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MANUAL
OF
Specific Homeopathy,
FOR THE
ADMINISTRATION OF MEDICINE
AND
CURE OF DISEASE,
BY
F. HUMPHREYS, M.D.,

*Late Professor of Institutes of Homeopathy, Pathology, and
Medical Practice in the Homeopathic Medical College of
Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; Author of Dysentery
and its Homeopathic Treatment; Cholera and its
Homeopathic Treatment; Diseases of the
Sexual System and Prover of Apis,
Millifica, Plantago Major, etc., etc.*

562 Broadway, New-York.

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Humphreys' Specific Homeopathic Medicine Co.,
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Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year
1869, by

**HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC
MEDICINE COMPANY,**

**In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the
United States for the Southern District of
New-York.**

Jane and Kenneth Macleanzie
879 Cornish Drive
San Diego, California 92107
U.S.A., Planet Earth

MANUAL.

INTRODUCTORY.

AS it is the duty of every man to do all the good he can, and the duty of every physician to cure whatever of disease, relieve whatever of suffering, and prolong whatever of life he may; so it is my duty to place the means for attaining these objects in the hands of the people, in the manner best calculated to reach the greatest number and accomplish the best possible results. He who places within the reach of every family a series of simple curatives, so simple as not to be easily misapplied, so harmless as not to injure or induce disease, and so efficient as to be reliable, is a public benefactor.

A large and important part of medical practice is, and must ever remain, in the

hands of the people. The first and most important stage of every disease is always treated by parent, nurse, friend, or the patient himself, and it is all-important that they should be informed upon the subject, and provided with simple and effectual means of cure. Nine tenths of all diseases may be cured at once, as the experience of thousands who have long used the HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS shows, if they but have and apply the proper means at once, while a large proportion of aggravated and fatal cases may be traced to early neglect or improper management.

This system of HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS contains remedies for every morbid condition which it is proper for an amateur or family to treat, and especially for all those diseases whose attack is sudden, and where prompt aid is demanded, and those most delicate ailments which it is unpleasant to disclose to a physician, and yet a freedom from which contributes so much to the happiness of life; and also for those chronic ailments which are only cured by the persistent use of some single Specific. Without aiming to exhaust the

subject, it affords *short, simple, and plain* directions for the treatment and cure of the diseases of which it treats, and thus places in a few pages information which would be sought in vain in a large work and a great variety of medicines.

The great feature of this system is, that by the administration of SPECIFICS prepared by a skillful physician, who has devoted his life to the subject, all intricacy and embarrassment in the selection of the proper remedy is avoided. The layman may at once know what to give, and how to give it, and thus proceed with a degree of certainty and positiveness which is an important element of success. Thousands and tens of thousands of families use no other medicines or curative means whatever, and rarely are seriously ill, or have need to call a physician.

These SPECIFICS are only efficient in curing disease. If taken by the healthy or by accident, they produce no injurious effect, nor if taken for a long time by children, feeble, or infirm persons, will they induce disease, nervousness, or any other evil effect, but the contrary. Persons become

more firm and vigorous, and less liable to the attacks of disease, from their habitual use. They cure, not because they are strong medicines and violent poisons, as some have supposed, but because they are *adapted* to the cure of disease, and have a specific relation to it.

In the manner in which these SPECIFICS are prepared, their virtues will hold good for YEARS, if subjected only to the ordinary exposures of the atmosphere. Yet it is not wise to keep them in drawers, or where OTHER MEDICINES, TOBACCO, CAMPHOR, HARTSHORN, SCENTED SOAPS, OR OTHER VOLATILE SUBSTANCES ARE KEPT, or to permit them to bleach out in the direct light of the sun. It is better to keep them in their case, and in a cleanly, cool, dark place; thus kept, they may be relied upon for any number of years.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE was discovered and introduced by the immortal HAHNEMANN, in Germany, seventy years ago, and the practice has extended to every part of the civilized world. Though eminently successful in the hands of skillful and scientific physicians, it is far to in-

tricate and technical for domestic practice by the people.

SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHY consists in the discovery of a particular remedy or specific for EACH PARTICULAR DISEASE. This is accomplished according to a law of combinations first announced by me to the profession in 1854, and since elaborated and extended to the whole series of my SPECIFICS. Others not having skill or ingenuity to originate a system themselves, have dishonestly pirated the style and design of these SPECIFICS, and, in some instances, have even stolen their *names* and *numbers*, in order, under their shadow, to palm their worthless productions upon the public. People will understand that one who appropriates another's skill and labor to himself, is not the man to be trusted in preparing medicines for the sick.

The superiority of HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS over every other form of medicine is briefly :

THEY ARE SIMPLE—so that no mistake can be made in selecting or giving the remedy.

THEY ARE HARMLESS—so that if taken by mistake or accident, no injury results.

THEY ARE CONVENIENT—meeting at once numerous ills and ailments to which all are exposed.

THEY ARE EFFICIENT AND RELIABLE—curing nine tenths of all diseases without making one sick or calling a physician; thus saving a vast amount of suffering and a multitude of lives.

DIET AND REGIMEN OF THE SICK.

The diet and regimen of the sick is a matter of importance. Often a disease is aggravated and prolonged by improper food or exercise, and some diseases at their commencement may even be entirely cured or warded off by observing a proper regimen for a few days. Other diseases again owe their existence to some improper habit, mode of life or business of the patient; and it is folly to think of getting well under any treatment while the producing cause is acting in full force. A recovery is only to be expected with a change in habits or business. Of course we can not specify for every case; much must still be left for the good judgment and discretion

of the patient ; but, in general, sick people need but little to eat, and that of the plainest, and yet most nourishing and easily digested kind that can be procured—not too often, or too much, or too many things. If there is no appetite, it is evident that the food taken will not be readily assimilated, and may hence do more harm than good ; and while some things may be received, and prove nourishing, others may act as mere irritants, often aggravating the disease or retarding recovery.

In general, when persons are confined to their room, Indian-meal gruel, (but it must be cooked over an hour,) oat-meal and farina gruel, and boiled rice, toast-water, rice-water, and drinks made of any ripe or dried fruits, and apples or other fruits, baked or stewed, are among the most easily digested and wholesome kinds of food for sick people. As persons recover, the diet may be more liberal and nourishing, and yet they should avoid the danger of relapse from over-eating. Enfeebled persons often need meat-soups, beef-tea, fish and fowls variously prepared, and sometimes other stimulants, but always in moderation, remem-

bering that there is more danger from giving too much than too little. Lemonade is poor drink for any one, especially for the sick ; yet in some cases of fever and rheumatism, it may be allowed to advantage. Coffee and green tea belong in the same class, and should be mostly abandoned by the sick. Black tea is better, and may be allowed. Coffee and green tea should only be allowed to the sick where persons have become habituated to their use, and suffer from their deprivation ; yet those who are watching, or performing severe or long-continued labor or mental toil, are wonderfully sustained by an occasional cup of tea or coffee, and the waste of the system is thus prevented to a great degree. Tobacco should only be used in moderation, if at all. Yet we find its moderate use, where persons have been long accustomed to it, far less prejudicial to the action of medicines than is generally supposed.

Exercise is important to the invalid and those of sedentary habits ; yet to be useful it should be attended with pleasurable excitement and freedom from labor or anxious thought. In acute diseases, we are more in-

clined to exercise too much than too little ; also in many chronic diseases. If exercise exhausts one, excites vertigo, dizziness, or occasions pain, it will not prove beneficial. This is especially the case with sick or enfeebled persons, and may be considered a general rule.

HOW TO PRESCRIBE AND TAKE THE MEDICINES.

In general, and for slight affections, after having first looked over or read the Manual, a glance at the indications on the inside cover of the case will be sufficient to show from what particular box or vial the Medicine is to be taken for any particular disease or symptom. Yet it is well to read over, in the Manual, the description of the disease or affection which is supposed to be present. Read also the directions carefully, and then follow them strictly, using no other medicines and making no applications except such as are directed in the book. If the directions are to take the Medicines dry, then put one or two pills into the mouth, and let them dissolve slowly without being chewed or swallowed whole.

If it is to be taken in fluid form, dissolve the proper number of pills in six dessert-spoonfuls of pure spring or well-water, by stirring or crushing the medicine until it entirely disappears, and take a spoonful at a time at the intervals directed. For grown persons, a table-spoonful, and for infants or children, a tea-spoonful is a proper dose.

In many instances, two or more Specifics may be given in alternation, that is, first one and then the other, at proper intervals. This is frequently done when one Specific does not seem to cover the entire ground, or when a person has at the same time two or more complaints for which medicines are required. In many such cases it may be better to give the proper Specific for one complaint until that one is measurably subdued, or becomes less troublesome, and then take the Specific for the other until that in turn is cured. Frequently the less important disease will be found to have yielded to the Specific given for the other. But if it has not improved, then apply the proper Specific for that which remains. Not unfrequently a disease responds to the action of a remedy more readily after a second

Specific has been given than it did at first, the action of the second remedy having been expended in modifying the system and preparing it for the influence of the first. Thus the Catarrh and Dyspepsia, the Cough and Fever, the Headache and Dyspepsia Specifics are often alternated with the best possible results. In general, when we can do so, we prefer to cure with a single Specific ; but in all cases an alternation of Specifics, and sometimes a rotation of them, is allowable. In cases when the apparent Specific does not produce the desired result, after waiting a proper time, select the next appropriate one, and after a dose or two, if necessary go back to the first one again, or give the two alternately. The best time for taking medicine is in the morning on rising, and washing the mouth, and at night on retiring to rest.

THE REPETITION OF DOSES depends much upon circumstances. In ACUTE DISEASES and in urgent cases, the Specific acts best when dissolved, and a spoonful given every fifteen minutes, half-hour, hour, two or four hours, according to the urgency of the case, always bearing in mind this

rule, to DIMINISH THE FREQUENCY OF THE DOSES IN PROPORTION AS THE PATIENT IMPROVES, and to discontinue the Specific altogether as soon as entire relief is afforded. In most cases of CHRONIC DISEASE, a dose morning and at night will be sufficient, or at most three or four times a day. In very many cases, a dose once per day is quite sufficient, and better than if more frequent. It is not the quantity or frequency of doses so much as the appropriateness of the remedy which cures the patient, and if a small quantity will not cure, there is but little hope of a large one.

DISEASES AND TREATMENT.

FEVERS.

FEVERS have usually a precursory stage of some days, consisting of depression, pain in the limbs, headache, coated tongue, turns of vertigo, loss of appetite, or general lassitude. After this, there is either a cold chill or chilliness for a day or two, which is followed by high fever, with headache, sleeplessness, often delirium, full, quick, hard pulse, quick respiration, vertigo on rising or sitting up, sometimes vomiting, costive bowels, etc.

The stage continues some days, depending upon the character of the fever and treatment, after which the pulse by degrees abates, the skin gradually becomes moist, the tongue cleans off, appetite and strength improve, and the patient becomes convalescent.

VARIETIES OF FEVER are not always sharply defined, and not unfrequently a fever assumes a particular character in its progress, or begins in one form and changes into another.

INFLAMMATORY FEVERS are characterized by a strong, quick pulse, hot skin, red face, severe headache, hurried respiration, thirst, restless tossing, and sleeplessness. The symptoms are worse in the evening, and are better after midnight and toward morning.

TREATMENT.—In this form of fever, only the Specific No. ONE is required. Dissolve eight pills in a drinking-glass half full of water, and of this give a table-spoonful to an adult, or a tea-spoonful to a child, every hour for the first day or two, or until the force of the disease is broken, then

at longer intervals until cured. It is generally promptly relieved.

BILIOUS OR GASTRIC FEVERS.

After the precursory stage, which is marked by decided bilious derangement, there is a strong chill, followed by *sharp, pungent heat*, violent headache in the forehead; bad taste in the mouth, heavy-coated tongue, bitter bilious vomiting, high-colored, scanty urine, constipation, sleeplessness, and generally delirium, hurried respiration and sharp, quick pulse, and often tenderness of the bowels.

It may continue seven or fifteen days, and is sometimes marked with decided remissions of some hours, when the fever returns again as before.

TREATMENT.—In this case, the FEVER-PILLS NO. ONE, and BILIOUS PILLS NO. TEN, are only required. Dissolve eight pills of NO. ONE in as many spoonfuls of water in one glass, and as many of NO. TEN in another, prepared in the same manner, and give every hour a large spoonful alternately of the two glasses, first NO. ONE, and NO. TEN, until the disease is sub-

duced. Improvement will occur in a day, and the disease will be carried safely and promptly to a favorable termination.

