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# APPENDIX

TO THE

## HOMŒOPATHIC FAMILY INSTRUCTOR

ON THE

### SPECIAL DISEASES

OF

## THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

BY

RICHARD EPPS, SURGEON.

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Acc. No. 678

23.7.79 -

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## INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

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To mention the British Possessions is to speak of all parts of the world, of all climates, and, medically, of every species of disease. -

Diseases may be arranged into two classes.

In the *first*, in such an arrangement, should be placed all those to which mankind is subject in all, or nearly all, parts of the globe. The body of the "*Homœopathic Family Instructor*" has been arranged so as to contain the bulk of these complaints. In the *second*, should be those which more affect special localities and latitudes than others, and which may be termed "*special*" diseases. The "*Appendix*" to the "*Homœopathic Family Instructor*" contains a very full and concise account of the nature and homœopathic treatment of diseases of this class, and which are here arranged together as the "*Special Diseases of the British Possessions.*"

· RICHARD EPPS.

## DISEASES OF INDIA AND CHINA.

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### THE INDIAN AND AFRICAN SEASONS.

THESE are here treated of in as condensed a form as possible, although it might be amplified into a long treatise.

The seasons are, as a rule, much more marked by special characteristics in tropical than in temperate climates. Disease is most rife between them, when it is neither decidedly wet or dry, nor wet or cold, particularly at the beginning and end of the wet season.

In our Indian Possessions we have the circle of the year's duration divided into three seasons, namely, the *dry* (*drought*) or *hot season*, the *wet season*, and the *cold season*.

The *dry season* lasts for about three months, commencing at the end of February. This is the most healthy season in all cases where proper precautions are taken against exposure and errors in diet. Dysentery and cholera are the principal diseases of this period.



The *wet season* lasts for rather more than the three months succeeding the dry, from July to October. This is the most unhealthy season, and it is particularly severe upon Europeans, especially the unseasoned ones. It is then that the dangerous tropical fevers are rampant.

The *cold season* takes up the remainder of the year. This season is not nearly so favourable to Europeans as might be supposed. Diseases of the internal organs are then prevalent, particularly those of the *liver* and *stomach*. Low fever and agues are also then met with.

*Africa*.—There are two seasons on the west coast (the British Possessions), to speak broadly—the *dry* and the *wet*. Here also the beginning and the end of the wet season is the most dangerously unhealthy. ° The wet season extends from March until September, and the dry from September until March.

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## DYSENTERY.

*General Remarks*.—Although dysentery is perhaps not a rare disease in temperate latitudes, it yet belongs rather to the exceptional than to the ordinary complaints of Europe. It is, however, a very common, and too often fatal, disease in hot

countries, and for which reason it is here placed among the tropical diseases, instead of among the more frequently met with affections of Great Britain. The treatment, however, of it given below is suited to the dysentery of all countries. This serious and distressing affection is popularly considered to be an aggravated form of diarrhoea. Like *Asiatic Cholera*, dysentery is, however, of a widely different type. In true diarrhoea, the stools, however loose they may be, contain faecal matter; in *Dysentery* and *Asiatic Cholera* they contain no faecal substances, but consist of, in the last-named disease, the so-called rice-water discharges, and in the complaint now under consideration, of watery phlegm, (mucus), of pus and of blood. See "*Symptoms.*"

*Causes.*—Hot, summer weather, with the watery exhalations from ground previously saturated with moisture,—as in the neighbourhood of fenny, marsh, and other undrained land. Bad, insufficient, and too low (non-stimulating) a diet. The eating of soft-fleshed fruits (plums, green-gages, etc.), pickled salmon, pickles, and other indigestible food; the drinking of cold water in hot weather, or when heated.

*Symptoms.*—Continual, painful urging to stool, accompanied by ineffectual straining; violent cutting, griping, often burning, colic in the bowels; the discharges from the bowels contain no faeces, but are composed of blood and mucus. The sub-

sidence of the colic, and of the other evidences of inflammation of the bowels, and the passage of natural stools, are symptomatic of the cure of the dysentery.

#### TREATMENT.

*Diet.*—See the articles on “*Diarrhœa*” and “*Cholera.*” The least stimulating food is best;—one of the best is, perhaps, bread toasted, scalded with boiling water, and sweetened with a little sugar.

*Hygiene.*—Remain in the recumbent position; in bed is the best place for the patient, as he can there use local applications, for the relief of the colic pains in the bowels.

*External Treatment.*—Relief is afforded to the pains in the abdomen, for the time (the proper homœopathic remedy being required for its removal), by the application of the cold-water compress to the whole surface of the abdomen, or of flannels rung out after immersion in boiling water. The former application is of double linen (a napkin is a convenient article for this purpose) squeezed out of cold water, and spread out over the abdomen, and well covered over with about three folds of dry flannel.

*Remedies.*—*Arsenicum*, *Belladonna*, *Carbo Vegetabilis*, *Colocynthis*, *Mercurius*, *Acidum Nitricum*, *Nux Vomica*, *Sulphur*.

*Arsenicum* is best administered in domestic prac-

tice, in alternation with *Carbo Vegetabilis*. These two remedies are administered, beneficially, at an advanced stage of this complaint. The symptoms are,—*burning* pains in the bowels; extreme weakness, and commencing coldness of the surface; the appearance of livid spots on the skin; involuntary, and putrid discharges from the bowels.

DOSE.—Dissolve six globules, four pilules, or two drops of the tincture, in three dessertspoonfuls of water, and give one dessertspoonful for a dose. Repeat every six, eight, or twelve hours, according to the violence of the symptoms. See, further, *Carb. Veg.*, below.

*Belladonna* is chiefly required in cases where peritonitis (inflammation of the peritoneal covering of the bowels) is imminent. Colicky pain, as though a piece of the abdomen were grasped, or clutched, by the finger-nails. A feeling of bearing down at the anus and privates. Tenesmus, and passage of blood with the phlegm. Great tenderness of the abdomen to pressure.

DOSE.—Three globules, two pilules, or one drop of the tincture, in a dessertspoonful of water. Repeat every six hours, and give a teaspoonful of the mixture after every discharge.

*Carbo Vegetabilis*. See, above, "*Arsenicum*."

DOSE.—Same as for *Arsenicum*. Administer a dose of this remedy, three, four, or six hours, after each dose of *Arsenicum*.

*Colocynthis* is best given in alternation with *Mercurius*; this is the case, at all events, in domestic practice, where the lay homœopathist is, necessarily, often at a loss to choose between two

or three remedies, and, moreover, the alternation of these two remedies is commonly followed in practice by professional homœopathists. The colic pain is terribly severe, chiefly affects the small intestines, and returns at certain intervals. The pains are cutting and tearing. The discharges consist of blood and mucus, the latter often in green lumps. Ineffectual, painful straining at stool.

DOSE.—Three globules, two pilules, or one drop of the tincture, in a dessertspoonful of water. Repeat every six hours; or take a teaspoonful of the above-described mixture every fifteen minutes, whilst the griping pains are the prominent symptoms, and take a dose of *Mercurius* after each stool; or take *Coloc.* on alternate four or six hours with *Mercurius*.

*Mercurius* is almost specific to all cases of dysentery. *Mercurius* is in homœopathic relationship with the following symptoms of this disease; and the most of them are presented to our view in this complaint.—Discharges of blood and phlegm from the bowels; these may be preceded by an attack of bilious diarrhœa, to which also *Mercurius* is homœopathic. Ineffectual painful bearing-down straining at stool, preceded by continual urging to the same. Pricking soreness at the fundament. More or less (never much) fever, principally of a chilly type. *Mercurius* generally, as already mentioned, is given in alternation with *Colocynthis*.

DOSE.—Same as for *Colocynthis*. Repeat every six hours; see, also, *Colocynthis*.

*Acidum Nitricum* may be the best remedy in

cases of long-continued, chronic, dysentery, of a not very severe description; with discharges of blood and phlegm, without, however, very severe colic pains. In cases where *Acidum Nitricum* would afford relief or effect a cure, it is probable that the patient suffers from chronic derangement of the liver, which is due very likely to the previous abuse of allopathic mercurial preparations (calomel, blue pill, etc.), administered for the purpose of stimulating a *so-called* sluggish liver. *Ac. Nitr.* is chiefly suited to individuals possessed of hæmorrhoidal, irritable, and energetic temperaments, and having firm muscular fibre; in other words, of a *Nux Vomica* habit of body.

**DOSE.**—Three globules, two pilules, or one drop of the tincture, in a dessertspoonful of water. Repeat every four hours.

*Nux Vomica* is useful in slight cases, and at the commencement may prevent a slight attack becoming a bad one. Discharges of mucus, after ineffectual urging to, and straining at, stool. The temperament of the patient should correspond to that indicative of *Nux Vomica*.

**DOSE.**—Same as for *Ac. Nitricum*. Repeat, if relief be afforded, not otherwise, after an interval of six hours.

*Sulphur.* A dose of this remedy is taken, advantageously, morning and evening, for two or three days, during the convalescent period, when the dysenteric evacuations have ceased.

**DOSE.**—See *Arsenicum*.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.—MALIGNANT  
CHOLERA.

No disease has a more fearful reputation than malignant cholera: this is due to its extreme and fatal rapidity of action. Allopathy has employed all its resources, bleeding, calomel, antimony, opium and brandy, ammonia, turpentine, etc., and even the injection of a solution of the muriate, or carbonate, of soda into the veins. The number and the variety of the means employed shows that the allopathist has no effective remedy for this very formidable disease. In strong contrast with the inefficacy of the allopathic treatment is the triumphant success of that of the homœopathist.

*The First or Premonitory Stage.—Symptoms.*—The premonitory symptoms of this disease are—lassitude, giddiness, nausea, and a feeling of weight and uneasiness about the pit of the stomach. These symptoms are accompanied, or followed, by diarrhoea, which at first is only loose or bilious.

*The Second or Cold Stage.*—If the attack continue, the disease passes into the second or cold stage, that of prostration. It is well to mention that the cold stage may come on at night, and, apparently, without any warning symptoms. In the cold stage, the patient has severe griping pains in the stomach, and often a burning sensation at the pit of the stomach; this is followed by the

vomiting and purging of a discharge like rice-water. These rice-water evacuations are very copious, follow each other in rapid succession, and quickly prostrate the patient. In addition, there are,—intense thirst, a burning sensation at the pit. of the stomach, and severe cramps of the body and limbs.

*The Third Stage, Collapse.*—Gradually the limbs become icy cold, the pulse scarcely perceptible, the face livid and emaciated, and the nails blue. The breathing is painfully difficult, and the secretion of urine is stopped. Then the patient is covered with a clammy perspiration, he sinks into a state of stupor, and dies.

#### TREATMENT.

*External Treatment and Diet.*—The external treatment is of great importance, and needs constant attention. The patient is, immediately upon being seized with vomiting and diarrhoea during a cholera epidemic, to lie down, and to remain in that position as long as the attack lasts. When the cold stage threatens, the patient is to be put to bed, and to be well wrapt up in blankets; at the same time hot-water bottles are to be applied to his feet. The temperature of the room should be warm and even. The patient's spirits, and his hopes of recovery, are to be encouraged by the attendants, as much as possible. When the burning pains in the stomach are felt, iced water, in



teaspoonfuls, is to be given : injections of the same may be applied for violent cramps.

When the crisis is passed, and the patient is convalescent, food ought to be administered in small and cautiously increased quantities.

During a cholera epidemic, abstain from uncooked fruit, especially plums, greengages, and all soft-fleshed fruit.

#### MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

*The First or Premonitory Stage.*—This is very often absent, or apparently so ; this is mentioned in the *symptoms*. The treatment, of an attack of *Asiatic Cholera*, commences with the rice-water evacuations ; as the nature of the disease cannot be, previously, positively recognised.

*The Second or Cold Stage.*—*Camphor* is the specific remedy, at the commencement of the homœopathic treatment of this disease, for the rice-water evacuations and the vomiting.

**DOSE.**—Give, every two, three, four, or five minutes, one drop of the *strong* (the homœopathic preparation is the strongest) *Tincture of Camphor* upon a little piece of loaf-sugar. As the patient gets warmer and begins to perspire, increase the length of the interval, and when perspiration is freely established, cease altogether its administration.

The perspiration, attending the vital reaction brought about by the *Camphor*, is to be allowed to continue for from eight to ten hours ; after which, if no relapse take place, the patient may

make a meal of cold meat (mutton or beef), bread, and cold water.

*Remedies.*—*Cuprum*, *Veratrum Album*. If, notwithstanding the administration of the *Camphor*, the disease continue to advance, and cramps appear, give *Cuprum* or *Veratrum Album*.

It is best, in domestic treatment, to administer these two remedies in alternation.

*Cuprum* is indicated by cramps in the chest, with great oppression of breathing. *Cuprum* is one of the three homœopathic remedies, indicated by *Hahnemann*, as curative of this affection. It is probably, however, far less efficacious than the next—*Veratrum*.

*DOSE.*—Dissolve six globules, four pilules, or two drops of the tincture, in eight teaspoonfuls of water, and give two teaspoonfuls for a dose, every ten, fifteen, twenty, or thirty minutes, according to the severity of the symptoms. Increase the interval between each dose, as the symptoms lessen in severity. *Children*: One teaspoonful is a dose; or give one or two globules, dry upon the tongue.

*Veratrum*, for cramps principally affecting the bowels and limbs. The tongue is cold and pale; the face is livid, pale, cold, pinched up, and death-like. Desire for cold and iced drinks. Vomiting and diarrhœa, and burning at the pit of the stomach; burning, as of hot coals, in the bowels. The patient is completely prostrated.

*DOSE.*—Same as for *Cuprum*. Repeat similarly.

