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FOR
FAMILY USE.

BY DR. LAURIE.

NINETY-SIXTH EDITION.

REVISED, ENLARGED, AND BROUGHT DOWN TO THE
PRESENT TIME,

BY R. S. GUTTERIDGE, M.D.

LONDON:

LEATH AND ROSS.

LEAMINGTON: LEATH AND WOOLCOTT.

BOSTON, U.S.A.: OTIS CLAPP AND SON.

AND ALL HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS.

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When the strong undiluted Tinctures are given, put 3 drops to 12 dessert spoonfuls of water, and administer a dessert spoonful of the mixture for a dose.

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Plantation
Batanga
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P R E F A C E.

As a Guide in emergency, this little book may show what is best to be done. It must, however, be regarded as very Elementary, and as an Introduction to the "Epitome" and "Domestic Medicine," by the same Author. The Clinical Index and Dictionary at the end should always be referred to, as there the reader will find a complete Epitome of Medical Practice.

58, Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, W.

May, 1881.

1895



Albert Edward
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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Introduction	1
How to avoid Disease.....	2
Importance of Speedy Treatment in Disease	2
Diet in Illness	3
Stimulants Unnecessary and Injurious.....	3
Simplicity and Direct Action of Homœopathic Medicines	3
Baths and Hydropathic Appliances	3
List of Medicines.....	8

PART I.

HOW TO TREAT ACCIDENTS.

Importance of knowing what to do	9
Abrasion or Rubbing off the Skin.....	9
Bruises	10
Black-Eye	10
Cuts and Wounds	10
Limbs, position of, after deep cuts or bad wounds...	11

	PAGE
Dressing Wounds.....	11
How to Stop Bleeding	12
" " " when copious and persistent	12
" " " from an Artery	12, 13
" " " in the Arm, Wrist, or Hand (Illustrations)	14, 15
" " " in the Thigh, Leg, or Foot...	15
Illustrations of the Methods to be employed...14, 15,	16
Nose-Bleeding	17
Bleeding after Tooth Extraction	17
Bursting of a Vein in the Leg	17
Stings of Bees and Wasps	18
Bites of Animals, Snakes, or Poisoned Wounds	18
Being Stunned	18
Concussion of the Brain	18
Dislocation of Shoulder, How to Treat (Illustra- tion)	19, 20
Broken Bones or Fractures	21, 22
Bandages, How to Make and Use, with Illustrations	23
How to Roll up a Bandage	23
How to Make a Bandage	23
How to Bandage a Hand	24
" " Wrist or Arm.....	24
" " Foot, Ankle, or Leg	25
Burns and Scalds	26
" General Directions for the Management of	26, 29
Gunpowder Explosions, Scorching from	27
Burning Houses or Rooms, how to escape from.....	28

CONTENTS.

vii

	PAGE
Boiling Fluids, Drinking of, Scalding from.....	28
Apparent Death	29
Dead, Drunk, or Fainting	29
Apparent Death from a Fall	30
" " " Suffocation	30
" " " Foul Gas	30
" " " Hanging	30
" " " Drowning	31, 32
Fainting	32, 33
Poisoning	33
Sprains.....	34—36
Strains	36
Rupture.....	36
Foreign Substances in the Eye	37
" " " Ear	37
" " " Nose.....	37
Being Over-heated	38
Sunstroke	38
Over-fatigued	39

PART II.

HOW TO TREAT DISEASE.

General Directions for the Treatment of Disease ...	40
The Results of a Cold or Chill	40
Shivering	41

	PAGE
Thorough Wetting	41
Feverishness.....	41
Cold in the Head.....	42
Cough	43
Hoarseness	45
Loss of Voice	45
Inflammation of the Wind-pipe.....	46
Bronchitis	46
Asthma	47
Hay Asthma.....	48
Inflammation of the Lungs.....	48
Pleurisy	50

AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT.

Sore Throat	50
Ulcerated Sore Throat	51
Clergyman's Sore Throat	51
Quinsy	52
Waxen Kernels	53
Swollen Glands	53

AFFECTIONS OF THE MOUTH.

Canker	53
Canker, Aggravated	53
Scurvy in the Mouth and Gums.....	54
Cancrum Oris	54
Nursing Sore Mouth	55
Thrush	55

CONTENTS.

ix

PAGE

Toothache.....	55
Neuralgia	56
Gum-boil	56
Swollen Face	57

AFFECTIONS OF THE EAR.

Foreign Substances in.....	57
Wax Hardened.....	57
Ear-ache.....	58
Pain, Acute in the Ear	58
Inflammation of ,,	58
Deafness	58
Discharge from the Ear	59

AFFECTIONS OF THE EYES.

Inflammation of the Eyes	59
Ophthalmia	59
Bloodshot Eye	60
Stye	60
Importance of Treating Affections of the Eye.....	60

EPIDEMIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Some characteristics of	60
Typhus or Brain Fever	61
Typhoid or Enteric Fever	63
Ague or Intermittent Fever	65
Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever.....	67
Measles	68

	PAGE
Small-pox	69
Chicken-pock	70
Cautions to be observed in Contagious and Infectious Diseases.....	71
Erysipelas	71
Nettle Rash	72
Mumps	72
Influenza	73
Diphtheria.....	74

AFFECTIONS OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

Indigestion or Dyspepsia	75
Flatulence	75
Spasm, or Cramps at the Stomach	76
Water-brash or Sick-water	76
Heartburn and Acidity	77
Nausea and Vomiting	77
Sea-Sickness.....	78
Offensive Breath	79
Sick Headache.....	79
Bilious Attacks.....	79
Colic or Gripping Pain in the Bowels.....	80
Belly-ache.....	80
Lead Colic.....	81
Constipation	81
Piles	82
Bowel, Lower, Coming Down of	83
Worms	83

CONTENTS.

xi

	PAGE
Round Worms	84
Tape-worm	84
Diarrhœa	84
Dysentery	85
English Cholera	85
Cholera	85
Bowels, Inflammation of	86
Liver Sluggish	87
Jaundice.....	87

AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY ORGANS.

Difficulty in Passing Water	88
Stoppage of the Water	88
Incontinence of the Water	89
Wetting the Bed	89

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

Cancer	89
Consumption	90
Blood Spitting or Raising	90
Sweating Feet	91
Rheumatic Fever	91
Rheumatism	92
Gout	92
Rheumatic Gout	92
Lumbago	93
Crick in the Neck—Stiff Neck	93
Mesenteric Disease	94

	PAGE
Consumption of the Bowels	94
Derbyshire Neck	94
Housemaid's Knee	94

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Inflammation of the Brain	95
Water on the Brain.....	96
Giddiness or Swimming in the Head	96
Apoplexy or Stroke.....	96
Paralysis	96
Headache	97
Sleeplessness.....	98
St. Vitus's Dance.....	99
Epilepsy or Fits	99
Hysteria.....	100
Sciatica	100

DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATION.

Heart Disease	101
Palpitation	101

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

Frequency and General Character of	102
Irritation and Inflammation.....	102
Erythema.....	102
Chafing	102
Eczema or Scald	102
Itch	103

CONTENTS.

xiii

	PAGE
Ringworm	103
Warts	103
Corns	103
Chilblains	103
Shingles	104
Ulcers or Sores	104
Boils.....	105
Whitlow	105
Abscess	106

PART III.

HOW TO TREAT DISEASES OF FEMALES.

DISORDERS OF MENSTRUATION.

First Menstruation.....	107
Stoppage of the Courses	108
Scanty or Deficient Menstruation	108
Too Plentiful ,, 	109
Painful ,, 	109
The Whites.....	109
Change of Life	110

AFFECTIONS OF THE WOMB.

Their Frequency accounted for	110
Congestion of the Womb	111

Ulceration of the Womb.....	111
Bearing Down of the Womb.....	112

PREGNANCY.

Marriage, Right Age for	113
Miscarriage	113

THE DISORDERS OF PREGNANCY.

Morning Sickness	114
Constipation	115
Diarrhœa.....	115
Fainting and Hysterical Fits	115
Toothache and Neuralgia.....	115
Varicose or Swollen Veins	116
Pains in the Back and Loins	116
Longings or Fancies	116
The Nipples, Management of.....	117
Nurse, Choice of	117
Doctor, Choice of	118
Lying-in Room, Requirements for	119
False Pains.....	120

CONFINEMENT OR LABOUR.

Rules as to	121
Natural when	121
Child-birth, if before the arrival of Doctor.....	121
Delivery, Management of, after	121
After Pains	123

CONTENTS.

XV

	PAGE
Discharge after Labour	124
Flooding	124
The Coming of the Milk	124
Sore Nipples	125
Gathered Breast.....	126

INFANT, MANAGEMENT OF

General Directions for, from the Birth	127
Disinclination to take the Breast.....	128
Bringing up by Hand	128
Weaning	130
Suckling, Prolonged Weakness from	131
Nursing Sore Mouth.....	131

PART IV.

HOW TO TREAT DISEASES OF INFANTS
AND CHILDREN.

Advantages of Homœopathy in the Treatment of	132
Inflammation of the Eyes	133
Infantile Jaundice	133
Hiccup.....	134
Cold in the Head	134
Snuffles	134
Chafing	134
Excoriation	134

	PAGE
Crying	134
Wakefulness	134
Colic	134
Thrush.....	134
Bowel Complaint	135
Diarrhœa.....	135
Constipation	136
Teething	136
Feverishness of Children	137
Hooping-Cough.....	138
Croup	139
Spasm in the Windpipe	139
Child-Crowing	139
Convulsions.....	140

PART V.

MATERIA MEDICA.....	142—180
INDEX AND DICTIONARY OF MEDICAL TERMS AND TREATMENT.....	181

INTRODUCTION.

A BELIEF in medicine is inherent in human nature. As to the precise kind and quantity, great diversity of opinion has always prevailed. The advanced lights of medical science, as usually practised, affect to doubt the power of medicine altogether, and though they still call themselves physicians, pride themselves most on giving no physic at all. This is a reaction from the wholesale drugging, bleeding, and purging of the last generation, and arises also from the want of investigating a simpler, and more direct way of controlling disease without weakening or injuring your patient.

Such a simple and direct plan is set forth in these pages, so far, at least, as its mere outline and first principles are concerned. The work is both fragmentary and elementary. It simply tells you what to do. Why you are to do in a certain way, and what you are to do if this fails, must be

sought for in the "Epitome" and "Domestic Medicine," written by the same author; issued by the same publishers.

How to avoid Disease.

Live simply, eat sparingly, dress sensibly, take things quietly, have plenty of sleep at regular hours, take daily exercise, keep the pores of the skin in constant exercise, and the body clean by daily ablution.

Avoid chills and draughts of cold air; should the clothes get wet, change them at once.

Never take purgatives, tonics, or quack medicines. If out of sorts, try to find out what is the matter, and take the medicines ordered here at once. You will not only be relieved, but strengthened, and less liable to a return.

Diet in Illness.

Avoid everything of an irritating nature, as pepper, spices, vinegar, and mustard. Leave off coffee, and all rich things with much gravy or butter; also pastry, and paste puddings. Do not take mackerel, crab, lobster, eels, duck, or goose; new bread, hot rolls, and hot-buttered toast.

Stimulants of all kinds are unnecessary in health, and injurious in disease.

If the diet be simple, the one directly acting medicine needs to be given in a comparatively small dose, and it at once begins to take effect.

We do not require to put one ingredient into a bottle for feverishness, one for acidity, one for the appetite, one for lowness of spirits, and one for headache, a dose of the mixture every three hours; we can manage to control the whole by one medicine, as the action and sphere of all we employ are thoroughly known and recorded.

Baths and Hydropathic Measures.

Temperature of baths:—

Hot bath	98° to 112°
Warm bath	92° to 98°
Tepid bath	85° to 92°

A thermometer should always be used; the hand itself is not to be depended upon.

The Hot Bath

Is useful in collapse, in quickening the breathing, and restoring circulation and warmth. It should not be prolonged after these objects are accomplished.

The Warm Bath

Has much the same uses, but is less violent, and longer in effecting its purpose. It causes languor and relaxation of the muscles generally, and induces sleep.

The Tepid Bath

Lowers the heat of the body, acts as a slight tonic to the system, and in other conditions, as those of fever and excitement, it calms and soothes.

Cold Sponging

On rising in the morning is an appropriate tonic for all in health; it cleanses the skin and keeps its pores in proper activity; it should be done quickly, and a rough towel or flesh gloves used vigorously after.

If it is succeeded by a glow, it is doing good, but if chilliness follow, and the skin is blue, tepid water must be substituted for cold.

Tepid Sponging

Is invaluable in fevers, especially in **scarlatina**

and after confinement ; it soothes and refreshes. In severe illness it should often be used to the hands and face.

Tepid Sitz Bath

Is a mild derivative, as in headache, sore-throat, and neuralgia ; it soothes the organs of the abdomen, calms the nerves, and predisposes to sleep. It should be taken from 10 to 20 minutes at bedtime, or at 11 or 4 o'clock. The warmer it is, the more it acts as a derivative, and it then stimulates the bowels and womb.

Tepid Packing

Of the whole or part of the body by wrapping it in a wet sheet, then enveloping in a waterproof sheet or three blankets, is invaluable in fever, and in feverishness from cold ; it reduces the pulse, calms the circulation, produces perspiration, and rids the body of injurious morbid matter. It must be continued for half or three-quarters of an hour, and afterwards a tepid bath or tepid dripping sheet.

Vapour Bath

Is best managed by one of Allen's apparatus.

Light the lamps under water as hot as you can get it, place it under a windsor chair, and then let the patient be seated on it, enveloped thoroughly in a swans'-down cloak or large blanket.

Perspiration should begin to come in three or five minutes, and continued for twenty. The patient may sip warm tea or cold water, have his feet in hot mustard and water, and on his head a cloth wrung out of cold water. Remove the lamp if the patient feels faint or giddy. Invaluable in colds, in rheumatism, congestion of the liver, and dropsy resulting from it.

Hot Mustard Foot Bath.

Have sufficient hot water to reach up to the calves ; put a tablespoonful of mustard in, cover by a blanket, and continue for twenty minutes. It draws down the blood from the head, lungs, and chest, and thoroughly warms the feet and legs ; of great service in cold, sore-throat, and headache.

Fomentations

Applied as hot as they can be borne, are useful to the chest and bowels in inflammation or severe pain, except when blood is being passed. Wring

a piece of flannel big enough to go across twice out of boiling water, wring it out in a dry piece of flannel and apply, having first drawn a small blanket under the patient long enough to wrap just over the front. Renew as often as it gets at all cool. Keep up the heat of your water, and have another flannel ready to apply as the first cools.

Compress

Is made of three folds of linen or calico, just long enough to go round, dipped in tepid or hot water, then well wrung out and applied; cover by gutta-percha tissue, or flannel of three thicknesses.

LIST OF MEDICINES.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. Acid. Muriatic.</p> <p>2. Acid. Phosphoric.</p> <p>3. Acid. Sulphuric.</p> <p>4. ACONITE.</p> <p>5. Antimonium Crudum.</p> <p>6. Antimonium Tartaricum.</p> <p>7. Apis.</p> <p>8. ARNICA.</p> <p>9. ARSENIC.</p> <p>10. BAPTISIA.</p> <p>11. BELLADONNA.</p> <p>12. BRYONIA.</p> <p>13. Cactus.</p> <p>14. Calcarea.</p> <p>15. CANTHARIDES.</p> <p>16. Carbo Vegetabilis.</p> <p>17. Causticum.</p> <p>18. CHAMOMILLA.</p> <p>19. CHINA.</p> <p>20. CIMICIFUGA.</p> <p>21. CINA.</p> <p>22. Cocculus.</p> <p>23. COFFÆA.</p> <p>24. Colocynth.</p> <p>25. Conium.</p> <p>26. Cuprum.</p> <p>27. Digitalis.</p> <p>28. DROSERA.</p> | <p>29. DULCAMARA.</p> <p>30. GELSEMINUM.</p> <p>31. Graphites.</p> <p>32. HAMAMELIS.</p> <p>33. HEPAR SULPHURIS.</p> <p>34. HYDRASTIS.</p> <p>35. HYOSCYAMUS.</p> <p>36. IGNATIA.</p> <p>37. IPECACUANHA.</p> <p>38. IRIS.</p> <p>39. KALI BICHROMICUM.</p> <p>40. Ledum.</p> <p>41. MERCURIUS CORROSIVUS.</p> <p>42. MERCURIUS VIVUS.</p> <p>43. NUX VOMICA.</p> <p>44. OPIUM.</p> <p>45. PHOSPHORUS.</p> <p>46. PODOPHYLLUM.</p> <p>47. PULSATILLA.</p> <p>48. RHEUM.</p> <p>49. RHUS.</p> <p>50. Sambucus.</p> <p>51. SECALE.</p> <p>52. Sepia.</p> <p>53. SPONGIA.</p> <p>54. Sulphur.</p> <p>55. VERATRUM ALBUM.</p> <p>56. VERATRUM VIRIDE.</p> |
|---|---|

PART I.

HOW TO TREAT ACCIDENTS.

ACCIDENTS may occur at any time to ourselves or others. It is well to know what to do, and to be able to form an idea of the nature and extent of the mischief.

Abrasion, or Rubbing off of the Skin.

A common result of a fall: if slight, *Calendula plaister*; if more serious and there be grit or sand in the wound, bathe with warm water until all be removed, then apply *Bellis* lotion, a tea-spoonful to half-a-pint of warm water.

Bruises: Black Eye.

A fall or blow striking a fleshy part or the face is followed by a bruise. To avoid this, bathe the

part with hot *Bellis* lotion, as ordered above. If the bruise is already there, apply a compress of linen soaked in *Bellis* lotion, and cover with gutta-percha tissue. Speedily to relieve *black-eye*, in those not liable to erysipelas, paint on with a small brush strong *Arnica* tincture.

Cuts and Wounds.

Slight cuts, whether on the face or finger, where there is not much bleeding, need only *Calendula* *plaister*.

Deeper cuts, likely to leave a scar, dip a bit of linen in *Calendula* lotion ; if on a finger or thumb, tie it tightly round, and moisten from the outside as it becomes dry.

Cuts apt to gape, from the movement of the muscles, must have the edges brought firmly together by longish narrow strips of *Calendula* *plaister*, over which put a pad of *Calendula* *lotion*.

Deep or Extensive Cuts and Wounds may need first to be sewn by thread or silk : then, if clean cuts with sharp instruments, put over *Calendula* *lotion*. *If likely to bruise*, use *Bellis*

lotion, warm, to bathe it with, and after it is somewhat eased, keep *Bellis* lotion applied, covered by gutta-percha tissue.

Position of Limbs after Deep Cuts or Bad Wounds.

Keep an arm in a sling well elevated, and a leg constantly up on a rest or chair.

Dressing Wounds

Must not be done too often, or be too long delayed. There is usually some oozing of moisture or matter which soils the plaister, then it becomes hard and uncomfortable. Soak off the plaister with warm water, and then gently remove it from each end, so as not to disturb the edges of the wound; then pour warm water over it, dab with a dry soft cloth, and then apply fresh strips of plaister. Soak off pads in the same way, bathe, and put on fresh. Use the greatest tenderness in dealing with wounds, so as not to set up fresh irritation, or cause unnecessary pain. Never tear off either plaister or pad forcibly. If there is any bad odour, put Condy's fluid in the water you bathe with.

How to stop Bleeding.

Often the bleeding is either arterial, venous, or both. If arterial, it is bright red, and spurts in jets; if venous, it is dark, and flows continuously.

WHEN BLEEDING IS COPIOUS OR PERSISTENT, Most unwise to endeavour to stay it by putting over it handkerchiefs, or cloths, which merely soak up the blood. If the flow continue, place a finger or hand firmly over the wound; then fold tightly three or four thicknesses of linen into a pad, very little larger than the wound; soak it in *Hamamelis* tincture, then firmly place on the wound; over the first pad another dry one, a little larger; over that another a little larger, and still another if required; secure the whole by a few turns of bandage, which fasten by stitches to prevent slipping. This is especially adapted to wounds of the palm of the hand and ball of the thumb, which, with any other treatment, are troublesome. Rest the limb.

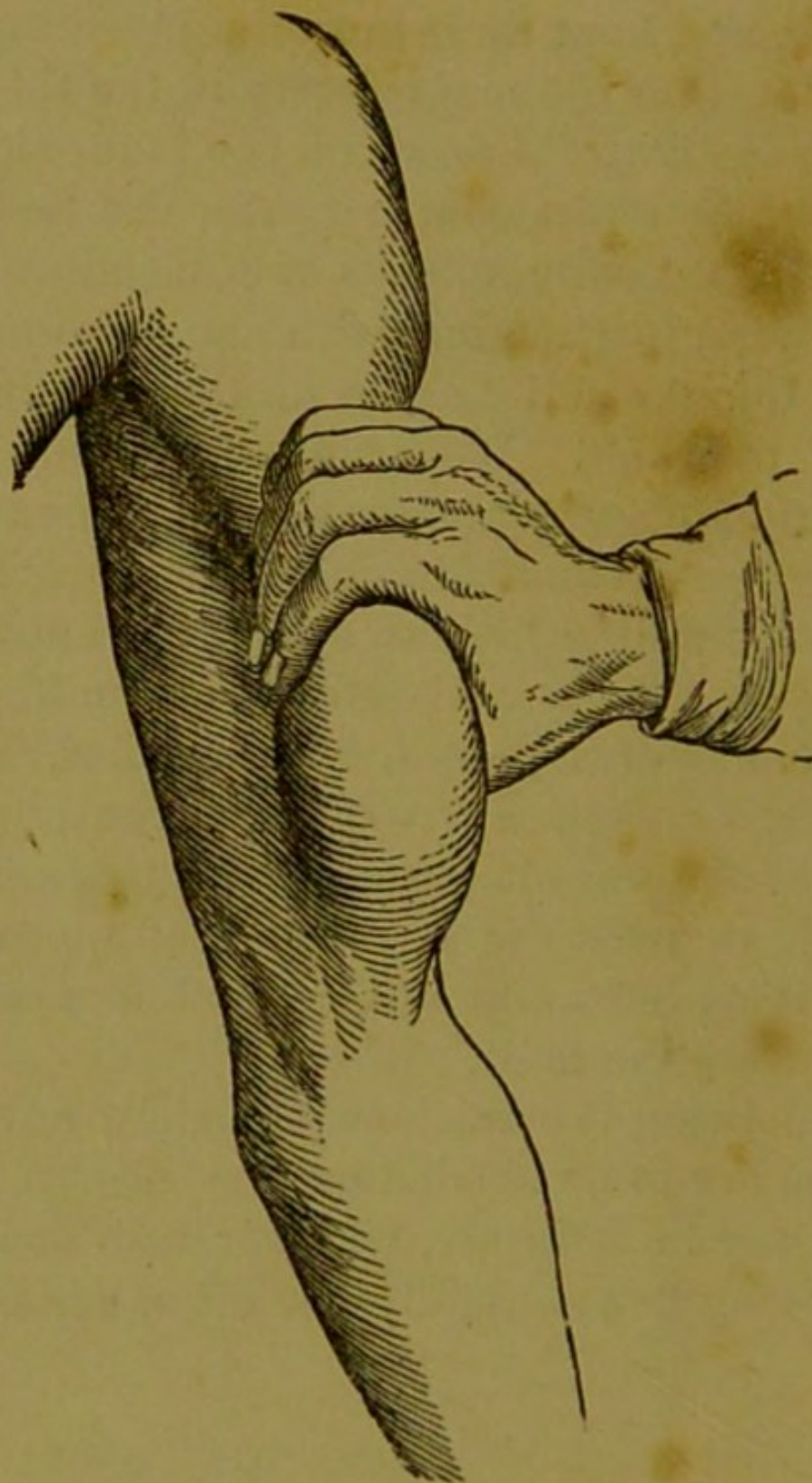
BLEEDING FROM AN ARTERY.

If there be spurting, an artery has been injured; a finger or thumb must be firmly pressed down on

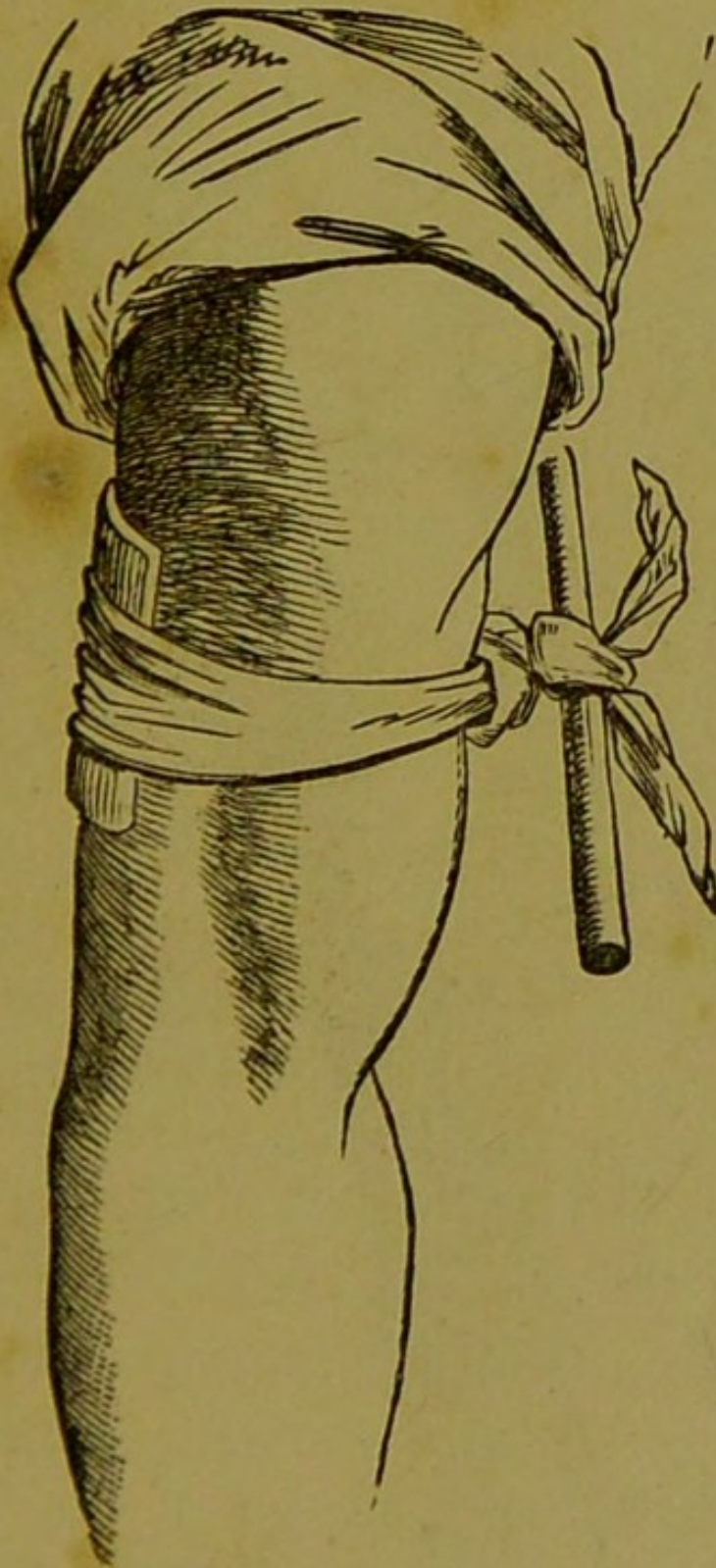
it at once, and kept there until the bleeding stops. Remember that the main artery in the thigh and the arm runs straight down on the inner side, and that pressure on its course nearer the body than the wound speedily checks the bleeding. The readiest plan is grasping with one hand or both, with the thumbs and fingers on the middle of the inside of the limb. But as hands are apt to get tired, and as doctors are not always at hand, as a substitute, use a twisted handkerchief long enough to go round and a little to spare, the knot made over the inner side and middle of the thigh or arm—the key of the room, a short ruler, a stout penholder, or even a wooden tobacco-pipe, put into the knot before it is tied; then tied, and the key made to twist the handkerchief up so as to tighten it as far as possible, and increase the pressure from the knot.

The following illustrations will show how these directions are to be carried out.

Grasp the limb firmly, whether arm or leg, as the case may be; carefully cut off or remove the clothes.



(1.) How to check Bleeding in the Arm, Wrist, or Hand (temporarily).



(2.) How to check Bleeding in the Arm, Wrist, or Hand
by a twisted handkerchief.



(3.) How to check Bleeding in the Thigh, Leg, or Foot;

NOSE-BLEEDING

Is often of no consequence, and, with cold bathing, rapidly subsides ; it is sometimes dangerous after a blow ; then syringe the nostril with water as cold as it can be procured, iced if possible, with thirty drops of *Hamamelis* to the teacupful : if the mouth be kept open, it will run out on the other side of the nose. At other times, sniffing-up powdered alum will suffice. In some cases nothing but plugging the nostrils checks the bleeding. When *Hamamelis* fails, use *Arnica*.

BLEEDING AFTER TOOTH-EXTRACTION

Sometimes induces fainting, and is dangerous. It is accounted for by debility, or inherited tendency. Plug the cavity tightly with lint soaked in *Hamamelis*, a pointed piece of cork being wedged firmly over it by the pressure of the other jaw. If this does not answer, use *Turpentine*.

BURSTING A VEIN IN THE LEG.

Well to know what to do, as the bleeding is often considerable. Women are more liable than men. The patient must lie down, the limb raised, the stocking cut away ; and firm pressure made with the thumb over the part of the vein that has

given way; then a firm pad of linen soaked in *Hamamelis* lotion, applied and secured by a bandage. The leg must rest for a few days, and *Hamamelis* taken internally.

Stings of Bees and Wasps

Produce considerable pain, and inflammation with some. Apply at once the readiest thing at hand, damp earth, liquor potassæ, spirits of ammonia, or tincture of *Ledum*, as a lotion. Give *Aconite* if necessary, for pain or fever.

Bites of Animals and Snakes: Poisoned Wounds.

Suck the place bitten at once with the lips, and hold a red hot skewer or lighted cigar close to the wound for a few minutes. If in the arm or leg, tie a bandage tightly round; nearer the body apply as a lotion *Veratrum Viride*, and give it internally every five or ten minutes.

Being Stunned—Concussion of the Brain

From a fall, blow, or violent shaking: the symptoms vary according to the extent to which

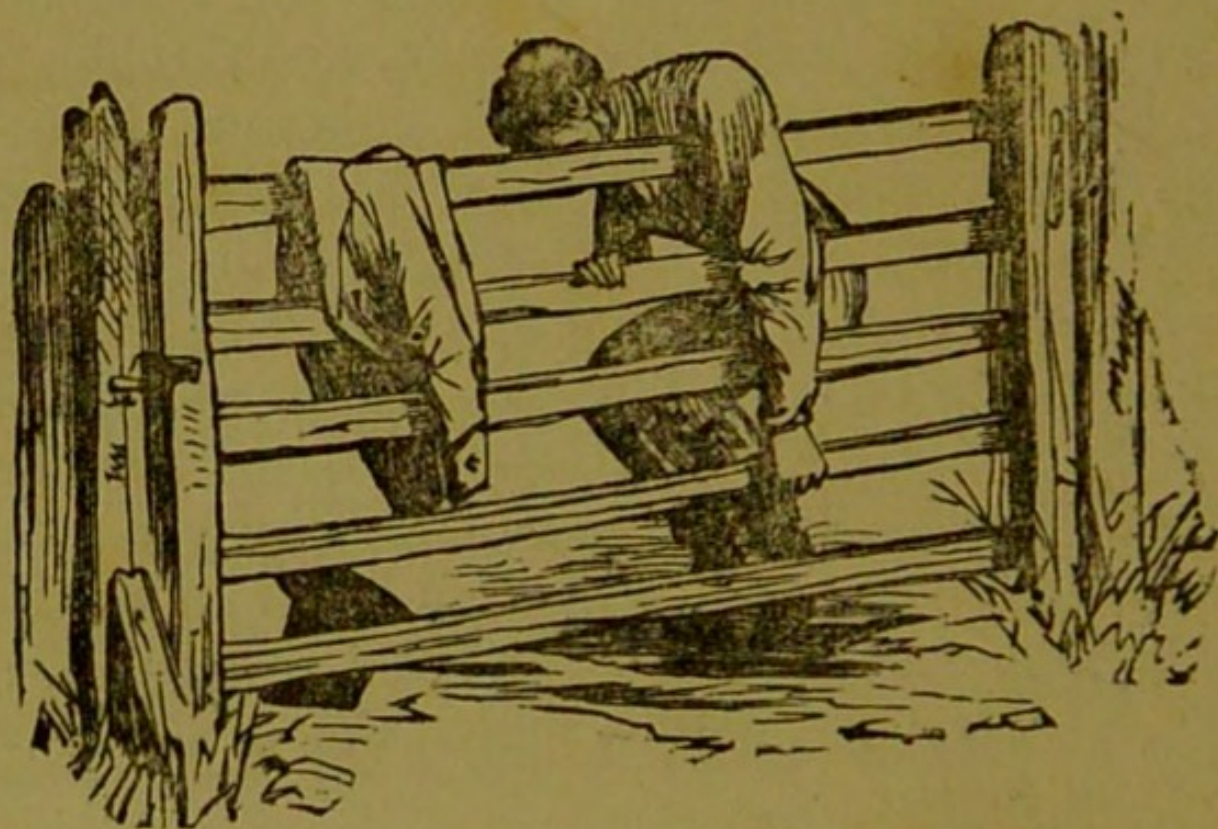
the brain is affected. A slight concussion is called "being stunned;" temporary confusion, with more or less headache, quick pulse, giddiness, and sickness; vomiting does not attend either very trifling or very serious cases. Give *Arnica*, and apply it; *Aconite* for feverishness; *Belladonna* for flushed face, and throbbing temples; *Veratrum Viride* for pale face, headache, and vomiting; *Opium*, pale face, quiet deep breathing; every quarter of an hour.

