best.
- SUPPOSITORY**, small medicated cones or cylinders of cocoa butter, for introduction into the lower bowel, in the case of fissure, or other painful affections of that part; *Hydrastis*, *Hamamelis*, *Arsenic*, *Gelseminum*; *Belladonna*, and *Silicea* may be cited as most adapted.
- SUPPRESSION OF THE MONTHLY PERIOD**, 414.
- SUPPURATION**, the forming of pus, or matter, in a wound, abscess, or boil, as the result of inflammation. *Aconite*, *Belladonna*, *Arnica*, *Hepar*.
- SUPPURATIVE**, facilitating, hastening, or maturing suppuration; *Hepar*.
- SURGERY**, the treatment of external diseases or affections, or the planning or performing of operations for their relief.
- , conservative, that which aims, in operations, to sacrifice or remove as little as possible.
- , domestic, 359.
- SUSPENDED ANIMATION**, 402.
- SUSPENSORY**, that which sustains or upholds.
- SUTURE**, (1) a union by serrated or indented edges; (2) in surgery, a stitch, as the interrupted, quilled, glover's, or twisted; useful in very deep wounds, or when it is intended to prevent disfiguration, as on the face. (See "Wounds.")
- SWEATING-SICKNESS**, an old name

- for bad cases of congestive fever, or fatal English cholera.
- SWEATING FEET, 351.
- SWOON, SWOONING, fainting, syncope. (See "Fainting," 280, 447.)
- SYCOSIS, a fig-wort, a fungous ulcer; *Thuja, Sanguinaria*.
- SYLVESTER METHOD OF RESTORING THE APPARENTLY DEAD, 402.
- SYMPATHETIC (1) produced, by reaction, from some organ primarily or principally affected, as pain in the breast from ovarian disturbance; (2) the set of nerves which takes its origin in separate ganglia, arranged on each side of the spine; they compose a cephalic, cervical, dorsal, lumbar, and sacral system; they are so called because they are considered to produce the sympathy between different organs.
- SYMPTOMATOLOGY, the observation and description of symptoms.
- SYNCHRONOUS, occurring at the same time.
- SYNCOPE, fainting, swooning, 280, 447.
- SYNOCHA, an inflammatory fever.
- SYNOCHUS, continued or typhus fever.
- SYNOVIA, the unctuous fluid secreted by the synovial membrane, which lubricates the joints.
- SYNOVITIS, inflammation of synovial membrane of the joints. *Bryonia, Asclepias Tuberosa, Mercurius*.
- SYSTOLE, the contraction of the heart and arteries, which drives the blood onward.
- TABES DORSALIS, wasting of the spinal cord.
- MESENTERICA, mesenteric disease, tuberculous affection or consumption of the bowels.
- TABLE, a term applied to the bones of the skull.
- TÆNIA, tape-worm.
- TALIPES, club-foot.
- TAPE-WORM; *Mercurius Cor., Filix Mas, Sabadella, Kousso*.
- TAPPING, the operation of drawing off the effused fluid or water in dropsy; it is only palliative.
- TAXIS, methodical pressure and manipulation, with a view of reducing hernia or rupture.
- TEETH, temporary, or children's first set, twenty; four incisors, two eye-teeth, and four double teeth in each jaw.
- , permanent, when complete, and the jaw has perfectly developed, are thirty-two; four incisors or cutting-teeth, two eye-teeth, four fanged or bicuspid teeth, and six double teeth, or molars, in each jaw.
- TEETHING, 483.
- TEMPERATURE OF BATHS, 35.
- TEMPORAL, relating to or connected with the temples, which are so called from the Latin *tempus*—time, because there the hair first turns white.
- TENDERNESS OF THE SKIN, 74.
- TENDO ACHILLES, the large tendon below the calf, attached to the heel; the rupture of it is treated by a strap from the heel to the knee.
- TENDON, the white, tough, cord-like ending to certain muscles.
- TENESMUS, frequent, ineffectual, painful desire to relieve the bowels, as in dysentery, with straining, or forcing-pain generally, *Mercurius Corrosivus, Nux Vomica*.
- TENT, a small roll of lint, or small cylindrical piece of sponge.
- TEPID BATHS, 33.
- TEPLITZ, 39.
- TERTIAN FEVER, ague whose paroxysms return every forty-eight hours, or third day, usually the most easily manageable form.
- TETANIC, severely rigid spasm, resembling that of lock-jaw.
- TETANUS, lock-jaw.
- TETTER, properly an eruption of vesicles, herpes; but popularly

