

The home physician : written especially for the use of families, using "the divided medicines," / which are prepared by Frederick Kraus.

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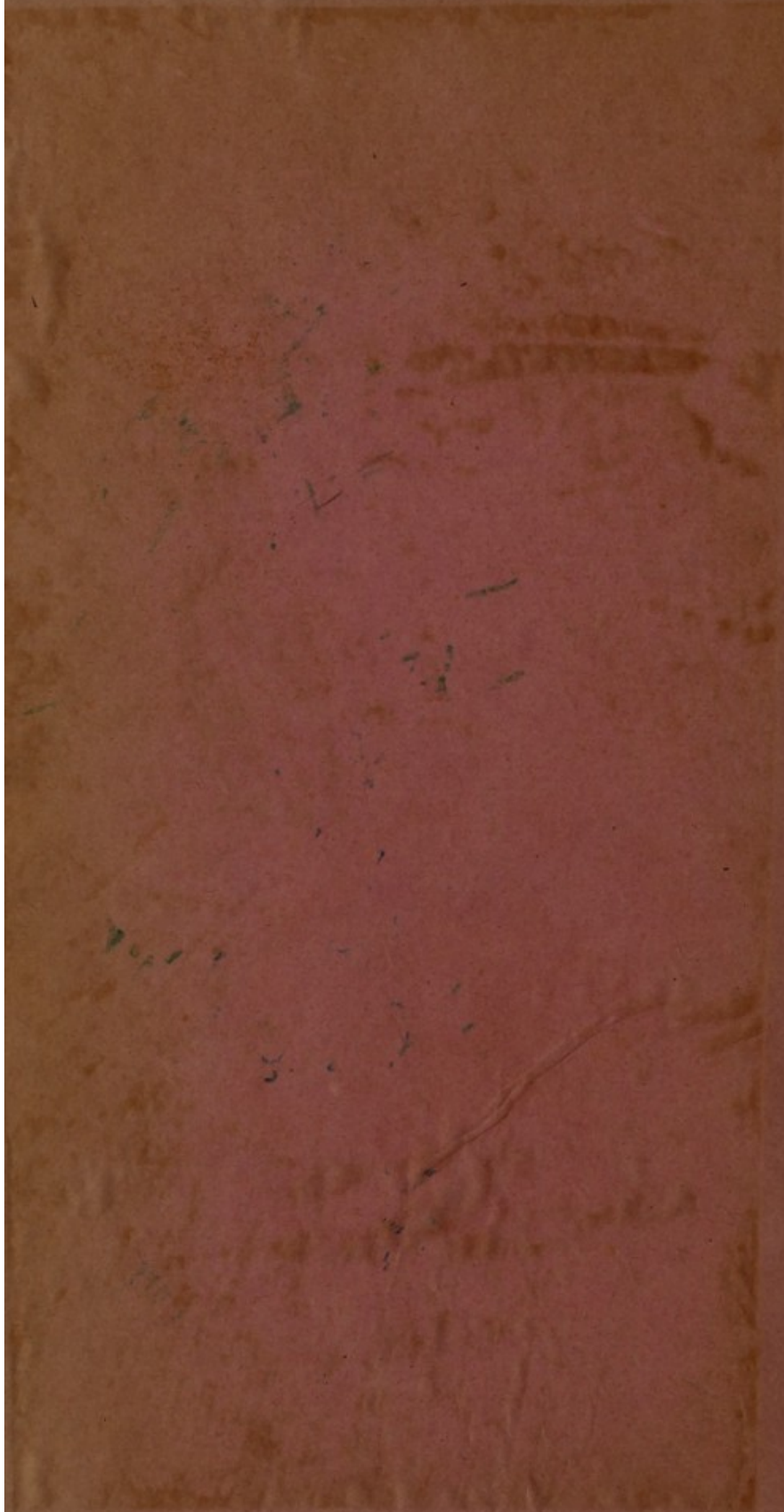
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HOME PHYSICIAN.

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THE
HOME PHYSICIAN,

BY

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G. H. BARROWS, M. D.

WRITTEN ESPECIALLY FOR THE

USE OF FAMILIES,

USING

“THE DIVIDED MEDICINES,”

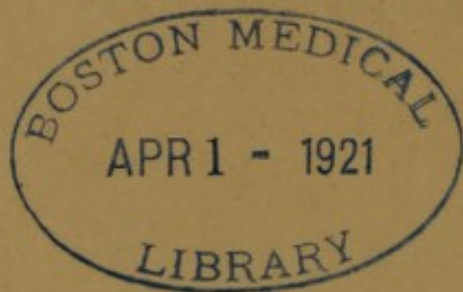
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Prepared by FREDERICK KRAUS, Chemist and Druggist,

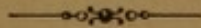
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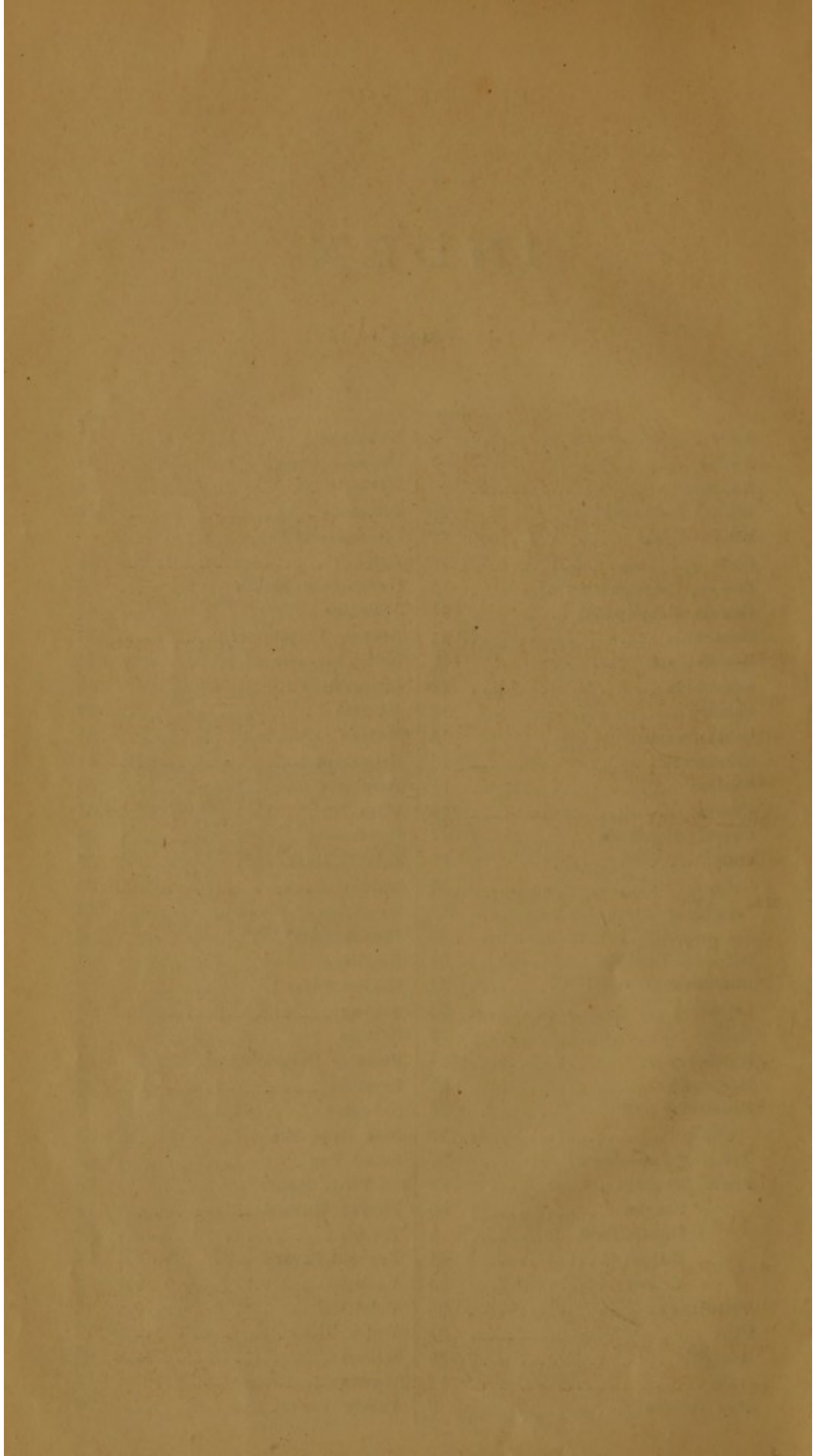
67 188



INDEX.



	PAGE.		PAGE.
Ague	5	Headache	37
Apthæ	8	Hooping Cough	38
Asthma	9	Hysteria	39
Bilious Headache	10	Influenza	40
Bilious Fever	31	Intermittent Fever	5
Boils	10	Itch	41
Bowels, Inflammation of	11	Infant Sore Mouth	5
Bowels, Constipated	11	Jaundice	42
Bronchitis	11	Kidney, Diseases of	44
Bronehocele	12	Liver, Diseases of	45
Carbuncle	13	Leucorrhœa	48
Catarrh	13	Measles	49
Constipation	14	Mumps	51
Chicken Pox	14	Neuralgia	51
Cholera	15	Paralysis	53
Chorea	70	Piles	54
Chronic Hepatitis	47	Pneumonia	56
Cold	17	Prickly Heat	58
Colic	18	Quinsy	58
Cough	19	Retention of Urine	59
Croup	20	Rheumatism	60
Delirium Tremens	21	Remittent Fever	31
Diarrhœa	21	Scarlet Fever	30
Diphtheria	23	Scurvy	63
Dropsy	23	Scabies	41
Dysentery	24	Summer Complaint	64
Dyspepsia	25	Scrofula	65
Erysipelas	26	Shingles	67
Earache	28	Sick Headache	68
Eye, Inflammation of	27	Small Pox	68
Fever, Typhoid	29	St. Vitus' Dance	70
Scarlet	30	Thread Worms	71
Intermittent	5	Thrush	8
Bilious	31	Typhoid Fever	29
Yellow	33	Variloid	72
Flatulency	35	Vomiting	73
Flux	35	Water Brash	73
Gastritis	35	Whites	48
Goitre	12	Worms	74
Hay Asthma	9	Yellow Fever	33



INTRODUCTION.

Preparing a work for domestic practice is a difficult task, and it is often very troublesome to the author to arrange and simplify diseases so that the reader may easily understand them. In the practice of medicine a great many terms are used, which seem only to mystify the reader who is unacquainted with medical terms; and this has always been the great trouble with domestic works; but in this work the object has been to make every disease and its symptoms as plain and brief as possible. Every disease has its symptoms and special treatment, although some diseases have their peculiarities, as in pneumonia. Two patients suffering with this disease may have the same general symptoms, but at the same time each may have its distinctive features.

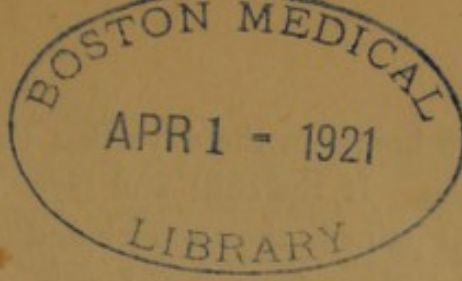
The general symptoms indicate the disease, and therefore can not mislead the reader. The general symptoms and their peculiarities are noticed in this work, and may sometimes change the treatment; in such cases the treatment will be given.

The medicines accompanying this work are called the *divided medicines*, which are divided into squares and are prepared after the homœopathic pharmacopea; each square containing the requisite dose, and is given by dissolving in a few drops of water. The numbers one, two and three of the same medicine

correspond to the first, second and third dilutions of the mother tincture, according to the rules of the homœopathic dispensatory.

The advantages of these medicines are that they will keep fresh and pure for any length of time, thus avoiding the necessity of having medicines re-tinctured, which will at once recommend them to those who live at a distance from points where the regular medicines are to be obtained.

With these few remarks explanatory of the object and use of this work, we place it before the public, hoping that it will receive a fair, candid and careful consideration at its hands.



THE HOME PHYSICIAN.



AGUE OR INTERMITTENT FEVER.

Ague or intermittent fever has three stages—cold, hot, and sweating stage. It is generally ushered in by the following symptoms: First by a sensation of debility and distress about the region of the stomach, followed by a dull headache, stretching of the limbs and yawning; soon after attended by chilliness along the back and spine, which gradually increases until the whole system gradually partakes of the chill, which sometimes lasts from twenty minutes to an hour or more, when the chill passes off and is followed by the fever or hot stage, which lasts about an hour, and then passes into the sweating stage, which terminates the disease for a short period. The patient feeling ordinarily well during the intervals between the paroxysms, with the exception of slight debility.

These paroxysms make their appearance at intervals of one, two and three days, and even a longer time, and recur about the same hour of the day. During the disease the bowels are generally constipated, appetite diminished, and the tongue coated with a thick, yellowish fur.

This disease is most prevalent in low and marshy districts, and makes its appearance usually during the spring and fall months. It generally continues from four to six weeks, and sometimes longer, unless checked by the appropriate remedies.

Treatment.

When the chill and fever are very violent, give *Aconite* No. I, two squares dissolved in a table-spoonful of water every

two hours on the days that the paroxysms make their appearance. If the chill and fever are slight, accompanied with violent pains in the stomach and limbs, together with great debility, give *Arsenicum* No. I, one square dissolved in a little water every four hours. When there is chill and coldness of some parts, with heat in other parts of the body, give *Belladonna* No. I, one square dissolved in a table-spoonful of water every two hours.

If there is thirst before or after the chill, and heat during the entire duration of the paroxysm, with head-ache and giddiness, with paleness of the face during the chill, yellow skin, and when sweating is the prevailing symptom, give *China* No. I, one square every four hours, dissolved in water.

When there are pains in the limbs during the chill, with convulsive twitching of the limbs, give *Rhus Tox* No. I, one square dissolved in water every three hours.

In Ague arising from the abuse of quinine, give *Sulphur*, one square dissolved in water every four hours.

APTHÆ OR INFANT'S SORE MOUTH.

This disease is confined principally to infants and children, and is characterized by small irregular, roundish white specks or patches, scattered over the surface of the tongue, mouth and fauces; they resemble little drops of tallow or curd sprinkled over these parts; it produces pain in swallowing, and often renders nursing extremely difficult. Fever of greater or less severity accompanies the disease, and sometimes nausea, vomiting and diarrhœa prevail; the complaint arises generally from improper diet in children brought up by hand, or from milk of a bad quality from an unhealthy nurse, and sometimes from over-feeding. The disease generally lasts eight or ten days. Apthæ is sometimes called Thrush.

Treatment.

Mercurius viv No. III, one square dissolved in a teaspoonful of water every two hours, until the fever and eruptions disappear.

Nux Vomica No III, one square dissolved as above every three hours; if there is acidity of the stomach, and expulsion of milk into the mouth of an acid character, associated with fever and diarrœa.

ASTHMA.

Asthma is a disease characterized by great difficulty of breathing, occurring in paroxysms from a constriction of the bronchial tubes, fever seldom accompanies it. The paroxysms generally make their appearance at night. One who has experienced the disease can generally tell when an attack is approaching, by a sense of stricture or oppression across the lower part of the chest, drowsiness, languor, loss of appetite, and headache. The paroxysm is also characterized by a kind of wheezing noise, made in the effort of inspiration, or drawing breath into the lungs. During the paroxysm the patient often seeks for cool fresh air, the countenance expresses an indescribable anxiety and distress, the eyes protrude, the extremities are cold, and the body is often covered with a cold perspiration. The paroxysms usually last from two to four hours, a short dry cough accompanies the disease. The paroxysms generally subside with a copious discharge from the bronchial tubes of a thick tough mucus. When there is no discharge from the bronchial tubes, the disease is called dry asthma. There is another form of disease called *hay asthma*, which makes its appearance during the haying season; this form of the disease is more properly a catarrhal affection, affecting the eyes, nose, and all of the air passages, by an irritation of these parts. It is characterized by sneezing, accompanied by a copious discharge from the nose, of a clear light liquid, also a tightness across the chest, with difficulty in breathing.

Treatment.

When the paroxysms set in after a mental emotion, with suffocative cough, anxious, short, and difficult breathing, pressure of blood to the head with giddiness.

Give *Aconite* No. I, one square dissolved in a teaspoonful of water every twenty minutes, until the symptoms are relieved.

Arsenicum No. I, one square dissolved as above every two hours when there is difficult respiration, on ascending a height or walking fast, and great weakness with the attacks.

Chamomilla No. I, directions as above if there is associated with the disease swelling of the pit of the stomach. Especially in the case of children.