Lift the patient gently on to a couch or bed as soon as possible; do not shift the head; if the accident happen at any distance from home or convenient resting-place, have him conveyed on a shutter, hurdle, or gate, by two or four men walking in step, so as to shake as little as possible; place a coat, once folded, under the head; unfasten the shirt.

Dislocation.

If, after a fall or accident, there is violent pain, swelling, and distortion of a joint, loss of motion, with alteration in the shape, length, and direction of the limb, a joint is "put out," or dislocated. When a bone is broken, a joint is not generally affected, and the broken limb is very movable

below. A joint most liable to be put out is the shoulder, as by a fall. A shoulder is at once easily reduced by hanging the arm over a gate or fence, and allowing the weight of the body to be exerted on it.



Or, as soon as possible, place the patient on his back, take off your boot and place your right foot in the arm-pit, lay hold of his wrist, and gradually and steadily pull ; give the arm a slight twist, and pull it in towards the side ; if obstinate, send for a surgeon. Preceding his arrival, give a dose of *Arnica*. When the dislocation is reduced, put

on a bandage, to be worn for some time, to support the joint, and prevent a recurrence of the displacement; after a time, frequent but careful and gradual flexion, and extension of the joint, must be practised.

BELLIS.—Externally, to the part injured.—*To ten parts of water, add one of the tincture; saturate a linen rag and place over, re-moisten from the outside as fast as it becomes hot and dry, until the pain subsides. Give Arnica, a dose every two hours. Aconite, in alternation, every two hours if there is pain and restlessness.*

Broken Bones, or Fractures.

As soon as a limb is wound or suspected to be broken, place the patient on a litter, board, shutter, door, hurdle, or blanket fastened to two stout poles, and remove to a place of shelter, or his own home, if not too far, and send for a surgeon. If there be a wound, cut the clothing carefully off, apply a wet handkerchief, with a dry one over. If a leg is hurt, tie the wounded leg to a sound one as a support. When the patient is moved, those who carry him should step together. If great care and gentleness is not used

an ordinary fracture may be converted into a complicated one, from laceration. If an arm is hurt, apply a handkerchief in the same way, and another as a sling to support the arm; if a collar-bone, tie the arm to the side of the elbow, and put the hand and arm in a sling; if the ribs, stitch a roller towel or broad bandage (half-a-yard), round the chest, and put the patient to bed.

Give *Arnica* against the faintness, *Aconite* for fever, and *Gelseminum* for constitutional irritation. Patients often, through want of ordinary care and patience, displace the ends of the bone after they have been properly set, and thus unfailingly cause permanent deformity.

The best bed for a broken bone is a horse-hair mattress, with wooden rails, or a long piece of board underneath it. Feather-beds, spring mattresses, and a sacking or laced bottom, are not to be thought of. The sheets must be pulled straight under the patient, and kept perfectly smooth, and free from crumbs.

A broken collar-bone usually takes three weeks to unite; the upper end of the shoulder-blade, a month; the thigh, at least six weeks; the leg, three weeks or a month.

How to Make and Use a Bandage.

In the foregoing sections, reference has frequently been made to bandages; directions are subjoined for making and applying them.

A bandage is made by tearing stout calico into strips of three fingers breadth, and from two to six yards in length. The method of rolling it firmly up to be fit for use, and the various methods of its application will be best shown by the following illustrations:—

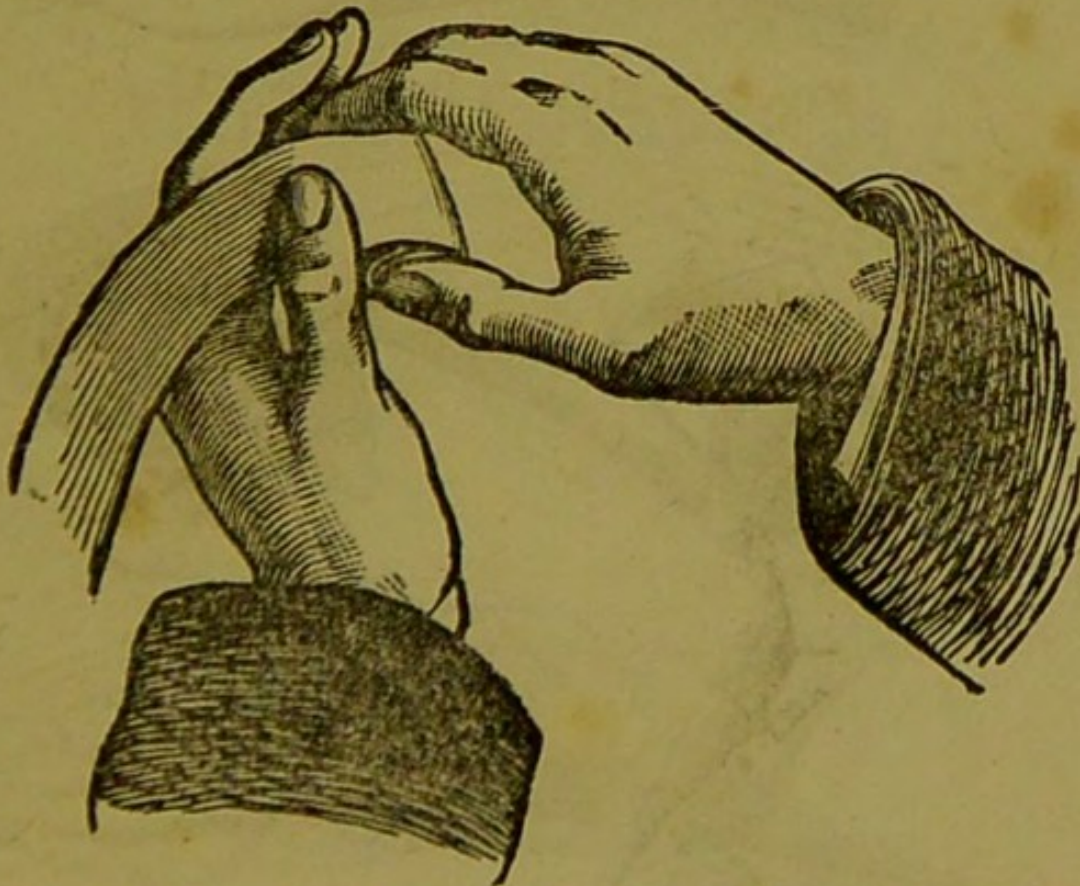


Fig. 1.—How to Roll up a Bandage.

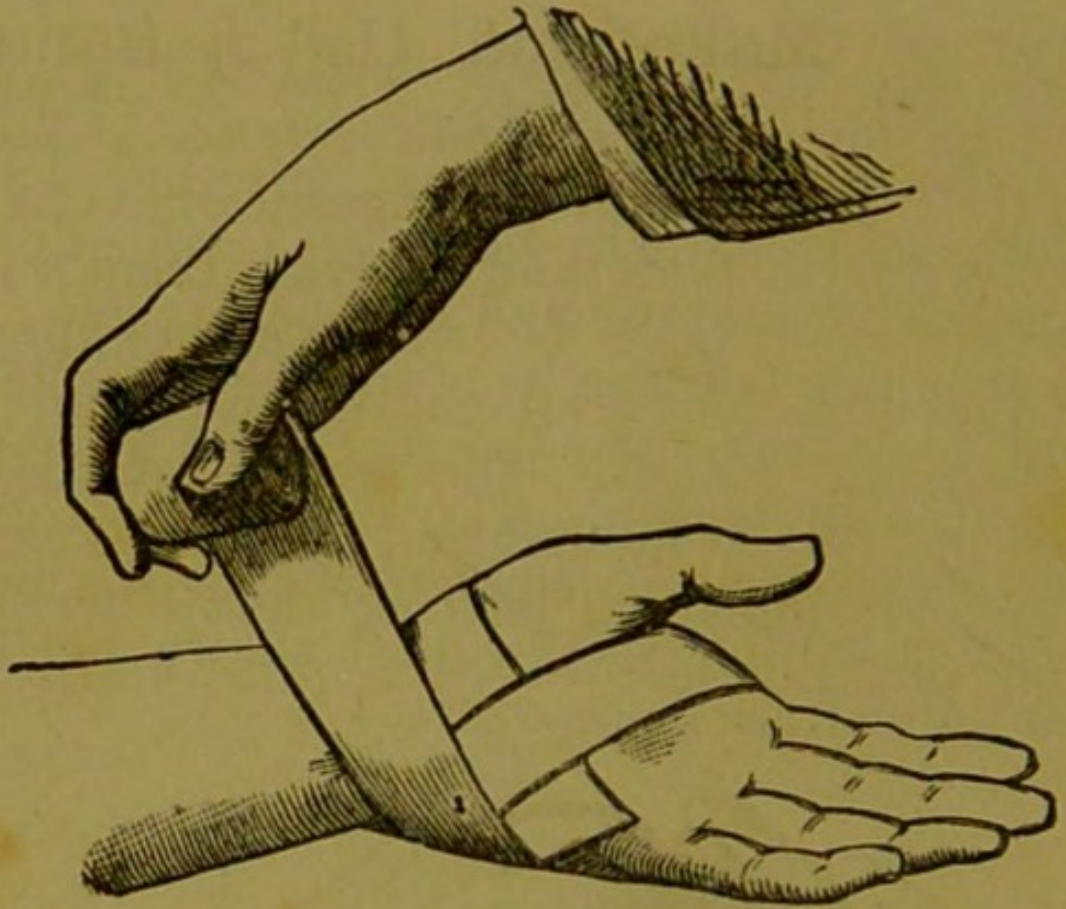


Fig. 2.—How to Bandage a Hand.

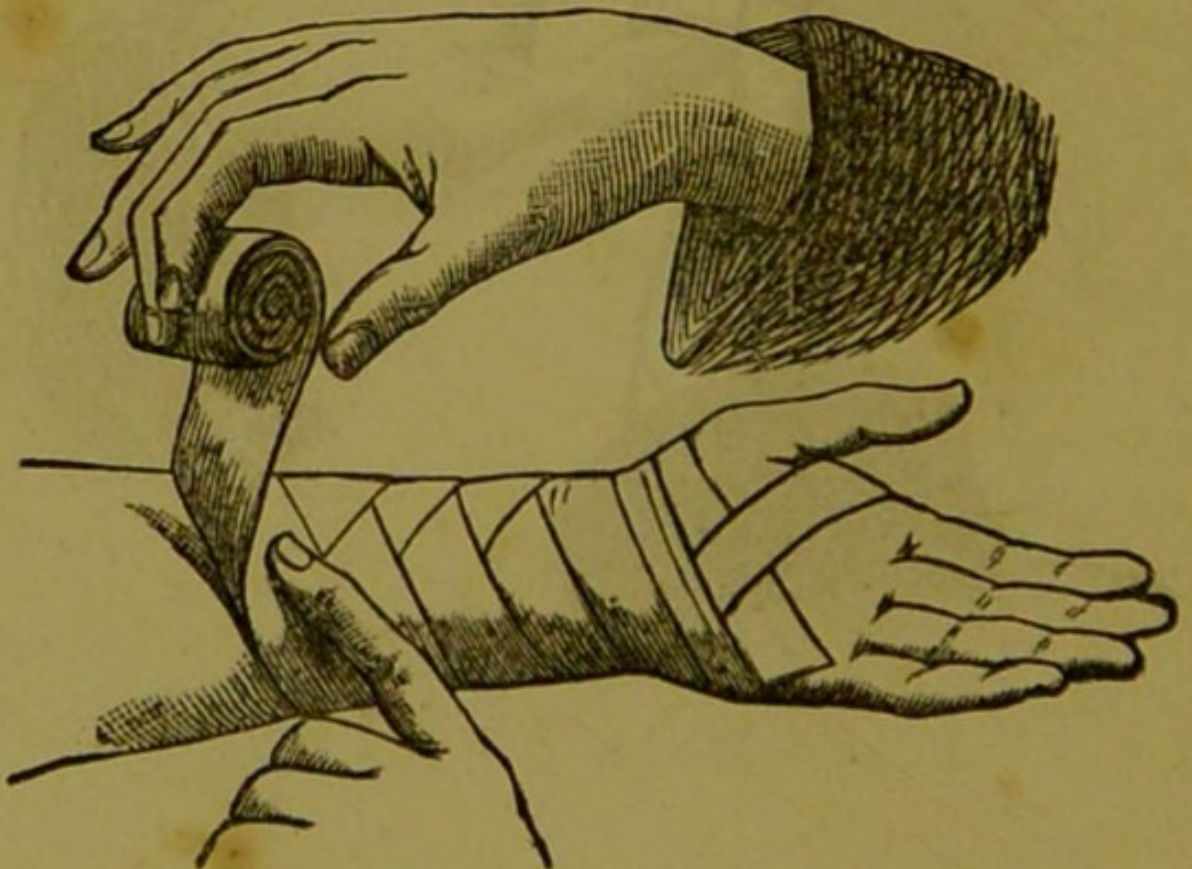
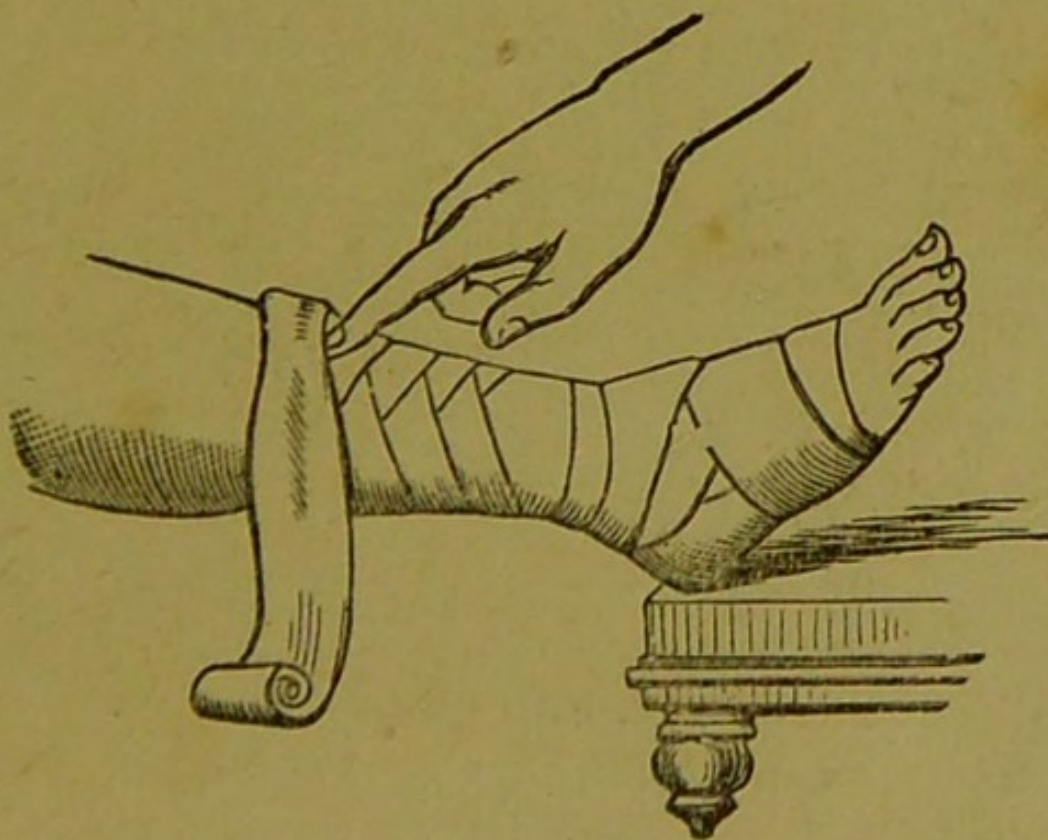
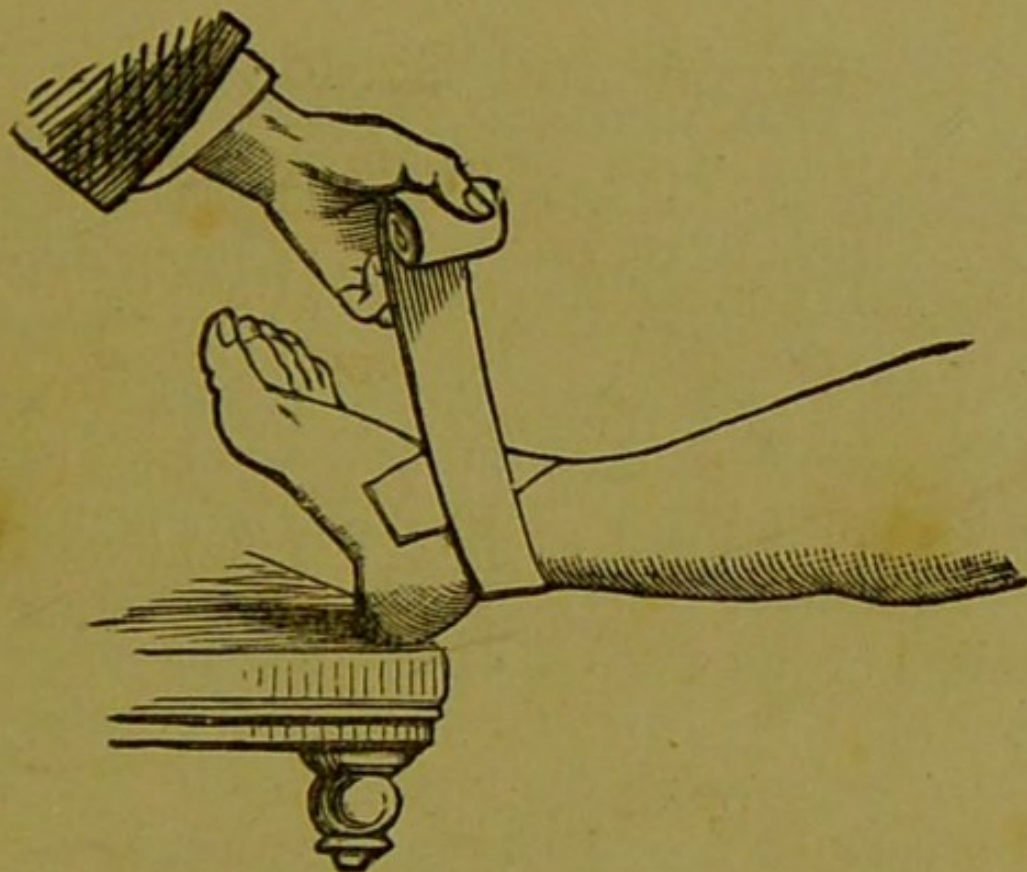


Fig. 3.—How to Bandage a Wrist or Arm.



Figs. 4 and 5.—How to Bandage the Foot, Ankle, and Leg.

Burns and Scalds.

A scald, from fluid, or steam at boiling heat, has all the effects of a burn. The danger depends upon several things; if extensive, they frequently prove fatal, the patient never rallying from the shock, if deep from their internal and local effects. If more than a third of the body is effected, the result is almost always fatal; inflammation of the lungs or ulceration of the bowels often succeed.

Burns

Generally happen through carelessness—as leaving children near an unguarded fire, going near a fire with ample light skirts, reading in bed by candle or gas-light. If one's clothes take fire, the most natural, but foolish thing to do, is to rush into the open air; it tends only to fan the flames, and drive the heat in. The best thing is to throw one's self down and roll over and over; if possible, as a bystander can always do, take an overcoat, a piece of carpet, a hearth-rug, or woollen table-cover, and quickly envelop the body as tight as possible in it. When the flame is extinguished, lay the patient down on a couch or

bed, give a dose of *Opium*, and carefully examine the injury. The burnt clothes must not be roughly, but gently removed or cut off, so as to preserve the skin intact. Only a small portion must be examined, and at once, so that the outer air, which always gives pain and produces chilliness, may be excluded. First prick any blisters; gently press them down with cotton wool, for if the blisters are not emptied, they form a troublesome, hard crust. Then at once smear over quickly carron or carbolic oil; cover with linen or lint, and over place cotton wool; moisten the lint or linen from time to time, as required, without removing it. Thus, each part of the burn must be treated until the whole is attended to. If there should be no carron or carbolic oil at hand, use soap spread thickly on linen, or dredge flour evenly over. Starch, that renders all light and gauzy articles fireproof, may be readily procured, so that one source of danger can easily be removed.

Scalds and Injuries from Gunpowder

Must be treated in the same way as burns.

SORES after burns or scalds must be treated by *Causticum* lotion.

To get out of a burning house, crawl along the floor, or, in any case, envelop the head and face in a thick woollen shawl.

In drinking boiling fluid, as from a kettle or tea-pot, or corrosive acids, as oil of vitriol, the injury is confined to the mouth and the upper part of the throat and windpipe ; as far as they can be reached, must be kept moistened by a feather dipped in milk ; *Aconite* and *Cantharis* alternately every hour.

Medicinal and External Treatment of Burns and Scalds.

For the shock, *Gelseminum* may be substituted if *Aconite* only partially relieves. As death may ensue from inflammation of the lungs, attention must be paid to difficult or hurried breathing, and *Phosphorus* given alternately with *Aconite* every hour if need be.

CARRON OIL.—Equal parts of linseed oil and lime-water ; it may remain until loosened by the discharge ; should it become offensive, it must be removed.

CARBOLIC OIL.—To four ounces of olive oil add forty-eight grains of carbolic acid in crystals ;

or one ounce of ordinary liquid carbolic acid to ten ounces of olive oil.

Apparent Death—Dead, Drunk, or Fainting.

Where individuals have, to all appearance, suddenly died from external causes, animation may be only suspended.

Notice the face, the eyelids, and the eyes, if the face is pale, the eyelids closed, the eyes fixed, the arm-pits cold, the heart without movement, the pulse not beating, and breathing ceased, it is pretty certain, especially after an accident, that the patient is dead. Do not, however, decide too hastily; let the patient lie as comfortably as possible; do not rudely raise the head; unfasten everything tight about him, and rub the wrists, arms, and legs vigorously, as in an ordinary case of fainting. If there be any breathing, notice if it is regular, though slow; whether it comes in gasps or sighs; whether there is any detectible odour of stimulants.

Regular breathing denotes fainting; gasping, sighing, hysteria, snoring—apoplexy; muttering, insensibility, with smell of spirits—drunkenness.

APPARENT DEATH FROM A FALL.

Place the patient cautiously on a bed or couch, with his head slightly raised, where he can remain quiet. In case a fracture, dislocation, serious concussion, or contusion, or other injury should have been inflicted, a thorough examination of the patient is necessary.

Apparent Death from Suffocation, from Foul Gas, Hanging, or Pressure,

In a well, tank or vat, is an accident to which workmen are often exposed. Before anyone is allowed to go down, to send for, or fetch up comrades, let down a lighted candle; if it burns, the place is safe; if it goes out, to venture is certain death.

The rescued, or sufferers, must be treated just as drowned persons.

Hanging or Strangulation.

Cut the patient down, remove the ligature, uncover the chest; dash cold water over the head, neck, and chest; should this not suffice, proceed as drowning.

Drowning

Is very common, and many may have the opportunity of saving life if they only know how. Do not be in a flurry ; assume the direction in a calm, authoritative voice.

1. Avoid all rough usage ; 2. Never hold up the body by the feet ; 3. Do not roll the body on casks ; 4. Do not rub the body with salts or spirits ; 5. Do not use tobacco smoke ; 6. Do not turn the body on its face, under the absurd notion of letting the water run out.

Begin to restore animation *at once*, on the bank or shore. Lay the patient on his back ; draw the tongue forward to open the windpipe, and tie a bit of stout string or ribbon over it, under the chin, so as to keep it from going back. Raise the head and shoulders of the drowned person by placing a doubled-up coat beneath them ; stand behind the head, seize the arms just below the elbow, and pull them upwards by the side of the neck until they meet ; wait a short time to allow the air to inflate the lungs, then bring the arms down to the side with the elbows, and a little over the chest, to produce artificial expiration. These movements must be timed by the watch, twenty

to the minute. Whilst this is going on, others may help in removing the wet clothes, getting hot blankets, and hot bricks, or bottles, to place to the feet of the drowned person, and rubbing the legs, thighs, and body upwards towards the heart. The plan detailed above is called the "Sylvester Method." It has superseded all others, but to be successful it must be persevered in for some time, for an hour and a-half if not successful before.

Replace the patient's wet clothing by such other covering as can be procured, and as soon as he breathes put him to bed in hot blankets, with hot bottles to the feet, arm-pits, and sides of body. Give him hot tea to drink.

Fainting.

This, where people congregate in great quantities, as in churches, chapels, and factories, is a very common occurrence. The vitiated atmosphere produces a stagnation at the heart, the lungs, and the brain.

It may also result from a fall or blow, swinging, or turning round on unpleasant sights, as of blood, excessive pain, or it may be occasioned by loss of blood.

If there is any doubt, fainting may be distin-

guished from death by heat in the arm-pits, the look of the eye, listening to the chest, or a looking-glass held to the mouth, or the movement of down placed below the nostrils.

Let the patient be moved into a current of fresh air, all tight clothing about the neck, chest, and stomach loosened, and placed in a comfortable position, with the head low; sprinkle cold water on the face and neck; bathe the forehead with spirits; rub the wrists and palms of the hands, the arms, and the legs; if prolonged, use mustard to rub the hands and the arms, and apply it to the pit of the stomach. Should there be no relief, or the patient become cold, rub *Camphor* on the lips.

When faintness is from loss of blood, or diarrhoea, wine or brandy in small quantities, or a little bread or biscuit soaked in wine, or strong soup, should be given as soon as the patient can swallow.

How to Treat Poisoning.

Try to prevent its absorption by rapid removal from the stomach by vomiting. Put the finger down the throat, tickle the throat with a feather, or give mustard and warm water; follow by a

scruple of *Sulphate of Zinc*, or *Ipecacuanha* in powder, or one grain of *Tartar Emetic*, from the nearest chemist. Then dilution and neutralisation must be aimed at, by giving chalk, or the plaster of the ceiling or walls of a room, rubbed into a powder, and mixed pretty thickly with water, or soap and water; afterwards milk and milk and water, or flour and water, as much as can be taken; follow by *Aconite*.

If Laudanum or any other opiate has been taken, try the emetic, if it has only been recent; but if the patient is asleep rouse him; make him walk, or drag him backwards and forwards until he is thoroughly awake.

In case of poisoning, be careful to preserve any bottle, cup, phial, or glass that may be in the room, with their contents; also anything that may have been brought up by the patient for the purposes of analysis, and examination.

Sprains

Arise from violent twisting or stretching of the ligaments of a joint, as of the ankle, wrist, or knee, from some twist, wrench, fall, or blow. A sprain is never to be trifled with; neglecting to rest the injured joint may lead to serious inflam-

mation, and permanent lameness. A bad sprain is often more obstinate than a broken bone.

First, as swelling is inevitable, remove anything at all tight about the joint, as a sleeve from a wrist, the trowser from the knee, and the shoe and sock or stocking from the ankle; and, unless bathing can at once be commenced, pass a figure of 8 bandage, made of strips of linen or calico torn into long lengths—at least three yards—several times round the joint, so as to keep it as still as possible; then let the joint be supported either by a large handkerchief, which may fasten round the neck, or by a long sling of list, or cord, for a knee or ankle—a stout stick, a sweeping-brush as crutch, or a companion's arm or shoulder until home be reached, or some place where attention can be paid to the injured limb. Then bathe the injured joint, or immerse it, in water as hot as it can be borne, to which *Bellis* has been added; then, when easier, wrap it in a compress of the same, covered by flannel. Give *Aconite* every hour.

When the injured part is free from heat and inflammation, rub it well night and morning with *Rhus Opodeldoc*.

Strains

Are caused by violent exertion, as lifting, which unduly stretches or tears the tendons or muscles, as in a limb in the back, or over the bowels. Rest in bed when the back is injured, or bandaging and a sling when it is a limb. Sometimes a rupture is very wrongly called "a strain."

Give *Arnica*, and rub frequently with *Arnica* or *Bellis Opodeldoc*.

Rupture.

When, after violent sneezing, coughing, straining, or lifting, a painful swelling appears in the groin, or the top of the scrotum or purse, which lessens when pressed firmly with the hand, but at once reappears on coughing, or taking a deep breath, the probability is, we have to do with a rupture. A well-fitting truss should be procured and worn all day.

Give *Nux Vomica* night and morning, and bathe with *Arnica* lotion as well. Use this, also, if the pad of the truss makes the skin sore. The pad often answers better if covered with linen.

Fixed Rupture.

If a rupture cannot be forced back, let the

patient lie down, and take *Aconite* and *Nux Vomica*, alternately every half hour. Apply *hot* fomentations, and gradual pressure over the rupture. If sickness threaten, send at once for a surgeon.

Substances in the Eye.

If a bit of sand, grit, fly, or hair get into the eye, blowing the nose violently will sometimes get rid of it; if not, pull down the lid, then, with the wetted corner of a handkerchief or feather, try to move it towards the nose; if this does not answer, get a horse hair or bristle, hold the ends between the finger and thumb, and try to dislodge it.

A bit of steel, iron, flint, or spark from an engine, can be removed only by a sharp-pointed knife, stout needle, or lancet.

Afterwards bathe the eye with *Calendula* or *Bellis* lotion, warm; continue until easy; or, if near bed-time, put a pad on. Give *Aconite* every half hour.

Foreign Substances in the Ear or Nose.

Such as beads, grains of corn, peas, or bits of pencil, remove as quickly as possible by syringing

with tepid water; let it be in a good stream, and well kept up. If persevered in, this will generally succeed; if it does not, a doctor should be fetched, as it is most dangerous to put any pointed thing into the ear.

Being Over-Heated.

Heat in the head, flushing of the face, quick and full pulse, often result from over-exertion in hot weather. Do not drink cold water until the body is partially cooled.

If these symptoms set in severely and suddenly, remove the patient quickly into the shade, loosen everything about his neck, and place handkerchiefs dipped in cold water, or cold leaves, on his head, and give *Aconite* every half hour.

Sun-stroke.

A sudden attack of exhaustion, or heat apoplexy, from exposure to the sun's rays, or through great heat, night and day, in crowded quarters on board ship. Soldiers and volunteers are subject to it when marching, their liability being increased by a tight-fitting uniform.

Sun-stroke, whilst very common in hot countries, is not at all unusual in England, it generally

occurs in the middle of the day ; though this is not always the case ; it may happen in cloudy, close weather.

Give *Aconite*, as above, every quarter of an hour, and proceed as there directed.

In real sun-stroke, the patient is pale, and the head cool to the touch.

Over-Fatigue.

When unusual, prolonged, or undue exercise—whether in walking, riding, or rowing—produces soreness, stiffness, and exhaustion, take *Arnica*, and bathe the feet and legs, or hands and arms, in warm water, to which *Arnica* is added, for five or ten minutes.

To harden the feet or hands use, night and morning, Tidman's sea-salt or real sea-water.

For sleeplessness and restlessness after fatigue, take *Aconite* at bed-time.

PART II.

HOW TO TREAT DISEASE.

To treat ordinary deviations from health falls within the province of every head of a household ; if taken at once they frequently yield speedily, and further mischief is prevented.

Such deviations must be treated intelligently ; therefore, get a knowledge of the drugs you have to employ—be patient and observant. Do not change your medicine too soon, or fly about from one to another.

A Cold or Chill,

In most climates, but in that of the British Isles particularly, is a most constant trouble with which we have to deal. Strong constitutions may throw off a cold, and be none the worse ; with others, however, the consequences may be disastrous if not checked. A dose of *Camphor* will often suffice, if taken promptly.

Shivering.

Try to avoid this by giving two drops of *Camphor*, repeated every half hour until the patient is warm; as soon as possible, put his feet into a hot mustard bath, and then to bed, a hot bottle to the feet, and when he gets hot, *Aconite* every quarter of an hour until there is free perspiration; then, in two hours, one dose of *Mercurius*.

A Thorough Wetting.

Proceed as above, but give *Dulcamara* every half hour; follow by *Aconite* if needed, and *Mercurius*.

Feverishness.

A hot, dry skin, thirst, restlessness, and quick pulse, when following a chill, is to be treated by *Aconite*, continued every half, or even quarter of an hour until perspiration sets in. It results from a sudden check to the insensible perspiration, producing temporary congestion of the liver and other organs.

As soon as the skin acts freely, in most cases, the danger is over. This is not, however, the invariable result, as the feverishness may be the

forerunner of something more serious ; you will, therefore, need to be on your guard to provide for any return, continuance, or increase of the fever.

All inflammations and fevers, so called, begin with feverishness. You will never do wrong, at any time, or in the course of any disease, whether in children or grown-up persons, whenever there is restlessness and heat of skin, to stop all other medicine if any is being given, and have recourse to *Aconite*.

Cold in the Head

Is too well known to need description. Sometimes it is obstinate and troublesome. Pains in the limbs and general weakness may also attend it. The irritation of the nostrils may travel to the throat (sore-throat), or to the chest (bronchitis). For the stuffing of the nose, weight over the eyes, and hot face, *Nux Vomica* every three hours. For simple stuffy cold, *Dulcamara*, and when there is sneezing, watering of the eyes, and plentiful, thick, yellowish discharge, *Pulsatilla* every three hours.

For "cold water running down the back," goose flesh, and thin discharge, and soreness of nostrils, *Mercurius*, and for pains in the limbs

and back, disinclination to move, and tender eyeballs, *Cimicifuga* every three hours.

For chills, giddiness, headache, heaviness of the head, and coated tongue, *Gelseminum* every two hours.

Swelling of the nostrils, and thin, acrid discharge, *Kali Bichromicum*; and if there be great debility and sore throat, *Arsenic* instead, every three hours.

Sometimes a cold in the head may be cut short without taking any medicine thus; put some finely powdered charcoal into an ordinary smelling bottle, pour on thirty drops of *Camphor*; of this smell frequently: or substitute for the *Camphor*, a few drops of *Carbolic Acid*, and a few drops of strong spirits of *Ammonia*.