In the invasion stage, two of the Specific No. TEN, every two or three hours for a day or two, will prevent the attack, and restore the system.

TYPHOID OR TYPHUS FEVERS

are marked by great weakness and prostration of the system, fever usually not so high, but early delirium, dry or dark coated tongue, sleeplessness or deep profound sleep, pain in the head and back. This form of fever often continues from fourteen to twenty-one days, or even longer, runs a slow course, and is not unfrequently of very dangerous character.

The treatment is often successful by giving the Specific No. ONE dissolved in water, as directed for other forms of fever, alternately with the Specific No. SIXTEEN; experience having shown that this latter specific is very efficient not only for Fever and Ague, but for all fevers of every grade. Give these two medicines alternately in fluid, a dose every two or three hours, as di-

rected in **BILIOUS FEVER** so long as the disease continues.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.—In the treatment of all forms of fever, it is of importance to keep the room well aired and lighted, scrupulously cleaned, with frequent change of linen and bedding, plenty of pure cold water to drink; the body, hands, and face should be frequently sponged off with tepid or cold water. Give toast-water, gruel, or rice-water for drink, or drink made of any mild, fresh, or dried fruits, except when there is diarrhea, and only after the fever is broken gradually return to a more substantial diet, beginning with toast, baked apples, rice, beef-tea, fish, or similar articles.

When malignant forms of fever are prevailing, the Specific No. ONE, given each morning and night, so fortifies the system as to prevent or ward off an attack, as experience amply demonstrates.

FEVER AND AGUE.

This disease, when fully developed, and of simple type, consists of three stages—the cold stage or chill, the heat, and the sweating stage. During the chill, there

is usually pain in the head, back, and limbs, nausea, and even vomiting, thirst, blue nails, shivering, yawning, etc. During the heat, headache, sometimes delirium, hot skin, quick pulse. This is usually followed by a profuse, long-continued perspiration. The entire paroxysm, however, may be variously modified, as the hot and cold stage may be mixed, or the hot stage precede the cold, or the sweat be entirely wanting.

The paroxysm may return every day, every second day, or even at longer intervals, generally advancing an hour or two at each access.

Directions.—As A PREVENTIVE: Persons residing where Fever and Ague is prevalent, or those traveling in such regions, along rivers, low lands, plains, or marshes, may be protected from this disease by simply taking FOUR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS, No. SIXTEEN, every night on going to bed. If there are symptoms of its approach, such as depression, headache, bad taste in the mouth, chilliness, and pain in the limbs, take two pills every three hours during the day, and live for some days on very light* easily digested diet.

TO CURE THE DISEASE : For chills which return *every day* : take, two hours before each chill is to come on, four of the Pills, permitting them to dissolve in the mouth ; then take no medicine until the paroxysm is over and the sweat partially subsided, when four more Pills are to be taken, and thus continue until the disease is broken. Then four Pills every night and morning for four weeks, to prevent a relapse.

For chills which return *every other day* ; take four Pills one hour before each paroxysm comes on, and four more after it has passed off ; then during the well day, take four Pills morning, noon, and night. In all other cases, take four Pills, morning and night. After the chills have subsided, take four *Pills every* night for four weeks, to prevent a return of the disease, and avoid exposure, heavy indigestible food, or severe labor. For children, give one half as much medicine as for adults.

For DUMB AGUE, CHILL FEVER, and other forms of irregular ague, simply take four of the Specific No. SIXTEEN three times per day, with diet and labor as above. Use no coffee or rich heavy food while

you have the disease, or even during convalescence, as a hearty meal sometimes provokes a relapse. The disease is frequently better the first chill after taking the medicine, and will be invariably and permanently cured by perseverance in its use.

For the results of Fever and Ague, and the bad effects of the Quinine, Arsenic, Cholagogue, and other deleterious drugs so much in vogue to suppress it, and which are often manifested by vertigo, ringing in the ears, deafness, enlarged spleen or ague cake, swelling of the limbs, general feebleness and debility, coated tongue, and liver complaint, all of which may in greater or less degree follow their use, the Specific NO SIXTEEN, four pills three times per day, are only required. In these bad complications, the cure may require some time, but will be perfect and permanent.

FEVERS OF CHILDREN,

which are so common from one to ten years of age, are often brought on from over-fatigue, exposure to the heat of the sun, improper food, worms, etc., and are generally

attended with red face, swelling and throbbing of the veins of the neck, hot head, quick pulse, and rapid breathing. Such Fevers find their prompt cure in the Specific No. ONE, which soon quiets the fever, induces perspiration, and thus cures the disease.

In all such cases, dissolve eight pills of the Specific No. ONE in six tea-spoonfuls of water, of which give one spoonful every hour until six have been given. Then dissolve eight more pills of the same Specific in the same manner, and give a tea-spoonful every two hours, or until profuse perspiration comes on and the disease is broken. Drink freely of water, and often sponge off the body with tepid water. Keep them on very low diet and quiet until relieved. This is the proper treatment for all forms of fevers, and even inflammation in children.

SCARLET FEVER is usually considered a very formidable disease, but under Homeopathic treatment it has lost most of its terrors. Its first symptom is usually vomiting, soon succeeded by violent heat, very rapid pulse, and sore throat, which

may be known by the pain on swallowing, and soon a rash or efflorescence spreading over the body, commencing on the arms, neck, breast, and face, and deepening until the disease has reached its height, when it becomes faint yellowish, and the outer or scarf skin flakes off in patches, or in a minute brownish desquamation. Such is the usual course of mild Scarlet Fever; but it may become complicated from an irregular development, ulcerated throat, or other symptoms. In mild cases, it runs its course in five or seven days; but may last a much longer time.

Treatment: As PREVENTIVE while Scarlet Fever is prevailing, give each child two pills of the Specific No. ONE morning and night. This will usually protect the system. After the disease has commenced with vomiting, sore throat, or fever, dissolve eight Pills of the Specific No. ONE in a tumbler half full of water, and of this fluid, prepared anew in like manner every day, give one tea-spoonful every one or two hours during the height of the disease, extending the intervals to two or three hours as the disease is subdued. If the

eruption remains obstinate after some days, and the sore throat or canker unyielding, it is wise to alternate the Specific NO. FOURTEEN, prepared in the same manner with the NO. ONE, one dose every two or three hours alternately. This remedy is also efficacious at the close of the disease, to relieve the itching and assist desquamation, and thus prevent bad after-diseases. Sponging the child with tepid water is very grateful and useful through the entire course of the disease.

If *swelling of the glands* under the ears or about the neck occurs, give the Specific NO. TWENTY-TWO each morning and night, and the NO. ONE during the day

If *dropsical* swelling of the limbs or body occurs toward the close, or after the disease has subsided, give the Specific NO. TWENTY-FIVE, four pills three or four times per day until cured.

MEASLES prevail usually toward spring, and is generally a mild, easily managed disease. It commences with symptoms of bad cold, sneezing, lachrymation, and slight redness of the eyes, and soon a hoarse, *loose* cough, which is characteristic

of the disease. The rash appears first on the face in minute pimples in clusters, with a reddish blush, deepening and increasing as it comes out, first day upon the face and neck, next upon the body, and third day extending to the lower extremities, by which time it grows fainter upon the face and disappears in the same manner. There is fever, loose cough, hoarseness, etc.

Treatment : Give the Specific No. ONE, prepared as directed for SCARLET FEVER, every two hours, and continue this treatment through the entire course of the disease. If the measles do not *come out well*, do not be alarmed about that ; keep the patient warm, give some warm tea or nourishing soup, a hot foot-bath, but nothing else. If the cough is troublesome, alternate the Specific No. SEVEN with the No. ONE. If very hoarse, give a few doses of the Specific No. THIRTEEN. If the eyes are at all red, inflamed, intolerant of light, the Specific No. EIGHTEEN will be found to act like a charm, and for any weakness of sight remaining or in consequence of measles, they may be relied

upon, one dose morning and night. Care should be taken during the measles to prevent taking cold, as serious diseases of the lungs may arise as a consequence.

SMALL-POX is easily managed by keeping the patient quite cool, especially when the pocks are coming out; cold room, no fire, and giving the **NO. ONE** and **NO. FOURTEEN** Specifics dissolved in water, one dose every two or three hours, prepared as directed for Scarlet Fever. The same treatment for modified Small-Pox or **VARIOLOID**. **CHICKEN-POX** rarely requires more than a few doses of the Specific **NO. ONE**; if new crops of pocks come out, the **NO. FOURTEEN** are the Specific.

MUMPS are known as a swelling of the parotid gland in front of and below the ear, somewhat hard and sensitive, on one or both sides. It is attended with fever, and *pain when chewing*, especially any firm or hard food. It passes off in three or four days, and is rarely dangerous, but may sometimes fall upon the brain, producing delirium, or if chilled may fall upon other parts, producing swelling and other mischief.

Treatment: Give the Specific No. ONE, eight pills in six spoonfuls of water, one spoonful every two or three hours, and two or three times per day two pills of No. TWENTY-TWO. Should any swelling of the glands, or other affection remain, the use of the No. TWENTY-TWO will remove it. Should the disease fall upon the urinary organs, the specific for that condition will soon relieve.

CONGESTION AND INFLAMMATION OF THE HEAD occur in children, with violent fever, red and hot face, swelling and throbbing of the blood-vessels of the neck, sleeplessness and delirium, or deep drowsy sleep, inclination to lie down, with pain in the head, increase of the pain and distress, and even vomiting, on being held up, great intolerance of light and noise. These symptoms find their remedy in the Specific No. ONE, which should be administered in fluid form, a spoonful every hour at first, and then every two hours, as the case improves. Meantime put cloths, wet in tepid water, on the head, and renew them as often as they get hot. Sponge off the face and

hands, and even the whole body, occasionally, with water.

CONGESTIONS OF THE HEAD occur in children and adults in a slighter or less violent form than mentioned above; with a sense of fullness and heaviness of the head, heat and redness of face, vertigo or giddiness, especially on turning or looking upward, throbbing headache, and sometimes intolerance of light, drowsy, stupid feelings, desire to sleep by day and sleepless at night, frequent nose-bleed, with relief, cold hands and feet. In mild cases, two pellets of the Specific No. ONE taken three or four times per day will soon afford relief; but if the case is more violent, it is better to dissolve six No. ONE pellets in half a glass of water, and of this take a spoonful every one or two hours until relieved, and then morning and night two pills dry on the tongue, or if the affection is of some standing, the No. NINE may be taken alternately with the No. ONE.

Cases of *long standing congestion of the head*, with heat, fullness, and vertigo, are

entirely cured by taking the NO. TEN at night, and NO. NINE in the morning.

SORE THROAT OR QUINSY comes on with redness, heat, swelling of the throat, tonsils, uvula, and soft parts inside, difficult deglutition, and sometimes terminates in suppuration. Dissolve eight pills of the Specific NO. ONE in water, half a glass, and take a spoonful of this solution every one or two hours. If not relieved, take the Specific NO. THIRTY-FOUR, prepared in the same manner alternately with NO. ONE. Apply cool wet cloths on the throat, and keep in-doors on low diet until relieved.

DIPHTHERIA, AND ULCERATED OR MALIGNANT SORE THROAT. It is convenient to treat these two diseases together, as the amateur may not be able to distinguish the two from each other, and the treatment is the same. It may be mild, but is often a very formidable disease.

DIPHTHERIA usually commences with dullness, inclination to sleep in children, stiffness of the neck, and soreness of the throat, indicated by difficulty in swallowing, and frequently vomiting. Fever, heat,

and redness of the face, increased difficulty of swallowing, soon come on, and appearance of *patches of dirty-wash-leather-like* membrane, in the throat, or ulcerations in the advanced cases, with great difficulty of breathing and prostration.

Treatment : To prevent the disease, give the children one day two NO. ONE pills, and the next day two NO. THIRTY-FOUR pills, and so alternate while the disease is prevailing.

FOR AN ATTACK of diphtheria or of severe or ulcerated sore throat, give alternately the Specific NO. ONE and the NO. THIRTY-FOUR in water, thus : dissolve four NO. ONE in a tumbler half full of water, and the same number of NO. THIRTY-FOUR in another glass, with a like quantity of water, stirring each well with separate spoons ; then give to adults a table-spoonful, and to children a tea-spoonful of the fluid, first of one, then of the other, at intervals of half-hour, hour, or two hours, according to the urgency of the case, and this continue at intervals of one or two hours, diminishing the frequency as the case improves until cured. The diet should be very light, only toast-water, farina, or

other gruel being allowed during the height of the disease.