Ipecacuanha No. I, one square as above when the attack makes its appearance at night with suffocative fits, rattling in the chest from the accumulation of mucus. Breathing anxious and quick.

Pulsatilla No. I, one square as above when there is choking as if arising from the vapors of sulphur, expectoration of much mucus, palpitation of the heart, spasmodic contraction of the bronchial tubes and chest.

BILIOUS HEADACHE

Is a violent headache which generally proceed from indigestion, making its appearance generally after meals, accompanied with nausea and vomiting.

Dyspeptics are generally troubled with this headache. This disease is also called *sick headache*. For further information see dyspepsia.

Treatment.

Nux Vomica No. I, one square dissolved in a tablespoonful of water after each meal, where there is dullness of the head with giddiness, fullness of the stomach, and nausea.

Mercurius vir No. I, one square dissolved in a tablespoonful of water every four hours. When there is vomiting of bile, drowsiness, and bilious diarrhœa, associated with dullness and fullness of the head *Chamomilla* No. I, one square, directions as above, if there is acidity of the stomach with vomiting, greenish diarrhœa with pressure in the pit of the stomach.

BOILS.

This is a very common and exceedingly unpleasant pustular disease of the skin, and is called in some parts of England a *push*. It makes its appearance by a sense of hardness beneath the skin, accompanied by great tenderness and pain, the swelling gradually enlarges, until it obtains the size of a large marble, and then it becomes pointed, and its apex assumes a white or yellowish color, at which time the skin breaks and the contents are expelled. They make their appearance mostly on the thighs, arm pits, nape of the neck and abdomen. They sometimes come in crops or series, and when the blood is greatly disordered, the least irritation of the skin will sometimes cause them.

Treatment.

Belladonna No. I, one square dissolved in water, and given every three hours, when there is great inflammation and pain.

Hepar Sulph No. I, one square, directions as above, if the boils are slow in coming to a head.

Sulphur No. I, one square, directions as above, where there is a constitutional tendency to boils.

BOWELS, INFLAMMATION OF.

This disease is generally ushered in by a sense of chill, followed by intense fever, great thirst and hot skin; the pulse is hard and frequent, the patient complains of intense pain in the region of the bowels, and can not bear the least pressure upon them; he lies upon his back with his knees drawn up, and can not lie on either side without causing great pain. The nausea and vomiting are often distressing, and the patient ejects everything taken in the way of nourishment; the bowels are often very much swollen and constipated. The disease generally runs its course in from four to six weeks.

Treatment.

When the fever is very violent, and great tenderness on pressure of the abdomen, give *Aconite* No. I, two squares, dissolved in a tablespoonful of water every two hours. If great heat in the bowels accompanied with thirst, give *Arsenicum* No. II, one square dissolved in a little water, every three hours; should delirium accompany the above symptoms, use *Belladonna* No. I, one square in alternation with either of the above medicines. When there is great urging to stool, followed by straining, with passages of blood, and cutting pains, give *Mercurius dul* No. I, two squares, dissolved in a little water, every three hours.

BRONCHITIS.

This disease, like all other inflammatory diseases, is ushered in by a chill, followed by a fever and headache, also coryza, hoarseness, and sore throat, with a sensation of lassitude, weariness and aching of the limbs, with a feeling of diffused heat and uneasiness in the upper part of the lungs, also a sense of stricture or tightness and soreness, but without acute pain unless produced by coughing. The cough in the beginning is generally short and dry, or accompanied with a slight expect-

oration of mucus, and is often very painful, producing symptoms, which have been described as scraping, tearing or rending in the bronchial tubes. The cough generally occurs in paroxysms; sometimes appearing in the morning and sometimes in the evening, and the remainder of the day the patient feels comfortable. In three or four days, after the primary symptoms have appeared, the patient begins to expectorate more freely, of a light colored ropy or frothy mucus, having a saltish taste. And sometimes the mucus is streaked with blood; this expectoration is sometimes expelled with great difficulty and convulsive coughing. The expectoration increases gradually in quantity and consistency, and assumes a yellow color; as expectoration increases, the inflammatory symptoms abate. The cough generally lingers for some time after the patient has recovered his general health. The duration of the disease in the acute stage generally lasts from two to three weeks, and if the disease is not checked in its acute stage, it becomes chronic and may continue the patient for months and even years.

Treatment.

When the cough is short and dry, with constant irritating stitches in the chest, with fever, give *Aconite* No. I, one square dissolved in a teaspoonful of water, every two hours. When the cough appears in spasms, and scarcely allowing the patient time to breathe, and worse at night when lying down, give *Belladonna* No. I, one square dissolved in water every three hours. When there are stitches in the throat or pains in the chest accompanied with a dry cough and tickling in the throat, give *Phosphorus* No. II, one square, directions as above. Dry cough occasioned by constant irritation of the bronchial tubes and chest, give *Chamomilla* No. I, one square dissolved in water, every four hours.

BRONCHOCELE OR GOITER.

This disease is known in England as the *derbyshire neck*, and is an enlargement or swelling of the thyreoid gland, situated in the lower part of the foreneck; this disease may properly be called a deformity, and it frequently reaches a large size; there is no pain or tenderness in the part, and the general health is not affected in any way; the tumor sometimes reaches so large a size as to impede breathing or respiration; this disease is most commonly found in mountainous districts.

Treatment.

An external application can be used with good effect, of a solution of the muriat of ammonia, and bathing the part with this solution, two or three times a day. Also taking internally *Calcarea carb* No. I, one square dissolved in a little water, four times a day, until the swelling begins to abate; also *Spongia tosta* No. I, one square dissolved in water, in alternation with calcarea, when the swelling is very large.

CATARRH.

This is a sub-acute inflammatory disease of the mucus membrane, lining the nostrils, throat, and air passages; makes its appearance by a slight fever and cough, and by a light mucus secretion from the nostrils and eyes; the disease sometimes extends into the throat and bronchial tubes, and is followed by a short, dry cough. This disease in an aggravated form is not unlike bronchitis to which the reader is referred page 11.

Treatment.

Give *Mercurius vir* No. I, one square dissolved in a little water, every three hours, when there is slight fever and copious discharge of mucus, in alternation with *Aconite* or *Pulsatilla* No. I.

CARBUNCLE.

Carbuncle is a species of boil, only of a larger size, and of more serious result; it is a large, flat, circumscribed, hard and very painful tumor, of a purplish red color, and attended with a sensation of burning and heat; they sometimes measure from three to four inches in diameter.

Carbuncles are frequently the result of two or three small boils situated near each other, which coalesce or form together a carbuncle; this disease is productive of high constitutional disturbance, and has sometimes caused death; the knife has been resorted to with little effect, and as the disease arises from impurities of the blood, medicines should be used internally.

Treatment.

Arsenicum No. I, one square dissolved in water, when the carbuncle is much inflamed and accompanied with burning pain,

a tendency to gangrene. If the tumor is very much swollen, and of an angry red color with fever, give *Belladonna* No. I, one square, directions as above. In the external applications use poultices and cold water dressings applied freely.

CONSTIPATION.

In considering constipation in any particular case, it is necessary to take into consideration, the general habits of the person. Some persons may have but one operation a day, others two or three, and still others may not have a passage but once in two or three days, or even longer, and yet without serious results; but generally constipation may be said to exist, when the operations are less frequent than once a day; the feces in constipation are of a dark color, hard and knotty; and is generally accompanied when at stool with much pain and straining; the lumps in the discharge are occasionally covered with a white or bloody mucus; the patient generally complains of a sense of weight and dull pain in the lower part of the abdomen and fundament; he frequently makes attempts to evacuate the bowels, but seldom meets with success; if this condition is neglected long, the disease will generally run into diarrhoea or some other disease of the bowels.

Treatment.

Regularity in evacuating the bowels should be adhered to, for regularity will do much towards curing the disease.

If constipation is attended with distension of the bowels, and heat in the head; give *Belladonna* No. I, one square dissolved in water every four hours. *Nux Vomica* No. I, one square, directions as above; if much straining, and ineffectual efforts to evacuate the bowels, with sensation as if the opening was too small; also when constipation arises from sedentary habits. When the bowels are torpid or inactive, and very tender to the touch, accompanied by slight fever and dizziness of the head, give *Veratrum vir* No. I, two squares dissolved in a table-spoonful of water, three times a day.

CHICKEN POX.

Chicken pox is an eruptive disease, characterized by small red spots, which gradually increase in size and become vesicular; the eruptions generally last from three to four days, when

they become dry, and scale off; this disease is generally ushered in by headache, fever, loss of appetite, and sometimes nausea and vomiting; the bowels are more or less constipated; the eruption is sometimes accompanied by itching, and usually makes its appearance first on the back and face, after which the fever and other symptoms abate.

Treatment.

Aconite No. III, one square dissolved in a little water every three hours during the fever, or inflammatory period. *Pulsatilla* No. III, one square as above, if the eruption is slow in coming out, associated with nausea and vomiting. *Rhus Tox* No. III, one square dissolved in a little water every four hours, when vesicles are fully matured.

CHOLERA.

Cholera is a disease which effect principally the stomach and bowels, and is divided into *cholera morbus* and *Asiatic* or *epidemic* cholera; the disease prevails principally in the summer and fall months, although cases occur sometimes during the winter. Cholera morbus makes its appearance by vomiting and purging of bilious matter; it often comes on suddenly, and frequently after eating of unripe fruit, and overloading of the stomach, but not unfrequently is preceded for some days by a sense of weight, or uneasiness of the stomach and bowels, with occasionally cramping pains, slight fever, and headache. The cramps are often very violent, and after each operation, the patient feels relieved. If the disease is not soon checked, it passes on to the second stage, which is characterized by sunken countenance; the skin is bathed in a cold perspiration, nausea and vomiting is increased, the urine becomes more scanty, the cramps extend to the extremities, and sometimes end in convulsions; the patient throughout the disease has great thirst and little fever. This disease generally succumbs to medical treatment if properly applied in the commencement of the disease.

Treatment.

When the vomiting and purging is of a bilious nature and very severe, use *Ipecacuanha* No. I, one square dissolved in a table spoonful of water every hour, in alternation with *Veratrum vir* No. I, one square dissolved as above. When there

is great thirst, and sensation of heat in the stomach and bowels, give *Arsenicum* No. II, one square dissolved as above every hour. If the crampiug is very severe, with little vomiting, use *Colocynth* No. I, one square directions as above. *Veratrum* No. I, one square dissolved in a table-spoonful of water, when the evacuations upwards and downwards are very violent, with icy coldness of the body, and great debility, cramps in the legs, etc. There is another form of the disease, called Asiatic or Epidemic cholera, which differs from cholera morbus, in being more severe in its action, and epidemic in its nature; attacking the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the weak and the strong alike. It prevails periodically, and usually is more fatal in low, damp places, and the crowded and filthy portions of populous cities; but this disease is exceedingly capricious in its action, and frequently leaves the unhealthy portions of cities free from the disease, and attacks the more healthy localities. This disease was first known in India, and has traveled from this place to all parts of the world, and generally follows the course of streams. It is generally ushered in by a slight disorder of the stomach and bowels, which usually precedes the attack; these symptoms continue for a short time, when diarrhœa with cramps in the stomach and limbs, with furred tongue, thirst and fever, together with nausea and vomiting of a bilious nature appear. The discharges are sometimes of a thin, dirty white color, and resemble oat meal gruel. The disease frequently makes its appearance instantaneously, without giving the patient any warning whatever; he is seized with nausea and vomiting, dizziness, and cramps in the stomach and limbs. The first operation after the attack is generally natural, afterwards the evacuations become frequent, and are thin and watery, and of a whitish color, resembling rice water, and are sometimes tinged with blood. The matter vomited is similar to the stools; the evacuations are frequently forcibly ejected with pain, and are frequently very copious. The cramps are very painful and commence in the extremities, the muscles gathering into knots, and as one muscle relaxes, another contracts; the extremities become cold, the features sunken, and the patient often complains of great thirst; the whole surface of the body is bathed in a profuse, cold perspiration; the urine is scanty, the pulse sinks, and the patient is often restless. The skin becomes of a blue color, and of a shrunken appearance, as if having been long soaked in water. When the patient assumes these symptoms, the case is border-

ing on collapse. The voice throughout the disease becomes husky and hoarse, and those who have seen a case of epidemic cholera will easily recollect the peculiar voice which accompanies the disease. It is often very fatal if the proper remedies are not administered at the right time. Cases have been treated with success, when the patient has been in a collapsed stage. Cholera runs its course in a very short time, frequently from six to eight hours, and often sooner. The cause of cholera has not been fully ascertained, but those who are in feeble health, or below the standard of health, and of old age, intemperate, and those living in poorly ventilated buildings, and residing in low, damp places, are more predisposed to the disease. Mental depression and fear during cholera season, have often been the cause of cholera; excess in eating, and eating of unripe fruit, exposure of the body while heated, to cold, have also been known to produce cholera.

Treatment.

Arsenicum No. I, one square dissolved in a tea-spoonful of water every twenty minutes, when the following symptoms are apparent: Violent pains in the stomach, with great distress and burning, icy coldness of the skin, and clammy perspiration. Great prostration. Diarrhœa and violent vomiting. Lips and tongue are dry, blackish and cracked. The pulse is small, weak and trembling.

Ipecacuanha No. I, one square directions as above, where vomiting is the most prominent symptom.

Viratrum No. I, one square dissolved in a tea-spoonful of water every hour, where there is great prostration and excessive diarrhœa.

Colocynth No. I, one square every twenty minutes, when the cramps in the stomach and bowels are severe, compelling one to bend double. The stools are frequent and consist mostly of mucus and blood, with great straining. The urine scanty.

Camphor No. III, one square dissolved in a little water every hour, when there is great prostration and debility.

COLD.

A common cold is brought on by exposure of the body, when in a heated condition, to a temperature much below the temperature of the body; by improper clothing, and by damp

feet. A cold is looked upon as being of no consequence, but it is often the precursor of diseases of a serious nature. A cold generally makes its appearance by slight fever, headache, indisposition and cough; if these symptoms are not attended to, the disease is likely to run into inflammation of some organ of the body. The treatment is very simple, if the proper remedies are applied early in the disease.

Treatment.

Aconite No. I, one square for adults, and No. II and III for children, dissolved in a little water, and taken every two or three hours, if the patient has slight fever, with headache, earache and neuralgiac symptoms.

Pulsatilla No. I, II and III, directions as above, if confined principally to the head, with discharge from the nose, as symptoms of catarrh, etc.

Nux Vomica No. I, directions as above, when there is heaviness in the forehead, with suppression of discharge.

Chamomilla No. III, one square dissolved in a little water every two hours, when the disease is confined to children, with watery discharge from the nostrils, with shiverings and thirst.

COLIC.

Colic is a violent pain in the abdomen and bowels, associated with cramps, diarrhoea and vomiting. The cramps are spasmodic in their action. There is no fever, and the patient is often relieved by pressure on the abdomen; the pain arises frequently from distension of the bowels by gas, from indigested food. During the spasm the abdomen is hard and drawn inward.

Treatment.

Arsenicum No. I, one square every twenty minutes, dissolved in water, if the pains or spasms are principally at night, or after eating and drinking, and with burning pain in the abdomen.

Mercurius Viv No. I, one square dissolved in a little water every two hours, when there is shooting or violent contracting pains, especially around the naval, with nausea, vomiting and slimy diarrhoea.

Chamomilla No. I, one square directions as above, when

there is bitter vomiting and bilious diarrhœa, distension of the bowels with wind, with tearing, drawing pains, with great restlessness.

Nux Vomica No. I, directions as above, when there is obstinate constipation, pressure as from a stone, contractive or compressive pains, and rumbling in the abdomen.

COUGH.

Cough is a symptom of irritation or disease of the air passage, and frequently a symptom of disease of the digestive organs. There are a great variety of coughs, but we shall only treat of the most prominent in this article.

Treatment.

Aconite No. I, one square dissolved in a little water, every two or three hours, for a short, dry cough, with constant irritation and stitches in the chest.

Phosphorous No. I, directions as above, if the cough is dry, with tickling in the throat, with pain and soreness of the chest.

Spongia tosta No. I, directions as above, for a hollow, barking, dry cough, day and night, with burning in the chest, and better after eating or drinking.

Arsenicum No. I, directions as above; cough with difficult expectoration of viscid or thick mucus, lodged in the larynx and bronchia. Worse in the evening and when lying down.

Belladonna No. I, same as above, for spasmodic cough, worse at night and on movement.

Calcarea carb No. II, directions as above, for tickling cough, as from a feather or dust in the throat, with a thick yellowish expectoration.

Ipecacuanha No. I, directions as above, for suffocative cough, as from an accumulation of mucus in the chest, with inability to cough it up.