DIET, &C.—Gruel, chicken, or veal broth, Liebig's Extract, beef-tea, tea, and toast. Dr. Williams has advised limiting the quantity of liquids taken to half a wineglassful of tea or milk at meals, and another at bed-time. A brisk long walk in the open air, when it can be taken, is of the greatest service.

Cough

Is caused by irritation of the throat or chest. It

may be very troublesome and constant, and proceed from an elongated uvula and inflamed throat, so that it is always advisable to examine the throat.

Throat Cough.—If the little projection at the back of the tongue which comes down from the centre, the uvula, is inflamed and long, resting on the back of the tongue, and inducing constant and fruitless efforts to dislodge it, give *Hamamelis* every two hours; use it also for a gargle, wash the throat and neck well with cold water, and put on a tepid compress; change as often as dry, bathing the throat with cold water every time it is changed.

If the throat is simply red, and glazed with small red projecting points, give *Belladonna* four times a day, and *Mercurius* night and morning. Use the tepid compress as well.

Chest Cough.—If it is short and dry, with or without pain in the side, *Bryonia* every three hours; if loose, shaking, and sneezing, *Pulsatilla*; if violent, with red face and headache, *Belladonna*; if produced by a tickling in the chest, *Hamamelis* every three hours; if attended by sore pain under the collar-bones, *Drosera* every three hours; if with sickness, *Ipecacuanha*.

When the cough is violent, at night, in foggy

or severe frosty weather, use the bronchitis kettle at night.

A few drops of lemon juice may be taken occasionally, or lemon or linseed tea with liquorice or lemon.

DIET.—Wholesome, easily digested, and nourishing; exposure to cold winds, draughts of cold air, night air, and heated rooms and places must be avoided. Persons subject to cough should get into the habit of washing themselves, their chest and neck especially, every day in tepid water. They should avoid close confinement indoors, and all irritating employment, as among dust or noxious vapours. Men liable to cough should wear their beard and moustache; all should wear flannel next the skin, and extra over the chest. Respirators are needless. Learn to keep the mouth always shut when out of doors; breathe only through the nostrils.

Hoarseness and Loss of Voice.

If with sore throat and loud cough, worse at night, *Belladonna* three times a day; with weakness and pain in the chest, *Phosphorus* night and morning; with hard, brassy cough, *Hepar Sulphuris* night and morning, followed by

Spongia, if necessary. If after much singing or speaking, *Hamamelis* three times a day, and also used as a gargle. Bathing, &c., as under "Cough."

Inflammation of the Windpipe.

A dry, pricking, smarting, irritating, suffocating feeling in the throat, coming on suddenly after exposure to a cold wind, coming out of a hot place, or getting wet and chilled. *Aconite* every quarter of an hour, breathing the steam of hot water, hot linseed poultice to the throat. If not soon relieved, *Spongia* alternately, with *Aconite* every quarter, then every half hour; if these do not relieve, *Ipecacuanha* and *Aconite*, alternately.

Bronchitis.

After a cold or chill; there is a cough, with thick, plentiful, expectoration, more or less wheezing, fever, and difficulty of breathing, restlessness and weakness.

First, *Bryonia* and *Ipecacuanha*, alternately, every hour; then, as the expectoration gets thicker, *Bryonia* and *Pulsatilla*. If the expectoration is frothy, with great tightness and oppres-

sion at the chest, *Bryonia* and *Phosphorus*. After the fever is subdued, for loose cough and hoarse voice, *Hepar Sulphuris* three times a day.

DIET, &c.—Chicken and veal broth, gruel, barley, and toast-water; Liebig's extract, beef tea, black-tea, linseed-tea.

The bronchitis kettle, hot linseed poultices to the chest.

Asthma.

Sudden attacks of spasm at the chest, gasping for breath, and feeling of suffocation; usually in the night. The attack ends in free raising of mucus, which leaves the patient comparatively well until the next attack, which may often be brought on by exposure or indigestion. *Ipecacuanha* and *Arsenic* alternately, every five minutes until relieved.

DIET as usual, except that all rich, indigestible things, and malt liquor, should be refrained from. Fumigation sometimes relieves when nothing else will. It is managed in this way:—Dissolve four ounces of salt-petre in half a pint of boiling water, pour into a soup plate, and saturate brown paper in it; cut into pieces four fingers' square; burn one in the bed-room when needed. (Salter.)

Change of residence will sometimes entirely cure asthma—as to the sea-side, to a large town out of the country, or to a riverside from a high dry position. The provinces of Natal and Australia usually suit asthmatic patients, the first particularly.

Hay-Asthma,

Otherwise termed hay-fever or summer catarrh, caused by minute ripe grass seeds, which produce constant irritation of the nose and symptoms of a running cold, or in others those resembling Asthma. When resembling cold in the head, *Kali Bichromas* night and morning, with the same solution sniffed up the nose; when more like asthma, *Ipecacuanha* at night, followed after relief by *Arsenic* at bed-time for six nights. With many, nothing but going quite away from the district will remove it.

Inflammation of the Lungs

Is sometimes a direct consequence of cold or chill; shivering sets in, feverishness, great tightness, and difficulty of breathing; short cough, rusty phlegm, speaking only in pauses and with effort; cheeks, dusky red. Immediately after the

shivering, put the patient to bed, and give *Aconite* every ten minutes; if the breathing gets tighter, make every third dose *Phosphorus*; as the fever abates, and the cough gets more frequent, and the expectoration rust-coloured, give *Bryonia*, alternately, every hour. Should the cheeks get dusker, the breathing more oppressed, and the patient weaker, give *Antim. Tart.* and *Arsenic*, alternately, every quarter of an hour at first, then every half hour.

DIET, &c.—At first warm slops, then after strong beef-tea or Liebig's Extract, half a tea-cupful every hour between the doses of medicine. No blistering; no poulticing. The patient must be kept very quiet, and some air (without a draught coming on the patient) be plentifully admitted into the room. Let weak solution of Condy's Fluid be frequently sprinkled about after the carpets have been removed.

For some time a delicacy of the lung will be left; the night air, cold winds, draughts, and colds must be avoided; also the slightest exposure to dust in any employment. The daily use of Ramadge's breathing tube will best restore the use of the lung.

Pleurisy.

In addition to the symptoms of Inflammation of the Lungs, we have severe catching pain in one side, making each breath short and painful; shivering, headache, and fever. *Aconite* at first every half hour, then *Bryonia*; for the sticking pain that may be left in the side after the fever has abated, and the breathing natural, *Mercurius* night and morning. Pleurisy is often complicated with "Inflammation of the Lungs."

DIET, &c.—As for "Inflammation of the Lungs." A mustard leaf or mustard plaister must be put on as soon as the pain shows itself.

AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT.

Sore Throat.

The symptoms of a cold, followed by an uncomfortable sensation in the throat, with heat, soreness, dryness, and difficulty of swallowing. *Aconite* if there be much fever, followed by *Belladonna*, for continued soreness, every two hours. Give also *Mercurius* night and morning if there be any swelling of the glands, or tenderness under the jaw. If these do not relieve, and the throat

be very inflamed and shining, *Apis* every two hours. Put the feet in a hot mustard bath, and a tepid compress round the throat.

Ulcerated Sore Throat.

If instead of the ordinary symptoms of sore-throat just described, we find a tightness about the throat, continued feverishness, fœtor of breath, and difficulty of swallowing even the saliva, one side of the throat particularly, on looking into it, inflamed and studded with one or more specks of ulceration.

Brush or gargle out the throat with weak Condyl's Fluid, and give *Mercurius Corrosivus* every three hours, and put a tepid compress round the throat; if the disagreeable odour and prostration increase, give *Baptisia* every two hours for six doses; then, if not relieved, *Arsenic* every hour.

Clergyman's Sore Throat.

A relaxed sore throat after speaking or singing is thus called: should such show itself after exertion of this kind, brush or gargle it out with *Hamelis*, and take internally one or two doses of it. To guard against a return, try to bring the voice

well out in speaking and singing, throwing the shoulders well back, and making constant and free use of the lips; also, for three nights at a time, on going to bed, take *Kali Bichromas*. Bathe the throat and neck well with cold water every morning.

Quinsy.

When a severe sore throat is followed by inflammation and enlargement of one or both tonsils, it is thus named. The whole back part of the throat, soft palate and uvula, will be found to be very red and swollen. The inflammation and swelling may gradually subside, or go on until matter is formed in the tonsil; as this sometimes increases to a considerable extent, great difficulty in swallowing and breathing is experienced.

Treat at first as an ordinary sore throat, with *Belladonna* and *Mercurius*, alternately, every two hours; the feet in hot mustard bath at night, and a tepid compress round the throat. If, on examination, the swelling rather increases, breathe the steam of hot water frequently, and take *Apis* and *Hepar*, until the abscess bursts. The matter is extremely disagreeable and foetid; to relieve this, gargle with weak Condy lotion.

Quinsy often comes after a severe chill or wetting, especially in persons subject to it.

Swollen Glands—Waxen Kernels.

The glands under the jaw, on the side, and the back of the neck, are apt to enlarge in many persons on the slightest cold, in others it is a sign of a generally scrofulous constitution. For simple ordinary swelling a few doses of *Dulcamara* at night, and *Mercurius* in the morning will suffice. If the swelling gets hot and painful, give *Belladonna* and *Hepar* until the pain subsides, or the abscess bursts. Children subject to glandular swellings require great care, careful diet, and, in winter, cod liver oil, once or twice a day. The slightest prick will often let out the matter from an inflamed gland, and thus give ease, and prevent a life-long scarring if it is deeply lanced or allowed to break. Follow by a course of *Calcareo Carb.* night and morning.

AFFECTIONS OF THE MOUTH.

Canker.

Small ulcers on the gum or cheek, from heat of the system or indigestion, *Aconite* at bed-time,

then *Mercurius* night and morning. Wash with a solution of Sulphite of Soda.

Aggravated Canker—Scurvy of the Mouth and Gums.

Gums hot, swollen, spongy, and drawn away from the teeth, fœtor of the breath, debility, blood-stained saliva from the mouth, *Hydrastis*, *Baptisia*, or *Arsenic* night and morning, tried for a week in the order here given. *Hydrastis*, wash for the mouth; lemon and lime-juice to drink; soda water and milk; strong beef-tea.

Cancrum Oris,

In very delicate children, after measles, if fœtor of breath, profuse fœtid saliva, great weakness and listlessness, with swelling and hardness of one cheek, appear, immediately examine the inside of the cheek carefully; and, if a slight spot be seen, apply—at once, and every two hours—*Muriatic Acid* to it; three drachms of the dilute acid to eight of water. Give three drops of the same acid one hour, and *Baptisia* the other. After four hours, if the patient appear to be sinking, give *Arsenic* every half hour, continuing the

application of the acid. Keep the strength up by strong beef-tea between the doses of medicine.

Nursing Sore Mouth.

Inflammation of the mouth, usually attended by ulceration of the tongue in women who have suckled their infants too long; so that any hot fluid or food, except of the softest kind, cannot be taken. The infant must be weaned, and *Hydrastis* taken three times a day, the mouth being often rinsed out with a solution of the same. Follow by *China* or *Arsenic* twice a day. The diet should be generous, but not stimulating.

Thrush,

Though a malady of infant life, is by no means confined to it. It may appear in the last stage of fevers, consumption, cancer, and other wasting diseases, when it is of serious importance as a sign of extreme debility. It is seen as white specks or curd-like patches on the tongue, sides of cheek and throat; it is of parasitic growth, so that every portion that can be seen or reached should be carefully washed off by a strong solution of borax; give internally, *Arsenic*, followed by *Chamomilla* in the case of infants. The diet of infants must

be completely changed, and the bottles used in feeding be most scrupulously clean.

Toothache—Neuralgia

May result from cold, be rheumatic or neuralgic, from irritation of an exposed nerve in a decayed tooth, from indigestion, or be sympathetic, as in pregnancy. For throbbing toothache, *Belladonna* and *Mercurius*, alternately, every two hours. When neuralgic, especially if coming on at stated times, *Gelseminum* and *Arsenic*, alternately, every two hours at first, then every three. *Chamomilla* will often relieve the toothache of children, a dose every half hour; the face also bathed with *Chamomilla* in hot water. *Phosphorus* for weakly persons when the pain is attended by painful ulcerated gums. Bathing with hot water, rinsing the mouth, tepid compresses, painting with *Neuraline*; *Arsenic*, if the pain comes on at stated times, every two or three hours.

Gumboil.

When a cold fixes on the hollow of the cheek, an abscess or gumboil may form above the upper teeth, or form the irritation of an old stump on either the lower or upper jaw.

Give *Belladonna* and *Hepar*, alternately, every two hours as soon as there is any throbbing; prick or lance the gum as soon as it gets at all soft. Sometimes nothing but taking out the stump will give ease.

Swollen Face

Results from a cold in the teeth or gums; it often rises to a considerable size, and is very painful. Bathe frequently with hot water; put on a hot flannel, fastened by a large handkerchief, after each bathing. *Belladonna* and *Mercurius* alternately every two hours; *Apis* if the swelling be very shining.

AFFECTIONS OF THE EAR.

Foreign Substances in the Ear.

Children frequently put in beads, grains of corn, pins, or other small articles. Syringing with tepid water will sometimes remove them; if not, carefully take them out with small tweezers or blunt-ended scissors. Great care must be used, lest the drum of the ear be injured.

Hardened Wax

May give the sensation of something lodging in

the ear, or give rise to deafness. Syringe with tepid water, and afterwards drop in a small quantity of Glycerine or Almond Oil.

Earache—Acute Pain in the Ear— Inflammation of—

May arise from inflammation through a draught of cold air or a chill; it may be rheumatic, or purely neuralgic. In children it may be so severe as to cause delirium or convulsions; in any case, it causes intense suffering. If it arise from a chill, *Aconite* every hour; if with hot face and throbbing head, *Belladonna* every hour; if, after four doses, the pain is unrelieved, give *Pulsatilla*. If in violent paroxysms, bathe with water as hot as it can be borne.

An abscess or gathering in the ear is often thought to be simple earache.

Deafness

May arise (1), from hardened wax, when the ear must be well syringed with tepid water; then a few drops of Glycerine or almond oil put in and a piece of cotton wool. (2), From inflammation of the tonsils and throat (throat-deafness). In

this case the entrance from the throat to the ear becomes blocked up. *Belladonna* at night, *Mercurius* in the morning. The throat should also be gargled with *Hamamelis*, thirty drops to a teacupful of water. (3), From inflammation of the internal ear, and subsequent destruction of the drum of the ear; as after or in the course of measles or scarlatina. No medicine can in any way affect this variety. (4), From paralysis of the nerves of hearing; when *Belladonna* and *Nux Vomica*, may be tried at intervals.

Discharge from the Ears

May be from an abscess, the result of a cold, when *Hepar* must be taken night and morning, then afterwards *Mercurius*: or follow scarlatina, measles or small pox, when it may be bloody and smell badly, *Arsenic* night and morning, followed by *Calcareo* and Cod Liver Oil, each once a day. The ear should be syringed twice a day with tepid water.

AFFECTIONS OF THE EYES.

Ophthalmia.

Inflammation of the eye may arise from cold,

cold winds or draughts, or a scrofulous habit of body. Bathe at first with tepid milk and water, then with cold tea, give *Belladonna* and *Mercurius* alternately every two hours: keep the eye from the light by a shade, but never cover it by a bandage or handkerchief. If very bad the patient must be kept in a darkened room.

Bloodshot Eye.

Bathe with warm water (a pint) to which a teaspoonful of *Bellis* tincture has been added, and give *Aconite* every two hours.

Stye.

A small abscess, filling and discharging with more or less rapidity, on the lid of the eye; occasioned by indigestion or accounted for by constitutional peculiarity. *Hepar* night and morning for six doses, then *Pulsatilla* night and morning for a week. Bathe with warm water.

Affections of the eye must not be trifled with, or the consequences may be serious.

EPIDEMIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Several of these can scarcely be said to come

within the scope of an Introductory Work like this; it is necessary, however, often to know what things are, and how to treat them in the absence of medical aid when they do come. At the beginning of Part III., we notice the question of 'Feverishness;' here we also have feverishness as the result not of simple chill, but of a peculiar specific poison giving rise to a similar train of symptoms in every case, whether known as Typhus Fever, Scarlatina, Measles, or Small Pox.

Typhus or Brain Fever

Arises from over-crowding, destitution, hardship, and over-fatigue. It was known as the old *gaol fever*, and is the pest of famine districts and beleaguered cities. But, whilst this is its origin, it may be carried by the infection of persons or clothes into any neighbourhood and to any person. The fever may not show itself for nearly a fortnight after it has been contracted, and then a feeling of utter good-for-nothingness, headache, nausea, and intense chilliness steal over the patient, and he is obliged to go to bed; the headache increases, the tongue is dry and brown, the thirst great, the pulse high, and the heat of the

body great. Restless sleep, then stupor and violent or muttering delirium, crusts on the teeth and lips, skin clammy, the patient lying utterly prostrate on his back and his face of dusky hue, and livid spots on the thighs and other parts of the body. The urine and stools of an ochre colour, passed without the patient's knowledge. The case may end in complete engorgement of the lungs or collapse, or sweet refreshing sleep may ensue, out of which, though utterly prostrate, the patient wakes a new man. The crisis of typhus is from the *fourteenth* to the sixteenth day.

At the outset, and as often during the course of the fever as the patient's condition will admit of it, the tepid hydropathic pack. When the chilliness and high pulse and nausea set in *Veratrum Viride*, every hour; if the symptoms do not at all abate *Bryonia* and *Rhus* alternately every two hours; unless violent delirium sets in, then give *Belladonna*, every two hours. Cold sweat and stupor *Gelseminum*. General and extreme sinking and collapse *Arsenic* every hour. As large a room as can be got, well ventilated, carpets and curtains removed. Condy about in vessels. Frequent sponging of face and hands. Daily change of bed and body linen. Unremitting attention

and nursing, cold water, toast water, barley water, weak tea, milk. In prostration Liebig's Extract or port wine, between the intervals of the medicine. The lips must be often moistened and the patient compelled to drink at intervals ; be careful not to let him sit up too soon.

Typhoid or Enteric Fever.

Otherwise *gastric, bilious, or cesspool fever*, may attack persons of any age and in any condition of life. Wherever there is sewer gas, or noisome effluvia from closets, cesspools, drains, or stagnant water there the liability exists, or where there is any contamination of drinking water or milk. Hence the absolute necessity of having every house properly drained and ventilated, and the supply of water for household purposes absolutely pure.

This fever may be so mild throughout as to allow its being termed bilious or gastric ; in any case its onset is not so rapid and prostrating as that of typhus, it may begin with pain in the bowels or looseness or disinclination for food, headache, giddiness and pains in the limbs ; then vomiting, the tongue white, with red edges ; then a gradual increase in all the symptoms, until after

four or five days or less the patient is compelled to take to bed. The bowels get hard and swollen, with pain on pressure on the right side, the sleep gets very restless, then violent and noisy delirium sets in : pea-soup diarrhœa continuing the whole time. Patient must not be left even for an instant, nor after he takes to bed allowed to get up to the night-stool ; the slipper or bed-pan must be always used. This fever is attended by remissions, the patient appears as mending and then falls back again ; it is also attended by successive crops of *rose-coloured* spots. The water is scanty, dark in colour, highly loaded and offensive. The patient can answer when spoken to but is stupid and confused. The lips become dry, cracked, the teeth coated, great prostration sets in, low muttering and picking at the bedclothes if the fever is not checked. This fever is more tedious than typhus ; a crisis may be looked for in *twenty-one* days. Death may ensue from exhaustion, inflammation, violent bleeding from the bowels or perspiration.

Treat first the diarrhœa, and when it gets persistent, with increased and continuous fever, give *Baptisia* every two hours. When the delirium sets in with swelling and pain of the bowels give *Belladonna* and *Muriatic Acid* alternately every

three hours, use a tepid compress over the stomach with occasional hot fomentations. For cough and chest symptoms give *Bryonia* and *Phosphorus* alternately every two hours. Much the same directions as to diet and nursing must be strictly observed as in typhus. All soiled bed linen must be removed at once and disinfected. Carbolic Acid must be placed in all the vessels used by the patient, the floor of the room must be bare and frequently washed over with Condy. Draw-sheets (old soft sheets folded) should always be kept under the patient and great care used that the back does not get tender so as to form bedsores. The getting better will usually be tedious. The food for some time should be nutritious, but soft in character, on account of the state of the bowels. A trained nurse should always be obtained.

Ague, or Intermittent Fever.

Chills followed by fever and sweating returning at intervals : every day, every other day or every third day ; in persons who are or have resided in a malarial district, as for example, Cambridgeshire, some parts of Essex and many others. Emigrants into districts the least swampy should be very careful to avoid the evening air. Aguish attacks

wear away the strength, leave behind them a liability to return, and are apt to produce enlarged spleen, or ague cake as it is termed.

China or *Cinchona*, is the specific for true marsh ague of three distinct stages and an interval in which the patient feels quite well. Give it every half hour during the chill and every two hours during the return.

Arsenic for irregular ague where the stages are not so marked, a dose every two hours. *Ipecacuanha*, either after or in alternation, when there is much nausea and vomiting. To cut short the hot stage even during fevers of Indian type, give *Aconite* every half hour, *Phosphoric Acid* two or more doses if the sweating be very profuse. Begin to give the *China* immediately an attack is expected. During the chill give hot tea, heap on as much covering as possible, with hot bottles to the body and feet. Dry off the perspiration by warm clean towels, and then put on fresh linen.

The diet must be easy of digestion, light and nourishing; for the first day or two no animal food must be taken, nor a meal within two hours of an expected fit of ague. Gentle and moderate exercise between the attacks, light farinaceous diet, broths and tender well cooked meat.

Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever.

Here we have a distinction in sound only without real difference. It is often more convenient to use the one term than the other. A fever, attended by a rash of a scarlet, or boiled lobster colour and sore-throat, extremely contagious and often, unless under the specific treatment here directed, very fatal. The face is often swollen and the neck tender. The tongue very red with points like those of a strawberry showing on it. Sometimes the skin is smooth, at other times rough and very irritable. For the smooth kind give *Belladonna* every two hours, if the throat gets worse, and the neck more swollen and tender *Mercurius*, alternately with it. If the skin is rough and irritable, *Rhus* every two hours. If the breath gets very foetid and dark crusts appear on the teeth, give *Baptisia* every half-hour.

When the skin is very hot use a tepid body pack every two hours. Keep a tepid compress round the throat. Shut the patient up by himself and his nurse; remove all curtains, carpets, and clothes out of the room, and hang a sheet constantly kept wet with Condy, outside the door. The patient must on no account see or mix with

other people until the skin is thoroughly peeled off. Give cold water, barley water, toast water, tea, milk, beef tea, chicken and mutton broth, then fish. In glandular swellings *Belladonna* at night and *Mercurius* every morning. Let all the children in an infected house have *Belladonna* night and morning.

Measles.

Feverishness, most commonly in the spring with a cold in the head, sneezing, running of the eyes and nose, brassy ringing cough, and patches of reddish spots first on the face. In the feverishness *Aconite* every hour, when the rash appears *Pulsatilla*, every two hours, if the *Pulsatilla* does not relieve the cough and eyes *Gelseminum*. If the breathing gets quick and difficult *Phosphorus*, every two hours. Keep the children in bed as long as the feverishness lasts, and in the bedroom until all danger of their taking cold is over. Give them cold water, tea, toast and water, ripe fruit, except there is diarrhœa, beef-tea, mutton and chicken broth or Brand's Essence. Frequent sponging with tepid water and tepid packs every day if the fever runs high.

Small-pox

Is altogether of another type since the general introduction of vaccination. It is usually of the simple modified kind and begins with feverishness, headache, severe pain at the pit of the stomach, and vomiting, as though something indigestible had been taken, together with a broken feeling in the small of the back. On the third day small red specks on the face then on the neck and wrists, then on the trunk, and still more gradually in the legs. The fever begins to decline when the eruption shows itself. The specks develop into pustules sunk in the centre and surrounded by inflammation, first containing clear fluid and then matter, which ultimately forms a crust or scab, they commonly are most plentiful in the face. The severity of the disease is in proportion to the number of pustules. It has a characteristic odour of its own. In bad cases delirium may be present and run high; the fever on the decline of the eruption, too, may be severe. If deep and of any size the pustules are apt to leave pits: to prevent this smear equal parts of Glycerine, and tincture of *Hydrastis* on linen and keep the face constantly covered with it. The eruption

always leaves red marks, which soon disappear. For the fever give *Aconite* every hour, if there is vomiting *Veratrum Viride* instead, then *Antim. Tart.* to hasten the forming of the pustules, *Belladonna* if there be delirium, and *Mercurius* if the saliva runs during sleep, and the mouth and throat be sore. *Thuja* or *Hydrastis* internally help to prevent pitting.

Let the apartment be kept cool and well ventilated throughout, free of curtains and carpets, a sheet wet with Condly always wet before the door. During the fever, cool drinks, cream of tartar in water, cold water, toast water, tea, weak broths. After the fever has abated in most cases the usual diet may be taken.

Chicken-Pock,

Otherwise termed crystal-pock: a mild feverish attack of children attended by a crop of minute blisters or blebs, which do not become yellow, and are at their height by the third day, by the fourth or fifth they disappear, leaving no trace. It is infectious, and rapidly spreads to all the children in a family.

For the fever, *Aconite* and *Belladonna*, every two hours; for hot skin or for flushed face and

headache, the *Mercurius*, night and morning. If the vesicles turn brown and feel hard to the touch, *Hydrastis*, three times a day.

Cautions to be observed in Contagious and Infectious Diseases.—It is unpardonable neglect not to shut off infected patients from the rest of a household; to allow them to go out until all risk of spreading the contagion is over, or to permit any fresh people to come into a room or house in which a patient has been, or to infect any public conveyance by putting a patient into it. It is far better to err on the side of being over-particular.

Erysipelas

Is an inflammation of the skin which burns, tingles, and swells, is often attended by blisters and severe constitutional symptoms of stomach or brain. It may follow injuries, especially of the head, or the use of *Arnica* and *Rhus*; in persons liable to it an ordinary cold is sufficient to bring on an attack. Unwholesome diet will also produce it. For hot dry skin and restlessness, *Aconite*; headache and nausea, *Veratrum Viride* every two hours; if headache gets worse, and there is any delirium, *Belladonna*; *Apis* if the swelling

be very shining and painful. When erysipelas is caused by *Arnica* or *Rhus*, give *Veratrum Viride* internally, and if the affected part begins to puff, *Mercurius* in alternation with *Belladonna* every two hours; if blisters show themselves, *Rhus*. For erysipelas from food, *Belladonna* and *Nux Vomica* every two hours. Keep the patient in bed, and the part covered with cotton wadding, having first well floured it. Erysipelas, under the ordinary treatment, is very troublesome and dangerous, but not so under that here laid down. The diet—good broth and beef-tea.

Nettle-Rash.

Tingling, irritating weals on the skin, either dull white, or redder than the rest of the skin, resembling the effects of nettle stings. There is a little feverishness and some nausea. *Aconite* for feverishness and restlessness every three hours. *Belladonna* for headache; *Veratrum Viride* for nausea. DIET—at first light, then nourishing.

Mumps.

A sudden and continued swelling under the jaws, often extending down the neck and up the

cheek, in children and young people, attended by slight feverishness and loss of appetite. There is some stiffness, more or less pain, and more or less disfigurement, according to the amount of swelling. A soft flannel bandage round the ears, isolation in a room, but not necessarily in bed. *Mercurius* three times a day; if the swelling and pain do not decrease, *Belladonna* in alternation with it every four hours. Should the swelling go suddenly to the breasts or testicles, *Pulsatilla* three times a day.

Influenza.

A feverish cold, stuffing in the head, pains in the bones and limbs, loss of appetite and general debility, which prevails occasionally as an epidemic, particularly during cold easterly winds. Some epidemics of it are more obstinate than others. It is usually very trying to the delicate and aged, and sometimes fatal. The prostration which attend it is its worse feature.

When influenza prevails, try to cut short every appearance of cold, by the early and frequent use of *Camphor* every hour, if this does not check it, take *Nux Vomica* every two hours, then, if not better, after six doses, take *Gelseminum* and *Arsenic*

alternately every two hours; if there is much hoarseness, tightness of the chest, and cough, *Gelseminum* and *Phosphorus*. DIET—gruel, arrowroot, and tea, then chicken and mutton broth, beef-tea, Brand's Essence.

Diphtheria,

Like typhoid fever, results from sewage poisoning, bad drainage, polluted drinking-water, or overcrowding; begins with hot skin, quick pulse and breathing, swollen glands under the jaw, sore throat, difficulty of swallowing, fœtid breath, discharge from the nostrils, and ash grey patches at the back of the throat and on the tonsils, which, unchecked, rapidly spread down to the windpipe, and up to the nostrils. For the fever, *Aconite*, followed by *Baptisia*; then, if patient gets worse, *Muriatic Acid* and *Mercurius Protoiod* every two hours. Remove every speck of membrane with Glycerine and a small paint brush; then apply *Muriatic Acid*, ix. For debility, give *Baptisia* and *Arsenic* twice a day each.

Keep up the strength with beef-tea and brandy or port wine; ice to suck; tepid sponging and pads; plenty of fresh air in the room and through the house.

AFFECTIONS OF THE DIGESTIVE
SYSTEM.

Indigestion or Dyspepsia

May arise from defective teeth ; from insufficient mastication ; from eating too much or too often ; from indigestible or too rich food ; or from weakness.

Some of these causes medicine cannot remedy ; and though in other cases it may do much, it must not be relied upon to do all. Fulness, distension, or pain after food, *Nux Vomica* ; greasy rising and nausea after rich food, as duck, goose, or eels, *Pulsatilla* ; sickness increasing, actual vomiting, *Ipecacuanha* ; *Bryonia* for constipation accompanying indigestion, and when it arises from want of exercise ; suitable after *Nux Vomica*.

Plain food at regular times, well masticated ; regular exercise out of doors ; and keeping the skin in good condition.

Flatulence

Is sometimes very persistent and troublesome ; it may be occasioned by weak or slow digestion—

errors in food ; too freely eating of fruit and vegetables, or fermentation in the stomach or bowels of food that has been taken. Greasy substances cause acrid, and sweets acid rising. It may sometimes be connected with hysteria.

For weak or slow digestion, *Nux Vomica* three times a day, and *Arsenic* at night.

Chamomilla, for children and young persons a dose every five or ten minutes, then every hour. *Pulsatilla*, after fat or rich food, every quarter of an hour until relieved. *Carbo Vegetabilis*, for acidity, every quarter of an hour. When connected with hysteria *Ignatia* every quarter of an hour until relieved.

Spasm or Cramps at the Stomach

Comes on suddenly in those subject to it, with little or no warning, it is violent spasmodic pain drawing one completely together, with great distress and loud belchings of wind. Hot bottles or flannels to stomach and feet, no peppermint, ginger or hot water to drink, but *Nux Vomica* and *Cocculus* every five minutes alternately.

Water Brash or Sick-water.

The raising of colourless acid fluid and some-

times the vomiting of it *Carbo Vegetabilis*, at once, repeated every quarter of an hour, followed by *Arsenic*, night and morning. Tea should be strictly avoided.

Heartburn and Acidity.

A disagreeable troublesome heat or acidity, extending to the throat. Sometimes it is attended by nausea and only relieved by bringing up a glairy fluid, *Carbo Vegetabilis*, a dose every five or ten minutes, follow by *Nux Vomica* three times a day to strengthen the stomach. The use of Carbonate of Soda, which is often had recourse to, is very injurious to the coating of the stomach.

Nausea and Vomiting.

Persistent or frequently returning nausea usually, but not always ends in bringing up the contents of the stomach.

Ipecacuanha, a dose every ten minutes, but if the sickness is attended by faintness, *Arsenic* every half hour. If there is great uneasiness and the least quantity is immediately and forcibly rejected, *Veratrum Viride* every half hour. Warm water, with or without a little mustard, will often ease the stomach.

Sea Sickness

Is too well-known to need description. As a preventive before sailing, plain simple diet and *Nux Vomica* three times a day; on going on board, fasten a broad handkerchief tightly over the stomach, and on the slightest qualmishness take *Veratrum Viride* every quarter of an hour, if this fail, try *Petroleum* and then *Kreosote*. *China* three times a day for any after debility.

Brandy and soda and tea, then small quantities of arrowroot.

Nightmare

Is closely connected with sleeplessness, though it is quite distinct: we are not awake, or the impression would vanish; we are only partially conscious of some weight pressing us down; this may, or may not, take any shape or form, but whatever it is we are perfectly unable to escape. An overloaded or disordered stomach, toothache, neuralgia, or other pain may produce it. *Nux Vomica* three times a day until all indigestion is relieved; attention to diet; no supper, or a very light one; tea must not be taken after the middle of the day; attention to the gene-

ral health and medicines for any pressing derangement of the system.

Offensive Breath

May be caused by decayed teeth; by too much animal food; by slow, imperfect digestion, and consequent fermentive process in the stomach; and it may accompany the age of puberty in girls. Have the teeth looked to, and rinse the mouth well out with water, to which a few drops of Condly are added, after every meal. Attend to any other disorder that may lead to or accompany it.

Sick Headache—Bilious Attacks

May arise from too rich or indigestible food, as pork, goose, duck, or salmon; mushrooms, iced-creams, or cucumber, or wine or spirits; then it is really acute indigestion. May be traceable to over-fatigue, a chill or fright, or be periodic and attendant on the "monthly period." Use caution as to kind, quality, and quantity of food. Avoid over-fatigue, and going too long without food.