CONGESTION OF THE CHEST is of frequent occurrence in persons about the age of puberty, and also in adults. It is usually attended with a feeling of oppression of the chest, anxiety, tightness and heaviness in the chest, as if it were too small or contracted; sometimes a short, irritating cough, with throbbing and palpitations of the heart. It is often brought on by exposure or the use of stimulants, and may be followed by bleeding from the lungs. Six Pills of Specific No. ONE, dissolved in half a glass of water, of which a dessert-spoonful may be taken every one or two hours, will soon remove the difficulty. In mild cases, two No. ONE pellets taken dry, morning and night, will suffice.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART, arising from congestion or emotions, may be promptly cured in the same manner. (See Disease of the Heart.)

PLEURISY, STITCHES IN THE SIDE. In pleurisy, there is first a precursory chill, followed by a severe stitching pain in one of the sides, especially on breathing or at-

tempting to cough, and sometimes so violent as to actually arrest the respiration. There is also high fever, quick, hard pulse, difficult breathing, and dark red, hot face. The Specific No. ONE should be dissolved eight pellets in eight spoonfuls of water, of which give one spoonful every half-hour until relieved, and then at longer intervals, until perspiration comes on and the disease is subdued. Bathing the feet in very hot water often affords relief.

INFLAMMATIONS are much the same, in whatever part of the system they occur. There is usually a precursory stage, manifested by depression and a chill; but when located, the inflammation is known by the pain, heat, redness, and swelling, which always attend.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS is attended with more oppression of the chest, but not so much sharp, stinging pain in the side, as in Pleurisy. There is also cough, with severe pain and often expectoration of blood-stained sputa. It comes on like Pleurisy, with a chill, and runs a similar course, and may affect one or both sides

of the chest. The Specific NO. ONE given in fluid as for Pleurisy, every hour for six or eight hours, and then every two hours, will gradually relieve the oppression of the chest, allay the fever, and induce free perspiration, and thus break up the disease. The patient should avoid exposure for some days, and for any lingering oppression or pain that may remain, take the Specific NO. ONE in alternation with the NO. FIFTEEN two or three times per day.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS is always a dangerous disease, commencing with chilliness and pain in the bowels, to which there is soon added extreme tenderness of the bowels to the touch, often also vomiting and constipated bowels. The fever soon becomes high, the pulse small, tense, and quick. Give the Specific NO. ONE, two pills every hour in a spoonful of water, and at the same time wring a napkin out of tepid water and lay it on the bowels, which should be covered with a dry flannel cloth, to keep the bed-clothes dry, and renew the wet cloth from time to time as often as it gets hot. This treatment often relieves the whole disease in a few hours,

and the bowels will move of themselves; or if not, after a day or two, they may be assisted by an injection of warm water.

HEMORRHAGE FROM THE LUNGS, and *Vomiting of Blood from the Stomach*, are often promptly relieved by the Specific No. ONE. If there is only a slight spitting of stained sputa, with some cough, two Pills taken every day, or every other day, is often sufficient. But if the bleeding is more profuse, dissolve eight pills in eight spoonful of water, of which take one spoonful every hour. Vomiting of blood, which may be known from bleeding from the lungs, by the blood being usually darker, and being ejected in masses by vomiting and without much cough, requires the same treatment. Salt water is an old remedy, and often serves to allay the bleeding, and there is no objection to its being used in moderate quantities, (a tea-spoonful at a time,) while in the mean time, the NO. ONE allays the internal congestion which is the more immediate cause of the hemorrhage.

A Specific Remedy of great value, however, in all cases of hemorrhage or bleed-

ing from any part of the body, is the
EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS, OR
WITCH-HAZEL. Ten drops of this may be
taken in such cases every hour until re-
lieved, and then take no more, but occa-
sionally take the other remedy.

The earlier stage of every acute disease,
attended with *chills or high fever, quick pulse,
heat, restless tossing, anxiety and pain*, will
be promptly met, always alleviated, and
often entirely subdued by the use of the
Specific No. ONE, given every hour or two.
In all cases when a person is suffering
pain or distress, and you are uncertain
what remedy to apply, or have failed to
cure, resort to the No. ONE and continue
them for some time, or return again to the
more perfectly indicated number.

WORMS.

Worms often cause much annoyance and
suffering in children, and it is important
to know the symptoms by which their pre-
sence is manifested, as well as the cure
for them. Some are much more liable to
worm sufferings than others. Children

most subject to them have light, fair skin, soft and flabby flesh, and the abdomen enlarged, while the legs, and arms are comparatively small, and they are always found in connection with a predisposition to the production of *mucus*. Such children are subject to catarrhs, mucous diarrheas and mucous vomiting, and accumulations of mucus in the mouth. Whenever this condition exists, there will be found a large quantity of worms in the system, and a strong predisposition to produce them. Hence it is of much greater importance to correct this condition than merely to get rid of a few or many worms; for unless it is subdued, the driving off of a few, either by ordinary cathartics or vermifuges, only leaves room for others to grow the more vigorously.

The more common symptoms of worms are, frequent itching of the nose, which the child picks with his finger; itching of the anus; voracious or greedy appetite, desire for dainties in preference to meat; and often the breath is acid or offensive, especially when the stomach is empty; bowels irregular, either constipation or

diarrhea; and often in the whitish-gray, loose discharges, masses of glairy, frog-spawn-like mucus may be noticed, which are usually regarded as worms' nests; often, also, milky, thickish urine.

These symptoms all wormy children have, more or less. There are also symptoms arising from the local irritation of worms. Among these we have, very commonly, various wandering colic pains in different parts of the bowels, which are worse when the stomach is empty, and mostly pass off after a meal. Sometimes the local irritation violently affects the nervous system, and there is dilatation of the pupil of the eyes, distortion and rolling of the eyes, frightful springing up, grating of the teeth and talking in sleep, vertigo, bad temper, and not unfrequently convulsions, epilepsy, general or partial spasms.

Fever is one of the most common results of worms, and it is the more violent and frequent in proportion as the worms are higher up in the intestinal canal. The fever is usually violent, pulse quick, heat great, and characterized by its *unsteady*

character : now more and now less, coming and going, and there is always danger of convulsions setting in, during such a fever, especially if there should be sudden startings or twitchings.

If the worm cachexy is not cured, the child may become emaciated, cough and hectic fever set in, and it may become a prey to the first disease with which it is attacked.

Treatment : It is not a difficult matter to get rid of a few worms by the action of any brisk cathartic. but a moment's consideration will show that this is of no consequence ; for you will in all cases leave ten times as many behind, and the cathartic will weaken the intestinal canal, and thus tend to induce their production anew. Hence, children who take much medicine are often overrun with worms.

To eradicate Worms from the system, give the child plain diet, meat once a day, no pastry, cakes, sweet things, or candies ; but substantial, nourishing food, and give them two Pills of Specific No. Two, morning and night. The result will be, that the worms will pass off by the evacuations,

or be cut up and decomposed, and the child will have no more trouble from them.

When the attack commences with violent fever, full, quick pulse, and hot skin, etc., dissolve six pills of Specific No. ONE, in a glass one third filled with water, and give the child a dessert-spoonful every hour for four or six hours, and then prepare the No. TWO in the same manner, in water, and give them alternately with the No. ONE until entirely relieved. Then give the No. TWO morning and night, to effect a radical cure. No other medicines are required in order to radically cure this affection, as the experience of hundreds can testify; only do not expect miracles, exercise a little patience, for a permanent cure requires time.

For *itching at the anus*, which usually arises from the presence of the *Ascarides* or *Pin-Worms*, give the Specific No. TWO, morning and night. If the pin-worms are so numerous and troublesome that you must have immediate relief, give an injection of an ounce or two of sweet-oil. This brings them away at once; and then go on with your medicine.

COLIC, CRYING, AND WAKEFULNESS OF CHILDREN.

Children do not cry if they are well and properly taken care of; and when a child constantly cries without apparent cause, it affords a strong presumption that it is not well.

Many persons, to quiet the crying of little children, give them anodynes, cordials, or soothing syrups, which make them costive; then a cathartic or a dose of oil to physic them, which in turn deranges the stomach, and in a little time we have a permanent condition of illness fastened upon the child which it may take months or years to remove.

Now all this is irrational and wrong. To begin with, let the nurse never suffer the infant to cry or worry, by always attending to or even anticipating its wants, changing and feeding it promptly, and avoid giving it drugs or medicines or any thing of the kind as far as possible.

If the child has *Colic*, which may be known by its cries and drawing its legs up to the abdomen, while the belly is hard

and distended, give two of the Specific NO. THREE, and soothe it by carrying it about, or other means. If no better in half an hour, give two more, and so on repeating every half-hour until relieved.

If the child *does not sleep at night*, after having had proper intervals of being awake during the day, give it also two of the NO. THREE Specific on going to bed. This will usually be found sufficient. The nurse should also bear in mind that if she takes strong tea, or coffee, or spirits, or such flatulent food as pickles, cabbage, beans, etc, she can scarcely expect her child to sleep well, as the effects of the stimulus, or food, may act more decidedly on the child than upon her.

TEETHING of healthy children is often accomplished without perceptibly affecting the system in any way; but frequently they have diarrhea, feverishness, and are restless at night, and sometimes have serious congestion to the head. The first teeth are cut at from the fourth to the eighth month, or later, and usually with little trouble—first, the two lower cutting teeth; then the two upper middle teeth in about

two or three weeks after the first; and then two more lower, followed by two upper incisors—one on each side. Some eight weeks after these, there will be four first jaw-teeth—two below and two above, and after these, the stomach and eye-teeth are cut; and finally, when about two and a half years old, the back jaw-teeth—two below and two above—protrude, which completes the set. Variations from this order are, however, of frequent occurrence.

When the teeth are about to protrude, the child drools, and puts its fingers in the mouth, is more or less feverish, and the gum grows *broader*, and swells on the top. Lancing the gums is quite unnecessary, and if done prematurely, only obstructs the tooth by forming a cicatrix, which the tooth must pierce when it comes forward again; besides, it is not the piercing of the gum which causes the inconvenience, so much as a feverish excitement of the system, which always accompanies any important evolution of the organism.

During the period of teething, whenever there is any feverish excitement of the system, restlessness, wakefulness, or wor-

rying, give two of the No. THREE Pellets three or four times per day. This will be found sufficient to quiet the system, relieve the irritation and restlessness, and any moderate degree of diarrhea. If, however, there should be *very high fever*, and a good deal of heat, it is better to give two of the No. ONE Specific, in fluid form, a tea-spoonful every two hours, and the No. THREE morning and night. If the diarrhea becomes threatening, the movements of the bowels frequent, and somewhat prostrating, then give one of the No. FOUR PILLS morning and night, until this trouble is relieved.

For *Slow Growth, Feebleness, and General Debility* of infants or small children, give the No. THREE Specific, two pills two or three times per day.

For *Fretfulness, Feverishness, and Worrying* of small children three or four years old, which often arises from deficient ossification, give morning and night two of the No. THREE Pellets. They will soon show the effect, in improved vigor and happiness.

For SPRUE, or SORE MOUTH of young infants, which is frequently troublesome

and sometimes dangerous, the No. THREE Pellets will almost invariably be found effectual. Given at times for other requirements, sore mouth will rarely occur; but if it is present, one pill three or four times per day will suffice to cure. The most obstinate cases may require the No. TWENTY-NINE, a pill morning and night.

Restlessness, Nervousness, and Sleeplessness of adults find a charming remedy in the No. THREE Specific. Two or three taken on going to rest, or if wakeful during the night, act like a charm; and for nervousness of adults they have scarcely an equal.

DIARRHEA OR LOOSE BOWELS.

In small children this disease is often formidable, and demands attention. In young and teething children, it frequently assumes the form of Cholera Infantum, and is liable to be fatal.