Mercurius vir No. II, directions as above, for dry and shaking cough, with disposition to perspire, excited by tickling from feeling of dryness in the throat, with hoarseness.

Rhus tox No. I, directions as above, for morning cough on waking, with bitter taste in the mouth.

Pulsatilla No. I, directions as above, for racking cough, worse in the evening, with a greenish-yellow expectoration.

Sulphur No. I, one square, dissolved in a teaspoonful of

water, every four hours for chronic cough, with expectoration of a whitish, thick mucus in the evening, or at night on lying down.

Bryonia alba No. I, one square, dissolved in a teaspoonful of water every two hours, for spasmodic suffocative cough, with stitches in the side, pain in the head when coughing, with yellow expectoration.

CROUP.

This disease is peculiar to infancy and childhood, and is caused by irritation or inflammation of the mucus membrane, of the trachea and larynx, (commonly called the windpipe). Diphtheria is a variety of croup, and simple croup will in severe cases assume a diphtheretic condition. This disease generally commences with a common cold, attended with slight fever, sore throat, and bronchial irritation, with cough of a barking, hollow sound. Very often a croupy cough and hoarseness, precedes the attack for some hours or days, (and frequently passes away without any further disturbance). But generally after these symptoms the child is attacked with spasmodic difficulty of breathing and coughing. In the majority of cases, croup makes its appearance at night, the child usually starting out of sleep, with a peculiar dry, hoarse, barking cough, sounding as though it came through a brazen trumpet; one who has once heard it will not soon forget it, and as it relates to other diseases, is known as the croupy cough; it is supposed to be caused by spasm of the vocal chords. Immediately succeeding the cough, there is heard a shrill, wheezing sound, during an effort to draw the breath; the voice is rough and hoarse; the distress of the little sufferer is very great, and for relief, he often tosses about in the bed, and puts his hands to his throat as if to remove some difficulty; the face during the paroxysm is flushed, skin warm, and the pulse frequent. The symptoms enumerated generally pass off in a few hours, and the patient appears quite well again, with the exception of a croupy cough, which shows that the disease has not fully disappeared. The paroxysms mostly appear at night, but often occur in the day.

Treatment.

Aconite No. II, one square, every twenty minutes, dissolved in a little water, during the first stage of the disease.

Hepar sul No. III, one square, directions as above, when the croupy symptoms are attended with rattling of mucus in the throat and chest, with moist cough.

Spongia tosta No. II, one square, directions as above, when the cough is hoarse, hollow and barking, with slow, loud wheezing, and sawing breathing, or fits of choking.

In the worst cases, *Phosphorus* No. II, one square, every two hours, dissolved in a little water, if there is disposition to croup.

DELIRIUM TREMENS.

Delirium tremens is an affection of the brain, brought on by the use of intoxicating liquors. The symptoms which mark a case of delirium tremens are characterized by a feeling of wakefulness and debility, with full pulse, red face and delirium, with trembling of the limbs. The patient is troubled with frightful imaginations, vague alarms, and great depression of spirit. The digestive organs become involved in the disease, with tendency to constipation and diarrhœa. The extremities are cold and not unfrequently covered with a cold perspiration, and the tongue is thickly furred. The patient is in great fear of some imaginary foe, and frequently hides himself under the bed-clothes for protection. Wakefulness is another symptom of the disease, and sleep is almost impossible; should the ordinary stimulus be withheld, the patient becomes almost frantic, and imagines that he is pursued by enemies, and frequently jumps from the window of his room, in supposed self-defense. The duration of the disease varies from three or four days, to a week or more.

Treatment.

Belladonna No. I, one square, in a little water every hour, if there is congestion of blood toward the head, with flushed cheeks, hot head, and great delirium.

Veratrum vir No. I, one square, directions as above, if there is great anxiety, with fear, with depression and madness.

Nux Vomica No. I, one square, directions as above, to be used in the first stage of the disease.

DIARRHŒA.

Diarrhœa is an irritation or inflammation of the mucus membrane of the bowels, characterized by frequent alvine evacua-

tions. We have diarrhœa presented as a symptom in different diseases, as consumption, typhoid and typhus fever, cholera, dysentery, bilious and yellow fever, etc. But under this head we will treat simply of common diarrhœa, unassociated with any other complaint.

Diarrhœa usually makes its appearance, after eating certain kinds of food that disagree with the patient; by exposure to cold or heat, excess in eating or drinking, etc. Diarrhœa is most prevalent during the summer and autumn months. The evacuations are watery and slimy, sometimes of a bilious nature, and often of a frothy and brownish color. There is sometimes pain of a griping character, and often no pain at all; little or no fever, and impaired appetite, etc.

Treatment.

Arsenicum No. I, one square every two hours, in a tablespoonful of water; if the operations are slimy or brownish, and worse after eating or drinking; great debility and thirst, operations occurring more often at night.

Bryonia alba No. II, one square every two hours in water; when the diarrhœa is brought on by heat, from cold drinks, and during the summer months.

Calcarea carb No. I, one square every four hours in water, for chronic diarrhœa and of long standing.

Chamomilla No. II, one square dissolved in a tablespoonful of water every two hours; if the evacuations are of a bilious nature, having the color and appearance of stirred up eggs. Especially suitable for diarrhœa in children.

Mercurius vir No. I, one square, directions as above, when the operations are watery, slimy, frothy, bilious or bloody, with shivering and chills, especially at night.

Nux Vomica No. II, one square, directions as above, when the evacuations are frequent but scanty with much straining.

Pulsatilla No. I, one square, directions as above, when the diarrhœa is brought on by indigestion, stools slimy or whitish.

Ipecacuanha No. I, one square, directions as above, for watery or slimy yellow diarrhœa.

China No. I, one square, directions as above, for brownish stools, occurring principally at night.

Phosphorus No. I, one square, directions as above, when the operations are frequent, of a watery nature and without pain.

Veratrum vir No. I, one square, directions as above, for watery diarrhœa with pain and great debility.

DIPHTHERIA.

Diphtheria is an inflammation of the mucus membrane covering the fauces. This disease is characterized by redness of the fauces, with difficulty of swallowing and soreness, and a deposit of fibrous matter on the surface of the fauces and throat, and is not unlike the deposit in thrush or apthæa, of spots appearing in patches, of a whitish color. The disease sometimes appears suddenly, and more times is generally ushered in by fever, irritability of the stomach, constipation, and diarrhœa. The principal trouble lies in the throat, and if the disease is not checked in the primary stage, bad consequences are apt to result. These spots on the fauces grow larger and exude matter, which finally unites with those on the opposite side of the fauces, and thus form a false membrane, which extends across the fauces, producing death. The duration of the disease ranges from a few hours to a week or ten days. The prognosis is generally unfavorable unless the disease is properly treated in the earlier stages. This disease is very apt to be confounded with scarlet fever, thrush or apthæa, croup, and ulcerated sore throat.

Treatment.

In the commencement of the disease, when the patient complains of difficulty in swallowing, and has high fever, give *Aconite* No. I, one square dissolved in a tablespoonful of water, every hour, and repeat as often as is necessary, using at the same time an astringent gargle.

Mercurius vir No. I, one square, directions as above, if the spots or exudation have made their appearance, with great soreness of the throat, and difficulty in swallowing.

Belladonna No. I, one square, directions as above, in connection with *Mercurius vir* No. I, to be used in alternation with the above symptoms. If the above remedies do not mitigate the disease, a physician should be sent for immediately.

DROPSY.

Dropsy is an accumulation of fluid in one or more tissues of the body. Thus we have dropsy of the brain, heart, and liver, and almost every organ of the body. It is characterized by swelling, and leaves a depression in the skin of the part touched. There is also a fluctuation or wave-like motion of the part, which

can be felt by placing the hand on one side of the swelling (if the dropsy be external), and striking the other side with the tips of the fingers, which will produce a sensation as of a wave. The urine becomes scant, and the patient complains of great debility; the perspiration is very deficient, the bowels costive, the face is livid and pale, sometimes there is great difficulty in breathing, and the patient complains of thirst, but has no fever.

Treatment.

Arsenicum No. I, one square dissolved in a tablespoonful of water, every three hours, if there is great debility, with difficulty of breathing, and internal sensation of heat, face pale and anxious.

Bryonia alba No. I, directions as above, when the swelling increases in the day time and diminishes at night.

Mercurius vir No. II, one square, directions as above, when there is general heat with perspiration, and when connected with affection of the liver.

Sulphur No. I, one square, directions as above, when the disease is caused by suppression of eruptions.

DYSENTERY.

Dysentery is an inflammation of the mucus membrane of the lower bowels, as the rectum, colon, etc., characterized by great straining, cramping pains at stool, the passages or evacuations are of a bloody mucus. The griping or cramping pains make their appearance periodically, and are always situated in the same part of the bowels. The patient has repeated calls for an evacuation but they generally result in constant straining, and the passage of bloody mucus. Sometimes at stool the patient experiences a sharp cutting pain shooting up through the rectum, and also a burning pain situated at the fundament or anus. Fever is a prominent symptom, and generally continues throughout the disease; the pulse is full and frequent, the skin is generally dry, the tongue is covered with a thick, white and yellow fur. The appetite is wanting, frequently nausea and vomiting is so severe that nothing can be retained on the stomach.

Treatment.

Aconite No. I, one square dissolved in a tea-spoonful of water, and given every two hours, if there is much fever and chills, with great thirst.

Arsenicum No. II, one square, directions as above, if there is great debility and involuntary evacuations.

Ipecacuanha No. I, one square, directions as above, if the stools are of a bilious nature, afterward changing into a bloody mucus. This remedy is especially suitable to the disease when occurring in the autumn.

Mercurius viv No. II, one square, directions as above, if there is violent straining, especially after stool, discharge of pure blood. Chilliness and shuddering.

Nux Vomica No. I, one square, directions as above, when the evacuations are frequent and small, with straining and discharge of bloody mucus.

Pulsatilla No. II, one square, directions as above, when there is much nausea and vomiting of mucus, frequent chills, the stools consisting of mucus and streaked with blood.

Sulphur No. I, one square dissolved in water, every hour, in desperate cases; blood streaked mucus, violent straining, especially at night.

DYSPEPSIA.

Dyspepsia or indigestion is a morbid condition of the digestive organs, in which food taken into the stomach is not properly assimilated or digested. It is characterized by a feeling of heaviness in the stomach, which is not exactly a pain, but an indescribable feeling, so that the patient often strikes himself in the side to change the sensation. The pain is worse when the stomach is empty, and generally after eating the patient experiences a sensation of fullness and weight in the stomach, together with a gnawing sensation, nausea and vomiting, with neuralgic pains often accompanying the disease. The stomach is distended with wind, and often painful on pressure, so that the patient can not bear his clothes tight. The appetite is impaired, and thirst is not unfrequent. Sour eructations or belching of wind from the stomach into the mouth, especially after eating, are frequent; some cases are affected with water-brash. Associated with these symptoms are head ache, dizziness, and perverted vision, irritability of temper, depression of spirits, short dry cough, frequent clearing of the throat, palpitation of the heart and drowsiness. The tongue is thickly furred, and on waking in the morning, the patient has a bad, bitter taste in the mouth. The bowels are generally constipated and the complexion is usually of a pale yellowish color.

Treatment.

Bryonia No. I, one square dissolved in a little water, one hour before each meal. If the symptoms are worse during the summer, with frequent belching of wind, especially after eating, inability to bear the clothes tight about the stomach, loathing of food and constipation.

Calcaria carb No. I, one square dissolved in water, every four hours, when there is sour eructations, fits of hunger, heart-burn and acidity of the stomach, and stools only every three or four days.

Hepar sulph No. II, one square, directions as above, in chronic cases, with fullness of the stomach, frequent desire to vomit. especially in the morning. Especially suitable to persons who have taken much mercury.

Nux Vomica No. III, one square dissolved in water, before each meal, when there is regurgitation of food, dullness of the head, dizziness, distension of the stomach, heart-burn, constipation, vomiting of food. If caused by a sedentary life, study or spiritous liquors.

Pulsatilla No. III, one square dissolved in a little water, every three hours, especially adapted to females, and persons of easy temperament, absence of thirst, frequent diarrhœic stools, eructations, tasting of food, water brash, nausea, and if caused by fat food.

Sulphur No. I, one square, dissolved in a tea-spoonful of water, every four hours, in cases of chronic dyspepsia, acidity, heart-burn and water-brash, heavy breathing, nausea and vomiting pain in the stomach, and frequent eructations.

ERYSIPELAS.

Erysipelas is a diffused inflammation, usually attacking the skin, generally commencing with a slight chill followed by fever, together with headache, languor, aching and soreness of the limbs, succeeded by a furred tongue, hot skin and thirst, and in some cases by nausea and vomiting. After these symptoms have continued two or three days, a small red spot makes its appearance on the skin, which is very painful and tender. This may occur in any part of the body, but is usually on the face. This spot spreads in all directions very rapidly, the face is swollen considerably, and is smooth, shining and hot to the

touch. On pressure a white depression is left, but soon returns to the original color. The pain in erysipelas is of a burning, pricking and smarting character. The inflammation usually lasts from four to six days, and even longer, and if the inflammation is not checked, it spreads to an unusual extent, and may end in gangrene, or attack some vital organ. Erysipelas is a very contagious disease, and no one should be admitted into the sick room of an erysipelas patient, except the nurse and attendants.

Treatment.

Aconite No. I, one square, dissolved in a tea-spoonful of water every two hours, when there is great fever, and the skin is dry and burning.

Arsenicum No. I, one square, directions as above, when there is a tendency to gangrene.

Belladonna No. I, one square, directions as above, in erysipelas of the face and head, with delirium.

Chamomilla No. I, one square, directions as above, if there is much swelling of the face and redness, with gnawing pains of the bones, accompanied with thirst and bitter taste. The external applications should be poultices and warm and cold water applications.

EYE, INFLAMMATION OF.

The inflammation of the eye is known by its redness and bloodshot appearance, with a burning or sharp cutting pain shooting through it. The eye is very sensitive to light; the lids of the eye are generally swollen; pains in the head when the eyes are opened. This complaint usually subsides in a short time if properly treated.

Treatment.

For external treatment, the eye should be shaded, and cold water or arnica water applications should be used frequently.

Aconite No. I, one square dissolved in a tea spoonful of water, every two hours; if the inflammation is very severe, with redness of the eye, and burning and stitching pains.

Belladonna No. II, one square, directions as above, when the eye is painfully sensitive to the light, with headache on motion of the eyes.

Mercurius viv No. I, one square, directions as above, for

cutting pain, sensation as of sand in the eyes, stitches and shooting pains.

Rhus tox No. I, one square, directions as above, if from cold and in damp weather, with watering of the eye and swelling of the eyelids.

EARACHE.

This disease is apt to occur in children, and is often very painful, and sometimes radiates to the temples and cheeks, and is usually accompanied with some disorder of hearing, and hearing of abnormal sounds. This disease may be considered a species of neuralgia, and generally proceeds from cold and its consequences, and sometimes is caused from an accumulation of waxy matter in the ear.

Treatment.

For external application: Saturate a piece of cotton with sweet oil or glycerin and apply it to the ear.

Belladonna No. II, one square dissolved in a tea-spoonful of water, every hour, when there are tearing and shooting pains in the ear, extending to the throat, and great sensibility to the least motion.

Chamomilla No. II, one square, directions as above; when the pains are of a stabbing kind, as with knives, causing the patient to cry out.

Mercurius vir. No. I, one square, directions as above; when there is a chilly feeling in the ears, with shooting pains, worse from the warmth of the bed.

Pulsatilla No. II, one square, directions as above; when there is redness of the external ear, with penetrating pain.

Nux Vomica No. III, one square, directions as above; when there is tearing pain in the ears, extending to the forehead and temples, with soreness of bones of the face.

Sulphur No. II, dissolved in a table-spoonful of water every three hours, when there is a purulent discharge of pus from the ear, and in chronic cases.

FEVERS.

As we have spoken before of fever as a symptom of inflammatory disease, we will now speak of it as a disease, in which fever is the predominating symptom, attended with an organic disease of the body.