For throbbing, splitting headache, with red face, *Belladonna*; for inability to think, pains in the eyes and limbs, faintness, and trembling, especially at the period, *Cimicifuga*; for nervous

pain, sharp, as of a nail being driven in, *Ignatia*; if the pain comes on at the same time, that is if periodic, *Arsenic*; for vomiting of food, *Ipecacuanha*; if bile, *Chamomilla*; for copious, persistent vomiting, even of water or tea, at once *Veratrum Viride*. A dose of any of these medicines every half or quarter, then every hour. Rest in bed, and take as little as possible. Tea generally stays down the best.

Colic or Griping Pain in the Bowels— Belly-Ache.

Sudden severe pain in the bowels; increasing in intensity until often it is nearly unbearable; after a lull it returns again until it compels the patient to bend double, or writhe with agony. The pain is usually worse about the navel; it arises from spasm of the bowels, and distension from the gas of decomposing matter. It may therefore be caused by indigestible food; by a severe chill, especially by wet feet; or in children it may proceed from worms; and in young women it may attend the monthly period. If very bad, get the patient to bed; apply hot fomentations; give *Colocynth* every five or ten minutes for six doses; if this does not relieve, give *Nux Vomica*

in the same way ; if from worms, *Cina* every half hour ; if attending the period, *Chamomilla*. Pressing tightly on the bowels always relieves colic, however bad it may be ; the slightest pressure is unbearable in inflammation of the bowels.

Lead Colic.

Colic produced by the absorption of lead by painters, plumbers, or compositors, or by persons who use white lead. It is always accompanied by a blue line on the gums. It may sometimes arise from water which is kept in newly leaded cisterns or pipes. *Opium* every three hours or *Acid Sulphuric*. All who use lead should be careful to keep it from the finger nails, or cleanse them as often and as soon as possible.

Constipation.

On scarcely one point is error more common than on that of the action of the bowels. It is customary for them to act in health once a day and that is sufficient : with some persons twice a day is a rule ; whilst in a few isolated cases the action is only twice a week. Once a day should be the established rule, and a habit should be

formed of endeavouring to have the bowels relieved at the same time every day.

Constipation in states of great debility is often set up by nature as a conservative process. The taking of aperients of any kind is useless and hurtful. All aperients are irritating to the bowels and are always followed by constipation. The skin is a much more convenient and easily available channel for purifying the body and ridding it of what is injurious; hence the necessity for daily ablution and daily exercise. If constipation produces headache take *Nux Vomica*, night and morning; if it is attended by a sallow complexion *Mercurius* instead; if from simple inactivity, *Opium*; for habitual constipation, *Sulphur* at bedtime twice a week. Fruits and milk puddings should enter largely into the diet, whole meal bread and oatmeal porridge.

Piles

Are the enlarged veins of the lining membrane of the lower bowel; sometimes they are attended by a considerable loss of blood. When they do not bleed they are called blind. Both kinds are accompanied by pain which often is very great, by pain in the loins, lassitude and headache.

For an ordinary case of piles, *Nux Vomica* every morning and *Sulphur* at night. If they bleed *Hamamelis* at night, and *Nux Vomica* in the morning. Bathe with *Hamamelis* lotion directly the bowels are relieved; a teaspoonful to half a-pint of water. A tepid or hot sitting bath at bedtime is often of great use, as also the habituating the bowels to act just before bedtime. Operation is very rarely needed or advisable.

Coming down of the Lower Bowel.

Often very troublesome in delicate children; oil return as soon as possible, and give *Ignatia* for three mornings followed by *Sulphur* for three mornings, and so on alternately until relieved.

Worms.

The small thread or pin worms are very great pests to children, and very few are without them. They give rise to fever, restlessness, pain in the bowels, and sometimes to convulsions. Those who have them bore at the nostrils with the fingers, are peevish and frequently change colour. Give *Mercurius* at night, and *Cina* in the morning for a week, then *Calcareia*. Allow no raw fruit to be eaten, few potatoes, and no sweets. A small

injection of salt and water will dislodge an accumulation.

For the round long red worm, *Cina* at night: an injection of salt and water is needed to dislodge an accumulation of the intruders.

Tape Worms.

Exceedingly troublesome and difficult to get rid of. *Filix Mas*, night and morning for one week, then *Mercurius Corrosivus* for the next; and so on with an occasional dose of *Sulphur*. Refrain from pork, ham, and sausages.

Diarrhœa.

Frequent loose motions, usually attended by pain; sometimes prevalent and always accompanied by increasing weakness; caused by chills cool nights and hot days, unripe indigestible or fermenting food, bad smells or water, epidemic influence, as in autumn. Sometimes very fatal, especially in children. Most unwise to allay the pain by opiates, or to try to stop the diarrhœa by astringents which is the ordinary treatment. If from a chill *Mercurius* after every relief of the bowels; if from bad food *Arsenic*; if bilious with much pain *Chamomilla*; if with much straining;

Mercurius; if with faintness and debility *Arsenic*; if with cramp of the bowels or limbs *Veratrum Album*; if the motions are sour and fermenting *Rheum*; if very bilious *Iris* after *Mercurius*.

Sulphur, night and morning as the attack is passing off. Rice water, rice milk, mutton broth, or beef tea, or Brand's Essence with rice.

Dysentery.

Frequent but often scanty motions with much straining and some blood; very fatal in hot climates. *Ipecacuanha* for three hours, every hour, then *Mercurius Corrosivus*, every hour for three hours, increasing the intervals as the patient mends: *Arsenic*, a few doses, if very weak after the blood has stopped. Diet as in diarrhœa. A flannel belt should be constantly worn over the bowels after an attack.

English Cholera.

Severe epidemic diarrhœa with some cramp: see under "Diarrhœa," and treat in the same way.

Cholera.

This terrible visitant from the East is fortunately

seldom seen, but when it does, in almost every case, Homœopathy successfully copes with it.

When cholera does come, the first symptom of looseness of the bowels should be treated by three drops of strong tincture of *Camphor*, after every motion; if cramps set in, *Veratrum Album* must be substituted. *Cuprum*, if they are not better after six doses. *Arsenic*, for coldness, blueness and sinking, every five minutes.

Hot blankets, hot bottles, rubbing of the limbs, teaspoonful of cold water, persistent effort and cheerfulness.

Inflammation of the Bowels.

Feverishness with pain in the bowels, a feeling of being very ill, nausea and very quick pulse. The patient has to go to bed, and then he lies on his back with his knees drawn up, his features indicative of suffering, the slightest touch or pressure of the bed-clothes causing a great increase of pain; sometimes neither can be borne. The breath is scarcely drawn, lest it should add to the suffering. This state of things, whether arising from a severe chill, an injury, or spirituous drinks, is of serious aspect, and if not dealt with soon and vigorously is soon fatal. Put hot fomentations or

scalded bran bags to the bowels, and until the arrival of a medical man give *Aconite* and *Mercurius* every hour until the fever is less, then *Belladonna* and *Mercurius*.

Sluggish Liver.

The liver being not only the largest organ in the body but constantly engaged in elaborating the bile from the blood, and freeing the system from other injurious matter, is easily deranged and is constantly apt to get out of order. Incautiousness in food as to quantity or quality, or a chill will suffice to take away the appetite, produce chilliness and general uncomfortableness, more or less headache, irritability and uneasiness or pain between the shoulders, and constipation. The liver is blocked up, and is not getting rid of as much bile as it should. *Nux Vomica*, three times a day. *Mercurius*, night and morning, followed by *Podophyllum* night and morning; moderate diet, no coffee or tea, no spirits, brisk exercise and a good perspiration.

Iris night and morning if an attack is followed by diarrhœa.

Jaundice

Is generally looked upon as a disease by itself,

whereas it is an evidence of affection of the liver, or an attendant on the passing of gall stones. The yellowness varies a good deal as to depth and extent; occasionally it almost approaches a brown; the water is deep orange; and the motions clay-coloured. *Nux Vomica* three times a day, and *Mercurius* night and morning for three days, then *Podophyllum* night and morning. *Chamomilla* should take the place of *Nux Vomica* in children,

AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY ORGANS.

Difficulty in Passing Water, or Total Stoppage,

May arise (1) from inflammation of some organ, when treatment for that will relieve the inconvenience; (2), from stricture, determined by the history of the case; (3), from some affection of the kidneys or bladder; (4), in old men, from an affection of the prostate gland near the neck of the bladder. Put the patient in a hot sitz bath, covering over with flannels if he be able to get out of bed, or hot fomentations sprinkled with turpentine. If feverish, give *Aconite* and *Can-*

tharides every half or quarter of an hour; if not feverish, *Nux Vomica* and *Cantharides* every half hour. If these efforts are not effectual, send at once for a medical man, as the water may have to be drawn off by an instrument—the catheter.

Incontinence of Urine—Wetting the Bed.

This affection may be an accompaniment of age, when *Arsenic* or *Nux Vomica* twice a day may relieve; or if from pregnancy, then also *Nux Vomica*.

Sometimes it may be caused by a violent cough, when *Pulsatilla* will relieve; or most commonly it will be met with in children or young people. Do not scold, do not flog, but give *Cina* at bedtime if there be worms; if not, *Belladonna* for a week, and *Calcareia* for a week, and so on.

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASE.

Cancer

Is a constitutional disease of a most alarming and fatal nature, manifesting itself more particularly

in the female breast; as such it is an affection only of middle life. No painful swelling of the breast should be neglected or trifled with. Homœopathy not only relieves the pain of cancer, but frequently, and in a very short time, completely cures it. The chief medicines are *Hydrastis*, *Arsenic*, *Conium*, *Belladonna*, and *Galium*.

Consumption

Is still more prevalent and deadly than cancer. In its very early, and in its most advanced stages, it is perfectly amenable to specific treatment. Cod liver oil may be taken whenever it is suspected, but it is in no sense a cure for consumption, the successful management of which demands a thorough and experienced physician.

Blood Raising and Spitting.

The appearance of blood is usually alarming, and it is of importance to determine where it comes from. Either from the lungs or stomach, it is commonly attended by nausea; but when from the stomach the retching is violent, and the blood if in any quantity resembles coffee grounds from the action of the gastric juice of the stomach

on it. When from the lungs it comes with a cough and is frothy, it may be bright red or dark. In any case the patient must keep very quiet, take everything quite cool. If there is much blood, have ice to suck and send for a doctor. In the meantime give *Hamamelis* and *Ipecacuanha* alternately, every hour or half hour, followed by *Phosphoric Acid*, three times a day.

Sweating Feet

Are exceedingly troublesome to the patient and others. Attention to the general health: hot foot-bath at night, with vinegar; or cold if preferred. *Rhus* at bed time for a week, then *Sulphur* for a week. *Silicea* if these fail.

Rheumatic Fever.

After a chill or wetting, fever sets in with violent pains in the limbs and joints, increased by any movement, often by the mere weight of the bed-clothes. There is frequently copious sour smelling perspiration. If the fever is high give *Aconite* and *Bryonia*, alternately every two hours, if there be perspiration, *Bryonia* and *Mercurius*. If

the pain shifts from place to place, *Bryonia* and *Pulsatilla*. Put patient to bed between the blankets, and wrap the painful joints and limbs in cotton wadding. Toast water, broth, beef tea, milk, tea, and lemon, or lime juice, in water, when *Aconite* is not being taken.

Rheumatism.

Some localities and some employments predispose to pains in the limbs and joints, or change of weather may occasion them; or there may be swelling and pain of the joints, unaccompanied by fever. Flannels should be worn next the skin, or warm jerseys. If the digestion is out of order, *Nux Vomica* in the day time, and *Rhus* night and morning. *Rhus Opodeldoc*, or *Lini-ment*, at night to the affected part, rubbed in well. In old standing cases a dose of *Sulphur* occasionally at night.

Gout

Is by no means confined to high living; those who are much exposed, and painters are apt to get it. Real gout is confined to the large joint of the great toe, which is suddenly inflamed and

intensely painful. There is indigestion and great irritability of temper. Wrap the foot in cotton wool. Give first *Nux Vomica*, if there be indigestion, four times a-day for two days, then *Ledum*. Give *Aconite* at bed time for restless nights.

Rheumatic Gout.

Swellings of a gouty nature affecting the larger joints; there is the same glossy redness, and the same pains. Treatment as for Gout.

Lumbago.

A sudden painful stiffening of the muscles of the small of the back. *Bryonia* liniment, warmed, well rubbed in, and covered by hot flannels. *Bryonia* every two hours for six doses, then *Cimicifuga* every three hours.

Crick in the Neck—Stiff Neck.

A sudden painful stiffness of the muscles of the neck from draught or chill. At first give *Aconite* every half-hour, with hot flannels to the neck; if not better after six doses, give *Bryonia* every hour, with *Bryonia Liniment* applied hot, and

hot flannels after. If obstinate, *Cimicifuga* three times a-day, and *Mercurius* at bed time.

Mesenteric Disease,

Otherwise "Consumption of the Bowels," is an enlargement of the glands of the bowels; the food does not nourish, digestion is very slow, and perocited; the liver is deranged, and the child loses flesh, whilst the bowels are considerably distended, hard, and painful on pressure. *Chamomilla* three times a-day. *Sulphur* night and morning.

Derbyshire Neck.

A fulness of the gland in the front of the throat, which sometimes attains considerable size. It is very prevalent in Derbyshire, and all places in the limestone rock. *Spongia* at night for a fortnight, then leave off for a week, beginning again if not better. All drinking water should be boiled and filtered.

Housemaid's Knee.

A swelling over the front and at the sides of the knee, causing painful stiffness. Servants who

have much going up stairs are liable to it. *Bryonia* three times a-day for three days; then *Pulsatilla* for three days, and so on. As much rest as possible; and *Calcarea* at night for three weeks, after the swelling goes down.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Inflammation of the Brain.

Children are liable from their tender organization and susceptibility, and the immense development of the brain at an early age. Any irritation, as that of teething, may bring it on, and it comes on very insidiously. The child appearing fretful, and out of sorts; the head is heavy, light is disagreeable, and noise causes pain, the child putting its hands to its head, which it bores into the pillow; the eyes look unnatural, wild, and staring. The inflammation is apt to be rapid, and minute bodies develop on the covering of the brain. It is very dangerous, and usually fatal. If there is nausea and sickness give *Veratrum Viride*; if red, hot face, *Belladonna*; moaning, delirium, *Hyoscyamus*.

Water on the Brain

Is one of the results of inflammation; fluid being poured out on the brain until the bones may start, and scarcely a feature be recognizable. Fortunately, it is not common. The acute symptoms may pass off, and it become chronic. See the larger works.

Giddiness, or Swimming in the Head

May arise from anxiety, heat of the sun or weather, indigestion, constipation, or slight congestion of the brain. When from anxiety, or indigestion, *Nux Vomica* three times a-day; from the sun or heat, *Aconite*; from congestion, with red face, *Belladonna*; if with humming in the ears, and constipation, *Opium*. *Cocculus* or *Gelseminum*, if *Nux Vomica* does not relieve.

Apoplexy : Stroke, Paralysis.

Sudden loss of consciousness, power of feeling and movement, slow pulse and breathing, caused by pressure on the brain, or breaking of a small vessel. This is called a "stroke," and is often

followed by a drawing of the face, or dropping and dragging of one hand or leg. Or death may come on with stupor, or heavy breathing. If face be red, *Belladonna* dry on the tongue every half or quarter of an hour; if pale, *Opium*; if much twitching of the face or limbs, *Nux Vomica*. Send for a doctor as soon as possible. Feet and legs in hot mustard water; mustard plaister to back of neck.

Headache

May be caused by an overloaded, or a too empty stomach; from taking too much or too rich food, or from going too long without it: from a disordered liver, or piles; from over-study, or congestion of the brain; from heated rooms and vitiated atmosphere; it may also be hysteric, neuralgic, or periodic.

Nux Vomica relieves headache from an overloaded stomach, from too rich food, and also that from piles. A dose every two or three hours. When the liver is congested, *Nux Vomica* three times a-day, and *Mercurius Vivus* night and morning. Congestion of the brain, or over work, *Belladonna* three times a-day, followed by *Phosphorus* night and morning. For pain and weight

over the forehead, red face and throbbing, *Belladonna* every three hours. For nervous headache, *Ignatia* every hour, followed if necessary by *Cimicifuga*. For great pressure at the top of the head, *Aconite* every half-hour, until relieved. For periodic headache, or brow ague, *China*, if necessary, three times a-day, followed if necessary by *Arsenic*. A wet rag on the forehead, or top of the head, is often a great relief. Rest in bed with complete absence of noise and strong light is often absolutely required. See also under "Sick Headache."

Sleeplessness.

Total inability to sleep at night, being a long time in going to sleep, or waking very early in the morning, are very common. If there be the least feverishness, restlessness, and excitement, *Aconite* at bed time, repeated, if necessary, in half-an-hour. For waking very early in the morning *Coffea*; for sleeplessness, without fever, two pilules on the tongue, *Nux Vomica* three times a-day. For inability to go to sleep, *Gelseminum* at bed time, repeated if necessary in a quarter of-an-hour. It must be remembered that sleeplessness

may be dependent on some disorder which needs to be put right before sleep can be expected. Opiates are dangerous things to resort to, they soon lose their effect, or the dose requires to be much increased, or they produce wakefulness and excitement. A good walk is sometimes the best thing, or a tepid sitz bath. It is unwise to read quite up to bed-time, or to get too excited just before going to bed.

St. Vitus Dance.

Ungainly twitchings and jerkings of an arm or leg, often conjoined with grimaces of the face. Children soon copy these from one another if not watched. Attend to the general health; be sure that there are not worms. Give *Cuprum Acet.* every night for a fortnight, then *Sulphur*, one dose at night, followed by *Stramonium* for ten days at bed time, if needed.

Epilepsy.

Seizures of unconsciousness or fits, usually with foaming at the mouth, and sometimes terrible contortions. They sometimes come on at night. Patients subject to them should not be left alone.

Belladonna every night for a week, then *Opium* for a week, followed by *Hydrastis* twice a-day for a week, and so on. In a fit, lay the patient down, loosen the dress, and chafe the wrists.

Hysteria.

An attack, if very severe, somewhat resembles an epileptic fit; the patient, however, knows all that is said and done, and the eyelids generally quiver. In a fit, loose the dress, and dash cold water in the face. Give *Ignatia* three times a-day, and then after a week *Gelseminum*.

Sciatica

May either be classed amongst the neuralgic, or the constitutional affections of the body, with gout and rheumatism, as it is connected with both. It is a very painful affection of the large sciatica nerve running down the back of the thigh, is very persistent, and often perfectly leaves the patient. *Bryonia* three times a-day, with *Mercurius* night and morning, if much worse on movement; if worse at night, *Cimicifuga* three times a-day, and *Gelseminum* at bed time, and every two hours if sleepless. *Nux Vomica* three

times a-day, to remove lameness and stiffness. Outward applications are of very little service. The injection of morphia is never necessary.

DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATION.

Heart Disease.

Many have the idea that they have heart disease, and are a great deal troubled about it, when they merely have indigestion, flatulence, or derangement of the liver. One of the most frequent things that distresses them is palpitation.

Palpitation.

Irregular action of the heart may not only be caused by prolonged, or over exertion, but by a distended stomach from flatulence, excitement, stimulants, tea, coffee, or tobacco. If it arise from flatulence, spirits, tea, or coffee, *Nux Vomica* three times a-day; if from excitement, *Aconite*; if from over-exertion, *Arnica*. *Cactus* if there is a suffocative feeling, and as though the heart were grasped. Try to avoid or remove the cause.

SKIN DISEASES

Are very common, and often take a long time to cure. Broadly they begin with irritation, inflammation, or pimples.

Irritation and Inflammation.

Redness, heat, and soreness, soon lead on to discharge, more or less abundant, and often offensive, as is seen in Erythema and Eczema.

Erythema or Chafing

Is seen in the redness produced by cold winds, the chafing of children, or the scorching from fire-heat. Dust with unscented violet powder, or pumice stone, and take *Veratrum Viride* three times a-day if very violent; bathe also with a lotion of *Viratrum Viride*.

Eczema, or Scald.

Inflammation of the skin, followed by oozing, in teething, in folds of skin in fat children, *Aconite* at night, *Pulsatilla* in the morning, followed

by *Mercurius* at night, and *Rhus* in the morning
Iris night and morning if obstinate.

Itch.

Irritation of the skin, caused by a minute burrowing insect; the result of want of cleanliness. *Sulphur* at night, and *Sulphur* ointment, or lotion.

Ringworm

On the head or body, frequent washing with tar soap; *Sæpia* at night, and *Sæpia* ointment; *Arsenic* every morning.

Warts.

Rub with strong *Rhus* tincture night and morning. *Sulphur* occasionally at night if they are obstinate.

Corns.

Relieve pressure by a right make of shoe to fit the foot. Then put on a thick *Arnica* soft plaister with a hole in the centre.

Chilblains.

Rub the feet or hands well with equal parts of

Arnica and *Glycerine*. If broken, apply *Cauticum* lotion, and give *Calcarea* at night, and *Sulphur* in the morning until better.

Shingles.

Exceedingly painful; redness and small blisters near the waist, or under the arm, when the constitution has got too low. It is an error to suppose that if they meet death ensues. Powder with unscented violet powder. *Arsenic* at night. *Rhus* in the morning. *Gelseminum* for sleeplessness.

Ulcers, or Sores.

Caused by wounds, burns, boils, abscesses, injuries, or varicose veins. They have more or less prominent, rounded, or jagged edges, with red points on a bottom, that is also red or grey. They are very painful, and discharge yellow, or thin bloody matter. Apply a *Calendula* compress with one of *Carbolic Acid* over, then bandage. Give *Arsenicum*, night and morning, for a week; *Silicea*. *Hydrastis* must be applied if they get very painful. For varicose ulcers on the leg, apply *Hamamelis*. Give *Silicea* night

and morning. Rest the leg as much as possible, and bandage.

Boils

Are comparatively small, circumscribed, hard, very inflamed, and very painful swellings under the skin, coming slowly to a head, and then discharging blood and matter; and, last, more or less, of altered dead tissue, or core. First alleviate the pain by frequent bathing with hot water and *Arnica*, or *Bellis*; then try to hasten the breaking by *Belladonna* and *Hepar*, alternately every two or three hours, and a hot crushed linseed poultice, with a few drops of *Arnica* in each; change as often as it gets cool. Bathe with hot water and *Arnica*, or *Bellis*, whenever the poultice is changed. Continue the poultice long enough only to produce a free discharge of matter, then substitute a tepid water compress, covered by gutta percha tissue, and give *Hydrastis* three times a-day, and *Silicea* night and morning, *Bellis* at night, and *Sulphur* every morning to eradicate a tendency to boils.

Whitlow

Is merely a boil on the finger or thumb, under, or

beside the nail. Treat as a boil. A small puncture, or prick, may be made to let out the matter; nothing further in the way of cutting is necessary.

Abscess.

A collection of matter caused by irritation, or inflammation, slower in growth, and more diffused than a boil; it may be in the flesh, or in a gland. It is usually an evidence of weakness, sometimes of a scrofulous constitution. There may be a succession of them. When the hardness, heat, and swelling is felt, give *Belladonna* and *Mercurius Vivus*, alternately, every three hours; substituting *Hepar*, if any shivering comes on. When perfectly ripe it may be pricked if very painful, but not otherwise. To cleanse and empty it give *Hydrastis* three times a-day, and *Silicea* night and morning. For long-continued abscess, or when there are several, *Sanguinaria* twice a-day, and *Arsenic* night and morning.

PART III.

DISEASES OF FEMALES.

THE briefest mention of these can only be given; more than this would occupy more than the whole of the book. We note first

DISORDERS OF MENSTRUATION.

First Menstruation

Usually in this country takes place about thirteen. It is not of much consequence should it be delayed somewhat beyond this if the health is good. Girls should be told what to expect, so that they do nothing foolish likely to injure their constitution; and also that they may not be needlessly alarmed.

If there is weakness, *Calcarea Carb.* night and morning; if feverish, *Aconite* at bedtime; if flushed face and headache, *Belladonna* twice a

day; if there is nausea, pain in the back, and feeble appetite, *Pulsatilla* night and morning. A hot mustard foot-bath, twice a week at bedtime, if there is an evident effort for it to appear. Some little forbearance should be shown young girls for a few months after its appearance.

Stoppage of the Courses.

Dangerous illness, sudden shock, fright, or cold, may cause a stoppage of the regular courses. The same medicines and treatment as advised in the last section.

Scanty or Deficient Menstruation.

The quantity at a period varies in different individuals. It is natural with many to have but little, and that for only a day or two; whilst others will be plentifully so, and for six or seven days. If less than usual, and the system is evidently not relieved, *Pulsatilla*, three times a day, just before the period is expected and during its continuance, and *Calcareo* night and morning after, until three days before the next time is expected.

Too-plentiful Menstruation.

Persons who sit much and are closely confined are apt to be far too much and sometimes too often unwell. *China* at the time, morning and afternoon during its continuance, then *Belladonna* at night, and *Calcarea* every morning.

Painful Menstruation.

This should, if everything is right, be regular and without pain ; it is, however, very seldom so, from too much confinement and an artificial manner of life. *Belladonna*, if with headache and flushed face ; *Chamomilla*, if with indigestion and a tendency to diarrhœa ; if with chilliness and nausea, *Pulsatilla* ; and a dull stupid feeling, *Gelseminum*. A dose of any of these medicines three or four times a day.

As little sitting as possible ; rooms well ventilated and regular exercise every day. The use of sewing-machines, worked by the foot, are a fruitful source of this and other female irregularities.

The Whites.

A constant discharge which stains the linen,

is annoying and weakening, sometimes causing considerable chafing. *Pulsatilla* twice a day; *Calcarea* night and morning; *Nux Vomica* in the day if there is much dragging feeling with pain in the back.

A tepid sitting-bath at bed time, if procurable; and frequent washing with tepid gruel.

Change of Life.

Usually begins thirty years from first being unwell, that is, from the forty-third to forty-fifth year; though it sometimes takes place earlier. Head-aches, flushings, neuralgia, and fainting, are often very troublesome.

The main thing is attention to the general health. Though there may be more or less inconvenience, there is nothing of necessity more than this. It is foolish to dread it unnecessarily.

Affections of the Womb.

The womb, in its natural condition, is small, weighing little more than an ounce; during the greater part of female life it is, however, in a state of activity for seven days, on an average, of every month; it is always more or less concerned in menstruation.

With many, painful or profuse menstruation is the rule, and is a sign of delicacy. The state of the reproductive organs is the index of health; and the weak point of very many women.

In the married state, there are few with whom, in our artificial mode of living,—pregnancy, child-birth, and suckling are not trying and weakening; carried on at great expense to the powers of life, especially if miscarriage be superadded. The womb sympathises with the general weakness; does not recover itself, does not regain its tone, it remains enlarged and morbidly irritable. Hence we have Congestion, Bearing-down of the womb, and constant “Whites.”

Congestion of the Womb.

Sense of weight and discomfort at the bottom of the bowels, constipation, uneasiness, indigestion. *Belladonna* night and morning. *Ig-natia* if there be any hysterical feeling. *Nux Vomica* if there be constipation.

Ulceration of the Womb.

Congestion is apt to lead on to abrasion, usually called ulceration of the womb, to the symptoms of congestion are added those of more confirmed

ill-health, more persistent "whites," sick headache, irritation of the spine, and a constant uneasiness in one side or other, usually the left. It is the cause of much suffering on the part of females both married and single.

There is never any use for caustic, but strong *Hydrastis* injection should be used every night. *Sepia*, taken night and morning, and *Ignatia* twice a day. A tepid sitting bath every afternoon or night.

Bearing-down of the Womb

Is exceedingly common, in some from over-work and fatigue, in others from a too luxurious life. It is very difficult for women with large families to escape it. It very often descends much lower than it should without being in any other sense out of place. Then the ligaments are constantly on the stretch, there is dragging, back-ache, inability to stand or lift the arms, yellow discharge, irritability of the bladder, and general wretchedness.

Instruments to be worn, with a view of alleviating this affection, are an annoyance, a delusion, and a filthy abomination.

Rest all that is possible, attend to the general

health, take *Belladonna* every night, *Nux Vomica* every morning, occasionally leaving those off to take *Calcareo*, twice a-day.

Take a sitz bath, tepid, once or twice a-day.

Pregnancy.

Girls should never marry before one or two-and-twenty. Young men should not marry before five-and-twenty. The health should be good and the constitution vigorous.

The young wife should be as careful of her health and appearance after as before marriage. Directly she has a stoppage of her courses, with fanciful appetite and morning sickness, she may be pretty well sure that she is pregnant.

She need be under no great apprehension or expect anything wonderful or dreadful. She must be careful in diet, regular in meals, daily exercise, and retiring to rest, and avoid any sudden shock, strain, or over exertion as jumping, coming too quickly down stairs, or over-reaching, in order to prevent miscarriage.

Miscarriage

May happen most frequently about the second or third month. Bodily illness, measles, or scarlatina,

diarrhœa or dysentery for example may account for it, or strong medicines. It is no trifling matter, it induces local and general weakness, and is prone after it has once happened to be repeated in the next and following pregnancies.

When pains in the back and loins set in, with some show of mucus and blood, lie down on a couch or bed with the dress loose, take everything cool, and *Ipecacuanha* every ten or fifteen minutes, followed by *Secale*, if after six doses there is no improvement. *China* for after weakness three times a day. Should things go happily forward after this, all that will be needed will be to treat such of the usual derangements of pregnancy as may arise.

THE DISORDERS OF PREGNANCY.

Morning Sickness

Usually comes on immediately on getting out of bed, bringing not only water, but food off the stomach; sometimes mucus stained with blood. It need not cause alarm. It generally ceases in the later months. *Nux Vomica* at night; *Ipecacuanha* immediately on waking, before

attempting to rise. Eat when the stomach will bear ; do not take anything very hot.

Constipation.

Those liable suffer most at this time. *Opium* at bed time, *Nux Vomica*, or *Mercurius*.

Active exercise in the open air, and partaking frequently of cooked or fully ripe fruits, and well boiled, tender vegetables, bread made of whole wheat, finely ground ; stewed fruits ; figs ; a glass of water on rising ; plain food, and regular exercise ; avoid coffee and stimulants.

Diarrhœa.

Consult the article on Diarrhœa.

Fainting and Hysterical Fits.

Some delicate females are liable to fainting-fits during pregnancy. The attacks generally pass over without injurious consequences. Treat just as under other circumstances.

Toothache and Neuralgia

Are frequent in pregnancy ; the patient should put herself under a course of treatment, as, until

the health is improved, no remedies can prove other than palliative.

It is worse than useless to extract the teeth. See articles on "Toothache and Neuralgia."

Varicose or Swollen Veins.

Many suffer from distension of the veins in the thigh and legs, attended by considerable inconvenience. They arise from obstructed circulation caused by the pressure of the gravid womb upon the blood-vessels. Sometimes they are indicative of constitutional debility. They are much increased by stimulants, which should be avoided.

Considerable alleviation is felt from bathing night and morning with *Hamamelis* lotion; by bandaging from the foot upwards, and by lying down as much as possible.

Pains in the Back and Loins.

Some suffer much from these, and they are often distressing, particularly during the night. *Belladonna* and *Nux Vomica*, alternately, will generally suffice, aided by an abdominal belt.

Longings or Fancies.

Some of the things desired, in moderation,

cannot do much harm ; others must be injurious, as much so as at any other time : it is an error to suppose that nothing taken at this period can hurt or disagree. The fancies of this condition are largely under the control of a firm will.

Management of the Nipples.

If tender, and requiring hardening, frequently bathe with equal quantities of tincture of *Hamelis* and water, or *Borax* dissolved. A dose of *Silicea* night and morning.

When the nipples are flat, or pressed in by stays, the pressure must be removed, and the nipple drawn out by a breast-pump. Then wind round it, not too tightly, some worsted thread, and let it remain on.

Choice of a Nurse.

Do not defer too long ; good nurses are scarce, and rarely disengaged. She should be a quiet, respectable, cleanly person, neither too young nor too old ; not over-garrulous ; not given to dram-drinking ; not prone to meddle and make servants dissatisfied and troublesome. She ought to be one the patient takes kindly to ; and one that

will not object to strictly carry out the rules of homœopathic treatment.

The nurse should be summoned to the house a few hours before the confinement: it is not necessary to have her in the house, unless it is particularly wished, before pains are felt, as the patient usually finds she has quite enough of her company after.

Choice of a Doctor.

The next thing to do, and about the same time, is to engage the doctor. Speak to one in whom you have full confidence; it will help you wonderfully. If at all practicable, secure the services of a homœopath. If the choice must be made from the old school, do not decide hastily; select a kind and patient man, not apt to boast of his quickness in these cases; one who has the character of sending but little medicine: if he is chosen, and sends any, do anything with it rather than take it. If, during the labour, a draught to help you is suggested, or offered, let it be put off with the pretext of waiting a little, to see how matters will go on.

Requirements for the Lying-in Room.

Fix on some friend to be with you ; not your mother or a near relation, they are too sympathising. Let it be some judicious, motherly person, with tact, judgment, and nerve, and of a cheerful disposition. It is better to make the friend acquainted with the whereabouts of all the little things likely to be wanted.

Everything required for the baby should be got ready by the sixth month ; have all handy, and the baby's basket thoroughly furnished, so that everything can be got in a few minutes. Some safety pins, of good size ; a little olive oil ; a binder (a stout pillow case makes as good a one as need be ; or a stout piece of linen, about the same size and width). Let there be a good supply of napkins, some of good size, on a towel-horse before the fire, together with the first things the baby will want. Neither brandy, whisky, or other spirit, should be in the bed-room ; but a pair of scissors that will cut, with blunt points ; some pieces of rag, three or four about as large as the palm of the hand, just scorched at the fire, with round

holes cut in the centre for the divided navel-string, and half-a-dozen lengths of four inches of stout linen thread, six together, knotted at the ends.

Then wait with calmness and patience for the expected event. Do not be led astray by your fears, or frightened by forebodings. There is little ground for apprehension of any kind. Labour is a purely natural process; and when allowed to be so, is very rarely dangerous.