FOR DIARRHEA, OR LOOSE BOWELS IN CHILDREN, either recent or of long standing, give two of the Pellets No. FOUR, two, three, or four times per day, according to circumstances, and let the child be

confined to a diet of boiled 'rice, farina, or milk' porridge, avoiding all fruits, vegetables, salads, etc., especially new potatoes. Any slight derangement of the stomach, pain, gripings, or diarrhea, arising from errors in diet, etc., either in adults or children, will be promptly remedied by taking two of No. FOUR Pellets, as thousands can testify from experience. Diarrhea from the use of fruit will be promptly met by taking the No. FOUR Pellets a few times per day.

Diarrhea in older Children, or Adults, requires two of the No. FOUR Specific two, three, or four times per day. In many cases the alternation of the No. SIX or the Specific No. FIVE with the No. FOUR is of the greatest possible benefit. And in any instance where the disease does not promptly yield to the No. FOUR alone, the No. SIX or No. FIVE should be given alternately with them. As the disease improves, let the doses be given less frequently, but still be very cautious both as to the quantity and quality of food given.

Chronic Diarrhea—several stools per day, without much pain, gradual loss of strength

—requires two or three doses of the No. FOUR PELLETS per day ; and if there is discharge of blood or bloody mucus, or of pus-like matter, the NO. FIVE should be alternated with the NO. FOUR, one of the large or two of the small size, every four hours during the day ; diet as above. The very worst cases have been cured.

In Traveling, the change of water, irregular diet, malaria, or other causes, often bring on diarrhea, which may also be followed by dysentery, cholera, or other grave affections. Hence, in traveling in warm weather, great care should be taken to avoid every thing likely to produce this result. Avoid fruit, pies, uncooked food, oysters, or eating in haste. Eat crackers, light bread, good cooked meat and vegetables, rice, or other plain fare; and eat at regular periods—better too little and too seldom than too often and too much. Any derangement will be promptly remedied by the Specific No. FOUR, repeated as occasion demands.

If looseness of the bowels is accompanied with griping or cutting pains, or blood-stained stools; forming what is call-

ed a dysenteric diarrhea, the Specific No. FIVE, taken once every two or three hours, will be found usually more efficacious than the No. FOUR for this form of disease, or the two numbers may be taken in alternation.

We should bear in mind that in diarrhea and dysentery, cholera morbus and cholera, all fruits and vegetables are pernicious, especially new potatoes, lettuce, beans, peas, tomatoes, turnips, radishes, cucumbers; and even strawberries, peaches, cherries, plums, and apples can very rarely be indulged in without an immediate aggravation of the disease. Attention to these few practical hints, and the use of the No. FOUR Pellets, will be always effectual in curing the disease, and saving multitudes of lives.

CHOLERA INFANTUM.

Few diseases are more destructive and fatal in children than this. In some parts of the country, in the larger towns and cities, large numbers of children are every summer carried off by it. Every diarrhea in children in summer, unless relieved, is

liable to terminate in a true Cholera Infantum, and every Cholera Infantum has diarrhea as a symptom ; it prevails principally among children of from six months to three years of age. The first symptoms are usually a slight looseness of the bowels, which goes on increasing from day to day, until the child becomes emaciated, its stomach becomes exceedingly irritable, so that it vomits up almost every kind of food and drink, and at length it sinks into a drowsy, stupid slumber, which, after a day or two, closes the scene. Or, the disease may come on more suddenly, with very frequent, loose, offensive stools, sudden vomiting of every thing which is taken into the stomach, rapid emaciation, soon followed by stupid slumber, and extreme prostration.

In the first case, the disease may run from three to twelve weeks, until the child is reduced to a skeleton ; and in the latter, the fatal termination may occur in three or six days.

In the treatment of this disease, the diet of the child is of the first importance, as it is almost impossible for a child to get

well so long as it has a pernicious diet. Children who nurse, always do better than those who have been weaned or brought up by hand ; for though the child may get but little from the breast, that little is the most appropriate for it, and quality, in this case, is of far more importance than quantity.

If the stomach is very irritable, *vomiting up every thing taken*, food must only be given once in three or four hours, and only two or three spoonfuls of farina gruel, or of rice-water, or some similar light or nourishing substance ; or if the child yet nurses, the breast is still better ; yet the child must not be nursed too often, and be suffered only to take a little at a time. Also, every hour, give a spoonful of a solution made by dissolving six pellets of Specific No. SIX in six tea-spoonfuls of water. This should be continued a few hours ; and then prepare six pellets of Specific No. FOUR in fluid, in the same manner, and give every one or two hours, according to the urgency of the case, a spoonful alternately of these two medicines. As the disease improves, let the doses be giv-

en less frequently ; but still be very cautious both as to the quantity and quality of food given to the child.

DYSENTERY.

Dysentery is another of those diseases which are so frequently fatal in summer and autumn, in this country. It often prevails as an epidemic in the fall of the year, when the nights are cool and the days hot, when the fog lies on the ground in the morning. The first symptom is usually a sensation of heaviness and weight about the anus, which is soon followed by a desire to go to stool. Or there may be loose stools for a day or two, when the evacuations will become more tedious, very scanty, attended with *straining*, and a desire to continue the effort, as if the evacuation could not be accomplished. In a little time this desire becomes constant, constituting what is called *tenesmus*—the patient wanting to be constantly on the chamber. The evacuations consist only of mucus, mixed more or less with blood ; or, indeed, in some cases, of pure blood mixed with shreddy particles, which look like scrapings of the intestines. Be

fore and during the evacuations, there are violent, cutting, colicky pains in the bowels, often of the most severe character, and causing the most excruciating suffering. In some cases the stools consist only of white, gelatinous mucus, like the white of an egg, and in others it is only greenish mucus, streaked with blood. In some cases, there is violent fever; in others little or none. There is no natural fecal matter in the stools—and when this appears in any quantity, the disease is broken.

Treatment : When the disease comes on, the patient should at once keep quiet; avoid exercise or labor of any kind; if possible, lie down, and confine himself strictly, during the whole course of the disease, to a porridge made of milk and flour well cooked, or to farina gruel, or rice-water and boiled rice. No vegetables or fruit can be allowed, nor meat, nor meat-broths; and spirits, or stimulants of any kind, are absolute poison. Use no other medicines of any kind. Opium only conceals the disease by quieting the pain and evacuations, while the disease rages more destructively.

During the disease, if the evacuations are very frequent, every ten or fifteen minutes, and the tenesmus or straining very distressing and painful, injections of thin starch may be given, or the patient may occasionally have a seat-bath of tepid water for a short time. If the disease commences with high fever, twelve pellets of the Specific NO. ONE may be dissolved in six spoonfuls of water, of which give one spoonful every hour, before giving the Specific NO. FIVE. Then give the NO. FIVE, two pills dissolved in a spoonful of water, every hour at first; and as the disease gets better, only every two or three hours, ceasing to take them when the bowels become quiet.

When the disease comes on without any particular fever, with cutting pain in the bowels, colic, straining, and bloody stools, at once take the NO. FIVE, two pills every hour, permitting them to dissolve in the mouth. As the disease improves, let the intervals between the pills be gradually lengthened. This method, strictly followed, will rarely fail to effect permanent relief in the worst cases, in twelve or

twenty-four hours ; in lighter ones, much more rapidly ; and permanently to cure it in four or five days.

BILIOUS COLIC.

Many persons are subject to what is called *Bilious Colic*—paroxysms of most violent griping, cutting, or rending pain in the bowels, often with most excruciating suffering, sometimes remitting for an instant, and then returning with greater intensity. The paroxysms are occasioned by exposure, passage of gall-stones, and other causes, and sometimes return pretty regularly, at intervals of four, six, or twelve weeks.

When an attack comes on, take two pills of Specific No. FIVE dry, and let them dissolve in the mouth. This may entirely relieve. But if it fails, dissolve eight pills in eight spoonfuls of water, of which give a spoonful every ten or fifteen minutes, until relieved. If heat, fever, or great restlessness comes on, or the bowels become painful to pressure, threatening inflammation, dissolve the Specific No. ONE

in water as above, and give alternately with the No. FIVE, a dose every hour. Use no other medicines, internally or otherwise—only, if the case is obstinate, throw up injections of tepid water in large quantities. This will do no hurt, and often facilitates a cure.

CHOLERA AND CHOLERA MORBUS.

These are very different diseases, yet the medicines which cure cholera will very promptly cure also Cholera Morbus. In Cholera Morbus, the discharges consist of what has been taken as food, and is ejected again, more or less changed; while in Cholera, the discharges, after the first two or three, consist only of a fluid *like rice-water*, which is, in fact, the serum of the blood. The coldness, blueness, cramps, etc., are also much more violent in Cholera than in Cholera Morbus, and it is rapidly fatal.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES. — During the prevalence of Cholera, care should be taken that no decayed vegetable or animal substances be permitted about the house or yard. Keep the cellar dry; white-

washed, and well aired; the yard and kitchen free from slops. Use chloride of lime freely about the privy and sink. Eat a simple but nutritious diet; for meat, beef or mutton is best and use rice, farina, ripe potatoes, crackers, and stale bread. Eat no oysters, eggs, clams, fresh fish, or pork; and especially avoid all fruit and green vegetables, particularly salads, cucumbers, melons, cabbage, green peas, beans, rhubarb, currants, gooseberries, etc. For drink, use pure water; avoid every thing like soda-water or root-beer. Excesses of every kind, mental as well as physical, should be carefully guarded against; make no sudden changes; the usual habits should be maintained, so far as they are not detrimental to health. Eat your meals regularly, and go to bed early. Avoid all irregularities—night-air, late suppers, late hours. Take exercise, but avoid fatigue. Take food before going out in the morning, and maintain a cheerful, even tone of mind. Let your clothing be adapted to the temperature of the weather, employing rather more, both at night and by day, than usual, and it is

well to use flannel, especially about the abdomen, with a view of guarding against sudden changes. Do not neglect slight indispositions, especially of the stomach and bowels, but attend to them at once, as they are often the precursors of the disease itself.

During the prevalence of the disease, two pellets of Specific No. SIX should be taken every night and morning by each member of the family, as a preventive. If this is followed up, no attack of the cholera will ensue, unless there is some grave error in diet or regimen, and even then the attack will be much lighter and easier controlled than usual. Persons traveling or much exposed, should also take two pellets of Specific No. SIX every night and morning.

For Cholera-Diarrhea—a peculiar diarrhea, which almost invariably precedes the cholera, consisting of frequent loose stools, and attended with rumbling of the abdomen, a sense of weakness or faintness in the stomach, and sometimes nausea or qualmsiness—persons should at once retire to their room, keep perfectly quiet, and take four pellets of the Specific No.

SIX every one or two hours, according to the urgency of the case, until the diarrhea entirely subsides. Then for some days be particularly careful in diet, exposure, and fatigue.

When the attack comes on with sudden coldness, prostration of strength, vertigo or giddiness, cramps in the calves of the legs, deathly nausea, and blueness of the surface, though with not much vomiting or diarrhea, Tinct. of Camphor is the remedy. Of this, give three drops in a spoonful of cold water, every five minutes, until the coldness, blueness, and cramps pass off; then it may be omitted, and four pills of Specific No. SIX dissolved in a tablespoonful of icy-cold, or cold well-water, given every fifteen minutes, until relieved. When the vomiting has ceased, they may be given every one, two, or three hours, giving them less frequently as the patient improves.

If the attack comes on, or assumes the form of *violent vomiting and diarrhea*, with frequently returning cramps in the calves of the legs and bowels, discharges of the usual Cholera character, give six

pellets of Specific No. Six in a spoonful of cold water, every ten or fifteen minutes at first, until the symptoms somewhat abate, and then at longer intervals, until the disease is controlled.

(N.B. — DURING THE PREVALENCE OF CHOLERA, *every family and every traveler should have a case of HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC CHOLERA SPECIFICS.* The attack is sudden, mostly at night; physicians are few, often away or engaged, and time is precious. These cases and a Book of Directions are sold at \$2, \$3, or \$5.00. Sold at 562 or 817 Broadway, and by express, free, on receipt of price.)

Persons who have had an attack of Cholera, or even of Cholera-diarrhea, should, for a week or two, be particularly cautious in reference to undue exposure, fatigue, and especially to any transgression in diet; as a slight error in this respect may provoke a return of the disease.

An attack of Cholera Morbus will be promptly controlled by giving the patient two pellets of Specific No. Six every half-hour first, and then only every hour or two, until the symptoms vanish.