TYPHOID FEVER

Is ushered in by a chill, followed by the usual symptoms of fever; as headache, weariness, and aching of the limbs, etc. This usually lasts a week or more, when the patient takes to his bed, being unable to resist longer. The fever continues longer each successive day, and the bowels, previously constipated become loose, with no appetite, and the tongue is coated with a dark, brown fur. The skin is dry and hot, with flushed face, pain in the head, thirst, and general debility; and as the disease advances, we often find bleeding of the nose. The face assumes a purple, or dusky hue, the tongue becomes more coated, with dryness of the mouth, and bitter taste; the patient complains of pains in the lower part of the abdomen, and frequently can not bear the least pressure upon it. A cough usually accompanies the advanced stage of the disease, with a slight expectoration of mucus. The urine becomes scanty and high-colored, and sometimes offensive; if the body of the patient be examined at this stage of the disease, it will be found to be covered with an eruption resembling flea bites, this usually first makes its appearance on the lower part of the body, and extends upward. The disease continues with the symptoms described, until about the ninth day, when it changes for better or worse; if favorable, the symptoms abate in proportion as they made their appearance; the appetite returns, the fever lessens, the bowels are less painful, and the operations become less frequent, and are of more consistency; the tongue, previously dry and coated, becomes moist and clean; the skin more moist and less parched. During the stage of convalescence, the utmost care should be taken of the patient; as to diet, precaution against taking cold, etc., to avoid a relapse. If the disease should change unfavorably, the symptoms are increased in severity, the passages from the bowels and bladder are passed involuntarily, and delirium and unconsciousness close the scene. This disease, through all its stages, generally lasts about six weeks or two months.

Treatment.

Rhus tox No. I, one square, dissolved in a tea-spoonful of water, every two hours; when there is redness of the skin, with burning heat of the body, with liquid diarrhoea, and dark-colored urine, delirium and great prostration.

Belladonna No. I, one square, directions as above; if great

headache, giddiness on rising up, grasping at flocks in the air, picking of the bed-clothes, scanty urine.

Mercurius viv. No. 1, one square, directions as above; when the headache is more confined to the forehead, with great sensitiveness and pain in the pit of the stomach, and region of the liver; green, yellow, diarrhœic stools, copious and debilitating sweats.

Phosphorus No. I, one square, directions as above; if there are symptoms of congestion to the lungs, with oppression of breathing, etc.

Bryonia alb No. I, one square, directions as above; when there is a constant aversion to food, redish color of the urine, oppressive or stupefying headache, delirium day and night, with stitches in the chest and side. These remedies may be given in alternation with the other remedies mentioned.

SCARLET FEVER.

This is a very contagious disease, and appears mostly in childhood. It is characterized by inflammation of the throat and fauces, and a scarlet rash. It usually commences with the ordinary symptoms of fever, langour, headache, pains in the limbs and back, with thirst, flushed face, etc., but the principal symptoms (together with the symptoms already mentioned) is an inflammation of the fauces, which, on being examined, appear red and swollen. The rash or eruption makes its appearance on the second or third day, after the fever sets in. It is usually seen first on the face and neck, from whence it spreads downward over the body and limbs. It appears first as small red spots, which spread to broad patches, and in a few hours assumes a scarlet color; this scarlet color is more prominent during the fever. The eruption is sometimes attended with a burning and itching pain, which is very annoying to the patient, and often interferes with sleep; the bowels are constipated in most cases, and the throat often becomes so inflamed and swollen, that swallowing is rendered very difficult. The disease generally attains its highest point about the fifth day; when the symptoms abate, and the eruption becomes dry and peels off. This disease is highly contagious, and no one should be allowed in the room with the patient except the attendant. The room of the patient should be well ventilated and cleaned, and precaution should be taken that the patient should not be

exposed to cold during the period of desquamation, or peeling off of the skin. During the advanced stages of the disease, the throat sometimes becomes ulcerated and gangrenous, and is a source of great annoyance.

Treatment.

Aconite No. I, one square, dissolved in a tea-spoonful of water, every two hours; if violent fever, congestion to the head, sleeplessness, etc.

Arsenicum No. II, one square, directions as above; when gangrenous inflammation of the throat, great prostration, and dropsical condition after the fever has passed.

Belladonna No. I, one square, directions as above; if violent inflammation of the throat, with swelling and difficulty of swallowing, danger of suffocation, etc. *Belladonna* has generally been conceded as a protection against scarlet fever, and we would recommend its use to members of a family where scarlet fever has made its appearance.

Bryonia alb. No. II, one square dissolved in water, every four hours, when the eruption begins to recede.

Mercurius viv No. I, one square, dissolved in water, every two hours, when there is much swelling and inflammation of the tonsils, with ulcers.

BILIOUS OR REMITTENT FEVER.

This fever usually makes its appearance in the summer and autumn months, and is most prevalent in the Middle and Southern States. It usually commences with a sense of chilliness, sometimes amounting to a distinct chill, when the face is pale, and the lips are of a purplish color, as in intermittent fever. Occasionally, nausea and vomiting of a bilious nature appear, with pains in the limbs and back. The duration of the chill varies from a few minutes to an hour or more, and is followed by fever of great intensity. The tongue is coated with a thick yellowish fur, there is complete loss of appetite, amounting to almost a loathing of food. The face is flushed, and the eyes of a yellowish, blood-shot appearance. A dull headache attends the disease throughout its course; the skin is hot and dry, the patient complains of great thirst and headache, which is often very severe and is the source of great suffering, and is one of the most prominent symptoms. The patient is often

wakeful, but seldom delirious. These symptoms continue for a length of time, when they begin to relax, and the body is generally bathed with a gentle perspiration, and the patient experiences a relief; this is called the remission, which lasts from four or five hours to a day, and another paroxysm takes place similar to the first, and thus the alternation. Each successive paroxysm becomes more severe and protracted, and each remission between the paroxysms shorter, until the disease has reached its height, when the pulse is more frequent, being sometimes above one hundred and twenty in a minute. The heat and dryness of the skin become augmented, the tongue, previously colored with a yellowish white coat, becomes of a brownish black color, as the disease advances. In the majority of cases there is more or less tenderness upon pressure in the region of the stomach and liver, with a feeling of weight and burning which in most cases is very violent. The nausea and vomiting are excessive, and the matter ejected is of an acrid, bitter taste, and of a yellow, greenish, or brownish color. The stomach, in some cases, can not retain food or drink of any kind. The bowels, in the early stage of the disease, are generally constipated, but as the disease advances become loose; and the stools are of a bilious nature; the skin assumes a yellowish hue, and the whites of the eyes partake of the same color. Such are the symptoms which usually attend bilious fever when fully formed, continuing in greater or less severity until about the fifteenth day, when it begins to decline, or proceeds onward in its course, unless the disease assumes a new character, as bilious, typhoid, or congestive fever. The cause of bilious or remittent fever is, probably, a miasma, proceeding from low and marshy countries, and derangement of the liver, etc.

Treatment.

Aconite No. II, one square, dissolved in a tea-spoonful of water, every two hours, when there is much fever, with burning thirst, and dry, heated skin, with bilious vomiting, and bitter taste in the mouth.

Bryonia alb No. I, one square, directions as above, when with fever, there is associated stitches in the head, constipation and great debility.

Chamomilla No. II, one square, directions as above, when the stools are of a greenish character, resembling stirred-up eggs; bitter and sour vomiting and heat, especially in the face and eyes; bitter taste and foul smell from the mouth.

Ipecacuanha No. I, one square, directions as above, when the patient has no desire for food, with vomiting of everything taken upon the stomach; diarrhœa of a yellowish color, and headache, especially in the forehead.

Nux Vomica No. II, one square, directions as above, with headache principally in the forehead, with dizziness. Constipation with frequent and ineffectual efforts to evacuate the bowels; painful pressure of the bowels; vomiting of indigested food, and soreness of the limbs.

Pulsatilla No. I, one square, directions as above, if there is great nausea, with desire to vomit, and diarrhœic stools of a slimy, bilious nature; absence of thirst, and vomiting of a greenish substance.

Podophyllin No. II, one square, directions as above, when there is a giddiness in the head, with sensation of fullness over the eyes; offensive odor from the mouth, with foul taste; fullness and pain in the region of the liver; stools yellow, or dark-green, and very offensive; scanty urine; perspiration with sleep.

YELLOW FEVER.

This is a peculiar disease, and prevails mostly in the Southern States, and during the hot season of the year, and is confined principally to large cities or towns, and principally to seaport towns. Yellow fever appears epidemically, and assumes different types. Sometimes of a typhoid or typhus character, at other times of a bilious nature. The attack is preceded by the ordinary symptoms of fever, and sometimes makes its appearance without any precursory symptoms, occurring in the midst of ordinary health, and most frequently in the night. The patient experiences a sense of chillness, with severe pains in the back and limbs. After the fever is established, the skin becomes hot and dry, the pulse full and frequent, the breathing hurried; the face is flushed, and the eyes red and watery; the tongue is usually coated with a thick white fur; the throat becomes sore, and swallowing is rendered very difficult. Nausea and frequent vomiting attend the disease; the patient complains of a burning pain, and feeling of weight in the stomach, and pressure is exceedingly painful. The stomach is very irritable, and often rejects everything upon it. The vomiting is often very violent and distressing to the patient, on account of the soreness and tenderness. Flatulency is very troublesome;

the patient has much thirst and desire for cold drinks. The bowels in the commencement of the disease, are generally costive. The headache is intense, and is principally confined to the forehead, and has been known to produce delirium. These symptoms continue in greater or less severity, from a few hours, to four or five days, when the disease reaches its height, and continues for a few days, when it either abates or increases in severity, when the prostration becomes extreme; the face previously flushed, becomes of a yellowish-orange color, which extends over the whole surface of the body; the vomiting is of a blackish color; the tongue becomes dry, and of a brownish color. The pulse is often, in extreme cases, imperceptible, while the heart is beating rapidly. The urine is scanty, and highly colored. In some cases blood oozes out of the mouth and nostrils, and is often discharged with the stools; the countenance becomes sunken, and expresses indifference or resignation; hiccough makes its appearance, and generally accompanies the disease to its close. But even in this stage of the disease, the system has been known to react, and the patient recover. Black vomit, yellowishness of the skin and hemorrhage, are generally supposed to be the attendants upon the last stages of the disease; but patients have often died without these symptoms, and have frequently recovered with them. Black vomit does not usually make its appearance, until the second or third stage of the disease. The cause of yellow fever has not as yet been determined. This disease closely resembles, in the primary stage, bilious fever, and probably arises from the same cause, but is more contagious.

Treatment.

In many cases of yellow fever, the treatment is of no avail, the disease being so sudden in its action, that the patient receives his death-blow in the beginning; but earlier in the disease, when it makes its appearance more gradual, the patient may be treated with success.

Aconite No. I, one square, dissolved in a tea-spoonful of water every two hours, if the patient has much fever, with sharp shooting pains through the head, with great thirst and debility.

Hepar sul No. I, one square, directions as above, with pain in the forehead, inflammation of the eyes, with flushed face, and soreness of the throat, with difficulty of swallowing, thirst and burning of the stomach, constipation and scanty urine, and pains in the back and limbs.

Podophyllin No. II, one square, directions as above, when the symptoms assume a bilious type, as vomiting of a yellowish matter, and yellow color of the eyes; stools of a yellow-greenish color, etc.

Ipecacuanha No. I, one square, directions as above, when nausea and vomiting are the prominent symptoms, with quick, anxious breathing, and great debility.

Arsenicum No. I, one square, directions as above, if there is burning in the stomach, with vomiting of black matter and blood; great painfulness of the stomach on pressure; stools are acrid and burning, and are sometimes involuntarily.

Rhus tox No. I, one square, directions as above, when the symptoms assume a typhoid type, as dry heat to the body, tongue of a dark, brownish color; diarrhœic stools of an offensive odor, and a blackish color, in the worst cases.

FLATULENCY OR BELCHING.

These symptoms arise from a gas produced in the stomach by indigestion, from food in a state of fermentation, (see dyspepsia).

Treatment.

Carbo veg No. I, one square, dissolved in a tea-spoonful of water after each meal, if arising from taking the least food.

China No. II, one square, directions as above, if in consequence of taking flatulent food, and after eating fat meats or fruits, and accompanied with distension of the abdomen.

Nux Vomica No. I, one square, dissolved in a tea-spoonful of water, and to be taken one hour before each meal, if accompanied with headache after eating.

Pulsatilla No. II, directions as above, after eating rich or fat food.

FLUX, (see dysentery.)

GASTRITIS, or Inflammation of the Stomach.

Gastritis is an inflammation of the mucus membrane, covering the stomach and bowels, and is divided into acute and chronic gastritis. The symptoms of acute gastritis are characterized by an acute, burning pain in the region of the stomach, (which is situated in the upper part of the abdomen), with nausea and vomiting, which usually commences with the attack,

and continues to the end; the pain is increased by pressure, and by vomiting; the substance vomited is of a mucus character, and frequently everything taken into the stomach is rejected. The thirst is intense, and the patient is continually calling for water, and when given to him drinks very little, but often. The tongue is covered with a thick brown fur, leaving the end dry and red. The bowels are constipated, unless they partake of the inflammation, when there is diarrhoea. The disease in its advanced stage, is accompanied sometimes with a short, dry, hacking cough. The appetite is totally wanting, and when food is given the patient, he is unable to retain it, and expels it almost immediately. At this stage of the disease, the symptoms will either increase or decrease in severity. If the disease takes an unfavorable turn, the tongue becomes dry, smooth and shining; an eruption resembling thush makes its appearance on the inside of the cheeks and tongue, and frequently in the throat. The skin becomes cool and pale, and the body is frequently covered with a cold perspiration. The pulse previously full and strong, becomes more feeble and threadlike. Debility and restlessness is more frequent, and towards the close, delirium. Hiccough is also an unfavorable symptom, and generally occurs in the advanced stage of the disease; the countenance assumes a sunken, haggard appearance; the patient vomits a black matter, resembling coffee grounds. This disease may arise from cold, from external injury to the stomach, and from poison, etc.

Treatment.

Arsenicum No. I, one square dissolved in a table-spoonful of water, every two hours, if there is great thirst and the patient wants to drink often, but little at a time, with burning pain in the stomach, and vomiting of a bilious greenish substance, with great nausea.

Bryonia alb No. II, one square, directions as above, if the disease occurs principally during the summer months, with bilious vomiting and great tenderness on pressure of the stomach.

Ipecacuanha No. I, one square dissolved in a little water, every hour, when the stomach is exceedingly irritable and expels everything taken upon it, with cutting pains in the abdomen, and frequent diarrhoeic stools.

Nux Vomica No. I, one square, directions as above, if there is spasm in the stomach, painful pressure with constipation, and

ineffectual urging to stool; dullness of the head with giddiness, constant nausea and vomiting.

Pulsatilla No. II, one square, directions as above, when slimy diarrhoea, chilliness, aversion to food, and a foul, flat or bitter taste in the mouth.

HEADACHE.

As there are different kinds of headache, proceeding from different causes, we will only attempt in this article to give a few of the principal symptoms of headache, and their appropriate treatment.

Aconite No. I, one square, dissolved in a little water, and take as often as necessary, if the pain is of a violent stupefying nature, with burning pains shooting through the brain, with red and bloated face.

Arnica No. II, one square, directions as above, if heat in the head, with chilliness of the body.

Belladonna No. I, one square, directions as above, when there is fullness of the head, with a violent pressing pain, as if the head would split open, or as if something would issue through the forehead. Violent throbbing of the head and great sensitiveness to the least noise, as in congestion and inflammation of the brain.

Bryonia alb No. II, one square, directions as above, when there are shooting pains of the head, especially on one side, and aggravated by the least motion.

China No. III, one square, directions as above, if the pain is principally at night, and great sensitiveness of the head to the touch.

Ipecacuanha No. I, one square, directions as above, when the pain is associated with nausea and vomiting, as in sick headache.

Mercurius dulci No. III, one square, directions as above, when the pain is shooting and tearing, worse at night, and increased by warmth of the bed, stitches in the ear.

Nux Vomica No. I, one square, directions as above, when there is pain as if a nail were driven into the brain. With great heaviness of the head upon moving the eyes, and is worse after eating, and in the open air; and from the effects of constipation and spiritous liquors, excessive study and sedentary habits.

Arsenicum No. I, one square, directions as above, if burning

pains in the head, with slight fever, and when the headache arises from indigestion of food, worse after a meal.

HOOPING COUGH.

Hooping cough is a very contagious disease, and is characterized by a spasmodic cough, which is short, rapid and successive. It is peculiar to infancy and childhood, although adults are sometimes affected with the disease. The disease usually commences like a common cold, with sneezing, irritation of the throat, and a short dry cough. These symptoms continue for a few days, when the cough becomes the principal symptom, and usually occurs in paroxysms, and when the disease is prevalent at that time, and the patient has not had the disease, it can be easily detected as that of hooping cough. Associated with these symptoms, there is fever of greater or less intensity. The symptoms generally last about a week or ten days, when the cough becomes more intense and regular in its action. It will frequently leave the patient for some four or five hours, when it will again seize him suddenly with successive paroxysms of coughing. Sometimes it leaves the patient comparatively free from it in the day time, and attacking him with great severity in the evening and at night. During the paroxysms of coughing, the face is flushed, and sometimes assumes a purplish color, the veins are distended, and the eyes protrude from their sockets; and frequently, during the spasms, the coughing is so intense as to cause vomiting, which seems to relieve the patient. In some cases the blood oozes out of the mouth and nose. These symptoms continue until the disease has reached its height, when the cough is accompanied with a shrill noise, not unlike the peculiar sound heard in croup, and bronchial affections; it is called a whoop, from which the disease takes its name. The disease generally lasts some four or five weeks before the child begins to whoop, after which the symptoms begin to abate, and the cough becomes less frequent and less severe until the disease subsides entirely. Death frequently occurs from this disease but only among infants and young delicate children.