*The Third Stage, Collapse.*—If the disease should

advance into the third stage (collapse, or utter prostration), the likelihood of a recovery taking place is considerably diminished. Signs of vital reaction may not come on for forty-eight hours; the first and most important of these is the return of the pulse. Do not endeavour in this stage to warm the patient by external applications; these are quite inefficacious, if not positively injurious, and only increase the sufferer's pains. The best plan is to be guided by the patient's wishes. Give the patient iced water frequently, if he wish for it, and in small quantities.

*Remedies.*—*Arsenicum*, *Carbo Vegetabilis*, *Secale Cornutum*.

*Arsenicum* is indicated by burning pain in the stomach, cramps, anxious suffering countenance, and other symptoms having a great resemblance to those of bilious cholera.

*Dose.*—Three globules, two pilules, or one drop of the tincture, in a tablespoonful of water. Repeat every three, four, five, or six hours. Increase the length of the interval as the symptoms are ameliorated.

*Carbo Vegetabilis* may save the patient, in desperate cases, where he appears to be dying. He is in a state of collapse, is paralyzed, and without any perceptible pulse.

*Dose.*—Same as for *Arsenicum*. Repeat in a like manner.

*Secale Cornutum*, for cramps in the calves of the legs, and a paralytic state of the upper limbs; thread-like, nearly imperceptible, pulse; retention

or suppression of the urine; slimy, watery diarrhoea; nausea and vomiting after eating anything; burning pain at the pit of the stomach; thirst, not relieved by drinking; cold shrivelled skin; sunken, livid-looking, features.

Dose.—See *Arsenicum*. Repeat similarly.

## CHOLERINE.

CHOLERINE is diarrhoea of faecal matter, occurring during a cholera epidemic; this often precedes, or follows, an attack of real *Cholera*. This diarrhoea is accompanied by rumbling in the bowels:—see, further, "*Bilious Diarrhoea*." Grief and all depressing emotions, predispose the individual to attacks of this complaint.

*Remedies*.—*Bryonia*, *Chamomilla*, *China*.

*Bryonia* is indicated if, in addition to the above symptoms, bilious and rheumatic symptoms are present.

Dose.—Three globules, two pilules, or one drop of the tincture, in a tablespoonful of water. Repeat after each stool, or at intervals of two to four hours.

*Chamomilla*, for this diarrhoea, when excited by fear.

Dose.—Same as for *Bryonia*.

*China*, in cases where the diarrhoea is excited by

grief. If this remedy fail, consult a professional homœopathist.

**DOSE.**—Three globules, two pilules, or one drop of the tincture, in a little water. After each evacuation.

*Diet, etc.*—Follow the directions given for “*Diarrhœa*” and “*Asiatic Cholera*.”

*Note.*—The treatment given above is sufficient in the great majority of cases; if, however, the attack does not yield to this treatment, consult the last article (“*Asiatic Cholera*”), and those on “*English Cholera*,” and “*Bilious Diarrhœa* ;”—the two last are in the body of this work.

## INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

### AGUE.

*General Remarks.*—This is a variety of disease worthy of the closest study. Allopathists have been more or less successful in its treatment, since they have empirically used quinine (at first bark) for that purpose. Their ignorance, however, of the fact that *quinine*, or *Peruvian bark*, is only curative of, insomuch as it is homœopathic to, the individual case of intermittent fever, and that it is not so to all, has caused the use of it, by them, in such unnecessarily large doses, that the patient thereafter is in many instances the victim of a drug

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produced disease in place of the original ague;—see, further, the “*Introductory Remarks*” (*How Hahnemann discovered Homœopathy*) at the beginning of this work. There is, however, hardly any, if any, disease in which a thorough knowledge of the symptomatology of the very numerous remedies, homœopathic to intermittent fever, is more necessary than in this variety. *Bœnninghausen*, in his essay on “*Intermittent Fevers*,” says:—“The fever, together with all its accompanying symptoms, does, indeed, often disappear, as by magic, after the smallest dose of the appropriate homœopathic remedy. It disappears without ever returning.”

*Symptoms and Characteristics.*—There is one great distinguishing feature between this and every other variety of fever. Patients affected with intermittent fever are altogether free, for certain intervals, from all symptoms of fever. The predominant symptoms of intermittent fever are:—chills and shiverings, and heats and sweats. These may appear simultaneously, or nearly so, or consecutively, in various ways;—thus, the sweats may appear with, or follow the cold or hot stage. The attacks may return at the various intervals of a day, or two, or three, or four, according to the length of which the variety of intermittent is named *quotidian*, double *quotidian*, etc., etc.

There are commonly three stages described, viz., the *cold stage*, the *hot stage*, and the *sweating stage*.

The cold stage commences with headache, gaping, and a feeling of general lassitude. Afterwards, the legs and arms become cold, commencing with numbness of the fingers and toes, and blueness of the nails; the pulse is weak. The coldness may decrease sufficiently to produce, or be accompanied by, teeth chatterings, etc.

The *hot* stage has the ordinary characteristics of inflammatory fever,—dry hot skin; rapid, beating, pulse, etc.

The *sweating stage* is characterized by the lessening of the fever and termination of the paroxysm.

Although, however, the symptoms of various paroxysms resemble each other, in the same case; yet they are dissimilar in different cases, and in the various types of intermittent fever. For the apparently minor, but really distinguishing symptoms of this complaint, the reader is referred to the next division (“*Treatment*”) of this article, and to the pathogenetic\* effects of the various homœopathic remedies therein mentioned.

#### TREATMENT.

*Diet.*—This is the usual diet, during homœopathic treatment, already directed in this work. It will have, however, to be adapted to the character of the fever; if it be of an inflammatory type, a low, chiefly farinaceous diet is the most suitable; but if it be of a low, typhoid character, a much more generous diet is called for. (See “*Typhoid Fever.*”)

\* Productive of suffering.

*Medicinal Treatment.*—As a rule the remedy indicated should be administered during the intervals between the attacks, or at the termination of each one.

*Remedies.* — *Aconitum Napellus*, *Antimonium Crudum*, *Antimonium Tartaricum*, *Arnica*, *Arsenicum*, *Belladonna*, *Bryonia*, *Chamomilla*, *China*, *Drosera*, *Hepar Sulphuris*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Mercurius*, *Nux Vomica*, *Pulsatilla*, *Rhus Toxicodendron*, *Sulphur*, *Veratrum Album*.

*Aconitum Napellus.*—The attack of the fever comes on towards night. Burning heat in the head and face; redness of the cheeks; headache from within outwards. Shivering followed by dry burning heats. *Acon.* is not, however, often indicated in ague; if it be, it will be during the dry, hot stage, when that continues a long time and assumes the active inflammatory character.

*Dose.*—One drop of the tincture, two pilules, or three globules, in a dessertspoonful of water, is a dose. Give *Aconite* during the stage of dry heat, and repeat it after four hours, if *Aconite* symptoms are still present.

*Antimonium Crudum* is indicated principally by the state of the stomach (tongue, etc.).\* “Intermittent fevers, where gastric and bilious symptoms prevail. Intermittent fevers with gastric symptoms, nausea, vomiting, bitter taste in the mouth and little thirst. Tertian intermittent with nausea, loathing, and gastric symptoms during the apyrexia.

\* Dr Bœnninghausen's “*Homœopathic Treatment of Intermittent Fevers.*”



Intermittent fevers with little thirst, coated tongue and bitter taste, accompanied by eructations and want of appetite."

*DOSE.*—See *Aconite*. Administer the dose at the termination of the paroxysm.

*Antimonium Tartaricum.*—"Chills alternate with heat, until eight o'clock in the evening; at night he wakes up with thirst and a desire to urinate. Uneasiness, violent feverish agitation, great heat, thirst and headache; the subsequent night copious sweats break out. Intermittent fevers with desire to sleep and want of thirst. Attacks of intermittent fever, accompanied by a lethargic condition. Little chilliness, followed by long heat without thirst, with sweat only on the forehead, and constant desire to sleep."

*DOSE.*—See *Aconite* and *Antimonium Crudum*.

*Arnica.*—"Fever early in the morning; first chills, then heat. Fever: during the stage of yawning before the chills, the patient experiences much thirst, and drinks much; the patient drinks but little during the heat, although the thirst is the same. Pain in the periosteum of all the bones, before the fever; sense as of drawing in the bones."

*DOSE.*—See *Aconite* and *Antimonium Crudum*.

*Arsenicum.*—"Both chills and heat are not distinctly developed; they either are simultaneous or else alternating one with the other. Fever the whole day; in the forenoon chills which neither

decrease during exercise in the open air, nor by external heat; after the siesta, the patient experiences heat externally, accompanied by internal chills and thirst. Absence of thirst both during the cold and the hot stage; the fever is followed by violently pressive headache in the forehead. Chills, she cannot get warm, without thirst; with peevishness; when she moved or spoke, she experienced flushes of heat; her face became red, nevertheless she felt chilly. Burning heat, also externally, with great uneasiness and violent thirst. First chills, then heat; sweat after the fever. The sweat breaks out some time after the heat, or not at all. In the forenoon violent chills without thirst, with spasms in the chest, pain in the whole body, and inability to collect her senses; the chills are succeeded by heat with thirst, and the heat by sweat with roaring of the ears. At five o'clock in the afternoon the patient is first seized with an inclination to lie down: this is followed by shiverings all over the body, without thirst; then comes heat without thirst, with pressive headache in the forehead. Intermittent fevers consequent upon the abuse of Cinchona, with slight chills, long-lasting burning heat, without much sweat, accompanied by other symptoms either entirely new or merely aggravated when already existing. Insignificant affections and symptoms which do not properly belong to the fever, become aggravated during its course. Shiverings with inclination to vomit or

bitter taste, the aliments appearing tasteless; during the meal, or shortly after, bitterness in the mouth. Tertian fever, with violent pain at the stomach. Quartan fever: In the forenoon, chilliness with headache and dyspnœa; this is succeeded by heat and redness of the skin, without thirst; afterwards at night, sweat and great faintishness. Vertigo, nausea, trembling, and rapid sinking of strength attain the highest degree. Chills with violent pains of the chest and limbs; heat with headache; afterwards sweat; thirst existing in those three stages. Intermittent fevers with paralysis of the limbs, intolerable pain and great anguish about the heart."

Dose.—Dissolve two drops, four pilules, or six globules, in three dessertspoonfuls of water. Give one dessertspoonful for a dose at the termination of a paroxysm.

*Belladonna*.—"Simple thrills of chilliness with thirst, without being followed by any great heat, the temperature of the skin being moderately elevated, and then sweat. Fever with little chilliness and much dry heat, without any thirst. Chills early in the morning, followed by slight heat. Little chilliness; heat with chills; moderate amount of sweat and thirst; chills and heat, both without any thirst. In the forenoon, chills through the body, in the afternoon, thrills of heat. Heat mingled with chills, with little sweat and thirst. Thrills of slight chilliness over the whole body. These are followed by a feeling as of heat, and by heat, especially of the face, four hours after. Re-

peated attacks of fever during the day: shaking chills are followed by general heat, and sweat all over the body, without thirst, either in the cold or hot stage. Fever towards evening; a shaking fit of shivering causes him to start up in his bed; two hours after there is heat and general sweat, without any thirst either in the cold or hot stage. Intermittent fever (consequent upon the abuse of *Cinchona*, *i. e.*, bark) with excessive sensitiveness and irritability of the whole nervous system."

Dose.—See *Arsenicum*.

*Bryonia*.—Chills with thirst for two hours; then heat with violent thirst for six hours; this is followed by sweat during the whole night, with diminished thirst and pains of the chest. In the forenoon, heat with thirst; in a few hours in the afternoon, chills without thirst; with redness of the face and headache. In the evening, hot red cheeks, and shaking chills all over the body, with goose-skin and thirst. Lying down, chills, yawning, nausea; followed by sweat without thirst, from ten o'clock in the evening until ten o'clock in the morning. Shiverings in the afternoon, followed by heat in the head, with chilliness of the chest and arms, and beatings of the temples, worse towards evening; shiverings, heat, and chilliness, without thirst. Vertigo with headache; this is succeeded by chilliness with thirst, loathing of food and drink; afterwards a burning heat with an unquenchable thirst, and, at last, a profuse sweat.

Fever when the cold stage is prevailing. Intermittent fevers with stitches in the sides and abdomen.

*DOSE.*—See *Aconite*. Administer it after, or towards the termination of the paroxysm.

*Chamomilla.*—“Intermittent fevers with prevailing gastric or bilious symptoms. Tertian fever with immense pressure at the heart and hot sweat on the forehead after the paroxysm. Chilliness in the evening; a good deal of sweat and thirst at night. In the evening the cheeks are burning, accompanied by superficial shiverings. Little chilliness, but long-lasting great heat with thirst, obtusion of the head and frequent startings during sleep, as with fright.” This remedy is only useful in slight cases, chiefly in those of children and females.

*DOSE.*—See *Bryonia*.

*China.*—This, *Ipec.*, and *Ars.* are the most valuable known remedies for ague. “Chilliness or shiverings, then thirst followed by heat. Thirst followed by chilliness; afterwards heat and colliquative sweat. Chilliness, with shivering and heat of the head; this is followed by slight chills with heat and thirst. Chills followed by thirst; then heat, and at last sweat with thirst. Chilliness, without heat, with little thirst. Chilliness without thirst; then heat with thirst and burning lips; at last sweat. Thirst preceding the chills; the chills are followed by heat and colliquative sweats. Thirst after the heat, or during the sweating stage.