Nausea and Vomiting frequently occur in every family. Sometimes it is the mere result of overloading the stomach, at others of irritability of this organ. Usually, in simple cases of nausea and vomiting, it is not best at once to interfere; but when the stomach has become emptied, or the vomiting severe and annoying, you may relieve it by dissolving six pellets of Specific No. SIX in a glass half full of water, and take a large spoonful after every turn of vomiting.

Vomiting and morning sickness of pregnant females will usually be relieved by taking two pellets of Specific No. TEN, morning and night, or No. TWENTY-NINE.

**COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS,
SORE THROAT,**

In their various shades and diversified characters, are so frequent, and so often lay the foundation of incurable diseases that no person who has a proper regard for his health should be without a remedy for them. Almost all of consumption cases will be found to have commenced with what ap-

peared to be a slight cold, to which cough, and afterward pain and emaciation, with night-sweat and hectic fever, were added at a later stage.

In our changeable climate, a cold, in most families, is a matter of almost daily occurrence among its members; and with some persons there is a constant predisposition to take cold from the slightest exposure, showing an extremely irritable condition of the air-passages—a condition which is always alarming, and the proper subject of treatment. If such persons will follow a few plain rules, they may soon destroy this peculiar liability to take cold. Let them use only water, weak tea, or chocolate for drink; usually take a glass, or half a glass of cold water, on going to bed, and men should suffer their beard to grow under the chin and over the throat, and take two pills of Specific NO. SEVEN morning and night, and they will ere long be entirely rid of colds.

Often a cold comes on with sneezing, dryness of the nose and throat, followed by cough—at first dry, but afterward with expectoration of thin, then thicker, and

yellowish sputa, as the cold breaks up. With the cough there is pain or soreness of the breast—most commonly beneath the breast-bone, or extending to the sides, and sometimes with pain in the head, as if it would fly in pieces at every attempt to cough. Sometimes a cold commences with severe inflammatory symptoms, high fever, quick pulse, frequent, short irritable cough, and more or less pain in the sides or other parts of the chest. At other times, the cold locates itself mostly upon the throat, producing dryness, pain, and difficulty of swallowing.

Treatment : When colds begin with cough, sneezing, pain in the breast, or general feeling as from having taken cold, take two pellets of Specific No. SEVEN, and repeat the dose every one or two hours, according to the urgency of the case ; and as the cough becomes looser, and the irritation diminishes, let them be taken only two or three times per day.

If the cold comes on with inflammatory symptoms, considerable fever, etc., as mentioned above, commence with the Specific No. ONE, taking one or two pellets

every hour, until the fever is allayed. Then take the NO. SEVEN pellets in the same manner, or alternate the two at intervals of two or more hours. In all cases of colds drink freely of cold water, live somewhat sparingly, avoid coffee, stimulants, and over-feeding, as well as exposure.

In cases of chronic cough, or colds of some standing, let the Specific NO. SEVEN be taken two or four times per day, or alternate with NO. ONE until cured.

In all cases of coughs or colds where the NO. SEVEN fail of prompt relief, always alternate them with the NO. ONE.

Bronchitis in its simple form is an inflammation or irritation of the mucous membrane lining the air-passages, manifested by hoarseness, cough, sometimes fever, irritation, and soreness in the chest. In its more advanced stages there is hectic fever, emaciation, loss of voice, and other symptoms of consumption. *Treatment:* In the earlier stages, two of the pellets of Specific NO. SEVEN, taken three or four times per day, will generally cure. But should there be considerable irritation, or

the case not promptly yield, alternate the No. ONE with the No. SEVEN, say a dose of each two or three times per day. This is also the proper treatment for all irritative coughs bordering upon consumption, and will very generally be found successful.

Hoarseness and loss of voice, so as to be able to speak only in whispers, is a not unfrequent accompaniment of some forms of bronchitis, or even common colds; and sometimes it appears in certain persons from almost every exposure. This form of disease finds its remedy in the No. SEVEN, given two or three times per day. or, in more obstinate cases, the Specific No. THIRTEEN.

Clergymen, after preaching, should always take two of the No. SEVEN or No. ONE pills; the irritation is thus at once allayed, and the voice and throat preserved.

The *Influenza* is an epidemic form of disease localizing itself principally upon the air-passages, often prevailing over a large extent of country, affecting thousands of people in a similar manner. These epidemics vary much in their characteristics from year to year, and in gene-

ral the constitutional symptoms, depression, fever, cough, and general condition of the system is much more deeply affected than from common colds. Two of the NO. SEVEN pills, taken every three or four hours, will generally suffice to arrest the disease. If there is also fluent coryza, sneezing, and discharge from the nose and eyes, the NO. NINETEEN will be found a specific, or may be alternated with the NO. SEVEN.

TOOTHACHE AND NEURALGIA.

Toothache is an affection so well known as to require no description. The pain is usually found in connection with decayed teeth, but sometimes also in sound ones. When badly-decayed teeth begin to ache, it may be best to have them extracted. Yet even here, the NO. EIGHT pellets will often entirely allay the pain, and the teeth may do good service for many years afterwards. But when pain affects sound teeth, we should never submit to have them taken out until we have exhausted every means to relieve them without this alternative. A most insane practice it is

whenever we have a toothache, which may be occasioned from a cold, and will hence soon pass off, or from a bad state of the stomach, or by fever, or from mental and physical excitement, or from drinking coffee, or pregnancy, to rush to the doctor or dentist and lose a tooth—a loss which can never be repaired. Under such circumstances, exercise a little patience and some judgment; quiet the system, and allay the exciting cause, and save the tooth.

Treatment: Take first two of the No. EIGHT pellets, repeating every hour if needful. If not relieved, dissolve eight pellets in a glass half-full of water, also prepare the No. ONE pellets in the same manner, and take them alternately every hour, or every two hours, until relieved. Sometimes the No. FIFTEEN are very efficient, and in other cases the No. TEN are equally so. Toothache with swelling of the face requires the No. ONE and No. EIGHT in alternation.

It is a bad practice in toothache to hold spirits, camphor, or other stimulants in the mouth, or to apply creosote, laudanum,

oil of cloves, etc., to the teeth. These more frequently irritate than relieve. Let the diet be light, if the stomach is deranged; if there is a cold, cure that, and you will soon find relief, and save your teeth. If relieved after an hour or so, take no more; if it returns, try another pill, and even repeat it after an hour or two.

In *Neuralgia*, the pain is usually limited to a small surface, or extends along the course of a branch of nerves, and is very acute, cutting, or piercing in its character. The pain has also its periods of increase and diminution, often very regularly worse in the evening and at night, and better in the morning. There is usually no tenderness on pressure, in distinction from pain of an inflammatory character. Neuralgia may arise from a great variety of causes, and hence no one remedy can be expected to cure all cases; yet two No. EIGHT pellets, taken every three or four hours, will, in most instances, afford prompt and permanent relief. In case the No. EIGHT do not relieve, alternate them with the No. ONE, as in other cases. Sometimes the

NO. EIGHT and NO. FIFTEEN are alternated with very great advantage. Those cases of neuralgia which are not relieved by the careful and judicious use of the specifics will generally be found to depend upon organic changes, in their nature incurable.

HEADACHES.

Headaches are various in their character, and are produced by a great variety of causes. It is less frequently a disease itself than a symptom of some more general affection. Sometimes it is comparatively trivial, at other times of very great importance, often interrupting any constant avocation of the patient, causing great suffering, and prostrating the system so frequently as to rapidly undermine the general health. The pain may be located in a single part, or involve the entire head, and is often accompanied with nausea and painful retching and vomiting.

Persons who are subject to headaches should abandon the use of coffee, and also of strong tea, as the use of these beverages often contributes to keep up the dis-

ease, and in some cases alone causes it. They should live regularly and temperately, and take every night two pills of Specific No. TEN on retiring, two of the No. NINE in the morning on rising, as a preventive.

When an attack comes on, take two pellets of NO. NINE every one or two hours, until the suffering abates. If the attack commences with blindness, soon followed by extreme nausea and vomiting, two of the NO. NINE pills may be dissolved in a glass one-third full of water, and a dessert-spoonful of the fluid may be taken every quarter or half an hour, until the more violent symptoms abate, when the fluid should be continued at longer intervals. If there is a good deal of feverish heat and throbbing in the head, two or more of the NO. ONE pills may be dissolved in six spoonfuls of water, and given in tea-spoonful doses every hour, for two or three hours, before or in alternation with the NO. NINE.

Headaches in females occurring just before or during the monthly period will be promptly relieved by the Specific No.

ELEVEN, taking two pellets every hour or two.

Headaches from constipation or derangements of the stomach, are cured by the **NO. TEN**, taking two pills every hour during an attack, and then night and morning.

The cure of old long-standing headaches requires time and perseverance, but can almost invariably be accomplished by taking the Specific **No. TEN** at night, and the **No. NINE** each mornin

DYSPEPSIA, WEAK STOMACH, CONSTIPATION, BILIOUS COMPLAINTS.

Thousands of persons suffer from weak stomach, indigestion, and their kindred evils. With some it is but a transient condition; occasioned by some indiscretion in diet—from heavy, indigestible, rich food, or food taken at an improper time, and is manifested by loss of appetite, coated tongue, bad taste in the mouth, especially in the morning, prostration, dullness, and general debility. With others it is a more permanent affection, showing itself in great weakness of the digestion, so that even the mildest food causes suffering or

uneasiness, costiveness, and that general depression and lowness of spirits which always mark the confirmed dyspeptic. Sometimes even the lightest food causes a sensation of fullness of the stomach, feeling of weight and heaviness at the pit of the stomach, as if a stone lay there; tight clothes are insupportable, and there is tenderness of this part on pressure. Often there is acid taste in the mouth, and regurgitation of food or sour or bad-tasting water or air in the mouth. Very frequently the bowels are costive, move tardily and insufficiently, and piles or hemorrhoids are a very frequent attendant, and flatulence rarely absent.

This condition of things may continue for years, embittering the life of the patient, and leading to an early decline. The commonly used remedies are worse than useless. Cathartics do no good; for although they move the bowels for a time, their action weakens the tone of the intestinal canal, and thus they increase the very difficulty they are intended to cure.

Persons suffering under this pitiable condition should be careful of their diet.

Ascertain from experience what articles of food agree with them best, and for the time confine themselves to those. Eat moderately, masticate the food well, take plenty of time for meals, eat not too often, not too much at once; and every night on retiring, and morning on rising, take two pellets of Specific NO. TEN, and there will soon be an amendment. Perseverance in this simple course rarely fails to cure the most inveterate cases.

Constipation or Costive Bowels is but a consequence of indigestion or torpid action of the liver or lower bowels. True, it is not a perfectly pleasant condition, yet one who has no more serious disease than constipated bowels may well be grateful.

In such cases, digestion is often but imperfectly performed, and only a very little fecal matter comparatively is secreted, and it is irrational to expect large or free evacuations under such circumstances. If after some days there is no evacuation, and the system actually feels incommoded, take a large injection of tepid water, to which a table-spoonful of molasses or one of salt has been added.

If one fails, try another, or another, until the result is effected, as these do no harm, do not derange the stomach, and only empty the lower bowel, which is all that is required. This treatment, in connection with the use of the Specific No. TEN, two pellets morning and night, so soon as the system is fully brought under its influence, will not fail to relieve the most obstinate case of constipation.

Bilious Condition, or Deranged Stomach, often arises in consequence of too heavy a meal, or from fat, rich, unsuitable food; or food taken at an unsuitable time, too soon after a meal, or when the system is depressed with grief, care, or fatigue. The tongue is coated, bad taste in the mouth, head dull, heavy, or aches, and bowels confined. Take the two pellets of Specific No. TEN three or four times per day, and the condition will soon be relieved.

For Flatulence, or Wind in the Stomach or Bowels, use the No. TEN, two pellets morning and night.

Heartburn, a mere symptom of dyspepsia, requires the same specific in like doses.

Gastralgia, or Cramp of the Stomach, is of common occurrence—a fixed, extremely violent pain at the pit of the stomach, often attended with nausea and vomiting. The pain comes on in paroxysms, increasing and remitting, lasting some hours, and the region of the stomach is often bloated and tender to the touch. The paroxysms often return at periods of a few weeks, with a comparatively free interval between. Those subject to this affection should take, night and morning, two of the NO. TEN pellets as a preventive. If an attack comes on, dissolve eight pellets of NO. TEN Specific in a glass one third full of water, and take a large spoonful every fifteen minutes, until better; then at longer intervals, until relieved. Should the NO. TEN not relieve, prepare the NO. ONE in the same manner, and take alternately with the NO. TEN. Warm or even hot cloths on the stomach are often soothing; sometimes even a foot-bath, to relax the system.