Treatment.

Aconite No. III, one square, dissolved in a tea-spoonful of water, every two hours, when there is much fever, and constant

desire to cough, with short breath and burning pains of the throat.

Belladonna No. I, one square, directions as above, for spasmodic cough, with flushed face and marked head symptoms, bleeding from the nose and mouth.

Ipecacuanha No. III, one square, directions as above, if the symptoms are attended with vomiting; suffocative symptoms, with purple color of the face during the paroxysms.

Pulsatilla No. I, one square, directions as above, if the cough is moist and easy expectoration.

Veratrum vir No. III, one square, directions as above, when the disease is attended with great weakness, vomiting of food and suffocative attacks.

Drosera No. II, one square, directions as above, when the paroxysms of coughing occur every two or three hours, with a barking or dull sounding cough, choking the breathing, caused by tickling or dryness of the throat, expectoration only in the morning, of a yellow color.

HYSTERIA.

This disease is peculiar to females, and consists of a morbid excitement of the nervous system, showing itself in paroxysms, which occur at irregular periods. The disease usually appear between the age of puberty, and the cessation of the catamenia. It is characterized by great disturbance of the nervous system; and the slightest cause is apt to cause a paroxysm. The paroxysm is preceded by great sensibility and oppression of the chest, and a feeling as if a ball were ascending from the abdomen to the throat; the patient loses the ordinary expression of the countenance, twists the body into all kinds of contortions, beats her breast and stomach, and tears her hair, and often attempts to bite herself or others; and often commands great muscular strength. During the paroxysm, the head is generally thrown backwards, the throat projects, the face flushed, the eyelids closed, the nostrils distended, and the jaws become firm and set. The breathing is deep and regular. After a short time this violent agitation is calmed, and the patient lies motionless and trembling, with the eyes fixed. This alternation of pain and quiet are apt to continue for a space of time, when the attack terminates in an explosion of tears, sobs and convulsive laughter. In some conditions of the

disease, the patient instead of having paroxysms, sinks into insensibility without convulsions, accompanied with slow, interrupted breathing, flushed cheeks, etc., which continue for a longer or shorter period, from which she generally recovers with depressed spirits, fatigue, crying, etc. During the paroxysm, the abdomen frequently becomes distended with wind, and loud rumbling and belching take place. There is much palpitation of the heart. After the paroxysm, the patient generally voids large quantities of pale, limpid urine, looking almost like water; it is sometimes expelled during the spasms. The patient, although seemingly unconscious, often is conscious of everything that took place during the paroxysm, and often repeats what has been said at the bedside. This disease has often been confounded with epileptic fits, inflammation of the stomach, throat diseases, and almost every variety of disease which the patient can mimic. During the paroxysm, the patient sometimes has a peculiar, loud, harsh cough, which has been likened to the bark of a dog.

Treatment.

Nux Vomica No. I, one square dissolved in a few drops of water and given every two hours, when there is aching and dullness of the head, associated with constipation, etc.

Pulsatilla No. III, one square, directions as above; when the disease is caused by the suppression of milk, or the menses.

Belladonna No. II, one square directions as above; when there is fulness of the head, with giddiness, violent contortions of the body during the paroxysm, with flushed face, etc.

Ignatia No. II, one square directions as above; when there are convulsive twitchings of the body, especially after grief or fright, trembling of the limbs, flushed face, frequent discharge of watery urine, great sensitiveness of mind, heaviness in the head, etc.

Sulphur No. I, one square, directions as above, when arising from liver complaints, suppression of piles and eruptions, etc.

INFLUENZA.

Influenza generally appears with the ordinary symptoms of catarrh in a rather aggravated form. In some cases it is very light and scarcely regarded by the patient. It usually begins

with sore throat and the common symptoms of fever, as lassitude, weariness and pains of the limbs, chilliness, etc., which is followed by heat of the skin, headache, and afterward by cough, uneasiness of the chest, and great muscular debility; disorder of sight and hearing, giddiness, etc. The pain in the head is very severe and intense, confined principally to the forehead. Not unfrequently the pain extends to the back of the neck, cheeks, and temples, which become very sore and painful. Nausea and vomiting are more common than in catarrh. The most prominent symptoms in this disease is the general debility which attends the patient, and usually continues long after the other symptoms have disappeared. This disease prevails epidemically, and at different seasons of the year, and sometimes takes upon itself different forms, and is more directed to one organ of the body, as the brain, stomach, and liver, and frequently the lungs and bronchial tubes. The disease, in its ordinary form, is seldom fatal, when the proper treatment is given during the early stage of the disease.

Treatment.

Aconite No. I, one square, dissolved in a tea-spoonful of water, every two hours, when there is much inflammation and fever.

Arsenicum No. II, one square, directions as above; when there is burning heat in the parts, *great debility* and violent pains in the stomach and limbs, with fluent and corrosive discharge from the nose of a yellow greenish color.

Belladonna No. I, one square, directions as above; when there is spasmodic cough, and violent headache, especially in the forehead.

Mercurius viv No. III, one square, directions as above; if rheumatic pain in the head, ears, teeth, and face, fluent cold in the head, with violent shaking cough.

Nux Vomica No. II, one square, directions as above; when there is cough, with rattling of thick mucus in the chest, heaviness of the head, nausea, and giddiness.

ITCH OR SCABIES.

This disease is exceedingly contagious, and is caused by a small insect called the *Acarus Scabiea*. The existence of this insect has been long disputed, but has now been set at rest by

a demonstration of the *Actirus* in the human body, by M. Renucci, a physician of Paris. Certain parts of the skin are more liable to be attacked than others, as the roots of the fingers and thumbs, and between them, on the wrists, or between the toes. It frequently spreads to all parts of the trunk and extremities, but seldom attacks the face and head. The eruption is at first papular, and then becomes vesicular, resembling a number of pointed, watery heads. The itching of these eruptions is excessive, and is increased by warmth. The disease is confined principally to the low and vulgar, but is frequently met with in the higher classes of society. This disease will proceed on its course indefinitely unless checked by treatment. The disease, when existing in animals, is called *mange*.

Treatment.

Sulphur No. I, two squares dissolved in a little water, every three hours, together with an external application of sulphur-ointment, to be rubbed on the parts affected, thoroughly, twice a day, morning and night.

JAUNDICE.

Jaundice arises from disease of the liver, and is known or characterized by yellowishness of the eyes and skin, and by whitish or drab-colored stools, yellow color of the urine. These symptoms arise from an excess of the coloring matter of bile in the blood, which not finding a sufficient outlet through the liver is thrown off into the system, and sometimes is the cause of bilious and yellow fever, cholera and diarrhœa, in which there is bilious vomiting and purging. The symptoms of jaundice is preceded by functional disorder of the liver, and derangement of the digestive organs, as diminution or loss of appetite. Sometimes nausea and vomiting. A vague and indescribable feeling in the region of the liver and stomach. A sense of sinking in the abdomen, as if the bowels needed support. Tendency to constipation, furred tongue, disordered vision, restlessness, and depression of spirits, and a gloomy view of all subjects. These symptoms are not always present, and in some cases may be found wanting. The yellow color of the skin is first noticed in the face and eyes, and extends downward upon the neck and chest, and ultimately upon the whole surface of the neck and body. At first the color is light and gradually

deepens into a golden or deep orange color, and occasionally into a greenish tinge, and in some cases it has been known to assume a blackish hue, which is probably caused by a depraved condition of the blood, and on account of these symptoms has been called green or black jaundice. The urine which, at first, is a little changed, becomes of a deep yellow color, and all the other secretions of the body become more or less tinged with yellow, which often stains the clothes of the patient. The patient often complains of bitter taste in the mouth, the tongue is very dry and thickly furred; the skin, in most cases, is harsh and dry; the pulse varies very much, appearing sometimes quite natural, and at other times becomes irregular and excited. In the progress of this disease there is a great degree of drowsiness, accelerated by a dull headache, which generally accompanies the disease throughout its course.

The course of the disease is varied. It is sometimes rapid, in its attack, and as quickly disappearing. It not unfrequently runs on for weeks and months, and in obstinate cases, may persevere for years. In the majority of cases, medical treatment, if properly applied, will soon bring the disease under subjugation.

Fatal cases of jaundice are extremely rare, unless accompanied with organic disease of the liver, or adjacent organs. The first symptoms of a favorable change is first noticed in the improvement of the nervous and digestive organs, as a return of the appetite, and disappearance of uneasiness and pain in the region of the stomach and liver, and restored cheerfulness, and a disappearance of the yellow color of the skin, etc. When the disease takes an unfavorable change, the blood becomes more impure, which is characterized by livid color of the face and skin; the symptoms assume a typhoid type, and generally ends in delirium or coma. Jaundice is caused by a suspension of the secretory functions of the liver, as continued heat, miasma, depressing emotions, errors in diet, etc. This disease sometimes prevails epidemically.

Treatment.

Aconite No. I, one square dissolved in a tea-spoonful of water, every two hours, when the fever is very high.

Belladonna No. II, directions as above, when the patient has convulsions, spasms, dull headache, and great heat in the head and face.

Bryonia No. I, one square, directions as above, when caused by passion, and when arising from chronic inflammation of the liver, and for dyspeptic symptoms of the disease.

Chamomilla No. I, one square, directions as above, when arising from irregular diet, effects of cold, with yellow color of the skin and eyes.

China No. I, one square, directions as above, when there is great pain in the region of the liver, and unable to bear pressure upon it, want of appetite and great debility.

Mercurius viv No. I, one square, directions as above, when the secretory functions of the liver are suspended, with yellow color of the body, sharp, shooting pains through the head, fever, nervousness, and depression of spirits.

Nux Vomica No. II, one square, directions as above, when arising from sedentary habits, constipation, and spiritous liquors.

KIDNEY, DISEASES OF.

The disease of the kidney may be divided into *Nephritis* or inflammation of the kidney, and *Nephralgia* or pain in the kidney, which may be produced by the passage of a stone, or calculi from the kidney to the bladder. The symptoms are dull pain in the back and loins, and usually situated on one side, with numbness of the corresponding thigh, and a frequent desire to make water, which is highly colored, nausea and vomiting. If these symptoms are attended with fever, the disease is called *Nephritis* or acute inflammation of the kidneys. The passage of stone or gravel from the kidneys sometimes does, and sometimes does not produce inflammation of this organ. The disease may arise from the influence of cold, by a blow on the loins or back, by the administration of medicines, which act especially on the kidney, as *cantharides*, *turpentine*, etc. *Nephralgia* is often confounded with rheumatic pains of the back, and cholic pains. With rheumatic pains or *lumbago*, there is generally no fever, and the pain affects both sides, and is aggravated by movements of the body, which call the muscles of the back and loin into action, and sometimes caused from some strain or effort of which the patient is made conscious at the time; and it is generally unaccompanied with any difficulty of the urinary organs, whereas, in *nephritis* or *nephralgia* the pain while urinating, as of a shooting character. The pain in colic is usually associated with sickness and retching, which may sometimes

occupy those parts of the abdomen which correspond with the situation of the kidneys. The urinary functions are undisturbed, which affords a distinctive point in the diagnosis of nephritis. This disease has also been confounded with disease of the liver, and we often find in liver disease symptoms which correspond to inflammation of the kidneys, as numbness of the thigh, pain in the back, retention of urine, fever, etc. But in nephritis the symptoms are generally well marked, and need be of no difficulty in the diagnosis. In the advanced stages of this disease, the discharge becomes bloody, which often happens when stone or gravel exists, and there is frequent stoppage of the urine, and pain in making water; the patient makes water often but passes little at a time. The patient often passes pus or matter from the kidneys, and often complains of extreme tenderness in that region, and can not bear the least pressure. Nausea and vomiting is frequent.

Treatment.

Belladonna No. I, one square dissolved in a tea-spoonful of water, every two hours, when there are shooting pains in the kidneys extending to the bladder, with great anguish and colic.

Cantharis No. II, one square, directions as above, if there is shooting, tearing, and cutting pains when discharging urine by drops, and when the urine is mixed with blood, with cramplike pains in the bladder.

Nux Vomica No. I, one square, directions as above, when the disease is caused by suppression of piles, and congestion to the abdomen, with distention and tenderness on pressure.

Pulsatilla No. I, one square, directions as above, when there is bloody urine, with purulent sediment, and when accompanied with scanty menstruation in delicate females.

Aconite No. I, one square, directions as above, when the disease is accompanied with great fever.

Cannabis sativa No. I, one square, directions as above, when there is great difficulty of voiding urine, accompanied with pain in the back, discharge of small quantities of pale, limpid urine.

LIVER, DISEASE OF.

The liver is subject to various forms of disease, and is frequently the predisposing cause of fevers, as yellow, typhoid, intermittent and bilious fevers, jaundice, etc. In this subject

we will only treat of inflammation of this organ, as we have before spoken of fevers and jaundice. Inflammation of the liver or hepatitis is divided into acute and chronic. The cause of this disease is long continued exposure to heat, miasmatic influences, direct injury of the organ by falls, blows, etc., and by the presence of gall stone; violent and fatiguing exercise, excess in rich animal food, and from the abuse of mercury, also the suppression of secretions of the body. This disease is more prevalent in hot and temperate climates. Acute hepatitis is characterized by the following symptoms: It is ushered in by great pain and tension or fullness of oppression in the region of the liver, and sometimes attended with oppressed breathing after which the patient is affected with chills, followed by a fever, nausea, and vomiting. In some cases the fever precedes the other symptoms. The pain is sometimes sharp and lacerating, and in some cases is obtuse, heavy, and aching. In mild cases the pains are less severe, and the fever more moderate, the patient complaining only of a slight feeling or uneasiness in the region of the liver. In acute cases the bowels are generally constipated, the urine scanty, high colored and bilious. The disease generally continues for a week or more, when if not checked it runs into a state of suppuration or assumes a chronic form. The liver during the inflammatory stage is generally swollen, the skin and eyes are of a yellow color. When the inflammation extends to the lower part of the liver, it is usually associated with considerable gastric symptoms, from a sympathetic action between the liver and stomach, as nausea and vomiting, irritability of the stomach, the patient being unable to retain anything upon it, the bowels become loose, and the stools are of a watery bilious nature. The tongue throughout the disease is thickly furred. When the disease takes the form of suppuration, which it frequently does in the advanced stages, the symptoms are well marked by distinct rigors or chilliness, increased frequency of pulse, though softer and weaker than before, a tendency to perspiration, and feeling of weight and throbbing in the side, with diminution of pain previously acute. After the suppuration is firmly established, copious sweats are apt to appear during sleep, and sometimes complete hectic fever sets in, with great debility and exhaustion. On examining the side on which the liver is situated, a circumscribed swelling will be found, which has a soft, pasty feeling, and on pressure, yields a sense of fluctuation indicating the presence of pus; the swelling increases and advances toward the surface,

when it ultimately breaks and the contents are discharged. The abscess is sometimes discharged internally, and often causes inflammation of the stomach or of other organs adjacent to the liver, and frequently results fatally. During the continuance of hepatitis or inflammation of the liver, the patient usually lies on his right side and back, being unable to lie on the left side on account of extreme pain. A short dry cough sometimes accompanies the disease.

CHRONIC HEPATITIS.

Chronic inflammation very generally affects the substance of the liver, and is not unfrequently the sequence of acute hepatitis, but is sometimes an original affection. It is accompanied with but little pain, the patient often feeling only a sense of uneasiness or weight in the region of the liver, and generally tenderness on pressure. Enlargement of the organ is not uncommon and it is frequently diminished in size. With these symptoms there is disorder of the stomach and occasional vomiting, irregularity of the bowels, bitter taste in the mouth, furred tongue, a jaundice color of the eyes and skin, bilious and acrid urini, depression of spirits, slight fever, especially toward night, a short dry cough and emaciation. Chronic hepatitis like the acute form, not unfrequently ends in suppuration.

Treatment.

Aconite No. I, one square, dissolved in a tea-spoonful of water every two hours, when there is violent inflammatory fever, with shooting pains in the liver.