Heat alternating with chills; half an hour or a whole hour after the chills the hot stage sets in, accompanied by some desire for cold water. At five o'clock in the evening, when walking in the open air, chills set in, which disappear again in the room; an hour afterwards the person feels great heat, especially in the face, increased by motion; thirst comes on an hour after the hot stage. Shiverings with external or internal chilliness, heat of the head and redness of the face; eight hours afterwards there is heat mingled with slight chills; thirst during the heat and the chills; afterwards a little sweat, accompanied by sleeplessness and ravenous hunger at night, and want of appetite by day. The whole afternoon the chills alternate with heat, at the same time the lower extremities feel faint; the symptoms are worse when walking in the open air. Warmth in the face with chilliness of the body; shortly after, the forehead feels cold and the body warm. Quick and hard pulse with flying heat and alternate chills in the back and on the forehead; the back became covered with cold sweat; no thirst either in the cold or hot stage. Heat in the face, and a few hours afterwards chills with coldness of the whole body. Every day about noon chills for a quarter of an hour, accompanied and followed by colic; afterwards heat for two hours, with thirst and redness of the face. Chilliness with thirst; then heat with thirst; the thirst continues even during the

apyrexia. Heat with burning thirst, followed by sweat. Fevers commencing by secondary ailments, palpitation of the heart, sneezing, anguish, nausea, thirst, ravenous hunger, headache, etc."

DOSE.—See *Bryonia*.

*Drosera*.—"Chills by day, heat at night. Quotidian fever: in the forenoon from nine to twelve o'clock, the hands are icy cold, with blue nails; the chills are followed by thirst; then headache and heat of the face; heat is followed by inclination to vomit; in the evening the person feels easy; profuse sweat at night, especially on the abdomen.

DOSE.—See *Bryonia*.

*Hepar Sulphuris*.—"Sweat in the bed, beginning at midnight, afterwards she felt chilly in bed. Early in the morning bitter taste in the mouth; in a few hours fever; first chills, then thirst, and an hour afterwards much heat with interrupted sleep. Violent chills at eight o'clock in the evening with chattering of teeth, a quarter of an hour, with coldness of the hands and feet; then heat with sweat, especially on the chest and forehead, with slight thirst."

DOSE.—See *Bryonia*.

*Ipecacuanha*.—One of our most important remedies for intermittent fevers. "Chilliness under the skin, increases when she approaches a warm stove. Intermittent fevers (consequent upon the abuse of

*Cinchona*\*) where nausea and vomiting predominate. Slight and short chills; then heat, only in the head, with thirst. Intermittent fevers; slight chills are followed by much heat with thirst, without any subsequent sweats. Intermittent fevers (consequent upon the abuse of *Cinchona*); slight chilliness without thirst; afterwards violent heat; with thirst, nausea and vomiting, dyspnoea, and stitches in the chest; finally, copious (sour) sweats."

Dose.—See *Bryonia*.

*Mercurius*.—"Chilliness in the evening when in bed; afterwards heat with violent thirst. Attacks of heat accompanied by great anxiety, as if the chest were compressed, without any thirst; the heat alternates with a sensation of coldness over the whole body and great failing of strength. Heat and chilliness continually intermixed; when out of bed one feels chilly, when in bed, one feels hot, accompanied by an excessive desire for milk every day. Chilliness and heat without any thirst; towards morning thirst, nausea, and an excessive palpitation of the heart during the sweating stage, the sweat smelling fetid or sour:"

Dose.—See *Arsenicum*.

*Nux Vomica* presents a large number of symptoms that may be present, at the same time that it is inferior in usefulness to such remedies as *Ipecacuanha* or *Arsenicum*. The symptoms deserving of

\* *Peruvian Bark*, whence *quinine*.



notice are,—“Violent chilliness and one hour’s sleep in the evening, after having gone to bed; this is followed by heat with headache, tingling of the ears and nausea. First, chilliness; this is followed by heat causing anxiety; afterwards a desire for beer. Violent shaking fit, increased by drinking; afterwards heat, and soon after sweat. Heat before the chilliness, or mixed with it. External or internal heat, accompanied by chilliness and great faintishness; this makes it necessary that one either should lie down already in the afternoon, or put on warm clothes. Thirst both in the hot and cold stage. Frequent attacks of sweat, followed by dry heat. Chilliness after the sweat, and then sweat again. Great heat and sweat, when covered with the feather-bed; but one feels chilly after the slightest uncovering, or lifting of the cover. Fever in the afternoon; chilliness and coldness; accompanied by blue nails, lasting four hours; afterwards general heat with burning in the hands, and a desire for water, and then beer; no subsequent sweat. Fever either in the afternoon, or evening: the heat is followed by cold chills. Chilliness towards six o’clock in the evening, with intermediate attacks of heat; returning the next day at the same hour. Internal heat at night, accompanied by external chilliness, dryness of the mouth and loathing of drinks. Violent chilliness, at night, when in bed; sweat towards morning, with previous prickling in the

skin. In the afternoon violent coldness with blue nails for a quarter of an hour; afterwards heat and thirst for an hour and a half. Anticipating fever in the morning: first, moderate chilliness with blue nails, without any thirst; thirst comes on before the appearance of the fever; afterwards great, general, long-lasting heat with much thirst and stitches in the temples; finally, a little sweat. Violent chilliness without any thirst; afterwards long-lasting heat with thirst, headache, vertigo, redness of the face, vomiting, red urine, and pain at the chest; the heat is usually followed by partial sweat. Intermittent fever, beginning early in the morning: little chilliness, but much heat and thirst. Shaking chills with thirst, followed by heat accompanied by thirst and sweat. Intermittent fevers where the gastric and bilious symptoms prevail. Intermittent fevers with obstruction or indolence of the intestinal canal. Apoplectic intermittent fevers with vertigo, anguish, chills, delirium accompanied by vivid visions, and distention of the stomach. Intermittent fevers characterized by a sense of paralysis, and want of strength of the limbs in the beginning of the fever. Intermittent fever with stitches in the sides and the abdomen."

DOSE.—See *Bryonia*.

*Pulsatilla*.—"Shaking chills, followed by general heat and sweat, with drawing, twitching pains in

the long bones of the extremities. Chilliness without any thirst: thirst during the hot stage. Chilliness without any thirst; afterwards a little thirst; then heat without thirst, accompanied by vertigo and stupor. Chilliness without any thirst; afterwards burning heat with thirst and headache, and finally a little sweat. Feeling of chilliness with trembling; in a few minutes this feeling returns, followed by a little heat, without any sweat. First heat; afterwards violent chilliness. First at two o'clock in the afternoon; at four o'clock chilliness without any thirst, accompanied by anxiety and dyspnoea; this is followed by a drawing pain reaching from the back as far as into the head; three hours afterwards there is heat of the body without any thirst, with sweat of the face, drowsiness without any sleep, and uneasiness; the following morning sweat breaks out over the whole body. Repeated shiverings in the afternoon; in the evening a general burning heat with violent thirst, frightful startings which prevent falling asleep, pains like severe labour-pains, painfulness of the whole body and watery diarrhoea. In the evening a violent chilliness with external coldness, without shiverings or thirst; in the morning a feeling of heat, as if sweat would break out, which, however, was not the case; without any thirst or external heat, accompanied, however, by hot hands, and disinclination to be uncovered or bared. Intermittent fevers, where the gastric and

bilious symptoms prevail. Intermittent fevers, consequent upon the abuse of Cinchona, with bitter taste of the food, the taste in the mouth being otherwise natural. Vomiting of mucus when the cold stage comes on, absence of thirst in the hot and the sweating stage, slimy diarrhoea during the apyrexia, with nausea and want of appetite. Intermittent fevers commencing at eight o'clock in the morning, with nausea, vomiting, thirst, headache, and vertigo; chilliness, heat and sweat are not distinctly marked off, and there is much thirst during the whole period of the attack. Tertian fever, with chilliness and drowsiness by day, and in the evening, want of ease during the apyrexia."

DOSE.—See *Bryonia*.

*Rhus Toxicodendron* may be usefully alternated with *Bryonia*, or may follow it, if that remedy fail to relieve. See *Rhus Toxicodendron*, in the articles on "*Rheumatism*" and "*Typhoid Fever*."

DOSE.—See *Bryonia*.

*Sulphur* is indicated by some of the following symptoms:—"Heat in the face, and sense as if she had just recovered from a hard sickness; the heat is followed by a little chilliness with a good deal of thirst. Slight chills for one hour, in the forenoon, at ten o'clock; afterwards one feels easy until three o'clock in the afternoon, when one experiences heat for two hours in the head and hands, with

a desire for beer. At noon, a good deal of internal heat with redness of the face, and simultaneously existing chilliness; all the limbs felt tired, as if they had been bruised, accompanied by great thirst, until midnight; afterwards the chilliness and heat abated, and she was then covered with sweat all over the body, for three hours. In the afternoon, feverish heat mingled with chilliness and with continual palpitation of the heart. Violent chilliness in the evening, when in bed; afterwards exaltations of the fancy; lastly, heat and profuse sweat. Chilliness every evening, which cannot be relieved by the warmth of the stove; considerable warmth when in bed, every morning sour-smelling sweat."

DOSE.—See *Arsenicum*.

*Veratrum Album*.—"External coldness with dark urine and cold sweats. Coldness with internal heat, dark urine, and cold sweat. Chilliness, succeeded by warm sweat, which is soon changed to cold sweat. Tertian fever consisting of mere chilliness. Simple, nightly chills with violent pain in the small of the back. Chilliness, with great desire for cold drinks, and accompanied by nausea, alternating with increasing heat; afterwards heat with unquenchable thirst, delirium, redness of the face, and constant slumber; finally, sweat without any thirst, with a pale countenance. Chilliness in the evening, alternating with thrills of

heat; afterwards heat with violent thirst; and finally, after a considerable interval, sweat. Chills and heat alternating from time to time; accompanied by vertigo, continual anxiety, and inclination to vomit. Intermittent fevers with obstruction or indolence of the intestinal canal.

Dose.—See *Arsenicum*.

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## REMITTENT FEVERS.

(*Bilious, Gastro-bilious, Putrid, Jungle, and Marsh Fevers.*)

*General Remarks and Characteristics.*—Fever, having marked symptoms of disturbance of the functions of the liver, stomach, and spleen, are of constant occurrence in tropical climates. They are met with in all countries, but chiefly in those just alluded to. They have been variously named, according to the district where they have been met with. The symptoms are those of fever, and of a deranged condition of the internal organs—the liver, stomach, brain, etc. These are distinct from the intermittent fevers, inasmuch as they are continuous; but they have a tendency in some parts to assume that type, and to take on a typhoid appearance.

The *symptoms* are sufficiently treated of under the heads of each under-mentioned remedy.

Certain forms of *Yellow Fever* properly come

under this head; that very fatal complaint, as well as *Ague*, *Typhus* and *Typhoid Fever*, and *African Fever*, are treated of in separate articles.

#### TREATMENT.

*Diet and Hygiene.*—The diet and the customs of Europeans in tropical climates are the fertile disposing causes of these fevers. Among the former, indulgence in spirits and in other stimulants, in highly-seasoned dishes, and especially in meat and in all animal food, are the chief. Among the latter—too much sexual indulgence, and a disdain for the customs relative to the dress and early habits of the natives, and of the long-resident Europeans,—are the most important. Among the many foolish practices of recently-arrived Europeans in tropical countries, is that of exposing themselves to the heat of the day, and of thinking the use of an umbrella against the sun's rays to be effeminate.

*Preventive Treatment.*—The cold bath at or somewhat before noon, is recommended as a means of rendering Europeans less susceptible to the attacks of the Marsh Fever.

*Medicinal Treatment.*—The remedies have to be administered more frequently than is usual in European practice. Directions are given below for the administration of the various remedies.

*Remedies.*—*Aconitum* <sup>v</sup> *Napellus*, *Antimonium Crudum*, *Antimonium Tartaricum*, *Arsenicum*, *Belladonna*, *Bryonia*, *Mercurius*, *Nux Vomica*, *Opium*,

*Phosphorus, Pulsatilla, Rhus Toxicodendron, Veratrum Album.*

*Aconitum Napellus*, in bilious and gastric fevers. The tongue is yellow, white, or grey; the tongue foul; constipation or foul-smelling diarrhoea of slime and undigested food, or of bile; vomiting, perhaps, of bile; headache. There must be the characteristic fever of *Aconite* present. Chills followed by heats, flushed face, quick full pulse, etc.

DOSE.—Give three globules, or two pilules, on the tongue. Repeat in half an hour, one hour, or two hours, if *Aconite* be still indicated, according to the intensity or amelioration of the fever. It is better, however, to dissolve four drops of the tincture, twelve globules, or eight pilules, in four dessertspoonfuls of water, and give one dessertspoonful for a dose. Repeat as above directed.

*Antimonium Crudum* and *Antimonium Tartaricum* may be administered advantageously in certain cases. Study their pathogenetic effects in the *Materia Medica*, in the body of this work.

DOSE.—Same as for *Aconite*. Repeat every two or three hours, or on alternate one or two hours with some other remedy.

*Arsenicum Album* is a most valuable remedy in bilious remittent fever. It is often, though in a less degree, administered with considerable advantage in gastric fever. It is indicated by the following symptoms:—The tongue is greyish, foul, and thickly furred; also an aversion to food, burning pain in the stomach, constipation or diarrhoea, dry hot skin. *Arsenicum* is often advantageously



alternated with *Rhus Tox.*, or *Veratrum*, or perhaps *Ant. Cr.*

DOSE.—Dissolve three drops of the tincture, ten globules or six pilules in four dessertspoonfuls of water, and give one dessertspoonful for a dose. Repeat every two, three, or four hours, if still indicated, or on alternate two, or three hours with some other remedy.

*Belladonna* is needed if inflammation of the bowels threaten; and in cases where typhoid symptoms requiring this remedy are present. See the articles on "*Typhus and Typhoid Fever*" (in the *Appendix*), and on "*Brain Fever*" (in the body of this work).

DOSE.—See *Aconite*. Repeat similarly.

*Bryonia* is a very useful remedy in many cases, especially if its rheumatic indications are present; but mostly so in cases where the fever takes on a typhoid aspect (see "*Typhus and Typhoid Fever*"). It may often, too, be given with advantage in alternation with *Rhus Toxicodendron*.

DOSE.—Same as for *Aconite*. Repeat every two, three, or four hours, if still indicated, or on alternate one or two hours with another remedy.