- it includes impetigo, eczema, and psoriasis, 305.
- THERAPEUTIC**, that part of medicine which relates to the cure of disease by medicines.
- THERMOMETER**, the, in disease, 10.
- THIRST**, excessive, polydipsia, dipsosis, 12.
- THORACIC**, relating to, or connected with, the chest or thorax.
- THROAT SYMPTOMS**, 70.
- THRUSH**, aphthæ; specks white, or curd-like, on the tongue and cheek, preceded by a red granular eruption from enlarged papillæ; common in infants a few weeks old, in whom it is associated with derangement of the digestion; in adults it is the attendant of prolonged and extreme debility; *Borax, Chamomilla, Arsenic, Hydrastis, Baptisia*, 479.
- THUJA**, 626.
- THYROID CARTILAGE**, of the windpipe or larynx, having the shape of a folding door—hence its name; concerned in vocal resonance.
- **GLAND**, one of the ductless glands, of a brownish-red colour, situated on either side of the windpipe, at the upper part; its function has not been ascertained; it is larger in females than males, and also during menstruation.
- TIBIA**, the large or shin-bone of the leg. **Tibial**, related to or connected with the tibia.
- TIC, TIC-DOULOUREUX**, paroxysmal, violent neuralgia of the face; *Arsenic, Gelseminum, Cimicifuga, Helonias, China, Ferrum*, 297.
- TINEA-CAPITIS**, ringworm of the head, scald-head.
- TINEA-FACIEI**, milk-crust or scab.
- TINITIUS AURIUM**, ringing in the ears; often merely imaginary, or the result of indigestion; sometimes indicative of brain or functional disturbance of the heart; or it may be connected with deafness.
- TONGUE** is composed of muscle, and covered by mucous membrane, presenting numerous papillæ or points; indications afforded by, 8.
- TONIC**, permanent or continued rigidity of the muscles in a spasm or convulsion.
- TONICS**, medicines which give tone to the stomach and increase the appetite, as *Nux Vomica, Xanthoxylum, Helonias, Hydrastis*.
- TONSILITIS**, inflammation of the tonsils. *Cynanche tonsillaris*. (See "Quinsy.")
- TONSILS**, the glands, of the shape of an almond, on each side of the uvula, at the upper part of the throat; the mucus they secrete facilitates swallowing; they also materially aid the voice.
- , enlargement of, causes snoring and throat-deafness; a sign of scrofulous weakness; *Baryta, Merc, Iod., Sulph. Iod.*, removal by operation not required.
- TOOTH**: a tooth is composed of crown or top, neck and fang, or root, inside which is the pulp, which is highly sensitive and vascular; the solid portion consists of dentine or tooth-bone, composed chiefly of phosphate and carbonate of lime, with fluoride of calcium; this is covered by a thin crust of very hard enamel, containing only 3 per cent. of animal matter.
- , stopping for, gold-filing, mastic, sponge, gutta-percha; thoroughly clean out the cavity; dry it by putting in blotting paper; then introduce the stopping when the tooth does not ache. Be careful not to eat for some little time after.
- TOOTHACHE**; *Belladonna, Mercurius, Aconite, Chamomilla, Gelseminum*, 85, 440.
- TORTICOLLIS**, wry-neck; *Rhus, Ruta, Æsculus*, if with brain disturbance