Bryonia No. II, one square, directions as above, if there is violent oppression of the chest, with hurried and anxious breathing, worse on motion.

Chamomilla No. II, one square, directions as above, when there are dull, aching pains, not aggravated by external pressure or motion; yellow color of the skin.

Mercurius viv No. I, one square, directions as above, when there are pressing pains which do not allow one to lie on the right side; deep yellow color of the skin and eyes.

Nux Vomica No. I, one square, directions as above, if excessive tenderness in the region of the liver, pressure in the stomach, constipation.

Podophyllin No. I, one square, directions as above, if there

is yellow color of the skin and eyes, scanty urine, dull headache, and constipation.

Pulsatilla No. II, one square, directions as above, when there are frequent attacks of anguish, especially at night, bilious diarrhœa.

LEUCORRHŒA OR WHITES.

This disease is especially confined to females, and is characterized by a discharge from the vagina, of a thick yellowish-green matter, with a burning pain, and without impairing any of the other organs of the body. The disease may arise from different causes, as inflammation or irritation of the vagina, and frequently is caused from disease of the womb, and is often attended with pain and sense of weight or heaviness in the loins, abdomen and thighs, and in extreme cases with disorder of the digestive functions. There are but very few females who are not subject to moderate *leuchorrhœa*. When the discharge is thick, it is generally accompanied with burning pain in the vagina. This disease sometimes does not appear, except during the period of menstruation or before. This disease is most prevalent in delicate females.

Treatment.

Arsenicum No. II, one square, dissolved in a tea-spoonful of water every three hours, when the discharge is thick, acrid, corrosive, and of a yellowish color.

Calcarea carb No. I, one square, directions as above, when the discharge is light, with a burning and itching pain, making its appearance generally before the menses and flowing, by fits.

China No. III, one square, directions as above, if the discharge is mixed with blood, and painful pressure on the groin.

Sepia No. I, one square, directions as above, when there is pressure in the womb, as if everything would protrude, with leucorrhœa of a thick, yellow-greenish color.

Phosphorus No. II, one square, directions as above, where there is a mucus discharge from the vagina.

Pulsatilla No. II, one square, directions as above, when the discharge is thick, corrosive and burning, with cutting pains, shiverings and pains in the back.

Sulphur No. I, one square, directions as above, when the discharge is preceded by cutting pain or colic around the navel.

MEASELS.

This disease is exceedingly contagious, and makes its appearance generally in childhood. It is often ushered in by feelings of lassitude, chilliness and aching of the limbs, followed by a frequent pulse, heat and dryness of the skin, loss of appetite, furred tongue and headache, and all the other phenomena of fever. With these symptoms, there are following catarrhal symptoms, as irritation of the eyes, nostrils, fauces and larynx, characterized by profuse discharge of tears, swelling of the eyelids, sneezing and coryza; with slight soreness of the throat, roughness of the voice, difficulty of breathing, and a dry, hoarse cough. Very frequently during the disease, the patient is suddenly seized with nausea and vomiting. The bowels are in most cases constipated, but are sometimes the reverse. When the disease affects very young children especially while teething, convulsions are not unfrequent. Occasionally the disease exhibits no other symptoms than are found in ordinary catarrh, with little or no fever; while in other cases the fever is very high. These symptoms generally increase in severity for three or four days, when an eruption makes its appearance. The eruption at first appears in minute red distinct spots, disappearing on pressure. They usually show themselves first upon the face and neck, and extend downwards upon the trunk and extremities. The rash or eruption soon loses its isolated character, and becomes confluent or run together, arranging themselves in clusters; they become of a darkish hue when they reach their height, which is usually about the third day after they make their appearance, and are generally attended with heat of the skin and itching, which is very troublesome. The eruption sometimes makes its appearance in the throat, when it is attended with difficulty of swallowing, and soreness. The catarrhal symptoms do not seem to abate, (as in most eruptive diseases on the appearance of the eruption,) but are generally increased, the eyes becoming more red and swollen, as well as the whole face. The cough, if still hoarse, becomes more loose, the patient expectorating a light colored mucus. About the fourth day of the eruption, or the eighth day of the disease, the eruption, catarrhal symptoms and fever begins to decline, the eruption first disappearing on the face, where it first made its appearance; the red color gradually fades, and becomes of a dirty, yellowish hue, forming itself into scabs. This usually consumes some four or five days before the erup-

tion entirely disappears. If the eruption disappears before it has reached its hight, as from taking cold, etc., it generally appears internally, and is a source of great irritation to the stomach, bowels and brain, which may produce inflammation of these organs, followed by diarrhœa, acute pains in the bowels and stomach, convulsions, etc. Sometimes the eruption returns with great relief to the above symptoms. Measels are sometimes complicated with inflammation of different organs, as *bronchitis*, *pneumonia*, inflammation of the bowels, with diarrhœa, and ophthalmia or inflammation of the eyes. Is sometimes severe, and usually after the disease has disappeared, the patient is left with a sequæ of the disease, as inflammation and suppuration of the ear, eye, air passages, and sometimes chronic diarrhœa. This disease is not necessarily fatal, unless complicated with other diseases. It usually runs its course without much trouble, when the patient is properly cared for. The disease makes its appearance usually during cold weather, appearing epidemically. It sometimes occurs, however, at all seasons of the year. The disease does not happen to the same person more than once, but cases have been known where it has appeared the second time. The period which intervenes between exposure to the cause, and occurrence of the disease, is about a week.

Treatment.

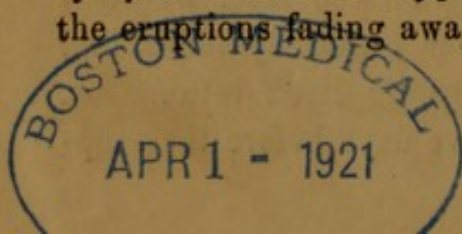
Aconite No. I, one square, dissolved in a tea-spoonful of water every three hours, if much fever, sleeplessness, short, dry and hoarse cough, dread of light, and shootings in the side and chest; to be used in the early stage of the disease.

Belladonna No. II, one square, directions as above, when there is sore throat, aching pains in the forehead, delirium and violent thirst.

Ipecacuanha No. III, one square, directions as above, when there is irritability of the stomach, as nausea and vomiting, with coated tongue.

Pulsatilla No. II, one square, directions as above, to hasten the eruption, catarrhal effections, internal and external inflammation of the ear.

Rhus tox No. II, one square, directions as above, when the symptoms assume a typhoid type, with livid color of the skin, the eruptions fading away, and of an unhealthy character.



MUMPS.

This disease usually begins with a sense of stiffness about the joints of the jaws, followed by pain, heat, and swelling of the gland beneath the ear. The swelling rapidly extends in all directions, the other glands becoming sometimes involved in the disease. The skin is somewhat tense over the swelling, with but little redness. The tumor is generally hard. When the swelling has reached its height, there is great difficulty in opening the mouth, and sometimes swallowing is very painful. There is generally more or less fever, sometimes being very high, with furred tongue, loss of appetite, heat of skin, and in some cases delirium. The disease usually reaches its height about the second day, and continues about the same until the end of the fourth day, when it begins to decline, disappearing altogether in about a week. The gland but seldom becomes ulcerated. Sometimes but one gland is effected. Mumps is a mild affection, and never terminates fatally, unless complicated with other diseases. In some cases, the mammary gland and the testicles become swollen in the disease. This disease is very contagious, and occurs most frequently in young children, and more frequent in males than in females. The same person does not generally have the disease but once.

Treatment.

Mercurius viv No. I, one square dissolved in a tea-spoonful of water, every three hours, when there is inflammatory swelling, and painful sensibility of the glands.

Belladonna No. II, one square, directions as above, when there is much fever, and shooting pains in the glands.

NEURALGIA.

This disease is confined to the nervous system, and is characterized by a severe, sharp, and acute pain; it is sometimes more or less darting and lacerating. It has often been described as tearing, screwing, pulsating, and burning pain. The disease is sometimes preceded by warnings, as distress in the stomach, nausea, chilliness, and a feeling of discomfort. But most generally it approaches without any premonitory symptoms, either beginning more gradual with a sense of aching in the part, and increasing until the pain becomes almost insup-

portable, or darting at once through the part with its utmost intensity, as if it were electric flashes. The paroxysm may consist of a continuous pain, varying in degree, or a succession of violent twinges, with comparative ease during the intervals. Neuralgia may be confined to the course of a single nerve and its branches, or it may be diffused; sometimes darting from one part to another. In some instances there is tenderness of the part, which is very acute, and the patient can not bear the least pressure upon it. But more frequently strong pressure upon the part affords relief. With the pain there is frequently spasmodic twitches of the the neighboring muscles, and in some cases rigid spasm. The disease, when affecting the eye, is accompanied with increased flow of tears; there is generally more or less redness of the part in which the disease is situated.

The paroxysms are generally brief, disappearing after a few minutes or hours; they may not return for a considerable time. But in some cases it is much more lasting, continuing sometimes for days and weeks; but even in these cases there is always remission. It not unfrequently happens that neuralgic attacks are intermittent, the attack coming on at certain parts of the day, and comparative ease at other times. The pain, on disappearing, may be gradual, leaving, as it departs, a sense of tingling in the part for a short time, or it may leave at once the patient previously tortured, in a state of entire relief. Neuralgia, sometimes, is attended by paralysis of the part affected, or the neighboring parts. The system during an attack of neuralgia may be perfectly healthy, or in various degrees debilitated. The patient may be subject to rheumatism, dyspepsia, ammenorrhœa, or suffering with some nervous disorder. The disease when attacking the face, or the fifth pair of nerves, is sometimes called *Tic Douloureux*. The duration of the disease is quite uncertain; the patient may only have one attack, lasting but a few minutes, or hours, or he may be liable to repeated attacks, occurring for a number of years, and, perhaps during his whole life. The disease scarcely ever proves fatal, but it may do much to undermine the health, and thus prove, indirectly, fatal, by producing other diseases. This disease may attack all parts of the body, but is more liable to occur in the face, head, stomach, kidneys and the mucus membrane covering the lungs. The disease, when attacking the jaws, produces most painful toothache, and earache. It sometimes affects the thigh and runs along the course of the *sciatic* nerve. When the disease affects this part it is called *Sciatica*.

Treatment.

Aconite No. I, one square dissolved in a tea-spoonful of water, every hour, when the pains are intolerable, especially at night; great sensibility of the whole nervous system, especially suitable for plethoric persons.

Arsenicum No. I, one square, directions as above, when there are burning, tearing pains, so unbearable as to drive one to despair; great weakness, and sensation of burning heat in the parts affected.

Belladonna No. II, one square, dissolved in a tea-spoonful of water, every twenty minutes, if the pain is shooting, or cutting; worse by motion, light, or noise.

Chamomilla No. I, one square, in water every hour, for drawing, pulsating pains, with torpor of the part affected, great sensibility to the least pain, fainting and restlessness.

Mercurius dulcis No. I, one square dissolved in water every two hours, for tearing and shooting pains, in persons subject to rheumatism, worse at night.

Nux Vomica No. I, one square, directions as above, when attacking persons of sedentary habits, with drawing, jerking pains, worse in the open air after eating.

Pulsatilla No. I, one square, directions as above, if shooting, pulsative pains, worse in the evening, or when lying down. relieved in the open air.

Phosphorus No. II, one square, directions as above, when tearing and stitches in the cheeks from the jaws to the ears.

Rhus tox No. I, one square, directions as above, when there are pressing, cutting pains in the cheek bones, with heat and roughness of the skin of the cheeks.

PARALYSIS.

Paralysis is a loss of partial or complete sensation, and the power of motion. The disease may make its appearance suddenly or gradually. When it makes its appearance gradually it is generally preceded by deranged sensation of the part, as pricking, coldness, and weakness, a feeling as if the part was asleep. A large portion of the body may be attacked at once, or the effect may begin in one spot and thence extend more or less over the system. This kind of paralysis is called *creeping palsy*. Not unfrequently paralysis is attended with tonic spasm

and rigidity of the muscles, and amounting in some cases to convulsions. Pain in the palsied part is not uncommon, it may be slight, or dull, or sharp and lacerating, the limb generally wastes, the muscles become flacid and diminished in bulk. The skin of the palsied part is pale and cold, and the circulation more languid. The mind is often weakened, and the memory is apt to fail. The disposition often changes, good-natured people become more fretful, peevish, and troublesome; those before ill-natured, sometimes become more gentle, meek, and amiable. The disease appears in different forms; it may be general, or it may attack but one side of the body, when it is called *Hemiplegia*. When it affects only the lower extremities it is called *Paraplegia*. It may sometimes affect but one or a part of a limb, and sometimes but one muscle, it is then called *local palsy*. Paralysis may be caused from whatever interferes with the structural integrity of the nervous centers, and whatever depresses by a direct or indirect agency, or through previous excessive excitement, the nervous functions may become a remote cause of paralysis.

Treatment.

Belladonna No. I, one square dissolved in a tea-spoonful of water, every two hours, for paralysis occurring after apoplexy, and for paralysis of the tongue and bladder, with difficulty of urinating, and shooting pains in the part affected.

Phosphorus No. I, one square, directions as above, when there is paralysis of the spinal cord, with loss of feeling and motion.

Rhus Fox No. I, one square, directions as above, when there is paralysis of the lower extremities, with numbness and insensibility.

Sulphur No. I, one square, directions as above, when the paralysis is caused from suppressed eruptions.

Nux Vomica No. I, one square, directions as above, when the paralysis is accompanied with inflammatory symptoms, as in rheumatic paralysis. Electricity has also been found to be a valuable remedy in the treatment of paralysis.

PILES, OR HEMORRHOIDS.

Piles are little tumors which are formed in and about the lower bowel or rectum. They are divided into internal, external, and bleeding piles. The first indication the patient has of the disease is a feeling of heat, fullness and dull pain in the

lower part of the pelvis and fundament, and affecting more or less the surrounding parts, this continues for a few days without attracting much attention. At length the patient becomes conscious of a swelling or a sensation as of something lodged in the anus or above it, and on feeling the part after an evacuation, he finds a small tumor of the size of a pea or larger. In some cases the tumor is found more suddenly in consequence of severe straining while at stool. The tumor gradually increases in size and others form around it. They generally cluster and have the appearance of a bunch of grapes, and a mass at length results being as large as a small egg. The tumor when inflamed becomes the seat of burning, stinging, and other very painful sensations. It is often tender to the touch, and when there is defecation, extremely painful and distressing, shooting pains extend from the rectum to the back and thighs. Sometimes the pain is so acute that the patient can neither stand, walk, nor sit with comfort. External piles are generally situated on the verge of the fundament or aperture, and sometimes completely surrounding it. They are generally of a violet color. Internal piles are situated within the lower bowel just above the aperture, and are particularly painful during the act of defecation, they generally descend at each evacuation and return in some cases of themselves, but usually are restored to their position by the finger. When without the aperture they become extremely painful and are easy when returned. In some cases they descend while the patient is walking, and when the bowels become full and are a source of great irritation, and sometimes become inflamed and swollen, and restored to their proper place with great difficulty. More or less hemorrhage attend piles when in the act of defecation, caused from bleeding of the tumors; the discharges sometimes become very copious. The blood sometimes is collected in large quantities before being discharged. The general health often suffers much from piles, of which paleness, emaciation, and dejection of feelings are some of the concomitants. Piles are very unfrequent before the age of puberty, and are most common in middle age. Males are more subject to them than females.

Treatment.

Aconite No. I, one square dissolved in a tea-spoonful of water, every two hours, for bleeding piles and stitches in anus, and feeling of fullness in the abdomen.

Arsenicum No. II, one square, directions as above, when there is burning heat in the anus and great debility.

Calcarea carb No. I, one square, directions as above, when there is constipation alternating with discharges of bloody mucus.

Phosphorus No. II, one square, directions as above, when the piles bleed more during an evacuation.

Nux Vomica No. I, one square, directions as above, for blind and bleeding piles, and persons who lead a sedentary life, and use much coffee or spirits, constipation with ineffectual urging to stool.

Pulsatilla No. II, one square, directions as above, when there is discharge of blood and mucus, with shooting pains in the back, and for suppressed piles.

PNEUMONIA.