*Mercurius* is an important medicine in the congestive, gastric, bilious and mucous fevers of hot climates. The tongue is thickly coated with a greyish or greyish-yellow slimy covering, foul taste, dry parched mouth, loss of appetite, nausea, bilious vomiting, sallow complexion, constipation,

sweats, which may be sour or fetid, towards the morning, and which give no relief.

DOSE.—See *Aconite*. Repeat in a like manner to *Arsenicum*.

*Nux Vomica*, in mild or threatening attacks, may be sufficient. Foul taste, slime, yellowish-coated tongue, constipation, chills followed by heats and relieved by sweats (see "*Intermittent Fever*"), dark yellow urine, depositing a brown or white sediment.

DOSE.—See *Aconite*. Repeat the same as for *Bryonia*.

*Opium* is only indicated if symptoms of the disturbance of the cerebral function, requiring its administration, are present. See the same articles as are mentioned above for *Belladonna*.

DOSE.—See *Arsenicum*. Repeat similarly if necessary. In very acute cases it is sometimes better to give a teaspoonful of the already described mixture every twenty or thirty minutes.

*Phosphorus* is the remedy, if marked symptoms of the lungs are predominant. Cough, quick, feeble pulse, and hectic fever. See the articles on "*Cough*," "*Bronchitis*," in the body of this work.

DOSE.—Same as for *Ant. Cr.* and *Ant. Tart.*

*Pulsatilla* is indicated in cases very similar to those of *Nux Vomica*. Especially for females and children, and individuals of fair, blonde, complexion; inclined to diarrhoea, or with whom diarrhoea is a symptom present in place of the constipation indicative of *Nux Vomica*.

DOSE.—See *Nux Vomica*. Repeat similarly.

*Rhus Toxicodendron* is indicated in cases where *Bryonia* fails to afford relief, or it may be given in alternation with that remedy.

DOSE.—Same as for *Aconite*. Repeat as directed for *Bryonia* and *Arsenicum*.

*Veratrum Album* is one of our most important remedies in this class of fevers; especially in cases where the latter approximates towards typhus. The patient is cold externally, and hot internally; his stomach and bowels are burning hot; he has diarrhoea, or confined and bloated bowels; rush of blood to the head; great weakness and loss of strength. See "*Veratrum*" in "*Yellow Fever*."

DOSE.—See *Arsenicum*.

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## TYPHUS AND TYPHOID FEVER.

(*Low Fevers.*)

*General Remarks.*—This is a very important and dangerous class of fevers. The reader must not waste valuable time, before sending for a homœopathic practitioner, in the domestic treatment of this disease, if professional homœopathic advice be available; unfortunately this is in very many cases not to be got, especially in tropical countries, and in our sparsely settled colonies.

*Causes.*—All depressing, mental and physical,

influences favour its development. Such are continued mental over-exertion; physical over-exertion; exposure to a vitiated, especially a cold and damp atmosphere; the smell from drains; the living in crowded rooms, in kitchens, etc.; and generally exposure to the typhoid miasm.

*Characteristics.*—Typhoid inflammation may primarily affect different parts of the human frame, as the bowels, lungs, brain, etc., accordingly described as *typhus abdominalis*, *typhus pulmonalis*, *typhus cereбрalis*. (See "*Brain Fever*.")

*Typhus stupidus* (*stupid typhus*) chiefly characterizes the last named variety, and *T. putridus* (*putrid typhus*) the first.

The symptoms are chilliness, with occasional heats; dry skin, sometimes covered with clammy sweat. The tongue may be natural, or only slightly furred; it is, however, generally very foul, and brownish, or even blackish: it is often much swollen, and may be dry, rough, and cracked, or moist. Thirst may or may not be a symptom. The urine is much diminished in quantity, high coloured (even that of porter), and depositing a thick sediment; it may be nearly or even altogether suppressed,—this especially happens in some forms of brain fever (*T. stupidus*).

*Diet and Hygiene.*—This is well worthy of consideration. The treatment, with respect to diet, of patients with typhus fever is, in advanced cases, now very different to that of some years since.

Formerly, the diet of typhoid patients was kept low, as in inflammatory fever, and the allopathic school of medicine bled for typhoid fever as they would have done for the active inflammatory variety. Unfortunately for the public, the abstinent system is still adopted by a good many practitioners, English and foreign, homœopathic and allopathic. The proper object of the medical attendant should be to use all the means which he believes will most certainly restore his patient to health. It is now well ascertained, it may be taken for granted, that a very generous system of diet is the best for typhus fever. The typhus miasm is so rapidly debilitating in its action, that without the patient is kept up by a full, even stimulating, diet, he sinks before the proper homœopathic medicinal treatment can cure the poisonous state of his constitution. The proper dietetic treatment of a patient attacked by typhus fever requires, however, the close supervision of a homœopathic medical practitioner, and it is impossible in a popular work to lay down the exact course of treatment to be pursued, which must vary in nearly every individual case. Strong beef-tea, wine, and, in some bad cases, brandy must be given; and, in advanced cases, injections of beef-tea, etc., per anum, require to be administered.

In cases where the fever is high and inflammatory, rather than low, in fact, rather of an *Aconite* than an *Arsenicum* character, the diet

should be much the same as that ordered for "*Simple Inflammatory Fever.*"

During convalescence, care must be taken to keep the patient's satisfaction of his appetite within bounds.

*Remedies.*—(Chief) *Bryonia*, *Rhus Toxicodendron*; (Secondary) *Aconitum Napellus*, *Arnica Montana*, *Arsenicum*, *Belladonna*, *China*, *Hyoscinus*, *Nux Vomica*, *Opium*, *Phosphorus*, *Stramonium*, *Sulphur*.

*Bryonia* and *Rhus Toxicodendron* are to be given in alternation, in almost all cases, at the commencement, where the services of a homœopathic practitioner are available, and the unprofessional reader has no need to study the case. In some cases, however, *Aconite* is to be preferred. See *Aconitum Napellus*.

*DOSE.*—Take these two remedies in alternation, every other three hours. Three globules, two pilules, or one drop of the tincture in a little water, is a dose.

*Aconitum Napellus* is not, as a rule, suited to the fever of typhus. A case of typhus may, however, commence with symptoms of inflammatory fever, in which case probably it would be indicated, —in fact before the case was recognised as one of typhus.

*DOSE.*—Three globules, two pilules, or one drop of the tincture, in a dessertspoonful of water.\* Repeat in four hours, and study the symptoms afresh.

*Arnica Montana* is indicated in low fever by

these symptoms of gastric derangement. Hempel notices the following: "Thick and foul coating on the tongue; slimy or mucous; tympanitic distention of the abdomen, with rumbling, and perhaps a dull soreness, or else the opposite condition; of diarrhoeic stools having a foul smell, attended with tenesmus and softness of the abdominal walls." Also nausea, and acrid, foul, or bloody vomiting. These symptoms may be connected with an antecedent blow or fall on the belly.

Dose.—See *Aconitum Napellus*.

*Arsenicum* is a most valuable remedy in bad, apparently desperate cases of typhus; the vital powers seem to be exhausted, and the patient sinking. This state is evidenced by the dull, glazed look of the eyes, the falling of the jaw, the black, coated, sordid, bleeding, and foul tongue, etc.

Dose.—Three globules, two pilules, or one drop of the tincture, in a very little water, are a dose. In many cases, a teaspoonful of water is sufficient.

*Belladonna* is required in a good many cases. It may be given, as a rule, with advantage, in cases where *Aconite* has appeared to the reader to be indicated, and has failed to produce the desired relief. The patient is hot and feverish, but with a pale face. The brain is highly excited, and the patient is delirious and excessively restless and wakeful, but he is not violent, which latter symptom would rather call for *Stramonium*.

DOSE.—See *Arsenicum*; or dissolve the directed remedy in a tablespoonful of water, and give a teaspoonful every half-hour.

*China* is indicated in cases where great prostration exists, preceded and accompanied by exhaustive sweats. *China*, however, is more often required during convalescence than during the actual progress of this disease.

DOSE.—See *Arsenicum*. Repeat every three hours. Repeat during convalescence, morning, noon, and night, or, if the debility be not excessive, only at 11 A.M. and 7 P.M.

*Hyosciamus* is required if the patient be affected with brain symptoms analogous to those produced by that remedy. Stupifying headache, non-recognition of dear friends; passive, muttering delirium; optical delusions, squinting; foul and licentious speech or singing. The eyes are blood-shot and sparkling. See the pathogenetic effects of *Hyosciamus* (*Mental Affections*) in the *Materia Medica*, at the end of the body of this work.

DOSE.—Same as for *Belladonna*; repeat similarly.

*Nux Vomica* is not usually recommended in homœopathic works for typhoid fever. I have, however, found it very efficacious, even by itself; more especially in cases where the individual affected has the temperament indicative of *Nux Vom.*, and has been habitually used to stimulants.

DOSE.—Three globules, two pilules, or one drop of the tincture, in a tablespoonful of water, is a dose. Repeat every four or six hours.



*Opium* is indicated in cases of *stupid typhus*. See the article on *Brain Fever*, in the body of this work.

DOSE.—See *Belladonna*. Repeat if necessary in three or four hours.

*Phosphorus* is principally required in some exceptional cases of typhoid fever, in which its indications are present. Gangrenous inflammation of the skin, with red petechiæ. Typhus, with inflammation of the lungs, with symptoms of bronchitis and pneumonia. Pain in the left side of the chest, felt even constantly; worse when coughing. In these very serious cases study, if professional homœopathic aid be not at hand, the articles on *Phosphorus*, in the *Materia Medica*, and on "*Bronchitis*," in the body of this work.

DOSE.—See *Arsenicum*.

*Stramonium* is indicated in somewhat similar cases to those calling for *Belladonna*. The delirium is of a much more violent description, and the patient may be maniacal. In typhus, with furious delirium, the patient has to be held down in bed; he screams, and has dreadful illusions; he sees mice, rats, etc.

DOSE.—See *Belladonna*.

*Sulphur* is seldom required during active typhus. It may, however, be given with considerable advantage as an intercurrent remedy, in cases where the beneficial action of a medicine seems to be exhausted.

After its exhibition the previous medicine may be again given or another chosen. See also the article on *Sulphur*, in the *Materia Medica* of this work.

DOSE.—See *Arsenicum*. If it be given as an intermediate remedy, wait four or five hours before and after its administration.

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## INDIAN INFLAMMATORY FEVER.

(*Acute High Fever.*)

*Characteristics.*—This fever may be considered an exaggerated form of the simple inflammatory fevers of temperate climates,—*e.g.* Great Britain. Foreign residents (Europeans) are also subject to it.

An attack of this fever may be rapidly fatal, and it always appears to predispose its subject to affections of the digestive organs;—*e.g.* dysentery, cholera, etc.

*Causes (immediate.)*—Exposure to the unwonted, excessively high temperature of the hot season. See the article on the seasons of *India and China*.

*Causes (remote.)*—The indulgence in wines, spirits, malt liquors, and, perhaps, a full meat diet, and general habits of intemperance. The same quantity of stimulants cannot be taken in the tropics with the for-some-time impunity that they may be in Europe. Unfortunately, there can be no doubt that very many English rather increase

(probably from a feeling of *ennui*) the amount of their potations, especially of the so-called bitter or pale ale, than diminish them.

#### TREATMENT.

*Medicinal Diet and Hygiene.*—These should be the same as that of the simple variety elsewhere treated of. See the articles on “*Simple Inflammatory Fever*” and on “*Brain Fever*,” in the body of this work, for the necessary treatment, which is there fully given.

The patient should, if desirous of drinking, be allowed water, in small quantities at short intervals.

The two all-important remedies are:—*Aconitum Napellus*, and *Belladonna*.

*Aconitum Napellus*, if the fever be high, at the same time that the brain symptoms are not predominant. See the articles upon *Aconite* and *Belladonna*, division *Fever*, in the *Materia Medica*.

**DOSE.**—Dissolve four drops of the tincture, twelve globules, or eight pilules, in four dessertspoonfuls of water. Give one dessertspoonful for a dose every twenty minutes, for four times. Directly the symptoms are ameliorated, increase the interval. The tincture is the preferable form of this remedy.

*Belladonna* is indicated if the fever do not yield to the use of *Aconite*, and if the brain be markedly affected.

**DOSE.**—Same as for *Aconite*; using, however, a teaspoon instead of a dessertspoon; the patient being only semi-conscious, and swallowing with difficulty.

## DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

(*Abscess, Hypertrophy, Atrophy.*)

*General Remarks.*—Europeans are from various causes very generally attacked by disease of this important organ; in fact, some years since, this class of diseases was nearly universal among the English residents of *India*. The principal causes are the large use of malt and spiritous liquors, and the general adherence to habits of diet and living suitable enough to the English, and to the inhabitants of temperate and cold climates, but which are positively injurious in that of *India*, and generally in all tropical countries. Europeans who have had an attack of the Indian inflammatory fever are predisposed to affections of the liver.

## ABSCESS OF THE LIVER.

(*Suppuration.*)

*General Remarks.*—A chronic affection of the liver is always in danger of suppuration of that organ taking place. The taking cold with an individual so affected, from exposure to a draught, is sufficient to excite the necessary amount of active inflammation in this organ.

*Symptoms.*—Inflammatory fever, hot dry skin; thirst; flushed, sallow, complexion. The right side, immediately over the liver, is hot, swelled,

and tender to the touch ; there is a local and marked throbbing pain. If the abscess form on the external aspect of the liver, the tumour looks red and inflamed, and at a later period fluctuation (causing the recognition of contained fluid) can be felt.

Warm bread and water poultices are beneficially employed from an early period. As the abscess advances to maturity, they should be used much hotter, or linseed-meal poultices may be substituted.

The principal and most effective remedies are only three, although others are in some cases required ; these latter are not, however, amenable to domestic treatment,—in fact, this is one case, among many others, treated of in this work where homœopathic surgical aid should be at once obtained if possible.