- TOURNIQUET**, a surgical instrument, consisting of a band of webbing and screws, for tightening it over the course of an artery, to stay violent arterial bleeding, 391-395.
- TOXICOLOGY**, a treatise on poisons, their nature, effects, and treatment.
- TRACHEA**, the windpipe, composed of cartilaginous rings, muscular fibre, and mucous membrane.
- TRACHETIS**, inflammation of the trachea, or lower part of the windpipe.
- TRACHEOTOMY**, or making an incision through two or three of its rings into the windpipe, is sometimes necessary for the extraction of any substance, such as plum or cherry-stones, or beads, that may have been swallowed and become fixed; or it is sometimes had recourse to, though very seldom, under homœopathic treatment, to relieve the breathing when the upper part of the windpipe is choked by false membrane in a severe case of croup; or when the swelling of the vocal chords, in acute inflammation of the windpipe, threatens to suffocate the patient.
- TRAUMATIC**, relating to, or arising from a wound.
- TREATMENT OF DISEASE**, Homœopathy in the, 1-4.
- of the Infant after birth, 472.
- TREMbles**, the, milk-fever.
- TREMOR**, involuntary trembling of the body, or of some part of it, the power of motion not being interfered with; often caused by the use of spirits or tobacco, from their effect on the nervous system.
- TRICHOCEPHALUS**, a species of worm infesting the colon and blind intestine, or cœcum; *Santonine*, followed by *Sulphur*.
- TRISMUS**, spasmodic stiffness of the muscles which aid in performing the act of swallowing, and also of the muscles on the side of the neck; partial lock-jaw, or tetanus, *Aconite*, *Gelseminum*, *Scutellaria*, 228.
- TRITURATION**, rubbing down a substance in a mortar, always in the same direction, until it is thoroughly and most minutely divided, 22.
- TRUSS**, a bent bar of flexible steel, covered with leather, to which a pad and strap are attached, for retaining a rupture in its place. A truss should fit well, be always worn during the day, and put on before the patient rises up in bed. If a truss causes chafing, the part should be bathed with *Calendula* lotion. The ordinary truss bends downwards to fit the side for which it is intended.
- TUBERCLE**, deposit of friable, irritating matter, which becomes calcareous or softens, involving the surrounding tissue of the lungs.
- TUMOUR**, a permanent swelling of some part of the body, the product of a morbid influence; they are fleshy, fibroid, fibro-cellular, fatty, vascular, bony, or cancerous.
- TURN OF LIFE**, cessation of menstruation; change of life.
- TYMPANITES**, flatulent, drum-like distension of the abdomen or bowels, as occurring in typhus and other diseases.
- TYMPANITIS**, inflammation of the tympanum, or drum of the ear.
- TYMPANUM**, the sensitive cavity of the ear or drum; it is lined with mucous membrane, furnished with four small bones, and supplied with a plexus of nerves.
- TYPHOID**, resembling typhus, abdominal typhus, enteric fever, attended by prostration, abdominal tenderness, and diarrhœa; *Veratrum Viride*; *Acid Muriatic*; *Belladonna*, 43-48.

TYPHUS, continued or nervous fever, sometimes called brain fever; prostration, entire loss of appetite, delirium, characteristic rash; *Belladonna*, *Bryonia*, *Rhus*, *Baptisia*, 43.

ULCER, **ULCERATION**, **ULCERATED**, an open sore, which may begin as an abrasion or pimple, or result from a wound, burn, scald or bruise; *Arsenic*, *Hydrastis*, *Silicea*, *Lycopodium*, *Sanguinaria*, *Sulphur*, 316.

ULCERATED SORE THROAT, 92.

ULCERATION OF THE STOMACH, 132.

— OF THE WOMB, 435.

UMBILICUS, the navel. **Umbilical**, belonging to the navel.

UNGAINLY HABITS, 510.

UNGUENTUM, an ointment; spermacetti ointment may be used, medicated with certain tinctures, as *Aconite*, *Arnica*, *Bryonia*, *Belladonna*, *Hydrastis*, *Sanguinaria*, *Camphor*.

UNION by first intention, the rapid healing of wounds by adhesion, without discharge of matter.

URÆMIA, a condition of blood containing uræa, as a disturbing poisonous element.

URÆMIC, caused by, or depending upon uræa. **Urate**, a salt in the urine, formed by the union of uric and lithic acid.

UREA, an essential constituent of the urine, white pearly, and transparent.

URETER, a long membranous canal, which conveys the urine from the kidney into the bladder.

URETHRA, the membranous channel along which the urine passes from the bladder.

URIC ACID, an acid in the urine, in the form of urate of soda, or urate of ammonia: it is often deposited from the urine even in health.