PILES OR HEMORRHOIDS.

This disease, so common and so well

known, invariably depends upon a congested condition of abdominal venous circulation. From this congestion eventually result an engorgement, distention, and extreme irritability of the hemorrhoidal vessels distributed over the rectum, and hence their enlargement, the formation of tumors, and frequent hemorrhage, or discharge of blood. A rational treatment will seek to relieve this congested condition upon which these tumors depend. This the Specific No. SEVENTEEN will invariably accomplish, and for this purpose two pellets should be taken morning and night, or even three times per day, and continued for some weeks; or if only slightly affected, one dose every day is sufficient. Should there be a violent inflammation of the tumors, which are red and hard, or bleeding profusely, the patient should lie down, mostly maintain a recumbent posture, and take two of the pills every four hours, and apply a cloth wet in cold water, and kept in place by a T bandage, changing the cloth from time to time. Should there be fever or undue heat of the part, dissolve eight pellets of

NO. ONE in a glass one half full of water, and take a spoonful of the solution every hour, alternating with the **NO. SEVENTEEN**, prepared in the same manner, and continue the treatment at intervals of one, two, or three hours, until the inflammation is subdued. This treatment, with care in diet and exercise, will eventually cure the worst cases. If the bowels are obstinately costive, take injections of water every morning; but no drastic pills or cathartics. Use no coffee, or rich, highly-spiced food while taking the medicine.

URINARY DISEASE.

Chronic disease of the Kidneys is usually manifested by pain and weakness in the small of the back, scanty, muddy, and sedimentitious urine, which is irregular in its flow, variously colored—sometimes depositing a pus-like or bloody, or brick-dust sediment. This condition finds a prompt relief, and by persevering treatment, an ultimate cure, by the use of the Specific **NO. TWENTY SEVEN**, taking two pills three times per day.

GRAVEL and **RENAL CALCULI** are manifested mostly by irregular discharges and variously-colored urine, and, from time to time, as the calculi pass from the kidney along to the bladder, by violent colic pain in the region of the kidney, along over the hip, and down in front, along the course of the ureter. The pain is usually very severe, coming on in paroxysms, and returning from time to time until the calculi are discharged.

For the radical cure of this disease, take the above specific, morning and night for a long time.

For an attack of **RENAL CALCULI**—violent pain from the calculi—take of the **NO. THIRTY**, two pills, either dry or dissolved in water, every half hour, until relieved. Hot foot and seat-baths often afford relief.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS may be known by pain in one or both sides above the hip, and toward the spine, in the region of the kidney, and thence usually extending forward and downward, with frequent desire to urinate, and scanty discharge, and numbness along the inner side

of the affected thigh. There is fever, and sometimes vomiting. The Specific No. THIRTY will afford prompt relief and cure in all cases. Give two pills every hour.

In INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, the pain is low down in front, with severe burning and irritation, difficulty or inability of passing water, and almost constant desire to do so. The same remedy, No. THIRTY, promptly affords relief, and may be relied upon for a permanent cure. Give medicine as above.

INFLAMMATION OF THE URETHRA, or GONORRHOEA, is attended with pain, swelling, and, at first, constant desire for urination, and inability to retain it, and subsequently a discharge of thick white or yellow mucus from the part. The Specific No. THIRTY will cure simple cases promptly; but those arising from infection will require some time and patience. Give in urgent cases two Pills every one or two hours.

URINARY INCONTINENCE is quite common in children and persons of advanced age, and is not rare at any time of life. It consists of frequent desire to pass water,

and often an inability to retain it beyond a short period. In children, the water passes off during sleep, forming what is called "Wetting the Bed." It may arise from irritability of the organs, presence of calculi or worms, or an acrid secretion.

It is cured by taking the Specific No. THIRTY, two pills three times per day. We have known a single dose to cure an obstinate affection of months', and even years' standing.

FOR SCANTY, DISCOLORED, OR PAINFUL URINATION, two pills three times per day is effectual.

WETTING THE BED.

Children subject to this complaint should avoid taking fluids, or drink, or fruits, or watery vegetables in the evening, or at tea, or even entirely abstain from them at such hours, and take two pellets of No. THIRTY every night on retiring, and in the morning on rising. In many cases, it arises from the irritation of worms. In others, from an irritable condition of the bladder itself; and in some cases

from improper habits. But it is almost invariably the result of disease, and entirely beyond the volition of the child, and is a proper subject of medical treatment. Sometimes the No. Two pills, or others, may be given with advantage alternately with No. THIRTY.

INVOLUNTARY DISCHARGES.

In many cases, from improper habits or associations, involuntary discharges take place at night, and even at other times, resulting in prostration, great weakness, nervousness, and sometimes in utter loss of strength and health. Not unfrequently even premature decline and consumption is the final result. Extreme nervous irritability, weakness, and emaciation, are very common effects.

These disorders, as well as the final cause of them, can be cured by proper habits and the use of the Specific No. TWENTY-EIGHT.

IN ORDER TO CURE, remove, as far as possible, the exciting cause. Avoid all lascivious thoughts, or handling or exciting

the organs, and at night sleep on a mattress, or hard bed, with but slight covering—not too warm—and always lie and sleep upon the side, and NEVER UPON THE BACK. If this cannot be accomplished otherwise, tie a napkin around the body, with a hard, firm knot at the back.

Be temperate in diet—meat only once per day, and never at night; no spirits, and be sparing of coffee, and take two pills of No. TWENTY-EIGHT morning and night. After one or two weeks, two pills at night will be sufficient.

In serious or long standing cases, it is better to procure a \$5.00 package, containing a vial of powder, of which a portion is to be taken in the morning, and five boxes of pills, of which two pills are taken at night. This course may be considered infallible with proper habits and regimen. The *prostration, nervousness and debility* are promptly relieved and a cure follows gradually and permanently. The package is sent by mail on receipt of the price, by addressing the Company.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

Much of the health and happiness of the entire sex depends upon the proper performance of the various functions incident to their peculiar system. No considerable derangement in these functions can exist for any length of time without drawing the entire system into sympathetic suffering. While this class of diseases is so important, and exercises so grave an influence over the health and happiness of women, yet their nature is such as to necessarily exclude them, to a great extent, from observation, and often the sufferer groans on for years, the victim of pain and weakness known only to herself.

MENSTRUATION.

The first menses usually make their appearance, in this climate, at about the fifteenth year; in warm climates earlier, and in colder later. It is also subject to variation, depending upon the general health, vigor, and development of the person. For a year or two it may be scanty, and

not unfrequently subject to some irregularities, which need not excite apprehension. In healthy females, it should appear every twenty-eight days, and flow four or five days, varying again according to the health and vigor of the person. About the forty-fifth year of life, it generally ceases altogether, accompanied often with various disturbances of the system. This cessation or period is termed the "change of life."

TARDY MENSES.

When menstruation in young girls does not come on at the usual time, it is not always proper to hasten to administer medicine with a view of forcing nature. It is a better rule, so long as the general health remains good, to do nothing to promote this secretion, beyond attention to the proper clothing, exercise, and diet of the female. The clothing should be warm, and changed to suit the temperature and season, and a wholesome, generous diet should be adopted, avoiding all spices, coffee, and high-seasoned food. This will generally be sufficient. Should it, however, fail, or should there be some

symptoms of its approach, such as flushes of heat, frequent giddiness of the head, heaviness in the abdomen and about the loins, then give two pellets of Specific No. ELEVEN every night and morning, which will in due time produce the result, unless the delay depends upon some constitutional cause.

SCANTY MENSES.

If at any time the menses become *scanty, pale, or unusual in color*, or habitually or even occasionally delay their appearance beyond the proper time, forming what is properly termed scanty or delaying menses, take two pellets of Specific No. ELEVEN every night during the interval, until the desired result is obtained.

SUPPRESSED MENSES.

Sometimes in regularly menstruating females the discharge becomes suppressed, from exposure to cold, especially to damp cold, during the flow, or just as it is about to come on. Under such circumstances, the flow may either cease suddenly or it

may not come on at all at the next period, or it may come on attended with scanty, irregular discharge, or with severe pain and distress. In case of *suppression*, dissolve six pellets of No. ELEVEN in six spoonfuls of water, of which take one spoonful every hour, until the six are taken, and bathe the feet in warm water. This will generally suffice; if it does not, another potion may be prepared in the same manner, and taken at intervals of two or three hours.

When the proper time returns, and the menses do not appear, take two pellets of Specific No. ELEVEN every night on going to bed, and bathe the feet in warm water fifteen or twenty minutes, for two or three nights in succession, if necessary. A single dose or two will, however, usually be found successful.

PAINFUL MENSTRUATION.

Many females suffer an untold amount of *pain* at every return of the menstrual period, not only bearing down, but cuttings, gripings, colic, cramps, and, in some

cases, even convulsions, attend every access of menstruation. Often these sufferings are so excruciating as to embitter the life of the patient, and cause her to dread even the thought of a menstrual return; and the prostrating effects of one period are hardly over before another comes on.

Such cases are sometimes found in connection with scanty, retarded, or irregular periods; and again, with regular or too abundant discharge, the feature being the excessively violent pain, pressure, bearing down, and even cramps and convulsions, which attend every access of the monthly period.

Treatment: During the interval between the periods give, every night, two pellets of No. ELEVEN. When the pain comes on, give two pellets of No. THIRTY-ONE, every one or two hours, and continue their use until relieved. A few pills generally answer perfectly, and a perseverance in this course for some months will not fail to cure.

For attacks of *Cramps, Spasms, or Hysteria*, give two pills of No. THIRTY-ONE every hour until relieved, and then at

intervals of a day or two, to prevent a return.

For *Itching and Irritation about the parts*, (pruritis,) take two pills of No. THIRTY-ONE each morning and night.

For *Headache during the Menses*, take the No. ELEVEN, two pills every two or three hours until relieved.

CHANGE OF LIFE.

The cessation of the menses, which usually occurs at from thirty-seven to forty-five years of age, is frequently attended with various disturbances of the system, such as flushes of heat, nervousness; paleness and debility; irregularities in the monthly flow, either arrest or too profuse, or colorless discharge, or other deviations from the healthy standard. Palpitations of the heart and throbbings are very common, and in many cases disease of the heart, degeneration or cancer of some part, or other serious disease, dates from the irregularities of this epoch. Few ladies pass this period of life exempt from these or similar affec-

tions, while many have them to such an extent as to embitter and even endanger life.

Treatment: For all the sufferings incident to this period, No. THIRTY-TWO, for *change of life*, may be regarded as specific, and should be taken, two pills night and morning at first, and afterward once per day, will be sufficient, and it may be continued as occasion requires until this period of life is safely passed.

LEUCORRHEA OR WHITES.

Few affections of females are more common than this. It consists of a discharge of mucus from the genital organs of the female, variously colored, and of different degrees of consistency. It is most commonly yellowish or white, sometimes reddish, mostly mild, yet sometimes acrid and excoriating, rendering the parts sore from the constant irritation. It is usually most profuse immediately before and after the menstrual period, and may continue during the entire menstruating life of the female, and is sometimes known

even among young girls. Sometimes the discharge is slight, and a matter of only trifling annoyance, while at others it is very copious, exhausting the system from the excessive drain, and rapidly undermining the constitution, and bringing on in its train other evils even more harassing than itself.

Persons subject to this disease should carefully guard their feet and lower abdomen from sudden changes of temperature or colds; take moderate exercise in the open air, avoid coffee, and exciting drinks or spices, highly seasoned food, and take two pellets of Specific No. TWELVE every night and morning. The use of a vial of this specific, with attention to the above simple directions, will in most cases afford relief. Sometimes No. TEN may be given alternately with benefit

If the *Leucorrhœa* exists with too scanty menses, or if leucorrhœa instead of the monthly menses occurs, the Specific No. ELEVEN should be used instead of No. TWELVE.

TOO PROFUSE MENSES.

Often, especially in females subject to

the whites, and dependent also upon a similar relaxed condition of the system, the menses are *too profuse*, returning again after a cessation of only ten, fourteen, or sixteen days, and flowing from five to ten days. Sometimes the secretion is scanty for some days, and then comes on like a flood, causing great prostration, faintness, and debility, from which the patient has scarcely time to recover before a new attack comes on.