*Remedies.*—*Aconitum Napellus*, *Mercurius*, *Hepar Sulphuris*.

*Aconitum Napellus* is indicated at the commencement by itself, and at a later period it may be given in alternation with *Mercurius*,—if that remedy be the one required. The symptoms are those of general inflammatory fever. *Aconite* often produces (alone, or with *Mercurius*) the dispersion of the tumour, without the formation or discharge of purulent matter.

*Dose.*—One drop of the tincture, three globules, or two pilules, in a little water, is a dose. Repeat every one to two hours, according to the symptoms. The strong tincture I have found more efficacious, in small parts of a drop.

*Mercurius* is indicated in cases in which the signs of local inflammation are less than in those calling for the last-mentioned remedy. The part is of a less bright red colour, or it is rather of a rose-pink colour. The general febrile disturbance is much less. The tongue is foul, with a greyish yellow coating. Dark yellow urine.

DOSE.—Same as for *Aconite*. Repeat every three to four hours. If the trituration (3d) be available, I should advise its administration instead of the tincture, etc. Give two grains of it for a dose.

*Hepar Sulphuris*, if pus have formed, and fluctuation be perceptible, or if its presence be strongly suspected. In some cases it may be usefully given in alternation with *Mercurius*.

DOSE.—Same as for *Aconite*. Repeat as for *Mercurius*. In like manner to *Mercurius*, the trituration is preferable to the other forms of this remedy.

## ENLARGEMENT OF THE LIVER.

(*Organic Liver Complaint, Hypertrophied or Indurated Liver.*)

*Causes.*—This is a common state of the liver, it being the usual result of long-continued sub-acute inflammation. Habitual indulgence in stimulants and rich food will cause this condition of the liver, in a temperate climate like that of England; how much more, evidently, is this the case in the tropics. A peculiar condition of the liver is produced in this country by long-continued dram-drinking,

*Acidum Nitricum* is a most valuable remedy for this condition. In fact, I have found this remedy by itself, or in alternation with *Hepar Sulphuris*, very often sufficient for that large class of cases in which the patient's constitution has been abused by the allopathic use of calomel and quinine. *Ac. Nitricum* has cured cases of fungoid disease of the liver, and of enlarged liver complicated with dropsy; sub-acute inflammation and enlargement of the liver, unhealthy sallow complexion, and irregularly watery diarrhoea and constipation.

DOSE.—One drop of the tincture, three globules, or two pilules, in a little water, is a dose. Repeat morning, noon, and night; or every other three hours alternately with *Hepar Sulph.*, or some other remedy. It is better in some cases, to use the acid in massive doses; such, however, require professional homœopathic treatment.

*Arsenicum*, especially in cases where the spleen is also enlarged. This remedy cures enlargements of these organs if they have been preceded by fever and agues, to which it is homœopathic. See "*Intermittent Fever*" in the Appendix.

DOSE.—See *Ac. Nitricum*. Repeat in like manner. In "*Intermittent Fever*" it is necessary to follow the directions given in the article on that disease.

*China*, in somewhat similar cases to those of *Arsenicum*, especially where the symptoms have an intermittent character. The cases calling for *China* are nearly always complicated with an enlarged condition of the spleen. Like the last remedy, *China* is principally required in cases

where the symptoms of the preceding or accompanying intermittent fever have been indicative of it. See "*Intermittent Fever*" in the Appendix. *Quinine*, the most active part of *China*, is in many cases to be preferred to that remedy.

DOSE.—See *Ac. Nitricum*, and the article just named.

*Hepar Sulphuris* is not usually recommended for this disease; as above stated (see *Ac. Nitr.*), however, I have found it a sovereign remedy in very many cases, where the patient's system has been abused by the allopathic administration of *Calomel* and *Quinine*. Its indications may be found in the *Materia Medica* of this work. I have generally alternated it with *Ac. Nitr.*

DOSE.—Same as for *Ac. Nitr.* Repeat every other three hours with that remedy.

*Mercurius* is a most important and valuable medicine if the patient have not been injured by its administration allopathically; unfortunately this is far more frequently the case than not, so that it is often difficult to distinguish the disease from the drug symptoms. *Mercurius* is indicated in cases where the enlargement of the liver has been preceded by an hepatic attack to which it would have been homœopathic. Greyish-yellow, slimy coated tongue; sallow complexion; irregular action of the bowels,—costiveness with insufficient biliary secretion with the stool, or fluid, bilious-looking stools.

DOSE.—See *Acidum Nitricum*. Repeat three times daily; in some cases morning and evening only, are sufficient.



*Nux Vomica* will not alone cure this affection. It is, however, a useful adjunct in very many cases; especially in those where the patient suffers from dyspeptic symptoms brought on by dram-drinking and intemperate habits; the more so if he have the *Nux Vomica* temperament.

DOSE.—See *Ac. Nitr.* Repeat every other three or four hours with some more specifically indicated remedy.

*Sulphur.* It may be necessary to give this remedy intermediately in some cases, where the hitherto administered remedy ceases to produce the desired effect. It may be advisable to return afterwards to the previous remedy, or to choose another.

DOSE.—See *Ac. Nitricum.* Repeat after six hours. Then wait twelve hours and return to the last medicine, or choose another.

*Taraxacum* will in some cases afford relief to the group of accompanying symptoms. Deficient action of the liver, with insufficient biliary secretion in the stool, and constipation, weak digestion and flatulence. It will, however, in all cases require to be alternated with some more specifically indicated remedy.

DOSE.—See *Ac. Nitricum.* Repeat every other three hours with another remedy.

## WASTING OF THE LIVER.

(*Atrophied Liver.*)

THIS is a far less frequently met with condition of this organ, than that of hypertrophy.

The following homœopathic remedies are sometimes the required ones, namely, *Arsenicum*, *Ac. Nitricum*, *Ferrum*, *Nux.* It is, however, indispensable to a cure of this condition that the individual so affected should remove to a colder climate, which will be, in the majority of cases, Great Britain; in which case he should put himself under professional homœopathic treatment.

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PLAGUE.

*General Remarks.*—This may be briefly described as malignant contagious typhus fever, with a carbuncular, pustular eruption on the skin. Great Britain has not been visited by this dreadful disease since 1679. The exemption has been owing to the improved hygienic arrangements of its cities as regards cleanliness and ventilation. Other countries have not been so fortunate. Dr Brown\* says “Marseilles, which had previously suffered twenty severe visitations in the course of seventeen

\* Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine (art. Plague).

centuries, was ravaged by it again in 1720. Moscow suffered cruelly from it in 1771 and 1772; and it appeared at Noja, in the Neapolitan territories, as late as 1815 and 1816. It appeared in the lazaretto in Venice in 1818; and at Gresseberg, in Silesia, in 1819. In the year 1813 it raged at Malta. *With these exceptions, it has of late generally been confined to the northern parts of Africa, the reputed land of its origin, and to those portions of Asia and Europe which are, or have been, under the dominion of Turkey.*" From its frequency in that quarter it is often called the *Levantine Plague*.

*Characteristics.*—It is not altogether easy to describe its symptoms, they having varied somewhat in different epidemics, and even in the same one. It has been stated above, correctly enough, that it is characterized by *typhus fever* and *bubo*. In the treatise on this disease, before mentioned, Dr Brown describes it to be,—“An exanthematous disease (a rash), consisting of buboes, carbuncles, and pustules, white, livid, or black, distributed in various parts of the body, and generally attended with malignant and very fatal fever.” In some descriptions of this pestilence, by ancient and early writers, it has probably been confused with and described for smallpox and erysipelas.

The various accounts of this disease have been arranged by Dr Good, in his valuable work,\* into

\* Dr Good's *Study of Medicine*, p. 403, vol. ii.

three varieties, viz., the "*common plague*," the "*uneruptive plague*," and the "*eruptive plague*."

In the first variety,—the "disease extends to about the fourteenth day; and is relieved by the appearance of the eruption."

In the second,—"the eruption is imperfect or suppressed, transferred to some internal organ; or superseded externally by stigmata and vibices."

The third variety, or the erythematous or eruptive plague, is characterized by "the body being covered over with trails of vesicular erythema (rash), producing deep, sanious, and gangrenous (mortified) ulcerations as it spreads, often to the loss of one or more limbs." After a lengthened resumé of the accounts, during several centuries, of many different plague epidemics, Dr Good concludes that "it is obvious that the plague, like many other febrile eruptions, is under the occasional influence of various concomitant circumstances, that give a considerable diversity to many of its features. Its proper fever is an acute typhus (see '*Typhus and Typhoid Fever*'); but even this, by the constitution of the individual, or the peculiar state of the atmosphere, sometimes changes to a remittent and even to an inflammatory type. The final end of the fever in plague, as in other exanthems (rashes), is to restore the body to health by throwing off the morbid ferment to the surface in a specific way." In kindly cases there is but slight fever, which is of short continuance;

in other cases it is, however, of a very severe and malignant character, and death ensues in a very short time. "The typhoid symptoms are here of the most malignant nature; there is a sudden and almost utter exhaustion of sensorial power without the smallest means of recruit; all the large viscera are disturbed in their functions; the head, heart, etc.;—and all the symptoms of putrefaction make an early appearance."

The proper and most hopeful termination of the plague is by bubo. A bubo is an enlarged, inflamed gland, running on to suppuration; they are most frequently met with in the groins and armpits. If the fever is higher, carbuncles simultaneously make their appearance, and there is great debility; and, in still worse cases, the fever is still higher, and the danger will be proportionately increased, the proper eruption of buboes may perhaps be suppressed, and carbuncles alone be found, highly malignant, and secreting a most acrid and corrosive ichor (matter), which, as it oozes and spreads about, occasionally forms extensive trails of painful and distressing sores.

#### " . TREATMENT.

*Remarks.*—I can conceive of no reason to doubt of the success of the homœopathic treatment of this scourge, although I have not myself seen the disease in question. Homœopathy has been, and is, very successful in the treatment of the worst

cases of typhus, of which it is evident that the plague is but a severe variety. It is an inestimable advantage in our system that, the symptoms of a disease being known, we can with considerable certainty prescribe the appropriate homœopathic remedy for them, although we have not personally seen cases of the disease. The homœopathic treatment of *Asiatic Cholera* is one of the most brilliant triumphs of Homœopathy, yet Hahnemann prescribed the remedies for that before most fatal malady without having ever seen a case of the destroyer; and, in subsequent visitations of that disease, homœopathists have not found reason to scarcely alter the course of treatment then laid down.

Fortunately the symptoms are so analogous to those of certain remedies in our *Materia Medica*, that no hesitation can be felt in the treatment of this disease.

In addition to the under-mentioned treatment, the reader should consult the article in the Appendix on "*Typhus*."

*Diet and Hygiene*.—See the article on "*Typhus and Typhoid Fever*."

*Remedies*.—*Arsenicum*, *Carbo Vegetabilis*, *Secale Cornutum*, *Veratrum Album*.

*Arsenicum*.—This remedy should be sufficient for the cure of this epidemic, in the great majority of cases. The character of the fever, the sensitiveness of the stomach, the rejection of all food,

the burning pain often felt there, the prostration, the state of the skin, and the tendency to gangrene, all point to this remedy. It is advisable for the non-professional reader, especially if he feel any hesitation between this remedy and *Veratrum*, to administer the two remedies in alternation.

**DOSE.**—One drop of the tincture, three globules, or two pilules, in a little water, every two or three hours, according to the urgency of the symptoms. If it be given in alternation with *Veratrum*, see below, *Veratrum*.

*Carbo Vegetabilis*.—I should be inclined to place much less reliance in this and the other remedies than in those just mentioned,—at all events, at the beginning of the treatment. In very bad cases, however, with sphacelus imminent or commenced, this remedy might be given in alternation with that next mentioned. It is, however, better in all cases where *Arsenicum* and *Veratrum* are insufficient, to study closely the article on “*Typhus and Typhoid Fever*.”

**DOSE.**—See *Arsenicum*. Repeat at first (for two doses) every alternate hour with the next remedy, then increase the interval to two, three, and four hours.

*Secale Cornutum* may be alternated with the last-named remedy. See its pathogenetic effects in the *Materia Medica*.

**DOSE.**—See *Arsenicum* and *Carbo Vegetabilis*.

*Veratrum Album* should be given, as directed above, in alternation with *Arsenicum*.

**DOSE.**—See *Arsenicum*. Repeat, at first, in alternation with

that remedy, every other hour; after the second dose, if the symptoms are ameliorated, increase the interval to two hours, and then to three hours, and so on.

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## LEPROSY AND ELEPHANTIASIS.

(*Lepra, Scaly Leprosy, Elephantiasis Arabica, Barbadoes Leg, Egyptian Sarcocoele.*)

*General Remarks.*—An immense amount of confusion has been imported into the accounts of these, to all intents and purposes, distinct diseases, by the writers on cutaneous affections.

The descriptions of these diseases are given separately, so as to render their recognition easier to the intelligent reader.

The accounts of both these diseases here given are condensed from a work on cutaneous affections by Dr J. Green, which has the merit of avoiding the confusion above mentioned.

*Elephantiasis* is very seldom met with in this country; leprosy much more commonly than is generally imagined.

### LEPRA, SCALY LEPROSY.

*Characteristics.*—Leprosy is a scaly affection of the skin. It appears in the form of circular scaly patches, raised on the margins, and, after they have existed for some time, considerably depressed in the centre. There is an earlier stage of lepra,



however, when the eruption appears like a large red papula, smooth and shining on the surface, and within a few days becoming covered with a single micaceous scale, the size of the spot beneath. This scale is by and by detached, when the surface of the spot is found to be rough and dry; the circle of inflammation now gradually extends, till it is an inch or more in diameter every way, and the whole patch becomes covered with an imbricated layer of thin but tough and shining scales, of a slightly yellowish or pearl-grey colour. The several patches of lepra in this state are of a circular shape, and surrounded by a bright or purple-red and slightly-raised margin. The squamæ (scales) that cover them are in a constant state of increase or reproduction; lying one over another, they often form laminated and friable masses of considerable thickness, and, if detached, are speedily renewed.