False Pains.

Teasing pains, which lead to nothing; during the latter months pains are not uncommon; sometimes severe and prolonged enough to lead even those who have had children to suppose that labour is coming on before its time. They may be caused by over-fatigue, excitement, constipation, flatulence, or acidity. They may be sharp; but they generally lack the regularity of the true pains. Real labour pains often come on suddenly, just as the patient may congratulate herself she has a few days more respite.

Unusual lightness generally precedes labour, the waist getting smaller from actual sinking of the womb. *Pulsatilla*, two drops, occasionally,

dissipates false pains, and helps to render labour more speedy. *Chamomilla* or *Opium* may also prove of service.

Confinement or Labour.

As a rule, first confinements are tedious; this is not invariably the case. A labour is natural as to its duration when, from its commencement to its termination, it is over in twenty-four hours.

Birth before the Arrival of the Doctor.

The child may be born before the arrival of the doctor, so that the nurse should be able to officiate under such circumstances. It is well to make the inquiry whether she can act in such an emergency: if not, it will be well to know of some one to whom she can apply for help.

Management after Delivery.

Give the patient a teaspoonful out of a teacupful of cold water, into which three drops of tincture of *Arnica* have been put; repeat the dose every five minutes. This will prevent hæmorrhage, and relieve the feeling of fatigue and faintness.

As soon as the after-birth, with any clots that

may have passed, are put into the utenils prepared for their reception, pour some hot water into the hand-basin ; to it add three teaspoonfuls of *Arnica*, the strong tincture ; put one of the large soft napkins into it, squeeze it nearly dry, fold it, and then place it up, gently but firmly, between the thighs, putting a dry one up over it. This affords wonderful relief, taking away smarting and soreness : it must be repeated at intervals during the first day. It is never attended with any bad effects, and is always appreciated. Do not forget to continue your *Arnica* internally every half-hour, then every hour.

The bandage must be placed very firmly round the body ; roll one end of it up to nearly one-half ; put this next and underneath the patient's body, as she lies ; get the roll pulled out and unrolled ; have both your ends level ; see that the part underneath is smooth and free from creases, then pull it *tightly* over, and fasten with safety pins ; if the bowels are very sore, put on a napkin wrung out of the *Arnica water*, not very hot ; over that a soft, dry napkin, and then, over all, the bandage. If the bowels are very flat, two or three dry napkins over may be required. If the *under-sheet* is very wet, draw it out, and put a clean, warmed, soft sheet in its place next the

patient, without disturbing her. Then *let the patient be perfectly quiet for six hours*, with nothing to disturb her, except that it will be well if you can get her to drink three parts of a breakfast-cup of a thinnish, strained, nicely-made gruel, directly you have put the bed-clothes straight.

Strict attention should be paid to cleanliness and ventilation of the lying-in chamber. Everything offensive should be removed from the room; and fresh air should pass through the room, not across the patient's bed. The parts should be bathed, under the bed-clothes, with lukewarm water, to which a few drops of *Arnica* are added, once or twice a day, so long as the after-discharge continues.

Even a strong woman, during the first five days, should remain in bed; in the four following, if she feel herself perfectly well, and desirous to rise, she may gradually accustom herself to sitting up; the risk is from liability to bearing down of the womb and susceptibility to cold.

After Pains

Are salutary, and caused by contraction of the womb, and expulsion of clots; they rarely attend

a first confinement : when severe and unduly protracted, they deprive the patient of rest. *Aconite*, if feverish, every half-hour ; or *Chamomilla* when there is no fever.

Discharge after Labour—Flooding.

If too abundant, especially if there be anything like flooding, *China* and *Ipecacuanha*, alternately, every hour or half-hour. The room and the patient must be kept very cool.

If offensive, *Baptisia* every two hours ; also inject three parts of a pint of warm water, with ten drops of *Carbolic Acid*.

The Coming of the Milk.

After a first labour it is not usual to have much milk before the third day, though there may be swelling and uneasiness of the breasts. *Aconite* will help to abate this ; and if there is increase of heat and redness, with throbbing, *Belladonna* every two hours.

When one breast is better supplied with milk than the other, do not get into the habit of using only that one.

If the redness and hardness increase, thorough

rubbing with oil; warm fomentations; putting the child regularly to them; or an older child for a time or two; this will usually suffice to check mischief, especially if the milk begins to flow. Do not get a chill by allowing the chest to be uncovered: if the weather is cold, have a strip of thin flannel to lie across. Sometimes the milk seems as though it would not come, then *Agnus Castus* every three hours, or *the milk* may come *too rapidly*, then as little liquid as possible; support the breasts by a silk handkerchief, tied under the breasts and round the neck; apply the baby regularly; give *China* three times a-day, and *Calcareo* night and morning. The same medicines if the *milk is too poor*, and does not seem to satisfy the child. Good homœopathic cocoa for luncheon, and before retiring to rest, is the best thing possible to suckle on—far better than stout, which generally makes the baby cross, and gives it pain; it may also be taken for breakfast.

Sore Nipples.

The nipples should at first be washed with warm water immediately the child has done suckling; dry gently with a warm, dry napkin, and dust with unscented violet-powder; if this is not sufficient a

piece of linen, wet with *Arnica* lotion, should lie on the nipples, until the baby is nursed again. Green tea, as a lotion, sometimes hardens the nipples when nothing else will. If the nipple is cracked, a shield, made of soap plaister on mole-skin, or thin, soft leather, with a small hole in the centre, large enough to let the nipple through. *Chamomilla* every four hours.

Gathered Breast.

From a cold or chill, the breast may get inflamed, and be very hot, swollen, and painful, with violent throbbing until it breaks. Avoid the breaking, if possible, by giving *Belladonna* and *Mercurius Vivus*, alternately every two hours, apply a tepid compress. If the breast is very large, support it by a large handkerchief as a sling tied round the neck. Should the patient shiver or shudder, give *Belladonna* and *Hepar Sulph.* every two hours, bathe frequently with hot water, and use hot fomentations. Should the breast break, continue the *Belladonna* and *Hepar* for three or four days and then give *Hydrastis*, three times a day, and *Silicea* night and morning.

Management of the Infant.

A healthy baby, after a natural labour, quickly begins to cry lustily, roused to activity by the cool air felt on its delicate skin—music of delightful harmony to a mother's ear, fully repaying her for all her suffering. Wrapt up in a warm flannel, it soon feels comfortable and ceases to cry.

If it does not cry from a tedious labour, or undue pressure, sprinkle a few drops of water on its chest. If it does not cry after the water, lay it on its face on the bed, half turn it round by one shoulder, and then lay it on its face again, gently pressing its ribs with your hand. If this does not suffice, put it into a hot bath, and blow down its mouth and nostrils.

A piece of soft flannel, or with abundance of warm soft water and yellow or curd soap, is best for *first washing*, to free it, especially the arms and groins, from the lardy matter which often collects.

A piece of the scorched rag must be drawn over the cut navel-cord, wrapped loosely round it, and then laid upwards on the body, over this put the binder, and fasten by a stitch or two.

Give the baby, when dressed, a teaspoonful or

two of sugared water ; and lay it carefully beside its mother in the warm to sleep. After it has had some sleep, and the mother some rest, put the baby to the breast ; if it get nothing, it helps to get the baby into the way of sucking ; and the irritation of the infant at the bosom causes the womb to contract and cleanse itself. The sugared water may be continued in small quantities if the baby get nothing, and the milk is some time coming.

Disinclination to take the Breast.

Until the milk comes freely, the child must be put, at regular intervals, to both breasts. During the first few days, wash the breasts and nipples with warm water, carefully drying them with a warm, soft napkin, as there may be perspiration about the breasts, which will prevent the baby suckling. If after the breast has been washed the infant will not take it, put some sugar or cream on the nipple.

Bringing up by Hand.

A mother may not have sufficient milk, or it may be too poor, or it may disagree or fail to

satisfy the baby ; then feeding by the bottle will be required either in part or altogether. Where cow's milk cannot be got Swiss milk may be tried. Cow's milk is best, use it as follows :—half an ounce of sugar-of-milk to seven and a-half ounces of boiling water ; and seven and a-half ounces of fresh cow's milk ; give, through a feeding-bottle, not oftener than if the mother suckled the child. The infant must not lie with the teat in its mouth. Teat, tube, and bottle must be washed out immediately the baby has finished, and lie in clean water until wanted, that they may be perfectly sweet, if not the milk cannot agree with the child.

At three months, a teaspoonful of Infants' Food, Ridge's, Savory and Moore's, Liebig's or Nestle's, may be added to every quantity of milk mixed, gradually increasing the quantity. Sago boiled in milk will agree with some babies when nothing else will.

Babies, when well, always thrive on a food that suits them. Corn-flour, under whatever name, purely starchy and farinaceous, is unfit for infants' food ; it cannot be digested ; it can neither make flesh, bone, muscle, or nerve, and scarcely suffice to keep up the ordinary waste of the body.

A food that does not suit, if it is not soon vomited, is sure to produce diarrhœa or distressing

flatulence, under which an infant soon wastes, and rapidly loses strength.

For frequent vomiting, or pumping up of the contents of the stomach, change the food and give *Antim. Crudum* twice a day.

Weaning

Infants should not, except under urgent circumstances, be weaned before they are seven months old. Begin weaning gradually, in the day.

If the milk does not go, and the breast gets heavy, painful, and full, support it by a split bandage or silk handkerchief; have it well rubbed every three hours, with warm olive oil; and take, alternately, *Bryonia* and *Pulsatilla* every three hours. Maw's breast pump may be used once in six hours.

Give the child Chapman's Entire Flour, mixed with milk, for breakfast, and about four in the afternoon; then, gradually, bread and milk for breakfast. Entire flour, custard, or sago, tapioca, semolina, made with milk, for dinner. Bread and milk about four, and entire flour for supper. Bread and gravy may, by degrees, be taken at dinner, as well as pudding. Bread and milk, or entire flour made like oatmeal porridge, and eaten with milk, should form the staple breakfast of

children until they are fourteen years of age. Coffee, strong tea, and stimulants of all kinds, and at all times, are unnecessary and injurious.

Prolonged Suckling, Weakness from —Sore Mouth.

To suckle too long is inadvisable both for mother and child ; the milk deteriorates, and the mother's health suffers ; she has dimness of sight, giddiness, noises in the ears ; feels drawn together, and as though the child drew the milk from the shoulder-blades ; the remedy is speedy weaning. Give as medicine, *China* three times a day.

PART IV.

DISEASES OF INFANTS AND CHILDREN.

HOMŒOPATHY possesses peculiar advantages in the disease of infancy and childhood. It meets disease at once and destroys it in the germ, by a pleasant mode of treatment instead of the nostrums of the nursery, such as opiates, carminatives, and nauseous disgusting powders and doses.

Inflammation of the Eyes.

Sometimes very troublesome, it is caused from contact in the birth with discharge, or a draught. Gently bathe with tepid milk and water, use a very soft piece of old lawn handkerchief, burning all that gets soiled with matter. If the affection be from a chill, *Aconite* every two hours, followed

by *Chamomilla*, for a day each ; then *Argentum Nitricum*, night and morning for three days.

Hiccup

Is of slight importance, but frequently causes uneasiness to young mothers: it generally arises from exposure, during dressing and undressing. Wrapping the infant warmly in the bed, or applying it to the breast, will frequently cure. Should it continue, a small quantity of sugar, as much as will cover the end of a teaspoon, will generally relieve, if not a dose of *Nux Vomica* or *Chamomilla*.

Cold in the Head—Snuffles.

Through exposure to draughts and colds; the nose gets stopped up, and causing it when at the breast or asleep, to make a peculiar noise, "the Snuffles." With medicine, guarding the child from draughts, and immediate change of wet napkins, an attack will generally pass off in a day or two. If not give *Sambucus*, night and morning.

Infantile Jaundice.

Yellowness of the skin and eyes may arise from

the use of aperients immediately after birth, or exposure to cold. *Chamomilla*, three times a day.

Chafing or Excoriation.

Cleanliness is the best preventive, it may prevail to such an extent as to require medicine. Wash the part thoroughly two or three times a day; dry well, and dust with *fine* Fuller's earth, and give *Chamomilla* twice a day.

Crying and Wakefulness—Colic.

Occasional crying is a wise provision to bring the breathing organs into play, and to expand the chest. When excessive it may be injurious. Endeavour to discover its cause, it may be found to be some derangement in the infant's dress, a pin, too tightly-drawn strings, or a soiled napkin, *Chamomilla* repeated every half hour if necessary, *Aconite*, if feverish.

Thrush.

See under "Affections of the Mouth."

Bowel Complaint, or Diarrhœa.

Diarrhœa, like constipation, is a symptom, not a disease; the real disease is irritation of the mucous membrane of the bowels from aperients, indigestible food, cold or fright.

It is also likely to arise when from a deficiency of milk, or other causes, it becomes necessary to give supplementary diet; and at weaning, from want of attention in the selection and administration of food.

A healthy infant at the breast passes, on an average, from three to six motions in the twenty-four hours; in some instances more frequently without affecting its health. There ought to be little or no interference so long as the stools remain free from *fœtor*, with merely the slightly acid smell peculiar to the infant, and unattended by pain, or any other unnatural indication. When the stools become green and watery, or yellow and watery, brown and frothy, as if fermented, mixed with mucus, or entirely of mucus, or emit offensive odour, and are preceded or accompanied by suffering, it becomes imperative to try relief. Give first *Chamomilla*, after every motion, if that does not relieve *Ipecacuanha*.

If the eyes look at all wild *Veratrum Viride*, every two hours. *Rheum* after every motion, or three times a day, if the motions are frothy. *Iris* for bilious diarrhœa.

Constipation.

Infants at the breast have from three to six motions in twenty-four hours, as they get older twice a day is sufficient, and then once a day. Children brought up by hand are liable to constipation. To counteract it give *Bryonia* first, then follow it by one dose of *Mercurius*. For immediate relief, introduce a small piece of yellow soap, or a bit of twisted linen lubricated by oil.

To overcome a tendency to constipation change the food and give *Sulphur* at night twice a week.

Teething.

About the fifth or sixth month the teeth generally begin to show. If attention is paid to fresh air and diet, and the child is free from constitutional weakness, teething is not necessarily a period of suffering. When cutting a new tooth, if the infant take other nourishment than the breast, it should be of the lightest. Mothers themselves should pay particular regard to diet, and avoid

everything stimulating and indigestible. It will be readily understood that whilst teething is going on, there is a tendency of blood to the head, which, from irritation, may develop into inflammation or convulsions.

During teething, the child is more restless, especially at night; it has flushes of heat, alternating with paleness; the gums gradually swell and become hot; it evinces a difficulty in sucking, sometimes forcibly bites, and frequently lets go the nipple: it drivels at the mouth, its bowels become relaxed:—a wise provision of nature to counteract congestion of the head. *Chamomilla* forms the best soothing syrup: rub on the gums frequently, and give it two or three times a day with *Aconite* at night.

Feverishness of Children.

A moderate experience of children and their disorders, will show how readily, from trivial causes, and sometimes from none that are apparent, a state of *Feverishness* will be excited, it may be nothing more than this, or be the precursor of an inflammation or epidemic fever.

Any way, the hot, dry skin, restlessness, thirst, and quick pulse, must be promptly met by *Aconite*,

every half-hour. If the face is flushed, the head hot, heavy, and painful, and light and noise distressing, substitute *Belladonna*, every hour. If cold water is asked for, let it be taken; it cannot do harm, and is most grateful. If the skin keeps hot, a compress of two thickness of calico, wrung out of tepid water sufficient to cover the body from the neck to the thighs, thoroughly well covered in by a small blanket twice doubled, and twice, so doubled, brought over the patient, and tucked in; will be a considerable aid in reducing the fever.

Whooping Cough.

An epidemic convulsive cough, with a peculiar spasm, or whoop, chiefly amongst infants and children. There is first the running at the nose, and loose cough, to be treated by *Pulsatilla* every three hours, or *Hepar*, if there is hoarseness; as soon as there is any whoop, *Drosera* after every fit; *Ipecacuanha* if there is any sickness; *Cuprum* if the fits are very severe; *Belladonna* when the cough is always worse at night. During the winter and spring the children must be kept as much in one atmosphere as possible. If the lungs are delicate, great care will need to be

exercised, and a change made, if possible, to a warm dry air.

Croup.

Some children are liable to be roused out of their first sleep by short, difficult, hoarse breathing, and a sharp metallic cough. A change in the wind, or the slightest exposure, brings on an attack. *Aconite* and *Spongia* should be kept in the bed-room, and a dose given, alternately, every ten minutes, until relieved. Or it may begin as a feverish cold, and then a shrill and squeaking, or hoarse, metallic cough set in with but little expectoration, and that difficult and stringy; if not checked, symptoms of suffocation come on. First, *Pulsatilla* and *Hepar*, alternately, every two hours; then *Gelseminum* and *Cuprum*, every ten minutes, or quarter of an hour; or *Ipecacuanha* and *Kali Bichromas* in the same way. Bronchitis kettle should be used if the attack is at all severe.

Spasm of the Windpipe—Child-Crowing.

Is a spasmodic contraction of the windpipe, impeding respiration. The attack begins with

sudden spasmodic breathing and crowing noise ; if the fit continue, the face and legs become purple, as in convulsions, with a clenching of the thumbs, and contraction of the toes. It rarely occurs except in delicate infants. It frequently accompanies teething : it is excited by similar causes to those bringing on convulsions. It accompanies rickets. *Gelseminum* at once, repeated every ten minutes ; *Ipecacuanha* if that does not relieve.

Convulsions

May arise from hereditary predisposition called into activity by teething, repelled eruptions, irritating food in the stomach, worms, fright, or excitement. They may occur suddenly in apparently healthy children, without warning, or assignable cause. The premonitory signs are, usually, twitching of the fingers or toes, clenching of the thumb. The pupils of the eyes dilate or contract suddenly ; or one contracts whilst the other dilates ; the eyes may be fixed or in constant motion. In a slight attack the face is alone affected with twitchings, with distortion of one or both eyes ; or only one limb, or one-half of the body. In the severe form, all the limbs are more or less

affected, the muscles of the face, and those of the chest. Convulsions vary in duration as well as intensity; sometimes they last only a few minutes; occasionally for hours; and after a short cessation may recur with undiminished violence.

When no professional aid is at hand, place the legs, up to the knees, in water, as hot as can be borne with safety to the infant, for ten minutes, until the paroxysms seem subdued. If the first immersion be not followed by relief, repeat it; and pour cold water upon the head, until reanimation ensue, then cover the child warmly up. This course, repeated, has restored children when a first attempt has proved inefficient. Enemas of equal parts of sweet oil and warm milk are sometimes beneficial. *Belladonna* every quarter or half hour; *Veratrum Viride*, if there is vomiting.

PART V.

MATERIA MEDICA.

THE list here given is more complete than might be expected from the whole body of the work; it relates to the index as well.

Acid. Muriatic.—MURIATIC OR HYDROCHLORIC ACID.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Baptisia, Rhus, Arsenic, Acid. Phosphoric., Acid. Nitric.*

ACTION.—On the mucous membrane and skin, the liver, and nervous system. Acute disease, with scrofulous condition; fever with prostration; ulcerated sore throat; diphtheria; ulceration generally; scurvy; dropsy; skin affections; liver complaint; dyspepsia; diarrhœa.

Acid. Nitric.—NITRIC ACID.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Aurum, Acid. Muri-*

atic., *Acid. Phosphoric.*, *Acid. Sulphuric.*
Belladonna, *Sepia*.

ACTION.—On the bone and its membrane, on the liver, and on the glandular system generally. Affections of the bones and their coverings, rheumatism, skin affections, ulcers, effects of mercury, syphilis, liver affections, jaundice, and liver-spots.

Acid. Phosphoric.—PHOSPHORIC ACID.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*China*, *Causticum*,
Gelsemium.

ACTION.—On the brain and nervous system. Bone-disease, after effects of exhausting disease, or depletion; night-perspirations, low, nervous fever, consumptive tendency, effects of growing too fast, bowel complaint, dysentery, cholera, check of eruption in scarlet fever, rickets, albuminous urine, diabetes, nervous debility, general weakness.

Acid Sulphuric.—SULPHURIC ACID.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Acid. Nitric.*, *Acid. Muriatic.*, *Gelsemium*, *Baptisia*, *Cimicifuga*.

ACTION.—On the mucous membrane, skin and blood, in thrush, chronic affections of the eyes

and eyelids, inflammation and irritation of the stomach from ardent spirits, morning sickness of drunkards and tiplers, heart-burn and acidity: swollen, ulcerated gums, sore mouth, as in scurvy and disorganization of the blood.

Aconite—MONK'S-HOOD.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Gelseminum, Veratrum Viride, Cactus, Belladonna.*

ACTION.—On the heart and circulation, the nervous system and skin. Feverishness, hot dry skin, restlessness, thirst; determination of blood; inflammation, with constitutional disturbance; inflammation of the stomach, liver, and lungs; bilious fever; pleurisy, bronchitis; acute eruptive fevers; nervous and spasmodic affections from fright; determination of blood to the head; palpitation, flushed face; full, hard, quick pulse; burning heat; dry skin; puffed, red, hot, or purple face; flush patches on the cheek; flushing, succeeded by pallor; yellow skin; dry, burning heat; flushing of one cheek, pallor of the other; inflamed, burning, red eruptions; great heat, with inclination to uncover; chilliness on uncovering; heat of the head and face; smarting or soreness of the head; red, swollen lips; burning of the ears;

coldness of the head and forehead; heat and swelling of the hands, and cold feet; short, hurried breathing, especially in sleep; suffocating tightness; short, dry, hacking cough, with blood-stained mucus, or blood; groaning, painful breathing; constant cough; pricking, sharp pains; sensitiveness of the body, or of the part affected; stupefying headache, violent throbbing; aching in the eyes; pressive or dragging at the stomach; stitching, twinging, cutting in the chest and sides, increased by breathing, or coughing, or moving; aching, bruised weariness of the limbs; aching in the head, with sickness and vomiting; shooting in the head, increased by movement or talking; bursting in the forehead and temples; shooting, burning, pricking in the throat; aching of the ribs; burning, aching in the liver; strangling in windpipe; shooting at the heart.

Acids and acid drinks must not be taken when *Aconite* is being administered, as they antidote its action.

Antimonium Crudum.—CRUDE ANTIMONY.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Arsenic, Kali Bich., Pulsatilla, Mercurius, Sulphur.*

ACTION.—On respiration and digestion ; on the skin and mucous membrane. Dyspepsia, from indigestible food or overloading the stomach ; regurgitation of milk or food, bowel complaint, or biliousness ; especially in infants.

Antimonium Tartaricum.—TARTAR
EMETIC.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Ipecacuanha*, *Veratrum Viride*, *Phosphorus*, *Hydrastis*, *Pulsatilla*.

ACTION.—On the mucous membrane, skin, lungs, and bronchial tubes. Inflammation of the lungs or bronchi, from cold, or after or during measles or hooping-cough, especially in infants and children ; rattling respiration ; pustular eruptions, as smallpox ; croup ; hooping-cough. Short, difficult, impeded breathing ; paroxysms of suspension of breath ; noisy rattling breathing ; cough with vomiting ; cough in fits ; perspiration on the forehead and hands during coughing ; sensitiveness of the windpipe ; coughing fits, excited by irritation, and accumulation of mucus in the windpipe ; hollow rattling cough ; hoarseness ; heat, with oppression at the chest ; cough, with great muscular effort, followed by a strained feeling,

weariness, and prostration. Very useful in inflammation of the lungs in young children.

Apis.—THE POISON OF THE HONEY-BEE.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Arsenic, Hellebore, Veratrum Viride, Arnica, Belladonna, and Cantharides.*

ACTION.—On the mucous membrane and skin; on the tongue, mouth, and throat. Erysipelas, with sudden puffiness; dropsy, especially after scarlatina; inflammation of the mouth, throat, and tongue, and of the bladder. Stinging, burning, pricking; swelling of the lip, as from a sting; sudden, acute swellings; nettle-rash; erysipelalous inflammation, like the effects of a sting, with red, shining swelling; redness and swelling of the ears; or of the eyelids; dropsical swellings, with scanty urine; the skin round the eyes, puffed.

Arnica.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Bellis, Rhus, Bryonia, Calendula, Hypericum.*

ACTION.—On the skin, muscles, and serous membranes. Results of injuries; bruises; in-

flammation and tingling of the skin ; concussion ; rheumatism ; gout ; discharges of blood ; apoplexy ; reactionary fever after injuries ; treatment after child-birth ; soreness and tenderness of the skin ; stings and bites of insects ; vomiting or spitting of blood ; whooping-cough ; spurious pleurisy ; inflammation of the breasts ; soreness of the nipples ; consequences of over-fatigue or over-lifting. Hot, hard, red, and shining swellings ; irritation, itching, and tenderness, crawling, stinging, or smarting sensations ; purplish or bright-red stains, becoming yellow ; glossy, red, hard, and hot swellings with pulsating pain ; haggard, drawn, pallid face, or heat and flushing ; swelling of the veins ; swelling of the knee and tightness ; red, hot, glossy, painful swelling of the feet and great toe, with tingling, pricking, or crawling ; pain as of a bruise or sore, or as after a blow. Aching in the forehead ; shooting through the temples ; dull, heavy, sometimes violent pain, aggravated by motion and eating ; some darting in the eyes. Aching in the back, and on expanding the chest the shoulders feel drawn together. Faintness, short, difficult, panting breath, anxious, oppressed, hurried ; weight, tightness, or extreme fulness ; spitting of dark blood without coughing ; fits of coughing ; tight

cough; the chest feels bruised, with darting pains in the head; short cough, followed by spitting of blood, either bright and clear, or with clots, mucus, or froth.

Arsenic.—ARSENIOUS ACID.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Baptisia, Muriatic Acid, Carbo Veg., Veratrum Album.*

ACTION.—On the mucous membrane of lungs, stomach, throat, and body generally; the skin, and the nervous system. Nervous exhaustion or depression; extreme and rapid prostration; bilious fever, ague, typhus; intermittents of the tropics; inflammation of the stomach, bowels, lungs, and liver; violent vomiting; cholera, diarrhœa, and dysentery; dropsy; affections of the heart, spleen, and pancreas; malignant womb affections; obstinate, irritable, or scaly skin diseases; boils, carbuncles, angry ulceration, mortification; over-dosing with quinine; neuralgia or any other affection returning at stated times. The action of this medicine is very deep and prolonged.

Baptisia.—WILD INDIGO.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Arnica, Rhus, Arsenic, Hydrastis, Nitric and Muriatic Acid.*

ACTION.—Like that of an overpowering poison on the nervous system, mucous membrane, glandular system, and skin.

Typhus and typhoid fever; malignant scarlatina; diphtheria; malignant sore throat; malignant ulcers; “*cancrum oris* ;” ulcer and cancer of the stomach; cancer of the breast and womb; scurvy; mercurial and nursing sore mouth; thrush. Complete prostration; incapability of effort, physical or mental; tremulous; indescribable sick feeling; stiffness of the joints; pain and soreness all over. Excitement from weakness; general revolt against over-powering morbid influence: excitement, ushering in delirium; gloomy, restless, uneasy sleep, frightful dreams: general drowsy, stupid, tired feeling; head heavy, or numb, dull, giddy, confused; severe frontal headache, with heat and soreness; the headache continuous, with a feeling of wildness, much increased by noise.

Belladonna.—NIGHTSHADE.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Conium*, *Veratrum Viride*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Stramonium*, *Calcarea*.

ACTION.—On the entire brain, the nervous and

glandular systems generally, the throat, and the skin.

Spasm and convulsions, with an inflammation, determination, or redundancy of blood; fever, with predominant affection of the brain; inflammation of the brain, of the spinal cord, of the stomach, bowels, liver, and lungs; affections of the respiratory organs, with determination of blood; inflammation of the skin; erysipelas, eruptive fevers, especially scarlatina; inflammatory swelling of the glands; convulsions during teething; inflammatory toothache or faceache; sore throat, with redness and heat: swelling of the tonsils. Fits, with screaming, drowsiness, or sleeplessness with unsuccessful attempts to sleep; frantic delirium, sudden starting, with furious expression, desire to escape; fits of reeling giddiness; weight, fulness, and oppression, especially above the eyes; boring into the pillow during sleep; flinging the head backwards; acuteness of smell; humming, ringing, or roaring sounds in the ears; dulness of hearing; palsied, trembling tongue; expression vacant, agitated, distracted; face red, hot, flushed and swollen, gathering and boils; bright, glossy redness and swelling of the glands, skin bright scarlet, with great heat; erysipelas; oppressed,

short, imperfect, interrupted breathing, or rapid, without inflation of the chest ; or deep, slow, and feeble, hollow, hoarse deep cough, or dry tickling cough, chiefly at night ; feeble, hoarse voice, or total loss of : the upper part of the windpipe painful, with suffocative sensation when touched ; short, dry, spasmodic cough. The eyes smart and burn as if full of sand ; profuse discharge of tears ; they are very inflamed, pupils dilated ; weakness and dimness of the sight ; objects appear upside-down, or double ; and letters blurred. In the teeth dull, drawing, or violent tearing, with hot, red face and beating in the head, they feel too long. On the tongue small red points like a strawberry ; it is red, hot, dry, or trembling. The throat is dry, inflamed, sore, raw, with scraping, burning and swelling ; difficulty of swallowing ; the inflamed part covered with white tenacious mucus ; the inside of the throat looks as if varnished ; tonsils considerably inflamed and swollen, (quinsy).

Colic, burning, contractive, deep-seated pain ; distension, pain on pressure ; suppression of urine or the opposite, wetting the bed : the monthly period is too soon and too abundant, sometimes with anguish, cramp, and forcing pain ; there is weight, pressure, fulness, and forcing of the womb.

Bryonia.—WHITE BRYONY.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Cimicifuga*, *Mercurius*, *Podophyllum*, *Arnica*, *Rhus*.

ACTION.—On the joints and fibrous tissue ; the lungs, brain, and heart ; the stomach and liver. The inflammation it controls is weak, nervous irritability : removes the effects of cold winds.

Inflammation with derangement of the stomach or respiration, in the bilious, wiry, and nervous ; nervous fever ; typhus ; inflammation of the lungs ; pleurisy ; bilious or gastric fevers ; acute rheumatism ; red, hot swelling of the joints : inflammation of the bowels ; constipation ; congestion of the liver, great desire for acids.

Cactus.—CACTUS GLANDIFLORUS—NIGHT-BLOWING CERUS.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Aconite*, *Bryonia*, *Veratrum Viride*, *Gelseminum*, *Spigelia*.

ACTION.—On the heart, blood-vessels, and brain, organic and nervous affection of the heart ; especially in rheumatic fever, or in those who have suffered from it ; pulse quick or intermittent ; feeling at the heart as of being tightly clutched.

Calcareo Carbonica.—PURE CARBONATE OF LIME.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Baryta, Graphites, Silicea, Sepia, Platina, Sulphur, Belladonna.*

ACTION.—On circulation, nutrition, absorption, and secretion ; on the glands and bones. Scrofulous or rickety affections ; scrofulous disorders ; diseases of the bones or skin ; curvature of the bones ; chronic disorder of digestion ; inflammations of the eyes and eyelids ; affections of the ears ; enlargements, indurations, and ulcerations of the glands ; tumours and abscesses ; whitlow ; chronic sores and ulcers ; slow and protracted teething ; enlargement of the abdomen in children ; chronic affections of respiration and circulation : great general debility and sensitiveness to cold ; liability to chilblains ; chronic affections of the womb, “whites,” too frequent menstruation, and bearing down of the womb.

Camphor.

ACTION.—On the effects of exposure to hot sun ; sun-stroke, with sudden loss of consciousness ; violent convulsions and spasm ; the early

stage of influenza or common colds, and especially in the beginning of cholera : or to counteract the effects of bad smells.

Cantharides.—SPANISH FLY.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Apis, Causticum.*

ACTION.—On the circulation, kidneys, bladder, and skin ; inflammation of the bladder, kidneys, and womb ; blistering of the skin from burns and scalds ; irritation of the bladder ; constant urging and scanty discharge ; spasmodic suppression, or spasm of the bladder ; painful discharge, or difficult and drop-discharge of high-coloured urine.

Carbo Vegetabilis.—VEGETABLE CHARCOAL.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Arsenic, Calcareo, Graphites, China.*

ACTION.—On absorption and secretion ; on the mucous surface of the windpipe, stomach, and bowels ; excessive flatulence ; hoarseness ; loss of voice.

Causticum.

RELATED MEDICINES.—*Belladonna, Pulsatilla, Carbo Vegetabilis, Phosphorus.*

ACTION.—On the throat, and skin.

DISEASES TO WHICH IT APPLIES.—Hoarseness; chronic eruptions; affections of the wind-pipe; obstinate sores and burns, and ulcers or sores remaining after.

Chamomilla.—WILD CHAMOMILE.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Belladonna, Ignatia, Gelseminum, Rheum, Antimonium Crudum, Ipecacuanha, Mercurius, Conium.*

ACTION.—On the nerves, especially when in heightened susceptibility; the liver, stomach, and bowels; the circulation; the mucous surfaces; the kidneys and bladder, and glands of the bowels; bilious affections; jaundice and fever; nervous and biliary disturbance; spasms, especially in children; affections of pregnancy and child-birth; toothache; enlargement of the mesenteric glands; excessive pain, and irritability of the nervous system; the pain of passing gall stones; sciatica; spasm of the womb; menstrual colic; bilious diarrhœa and colic. One of the most useful medicines for children.

China.—CHINCHONA—PERUVIAN BARK.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Arsenic, Hydrastis, Cornus Flor.*

ACTION.—On the stomach, bowels, liver, spleen, and pancreas ; and on absorption and secretion ; specifically against the deleterious effects of marsh miasma ; all disorders traceable to loss of blood, purgatives or mercury ; all fevers caused by marsh exhalation, especially if ushered in by bilious symptoms ; ague ; periodical pains ; slow and chronic fever ; derangements of the stomach and bowels, characterised by bilious symptoms or debility ; acute and chronic disease of the liver and spleen ; chronic diarrhœa and dropsy.