Women subject to this difficulty, should entirely abstain from coffee, wine, or other stimulants, so long as there is danger from this source. During the interval between the periods, take two pellets of Specific No. TWELVE every night on retiring.

After the menstrual discharge has continued a day or two, commence by taking two pills of No. TWELVE morning and night, which continue until the flow ceases. But if the discharge is very profuse from the first, the medicine may be commenced as early as the first day, and the No. TWELVE may be alternated with the No. TEN, two pills every four or six hours.

When the discharge lingers for several days, two of No. TEN pills at night generally cuts it short.

In case there should be at any time an excessive flow, amounting to hemorrhage, from whatever cause, eight pills of Specific No. TWELVE should be dissolved in six spoonful of water, and one spoonful should be taken every hour, until the urgent symptoms are warded off, when the medicine may be administered at longer intervals. It will be obvious that the patient must remain perfectly quiet, and abstain from warm drinks, or any excitement, at such times.

PROLAPSUS UTERI—BEARING DOWN.

This is also a very common complaint among women, affecting to a greater or less degree a considerable proportion of the sex. Sometimes it is only a trivial annoyance, coming on from severe fatigue or over-exertion, and soon passing off from rest and a recumbent posture; while at others, it is a constant and chronic affection, forbidding any considerable ef-

fort, and sometimes confining for weeks or months the subject to her room or couch. The prolapsus may exist in various degrees; sometimes only a slight displacement from the natural position of the womb occurs, and at others it may descend so as to lie down or even protrude from the external orifice.

It is usually attended with a feeling of weight and heaviness low down in the abdomen, lameness in the back or across the loins, and a sensation as if every thing would fall out while standing on the feet. There is also a sensation of emptiness or faintness at the pit of the stomach, and often more or less difficulty in passing the water or stool.

When the prolapsus exists to such an extent that the womb protrudes; or can be readily reached with the finger, the patient should lie down and maintain a recumbent posture, and the womb should be replaced by gentle pressure. Dissolve eight pellets of specific NO. TWELVE, in eight spoonfuls of water, of which one spoonful may be taken every two or three hours, until the prolapsus is relieved. In

all other cases where the displacement is less considerable, nothing need be done further than to take two pellets of Specific No. TWELVE, permitting it to dissolve in the mouth, every night on retiring, and perhaps also the No. TEN Specific in the morning. This course, persevered in for a few weeks, will often relieve even obstinate cases of prolapsus.

CROUP.

Croup of children is frequently a sudden, and sometimes fatal, disorder, and it is important to be acquainted with its symptoms, and to have some reliable remedy at hand with which to meet it. It often comes on suddenly, at night, after the child has been exposed, or out playing in a damp, rough wind during the day. The child wakes out of a sleep with a sudden hoarse, barking cough, often like the barking of a hoarse dog, and often, even at first, a good deal of anxiety, and difficulty of breathing. In some cases there are frequent returns of this hoarse cough, with little or no fever, or difficult breathing, for some hours, or even a day or so; and

at others, there is high fever, quick pulse, and red face, from the first hour of the attack. As the fever increases, the cough returns in more frequent paroxysms, and the difficulty of breathing increases; often by turns, becomes wheezing, rattling, and, in the worst cases, as if breathing through fine brazen pipes; it becomes, by degrees, loud, harsh, and is heard all over the room.

If the child gets better, the breathing becomes easier, the rattling of mucus looser; if worse, finer and tighter. Toward the last, the head is thrown back to facilitate respiration, the larynx rises and falls with every breath, and the child is bathed in sweat by the suffering and effort.

These sudden cases, however, are not so bad, and usually soon yield to our remedies. But the worst cases are those which come insidiously, the child being scarcely ill for two, three, or four days, *little or no cough, or a mild, muffled cough, but very hoarse speech or entire loss of voice*, the difficult breathing only coming on gradually. Such cases are always highly dangerous, and often fatal.

Treatment : When an attack comes on with hoarse, croupy cough, either suddenly at night or at other times, dissolve eight or ten pellets of Specific No. THIRTEEN in six dessert-spoonfuls of pure water, of which give one every half-hour, at first, and then at longer intervals as the child improves, keeping the child in-doors and protected from draughts of air for a day or two, to prevent a relapse.

But if with the croupy cough there is also high fever, hot skin, and some difficulty of breathing, prepare the Specific No. ONE in the same manner, and give a dessert-spoonful every half-hour, alternately with the No. THIRTEEN, until the child is in a perspiration, and the fever is relieved, then the No. THIRTEEN Specific may be continued alone, prolonging the intervals to one, two, or three hours, as the child improves.

When a hoarse or suspicious cough at night threatens an attack, two pellets of Specific No. THIRTEEN, occasionally repeated, will generally ward off all danger.

In the worst cases, with hoarse cough, difficult anxious, stridulous breathing,

give the No. THIRTEEN and No. ONE, prepared as above, a spoonful every half-hour alternately. Give no other medicines—make no external applications, for these will do no good, and often impede the cure—only when the fever is high, and difficulty of breathing great, bathe the child's feet and legs to the knees in warm water, and even its hands, for ten or fifteen minutes at a time, then wiping dry, and covering them warm to perspire. For some days after the attack, do not let the child go out, or be exposed to a draught, and during it give it no fruit.

To prevent a return of croup, or destroy the predisposition which some children have to it, give two pellets of No. THIRTEEN every day, during the season of exposure.

ASTHMA.

We understand by Asthma, occasional paroxysms of difficult breathing, coming on at intervals, with apparent remissions, during which the patient breathes with comparative freedom. The attack

returns again, either at regular intervals, or is provoked from exposure to cold, damp air, severe effort, or even mental emotions. During the attack, the respiration is labored, wheezing loud, accompanied with anxiety. Sometimes bluish face and lips, and toward its close, or even during its entire continuance, expectoration of mucus, and cough.

The disease depends upon a variety of morbid conditions, usually chronic in duration and extreme irritability of the mucous membrane of the air-passages; but may also arise from disease of the heart or large vessels, and other similar organic changes.

The permanent cure will depend upon the curability of the original morbid condition, but in almost all cases benefit may be obtained by the use of the Specific No. TWENTY-ONE, and many cases will be permanently cured by it.

Directions: During the intervals, and to prevent a return of the paroxysm, take two pellets of NO. TWENTY-ONE morning and night, or only once every day.

During the Paroxysm: First take two

pellets of Specific No. TWENTY-ONE dry, and if not better in an hour or two, dissolve eight pellets in a glass half-full of water, and of the solution take a dessert-spoonful every hour until relieved.

CHRONIC CATARRH, OR COLD IN THE HEAD.

Catarrh is in most instances a chronic inflammation of the mucous or pituitous membrane lining the nasal cavities, frontal sinus, posterior nares, and sometimes extending down into the air-passages.

It is usually attended with a mucous discharge of various character, color, and consistency, sometimes thick and offensive, at others thin and acrid. There is often pain and heaviness across the forehead and upper part of the nose, sneezing and raising of mucus from the throat. It is usually worse in cold and changeable weather, and better when it is dry and warm.

In cases of catarrh, when the symptoms are only moderate, two pellets of Specific No. NINETEEN, taken morning and night, will be sufficient. But if the case

is more violent, with profuse discharge, pain in the head, dullness, or similar symptoms of acute catarrh or influenza, two pills may be taken every three hours. Patience and perseverance in the use of the specific will cure most cases of chronic or obstinate catarrh.

When a CATARRH OR COLD IN THE HEAD has come on from taking cold, wetting the head, or other exposure, with sneezing obstruction, or discharges from the head, take two pellets of Specific No. NINETEEN every two or three hours at first, and then at longer intervals. In some cases, the No. SEVEN are equally successful, or may be alternated with the No. NINETEEN.

HOOPING COUGH.

Hooping-cough usually commences as a common cold, though from the first the cough is rather more violent and spasmodic than in ordinary colds, and not till after ten or fourteen days does it assume the true distinctive form of hooping-cough, with *severe shocks of cough in rapid succession, followed by a deep inhalation or whoop.*

This, if uncured, will continue from six to twelve, or even fourteen weeks.

DIRECTIONS TO PREVENT HOOPING-COUGH.—When children have been exposed, or begin to cough, give simply two pellets of Specific No. TWENTY, night and morning.

FOR THE CURE.—Give two of the pills every four hours during the day. This will be sufficient in ordinary cases; but if very severe, administer two pellets every three hours, day and night, merely placing the pellets in the child's mouth; and then at longer intervals as the child improves. Should there be fever, or threatened inflammation of the air-passages, give the Specific No. ONE in alternation with the No. TWENTY. Give the child light diet, little or no meat, cake, or rich or heavy food, but an abundance of mucilaginous drinks, rice-water, barley-water, gum-water, even weak black tea or chocolate.

RHEUMATISM.

Rheumatism appears mostly in two forms—the acute or inflammatory, and the chronic. Acute Rheumatism usually comes

on after exposure to, rough, damp, cold weather, and often from working or exertion during exposure. It is associated with fever, painful tenderness, soreness, lameness, and swelling of the affected part, and the disease is very liable to shift from one part of the system to another. It is mostly confined to the extremities, but sometimes falls upon the chest, heart, or other noble organ, especially if blisters or powerful applications are made to the extremities.

Treatment: At the first symptoms of *acute rheumatism*, with soreness, lameness, and pain in the part, two pellets of Specific No. FIFTEEN should be taken every hour, and the patient should remain indoors, and keep quiet until relieved. If violent fever, heat, and swelling of the part has already come on, or a chill succeeded by heat, prepare Specific No. ONE by dissolving eight pellets in half a glass of water, of which give a spoonful every hour for a day, and then prepare the No. FIFTEEN in the same manner, and take the two alternately every two hours. These should be continued from day to

day, until the disease is broken up, preparing the medicine fresh every morning. Sometimes applications of cloths wrung out of tepid water, and laid on the part, are very soothing. Cold water, however, applied to the part is very liable to cause its falling upon the heart, and thus often ending with fatal results. Salves, ointments, etc., are worse than useless.

EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS is a most valuable application for the inflamed and swelled parts, and may be applied according to directions on each bottle. ARNICA is often so, but I think not so generally useful as the Extract.

For *Chronic Rheumatic Pains* in the shoulders, arms, hands, knees, or feet, take two pellets of No. FIFTEEN, morning and night, until relieved.

For *Lumbago*, or painful rheumatic stiffness across the loins and back, take as above.

Pains, stings, stitches, or soreness about the chest or elsewhere, soon yield to the No. FIFTEEN, taken morning and night.

For *Sciatica*, or pain extending along the course of the sciatic nerve, from the

hip along down to the leg and foot, take the NO. FIFTEEN, two pellets three or four times per day, according to circumstances. The most obstinate cases have been cured by this SPECIFIC.

In all cases of *Rheumatism or Rheumatic Pain*, when the NO. FIFTEEN fail to afford the desired relief, they should be alternated with the NO. ONE.

The *consequence of a fall, shock, contusion, or of a wrench*, overstraining, or excessive labor or exertion, soon yields to the same treatment.

Rheumatic patients should use largely, in their diet, fruit and vegetables, and comparatively less meat. The vegetable acid or acids of fruit are valuable curatives for all forms of this disease, and should be partaken of freely.

ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN.

It has been common to treat all kinds of eruptions by means of application directly to the surface, which is the particular seat of the disease. But the human system being a unit, it follows, of necessity,

that no eruption can form upon the surface without the coexistence of a certain morbid condition of the system. Hence the propriety of treating all such eruptions with internal remedies alone, and hence the brilliant results which have attended such a method of treatment. It is often not difficult to repel an eruption from the surface by medicinal applications. But the disease is usually not only not cured, but merely repelled, to fall upon some other organ or surface; and is generally as much worse than the former condition, as its new location is more unnatural and more difficult to heal. Hence, for all such forms of disease, we prescribe nothing for the surface involved beyond the proper care and cleanliness, and merely advise the internal use of our remedy for such forms of disease. A cure will then result naturally, permanently, and without injury to the system.

The Specific No. FOURTEEN will be most advantageously employed for the following forms of eruptive disease.

ERYSIPELAS, either acute or chronic. The acute form often appears on the face,

commencing on one cheek or ear, and passing over the face and scalp like a fire, with redness, swelling, itching, heat, and burning, and followed by desquamation, or scaling off of the surface. Often blisters or vesicles arise, filled with yellow serum, which bursts, covering the surface with thickish crusts. In such acute cases, dissolve eight pellets of Specific No. FOURTEEN in eight dessert-spoonfuls of water, of which give one spoonful every two hours until the disease is cured. Make no application to the surface, live on very light, sparing diet, and give the medicine as directed. The disease will pass off quietly and safely in three or four days.