URINARY ORGANS, diseases of, 176-185.

URINE, naturally, is pale yellow, perfectly transparent and acid, of peculiar odour; two pints and a-half may be taken as the average quantity passed in twenty-four hours.

—, flocculent, having a clouded appearance.

—, gouty, contains a considerable quantity of phosphate of lime.

—, hysterical or nervous, very abundant, frequent, and pale as water.

URTICARIA, nettle-rash, wheals like those produced by nettles, with heat and stinging; *Rhus*, *Ledum*, 324.

UTERUS, the womb. **Uteritis**, inflammation of the womb: *Belladonna*, *Veratrum Viride*, *Mercurius*.

UVULA, a small nipple-like body or projection in the middle of the arch of the palate, to which it helps to impart strength.

VACCINATION, the preservative application of cow-pox virus, 513.

VAGINA, the passage to the uterus.

VAGUS NERVE, the pneumogastric.

VALVE, a small door formed by a fold of membrane which prevents the return of liquids into any cavity.

VALVES of the heart, the mitral and tricuspid.

VAPOUR BATH, useful in colds, in fevers, and rheumatism—obtained from the steam of hot water; various portable ones are made; a spirit lamp under a wooden chair covered by blankets, or a shallow vessel of water kept boiling by a spirit lamp. Water may be taken freely during the time of taking the bath; and after, the body must be well washed with tepid water, and vigorously rubbed, 35.

- VARIATIONS IN THE WATER, 13.
- VARICELLA, chicken-pox.
- VARIOLA, smallpox. Varioloid, modified smallpox.
- VARICOSE, permanently enlarged veins; *Hamamelis*, rest and elastic stockings, 246, 448.
- ULCERS, 319.
- VASCULAR, plentifully supplied with blood-vessels.
- VEIN, bursting of, in the leg—rest, elevation, pressure by firm pads, and, until they are ready, by the thumb; *Hamamelis*, *Arnica*.
- VERUM PENDULUM PALATI, the muco-membranous curtain of the palate.
- VENTRICLE, cavities in the brain and heart.
- VERATRUM ALBUM, 627.
- VIRIDE, 628.
- VERMICULAR, worm-like.
- VERMIFUGE, a medicine which destroys or removes worms, as *Cina*, *Mercurius*, *Santonin*.
- VERTEBRÆ, the bones of the spine.
- VERTEBRAL, related to or connected with the vertebræ.
- VERTEX, the top, highest part, or crown of the head.
- VERTIGO, giddiness, dizziness. Vesica, the bladder.
- VESICAL, connected with the bladder. Vesication, formation of blisters.
- VESICLES, small blisters. Vesicular, consisting of, or distinguished by vesicles.
- VIRUS, poison, venom, contagious matter.
- VIS MEDICATRIX NATURÆ, instinctive healing power; the power inherent in nature, or of the body to right itself.
- VISCUS (plural, Viscera), any internal organ of the body.
- VITAL PRINCIPLE, the force inherent in the constitution, during life, of maintaining, and to a certain degree controlling, its operations.
- VOCAL CHORDS, are formed partly of mucous membrane and ligamentous fibre; they are thick and strong; they are capable of being brought close together, and of being considerably tightened, the approximation and tension regulating the pitch of the voice.
- VOICE, articulate sound, produced by the breath, the windpipe, glottis, palate, and tongue, lips and teeth, aided by the resonance of the bones of the head and face.
- VOMICA, a cavity in the lungs; *Sanguinaria*.
- VOMITING, controlled by *Ipecacuanha*, *Acid*, *Hydrocyanic*; *Kreosote*, *Arsenic*, 127.
- VULNERARY, a medicine good for wounds, as *Arnica*, *Bellis*, *Calendula*, *Hypericum*.
- WAISTCOAT, STRAIT, a dress of stout material used for restraining maniacs or the fury of delirium; it has long sleeves, which are tied behind, as are all its fastenings, so that it thoroughly confines the patient. It is not much used; vigilant watching is more relied on.
- WARM BATH, 34.
- WART, a small horny excrescence on the skin, chiefly on the hands, 322.
- WASTING, 489.
- WATER, consists of eight parts, by weight, of oxygen and one of hydrogen. It should be as pure as possible for drinking, as, when it is impure, it is a fruitful source of disease. Some practical knowledge of chemistry and apparatus is required to test the purity of water at all satisfactorily. It is very plainly given in Hart's "Manual of Public Health."
- , the, and its Indications, 13.
- IN THE HEAD, 485.
- WATERY EYE, 354.
- WATER-BEDS, of macintosh, filled with half water and half air; very serviceable for fever cases, or patients confined to their beds for