*Extent and Locality.*—These widely differ,—it may often be met with confined to the sharp ends of the elbows and knees, and it is just as frequently seen extending to almost every portion of the surface, except the hands and the face, which are very rarely implicated, although in bad cases it occasionally implicates even these. The elbows and knees are very generally the parts first affected, and from which the disease spreads along the arms and thighs to the breasts and loins, and other districts of the body. Lepra almost always

appears uniformly on both sides of the body at the same time. It always extends by the successive development of several distinct centres of inflammation; these only increase to a certain size, from that of a shilling to that of a half-crown or a crown piece, but they are often developed so close to each other, that they coalesce, and thus give rise to patches of much larger dimensions than those indicated. These patches may gradually come and slowly disappear over and over again, the patient never being free from the disease; and it may return only at certain times, as at the rise and fall of the leaf. It is not in most cases painful or troublesome, beyond the itching, and perhaps burning, and its unsightliness.

*Causes.*—This constitutional affection is not contagious, but is in most cases due to hereditary influence. It has been known to follow exposure to frequent and severe atmospheric changes, especially to those of wet and cold, and the habitual use of alcohol and highly-seasoned spiced food. It is very commonly seen in practice. Lastly, although this is perhaps of the most importance, it may be of syphilitic origin,—in which case the patches are of a dark, or what is called by surgeons coppery, hue. This last variety needs the treatment of a homœopathic surgeon.

#### TREATMENT.

General indications can alone be given in a

work of this character for the treatment of this disease. Experience has satisfied me, that in no class of disease is greater latitude respecting the dose of the medicine necessary, than in that of chronic skin affections. It is evident, however, that it would not be convenient to recommend a number of different potencies in a domestic work; for the good reason, among others, that the doing so would only tend to confuse the intelligent reader, and to be preventive of all domestic treatment, and in many cases it would not be safe; that this last statement is a fact, will be readily recognised when I mention that one of our most valuable remedies for skin disease is *Arsenicum*,—concerning which I may state that I have found no remedy more safe in my own practice, although I am convinced that it would not be safe to trust the lower potencies of that drug indiscriminately in the hands of the public.

*Remedies.* — *Antimonium Crudum*, *Arsenicum*, *Carbo Vegetabilis*, *Mercurius*.

*Antimonium Crudum* is a secondary remedy that may be advantageously administered in cases where the individual is of a debilitated habit of body, has an unhealthy skin, and is affected by the formation of unhealthy, foul-smelling, pus-secreting sores. Additional manifestations are the state of the digestive system. See, further, the article upon *Antimonium Crudum* in the *Materia Medica*.

Dose.—One drop of the tincture, three globules, or two pilules, in a little water. Repeat morning, noon, and night, for a week; then, if it be still indicated, at 11 A.M. and 7 P.M. for several weeks, if improvement continue.

*Arsenicum* is the remedy principally deserving of our notice for both this complaint and the next. The skin is covered with whitish, livid scales or tubercles. If there be abnormal sexual desire, so often present in this disease, this remedy is additionally indicated.

*Arsenicum* is almost indispensable for the cure of this disease, but it often fails to remove it in the commonly prescribed attenuations, as has been already mentioned. Allopathists have used this drug for this affection, often with very mischievous effects, partly from ignorance of its action, but more so from a bigoted adherence to large, poisonous, routine doses.

*Arsenic* can only cure this complaint on account of its homœopathic relationship to it. Its power of producing, when taken for a considerable length of time (several months), a scaly eruption of the skin, is well known to the homœopathic profession, and to some allopathists;—yet the latter cannot see, or rather will not allow that they see, that *Arsenic* is only curative of, because homœopathic to *Leprosy*.

Dose.—See *Antimonium Crudum*. Repeat morning, noon, and night, for a month.

*Mercurius* is indicated in place of *Arsenicum*,

if the eruption be of syphilitic origin. The history of the case, and the brownish or coppery hue of the skin under the scales, must determine the diagnosis of the case.

*Mercurius Corrosivus* is recommended by some writers instead of the *Merc. Sol. Mah.*; the form employed in this work, and which I have generally found effective in practice, is the latter.

DOSE.—See *Antimonium Crudum*. Repeat similarly. The trituration (3d) is the best form for the administration of this drug. One grain is a dose.

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## ELEPHANTIASIS.

(*E. Arabica*, *E. Italica*, *Barbadoes Leg*, *Egyptian Sarcocoele*.)

*General Remarks.*—This disease was first described by eastern physicians,—hence the name *E. Arabica*. It is not, however, peculiar or indigenous to Arabia. It is, however, almost confined to tropical countries, and is but very seldom met with in this country. It is called *Barbadoes Leg*, for the reason that the lower limb is most often the seat of the disease in *Barbadoes*; and *Egyptian Sarcocoele*, because the *scrotum* (the bag or purse containing the testicles) is its chief seat in *Egypt*.

*Symptoms.*—This is a slow growth of the skin, and of the subjacent tissues (fat, sub-cellular and

interstitial cellular tissues). It may be first noticed unexpectedly, and attract attention by the violence of the local pain, which is deep-seated. As before said, the *legs* and the *scrotum* are the parts most frequently affected; not any, however, are free from the liability to be so attacked,—as the *face*, *neck*, *abdomen*, and *private parts*. In cases where the legs are the parts attacked, the pain “extends along the principal line of the absorbent vessels of the limb, in the course of which a chain of enlarged and very painful lymphatic glands can be detected as high as the groin, where the same bodies are swollen and very tender to the touch. The skin of the extremity now generally shows something like a generally erythematous (rose-red) blush, and both it and the cellular tissue under it begin to thicken and enlarge.” This is accompanied by a more or less “regular attack of fever; shivering fits, with sickness, vomiting, etc., usher in a hot stage of extreme intensity, which is terminated by profuse sweating. After each attack, the erythematous redness, which had appeared in the integuments (skin) over the course of the lymphatic vessels, subsides; but the swelling never declines in the same proportion as it had increased with the occasion, so that the limb gradually acquires an enormous size, and becomes at the same time so hard as to resist the firmest pressure of the finger. The disease, in this way, generally continues to advance during several

months, after which the faulty actions upon which it depends gradually subside; local pain and uneasiness are no longer complained of; the general febrile symptoms also abate; but there is no attempt made to repair the injury that has been done, and the patient is left with a limb that is both burthensome and unsightly. The disease is afterwards prone to get worse rather than better, and the affected part not uncommonly attains an enormous size; thus, a scrotum so affected has been excised, weighing over fifty pounds, and a leg similarly affected has weighed as much as the rest of its possessor's body.

*Causes.*—All seem to be liable to be attacked; males and females, rich and poor. It does not certainly appear to be hereditary or contagious, although it is said by some writers to be both. The real causes of this disease are excessively obscure, if not rather altogether unknown. Exposure to great poverty; filth, and bad air, seem, however, to favour its development.

*Probable Termination.*—This is seldom, immediately, a fatal disease, although it commonly renders the patient's life a burden to him. There can be little doubt but that the usual allopathic treatment of this disease (general bleeding, leeches, cupping, antimonials, etc.), is much more productive of injury than of benefit to the individual afflicted.

## TREATMENT.

The reader, in addition to the study of this article, should attentively consider the last one (Leprosy); the remarks in which have an important bearing upon this terrible disease.

*Remedies.*—*Acidum Nitricum*, *Alumina*, *Antimonium Crudum*, *Arsenicum Album*.

*Acidum Nitricum* has been employed with advantage for this disease. I should, however, be only inclined to use it in cases of syphilitic origin, and in which the patient's constitution had been abused by *mercurial* preparations. The patient may have lost very much flesh, and be covered with foul, pus-secreting, sores.

*Dose.*—One drop of the tincture, three globules, or two pilules, in a little water, morning, noon, and night. See, further, the remarks on "*Treatment*," in the preceding article.

*Alumina* has been strongly recommended by a well-known homœopathic practitioner (Dr Hering), for copper-coloured tubercles of the face, etc., etc. It may be tried, perhaps with advantage, if the other remedies fail to ameliorate the patient's condition.

*Dose.*—See *Acidum Nitricum*.

*Antimonium Crudum*, in cases where the patient has no syphilitic taint in the system, and is much emaciated. See the article on *Ant. Cr.* in the *Materia Medica*, in the body of this volume.

*Dose.*—See *Acidum Nitricum*.



*Arsenicum* will afford more relief in this disease than any other remedy. Its use, however, must be persevered in for a considerable length of time, perhaps many months. The remarks upon "*Treatment*" and on *Arsenicum*, in the article on *Leprosy*, apply also to this disease.

The *Elephantiasis* may affect the legs, which have gradually become enormously swollen and hard, with greatly thickened skin, with a tubercular eruption thereon. The name *Elephantiasis* is due, as the intelligent reader will have suspected, to the sometimes enormous size of the legs.

The disease may likewise affect the face and all the other parts of the body, in the form of tubercles and yellowish or reddish spots, producing crusts, and finally ulceration and death of the parts.

DOSE.—See *Acidum Nitricum*, and the article on "*Leprosy*."

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## PRICKLY HEAT.

THIS sensation may, or may not, be attended with rash. It is not at all a symptom of ill-health, although it is a very troublesome and irritating one. It is in most cases caused by exposure to heat, and by exercise in the same, and by errors in diet. In many respects prickly heat is analogous to nettle-rash.

## TREATMENT. .

The patient must keep quiet and cool, and avoid all stimulating foods (*e.g.* meat) and drinks. In fact, the treatment prescribed for *Nettle-rash* is that required for this complaint.

*Medicinal Treatment* is not always required, some cases being of so slight a nature that the observance of the advice just given is sufficient.

*Remedies.*—*Aconitum Napellus*, *Antimonium Crudum*, *Arsenicum Album*, *Belladonna*, *Bryonia*, *Cantharis*, *Dulcamara*, *Hepar Sulphuris*, *Acidum Nitricum*, *Nux Vomica*, *Pulsatilla*, *Rhus Toxicodendron*, *Sulphur*.

The indications for the employment of each remedy, as well as the dose to be given, are given in the article on "*Nettle-Rash*," in the body of this work.

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## STINGS OF MUSQUITOES, BITES OF RABID ANIMALS, ETC.

THE treatment of poisonous stings and bites has been fully treated of in the article on "*Poisoned Wounds*" (p. 121) in the body of this work.

All persons proceeding to countries where these troublesome pests are indigenous, should take with them a bottle of the concentrated tincture of the *Ledum Palustre*.

## SUNSTROKE.

(*Exposure to the Sun's Rays.—Insolation.*)

*General Remarks.*—This is a common complaint (principally, however, among Europeans) in tropical climates; it is, however, met with in very hot seasons in this country.

*Causes.*—It is caused, as its name suggests, by exposure to the powerful direct vertical rays of the sun.

The use of the turban (by the indigenous inhabitants of tropical climates), and the avoidance of all out-of-doors pursuits during the heat of the day, are the causes of their exemption (at all events of the well-to-do classes) from sunstroke.

Troops, during long or forced marches, and newly-arrived Englishmen (before experience has brought wisdom) are more especially affected than others by this affection.

## TREATMENT.

*Diet and Hygiene.*—Give the patient small, frequently repeated, quantities of cold (iced) water. It is recommended, by some writers, to give, in the first instance, a teaspoonful at a time, a little brandy and water, until the mouth becomes moist. The patient should remain altogether quiet, and not be spoken to—more especially in all those

cases where the brain is much affected. The advice given in the article on "*Brain Fever*," in the body of this work, will prove of great service in the serious cases especially met with in tropical countries.

In ordinary cases the employment of either or both of the under-mentioned medicines will prove sufficient to restore the patient.

*Remedies.*—*Aconitum Napellus*, *Belladonna*.

*Aconitum Napellus*, if the symptoms resemble those of acute inflammatory fever, chills followed by heats, great thirst, flushed face, giddiness and headache, sickness, foul tongue.

*Dose.*—Dissolve two drops, six globules, or four pilules, in two dessertspoonfuls of water. Give a teaspoonful of the mixture for a dose; at first every half-hour, then at intervals of an hour, then of two hours, etc.

*Belladonna*, if the brain be the part chiefly affected, and if the symptoms do not give way to *Aconite*. The patient is delirious; the eyes glisten, and are very sensitive to the light. The face may be pale.

*Dose.*—Same as for *Aconitum Napellus*. Repeat every one, two, or three hours, or alternately with *Aconite*.

## DISEASES OF AFRICA.

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THESE bear a close general resemblance to those above treated of, under the head of "*Diseases of India and China.*" *African Fever* is the most deserving of our consideration, because it may be described as indigenous to the country.

"The *African Seasons*" are described in the first article of the Appendix,—that upon "*The Indian and African Seasons.*"

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### AFRICAN FEVERS.

(*Endemic and Epidemic Fevers of Africa.*)

*General Remarks.*—There are two distinct varieties of this disease—the endemic and the epidemic. The treatment being the same for both, I have thought it better to bring the two together into one article. They affect the settlements on the western coasts of Africa.

### ENDEMIC AFRICAN FEVER.

*Symptoms* of the Endemic African Fever may be described as the local variety. It almost always attacks the recently arrived inhabitants of temperate climates, but rarely, if ever, the native race. The natives of warm and tropical countries

and long-resident individuals, are less prone to be attacked, or to be so with less severity, by this fever, than the inhabitants of temperate or cold latitudes. The symptoms of these fevers are arranged by medical writers in three groups. These are named, according to the time of their appearance, the first, second, and third stages. I have followed this arrangement here, although it is perhaps more correct to describe only two stages—the first stage, as here described, consisting only of the incipient symptoms of the second.