Cimicifuga.—ACTEA—MACROTYS—BLACK
SNAKEROOT.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Gelseminum, Ignatia, Aconite, Secale.*

ACTION.—On the brain and nervous system ; on the womb and its appendages ; muscular pains ; rheumatic, catarrhal, nervous and uterine affections ; nervous, congestive and sick headache ; neuralgia ; sciatica ; lumbago ; stiff neck ; congestion of the womb ; false pains before labour ; after pains ; painful menstruation ; hysteria ; painful paroxysmal headache ; painful pressure in the eyeballs if touched, or at the back of them.

Cina.—WORMSEED.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Mercurius, Ignatia, Santonine, Belladonna.*

ACTION.—On the organic nerves of the stomach and intestinal canal, then on the brain and cerebro-spinal system; disorders arising from insufficient nutrition, with loss of flesh, and exalted nervous sensibility; such derangement of digestion, as favours the generation of worms; dropsy and inflammation of the brain; wetting of bed in children.

Cocculus.—COCCULUS INDICUS.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Ignatia, Nux Vomica, Gelseminum, Arsenic, Bryonia.*

ACTION.—On the stomach and bowels; on the brain and nervous system; the womb and its appendages; nausea, vomiting, bilious derangements, generally; flatulent colic of hysterical females subject to difficult menstruation; derangements, with determinations of blood, associated with pregnancy or hysteria; sea-sickness, or sickness induced by motion, as swinging or riding in a carriage, or the movement of passing.

objects; convulsions, associated with difficult menstruation.

Coffea.—COFFEA ARABICA.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Hyoscyamus, Gelseminum, Belladonna, Aconite, Chamomilla.*

ACTION.—Excessive irritability of the nervous system; agitation and severe pain, without fever; derangements consequent upon sudden emotion, especially if pleasurable; utter inability to sleep.

Colocynth.—BITTER CUCUMBER.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Podophyllum, Bryonia, Mercurius, Cimicifuga, Rheum, Chamomilla.*

ACTION.—In spasm of the bowels; diarrhœa from mental disturbance, with spasmodic, clawing pain; dysentery and protracted diarrhœa; flatulent affections of the bowels; violent colic, drawing one double, relieved by hard pressure.

Conium.—SPOTTED HEMLOCK.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Belladonna, Hydrastis, Phytolacca.*

ACTION.—Upon the absorbent lymphatic glands

and organs of respiration ; remotely on the skin, stomach, and intestines, the womb and appendages ; scrofulous developments or derangements, with exhausted vital energy, as asthma, and other affections of persons of advanced age ; chronic enlargement and induration of the glands and breast ; cancer ; internal tumour ; obstinate cough after measles, or other eruptions.

Cuprum Aceticum.—ACETATE OF COPPER.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Stramonium*, *Arsenic*, *Veratrum Album*, *Nux Vomica*, *Gelseminum*, *Cimicifuga*. The metal is more effectual in slow, protracted disease ; the salt in rapid, acute, recent disorder.

ACTION.—On the nerves, brain, and cerebro-spinal system ; the stomach, bowels, and chest ; severe derangement of the stomach and intestines, accompanied by vomiting and purging ; convulsions, epileptic or hysterical ; St. Vitus's Dance ; severe spasm of the respiratory organs ; cholera ; diarrhœa ; asthma of Millar ; violent and convulsive cough, whooping cough.

Digitalis.—FOX-GLOVE.

MEDICINES RELATED. — *Cactus*, *Veratrum Viride*, *Arsenic*, *Lycopus*.

ACTION.—On the circulation, the mucous surface of the stomach, and the glands; on the bladder and urinary organs; the heart and large vessels; arrest of circulation: prostration or collapse after acute spasm; organic disease of the liver, spleen, or pancreas, with jaundice; inflammation of the stomach and bowels; biliary derangement; dropsy of the bowels or chest; general dropsy; water on the brain; slow, nervous fever; pulse feeble and intermittent; fluttering upon the least excitement or exertion, rapid action, and violent, audible beating of the heart; the breathing tight, compressed, especially on exertion, or when the patient lies down; face blue, purplish, or livid; jaundice; coldness of the legs; excessive and exhausting night-sweat.

Drosera.—SUNDEW.

MEDICINES RELATED. — *Ipecacuanha*, *Gelseminum*, *Spongia*.

ACTION.—On the mucous surface of the lungs, nose, eyes, and windpipe; on the circulation, and

on the formation of tubercles in the lungs, and the irritation which they set up; colds attended by hoarseness; inflammation of the windpipe; whooping-cough; first stage of consumption of the lungs; nose bleeding after coughing.

Dulcamara. — WOODY NIGHTSHADE — BITTERSWEET.

MEDICINES RELATED. — *Rhus*, *Pulsatilla*, *Hepar*, *Sulph*.

ACTION.—On mucous membrane, skin, air-passages, small and large intestines, and urinary passages; the circulation and glands; affections of the nostrils, eyelids, throat, air-passages or bowels, occasioned by check of perspiration from cold, rain, or immersion in water; swelling and induration of the glands; skin diseases, from checked perspiration; nettle-rash; oozing or scaly eruptions; scrofulous inflammation of the eyes; bowel complaints from wet or cold; moist asthma and other disorders of the air-passages, especially of old people; obstinate colds in the head; chronic discharges from the urinary passages.

Gelseminum.—YELLOW JESSAMINE.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Aconite, Veratrum Viride, Belladonna, Opium Stramonium.*

ACTION.—On the brain, spinal cord and nerves ; on the muscular digestive, and uterine system : nervous excitement ; delirium tremens ; sleeplessness ; simple remittent, infantile remittent, and typhus fever ; measles ; scarlatina ; bilious fever, congestion and inflammation of the brain ; hysterical insensibility and catalepsy : convulsions of teething ; sun-stroke ; nervous headache ; drooping of the eyelids ; squinting ; earache ; deafness ; coughs and colds, influenza, neuralgia ; toothache ; inflammation of the throat, windpipe, and tonsils ; after-effects of diphtheria ; loss of voice, hoarseness, spasm of the windpipe ; Millar's asthma ; rickets ; colic, with or without inflammation ; diarrhœa ; dysentery ; constipation ; jaundice ; bilious diarrhœa ; diabetes ; inflammation of the bladder and kidneys ; stricture ; nervous debility ; stoppage of, and painful menstruation, threatening abortion ; false and after-pains ; puerperal convulsions ; great weakness and relaxation of the muscles, especially of the eyelid, causing it to droop. It has much the

effect, every way, of an intoxicating draught: great irritability; wish not to be spoken to; exhilaration, followed by melancholy; inability to command the thoughts; dulness; stupor; giddiness; obscuration of sight; exciting news causes diarrhœa; ill-effects following fright or fear; staggering, as if intoxicated; head feels as if enclosed by a band; double vision, or dimness with appearance as of smoke; aversion to light; objects look green; sudden, but transient, loss of hearing; drowsiness; long-continued, heavy sleep; pain in the head, constant, dull pain, fœtid breath, yellow white tongue.

Graphites.—MINERAL CARBON.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Dulcamara, Silicea, Pulsatilla, Mercurius, Causticum.*

ACTION.—On the skin and glandular system, the mucous surfaces of the stomach and bowels, and also on the uterine system; moist, oozing, and scabby eruptions; intractable ulcers; scrofulous enlargement of the glands; hard swelling of the joints from gout or rheumatism—derangement of the stomach attending these affections; scrofulous excoriations of the skin; obstinate piles; chronic constipation; ringworm; wens;

morbid growth of nails; hydrocele, or dropsy of the scrotum.

Hamamelis.—WITCH HAZEL.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Arnica*, *Bryonia*, *Pulsatilla*, *Ipecacuanha*.

ACTION.—On the veins, venous congestion and hæmorrhage; varicose veins; spitting of blood; inflammation of the vein; irritation of the windpipe and chest; threatened consumption; piles; abscess; boils and carbuncles; bleeding at the nose; ovarian enlargement and distress; varicose ulcers.

Hepar Sulphuris.—LIVER OF SULPHUR.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Spongia*, *Dulcamara*, *Sulphur*.

ACTION.—On the lining of the windpipe; the skin and glandular system; the absorbent and exhalent vessels; the salivary glands; obstinate and inflammatory skin diseases, especially of the head and face; derangements from mercury; obstinate ulcers, boils, and abscesses; inflammation of the windpipe; bronchitis; soreness of the gums from mercury; croup; chronic cough bronchitis; inflammation and discharge from the ears; in-

inflammation of the glands, with tendency to suppurate; or of the tonsils; quinsy; boils; gatherings; whitlows.

Hydrastis.—GOLDEN SEAL.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Baptisia, Arsenicum, Pulsatilla, Conium.*

ACTION.—On mucous surfaces; the glandular system; and general cachexia of the system, as in cancer or epilepsy, and the cancerous constitution; glandular induration; pulmonary consumption; obstinate indigestion and constipation; chronic liver complaint; several affections of the generative organs; abrasions of the skin; ulcers and eruptions with thick discharge; lupus, psoriasis and ophthalmia; fissures of the anus; faintness; loss of appetite; prostration; skin dark-greenish or straw-coloured.

Hyoscyamus.—HENBANE.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Gelseminum, Belladonna, Veratrum Viride, Opium, Hellebore, Stramonium, Ignatia.*

ACTION.—Upon the organic nerves, brain, and cerebro-spinal system; secondarily, on the circu-

lation; convulsive; spasmodic, or inflammatory affections, with predominant nervous disturbance; epileptic attacks; delirium tremens; nervous fevers; hydrophobia; convulsive and inflammatory diseases incidental to child-bed; acute dropsy of the brain; affections of the brain and eyes; spasmodic convulsions; nervous excitement; sleeplessness; spasm and paralysis of the bladder; spasmodic cough at night; puerperal fever; grinding of the teeth in sleep; toothache from cold. The medicinal powers of this drug strongly resemble *Belladonna*.

Ignatia.—ST. IGNATIUS' BEAN.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Nux Vomica*, *Cimicifuga*, *Gelseminum*.

ACTION.—Upon the organic nerves, the brain, and nervous system; the spine, stomach, lower bowel, and womb. Hysterical, convulsive, or spasmodic disorders; the consequences of sudden or intense emotion, or depressing passion in the nervous and highly excitable; depression; nervous complaints, with excessive pain; derangement of menstruation; convulsions, or other affections incidental to teething; disorder of the stomach; colic; stomach-ache; bearing down of

the lower bowel or womb ; sciatica ; rheumatism ; ague ; excessive bodily pain ; intense piercing in the head as if a nail were thrust in ; digging or boring on one side of the head, or eyebrow ; hysteric neuralgia.

Ipecacuanha.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Pulsatilla, Veratrum Album, Veratrum Viride, Hydrastis, Arsenic, Chamomilla, Mercurius, China.*

ACTION.—Derangement of the stomach from diet or changes of temperature, characterised by nausea or vomiting ; bilious symptoms ; spasmodic affections of the chest and windpipe ; asthma ; bronchitis ; discharge of bright-red blood ; slow fever ; vomiting of blood ; bilious vomiting ; hooping and convulsive coughs generally ; relaxation of the bowels ; dysentery ; dangerous flooding.

Iris.—BLUE FLAG.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Antimonium Crudum, Arsenic, Podophyllum, Veratrum Album.*

ACTION.—On the stomach, and bowels, the glands and the skin in spasmodic vomiting, bilious attacks, congestion of the liver, colic

diarrhœa, obstinate eruptions in the head and face, inflammation of the eyelids ; syphilis.

Kali Bichromicum.—BICHROMATE OF POTASH.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Mercurius, Hydrastis, Spongia, Hepar, Sulphuris.*

ACTION.—On the mucous membrane; glandular apparatus and skin; also on the fibrous and muscular tissue; inflammation and ulceration of the mouth, tongue, nose, and tonsils; of the windpipe and bronchial tubes; hoarseness, chronic cough, clergyman's sore throat, croup, croupal diphtheria, whooping-cough, and asthma; rheumatism; ozæna and polypi of the nose; pustular and papular skin diseases and ulcers.

Ledum.—WILD ROSEMARY.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Rhus, Arnica, Graphites, Colchicum.*

ACTION.—Affections of the joints; gout; rheumatism; dysentery; dropsy of the legs and feet; chronic affections of the respiratory organs and skin: hard, knotty swelling and tenderness of the great toe—of the elbow, knee, and finger-joints:

dropsy of the feet and legs ; red, dry, scaly, mealy eruptions, with whitish scabs, which, when cast, leave a redness ; troublesome itching, as from insects under the skin ; bites or stings of insects ; nettle rash ; sour-smelling perspiration ; intolerable itching ; gulping ; gasping for breath ; oppression and tightness, worse when moving ; difficult, impeded respiration ; and cough from irritation, of the throat or chest in gouty subjects.

Mercurius Corrosivus.—CORROSIVE SUB-
LIMATE—BICHLORIDE, OR PERCHLORIDE OF
MERCURY.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Mercurius Vivus ; Acid, Muriatic ; Acid, Nitric ; Acid, Phosphoric ; Ipecacuanha.*

ACTION.—*Mercurius Corrosivus* corresponds in many respects, in its specific action, with that of *Mercurius Vivus*. It operates more decisively on the bowels, especially in dysentery, and also in morbid and fungoid growths, and ulcerations.

Mercurius Vivus.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Nitric Acid, Kali Bichromas, Iris, Podophyllum.*

ACTION.—On the circulation; the glandular system; the nerves; the mucous membrane; absorption and exhalation; the bones, cartilages, and internal structure of the most important organs; disorders which depend upon morbid condition and imperfect nutrition. Eruptions; abscesses; ulcers; swellings of the glands; congestion of the chest, liver, or spleen; intestinal irritation from acrid bile; disorders induced by suppressed irritation; cold; irritative fevers; dry or scabby eruptions; morbid conditions of the liver; jaundice; inflammation of the liver and spleen, stomach and bowels; inflammatory nerve pains, as sciatica and faceache; worms; cough; affections of the organs of respiration; rheumatic fever, with profuse sour perspiration; pains in the bones in damp weather.

Nux Vomica.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Cocculus, Bryonia, Chamomilla, Hydrastis, Pulsatilla, Ignatia.*

ACTION.—On the nerves of the stomach; the mucous surface of the stomach and bowels; on the entire nervous and cerebro-spinal systems, and the womb; stomach derangements, with flatulence, distension, or spasm; bowel complaints of

spare-habited, meagre, bilious, nervous subjects, or those of full habit and great vivacity, and choleric, or of morbid constitution, with predisposition to piles; excessive nervous irritability, with constipation, or alternately, constipation and relaxation; spasmodic, hysterical, or congestive affections of the womb; bearing down of the womb and lower bowel; bilious remittent fevers; sympathetic affections, with depression and irritability, incidental to chronic derangements of the stomach; affections resulting from cold, with fever and disorder of the stomach and bowels; piles; derangement incidental to sedentary habits, excessive application, late hours, or use of stimulants; intermittent or nervous fevers; derangements of the stomach during pregnancy; spasmodic affections of the bladder; rheumatic affections; gout.

Opium.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Gelseminum*, *Belladonna*, *Stramonium*, *Hyoscyamus*.

ACTION.—On the brain and nervous system, and on the bowels and muscular system; convulsions and other effects of fright, or sudden emotion; prostration, or absence of nervous

energy; general or local paralysis; lethargy; absence of sensation or pain; spasmodic affections of the whole body, or particular parts, characterised by rigidity; obstinate constipation from muscular inaction of the bowels, or after protracted diarrhœa; paralysis of the lungs, apoplexy, delirium tremens, and other effects of intoxicating liquors; derangements of persons of advanced age; lead colic.

Phosphorus.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Nitric Acid, Phosphoric Acid.*

ACTION.—On the lungs, the brain, and nervous system; the liver, the heart, and kidneys; on the mucous surfaces and bones, especially the jaws; on the digestive or nutritive organs and glandular system; exhausting acute diseases, especially in the relaxed habit; feeble and scrofulous, with a tendency to tubercular disease; protracted and exhausting diarrhœa, chronic inflammation or irritation of the air-passages, or inflammation of the lungs; determination of blood to the lungs, or brain, with feeble condition and slow fever; hectic, slow, nervous, and yellow fever; chronic rheumatism; weak, slow, and imperfect digestion, with

night fever and debilitating perspiration ; chronic ulceration of the glands, with thin, scanty, unhealthy discharge ; reopening of old sores ; chronic inflammation of the stomach and bowels ; after-effects of acute, eruptive diseases, and bowel complaints ; after-effects of cholera, fatty degeneration of the heart and liver.

Podophyllum.—MAY-APPLE.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Bryonia, Mercurius, Nitric Acid, Pulsatilla, Nux Vomica.*

ACTION.—On the stomach, bowels, glandular apparatus, especially the liver, the lower bowel, and uterine system ; congestion of the liver and spleen ; bilious diarrhœa and vomiting ; constipation, jaundice ; passing of gall-stones ; dysentery ; prolapsus of the womb or rectum ; piles ; mercurial rheumatism ; painters' colic ; infantile diarrhœa ; worm affections ; heartburn ; water-brash ; affections in children during teething, and congestion of the brain, dependent on intestinal irritation or congestion of the liver.

Pulsatilla.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Cimicifuga, Hydrastis, Conium, Euphrasia, Hamamelis.*

ACTION.—On the mucous surfaces of the eyes, ears, stomach, bowels, uterus, and generative organs; on the veins, and in venous congestion; on synovial membranes, and on the gouty constitution; in eruptive fevers, especially measles, inflammation of the eyes and ears, disorder of the stomach, especially from rich food; relaxation of the bowels; affections occasioned by cold, whether of the respiratory or digestive functions; violent shaking coughs; bronchitis, with chilliness and nausea; congestion of the lungs, especially in consumption; ill-effects of checking acute eruptions; feeble labour, or protracted and tedious; irregular menstruation, chiefly suppression or pain and difficulty; diarrhœa and other affections of the bowels; inflammation of the kidneys and bladder; inflammation of the veins, with *Aconite*; “white leg;” “housemaid’s knee;” erysipelas, gout, and rheumatism.

Rheum.—RHUBARB.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Antimonium Crudum*, *Chamomilla*, *Ipecacuanha*.

ACTION.—On the stomach and bowels; in colic and restlessness of infants; effects of a chill in children; diarrhœa caused by chill; violent diar-

rhœa, with vomiting and loss of strength; diarrhœa preceded by much straining; constant crying of infants; fermenting and sour smelling.

Rhus.—POISON OAK.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Bryonia, Arnica, Baptisia, Arsenic.*

ACTION.—On muscular fibre and tendon; on the skin and mucous surfaces; also on the nervous system; sprains, and rheumatic affections of the tendons; eruptions, especially of scrofulous subjects; eruptions of small blisters, which discharge and form scabs; ringworm; vesicular erysipelas; dark stains upon the skin, especially when associated with low, nervous fevers; typhus fever, with predominant derangement of the digestive functions; bilious or bowel complaints of various kinds, with low fever; dysentery; diarrhœa, especially climatorial or endemic; scrofulous affections of the glands.

Sambucus.—ELDER.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Ipecacuanha, Gelseminum, Veratrum Viride, Hepar, Spongia, Dulcamara.*

ACTION.—On the respiratory organs, skin, and

glands ; spasm of the respiratory organs ; spasm of the opening of the windpipe ; whooping cough ; croup ; cough characterised by copious expectoration ; dropsy ; stuffing of the nose.

Secale.—ERGOT OF RYE.

MEDICINES RELATED. — *Sabina*, *Caulophyllum*.

ACTION.—On the womb ; the nerves and spinal cord ; in violent expulsive efforts of the womb in threatened miscarriage ; flooding in the debilitated ; hysterical convulsions in weak constitutions.

Sepia.—JUICE OF THE CUTTLE FISH.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Cimicifuga*, *Platina*, *Arsenic*, *Secale*, *Gelseminum*, *Pulsatilla*.

ACTION.—On the womb ; the absorbents and mucous membrane ; in corrosive discharges, scanty or delayed menses, fulness and weight of the womb, pains in the back, and headache : in ringworm and tooth : on change of life generally.

Silicea.

MEDICINES RELATED. — *Calcarea*; *Acid, Phosphoric*; *Hepar, Pulsatilla, Phosphorus, Rhus.*

ACTION. — On the absorbent and exhalent vessels; on the skin, the glands, and mucous surfaces; congestion, inflammation, and ulceration of the glands; colourless tumours; abscesses; enlargements and indurations. Excoriations and similar affections of the skin; diseases of the bones; dropsy, local or general, active or passive; diseases of the eyes and ears; habitual cold in the head, or great susceptibility to cold; want of energy and activity in the mucous membrane. Chronic ulcers; hysteria, with a feeble or exhausted constitution; scrofulous disease generally.

Spongia.—BURNT SPONGE.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Hepar, Kali Bichromicum.*

ACTION.—On the lining of the windpipe and its ramifications; the ovaries, the testicles, and the thryoid gland; acute or chronic inflammation of the windpipe and its extensions, and of the

air cells; croup, bronchitis, obstruction of the air passages; enlargement of glands, as bronchocele, or Derbyshire neck, and those of the ovaries and testicles.

Sulphur.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Hepar, Ledum, Calcareæ.*

ACTION.—On the skin and mucous membrane, specially of the eyes, bronchi, and rectum; also in combating tendencies to disease, hereditary or acquired, and in rekindling a susceptibility to medicine, a dose once a week, or between courses of medicine.

Veratrum Album.—WHITE HELLEBORE.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Arsenic, Veratrum Viride, Carbo Vegetabilis, Cuprum, Antimonium Tartaricum, Ipecacuanha.*

ACTION.—On the nervous system and mucous membrane; bilious fever; bilious derangements generally; derangements of the stomach from atmospheric or other causes, with vomiting and purging; cholera, either malignant or bilious; violent diarrhoea, with cramp.

Veratrum Viride.—GREEN HELLEBORE.

MEDICINES RELATED.—*Aconite, Belladonna, Gelseminum, Cimicifuga, Hellebore, Veratrum Album, Stramonium.*

ACTION.—On the brain, spinal cord, nervous system, and the circulation; secondarily, on the digestive, the muscular system, and the skin; inflammation of the brain; typhoid fever; delirium; hysteria, epileptic, or puerperal convulsions; St. Vitus's Dance; cerebro-spinal meningitis, or spotted fever; inflammation of the lungs and heart; ephemeral fever; irritative or surgical fever (with *Gelseminum*); bilious fever; yellow fever; rheumatism; headache; chronic chest affections; smallpox; scarlatina; erysipelas; erythema attending ulcers or dropsy; scald leg; amaurosis; heartburn; neuralgia and spasm of the stomach; violent vomiting; English cholera; diarrhœa; vomiting and heartburn of pregnancy; threatened abortion; inflammation of the womb; painful menstruation; child-bed fever; puerperal convulsions and mania; the effects of animal poisons, stings and bites.

INDEX AND DICTIONARY

OF

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL

TERMS AND TREATMENT.

- ABDOMEN.** The cavity of the body ; it contains the stomach, liver, spleen, pancreas, kidneys, bladder, and bowels ; separated from the chest by the diaphragm.
- , distension of, with dull, uncomfortable feeling, as though too much food had been taken ; in persons of sedentary habits, and those subject to piles ; *Carbo Veg.*, *Nux Vomica*, *Chamomilla*, *Pulsatilla*, 75.
- , pain in, colic ; 80.
- , prominent, well-fitting bandage ; *Ignatia*, *Nux Vomica*, *Belladonna*, 122.
- ABLUTION ;** water slightly tepid or cold, vigorous friction after, with a coarse towel, to keep up the action of the skin ; it should be practised daily ; a tepid sitting-bath occasionally, 2.
- ABORTION,** miscarriage, 113.
- ABRASION OF SKIN,** *Calendula Plaister*, 9.
- ABSCESS,** 106.
- ACCIDENTS,** how to treat, 9—39.
- ACID MURIATIC,** 74, 142.
- ACID PHOSPHORIC.**
- ACIDITY ;** *Carbo Veg.*, *Pulsatilla*, *Nux Vomica*, *Hydrastis*, *Sulphur*. Avoid sweet things (sugar even in tea), malt liquor, and wine, 77.

- ACNE, pimples on the face and forehead, chiefly in young people; *Mercurius, Hepar, Rhus, Sepia, Hydrastis, Sulphur*; ointment or lotion of these remedies; fresh air, exercise, and diet. Wines, high-seasoned food, and coffee must be refrained from, and cold, indigestible vegetables, as cucumbers, melons, nuts of all kinds, raw apples, pears, and all cold drinks and ices. Good cow's or goat's milk, or whey, as a drink and article of diet, with light food, fresh vegetables, and ripe fruit.
- ACONITE, 18, 19, 22, 28, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 49, 50, 58, 66, 68, 70, 71, 72, 74, 87, 88, 91, 92, 93, 96, 101, 102, 109, 124.
- ACTION of Homœopathic Medicines, 1, 41.
 ——— of baths, 3—6.
- ACUTE rheumatism, 91.
- ADVANTAGES of Homœopathy, 1, 3.
- AFTER-BIRTH, retention of, *Pulsatilla, Secale Corn.* Apply cold hand, with pressure over abdomen, 121.
- AFTER-DISCHARGE, 124.
 ———, offensive, 124.
- AFTER-PAINS, 123.
- AGE, right, for marriage, 113.
- AGUE, chill, cold stage of an intermittent, 65.
- ALBUMINURIA, albuminous urine; a dropsical disease in which albumen shows itself in the urine; chronic Bright's disease; *Phosphoric Acid, Eupatorium Purpureum, Squills, Chimaphila, Caulophyllum, Apocynum, Helonias, Phytolacca.* Warm clothing, very careful diet.
- ALCOHOL, effects of.
- ALIMENTS allowed and prohibited, 2.
- AMENORRHŒA, suppression or delay of menstruation, 108, 113.
- ANEURISM, dilatation or rupture of the coats of an artery.
- ANIMALS, bites of, 18.
- ANTIDOTE, a counter-remedy, an agent to neutralise the action of a remedy or a poison.

ANTIM. TART., 49, 70.

ANUS, external opening of the rectum, bearing down of; *Ignatia, Podophyllum, Nux Vomica*, 83.

—, burning at; *Arsenic, Mercurius*.

—, excoriation of, *Chamomilla, Sulphur*.

—, fissure of; *Hydrastis, Nitric Acid, Silicea*.

—, soreness of; *Mercurius*.

AORTA, the main artery of the body.

APHTHÆ, thrush, sore mouth, 53, 131, 134.

APIS, 51, 52, 57.

APOPLEXY, 96.

APPARENT death from choking, a fall, hanging, suffocation, 30.

APPETITE, craving; *Arsenic, Nux Vomica*, 75—77.

—, deranged, depraved; *Veratrum Album, Antimonium Crudum, Nitric Acid, Nux Vomica, Cicuta, Graphites, Calcarea*, 75—77.

—, loss of; *Chamomilla, Ignatia, Nux Vomica, China, Arsenic,*

Helonias, Pulsatilla, Alettris, Phosphoric Acid, Hydrastis, Cocculus, Moschus, 75, 77.

ARNICA MONTANA, 10, 19, 20, 36, 103.

ARSENIC, 47, 49, 54, 55, 56, 62, 66, 71, 73, 74, 77, 80, 84, 85, 89, 90, 105, 106, 122.

ASCARIDES, small intestinal worms, 85.

ASPHYXIA, suspended animation, as produced by drowning, hanging, or suffocation; it arises from the fact of the outer air being cut off, the unchanged venous blood stagnates in the minute vessels of the lungs. Asphyxia may sometimes be occasioned by irritating gases or odours, producing spasmodic closure of the glottis, 30.

ASTHMA, 47.

ASTHMA of Millar, 139.

—, fumigation on, 47.

—, hay, 47.

ARTERY, bleeding from, 12.

—, position of arm in, 13.

ARTERY, position of thigh in, 13.

ATROPHY, wasting, as from want of nourishment, or because the organs are unable to assimilate it; *Arsenic, Chamomilla, Sulphur, Phytolacca*; daily baths of oatmeal gruel, in which the patient must be immersed.

ATTENUATION, applied to disease, emaciation; to homœopathic medicine, dilution of a medicine; sometimes used to denote its strength.

AUSTRALIA, asthma for, 48.

BANDAGES, how to apply, 23, 24, 25.

————, how to apply to an arm, 24.

————, how to apply to an ankle, 25.

————, how to apply to a foot, 25.

————, how to apply to a hand, 24.

————, how to apply to a leg, 25.

————, how to apply to a wrist, 24.

————, how to roll, 23.

BANDAGES, delivery after, 122.

————, illustrations of, 23, 24, 25.

BAPTISIA, 51, 54, 64, 67, 74.

BATHS and BATHING, 3—6.

————, foot, 3.

————, heat of, 3.

————, hot, 3.

————, mustard, 6.

————, sitz, 99, 110, 113.

————, temperature of, 3.

————, tepid, 4, 45, 110.

————, vapour, 5.

————, warm, 4.

BEARING-DOWN of the lower bowel, 112.

———— of the womb, 112.

BED, wetting of, 89.

BEES, stings of, 18.

BELLADONNA, 44, 45, 50, 52, 53, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 64, 67, 70, 71, 72, 73, 79, 87, 89, 90, 95, 96, 97, 98, 100, 109, 111, 112.

BELLIS (common daisy), 9, 10, 21, 35, 36, 37, 105, 106.

BELLY-ACHE, 80.

BILE — a yellow-greenish, viscid, bitter, nauseous fluid, secreted by the

liver; it serves to rid the body of superfluous hydrocarbon, to emulsify nutritive matters, and to stimulate the bowels.

BILIOUS, that which is produced by bile, an epithet loosely applied to certain constitutions and diseases, which are supposed to be specially subject to, or arise from, superabundance of bile; *Mercurius, Iris, Podophyllum, Lepandra, Hydrastis*, apply specially, 79.

BILIOUS ATTACKS, 79.

BIRTH, management of infant at, 127.

BITES of animals, 18.

BLACK EYE, to treat, 9.

BLADDER, catarrh of (chronic inflammation); *Pulsatilla, Hydrastis, Chamaephila, Collinsonia, Erigeron, Eupatorium, Mercurius, Terebinth, Uva Ursi*.

——, distension of; *Belladonna, Nux Vomica, Opium*; hot fomentations.

—— inflammation of; *Aconite, Belladonna, Nux Vomica, Pulsatilla, Cantharis, Mercurius*.

BLADDER, irritability of; *Chamomilla, Gelseminum, Cantharis, Hyoscyamus*.

——, spasm of; *Hyoscyamus, Aconite, Cantharis, Nux Vomica, Gelseminum, Veratrum Viride*.

BLEEDING, 12—16.

——, arm, from, 14, 15.

——artery, from, 12, 13, 14, 15.

——, checking of, 12, 13, 14.

——, copious, 12.

——, how to stop, 14, 15, 16.

——, from leg, 16.

——, persistent, 12, 13.

——, lancet, by, or leeches, from; barbarous and unnecessary.

——, nose, from, 17.

——, tooth extraction, after, 17.

BLOOD, raising of, 90.

——, spitting of, 90.

BLOODSHOT-EYE, 10.

BLOOD-VESSEL, breaking, or rupture of, spitting of blood, or raising of blood from the lungs in great quantity. Often exudation from the lining of the bronchial tubes, or sym-

pathetic of general congestion. It may arise from tubercle, rarely from the actual rupture of a vessel in a cavity of the lungs; *Aconite*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Drosera*, *Hammelis*, *Trillium*, may be tried in the order in which they stand. *Aconite*, if there be fever. *Ipecacuanha*, if there be nausea. *Drosera*, if there be general congestion; and the two last if obstinate, 90.

BOILS, 105.

BOILING FLUIDS, effects of drinking, to treat, 28.

BONES, broken, 21, 22.

BORN ALIVE: to be "born alive" a child must breathe after it is wholly born; for it to have breath "in transitu" is not sufficient.

BOWED LEGS arise from children being allowed to stand or walk too soon before the bones are at all consolidated. Rubbing with the hand, in quite young children, with *Calcarea*, may help to remedy them.

BOWEL, coming down of, 83.

——— complaint, 135.

BOWELS, inflammation of the, 86.

———, action of, 81.

———, consumption of, 94.

———, griping in, 80.

———, distension of. See under "Abdomen," 75.

———, state of the, 81, 82.

———, stoppage of the, 82.

BRAIN, includes several masses of white and grey nervous matter, and is but a continuation and amplification of the spinal cord. It consists of two halves. It is the seat of thought, emotion, and will. It has three membranes for its nourishment and protection—the dense fibrous "dura mater," the vascular "pia mater," and the filmy "arachnoid." Its average weight is a little more than 3 lbs.

———, concussion of, or "being stunned," 18.

———, congestion of, in-

creased heat of the head, throbbing, fulness, and weight, eyes somewhat inflamed and painful, sleepiness, indisposition to mental effort, noises in the ear; *Belladonna*, *Cimicifuga*, *Mercurius*, *Bryonia*, 96, 97.

BRAIN fever, 61.

—, inflammation of tubercular; attended by tuberculous deposit on the brain or its membranes; commencement insidious; cough, headache, peevishness, appetite capricious, drowsy restlessness, then listlessness, great pain in the head, and dread of light, remission of symptoms, then stupor, heaviness, convulsions, insensibility; *Veratrum Viride*, *Belladonna*, *Aletris*, *Opium*, *Hellebore*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Stramonium*, *Nux Vomica*, *Zinc*, 96, 140.

—, inflammation of, 95.

—, inflammation of, in children, 95.

—, water on, 96.