- any length of time, as they prevent bed sores.
- WATER BRASH, 19, 117, 124.
- WAXING KERNELS, enlarged glands under the ear or in the groin in children. (See "Lymphatic Glands.")
- WEANING should, in ordinary cases, take place at the eighth month; to continue it longer is good for neither mother nor child, 470.
- WEED, gathered breast; inflammation and suppuration of the breast.
- WEISSENBURG, 39.
- WEN, a swelling on the head, of variable size, without change of colour or inflammation; sometimes it is used to designate "goître," or "Derbyshire neck," 343.
- WHITE-LEG (see "Milk-leg after confinement"); phlegmasia alba dolens; *Aconite*, *Pulsatilla*. (See "Woman's Guide.")
- WHITE SWELLING, 347.
- WHITES, or "Fluor albus," 429.
- WHITLOW, abscess of the finger-ends; *Belladonna*, *Arnica*, *Hepar*.
- WIESBADEN, 39. [313.]
- WILBAD, 39.
- WILDFIRE, erysipelas.
- WINDPIPE, inflammation of the, 212-216.
- , spasm of the, 487.
- WINTER COUGH, chronic bronchitis; *Pulsatilla*, *Asclepias*, *Sulphur*.
- WOMB, inflammation of, dull pain, abdominal fulness, sympathy of the bladder and lower bowel; *Belladonna*, *Veratrum Viride*, *Mercurius*.
- , prolapsus of, or bearing-down; *Belladonna*, *Vux Vomica*. (See "Anteflexion," Retroversion,) 438.
- , ulceration of; *Cimicifuga*, *Hydrastis*, *Calendula* application. (See "Woman's Guide.")
- WOMB, wind in; *Bromine*, *Phosphoric Acid*, *Lycopodium*, *Arsenic*, *Kreosote*. ("Woman's Guide.")
- WOODHALL SPA, 39.
- WORMS, see "Ascaris" and Tape-worm, 149.
- WOUNDS, are of four principal kinds: (1) cuts or incised wounds, punctures or stabs; plaister, stitches, *Calendula* lotion; (2) lacerated or torn wounds; cold water, *Calendula*, *Carbolic Acid*, *Chamomilla*, *Hepar*, *Silicea*; (3) contusions or bruises; *Arnica*; (4) those from fire-arms or gun-shot wounds, 379-390.
- WRENCH, a sprain; *Arnica*, *Opodeldoc*.
- WRICK, a sprain, a twist; *Arnica* or *Rhus Opodeldoc*.
- WRY-NECK, generally a rheumatic affection, sometimes symptomatic of brain affection: for the first, *Rhus*, *Ruta*; second, *Æsculus*, *Nux Vomica*.
- YAWNING, a sign of fatigue or pulmonary lethargy, or from sympathy; it may, when hysterical, be spasmodic; *Ignatia*, *Gelseminum*. It sometimes tokens an attack of ague.
- YEAST OR YEST, the product which collects on the surface of beer when fermenting; sometimes given in malignant fever—a table-spoonful in wine; it is also used to foul ulcers, for its antiseptic properties.
- , poultice of, 31.
- YELLOW FEVER, the gastric and malignant bilious remittent fever of the tropics, especially of the West Indies and Southern States; *Aconite*, *Belladonna*, *Veratrum Viride*, *Arsenic*, *Crotalus*, *Argentum Nit*, 55.
- YELLOWS, jaundice.
- ZINC, 631.
- ZONA, herpes zosta, shingles.
- ZYMOTIC, relating to fermentation; any epidemic, endemic, sporadic, or contagious disease produced by morbid influences acting as a ferment in the body.