*First Stage.*—The incipient symptoms are, generally speaking, those of the second stage, but of a milder description. It may continue for from three to ten days. The appearance of the true symptoms, is, however, always ushered in by a general feeling of *malaise* or uneasiness, and by more or less considerable loss of strength. At first all the functions of the body are regular; the skin is not very dry, and it may even be covered with perspiration; the pulse is regular, and so also are the bowels. The tongue is somewhat coated, and is of a yellowish or brownish colour. The patient has sometimes the skin slightly jaundiced, and has a foul tongue; this may be followed by bilious diarrhoea and vomiting. Other symptoms are,—pains in the limbs and back; sickness, and vomiting at intervals; and a strong disinclination to all exertion. Gradually febrile symptoms, of a marked character, appear, and the patient becomes

rapidly worse. The skin becomes parched, hot, and dry. The pulse becomes very quick, and, perhaps, full and bounding. Great restlessness, with at the same time considerable drowsiness. Headache, chiefly affecting the forehead and eyes, with great confusion of ideas.

*The Second or Active Stage* of the fever, is characterized by the already-mentioned symptoms becoming rapidly worse, and by the, sometimes maniacal, delirium of the patient. He labours under the belief that he is under restraint, and tries to get away; and often requires that which he is afraid of. The fever somewhat partakes of an intermittent character, but the pains continue, and the other symptoms do not disappear altogether. These remissions, however, vary, both as to time and degree,—in some cases occurring once in forty-eight hours, in others every day. The remission of the delirium may be partial or complete.

*The Third or Critical Stage* occurs about the ninth day. It generally follows upon a violent paroxysm of delirium, after which the patient either is better, and recovers, or he falls into a state of drowsy semi-consciousness, is utterly prostrated, has frequent unconscious passages from the bowels and bladder, becomes cold, and at last dies.

*Causes.*—Intemperate persons, and those who have suddenly left off the use of intoxicating beverages, are predisposed to be attacked by this disease, as well as by all other tropical fevers.

More direct causes are—sudden exposure to great changes of temperature, to the night-air, and to the excessive day-heat; also exposure to the miasm-charged, rank atmosphere of the morasses and swamps, of the coast line, and at the mouths of rivers, and to the luxuriant but rank vegetation of those parts.

#### EPIDEMIC AFRICAN FEVER.

The epidemic African fever is not of local origin, like the last variety, but ravages all the western coast of that continent, and attacks the native as well as the foreigner.

The symptoms of epidemic African fever are similar to those of the last-named variety, only in a more intense and rapid form. It, however, sometimes goes through its course so quickly, that the collapse of the last stage appears to almost immediately follow the early symptoms. For this reason, as well as because its symptoms closely resemble the endemic form, I do not think it necessary to give a description of its three stages, into which its progress is divided, in common with most other fevers, by medical writers.

The *symptoms*, then, briefly are, a feeling of coldness, with sickness followed by vomiting; want of appetite; pains in the back, loins, stomach, and abdomen generally; afterwards, hot parched skin; intense headache, with giddiness, burning pains in the gullet, down to and in the stomach;



vomiting of bilious or black matter; dark brown, almost black, dry tongue; the whole mouth is so dry, from the absence of any spittle, as to prevent all speech. Afterwards the disease takes a turn for the better, or the patient falls into a state of collapse, from which he rarely recovers.

#### TREATMENT.

*Diet and Hygiene.*—When the shock has passed, the patient should be allowed simple food, but only in small quantity at one time. At the same time small doses (teaspoonfuls) of weak brandy and water may be taken.

*Preventive Treatment.*—It is problematical whether this disease can be really prevented, except by removal to a more healthy climate.

It will be well, however, to give the two principal remedies for intermittent fever, in alternation, as long as the epidemic continues, and as the premonitory symptoms of an attack do not make their appearance. There is, however, good reason to believe that the under-mentioned remedies have proved efficacious in preventing or lessening the susceptibility to attacks of intermittent fever, and, *à priori*, they might be supposed to have similarly happy influence over the epidemic in question. We, however, want to know much more on this interesting and important matter, and the best way to acquire the necessary experience will be for all individuals exposed to its ravages to carry out the

suggested treatment;—which cannot do any harm, and may be productive of a vast amount of good.

*Remedies.*—*Arsenicum, China.*

These two remedies should be taken in alternation, two doses of each daily.

*DOSE.*—One drop of the tincture, three globules, or two pilules in a dessertspoonful of cold water, of either remedy, is a dose. Take the *Arsenicum* on rising and at 3 P.M., and the *China* at 11 A.M. and 7 P.M.

*Medicinal Treatment.*—In addition to that here given, the reader should study the treatment given in the articles on *Remittent Fever* and *Intermittent Fever*, all in this Appendix.

The reader will find the indications for each remedy fully treated of in the above-mentioned articles. For still more detailed information, see the *Materia Medica*, in the body of this work.

*The first stage.*—*China, Arsenicum, Aconitum Napellus, Nux Vomica.*

*DOSE.*—One drop of the tincture, three globules, or two pilules in a little water, is a dose in the case of each of the above remedies. Repeat the dose every two, three, or four hours, according to the severity of the symptoms.

*The second stage.*—*Nux Vomica, Bryonia, Rhus Toxicodendron, Mercurius, Belladonna, Stramonium.*

*DOSE.*—See the first stage. Repeat every half-hour during the *paroxysms*. Every two or three hours during the *remissions*.

*The third stage.*—*Arsenicum, Veratrum, Carbo Vegetabilis, Secale Cornutum, Stramonium, Opium.*

Those remedies are the ones, *à priori*, indicated.

The intelligent reader must, however, consult their separate articles in the *Materia Medica*.

DOSE.—See the first stage. Repeat every quarter of an hour, until reaction take place, then every two or three hours. It is often necessary to give the remedy dry upon the tongue.

### YELLOW FEVER.

A long article is devoted to the description, and to the homœopathic treatment, of this scourge of the tropics in the "*Diseases of the West Indies and America*," in the Appendix.

### INTERMITTENT FEVER.

(*Agues, Periodical Chills and Heats.*)

This disease has been already fully treated of in the "*Diseases of India and China*" (Appendix).

### REMITTENT FEVER.

(*Gastro-bilious Fever.*)

See the article on *Remittent Fever*, in the "*Diseases of India and China*" (Appendix).

### THE PLAGUE.

A full description of this terrible pestilence has been already given among the "*Diseases of India and China*" (Appendix).

## DISEASES OF THE WEST INDIES AND AMERICA.

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*General Remarks.*—The immense continent of America has necessarily a vast variety of disease, on account of every variety of climate somewhere existing on its soil.

The diseases there existent are, however, with one exception, already fully described in this work; thus exposure to extreme cold is described under the head of *Canada* (which as a *British Possession* is separately noticed), *Intermittent Fever* (Ague), *Sunstroke*, etc., etc., etc., are treated of among the "*Diseases of India and China, and of Africa*," whilst the body of this work contains all the more usual ailments. The exceptional disease, the treatment of which is here given, is, however, one of great importance, and, on account of the fatality attending its course, the scourge of the countries affected. It is met with principally in the West India islands and in some of the slave states of America. To a less extent it is sometimes found in the tropical countries of the old world.

## YELLOW FEVER.

*General Remarks.*—This is a most dangerous, and very often fatally ending, disease, to which the inhabitants of tropical countries are liable, and by which they are often decimated. Fortunately for the believer in the law of *Similia similibus curantur*, the homœopathic treatment of this terrible scourge of the tropics is immensely superior, by reason of its success, to that of our allopathic brethren. This may be viewed as a legitimate triumph of the employment, by homœopaths, of *rational-specific* remedies, over the never-settled empiricism of the old school. The writer is indebted for much of the information, as well as the statistics, and one or two extracts, contained in this article, to a valuable treatise on this disease by Dr Holcombe,\* in which he narrates his own experience in its treatment, during a virulent course of this plague in the year 1853, in New Orleans, Mobile, Vicksburg, and Natchez, U. S.

*Results of Homœopathy in Yellow Fever.*—These are extremely gratifying. Dr Holcombe and Dr Davis (another homœopathic practitioner) treated altogether 555 cases of yellow fever, and had only 33 deaths, or less than 6 per cent. (5·94) of fatal

\* "*Epidemic Yellow Fever, and its Homœopathic Treatment*," by William Holcombe, M.D. of Waterproof, L. A.

cases. Drs H. and D. had several cases of recovery after black vomit had set in.

In strong contrast with the above very highly successful treatment of this disease, are the results attained by the old-system practice of physic. "The allopathic" report of the sporadic cases which occurred this year in Philadelphia acknowledged a mortality of 75 per cent. And it is perfectly evident that the average allopathic loss at New Orleans must have been from 20 to 30 per cent. The triumphant manner in which homœopathy has passed through this severe ordeal had made a lasting impression upon the south-west. This, however, is but "the beginning of the end." Every successive epidemic will reveal the truth and superiority of the system in a clearer light. And when at last its practice becomes universal, as it must and will, an invasion of yellow fever will not drive the population from their homes, nor disturb the commercial prosperity of the country.

*Symptoms and Characteristics.*—This virulent disease presents such an array of symptoms in all cases, and the same different in separate cases, that I shall confine myself to a description of its symptoms, as more or less present in every case, so as to enable the intelligent reader to recognise the disease when seen. An early recognition is especially important, of a disease running through its course to a fatal termination with the rapidity that *yellow fever* does.

The following full account of its symptoms is taken from Dr Holcombe's work :—

“The impending attack is sometimes foreshadowed for a few hours by languor, restlessness, and malaise, but most commonly a chill comes on without premonition. Sometimes heat, shiverings, headache, and nausea, are all confusedly mixed in the onset. When the febrile reaction is complete, the pain in the head, back, and limbs, is sometimes exceedingly severe; the *skin* hot and dry; the *pulse* full, hard, and ranging from 100 to 130; urine scanty and high coloured; eyes injected, watery, and brilliant; tongue covered with a pasty white coat, with red edges and apex; and there is sometimes a good deal of mucous and bilious vomiting. This paroxysm, scarcely distinguishable from the incipient stage of bilious-remittent, lasts from twelve to thirty-six hours, and terminates in a general or partial perspiration, with great diminution, but seldom the disappearance, of the disagreeable symptoms. This remission is the rule, but the exceptions are numerous, and I have repeatedly seen the fever continue uninterruptedly four or five days. When the patient declares himself worse, which is usually in a few hours, another train of symptoms arises; the pain in the head, back, and limbs, is not so poignant as heretofore; indeed it is frequently entirely absent. The pulse, tongue, and skin, may remain entirely natural, whilst in fact the patient is merging into a most

critical state. If there be febrile irritation, it is rather that of the typhoid than of the sthenic type, the pulse being soft, rapid, and sometimes irregular. Pain is referred to the abdomen; most frequently to the epigastric, but sometimes to the umbilical or hypochondriac regions. It is sometimes almost intolerable, whilst in cases of imminent danger the symptom may be entirely wanting. Diarrhœa or dysentery may accompany this stage, but constipation is more common. Burning in the pit of the stomach, acid and acrid eructations, flatulence, thirst, nausea, all combine to produce a remarkable sense of prostration, and a great degree of tossing and sleeplessness. The skin and conjunctivæ assume a light lemon hue, which deepens into a deep orange or gamboge colour, although this symptom is by no means universal. The urine, also, is sulphur or saffron yellow, and stains the linen. Sometimes, however, there is slight strangury, and in bad cases the secretion is totally suppressed. Hamorrhages from the gums and fauces, or other mucous membranes, are now common. Vomiting becomes a distressing and alarming symptom. The matters ejected pass from a greenish-yellow into a brownish or claret-coloured hue; sometimes blood—red, dark or black—is thrown up. The appearance of coffee-ground vomit leaves but a ray of hope. Still the patient may recover through a tardy convalescence, although very liable to relapse. If the disease be not arrested, the tem-



perature of the skin falls, the hæmorrhages become more profuse or ominous, the circulation fails, extreme jactitation comes on, delirium or coma supervenes, and the act of dissolution is occasionally preceded by general convulsions. Diagnosis was very easy, but the disease was so Protean in its forms, and so uncertain in its course, that the prognosis was greatly embarrassed. The patients seemed generally to be worst on the first, third, and fifth days. Death appeared to be more common on the sixth day, but some few died as early as the third, and many lingered beyond a week. Several cases terminated in dysentery, and a good number in common intermittent fever."

The following remarks on the state of the stomach, and of the matter vomited, are of great interest and importance:—

*Stomach.*—Positive pain in the epigastrium sometimes occurred, but there were oftener only soreness, and a sense of weakness and oppression. Thirst, burning in the pit of the stomach, and an indescribable empty, gnawing, sinking feeling, preceded and accompanied the nausea and vomiting, which were the most troublesome and distressing of the yellow-fever symptoms. An insensibility to external pressure stood occasionally in strange discordance with the gastric irritability, and other symptoms of gastro-enteritis. Acid and acrid eructations were very common. Everything, even cold water, was said by the patient to "sour on the

stomach." In addition to these symptoms, there was sometimes a morbid, canine hunger, which made the patient forget everything else, and think that could he only eat something, he would be perfectly well. The nausea was provoked by eating, by motion, and in some cases by lying on the left side. Hiccough, which Dr Stokes considers a strong sign of inflammation about the cardiac orifice of the stomach, occurred in some bad cases.