Pneumonia is an inflammation of the substance of the lungs. There are numerous varieties of the disease, and these varieties are founded upon the different portion of the lungs in which the disease is situated. The disease when affecting both lobes of the lungs is called double pneumonia. When it affects but one lobe of the lungs is called lobular pneumonia. When it affects principally the air cells, it is called vesicular pneumonia. Most generally the disease affects the whole lung, and frequently the covering membrane of this organ is involved in the disease. The disease is generally ushered in by a chill, followed as in all inflammatory diseases, by fever, difficulty of breathing, cough, and severe pains in the side and back of the chest. Sometimes the fever occurs without any chill, especially in infants. Occasionally the disease is preceded by uneasiness, lassitude, loss of appetite, and more or less fever; and not unfrequently the disease commences with catarrhal symptoms, which continue for several days before the signs of pneumonia appear. When the disease is developed it is generally known by the hurried breathing, depression of strength, fever, etc. The pain generally accompanies the fever and is often very acute and severe, it is much increased when drawing the breath into the lungs. The pain is situated in the side or back part of the chest. When both lungs are inflamed the pain is felt on both sides, the acute, sharp pain is generally owing to the participation in the disease, of the covering membrane of the lungs. In many instances

there is no acute pain of the lungs, either in the beginning or during the disease, and instead, the patient complains of a dull, aching sensation or soreness, oppressive stricture, heat or weight in the side. Occasionally the pain is only felt during an inspiration. The breathing is generally quickened or hurried, and the patient when breathing, has feelings of oppression or stricture, which are increased by talking. The breathing is sometimes so severe as to necessitate an erection posture. Cough of greater or less degree is present throughout the disease. In some cases it is violent and painful, but in other cases more moderate. The cough at first is dry, but very soon a viscid or light mucus is expectorated, and being often tinged with blood, has a rusty or redish color, this is generally considered a prominent symptom of the disease. In some cases nearly pure blood is expectorated, but these cases are extremely rare. Fever also constitutes a prominent symptom and is always present, it varies in degree, being sometimes light and at other times more severe. Headache is another symptom which accompanies the disease, and in some cases is so severe as to cause delirium. Pneumonia has generally three stages, the first stage is that of congestion, the second stage is called softening, and the third stage is that of suppurative or gray softening. This disease is very liable to be confounded with bronchitis, pleurisy, and certain cases of consumption. Pneumonia not unfrequently runs into a typhoid condition if improperly treated. The duration of the disease is generally from three to four weeks.

Treatment.

Aconite No. I, one square dissolved in a tea-spoonful of water, every three hours, to be used in the first and second stages, when there is much fever, thirst and heat.

Belladonna No. II, one square, directions as above, when there is constriction of the chest, with difficulty of breathing, and a dry, hacking cough.

Bryonia No. II, one square, directions as above, when there is cough, with shooting pains in the chest and head, expectoration of a slimy or dirty redish mucus, or of pure blood, when the fever has abated.

Mercurius viv No. I, one square, directions as above, when the expectoration is a bloody mucus, with hoarse cough.

Phosphorus No. I, one square, directions as above, when there is a sensation as if the chest was raw, with purulent,

greenish expectoration, or slimy mucus with blood, great oppression and cough.

Rhus tox No. II, one square, directions as above, when the disease is complicated with typhoid symptoms, great debility and loss of appetite.

PRICKLY HEAT.

This disease is brought on by exposure to heat and occurs in the summer season, and in hot climates. It is most frequently met with in children. The eruption consists of small red pimples, about the size of the head of a pin, appearing usually upon the face, neck, and breast, and not unfrequently elsewhere, and sometimes it covers the whole surface of the body. The eruption is attended with heat, tingling, and itching, in various degrees. The eruption is generally larger upon the face and neck than elsewhere. They generally continue stationary for several days, when they begin to decline. The itching sensation is in some cases severe, giving rise to an almost irresistible propensity to scratching, which only seems to aggravate the complaint. This disease is of little importance, and needs only to be treated with patience, quietness, and keeping cool, both physically and mentally. If the blood is very much heated, give *Aconite* No. I, one square, every three or four hours.

QUINSY.

Quinsy is an inflammation of the tonsils and the mucus membrane covering them. Sometimes but one tonsil is effected, but more frequently both. This affection is first indicated by difficulty of swallowing, and a sense of heat in the fauces, with constant uneasiness, amounting sometimes to extreme pain, the pain often shooting through the ear, and the patient often refers to that part. The difficulty of swallowing increases, each attempt being attended with an expressive contraction of the features, and a convulsive action of the muscles concerned. Liquids are apt to pass into the nostrils, and in some cases, where both tonsils are inflamed, swallowing becomes almost impossible. The voice is much changed during the disease, assuming a nasal character, and when the disease is at its height it is almost suppressed; the hearing is also impaired; the breathing is not

much affected, unless in very bad cases, with great swelling of the tonsils, when suffocation is sometimes experienced. The tonsils upon being examined, exhibit redness, with projection of the parts; they gradually increase in size until they nearly touch each other. The surface, generally, exhibits a white matter, appearing in spots or diffused. There is great stiffness of the jaws, particularly, when the disease has reached its height, so that the mouth can scarcely be opened. The tongue is thickly furred, and the fever is in some cases very high; but sometimes there is little or no fever, and the patient experiences but little trouble with the disease. The inflammation generally ends in suppuration. The establishment of this process is generally known by the occurrence of slight rigors, and softening of the swelling when touched, and not unfrequently by fluctuation. Sometimes an elevated, pale spot is seen, indicating a disposition of the abscess to open at that point. At this stage of the disease the suffering of the patient is very great. After the abscess has discharged, the patient experiences great relief and rapidly recovers. The disease usually is about a week in arriving at its height. Inflammation of the tonsils almost invariably terminates favorably, unless complicated with other diseases.

Treatment.

Belladonna No. I, one square dissolved in a tea-spoonful of water every two hours, when there is inflammation and swelling of the throat and tonsils, complete inability to swallow, choking and spasmodic constriction of the throat, and shooting pains.

Mercurius viv No. I, one square, directions as above, when there are violent stitches in the throat and tonsils, extending to the ears and glands, redness of the affected parts and difficult swallowing.

Calcaria carb No I, one square, directions as above, when the throat appears sore, as from an internal swelling, and swelling of the tonsils and palate.

RETENTION OR SUPPRESSION OF URINE.

Suppression of urine is probably a mere symptom or effect of some other disease, but instances have occurred where no other disease was obvious. The most prominent symptom is

the diminution of the passage of urine, accompanied by feelings in the bladder of uneasiness and fulness, or pain in the region of the kidneys. A person in full health may at first observe that he passes but little or no water, but suffers at first no other inconvenience than a feeling of restlessness and anxiety, and perhaps a dull pain in the region of the kidney. In a short time, however, nausea comes on, and increases until vomiting results. The patient becomes dull; the pulse is less frequent than in health, and the urine, if not completely suppressed, soon becomes so. The patient perspires, and a urinous odor exhales from the surface. The dulness of the patient increases to drowsiness. Belching and hiccough are not unfrequent. At this stage of the disease the patient is in a very precarious condition, and if the urine is not restored the disease frequently ends in death. In some cases the patient may secrete a small quantity of urine, and the disease continues for a long period. Instances have been known when the patient has not secreted urine for days and weeks, and yet recover, from elimination of urine through the stomach, bowels, and skin, which often have a urinous smell. The urine has not unfrequently been discharged through the mouth and ears. This disease is most generally complicated with other diseases, as disease of the kidneys, bladder, and liver. When not complicated with other diseases it is generally susceptible to medical treatment. This disease is most frequent in middle and old age.

Treatment.

Cantharis No. I, one square dissolved in a tea-spoonful of water every two hours, when the discharge is small and frequent, with burning and heavy pains in the back.

Canabis sativa No. II, one square, directions as above, when there is much straining while trying to urinate, with partial suppression of urine.

Nux Vomica No. I, one square, directions as above, if painful, ineffectual urging to urinate, especially at night, with discharge of a few drops of red, bloody, burning urine.

RHEUMATISM.

Rheumatism is a constitutional affection, attended with irritation or inflammation, to which all parts of the system are liable. It may be divided, according to its situation or to its

grade of excitement, as when affecting the joints it is called articular rheumatism; when affecting the muscles, muscular rheumatism; and according to its grade, into *acute*, *sub-acute*, and *chronic* rheumatism.

In acute rheumatism fever is always present throughout the disease. In the majority of cases, the symptoms usually appear first in the lower extremities. The disease may be confined to a single joint or to one limb, and may successively attack all the joints in different parts of the body. The small joints are less frequently affected than the larger. The complaint begins with a feeling of stiffness, which soon amount to positive pain, especially upon motion. Heat and swelling soon make their appearance, and where the pain was previously sharp and lacerating before the swelling, now becomes more of a dull nature. The swelling is usually tense and elastic, its surface often reddened with a light rose color, but in many cases the color is unaltered. The inflammation quickly extends to other parts, as from the ankle to the knee, or from the ankle and knee of one side to the corresponding joints on the other. And while the swelling is disappearing in one part, the joint in another part becomes affected. In most cases the disease is confined to the neighborhood of the joints. In some cases the joints are more affected, and in others again both structures are involved. The pains, which are scarcely ever entirely absent, are at times almost excruciating, being described as tearing, rending, etc. And the slightest movement, or the least jar, occasions so much suffering that the patient does not dare to change his position, and dreads the approach of any one to his bedside.

Very soon after the local symptoms, chilliness and fever are experienced, followed by a quick pulse, thirst, furred tongue, loss of appetite, and, occasionally, headache. The skin is generally moist, and, in some cases, bathed in a copious perspiration, which has a peculiar sour smell; the tongue is moist and covered with a thick, white fur. There is seldom nausea and vomiting, the bowels are generally constipated, and the urine is scanty and high colored. The patient is often deprived of sleep on account of the violence of the pains, which are generally increased at night. The disease sometimes extends to some internal organ, as the heart, stomach, liver, kidneys, etc., but more frequently does not.

The duration of the disease is uncertain, but by proper medical treatment the disease may be arrested in a week or

two, but in some cases runs on from six weeks to three months and even longer. It not unfrequently exhibits alternations of amendment and aggravation, and sometimes when everything promises fairly, the disease resumes, without any known cause, its original violence. Some swelling and soreness remain for some time after the violence of the disease has subsided.

The sub-acute form of the disease is attended with so little disturbance, as to have no rank with the acute form, while its brief duration excludes it from the chronic. In the *sub-acute* variety the muscles are chiefly effected; the pain is usually less severe than in the acute stage, and often amounts only to an aching or soreness; there is less redness and heat in the parts. The disease may extend to several muscles or be confined to one. At first there is dull aching in the muscle, and on contraction of the muscle the pain becomes acute; the pulse is somewhat quickened, and the general heat increased, but scarcely amounting to fever. Any of the muscles of the body may be affected. When the disease affects the muscles of the small of the back it is called *rheumatic lumbago*.

Chronic rheumatism may exist in the muscles or the joints, and may occur from an original attack, or may follow an acute or sub-acute variety. In the chronic form the swelling and redness are not so great as in the other forms of the disease. There is more or less pain which is generally dull and aching, and becomes worse in damp, chilly weather. Rheumatic patients can generally foretell a storm, from the cold, damp winds that precede it. The heat of the part is but seldom increased, the patient often complaining of chilly sensations. When the muscles are affected they often waste or shrink and become shortened. In obstinate, or old cases, there is often stiffness of the joints which arises from contraction or shortening of the muscles, and the joints are often distorted from the same cause. This form of the disease may be relieved for a short time but seldom cured.

Treatment.

Aconite No. I, one square dissolved in a tea-spoonful of water, every two hours, when there is violent fever and shooting pains in the part, and worse at night.

Belladonna No. I, one square, directions as above, when there is swelling of the part, with widely spreading redness. With shooting, burning pains.

Bryonia No. I, one square, directions as above, when the

pains are tearing, worse in the muscles, shining swelling of the part affected, and worse on movement.

Chamomilla No. II, one square, directions as above, when there is a sensation of numbness or lameness in the part. With fever and burning heat. Restlessness, symptoms worse at night.

Nux Vomica No. I, one square, directions as above, if tense, jerking or pulling pains, especially in the back, loins, chest or joints. Numbness in the affected part.

Pulsatilla No. I, one square, directions as above, when the pains are shifting from one point to another, worse at night.

Rhus tox No. I, one square, directions as above, when there is rigidity and stiffness of the parts affected. Wrenching pains and paralytic weakness. Worse during rest and bad weather.

Sulphur No. I, one square, dissolved in water, every four hours, to be used in chronic cases, and obstinate, acute cases.

Veratrum vir No. I, one square dissolved in a tea-spoonful of water, every two hours, if there are pains as if bruised, with weakness and trembling in the affected part.

SCURVY.

Scurvy may be called a disease which results from a depraved condition of the blood, occurring in persons who have previously been debilitated from different causes. The disease shows itself in a disposition to hemorrhages, and in a peculiar eruption of a purple color. It appears in different parts of the body, and especially upon the gums. This complaint has probably existed from the earliest times, and obscure notices of it may be found in the writings of the ancients. The symptoms first noticed are: A paleness of the complexion, and a feeling of languor and despondency, with indisposition for bodily action, and unusual fatigue after exercise, and a sensation of weakness and aching of the limbs, as from over exertion; and swelling, redness and tenderness of the gums, with a tendency to bleed from the least cause. In the advanced stages of the disease, the face becomes paler and assumes a sallow or dusky hue, and often a degree of puffness. The gums are of a purple or livid color, especially the edges. The breath becomes very offensive, and purplish spots appear in the different parts of the body, usually first upon the lower extremities, extending to all parts of the body. Hemorrhage frequently occurs from the mouth, nose, and gums,

and in some cases from the stomach and bowels. The limbs become swollen and painful, the debility increases, and the least exercise is apt to produce palpitation of the heart, panting, dizziness and fainting. The spots on the body are usually small and irregular and having the appearance of a bruise. Should the disease continue, the complexion becomes of a purplish color, the gums become more swollen, and often to such an extent as to hide the teeth. The teeth often become loose and fall out. Hard swelling occur in the legs and thighs, with stiffness and contraction of the joints. In this stage of the disease slight bruises of the skin are apt to assume an ulcerated nature. Throughout the disease the tongue is usually clean and moist, and the appetite remains unimpaired, the patient often has a craving for fruits and vegetables. Occasionally there is vomiting without nausea. The bowels are generally constipated and the skin is usually dry, and assumes the appearance of goose flesh. The urine is scanty and high colored. At sea the disease is much more violent and appears more often in persons who frequent the sea, and probably is caused from being deprived of vegetable food. In typhus fever we often have symptoms similar to scurvy, and this disease has often been confounded with it. The disease usually appears toward the close of winter or early in the spring, and is more prevalent in cold climates than in warm.

Treatment.

Arsenicum No. I, one square dissolved in a teaspoonful of water, every two hours, when there is ulceration of the gums with burning pains and great prostration.

Mercurius Viv No. I, one square, directions as above, when the teeth become loose and fall out. Gums livid and ulcerated, and bleed easy.

Nux Vomica No. II, one square, directions as above, when there is offensive breath and putrid taste, with fetid ulcers.

Sulphur No. I, one square, directions as above, if there is fetid and sour smell from the mouth, with sensation of looseness, bleeding and swelling of the gums, with throbbing pains.

SUMMER COMPLAINT.

This complaint usually affects children between the ages of three months and two years. It is exclusively a disease of the warm season, commencing with spring and ending with autumn,

and is confined principally to cities. This attack is usually preceded for a longer or shorter time by diarrhœa and sometimes by vomiting. Occasionally the disease is exceedingly violent and rapid, vomiting and purging being almost incessant, the stomach rejects everything taken upon it. The disease is sometimes spasmodic in its action, and during the intervals there is great languor and distress with more or less pains of the stomach and bowels. If relief is not afforded soon, prostration comes on, with a cool and clammy skin, pallid and shrunken features, half closed eyes and insensibility, resulting in death in a short time. The attack is sometimes attended with fever; the abdomen usually flat, is very often swollen and painful on pressure. In the advanced stages of the disease it becomes shrunken and flabby, the skin hangs loosely about the neck and all parts of the body, the child usually sleeps with its eyes half open. The stools are frequently white or of a green yellowish color, and are often passed with great pain. The duration of the disease varies from a few hours to days and weeks, and is often complicated with other symptoms, as water on the brain or hydrocephalus, which not unfrequently occurs in the advanced stage, and is characterized by the child being exceedingly restless, rolling and boring the head into the pillow of the bed, with moans and plaintive cries, which at length result in unconsciousness and death.

Treatment.

Arsenicum No. I, one square dissolved in a tea-spoonful of water, every two hours, when there is great pain and distress in the stomach, with frequent diarrhœa and vomiting, and cold clammy perspiration.

Ipecacuanha No. I, one square, directions as above, when vomiting is the most prominent symptom.

Chamomilla No. II, one square, directions as above, when there is yellow or green diarrhœa, with great thirst and fever, and when occurring during the period of dentition.

Belladonna No. I, one square, directions as above, when there is great restlessness, boring and rolling of the head in the pillow. To be used in the advanced stages of the disease.