—, over-work (brain-fag), tired, listlessness, every-

thing a trouble, brain feels weary, stomach sympathises; *Nux Vomica*, *Aletris*; *Acid*, *Phosphoric*; *Helonias*, *Xanthoxylum*,

BRAN, poultices.

BREAD, poultices of. (See "Poultices.")

BREAST, abscess of, "gathered"—(1) if inflammation result from a blow, *Arnica*, *Bellis*: (2) if from cold, *Belladonna*, *Mercurius*, *Hepar*, 126.

—, abscess of, when broken; *Arnica*, *Silicea*, *Hydrastis*, *China*, 126.

—, cancer of; age about forty, hard enlargement, pain as from a hot needle, pain down the arm, glands in arm-pit often sympathise, straw-coloured complexion commonly, but not always; *Hydrastis*, *Conium*, *Condurango* (for pain), *Ars.*, *Iod.*, *Sanguinaria*, *Galium*, *Comocladia*, *Baptisia*, *Hamamelis*.

—, gathered, 126.

—, disinclination to take, 128.

BREASTS, management of,
BREATH, offensive, due to
 carious teeth; disordered
 secretion of the air pas-
 sages; derangement of
 digestion; *Carbo Veg.*,
Baptisia, *Arsenic*, *Acid*,
Carbolic, 79.

———, shortness of (dy-
 spnœa), may arise from
 flatulent distension of the
 stomach, irregular action
 of the heart, asthma, in-
 flammation of the lungs,
 spasm, hysteria, or simple
 fatness, 101.

BROKEN BONES, 21.

——— **LIMBS**, how to treat,
 21; best beds for, 22.

BRINGING up by hand, 128.

BRONCHITIS, inflammation
 of the bronchial tubes, 46.

———, chronic, winter
 cough, chronic catarrh;
 difficulty of breathing,
 wheezing cough, expec-
 toration, which, if abun-
 dant, causes loss of flesh;
 may be mistaken for pul-
 monary consumption; no
 hectic fever, physical signs
 differ; *Pulsatilla*, *Hepar*,
Hydrastis, *Sanguinaria*,
 44, 45, 46.

BRONCHITIS KETTLE, use
 of, 45, 47.

———, mechanical, from
 irritating dust, or minute
 particles inhaled; *Ipecac-*
uanha, *Arsenic*, *Lobelia*,
 46.

BRONCHOCELE (Derbyshire-
 neck, wen, goitre), an
 enlargement of the thyroid
 gland, from drinking
 water at all hard, or im-
 pregnated with lime or
 chalk (*Spongia*, *Iodine*);
 drink only boiled filtered
 water, 94.

BRUISES, how to treat, 9.

BRYONIA, 44, 46, 64.

———, cough in, 44, 49,
 50, 65, 75, 91, 92, 93,
 95, 100.

——— liniment, 93.

BUNION, an enlargement
 of the bursa of the ball of
 the great toe; for relief,
 the wearing of proper-
 shaped boots, without
 elastic sides, applying
Arnica or *Bellis* lotion,
 and placing a piece of
 cotton wool between the
 great toe and the next,
 or wearing *Arnica* felt
 plaister, with a circular

- hole cut in. Should it threaten to gather, treat as an abscess.
- BURNING HOUSE or ROOM, how to escape from, 28.
- BURNS AND SCALDS, 26—29.
- BURSTING of a vein, 17.
- CACTUS, 101.
- CALCAREA CARBONICA, 53, 59, 83, 89, 95, 104, 107, 108, 109, 110.
- CALENDULA PLAISTER, 9, 39, 104.
- CALICO FOR BANDAGES, 23.
- CAMPHOR, 86.
- , colds in, 40, 73.
- CANCER, 89.
- CANCRUM ORIS, mortification or gangrene of the cheek, 54.
- CANKER, ulceration of the mouth or throat; *Hydrastis*, *Merc. Cor.*, *Baptisia*, *Arsenic*, *Chlorate of Potass* gargle, 53.
- CANTHARIDES, 28, 88, 89.
- CAPILLARY, hair-like, minute vessels; the terminations of the arteries and veins are so termed.
- CARBO, charcoal; one of the elementary bodies, used in homœopathic medicine in the form of vegetable and animal charcoal, and graphites. In bulk it is a good antiseptic, and is a capital application to gangrenous and fœtid ulcers of all kinds. The diamond is the purest specimen of carbon, and sugar consists largely of it.
- CARBO VEGETABILIS, 76, 77.
- CARBOLIC OIL, in burns and scalds, 27, 28.
- CARBOLIC ACID, 65, 104.
- CARBUNCLE, an extensive, deep-seated, flat boil, the result of low vitality and great debility.
- CARDIALGIA, "gastrodynia," "gastralgia," "pain of the stomach," "heart-burn," "spasm of the stomach," acridity of the stomach extending into the throat, often accompanied by gnawing sensations, violent pain and vomiting; *Nux Vomica*, *Chamomilla*, *Cocculus*, *Carbo Veg.*, *Ignatia*, 75, 76, 77.
- CARDITIS, inflammation of

the muscle or substance of the heart; symptoms similar to those of inflammation of the covering membrane or pericardium, *Aconite*, *Cactus*, *Bryonia*, *Mercurius*.

CARRAGEEN MOSS, Irish moss, from which a nutritive jelly is prepared, much extolled by many in consumption, rickets, scrofula, diarrhœa, and dysentery. An ounce of moss soaked in three pints of cold water; boil for a quarter of an hour; sugar and lemon-juice may be used to flavour, or milk substituted for water.

CARRON OIL, in burns and scalds, 27, 28.

CATAMENIA, menses, the usual "periods," 107—111.

CATARRH, discharge from a mucous membrane.

CATARRH, epidemic, "influenza," 73.

————, nasal; sneezing, pains in the head, obstruction of the nose, chilliness; *Camphor* or *Dulca-*

mara as preventives; *Nux Vomica*, *Pulsatilla*, *Æsculus*, *Cimicifuga*, *Gelseminum*, *Arsenic*, *Mercurius*, 42.

CATARRH, pulmonary, bronchitis, 46.

————, summer "hay-fever;" 48.

————, uterine, uterine leucorrhœa, "whites," 109.

CAUSTICUM, in burns and scalds, 27, 104.

CAUTIONS TO BE OBSERVED IN CONTAGIOUS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 71.

CERATE SIMPLE, an excellent vehicle for any external remedy, is made of 1 oz. of white wax to 2 oz. of lard; for the lips —wax, 9 parts; olive oil 16 parts; coloured with alkanet-root, and medicated with *Calendula*, or *Hydrastis* without the alkanet. Spermaceti cerate —spermaceti, 1 oz., white wax 3 oz., olive oil 5 oz.

CERUMEN (cera wax), the yellow, acrid, unctuous fluid secreted by the

- glands of the ear, which lubricates the passages, and prevents bodies floating in the air, and insects, from penetrating. Hardness of, sometimes causes deafness; it must be softened by almond oil or glycerine dropped well in at night; in the morning the ear must be thoroughly syringed with tepid water, 58.
- CHAFING, 102, 110.
———, infants in, 134.
- CHAMOMILLA, 55, 56, 75, 80, 81, 84, 88, 94, 100.
- CHANGE OF LIFE, 110.
- CHAPPED, fissured, cracked, as of the lips or hands; *Calendula*, in the form of glycerole, *Graphites* internally, or *Hydrastis*, both internally and locally.
- CHARACTERISTIC effect and indications of the principal medicines 142.
- CHEST, contusion of, 1, 4.
- CHICKEN-POCK, 70.
- CHILBLAINS, 103.
- CHILD, birth of, 121.
- CHILD-BED FEVER, puerperal fever, after delivery, hot skin, shivering, disappearance of the milk, tenderness of the abdomen, sickness, delirium; *Aconite*, *Veratrum Viride*, *Belladonna*, *Mercurius*.
- CHILD-CROWING, Millar's asthma, 139.
- CHILDREN, diseases of, 132, 141.
- CHILLS, danger of, 2, 40.
———, effects of, 40.
- CHINA or CINCHONA, 55, 66, 114.
- CHOICE of Doctor, 118; of nurse for confinement, 117.
- CHOLERA, 85.
———, English, 85.
- CHOLERA INFANTUM, summer and autumn diarrhoea of children; *Rheum*, *Iris*, *Chamomilla*, *Veratrum Album*, *Arsenic*, 135.
- CHOLERAIC, resembling cholera, as of violent diarrhoea, with cramp and prostration, 85.
- CHOREA, literally a dance, "St. Vitus's dance," 99.
- CHYLE, the nutritive fluid, or a milky whiteness, ex-

- tracted, by intestinal absorption, from the chyme, *i.e.*, food after it has been subjected to the process of digestion.
- CHYME**, the mass into which the food is reduced, after being subjected to the action of the stomach and gastric juice.
- CICATRISATION**, the process by which a scar is formed.
- CIMICIFUGA**, 79, 94, 98, 100.
- CINA**, 81, 83, 84, 89, 98.
- CIRCULATION**, diseases of, 109.
- CLAVICLE**, the collar-bone.
- CLERGYMAN'S SORF THROAT**, 51.
- COCCULUS**, 76, 96.
- COCCYX**, four small bones, forming the extremity of the spine.
- COD-LIVER OIL**, 59.
- COFFEA**, 98.
- COLD** in the head, 133.
 —, a, effects of, 40.
 —, infants in, 133.
 — draughts, effects of, 45.
 —, head, in the, 42.
- COLD WATER**, sensation of running down the back. *Mercurius*, 42.
- COLD WINDS**, effects of, *Bryonia*, 45, 49.
- COLIC**, 80.
 —, lead, 81.
 —, infants in, 134.
- COLLAPSE**, sinking, failure of vital power, as in cholera, or after an accident.
- COLLIQUATIVE**, a term applied to various discharges, as diarrhœa, or perspiration, producing increasing exhaustion.
- COLON**, the large bowel divided into the three portions—the ascending, the transverse passing across the abdomen, and the descending, which ends in the rectum, or lower bowel.
- COLOCYNTH**, 30.
- COMA**, lethargy, stupor. (See "Apoplexy," 96.)
- COMING** of the milk, 124.
- COMPRESS**, 7.
- CONCUSSION**, brain of, 18, 119, 121.
- CONDY'S FLUID**, 11, 49, 51, 52, 65, 70.
- CONFINEMENT**, or labour.
- CONGESTION**, over-fulness of the blood-vessels of

- any organ, usually associated with debility and oppression, 96, sometimes with collapse, 96.
- CONGESTION, womb, of, III.
- CONIUM, 90.
- CONSTIPATION, confined state of the bowels, 81, 82.
 ———, infants, of, 136.
 ———, pregnancy, in, 114.
- CONSTITUTION, the peculiar structure and connection of parts which characterise a system or body; the prevailing state of the organs of the body in their individual and relative arrangement, order, or activity, as a robust, feeble, cold, phlegmatic, bilious, nervous, or irritable constitution. In a good constitution every organ is well developed, endowed with due energy, and performs its functions with ease; peculiarities of.
- CONSTITUTIONAL Diseases, 89.
- CONSUMPTION, 90.
 ——— of the bowels, 94.
- CONTAGION, the communication of a disease from one person to another by mediate or immediate contact, as smallpox, scarlet fever, measles, typhus, cow-pox. Those diseases which are usually produced by contagion, but which may originate from other causes, are said to arise from "common contagion," as typhus, mumps, 60—65.
- CONTAGIOUS DISEASES—
 Cautions, 71.
- CONTUSED WOUNDS, 9.
- CONTUSION, a bruise, 9.
- CONVULSIONS, 140.
- CORE, the central part of a boil, a small greyish, fibrous mass of dead tissue appearing in the middle of a boil when it breaks; popularly it is termed "a set-fast," as the boil does not heal until it is thoroughly separated or cast off, 105.
- CORNS, 102.
- CORPULENCE, obesity, an unusual development of fat or flesh in proportion to the build of the body.

- To be controlled by avoidance of sugar and starch in articles of diet, and by exercise.
- CORYZA**, inflammation of the lining membrane of the nose, with increased discharge; cold in the head, running at the nose, 41, 42, 73.
- COTTON WOOL**, in burns and scalds, 27.
- COUGH**, 43.
 ———, causes of, 43.
 ———, chest, 43.
 ———, night, 43, 44.
 ———, throat, 43.
- COUNTER-EXTENSION**, the holding of the upper part of a limb very firmly whilst the lower is drawn carefully down, as in fracture or dislocation.
- COUNTER-IRRITATION**, irritation produced in one part of the body, with a view of lessening that existing in another, as by a mustard plaister.
- COW-POX**, the pustule resulting from vaccination; sometimes it is used to denote, also, the attendant fever and constitutional disturbance, which is controlled by *Aconite* and *Veratrum Viride*.
- CRAMP**, 76.
 ———, at stomach, 76.
- CREAM**, the thick part of milk, composed of butter, serum, and casein, which rises to the surface if it is allowed to rest; it is yellowish-white, and of sweet, agreeable taste. By many persons, with whom it agrees, it may be used as a substitute for, or in addition to, cod-liver oil.
- CRICK IN THE NECK**, 139.
- CROUP**, 139.
 ———, false, or spurious, "Millar's Asthma," 139.
- CRYSTAL POCK**; chicken pock.
- CRYING**, infants of, 134.
- CUPRUM**, 86, 89.
- CUTS**, how to treat, 10.
 ———, severe, position of limbs after, 11.
- CUTICLE**, the outer scarf-skin, or epidermis.
- DAMP**, suffering from, or during, *Dulcamara*, *Rhus*, *Mercurius*, 40, 41.
- DAMP SHEETS**, to test,

place a polished clean drinking tumbler in for a few minutes; if it be dimmed, the sheets must not be used. If there be any doubt, remove them; sleep in the blankets or dry rug. Take *Rhus* and *Mercurius*.

DANCE, ST. VITUS'S, 99.

DANDRIF, scurf; good brushing, followed by a borax wash. *Calcareæ*.

DEAF-DUMBNESS, the inevitable result in children born deaf, and the dread of those who have been deaf for years. Special education is required for deaf-mutes, and determined practice in the case of the deaf.

DEAFNESS, 58.

———, causes of, 58.

———, kinds of, 58.

———, throat, 58.

DEATH, apparent, is distinguished from real death by the heat of the armpits, by the look of the eye, examination of the chest, or a mirror dimmed when held to the mouth, or the movement of down

placed below the nostrils, 29, 30.

———, sudden, is ordinarily caused by disease of the heart, apoplexy, or the rupture of aneurism; sometimes by rupture of some internal organ. Death, beginning at the heart, sudden syncope; gradual, asthenia; in the lungs, apnoea; in the brain, apoplexy, 96.

DEBILITY, weakness, prostration; *China, Arsenic, Veratrum Album, Aletris, Helonias, Phosphoric Acid*. Excitement during the continuance of an acute affection, unless the prostration come on very suddenly, and is excessive, is more dangerous than debility.

DELIRIUM TREMENS, "the horrors," delirium of drunkards, opium-eaters, or those addicted to tobacco; it is preceded by lassitude, watchfulness, headache, and loss of appetite; *Nux Vomica, Gelseminum, Cypridium, Opium, Hyoscyamus, Cimicifuga*.

- DELIVERY, management
after, 121.
- DENTITION, cutting the
teeth, 136.
- DEPRESSED NIPPLES, 117.
- DERBYSHIRE NECK
(Gcitre), 94.
- DETERMINATION OF
BLOOD TO THE HEAD, 96.
- DIABETES, excessive secre-
tion of sugar in the urine,
characterised by great
thirst and progressive
emaciation; *Phosphoric
Acid, Nitrate of Uranium.*
- DIARRHŒA, 84.
——— in infants, 135.
——— in pregnancy, 114.
- DIET AND REGIMEN, 2.
—— in illness, 2.
- DIFFICULTY OF PASSING
WATER, 88.
- DIGESTIVE SYSTEM, affec-
tions of, 75.
- DIGITALIS, 161.
- DIPHThERIA, 74.
- DIPSOMANIA, an insatiable
desire for intoxicating
liquors.
- DISCHARGE FROM THE
EARS, 59.
——— after labour, 124.
- DISEASES OF THE BRAIN,
95.
- DISEASES OF THE CIRCU-
LATORY SYSTEM, 101.
——— OF CONSTITU-
TIONAL ORIGIN, 89.
———, DIGESTION, OF,
75.
———, EAR, 57.
———, EPIDEMIC, 60.
———. EYE, 59.
——— OF FEMALES, 107.
——— OF INFANTS AND
CHILDREN, 132.
———, MOUTH AND
TONGUE, 53.
———, NERVOUS, 95.
———, ORGANS OF
RESPIRATION, 43.
———, SKIN, 102.
——— OF PREGNANCY,
115.
———, THROAT, 50.
——— URINARY
ORGANS, 88.
———, WOMB.
———, how to avoid, 2.
———, INFECTIOUS—
Cautions, 71.
- DISINFECTANTS, agents
capable of neutralising
morbific effluvia; the
chief of these are—*Car-
bolic Acid, Condy's Fluid,
Chloride of Lime, Chlo-
ralum.*

- DISLOCATION, reduction of,
19, 20.
———, treatment of, 19,
20.
———, shoulder of, 20.
- DISORDERS OF PREGNANCY,
114.
- DOCTOR, choice of, for
confinement, 118.
———, qualifications of,
118.
- DISPLACEMENT OF THE
WOMB, 112.
- DOSE OF HOMŒOPATHIC
MEDICINE, 3. See also
"Fly-leaf."
- DOUCHE, a bath in which a
column of water is
brought to bear on a par-
ticular part of the body ;
it may be ascending, as
in affections of the womb ;
descending, as in affec-
tions of the joints ; it may
also be hot or cold.
- DRAW SHEETS, 65.
- DRESS AND CLOTHING, 2.
- DRESSING OF WOUNDS, 11.
- DROSER, 44.
- DROWNING, apparent death
from, 31.
———, treatment of, 31.
- DULCAMARA, 41, 42, 53.
- DURATION OF PREGNANCY,
DYSENTERY, 85.
- DYSMENORRHŒA, difficult
and painful menstua-
tion, 109.
- DYSPEPSIA, indigestion, both
slow and painful, 75.
- DYSPNŒA, difficulty of
breathing, 43, 101.
- DYSURIA, difficulty of pass-
ing water ; *Cantharides*, 88.
- EARACHE, 58.
- EAR, inflammation of, 58.
———, affections of, 57.
———, discharge from, 59.
———, foreign substances in,
37, 57.
———, pain, acute, in, 58.
- ECZEMA, 102, tetter or run-
ning scall, inflammation
of the skin, with oozing,
which sometimes dries,
and forms scabs ; *Aconite*,
Pulsatilla, *Mercurius*.
——— of the face, milk-
crust ; *Aconite*, *Pulsa-*
tilla, *Viola*, 102.
——— of the head, humid
scall or ringworm ; the
discharge is very profuse,
or it dries and mats the
hair together ; *Aconite*,
Pulsatilla, *Mercurius*,
Causticum, 102.

- ENEMA**, an injection, or clyster. "Starch enema," for diarrhœa and dysentery; thin mixed starch," 4 oz. Common enema; oatmeal gruel, or treacle and water. a pint and a half; add a little oil, lard, or soal, and a spoonful of common salt; without the salt this enema is more emollient than aperient.
- ENGLISH CHOLERA**, 85.
- ENLARGED TONSILS**, 52, 58.
- ENTERIC OR TYPHOID FEVER**, 63.
- ENURESIS**, incontinence of urine, 88.
- EPIDEMICS**, diseases which attack a number of individuals at the same time, referable to the condition of the atmosphere, 60.
- EPIGASTRIC**, pertaining to, or seated in the stomach.
- EPIGLOTTIS**, a cartilage which covers the glottis as substances pass over into the gullet.
- EPILEPSY**, 99.
- EPISTAXIS**, bleeding from the nose, 17.
- ERUCTATION**, raising wind forcibly from the stomach, belching; *Carbo Veg.*, *Nux Vomica*, 75.
- ERUPTION**, the breaking out of a rash, pimples, spots, blisters, or blotches, 102.
- ERUPTIVE FEVERS**, 66—67.
- ERYSIPELAS**, 71.
———, caused by *Arnica* and *Rhus*, 72.
- ERYTHEMA**, 102.
- ESCHAROTIC**, a substance such as caustic potass, which applied to the body, causes the death of the part, and its separation as an eschar.
- EXCESS IN EATING**, 2.
- EXCESSIVE MENSTRUATION**, 109.
- EXCORIATION**, infants in, 134.
- EXERCISE**, advantages of, 2.
———, necessity for, 2.
- EXFOLIATION**, separating or scaling in thin layers, as of dead bone. *Acid*, *Nitric*.
- EXTRAVASATION**, effusion or infiltration of fluid into a structure, as of blood after a blow.

EYE, diseases of, 59.
 —, ,, infants in, 132.
 —, black, 95.
 —, bloodshot, 60.
 —, foreign substances in,
 37.
 —, grit in, 37.
 —, inflammation of, 37,
 59, 132.

FACE, swollen, 57.

FAINTING, swooning, syn-
 cope, 29, 32.

————, in pregnancy, 115.

FALL, apparent death from,
 30.

FALLS, how to treat, 9, 18.

FALLING-SICKNESS,
 epilepsy, 99.

FALSE PLEURISY. *Arnica*,
 50.

FALSE PAINS, during
 labour, 120.

FANCIES IN PREGNANCY,
 115.

FATIGUE, mental; *Aletris*,
Nux Vomica; corporeal,
Arnica.

FAUCES, the space on the
 two sides of the arch
 of the palate; the throat.

FEET, burning of the; *Ar-*
senic. Sweating, 91.

FEIGNED DISEASES: many

of these are assumed by
 beggars, impostors, and
 soldiers who wish to es-
 cape duty; sometimes per-
 sons will pretend to have
 sustained injury after an
 accident, when there is
 little or no occasion for
 it. A little care when
 the patient's attention is
 diverted, will generally
 suffice to ensure detec-
 tion.

FEMALES, diseases of, 107.

FESTER, to corrupt or
 rankle; to discharge a
 thin fluid as the result
 of irritation; to form
 matter; *Arnica*, *Hepar*,
Belladonna, *Silicea*, 106.

FEVER, 60, 61.

————, BILIOUS, 63.

————, BRAIN, 61.

————, CESSPOOL, 63.

————, ENTERIC, 63.

————, GAOL, 61.

————, GASTRIC, 63.

————, INFANTILE REMIT-
 TENT.

————, INTERMITTENT, 65.

————, RHEUMATIC, 91.

————, SCARLET, 67.

————, TYPHOID, 63.

————, TYPHUS, 61.

- FEVERISHNESS, 40, 60, 61.
 ———, of children, 137.
- FIDGETS, restlessness, troublesome uneasiness of the nerves and muscles of the legs or arms, and irresistible impulse to change their position: *Aconite*.
- FILIX MAS, in Tape-worm, 84.
- FISSURE, a sort of chap, as on the hands; or an intensely sore, narrow cleft or division, especially near the anus. *Acid, Nitric, Silicea*.
- FISTULA, a tubular ulcer, with one or two small openings, and either internal or external. *Hydrastis, Silicea, Nitric Acid*.
- in ano, generally arises from impediment or pressure; strong pressure greatly aids their cure. *Hydrastis, Silicea*.
- lachrymalis, is occasioned by the blocking-up of the nasal duct; it produces a constant watering of the eye; *Calcareo, Silicea, Sulphur*.
- FIT, paroxysm, convulsion, sudden attack of paralysis, epilepsy, hysteria, 90, 99.
- FLATULENCE, wind or gas emitted from, or accumulated in the stomach or bowels, or both, 75.
- FLOODING, 124.
- FLUOR ALBUS, 100.
- FLUCTUATION, the undulation of fluid in a cavity on pressure with the fingers, as water in dropsy, or matter in an abscess.
- FOGGY WEATHER, cough in, 46.
- FOMENTATION, a cloth well wrung out of hot water, applied to a part, then covered by a dry flannel, and applied as often as it gets dry or cool, 6.
- FOOD, EFFECT ON THE STOMACH.
- FOUL GAS, suffocation from, 30.
- FRACTURE, a broken bone, 21.
- FROST, cough in, 45.
- FUNIS, the cord, attaching the infant to the after-birth, 127.
- FUNNY-BONE: when the

nerve just above the elbow-joint is forcibly pressed upon, a peculiar tingling sensation in the fingers, and all the parts to which it is distributed, is produced. This is called "touching the funny-bone."

GALIUM, 90.

GALL-BLADDER, a reservoir, on the under surface of the liver; it receives a portion of the bile when the stomach is empty.

GALL-STONES, biliary concretions or calculi; the passing often causes intense pain and sickness; *Aconite* and *Chamomilla*, *Gelseminum* and *Nux Vomica*.

GALVANISM is generated by the action of a chemical liquid on two plates of metal, as copper and zinc, contained in a cell, or by a multiplication of such plates and cells. Galvani discovered the action, and Volta devised the arrangement of pairs of cells. Galvanism is used

in lead paralysis, lead palsy, constipation, neuralgia, suspended animation.

GANGRENE, incipient mortification of a part; *Arnica*, *Arsenic*, *Secale*, and yeast poultices.

GAOL FEVER, 61.

GAS, foul, suffocation from, 30.

GASTRALGIA, gnawing or burning in the stomach, with loss of appetite; spasm of the stomach. *Nux Vomica*, *Arsenic*, 75.

GASTRIC JUICE, the acid digestive fluid secreted by the glands of the stomach, containing chlorohydric and acetic acids, with pepsin, 75.

GASTRITIS, inflammation of the stomach, attended by heat, pain, vomiting as soon as anything is taken into the stomach, hiccup, great anxiety, and feverishness. *Veratrum Viride*, *Arsenic*, 75.

GASTRODYNIA, neuralgic pain in the stomach; flatulent colic, 76, 80.

GELATINE, an animal sub-

- stance comprising tendons and ligaments; it is firm, whitish, slowly soluble in cold, but readily dissolves in hot water, forming, as it cools, a tremulous jelly. It is also termed *chondrine*; its equivalent in the vegetable world is *gluten*; it is nearly related to *protein*. Gelatine forms the basis of all animal soups, and, as such, is highly nutritious.
- GELSEMINUM**, 28, 56, 62, 68, 73, 96, 90, 100, 104, 109.
- GIDDINESS**, sensation of reeling or whirling, which has a tendency to deprive the body of its steadiness, 96.
- GIN-DRINKER'S LIVER**; nutmeg liver; when cut across it resembles the section of a nutmeg.
- GLANDS**, the secretory organs of the body; chiefly reddish, spongy, knot-like bodies occurring in the course of the lymphatics; very liable, in scrofulous subjects, to engorgement, inflammation, and suppuration. *Belladonna*, *Hepar*. Swelling of the *Acid N.*, 53.
- GLANDS**, swollen, 53, 68.
- GLANDULAR SWELLINGS**, 53, 68.
- GLOBULES**, are diminutive rounded particles, or pellets; the red corpuscles of the blood—circular in the mammalia, elliptical in birds and cold-blooded animals: they contain hæmatin and globulin, and in man are $\frac{1}{3000}$ part of an inch in diameter: the white corpuscles of the blood are considered to be of chyle and lymph in process of transition.
- GLOBUS HYSTERICUS**, a choking sensation in the throat, common in hysteria. *Ignatia*, *Gelseminum*, *Nux Moschata*, 99.
- GLOTTIS**, the small oblong aperture of the windpipe between the vocal chords.
- , spasm of, symptoms of suffocation; *Gelseminum*, *Ipecacuanha*.
- GLUTEN** found in the flour of wheat, and other grain, and giving it its nutritive

quality as distinguished from the starchy part.

GLYCERINE, a straw-coloured syrupy fluid, soluble in water and spirits of wine, the basis of fat; and is one of the forms under which it may conveniently be administered in all wasting diseases, 69.

— lotions. Half an ounce to ten ounces of water, with or without such tincture as may be desired, as *Calendula*, *Hydrastis*, *Causticum*, or *Veratrum Viride*, tends to keep the part moist (as it does not easily evaporate), in inflammation, and other affections of the skin.

— ointment. Spermaceti, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ; white wax, 1 drachm ; oil of almonds, 2 oz. ; glycerine, 1 oz. ; melt the spermaceti and wax with the oil, then incorporate the glycerine in a mortar. It forms the basis of a mild, soothing ointment for *Hydrastis*, *Veratrum Viride*, and *Calendula*

GLYCEROLE, glycerine and starch heated together (1 oz. of glycerine to 70 grs. of starch), to about 240° , the mixture being constantly stirred all the while. One drachm of tincture, as *Hamamelis*, *Hydrastis*, *Calendula*, the to an ounce or half an ounce of Glycerole.

GOAT'S MILK, resembles that of the cow ; it is somewhat stronger in taste, and the curd is more solid. *Artificial*—1 oz. fresh suet, cut into small pieces, tied in a muslin bag, and boiled in 1 quart of cow's milk ; sweeten with 1 oz. white sugar candy. Useful in scrofula and consumption.

GOITRE, Derbyshire-neck, 94.

GOUT, 92.

—, RHEUMATIC, 93.

GOWN-RED, an eruption to which young infants are subject ; so called from its uniform colour, and because it covers the infant like a garment ; *Chamomilla*, *Aconite*.

GRANULATIONS, reddish elevations which form on the surface of suppurating wounds. They result from inflammatory action, but are part of the process of healing by the deposition of fleshy particles; *Silicea*.

GRAVEL, small concretions composed of urates and animal matter, formed in the kidneys, and passed along the ureters into the bladders; vegetable diet; *Sarsaparilla*, *Nux*, *Vomica*.

————, a fit of, the acute pain occasioned by the passage of gravel into the bladder. *Chamomilla* and *Aconite*, alternately, and hot sitz bath.

GREYNESS OF THE HAIR; *Phosphoric Acid*, *Hydrastis*, *Asparagus*.

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, 80.

GRUBS, an affection of the skin follicles; "acne."

GUMBOIL, 56.

GUNPOWDER, scorching from, 27.

HAMAMELIS, 12, 17, 18, 44, 51, 59, 83, 91, 104, 116, 117.

HÆMATURIA, passing of blood from the bladder or kidneys; *Cantharides*, *Hamamelis*.

HÆMOPTYSIS, spitting or expectoration of blood, 90.

HÆMORRAGE, discharge of blood from the nose, lungs, bowels, stomach, or womb, or any other organ or vessel of the body; *active*, when it arises from plethora; *passive*, when it is the result of debility. For the *active*, *Aconite*, *Arnica*; for the *passive*, *China*, *Ipecacuhana*, 90.

HÆMORRHOIDS, piles, 82.

HAND, wounds of, 12.

————, palm of, 12.

————, bandaging of, 24.

————, bleeding from, 12.

HANDKERCHIEF, use of in wounds, 13, 14.

————, tourniquet, 13, 14.

————, twisted use of, 13, 14.

HANGING, treatment of, 30.

HANGNAIL, a corruption of

- agnail, an inflammation round the nail; *Silicea*, *Calendula*.
- HARE-LIP, a fissure or separation of parts in one or both lips. Curable by operation;—by pins and twisted sutures.
- HAY ASTHMA, or hay-fever, 48.
- HEADACHE, bilious, 79, nervous, 79, sick, 79, 97, from piles, 97.
- HEART, a hollow muscle, consisting of two receptacles, or auricles, and two propelling vessels, or ventricles; the right auricle and ventricle, constituting the pulmonic heart, receiving the venous blood and chyle, and sending it to the lungs to be purified, or oxygenised; after this is accomplished, the blood is returned to the left auricle, and thence to the arteries and capillaries through the body. There are valves to prevent the return of the blood into the heart from the large artery, or aorta, and also from the ventricle into the auricle: these may be affected by deposits on them, or the heart itself may be enlarged, or flabby, or degenerated by accumulation of fat. The heart is surrounded by a serous covering called the pericardium, which, like all such membranes, is subject to inflammation, followed by the effusion of fluid. Any such occurrences as those just referred to, seriously interfere with the heart's functions. The heart weighs about 8 oz., and is about the size of the closed fist.
- HEART DISEASE, 101.
- HEARTBURN, pyrosis, the rising of a hot fluid into the throat, the result of indigestion; *Nux Vomica*, *Carbo Veg.*, 77.
- HEAT, baths of, 3.
- HEAT, PRICKLY, lichen of the tropics; *Aconite*, *Rhus*, *Graphites*, *Comocladia*, *Sulphur*.
- HECTIC, a slow, weakening, sympathetic fever, which accompanies advanced or-

- ganic disease, as consumption: without the presence of such organic disease it is usually caused by nervous irritation, felt in the soles of the feet and the palms of the hands; *Arsenic*.
- HEMIPLEGIA**, paralysis confined to one side of the body; *Nux Vomica*, *Æsculus*, 96.
- HEPAR SULPHURIS**, 45, 46, 52, 53, 57, 59, 60, 105, 106.
- HEPATISATION**, change into a solid condition, resembling or applied to the lungs when consolidated by fibrous deposits, so as to give a solid sound when percussed, and to be incapable of being permeated by air.
- HEPATITIS**, inflammation of the liver, 87.
- HERNIA**, rupture.
- HERPES**, inflammation of the skin, accompanied by small blisters, or vesicles; *Aconite*, *Mercurius*, 102.
- HICCUP**, 131.
- HIP-DISEASE**, a scrofulous affection of the structures in and around the hip joint. There is pain on movement, greatly intensified if the affected limb is pressed forcibly and quickly upwards; *Chamomilla* relieves the pain, and *Bryonia*, *Conium*, *Pulsatilla*, and *Calcarea* are of great service.
- HOARSENESS**, roughness of voice, 45.
- HOBNAIL LIVER**, nutmeg liver.
- H O M E-SICKNESS**, melancholy with an overpowering desire to return to one's country, attended by wasting and hectic fever; *Aurum*, *Ignatia*, *Arsenic*.
- HOMŒOPATHY**, advantages of, 1, in the treatment of disease, 1, 3.
- HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES**, action of the, 1, 3.
- HOOPING COUGH**, 138.
- HOT-AIR BATH**, 5.
- HOT BATH**, 3.
- HOUSEMAID'S KNEE**, 94.
- HOW TO TREAT ACCIDENTS**,
I. APPARENT DEATH, 30.
———— BRUISES, 2.