*The Vomit.*—The matters ejected were at first acid, mucous, and watery, followed sometimes by greenish-yellow fluids. Subsequently the appearance of a few dark specks, here and there, foreboded the coming hæmorrhage. Sometimes there was a regular hæmatemesis, the blood varying from dark red to a deep black, according, probably, to the length of time it had been subjected to the acids of the stomach, before being thrown up. Occasionally the liquid part was of a light-claret colour, with shreds or little masses of dirty mucous membrane floating about in it. There was a brown jelly-like matter sometimes, intermediate between this last and pure black vomit. Black vomit, which is, evidently, blood in a minutely granular state, has been aptly compared to very fine coffee-grounds, and to snuff, mixed with just enough water to make it trickle. The quantity vomited up is sometimes very great, and it is frequently found dis ending the whole intes-

tinal tube after death. It is sometimes spirted out of the mouth over the bed-clothes or floor, like the vomiting of Asiatic cholera. If the patient is very much prostrated, it is merely gulped up with a kind of eructating motion, and then runs out at the corners of the mouth. It is said to be distinctly acid, reddening litmus paper, and effervescing with carbonates. It may be arrested by medicines, or cease spontaneously, even several days before death. It is not necessarily, with homœopathic treatment, a fatal symptom. As the *vomit* is especially characteristic of this disease, and also because its appearance has been a subject of dispute among doctors, I conclude this paragraph with a quotation respecting it, from a high allopathic authority:—"The black vomit, notwithstanding its name, is rarely of a black colour. As seen in this city, it is more frequently of a dark-brown, bistre, chocolate, or umber hue. In some instances the colour approaches to a dark slate or to a muddy claret. It is of two kinds. The one consists of a number of dark flaky particles, which have been not unaptly compared to butterfly or bees' wings, and which gradually assume the appearance, with more or less distinctness, of the grounds of coffee, of soot, or of finely powdered charcoal, floating in a quantity, more or less considerable, of thin, glairy fluid, bearing a slight resemblance to a weak infusion of flax-seed or green tea. The flakes are at first, or throughout

the milder forms of the disease, limited in number, and of a light or greyish-slate or chocolate tinge. But as the disease advances, and especially in the more malignant cases, they increase in number, and become darker and darker, until the whole appears uniformly blackish, or even black. The fluid, though homogeneous in appearance when first discharged, soon separates on standing into two parts; the one consisting of the flaky or coffee-ground matter already mentioned, and the other of the fluid in which it was held in suspension."

"The other form of the black vomit is more homogeneous in character, and presents the appearance of dark-coloured or inspissated mucus, or thin tar, or of a thick mixture of molasses and water."

#### TREATMENT.

*Diet.*—Dr Holcombe has the following remarks on the diet during an attack of *Yellow Fever*, which he found the best:—"Strict attention was paid to diet,—a point of vast importance in managing the diseases of the blood-making apparatus. Arrow-root, rice-water, and black' tea, with a little sugar and milk in it, were the standard articles for the first stage. During the second stage, the canine hunger was sometimes distressing; but besides the above nutriment, we seldom permitted anything but a teaspoonful of pure cream, at regu-

lar intervals. Ice was allowed, in moderate quantities, for the thirst. During convalescence, the slightest imprudence in eating was apt to induce relapse. I have seen toasted bread, chicken-broth, soft-boiled eggs, etc., decidedly injurious. When the patient is able to pass from the farinaceous articles to something more nutritive, he may be permitted at once to chew pieces of good beef-steak. This is much better than beef-tea, because the act of mastication extracts the saliva, and incorporates it with the animal juice, thereby facilitating its digestion. Alcoholic stimulants were seldom given during the disease, or recommended to promote more rapid recovery. Confirmed toppers, however, were permitted to use small quantities of their favourite beverages during the latter stages of the disease."

*Additional (Non-Medicinal) Treatment.*—Besides the administration of the homœopathic remedies subsequently treated of, Dr H. recommends "the strict maintenance of the horizontal position; the free use of ice or ice-water, the application of cold-water bandages to the abdomen, continued even for days; the propriety of nutriment and stimulation in the second stage, by pure cream, or by beef-tea injection, and after the ejection of brown matter, by iced champagne; the necessity of free ventilation, and of close watching, particularly between midnight and daybreak; ice-water injections for deadly nausea; and, lastly, the energetic

use of frictions with hot oil in apparently desperate cases."

### MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

#### THE FIRST STAGE.

*Remedies.* — *Camphor* (concentrated tincture), *Aconitum Napellus*, *Belladonna*, *Ipecacuanha*.

*Camphor* (concentrated tincture of). — "If the chill was violent, or persisted long, I (Dr Holcombe) ordered *Tincture of Camphor* every ten minutes in drop doses, a procedure eminently successful in *Asiatic Cholera*, and in the cold stage of malignant intermittents. The operation of *Camphor* is so evanescent that it in nowise interferes with the efficacy of the subsequent remedies."

*DOSE.* — One drop of the concentrated tincture of *Camphor*, on a little piece of loaf-sugar. Repeat every ten minutes.

"*Aconite* and *Belladonna*, in alternation, were the specific remedies for the first stage. Others might be added or interposed to relieve particular symptoms; but these two were invariably employed, covering as they do every feature described as incidental to the febrile paroxysm of yellow fever, and indeed many later and more dangerous phenomena of the disease. To run a parallel, between the symptoms of yellow fever and those produced by these drugs, would be to abstract whole pages from the *Materia Medica*."

*DOSE.* — Let fall six drops of the first centesimal dilution of each of these remedies in separate tumblers, half full of water. Give a teaspoonful for a dose, alternately, commencing with the

*Aconite*;—at intervals, at first, of half an hour, increased gradually as the symptoms are ameliorated, to two hours.

Dr Holcombe, in some very serious cases, employed one drop of the mother tincture, prepared and administered in like manner to the above, instead of the first centesimal.

*Ipecacuanha* should be taken for the vomiting, if an irritable state of the stomach come on.

DOSE.—Six drops of the first dilution of *Ipecacuanha*, in a half-tumblerful of water. Give a teaspoonful for a dose, after each attack of vomiting.

In very mild cases, Dr Holcombe has found the above-mentioned remedies sufficient, and rapid recovery take place.

#### THE SECOND STAGE.

*External Applications.*—Very hot fomentations help to relieve the excruciating bowel pains. These are best applied by means of flannels wrung out of boiling water; replacing the cool with a fresh one every three minutes, for an hour if necessary.

Dr Holcombe recommends the application of a mustard plaster to the stomach region, and of cold-water injections up the bowel, for the palliative relief of the nausea and vomiting.

*Remedies.*—*Arsenicum Album*, *Belladonna*, *Crotalus*, *Lachesis*, *Veratrum Album*, *Antimonium Tartaricum*, *Mercurius*, *Colocythis*, *Phosphorus*, *Nux Vomica*, *Chamomilla*, *Secale Cornutum*, *Argentum Nitricum*.

*Arsenicum.*—The writer I am quoting, places this remedy first in value in the treatment of this stage of yellow fever, and he appears always to

have given it; generally in alternation with some other remedy,—*Lachesis*, *Crotalus*, or *Belladonna*.

DOSE.—Dissolve a drop of the tincture of *Arsenicum* (Dr H. used by preference one grain of the fourth trituration), in two teaspoonfuls of water. Give one teaspoonful for a dose, every alternate hour with some other remedy.

If tinctures are not available, give one pilule, or two globules, for a dose.

*Belladonna* should be given in alternation with the last-named medicine. If no amelioration be produced by their exhibition, change to *Arsenicum* and *Lachesis* (or *Crotalus*).

DOSE.—See above, *Belladonna*. Give two teaspoonfuls for a dose, on alternate hours, with *Arsenicum*, *Lachesis*, or *Crotalus*.

Dr H. says,—“No poisons, animal, vegetable, or mineral, do this\* more uniformly and effectually than the virus of serpents. With some of these poisons, particularly *Crotalus* and *Lachesis*, we have been made tolerably well acquainted through the zealous and useful labours of Dr Constantine Hering. They are remarkably similar in their action, like the isomorphous substances in Dr Blake’s interesting experiments. We chose the *Lachesis*, and the results were so satisfactory, that *Crotalus* was only used tentatively in one or two hopeless cases. I have no doubt, however, that the *Crotalus* would answer the same uses.”

DOSE.—See *Arsenicum*. Dr H. recommends the fifth dilution of *Lachesis*,—the dilution before recommended in this work. Administer every alternate hour with *Arsenicum*.

\* Deteriorate, or devitalize, the blood.



*Veratrum* is very useful in allaying the vomiting and abdominal pains.

DOSE.—See *Arsenicum*.

*Antimonium Tartaricum* succeeded, promptly, in some cases of prolonged and distressing nausea.

DOSE.—See *Arsenicum*.

*Mercurius, Phosphorus, Colocynthis, Cantharides*.—When diarrhoea or dysenteric symptoms supervened, *Mercurius, Phosphorus*, or *Colocynth* relieved them readily. *Cantharides* scarcely ever failed to remove strangury (difficult passage of urine), and to restore the renal secretions, in conjunction with *Arsenic*. For the characteristic effects of these remedies, in each case, see the *Materia Medica*.

DOSE.—See *Arsenicum*.

*Nux Vomica* was freely employed, as an adjuvant in persons much addicted to alcoholic liquors.

DOSE.—See *Arsenicum*.

*Chamomilla* did more for this gastric irritability, than its rather mild pathogenesis would lead us to expect, particularly in the cases of women and children. It should only be employed in very mild instances, of the cases indicated.

DOSE.—One drop of the tincture, two pilules, or three globules, in a teaspoonful of water, is a dose.

*Chamomilla*, or *Secale*, generally caused any symptoms of threatening abortion to disappear.

DOSE.—See *Chamomilla*.

*Note.*—When the strong characteristics of yellow fever gradually subside, leaving the system prostrated and torpid, *Rhus* and *Bryonia* are used with good effect. *Belladonna*, *Coffea* and *Hyosциamus* are sometimes indicated at night for nervous sleeplessness.

*Dose.*—One drop of the tincture, two pilules, or three globules, in a little water, is a dose. The *Belladonna* should be taken of the usual dilution (third), and not of the first, as recommended above in this article.

*Argentum Nitricum* was used in cases which resisted the curative influence of *Arsen.*, *Lach.*, etc.; also alternately with those remedies. It has a curious influence on the matters vomited, changing their colour to white. Dr H. at first used it only after the black vomit had set in; but at a later period he used it earlier, for the burning sensation, the acidity of the stomach, the flatulence, and for the white acid or precursory vomit.

*Dose.*—Dissolve one grain (first centesimal trituration) of *Arg. Nitr.* in half a tumblerful of water. Give one teaspoonful for a dose.

## DISEASES OF CANADA.

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These are not especial to the country. Canadians are particularly, however, liable to become frost-bitten, by reason of their excessively severe winter.

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### EXPOSURE TO EXTREME COLD.

*General Characteristics.*—There is really little difference between a burn and a frostbite, as they are both the death (suspended vitality) of a part, or whole, of the body. The first effects are, as is generally known, widely different; as are their so widely separated (not opposed) causes. We all know the burning sensation produced on touching a piece of frostbitten iron.

\* "Some parts of the body will suffer from exposure to cold much sooner than others. The peculiar stinging pain of intense cold ceases after a while, and the part becomes so entirely insensible that the individual knows not that he is partially dead. Complete freezing to death comes on in a similar way. After the first ineffectual effort of the system to bear up under the continual abstraction of heat, an irresistible sensation of drowsiness

\* The above quotations are from "The Homœopathic Practice of Surgery," by Hill and Hunt.

comes on, and the sufferer feels only inclined to sleep and rest. The sleepiness is, however, death in its most attractive and insidious form of approach. If the exposed person be aware of his danger, he may bear up for a long time by the force of will and muscular motion. Snow being a bad conductor of heat, and the surface of the body being already reduced to its temperature, vitality may be preserved longer by wrapping up in that natural blanket, than by *resting* in any other cold environment. Loss of voluntary power and of consciousness, is soon followed by a cessation of the organic functions; the lethargy becomes the sleep of death."

#### TREATMENT.

*Local Treatment.*—"When an individual is found in this state of death from cold, he should be carefully removed to a *cold* room, where he will be protected from the *slightest* draught of air. If the limbs have become stiffened, cover him over with snow, to the depth of several inches, leaving only the mouth and nostrils free. As the snow melts and runs off, it should be replaced with fresh. Should there be no snow, the body of the patient may be instead immersed in an iced salt-water bath, for a few minutes. As soon as all parts have lost their rigidity, carefully remove the clothing, and rub the whole surface (of the body), briskly with the snow or iced-water with the bare hands, until the skin becomes red. The patient should then be

well rubbed with dry flannels, wrapped up in a dry blanket, and laid in a cool bed in a cool room. If he does not soon begin to revive, small injections of tepid water, containing a small portion of camphor, may be given, and if necessary be repeated every fifteen minutes, until symptoms of restoration, when an infusion of browned coffee may be used instead of the former. As soon as the patient can swallow, which he will often do instinctively, before perfect consciousness has returned, a little of the coffee infusion may be given, a teaspoonful at a time."

*Medicinal.*—*Carbo Veg.*, for the severe pains, consequent upon vital reaction setting in.

*Dose.*—Three globules, two pilules, or one drop of the tincture, in a teaspoonful of water. Repeat every four hours.

*Arsenicum*, if *Carbo V.* prove insufficient; or they may be given in alternation, if the pains continue too long.

*Dose.*—See *Carbo Vegetabilis*. Repeat in like manner.

*Secale Cornutum* may be had recourse to, if death (mortification) of the parts should follow, notwithstanding the employment of the above-mentioned remedies.

*Dose.*—See *Carbo Vegetabilis*.

#### FROST-BITE, LOCAL EFFECTS OF GREAT COLD.

This subject is fully treated of in the body of this work. See the division on "*Casual Complaints.*"

## DISEASES OF AUSTRALIA.

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*General Remarks.*—These are not especially deserving of notice. Our fellow-subjects, there resident, are, as a rule, affected by exactly the same diseases as we are, and which are fully treated of elsewhere in this volume. They appear, however, to be, to a certain extent, liable to some tropical affections, from which we are almost or altogether exempt; such as "*Dysentery*," and some "*Fevers*." These have, however, been fully treated of, among the diseases of the other *British Possessions*.

THE END.

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