SCROFULA.

Scrofula principally affects the glandular system, and makes its appearance by an enlargement of one or more glands, and increasing in size very slowly. In the early stage they are

generally quite free from pain and inflammation, with the exception of swelling and hardness, they generally remain in this condition for weeks and even years, without giving much trouble to the patient. When allowed to pursue their own course, they proceed generally to suppuration, and this often happens under the best medical treatment; when the inflammation extends to the neighboring tissues, and often produces considerable pain, heat, and fever, the swelling is tender to the touch and often reddened; at length a number of openings are produced and the tumor discharges a matter of a yellowish color, which is not unfrequently mixed with a thick resum or watery substance. The abscess is slow to heal, and continues for a long time to discharge. It often happens that the skin over the abscess ulcerates, and leaves an open sore of an unhealthy appearance, the edges often being irregular and swollen, hard, and obtuse, and more often are thin and flabby, and of a dull red or purplish color. The ulcer is very obstinate to heal, and frequently discharges a thin, light pasty matter. It often has the appearance as if about to heal and then breaks out afresh, with all its former violence; but when it does heal it leaves an irregular, rugged and unsightly mark or cicatrix. The glands of the face and neck are most frequently affected, and from them the disease may extend through all the glands of the body, especially in severe cases. Usually before the disease makes its appearance the patient has been predisposed to the complaint by an hereditary tendency. The disease often lies dormant in the system for a number of years without showing itself. When the scrofulous tendency is strong the disease is not especially confined to the glands, but makes its appearance as indolent swellings in all parts of the body, which ultimately become abscesses or ulcers, discharging pus. The duration of the disease varies exceedingly and generally succumbs in light cases to proper medical treatment, which in other cases runs on for months and years, resisting all treatment. This disease is most frequent in children, and more prevalent in males than females. The attack makes its appearance mostly in the winter and spring, and the symptoms are often ameliorated in the summer, to resume their original violence upon the return of cold weather.

Treatment.

The patient should have pure fresh air at all times, and exercise within the limits of fatigue. The diet should be plain, digestible and nutritious, but not stimulating, and should be

principally of farinaceous substances. The injurious influences of climate should be obviated as far as possible.

Arsenicum No. I, one square dissolved in a tea-spoonful of water, every two hours, when there is wasting away of the body and great debility, with pale and bloated face.

Belladonna No. I, one square, directions as above, if hard swollen and ulcerated gums, with inflammation of the eyes, and intolerance to light.

Rhus tox No. I, one square, directions as above, if there is swelling of the glands, scald head, and other symptoms forming scurfs.

Calcarea carb No. I, one square, directions as above, in case of curvature of the spine, and rickety affections, with great emaciation.

Mercurius viv No. I, one square, directions as above, in case of diseased nutrition, great bodily and mental weakness, and slimy diarrhœa.

Sulphur No. I, one square, directions as above, to be used in commencement of treatment, when there is swelling, induration or ulceration of glands, and diarrhœa, with colic; physical or intellectual weakness.

SHINGLES.

This disease is an affection of the skin, and bears a close resemblance to erysipelas, with the exception that it is attended with a vesicular eruption upon an inflamed base. They generally form in clusters and are situated principally upon the trunk, and are arranged in successive rows to form an irregular band, with one extremity directed toward the spine and the other toward the breast bone. This band often extends half way around the body, and in some cases entirely around. (The popular notion, that when they extend completely around the body, it is necessarily fatal, is without foundation.) Each cluster consists of numerous roundish vesicles which are very minute at first, but when mature, are generally the size of a split pea or larger, and they often run together. The clusters are irregular in shape and size, and are sometimes larger in one direction than in another. They contain a liquid fluid which sometimes becomes opaque in three or four days, when they gradually begin to decline, and the scabs usually fall off about the tenth or twelfth day. The eruption is usually preceded by

a febrile symptom which is generally relieved upon the appearance of the eruption. The patient often suffers considerably from the burning and smarting pain of the eruption, which is generally increased by the warmth of the bed.

Treatment.

Arsenicum No. I, one square dissolved in a tea-spoonful of water, every three hours, when there is burning and smarting of the eruption.

Mercurius viv No. I, one square, directions as above, when there is violent burning itching, particularly after scratching, and at night.

Rhus tox No. I, one square, directions as above, to be used when the disease first makes its appearance.

SICK HEADACHE.

Sick headache may arise from different causes, as biliousness, dyspepsia, constipation, etc.; and for a more full description, refer to their respective heads.

Treatment.

Ipecacuanha No. I, one square dissolved in a tea-spoonful of water, every two hours, when associated with nausea and vomiting.

Nux Vomica No. I, one square dissolved in a tea-spoonful of water, every four hours, when caused from constipation, and indigestion, and when occurring in persons of sedentary habits.

SMALL POX.

This is an exceedingly contagious disease, characterized by fever of three or four days duration, when it is succeeded by an eruption. There are two varieties of the disease, called the *distinct* and *confluent*. The former characterized by the isolation of the pustules, and the latter by their co-alescence. The first stage of the disease usually begins with rigors of greater or less intensity, which are followed by heat of the skin, frequency of pulse, furred tongue, loss of appetite, uneasiness in the stomach, headache, pain in the back and limbs, and often

nausea and vomiting, and general debility. The patient is constantly complaining of pain in the back and limbs. The symptoms in the first stage are similar to those in catarrh, as frequent sneezing, and soreness of the throat, and watering of the eyes and nostrils. The fever continues for three or four days, when the eruption makes its appearance in minute red specks, showing themselves first upon the face and neck, and extending downward, cover the whole body. The eruption is generally completed the fourth day from the time it is first noticed, at which time the fever disappears. When the eruption is fully out it disappears as it came, first from the face and subsequently from the trunk and extremities. When it first makes its appearance as minute specks, it very soon becomes observably papular, and on the second or third day a little clear lymph may be seen at the apex of each pimple. On the third or fourth day the pox are distinctly formed and are hard to the touch, and are surrounded by an inflamed base, rendering the skin red between them, and from this time they change from vesicles to pustules. The quality of the eruption is very different in different cases; sometimes the pustules are very few, and at others so numerous as to cover the whole body. The eruption is often found on the mucus membrane of the mouth, fauces, eyelids, etc. With the progress of the pustules there is more or less swelling of the skin, especially on the face. During the disease the body exhales a peculiar odor, by which, one familiar with the disease, can generally recognize it. About the eleventh or twelfth day the pustules on the cheek become brown and dryish at the top, and some of them break, and the liquid which oozes out concretes into a yellowish brown crust; and from this time the swelling of the face subsides, and at last only dry scabs remain, which begin to fall off from the face on the fourteenth or fifteenth day, while the eruption on the extremities has scarcely yet reached its height.

Confluent small pox is only an aggravated form of the disease in which the pustules run together, and the fever is of greater intensity.

Treatment.

Aconite No. I, one square dissolved in a tea-spoonful of water, every two hours, when there is violent fever.

Arsenicum No. I, one square, directions as above, when the eruption assumes a malignant aspect, and in a stage of suppuration.

Belladonna No. II, one square, directions as above, when there is great headache and delirium, sore throat, and inflammation of the eyes or brain.

Bryonia No. I, one square, directions as above, when there are great pains in the back with bruised feeling, nausea and headache.

Mercurius viv No. I, one square, directions as above, when there is inflammation of the eyes, nose, and mouth, as in catarrh, with cough and hoarseness.

Pulsatilla No. I, one square, directions as above, if there is disposition in the pustules to become confluent, with nausea and vomiting.

Rhus tox No. II, one square, directions as above, when there is acute pain in the back and loins, during the eruptive stage.

Sulphur No. III, one square, dissolved in a teaspoonful of water, every four hours, to be used when the eruption is drying up.

CHOREA, OR ST. VITUS DANCE.

This disease is characterized by involuntary muscular contractions, without the loss of consciousness, and without entire loss of the power of will. The disease generally comes on gradually, and is often preceded by symptoms of derangement of the stomach and bowels, as irregular appetite, constipation, swollen abdomen, etc., which are accompanied with depression of spirits and other signs of nervous disorder. The first usual movements of the muscles, are those of the face, shoulders, and hands, the patient making ludicrous gestures and grimaces. The irregular motions increase, and at length the whole body becomes more or less involved in the disease. The head, trunk, and extremities are almost in constant motion. The features become distorted, as if the patient were making faces. The head is moved grotesquely upon the neck, and the muscles of the trunk pull it now one way and now another, making the patient appear exceedingly fidgety. Patients very often can not use the hand in writing, sewing, etc., but they can ordinarily convey objects to the mouth. In very bad cases the patient loses the power of standing or sitting, and is compelled to lie in bed. It seldom happens that the muscles are entirely quiescent, except during sleep, when the motions are greatly diminished, but in some cases the movements are so incessant

as to interfere with sleep. Occasionally the disease is subject to remissions, and assumes an irregular intermittent character; the paroxysms are often greatly increased by motion. It has often been observed that the patient is made worse when conscious that others are watching him. The will seems to have but little control over the muscles, but by strong exertion the patient can occasionally control the movements in a degree so as to keep them quiet for a time. This disease is sometimes attended with headache. The bowels are generally constipated. The appetite is in some cases natural and in others morbidly craving or capricious; there is no fever. The temper is not unlike that of hysteria. The course of this disease is not uniform, but under proper treatment may continue but a few days; but it sometimes runs on for weeks and months. The disease is more frequent in females than males.

Treatment.

Belladonna No. I, one square dissolved in a tea-spoonful of water, every three hours, when there is great nervousness, headache, and jerking of the muscles.

Nux Vomica No. I, one square, directions as above, when there is constipation of the bowels, deficient appetite, sleeplessness on account of movements of the muscles.

Arsenicum No. I, one square, directions as above, when there is burning heat in the stomach accompanied with nausea and vomiting.

THREAD WORMS.

These worms are found principally in the lower bowel or rectum, and are frequently collected together in large numbers, and are the smallest of the intestinal worms. Their characteristic symptom is an itching sensation at the fundament, which is often distressing and almost insupportable, especially in the evening, and after the patient has become warm in bed. Disorder of the nervous system is apt to occur from the intense irritation, caused by the movement of the worms, and this disorder frequently amounts to convulsions in children. They not unfrequently make their way out of the bowels in the night, and may be found in the bed clothes, or in the stools, in which they are discharged in great numbers, mixed with the evacuation. Though they are productive of great inconvenience and suffering, they may exist for years without producing serious injury to the health.

Treatment.

Aconite No. I, one square, dissolved in a tea-spoonful of water, every four hours, when there is feverish agitation at night, with tendency to vomit.

China No. I, one square, directions as above; when there is hardness of the abdomen with discharge of thread worms, with pale bloated face, and livid circles around the eyes.

Santonin No. I, one square, directions as above; when there is hardness of the abdomen with frequent nausea and vomiting, and itching irritation of the fundament.

Sulphur No. I, one square, directions as above; to be used in chronic cases.

VARILOID.

This disease is a modified form of small-pox, and the constitutional symptoms are much the same. The eruptive fever is of equal length and intensity. There is frequently much headache and even delirium. The eruption begins about the third day, and is often copious, and frequently confluent; and in confluent cases the eruptive fever does not entirely subside as soon as the crop of pimples have come out.

The difference between variloid and small pox is in their subsequent progress, in their symptoms they are much modified, in respect to the appearance presented by the skin, and the constitutional symptoms. Three distinct kind of eruptions have been observed. First, the eruption approaches in its character and course to that of small-pox; the pustules fill up, have a central depression, and ultimately crust over, and the face swells, but this course is performed in a shorter time than in small-pox. The pustules are usually smaller. This is the severest and least common form of variloid. In the second variety the eruptions are papular, showing a little fluid on their tops only, but never fairly break or suppurate; the vesicles drying up and hard prominences remain, with livid bases and horny summits. The third variety is that in which a great part of the eruption consists of red pimples which soon become livid, but never contain fluid. The eruption is of shorter duration and unaccompanied with much fever. The constitutional symptoms may be as bad, in the first week of the disease, as in small-pox, but generally entirely subside in a few days. The patient is convalescent as soon as the eruption has reached its

height. Throughout the disease the patient is scarcely obliged to take to his bed, the disease being so light as not to cause any serious constitutional disturbance.

Treatment.

Aconite No. I, one square, dissolved in a tea-spoonful of water every three hours, when there is much fever.

Belladonna No. I, one square, directions as above, when there is constant headache, soreness of the throat, and redness of the eyes. For further treatment, see small-pox, page 68.

VOMITING.

Vomiting is principally a symptom of disease, it does not appear without some other exciting cause to the system. It is usually an accompaniment of inflammatory diseases, and is often found in fevers, cholera, etc. We will only give a few of the general remedies where vomiting is the principal symptom.

Treatment.

Ipecacuanha No. I, one square dissolved in a teaspoonful of water every hour, when there is constant nausea and vomiting.

Nux Vomica No. I, one square, directions as above, when there is nausea and vomiting, especially after eating.

Bryonia No. I, one square, directions as above, when there is vomiting of solids and not of fluids.

WATER BRASH.

Water brash is a mere symptom of disease and is found principally in patients suffering from some disorder of the stomach, as dyspepsia, indigestion, etc. This disease generally comes on in paroxysms and makes its appearance in the morning and forenoon, when the stomach is empty. The first symptom of it is a pain in the pit of the stomach, with a sense of constriction as if the stomach were drawn backward. The pain is increased by raising the body to an erect posture. The pain is often severe, and often continues for some time. It brings on an eructation or belching into the mouth of a thin watery fluid in considerable quantities. This complaint often occurs with-

out any evidence of dyspepsia or indigestion, but more frequently is an accompaniment of the disease. It is sometimes a symptom of disease of the stomach, and of the salivary glands.

Treatment.

Calcarea carb No. I, one square, dissolved in a tea-spoonful of water, every hour, when there is sour belching, with a burning sensation.

Nux Vomica, No. II, one square, directions as above, if cramp-like pain and weight in the stomach after meals, with painful sensitiveness of the pit of the stomach.

Pulsatilla No. II, one square, directions as above, when the disease comes on after eating fat food or pastry.

WORMS.

There are five different species of worms that inhabit the alimentary canal. The first, a round worm, so called from its resemblance to the common earth-worm. It is generally from six to twelve inches long, by two or three lines in thickness, and is of a whitish, yellowish, or pale red color. The second species is that of *thread* worm or seat worm, which is the smallest of the intestinal worms, not exceeding two lines in length, and very slender, and of a white color. The third is called the *long thread* worm, and is an inch or two in length. The fourth is called the *common tape* worm, and is from five to ten feet in length, and sometimes is sixty feet; it is flat, and where largest, three or four lines broad, but tapers gradually toward the anterior extremity, which is slender and thread like. The fifth is called the *broad tape* worm. The body of this worm is long and flat, and is broader than the common tape worm, being from four to ten lines in breadth. Other worms, besides those described, are found in the human intestines. In consequence of the movements of these worms they often interrupt the progress of the contents of the bowels. They very generally occasion uneasiness or pains in the abdomen, which is sometimes spasmodic, and sometimes described as gnawing or biting; and sympathetic with this, there is a sensation of itching at the fundament, and picking of the nose, which are both highly characteristic of worm disorders. The appetite is exceedingly variable; in some cases natural, and in

others deficient, craving or depraved. The belly is often hard and swollen; the breath heavy and very offensive, and the tongue is furred, with a disagreeable taste, and a copious flow of saliva. Swelling of the upper lip, bleeding of the nostrils, and disposition to grind the teeth during sleep, are other characteristic symptoms. The patient is often very nervous, such as fretfulness, irritability of temper, wakefulness and disturbed sleep, sudden starting out of sleep, as from fright; general convulsions are not unfrequent in children. A febrile condition generally accompanies the disease, to which has been given the name of *worm fever*. As to many of the above described symptoms, they may all be present, or some may be wanting. It is no uncommon event to find worms in the bodies of patients after death, who have evinced no signs of them during life. Worms are rarely fatal of themselves, but they are apt to be the cause of other troubles which may produce death.

Treatment.

Calcarea carb No. I, one square, dissolved in a tea-spoonful of water every three hours, when the disease makes its appearance in weak and debilitated constitutions, with chronic derangement of the digestive organs.

Cina No. I, one square, directions as above, when there is hardness and swelling of the abdomen, with diarrhœa and discharge of worms, with pale, bloated face, and dark circles around the eyes.

Sulphur No. I, one square, directions as above, to be used in all stages of the disease. In chronic cases, and a disposition to have worms.

Santonin No. I, one square, directions as above, when there is swelling of the abdomen, pale face, sour taste in the mouth, nausea and vomiting, and sudden startings out of sleep.