In the chronic form, where simple red patches, either on the legs, face, or other parts of the system, with itching and burning, appear from time to time, two pills night and morning will be amply sufficient.

Singles, a form of vesicular Erysipelas which comes out in small-blisters on the breast or sides, extending around the body like a belt, requires two pellets of No. FOURTEEN four times per day.

FOR NETTLE RASH, with reddish spots, which resemble mosquito stings, attended with burning and itching, and appear mostly in children, give two pellets of No. FOURTEEN every night and morning. If the eruption is very itching and troublesome, alternate the No. ONE with the former, at intervals of two hours.

For Tetter, scabby, crusty eruptions on the face, around the mouth, on the ears, cheeks, or forehead, with rough, scaly, chapped skin, attended with itching and burning, and when the crusts fall off leaving an angry, sore surface, upon which the crusts form anew—for all such eruptions, whether called herpes, tetter, milk crusts, salt rheum, barber's itch, or what not, give to adults two pellets of Specific No. FOURTEEN night and morning. Should the eruption get worse at first, it is evident that the dose is too large, and is driving it out too fast; the medicine must then be omitted for three or four days, and then be taken only every second or third day. This treatment, persevered in, will in time radically cure the disease.

For SCALD HEAD, where the eruption is either dry, scurfy, cutting off the hair, or moist, with eruption of pustules on a red base, and discharge of thick, yellowish matter, forming thick crusts and extending in patches over the head—give two pellets of No. FOURTEEN, shingle off the hair if it is difficult to keep clean, make no application, and, if sore or excoriated, be cautious about the application of soap in water. The less moisture there is applied to the sore surface of the head, the better.

For SALT RHEUM on the hands, feet, legs, arms, or elsewhere, if chronic or of long standing, take two pellets of No. FOURTEEN every night on retiring, and morning on rising.

For ACNE, OR PIMPLES on the face and forehead of young people, which often appears in the form of small red pimples, sometimes slightly inflamed, and often with a black point in the centre, and often continuing for years, take two pellets of No. FOURTEEN night and morning; and avoid all external applications. If the eruption is driven from the face by applications, it

is very sure to be followed by grave pulmonary disease. Such applications are, moreover, entirely unnecessary as well as dangerous; for the eruption can be entirely cured by the NO. FOURTEEN, if perseveringly applied.

EXTENSIVE SUPPURATING AND IRRITATIVE ULCERS on various parts of the body and limbs, and which secrete a most offensive matter, have been permanently and perfectly cured by taking the Specific NO. FOURTEEN, two pellets three times per day.

Old ulcers on the legs, or other parts of the system, are often cured in the same manner. Should any application to such ulcers seem necessary, **EXTRACT** is the best and is often very effective. Wet some lint in the Extract, diluted one half with water, and apply, binding over it the proper bandage, rolling it from the toes upward over the entire lower limbs; it should be changed daily, but care should be taken not to disturb the ulcer or irritate it. In some obstinate forms of ulcers, the alternate use of NO. TWENTY-THREE and NO. FOURTEEN, morning and night, is necessary.

Chapped hands or lips require the Specific No. FOURTEEN, two pellets night and morning.

INFLAMED AND SORE EYES AND EYELIDS.

When an acute attack of Ophthalmia occurs, with pain, dread of light, lachrymation, and inflamed appearance of the eyeball, dissolve six pellets of NO. EIGHTEEN in a glass half-full of pure water, of which take a spoonful every three hours until relieved. At the same time dissolve eight pellets of the same Specific in a tea-cup of pure *soft* water, and with this bathe the affected eye from time to time. Continue this from day to day, at longer intervals between the doses as the eyes improve.

In all cases of chronic inflammation of the eyes or eyelids, bathe the eyes as above directed three or four times per day, and take two pills dry on the tongue every night and morning.

Persons suffering from weak, inflamed, or sore eyes should live on light diet, but little meat or spiced food, and no coffee.

Plenty of exercise in the open air, but nothing to overheat or fatigue the system.

STYE on the eyelids is usually promptly cured by taking two pellets of Specific No. EIGHTEEN morning and night.

WEAK AND DEFICIENT SIGHT.

For the treatment of *weak eyes, failing, deficient, blurred, or weak sight*, the directions are simply to take two pellets of No. EIGHTEEN every night and morning. Also frequently bathe the eyes and around the eyes with cold water; avoid straining or fatiguing the eyes by fine work, reading fine print, or any long, continued effort of the eyes, and also the use of glasses which fatigue or weary the eyes. In all cases, avoid taxing the eyes when the body is weak and enfeebled.

This treatment not unfrequently improves the sight, and will prevent its premature failure, and the early resort to glasses in very many cases.

DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR—EAR-ACHE.

Not unfrequently, as the result of Scarlet

Fever, Measles, or from Mercurial poisoning or Scrofula, discharges take place from the ear, either of pus or puriform mucus. Often during this morbid condition of the ear a slight cold induces an inflammatory action and pain, resulting after a time in a fresh discharge from the ear. These frequently recurring discharges generally terminate in partial deafness, noises in the head, or even entire loss of hearing.

FOR DISCHARGES from the EAR, either in adults or children, simply give two pellets of NO. TWENTY-TWO dissolved on the tongue, morning on rising, and at night on retiring. Time must be allowed, in connection with the medicine, to perfect the cure in all cases.

FOR HARDNESS OF HEARING, NOISES and RINGING IN THE EARS, give two Pills morning and night. The most surprising effects are sometimes produced.

FOR EAR-ACHE, two pills every hour until relieved. Sometimes the NO. ONE, NO. THREE or NO. SEVEN may be alternated with prompt relief.

Injections of water and castile soap for the ears are generally injurious, and should

only be resorted to for purposes of cleanliness, if at all.

The No. TWENTY-TWO will also be found very efficient for slow growth, feebleness, and Scrofulous affections of children. Two pellets night and morning.

SCROFULA

SCROFULA is usually considered as a dyscrasia or constitutional vice of the system, manifesting itself most commonly in enlargement and induration of the glands, which may subsequently soften and ulcerate; enlargement, curvature, or softening of the bones; or in the form of eruptions and ulcerations of the surface. The swelling of the glands is most frequently manifested about the neck, beneath the ears or jaws, in the form of firm, hard, painless lumps. Scrofula not unfrequently complicates other forms of disease, and renders them obstinate.

Its eradication from the system requires time and perseverance, but may be accomplished by the use of the NO. TWENTY-THREE. Recollect that a life-long consti-

tutional taint requires time as well as proper medicine for its cure; and if eradicated in one or two years, the patient has reason for congratulation. Old school medicine and quackery can absolutely do nothing to cure it.

Treatment: For ENLARGED GLANDS about the neck, or in the arm-pits, groins, or other parts of the system, take two pellets morning and night; and if the swellings are painful or discharge, take them three or four times per day.

For OLD TUMORS, two pellets morning and night.

For ENLARGED TONSILS, take two pellets morning and night; and if the Tonsils or Throat are sore and inflamed, take the No. ONE until the soreness is subdued, then return to the use of the No. TWENTY-THREE again, or use the two alternately every four or six hours.

For the various forms of SCROFULOUS ERUPTIONS, take two pellets morning and night.

OLD ULCERS require the same treatment, with careful purification of the part, keeping the limb bandaged, if practicable.

DROPSY.

It should be remembered that **DROPSY**—an accumulation of fluid within some cavity or portion of the system—is itself less a disease than the result of some morbid process or disease which has preceded it. Hence the cure of the dropsy must always depend upon the curability of the original morbid process resulting in the fluid accumulation. In many instances, however, the increased action of the skin and kidneys continued for many days results in carrying off the fluid, thus not only relieving the system of a burden, but better enabling us to apply medicines to the cure of the original difficulty.

In all cases of Dropsy, whether of the chest, heart, abdomen, or extremities, take two pellets of Specific No. **TWENTY-FIVE** four or six times per day, according to the urgency of the case. The Pills act best dissolved in a little water.

Eat fresh, relaxing food, and live in a mild, dry atmosphere, using no other medicine.

DISEASE OF THE HEART

is generally manifested by palpitation or other irregular action of the heart; difficulty of going up-stairs, or ascending a hill; suffocative turns; inability to sleep with the head low, and similar symptoms of impeded or oppressed circulation. Some cases of organic disease of the heart are incurable; but all may be benefited, and all cases of functional disease of this organ are within the reach of appropriate remedies and proper regimen.

Treatment: Avoid excitements, or whatever may occasion violent or irregular action of the heart, and take two of the pills NO. THIRTY-TWO each night and morning. For simple palpitation of the heart, two pills will usually suffice; if not soon relieved, alternate with the NO. ONE at intervals of an hour.

SEA-SICKNESS.

The peculiar sickness and utter wretchedness and prostration experienced by persons on first going to sea, and even in

a measure by some persons from riding in a car, stage, or wagon, are so well known as not to require description.

They can, however, in most cases be cured by the Specific No. TWENTY-SIX, taken as follows :

Previous to sailing, the Specific No. TWENTY-SIX should be taken, if convenient, two pills every four or six hours, permitting them to dissolve on the tongue.

After sailing for the first two or three days, as a preventive, take two pellets every four or six hours : and should there, notwithstanding, be severe sickness, vertigo, nausea, or vomiting, dissolve eight pellets in half a glass of water, and take a dessert-spoonful every hour until relieved.

For sickness, nausea, or vomiting from riding in a carriage or similar motion, take two of the pills No. TWENTY-SIX every hour until relieved.

GENERAL DEBILITY.

GENERAL DEBILITY, Physical or Nervous Weakness, is usually the result of some diseased action or sickness, or of

some drain or tax made upon the system beyond its power of supply. The symptoms are varied—weakness, easily fatigued, weak or lame back, sweat on going to sleep, vertigo, ringing in the ears, starting on going to sleep, are among the more frequent manifestations.

The first element of a cure is to arrest the drain, and restore the wasted substance by means of proper diet and regimen—food which is nutritious, easily assimilated, and appropriate in quality and quantity, and good air and exercise, as may be required.

While this is being done, the Specific No. TWENTY-FOUR may be taken, two pills three times per day, permitting them to dissolve in the mouth.

For General Prostration or Nervous Debility, two pellets may be taken each morning and night. Should there be indigestion or similar disorder, the remedy appropriate for that condition may be taken alternately with the remedy for General Debility.

SPASMS, EPILEPSY, CHOREA, ETC.

The phenomenon of Spasms often occurs in children or adults from some passing irritation, such as teething, indigestible substances in the stomach, or congestion to the head, or even from fever or extreme nervous excitability. There is sudden straightening of the body, cramping of the limbs, holding the head back or on one side, drawing in of the thumbs, distortion of the eyes, arrest of breath, and loss of consciousness, etc., after which the system becomes relaxed, and the patient sinks into a sound sleep, from which he awakes quite restored. But in case of children, or when the irritating cause has not been removed, the spasm may return again, or even several times. Some families of children are subject to fits, and to them it is a matter of less consequence, while to others it is always a subject of very serious importance.

In true EPILEPSY there is loss of consciousness during the fit, and they recur at intervals, leaving the system well in the interval.

Treatment: During the attack of con-

vulsions it is better to wait ; but if the patient does not come out readily, put the feet in warm water, and apply cold wet cloths or cold water to the head ; and in case the fit may have been induced by indigestible food, oranges, candies, or sweet-meats, especially in children, give them injections of warm water, repeated until free evacuations of the bowels take place. Meantime, give the Specific No. THIRTY THREE alternately with No. ONE, every hour, until all excitement of the system passes off ; then two pills of No. THIRTY-THREE, to prevent a return.

To CURE EPILEPSY, during the interval between the attacks give two pellets each morning and night, avoiding the exciting causes of the disease.

CHOREA, OR ST. VITUS'S DANCE, is manifested by uneasiness, twitching, or jerkings of the limbs, or drawing of the muscles of the face, trembling, inability to hold things, or at times to feed one's self, swallow, or even to talk.

FOR THE CURE.—Give two pellets of No. THIRTY-THREE, two or three times per day.

HYSTERIA, or other forms of convulsions, require the same treatment.

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