- HOW TO TREAT DISEASE, 40.
- DISLOCATION, 19.
- FRACTURES, 21.
- STOP BLEEDING, 12.
- WOUNDS, 1.
- HYDRASTIS, 54, 55, 69, 70, 71, 100, 104, 105, 112, 166.
- HYDROCELE, a collection of fluid in the scrotum; *Merc. Iod.*, *Apocynum*, *Arsenic*.
- HYDROCEPHALUS, water on the brain; *Belladonna*, *Staphysagria*, 96.
- HYDROPHOBIA, dread of water, with violent convulsive fits as the result of a bite; suck the wound, cauterise with a lighted cigar or red-hot skewer; give first *Belladonna*, then *Gelseminum* and *Scutellaria*.
- HYDROPATHY, 3.
- HYDROPATHIC APPLIANCES, 3.
- BATHS, 3.
- MEASURES, 3.
- HYDROTHORAX, dropsy of the chest; *Aurum*, *Apis*, *Arsenic*, *Apocynum*.
- HYGIENE, the art of preserving the health by regimen, ventilation, &c.
- HYOSCYAMUS NIGER, 95.
- HYPOCHONDRIASIS, depression of spirits, with languor, listlessness, and despair of recovery as the result of long-continued indigestion, especially affection of the lining membrane of the stomach; *Baptisia*, *China*, *Nux Vomica*, *Pulsatilla*, *Aurum*, *Sepia*, 75.
- HYSTERIA, 100, 115.
- ICE, is useful to suck in sore-throat, diphtheria, violent thirst and sickness; also in hernia or rupture, in inflammation of the brain; pound and place in a bladder.
- ICHOR, foetid watery discharge from wounds or sores; *Baptisia*, *Carbolic Acid*.
- ICTERUS, jaundice, 87.
- IGNATIA AMARA, 76, 80, 83, 100.
- ILLNESS, diet in, 2.
- ILLUSTRATIONS:
How to check bleeding in

- the arm, wrist, or hand, by pressure, 14.
- How to check bleeding by twisted handkerchief, 15.
- How to check bleeding in the leg, 16.
- Dislocation, reduction of, 20.
- How to roll a bandage, 23.
- How to bandage a hand, 24.
- How to bandage a wrist or arm, 24.
- IMPETIGO**, inflammation of the skin, somewhat deeply seated, and somewhat virulent, with purulent or muco-purulent discharge in considerable quantities, or forming a crust as it dries; *Iris*, *Comocladia*, *Clematis*, 102.
- INCARCERATED**, fixed, incapable of reduction (as rupture), 36.
- INCISED WOUNDS**, 10.
- INCISORS**, the front teeth of the upper and lower jaw, the use of which is to cut the food; they are eight in number.
- INCONTINENCE**, inability to retain the urine, 89.
- INDIGESTION**, difficult or painful digestion, 75.
- INFANTS**, birth at, 127; bringing up by hand, 128.
- , birth at, management of, 127.
- , diseases of, 132.
- , feeding of, 128, 129.
- , first washing of.
- , suckling of, 131.
- , weaning of, 130.
- INFLAMMATION**, increased tendency of blood to a part or organ, attended by heat, pain, redness, and swelling; it may be active (*Aconite*), erythematous or erysipelatous (*Belladonna*), congestive (*Bryonia*), diffusive (*Veratrum Viride*).
- of the bladder, 88.
- bowels, 86.
- , brain, 95.
- of the heart.
- ears, 58.
- eye, 59.
- kidneys, 88.
- liver, 87.
- lungs, 48.
- mouth, 53.
- pleura, 50.

- INFLAMMATION** of the windpipe, 46.
 ———— womb, III.
 ————, course of, 42.
- INDIGESTION**, 76.
- INFLUENZA**, epidemic catarrh, 73.
- INHALATION**, the breathing of gas, air, or vapour for medical or surgical purposes; a very useful form of administering the medicines indicated in affections of the throat, lungs, or bronchi.
- INJECTION**, under the skin, of a fluid, in which the indicated medicine is put, may be usefully tried in cases of severe pain, or very rapid disease, as hydrophobia, cholera, cerebro-spinal fever, poisoning, snake-bites.
 ————, nutritive, beef-tea, gruel, and beaten-up eggs.
 ————, purgative, gruel and olive oil.
- IN-KNEED, KNOCK-KNEED**, the result of a too rapid growth, or an accompaniment of rickets; *Calcarea*, *Calcarea Phos.*, medical friction, cold baths.
- INOCULATION**, the puncturing or scratching with the small-pox virus, with a view of producing a mild attack; now not practiced.
- INSANITY**, madness, unsound mind, mental aberration, deranged intellect, moral madness.
- INTERMITTENT FEVER**, or ague, 65.
- INTESTINAL WORMS**, 83.
- IPECACUANHA**, 44, 46, 47, 48, 66, 75, 77, 80, 85, 91, 114.
- IRIS**, the coloured part of eye.
 ————, yellow flag, 85, 87, 103.
- IRITIS**, inflammation of the iris, pain, dread of light, distortion of the pupil of the eye, *Aconite*, *Mercurius*.
- IRRITABLE BLADDER**, 88.
- IRRITATION**, or itching of the skin, 102.
- ITCH**, scabies, a skin disease produced by the burrowing of an acarus, the product of filth; *Ledum*, *Sulphur*, and camphor ointment, or glycerine and snuff, externally.

ITCHING, pruritus, prurigo, troublesome irritation, sometimes the result of debility, or extreme nervous sensibility; *Sulphur*, *Ledum*, *Arsenic*, *Aconite*, dusting with violet powder, bathing with oatmeal gruel, 102.

JAUNDICE, 87; infants in, 133.

JOINT, sprained, how to treat, 35; stiff, ankylosis, the uniting of the ends of bones at any of the joints, as a result of injury or disease of the joints. It is caused by thickened synovial membrane, the deposit of fibrous membrane, or bony deposit. Treat by passive motion, division of tendons, or removal of bone.

JUGULAR VEINS, the two large veins at the side of the neck, next to the carotid arteries; they convey the venous blood from the brain.

KALI BICHROMICUM, 48, 52.

KERNELS, WAXING, swollen glands, as under the jaw or on the neck, 53, 68.

KIDNEYS, the glands designed for the secretion of urine. They may be enlarged, become fatty, hard and contracted, or lardaceous or waxy.

KNEE, HOUSEMAID'S, 94.

KREOSOTE, 78.

LABOUR, discharge after, 124; flooding after, 119, 124.

———, management of, 122.

LACERATED WOUNDS, 10.

LARYNGEAL, connected with, or belonging to, the larynx or windpipe.

LARYNGITIS, inflammation of the windpipe, 46.

LARYNX, the windpipe, a tube composed of cartilaginous rings lined by mucous membrane; it serves for the passage of the air to and from the lungs, and for the modulation of the voice in singing or speaking.

LEAD COLIC, 81.

- LEDUM, 18, 93.
- LEG, bleeding from ; how to check, 16.
 —, bursting of vein in, 17.
 —, wounds of, 25.
- LEMON JUICE, in cough, 45.
- LEUCORRHŒA, white discharge, "the whites," 109.
- LIFE, change of, 110.
- LIGAMENT, a fibrous cord serving to unite bones, and aid in the formation of joints.
- LIMBS, position of after severe cuts, 11.
 —, after severe wounds, 11.
- LINIMENT, a basis of soap and spirits of wine as a vehicle for some external application, as *Aconite*, *Belladonna*, *Arnica*, *Rhus*, or *Cimicifuga*, for neuralgia, sore throat, sprains, and bruises, rheumatism, or lumbago.
- LINSEED TEA, 45.
- LINT, linen well scraped for dressing sores.
- LIQUOR AMNII, fluid by which the infant is surrounded before birth.
- LIST OF MEDICINES, 8.
- LIVER, the largest gland in the body, situated on the right side, immediately below the ribs ; it should not be sensitive to touch, afford too great a sense of hardness, or extend too far across the abdomen.
 —, affections of, 87.
 —, sluggish, 87, 133.
- LOBE, a part or division, as of the liver, brain, or lungs.
- LOCK-JAW, TETANUS, rigidity of the muscles of the jaws, with violent spasm ; *Nux Vomica*, *Gelseminum*, *Scutellaria*, by subcutaneous injection.
- LONGINGS AND FANCIES, pregnancy of, 116.
- LOUSE, pediculus, may be caught from dirty children, or be engendered by disease or extreme weakness : apply essence of bergamot, or high-dried Scotch snuff in glycerine ; or if these fail, an ointment of 3rd trituration of *Mercurius*.
- LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, *Ignatia*.

LUMBAGO, rheumatic stiffness affecting the muscles of the loins; *Rhus*, *Arnica*, *Cimicifuga*, 93.

LUNGS, the principal organs of respiration, completely filling the chest; the right is divided into three, the left into two lobes; the upper lobes are most prone to disease.

——, inflammation of, 48.

LYING-IN ROOM, requirements for, 119.

LYMPHATICS, the vessels which absorb the process of digestion from the bowels, and convey it to the duct, by which it is conveyed to the right side of the heart.

MAGGOT PIMPLES (see "Acne").

MAGNETISM, animal; mesmerism, an influence over one person by another, the person acted upon is placed in a state of nervous sleep. It has been employed in nervous affections, hysteria and sleeplessness. The highly nervous and hysterical are most easily affected.

MALIGNANT, virulent, dangerous to life, as an ulcer, a cancer, a fever.

MAMMARY ABSCESS, gathered breast, 126.

MANAGEMENT OF THE BREASTS AFTER DELIVERY, 126.

—— of health during pregnancy, 113.

—— of infant at birth, 127.

MARROW, the oily, yellowish fluid which fills the canal of the long bones; it is poured out from the lining membrane.

MARSHALL HALL OR SYLVESTER METHOD (see Ready Method for restoring those apparently dead from drowning, hanging, or lightning), 30.

MATERIA MEDICA, the whole of the therapeutic agents employed medically; a complete arrangement and account of such, 142.

MEASLES, 68.

MECONIUM, the greenish discharge from the bowels of a newly-born infant.

MEDICINE, belief in, 1.

MEDICINE, present state of, I.
 MEDICINES, effects and indications of principal, 142.
 ———, list of, 8.
 ———, doses of. (See fly-leaf.)
 ———, their form and administration, I.
 ——— prescribed in this work, 8.
 MEDICINAL TREATMENT OF PREGNANCY, 114.
 MENORRHAGIA, excessive menstrual flow, 109.
 MENSES, the monthly courses or periods, 107.
 MENSTRUATION, painful, 109, 111.
 ———, defective, 108.
 ———, excessive, 109.
 ———, first, 107.
 ———, scanty, 108.
 ———, suspended or delayed, 108.
 ———, vicarious, that which occurs from other than the ordinary sources, as bleeding from the nose, or an ulcer; *Hamamelis*.
 MERCURIUS CORROSIVUS, 41, 42, 44, 50.
 MERCURIUS PROTO. IOD., 74.

MERCURIUS VIVUS, 52, 53, 67, 68, 70, 72, 83, 84, 85, 87, 88, 91, 94, 97, 100, 103, 106, 115.

MESENTERIC DISEASE, 94.
 METRORRHAGIA, flooding, hæmorrhage from the womb, 109, 124.

MIASM (1) morbidic exhalation from swampy ground; (2) contagious emanation from the sick, or the clothes of the sick.

MILK, mother's, contains more sugar-of-milk and cream, and less casein, than cow's milk; it differs somewhat according to the time after delivery, 128.

———, deficiency or superabundance of, 128.

———, mother's, substitute for: the best may be gathered from the following table of the constituents of four kinds:—

	Woman	Ass	Goat	Cow
Water ...	889	890	844	864
Sugar ...	43	50	36	38
Butter ...	26	18	56	36
Casein ...	39	35	55	55
Earthy Salts...	2	5	6	6

The milk of the ass most nearly resembles human milk, though it occasionally produces diarrhoea. The milk of the goat has a characteristic odour, and forms an extremely compact curd; asses' milk, on the contrary, is distinguished by the delicacy of its curd, and the great ease with which it is digested and assimilated. Cow's milk contains less water and sugar, but more butter, casein, and earthy salts; it therefore needs the addition of water and sugar-of-milk—half an ounce, coarsely crushed, to seven and a-half ounces of boiling water; when dissolved add seven and a-half ounces of fresh cow's milk, and give, through a feeding-bottle, at the same interval, but not oftener than, if the mother's supply were ample, she would suckle it herself. The milk must *always* be freshly mixed as required.

MILK, asses', resembles mother's milk in consistence, smell, and taste; it contains less cream, but more soft, caseous matter; very useful for delicate children and consumptive patients. *Artificial*—Sugar-of-milk, 2 oz., to a pint of tepid skimmed cow's milk.

————, goat's. *Artificial*—1 oz. fresh suet cut into small pieces, boiled in a quart of cow's milk; strain and add $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. white sugar candy; adapted to scrofulous and consumptive cases.

————, mare's, affords only a small quantity of oily matter, more serum, and but little casein; it is softer than cow's milk.

————, solidified: add a little less in quantity, by weight, of white sugar, then evaporate to dryness.

————, coming of the,
124.

MINIM, the 60th part of a drachm by measure.

MISCARRIAGE, 113.

MONTHLY PERIOD, 107.

MORNING SICKNESS, 114.

MORTIFICATION, the death of a part; or the loss of vitality; it sinks in temperature, turns dark, and if there is not sufficient strength in the constitution to cast it off, it infects the whole body. The early stage is termed "gangrene;" *Arsenic*.

MOSQUITO BITES; *Ledum*, *Vertrum Viride*, *Spirits of Ammonia*, 18.

MOTHER'S MARKS (see "Nævus"); *Thuja*, *Hamamelis*, and *Nitric Acid*, internally and externally.

MOUSTACHE, use of, 45.

MOUTH, inflammation of the, 53.

MUMPS, 72.

MURIATIC ACID, 54, 64, 74.

MUSTARD, hot foot-bath, 6.

NAPE OF THE NECK, pain at; *Æsculus*, *Nux Vomica*, *Veratrum Viride*, 93.

NARCOSIS, NARCOTISM, the total effects, as nausea, stupefaction, produced by narcotics, 33.

NARROW CHEST, to be overcome by dumb-bells, Indian clubs, and gymnastics.

NATAL (province of), in asthma, 48.

NAUSEA, an inclination to vomit; qualmishness; *Ipecacuanha*, *Arsenic*, *Kreosote*, 77.

NECK, STIFF; *Rhus Cini-cijuga*, externally as liniment, and internally, 93.

——, Derbyshire, 94.

——, wry; *Æsculus*, *Ruta*, 93.

NERVES, sensitive cords distributed through the body, of the same substance as that of the brain and spinal cords in bundles of white parallel threads of varying thickness.

NERVOUS, affecting the nerves; weak, irritable; or the opposite, strong.

—— diseases, 95.

NERVOUSNESS, the state of having the nerves affected; hypochondriasis, nervous weakness, fear, dread, *Ignatia*, *Aletris*.

NETTLE RASH, 72.

- NEURALGIA, 56.
 NEURALINE, 56.
 NIGHTMARE, 78.
 NIPPLES, preparation of, 117.
 ———, SORE; *Calendula*
 cerate; Borax or Tannin
 lotion, 125.
 ———, depressed, 117.
 NOSE, bleeding of the, 17.
 ———, foreign substances
 in, 37.
 ———, foetid discharge
 from the; *Aurum*.
 NURSING SORE MOUTH, 55.
 ———, ill effects from,
 55, 130.
 NURSE, choice of, 117.
 ———, in confinement, 117.
 NUTRITIVE ENEMAS.
 NUX VOMICA, 36, 37, 42,
 72, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80, 81,
 83, 87, 88, 89, 92, 93,
 96, 97, 98, 100, 101, 110,
 111, 114, 115, 116.
 ŒSOPHAGUS, the membra-
 nous continuation of the
 gullet as far as the sto-
 mach.
 OFFENSIVE BREATH, 79.
 OFFICIAL, medicinal.
 OMENTUM, the peritoneum
 or serous covering of the
 bowels; the caul.
 ONYCHIA, whitlow, abscess
 near the finger; *Bellis*,
Hepar, *Silicea*, *Arnica*.
 OPHTHALMIA, inflamma-
 tion of the eye, 59.
 OPIATES, danger of, 99,
 107.
 ———, infants in, 132.
 OPIUM, 19, 27, 82, 96, 100,
 115.
 OPODELDOC, soap liniment.
 OPTIC NERVE, the nerve of
 the 2nd pair, giving sen-
 sibility to the eye.
 OS UTERI, the mouth or
 entrance of the womb.
 OUNCE, eight drachms, two
 tablespoonfuls.
 OVARIA, the ovaries, whence
 the ova pass through the
 Fallopian tubes into the
 womb.
 OVARIOTOMY, the operation
 for the removal of the
 ovary.
 OVER-HEATING, danger of,
 38.
 PACKING, hydropathically,
 is the enveloping a part
 or the whole of body in a
 wet sheet, either cold or
 tepid; outside this sever-
 al blankets, and out-

side of all a macintosh sheet, or feather bed, 5.

PAD, a small, flat cushion—three or four thicknesses of flannel stitched together usually—for the chest or bowels; it may be used wet or dry, 6.

—, uses of, in inflammation, 6.

—, in wounds, 12.

PAINS, the effect of the contractions of the womb in labour; they are false or spurious when they are simple, spasmodic, and have no influence in bringing on labour. They may be deficient (*Pulsatilla Cimicifuga*, *Caulophyllum*), grinding (*Chamomilla*), 120; unbearable (*Cypripedium*), 123; or too short (*Pulsatilla*, *Cimicifuga*), 120.

—, AFTER, those which follow labour, and are equally produced by contraction, if excessive; *Chamomilla*, *Gelseminum*, 123.

PALATE, the hinder portion of the roof of the mouth.

—, artificial, a plate

of tortoise-shell, gold, or vulcanite fitted into the roof of the mouth when the palate is deficient.

PALATE, cleft, imperfect or fissured.

PALMAR, artery of the palm of the hand; wound of, heat, with graduated compress of pieces of lint, of some thickness, firmly bound on, 12.

PALPITATION, 101.

PALSY, trembling, with loss of power of a limb, or of the head; otherwise called "shaking palsy."

—, lead, paralysis produced by the action of lead, as in painters or compositors; otherwise called metallic palsy, 81.

—, sempstresses', like "Writers' Cramp."

PANCREAS, the abdominal salivary gland, or "sweetbread," composed of lobes and united lobules by meshy tissue; lies across just beneath the stomach; the use of its secretion appears to be the emulsion of fat, so as to fit it for absorption.

PARALYSIS, 96.

PARAPLEGIA, paralysis of the lower half of the body, including, to a greater or less extent, the bladder and lower bowel, 96.

PARASITES, plants or animals which subsist within or on other animals or plants; the itch insect, the louse, and the different worms are examples of the one kind, and the mistletoe of the other.

PAROTID GLANDS, the largest of the salivary glands, beneath the ear, composed of several lobes; it opens into the mouth, near the second upper double tooth, 53.

PAROXYSM, an increase or aggravation of the symptoms of a disease, at regular or irregular intervals, 65.

PARTURITION, child-birth.

PASSIVE, resulting from loss of strength, unattended by reaction, as of bleeding.

PATELLA, the knee-cap.

PELVIS, the basin-shaped cavity which supports and contains the bowels, and to which the thighs and their muscles are attached.

PEPSIN, a peculiar digestive principle, which, with the gastric juice, forms the digestive solvent of the stomach.

PERICARDITIS, inflammation of the covering of the heart.

PERINÆUM, the part between the anus, or seat, and the genitals.

PERIOSTEUM, the fibrous membrane which adheres to and covers the bone.

PERITONITIS, inflammation of the covering of the bowels, commonly called inflammation of the bowels, tenderness, swelling, pain on pressure, quickness of breathing, vomiting, suppression of urine, 86.

PESSARIES, useless, 112.

PETROLEUM, 78.

PHARMACODYNAMICS, a consideration of the effects and uses of medicines, 142.

- PHARMACOPŒIA, a work giving the standard or authoritative formulæ for the preparation of medicines.
- PHARYNX, the upper part of the swallow or gullet.
- PHOSPHORIC ACID, 66, 91.
- PHOSPHORUS, 45, 46, 49, 56, 65, 68, 97.
- PHTHISIS, consumption of the lungs, 90.
- LARYNGEA, ulceration, and sometimes bony hardening of the cartilage of the windpipe.
- PHYSIOLOGY, the science of the laws of life; it is divided into *animal* and *vegetable*; when it relates to both, it is *comparative*.
- PILES or hæmorrhoids, 82.
- PILULES, sugar-coated or sugar-of-milk pellets or pills, medicated or charged with various medicines.
- PIMPLE, a very small boil, or inflamed spot, or papula.
- PINCHED, of the features, contracted, sunken, as in abdominal disease.
- PINS AND NEEDLES, a sensation in the leg produced by pressure on the large nerve; as the limb recovers, a general pricking and tingling is felt in it; *Aconite*.
- PIT, a pock-mark. Pit of the stomach, the middle and lower part of the stomach, often sensitive to pressure, and always even to a moderate blow; not unfrequently the seat of pain. (See under "Small-pox.")
- PLACENTA, the after-birth, 121.
- PLAISTER, any application of a firmer consistence than an ointment spread on linen, silk, or leather; useful to bring and keep the edges of a wound together, to serve as a protection, and in certain cases to maintain a medicated substance in apposition to the skin, so that it may be gradually absorbed, as *Arnica*, *Calendula*, *Belladonna*, *Conium*.
- PLEURISY, false or spurious, 50.
- PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, 48.

PNEUMONIA, inflammation of the lungs, 48.

POCK-MARK, the mark or pit left from small-pox, 69.

POCK, CHICKEN, 70.

——, STOVE, 70.

PODOPHYLLUM, 87, 88.

POISONED WOUNDS, 18.

POISONING, how to treat, 33, 34.

——, emetics in, 34.

——, laudanum by, 34.

——, opium by, 34.

POLYCHREST, a medicine of multifarious uses; as *Aconite*, *Belladonna*.

POLYPUS, mucous, soft, vascular, fibroid, or follicular tumours attached by a pedicle to the mucous membrane of the nose, womb, or rectum. They are sometimes painful, bleeding, and cancerous.

Treatment, locally—*Opium*, *Iodine*, *Nitric Acid*, *Thuja*; internally—*Conium*, *Graphites*, *Iodine*, *Kali Bichromas*, *Lycopodium*, *Sepia*, *Nitric Acid*, *Thuja*.

POMUM ADAMI, "Adam's apple."

PORE, an excessively minute

space in the skin, through which the perspiration passes: in an ordinary temperature about two pounds of insensible perspiration will be passed in twenty-four hours.

PORRIGO, ringworm, 103.

PORTAL SYSTEM; four large veins—the two mesenteric, splenic, and gastric, collect the venous blood from the viscera of digestion; the trunk formed by their union enters into the liver, and ramifies through it. *Porta*, literally, means that part of the liver where the vessels enter as by a gate.

POST-MORTEM, a surgical examination of the body of a patient made after death.

POST PARTUM, after delivery, as of flooding, 124.

POTENCY, the strength to which a medicine is diluted, as 1st, 2nd, 3rd.

POUND, 12 oz. troy, or apothecaries' weight; 16 oz. avoirdupois.

PREGNANCY, 113.

——, constipation in, 115.

- PREGNANCY, diarrhœa in, 115.
 ———, disorders of, 114.
 ———, fainting in, 115.
 ———, fancies in, 116.
 ———, hysterical fits in, 115.
 ———, longings in, 116.
 ———, morning sickness in, 114.
 ———, neuralgia in, 115.
 ———, pains in the back in, 116.
 ———, pains in the loins in, 116.
 ———, piles in, 115.
 ———, rules for, 115.
 ———, swollen veins, 116.
 ———, toothache in, 115.
 ———, varicose veins in, 116.
- PROLAPSUS, a falling-down, 112.
 ———, rectum, of, 83.
 ———, womb, of the, 112.
- PROSTATE GLAND, a gland of the size of a chesnut, situated just before the neck of the bladder; it is liable to inflammation, abscess, and enlargement.
- PRURITUS, heat, itching, often distressing in old people; *Arsenic*.
- PSORIASIS, a cutaneous affection, where the skin is red, coarse, thickened, and wrinkled, or smooth, dry, brittle, itching, and peeling.
- PTYALISM, a profuse flow of saliva from the mouth, *Mercurius Vivus*.
- PUBERTY, the period at which boyhood and girlhood really end: as the girl nears puberty, distinctive traits, and often distinctive derangements, manifest themselves. (See p. 5, the "Woman's Guide.")
- PUBES, the centre of the bone in the front of the hips.
- PUBLIC SPEAKING, rules for, 52.
- PUERPERAL, relating to, or consequent on, childbirth.
- PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, 90.
- PULSATILLA, 42, 44, 46, 58, 60, 68, 73, 75, 76, 89, 92, 95, 109, 110.

- PUNCTURE, a trifling wound made by a pointed instrument ; a "stab" is more violent, and deeper.
- PUNCTURED WOUNDS, II.
- PUPIL, the aperture or apple of the eye, surrounded by the various-coloured iris. It derives its name from the tiny reflection of objects seen in looking into it.
- PURULENT, consisting of pus, or partaking of the nature of pus or "matter."
- PUS, commonly designated "matter," yellowish and creamy, as produced in abscesses by inflammation.
- PUSTULAR, consisting of, or appearing as pustules, as in small-pox.
- PUTRID, any disease, as a fever, where the perspiration and excreta have a putrescent odour.
- PYÆMIA, alteration or deterioration of blood by pus, giving rise to "purulent infection;" *Aconite*, *Baptisia*, *Lachesis*.
- PYLORUS, the lower or right outlet of the stomach.
- PYROSIS, heartburn, water-brash, 77.
- QUARTAN, an intermittent fever or ague, coming on every fourth day ; "double quartan," when an attack occurs on the third, and another on the fourth day (see "Ague"), 65.
- QUACK MEDICINES, 2.
- QUICKENING, the time when the movements of the unborn child are first felt, though it is alive from the very first ; this is sometimes attended by faintness ; it takes place at the half term, $4\frac{1}{2}$ months, or 18 weeks, 113.
- QUINSY, 52.
——, causes of, 53.
- QUINTAN, an intermittent, returning every five days (see "Ague"), 65.
- QUOTIDIAN, an intermittent returning every day (see "Ague"), 65.
- RACHITIS, rickets.
- RAMADGE'S BREATHING TUBE, 49.

- RAMADGE'S BREATHING TUBE in early stage of consumption. (See "Epitome.")
- REACTION, the rallying of the vital power after a shock, or after the effect of some morbid or depressing influence.
- RED-GOWN, or red gum, an eruption of small pimples in infants, from being kept too warm; *Aconite*, followed by *Chamomilla*.
- REDUCTION, bringing or putting back into place, 19
- REGULARITY of meals, 2.
- REGURGITATION, return of food or liquid from the stomach, or vomiting at will; *Belladonna*, *Antim. Crud.*; or return of blood through a valve after it has passed it, as in the aorta, or from a ventricle of the heart back into the auricle, 75, 76.
- RELAPSING or FAMINE FEVER, epidemic remittent, bilious remittent, mild yellow fever, or hungerpest; *Aconite*, *Bryonia*, *Veratrum Viride*, *Dioscorea*, *Podophyllum*.
- RELAXED SORE THROAT, 51.
- REMITTENT, lessening or suspending at regular or irregular intervals, followed by an increase or aggravation of symptoms.
- RESOLUTION, subsidence or disappearance without discharge or evacuation.
- RESPIRATORS, substitute for, 45.
———, useless, 45.
- RESPIRATION, organs of, their diseases, 44—50.
- RESTLESSNESS, agitation, the result of mental or arterial disturbance in severe illness; often a very grave symptom, *Aconite*, *Coffea*, 41.
- RESUSCITATION, restoration when apparently dead, 29.
- RETENTION OF URINE, 88.
- RHEUM, rhubarb, 85.
- RHEUMATIC FEVER, 91.
——— GOUT, 93.
- RHEUMATISM, 92.
——— of the chest, pleurodynia, *Arnica*.
- RHUS, 62, 67, 71, 91, 92.
——— OPODELDOC, 92.
——— TOXICODENDRON, 103.

- RICE WATER ; useful as a drink in diarrhoea.
- RICKETS, RACHITIS, unsymmetrical development of the bones in a child, with feverishness, languor, perspirations, or dry, harsh skin ; *Calcarea, Gelseminum, Phosphoric Acid, Silicea.*
- RIGOR, chilliness, with shivering ; the cold stage of fevers ; the indication of the formation of matter, 41.
- RINGWORM, *Sepia* and application of *Sulphurous Acid*, 103.
- ROSE, the erysipelas, 71.
- ROSEOLA, rose or scarlet rash ; an eruption of small red pimples, *Aconite, Bryonia, Gelseminum, Belladonna, Pulsatilla.*
- RUBBING OFF SKIN, 9.
- RUBEOLA, measles, 68.
- RULES FOR THE SICK-ROOM, 3, 40.
- RUPTURE, 36.
 ———, fixed, 36.
 ———, incarcerated, 36.
- SACRUM, the lower bone of the pelvis, on which the spine rests.
- SALIVA, the fluid secreted by the parotid glands, and those under the jaw and under the tongue.
- SALIVATION, an unusual or profuse flow of the saliva, otherwise called ptyalism ; *Mercurius, Nitric Acid.*
 ——— purgatives ; caution against, 2.
- SANGUINARIA, 106.
- SCAB, a crust forming on a sore, from the gradual consolidation of the fluid oozing from it.
- SCABIES, the itch, 103.
- SCALDS AND BURNS, 26—29.
- SCALL, a division of skin diseases, comprising impetigo, eczema, psoriasis ; inflammation or irritation, followed by scabs, 102.
- SCALLED HEAD, inflammation of the scalp, followed by scabs ; *Aconite, Pulsatilla*, 102.
- SCAPULA, the shoulder-blade.
- SCAR, a cicatrix, reddish line, or formation, afterwards turning white, at the union of wounds or the healing of ulcers.

- SCARF-SKIN**, the outer skin, the epidermis.
- SCARLATINA**, scarlet fever, 67.
- SCHNEIDERIAN MEMBRANE** that lining the nose.
- SCIATIC**, the large nerve running down the back of the thigh.
- SCIATICA**, very painful neuralgia running down the back of the thigh; *Gelseminum*, *Ignatia*, *Macrobryn*, 100.
- SCHIRRUS**, hard, stony cancer, principally affecting the breast, 89.
- SCORBUTIC**, arising from, or connected with scurvy.
- SCROFULA**, a state of the system distinguished by glandular swellings, indolent humours, badly healing wounds or ulcers, and a tendency to consumption or mesenteric disease.
- SCRUPLE**, twenty grains.
- SCURVY**, a peculiar affection of the gums and other parts of the body, to which sailors and others, long deprived of fresh meat and vegetables, are exposed.
- SEA-SICKNESS**, 78.
- SECUNDINES**, the after-birth, 121.
- SEPIA**, 103.
- SEQUELÆ**, consequences resulting from disease, 67.
- SERUM, SEROUS**, thin, watery fluid, or the membranes which secrete it, the watery part of the blood.
- SET-FAST**, the core of a boil, or a small, grayish, fibrous mass left in the centre after it breaks, 105.
- SHINGLES**, a vesicular eruption showing itself at the waist, or round the armpit, attended by inflammation, and very considerable neuralgic pain; *Aconite*, *Cistus*, *Rhus*, *Gelseminum*, *Arsenic*, 104.
- SHIVERING**, 41.
- SHOCK**, depression of vital power after accidents or operations; *Gelseminum*, *Aconite*, *Arnica*.
- SHORT-WINDED**, difficult or oppressed breathing after or during exercise, often arising simply from fatness; it may be caused

- by disease of the heart or lungs, or by a full stomach.
- SHOULDER**, dislocation of, 20.
- SICK HEADACHE**, 79, 97.
- SICK WATER**, 76.
- SICKNESS**, 77.
- SILICEA**, 91, 105, 106, 117.
- SIMPLE FEVER**, 41.
- SIMPLES**, an old term for medicinal herbs.
- SITZ-BATH**, a half or hip-bath, useful in any abdominal congestions, and as a derivate in head affections; also for its generally calming qualities, 5.
- , womb affections of, in, 5.
- SKIN**, diseases of, 102.
- , abrasion of, 9.
- , rubbing of, 9.
- , inflammation of, 102.
- , irritation of, 102.
- , action of, important and salutary, 41.
- SLEEP**, should be quiet and peaceful; it is oppressed in affections of the chest and stomach, starting in those of the heart, and stertorous or snoring in those of the brain. Its natural duration at night should be from seven to eight hours.
- SLEEPLESSNESS**, 98.
- SLOUGH**, the part which separates from a sore or ulcer, or the dead part which is cast off from the living in mortification, 105.
- SLUGGISH LIVER**, 87.
- SMALL-POX**, 69.
- SNAKES AND SERPENTS**, bites from, 18.
- SNUFFLES**, 133.
- SOLIDIFICATION**, otherwise called "hepatisation;" the causing of the lung, through disease, to become solid and impervious to respired air.
- SORE MOUTH**, stomatitis, inflammation and ulceration of the mouth; *Hydrastis, Baptisia, Arsenic*, 54.
- SORE MOUTH**, after nursing, 55.
- SORE THROAT**, 50.
- SORES OR ULCERS**, 104.
- SPASMS**, 76.
- of the stomach, 76.

SPASMS of the windpipe, 139.

SPECIFIC, direct, immediate, as of the action of a medicine; or capable of curing some one or more particular disease, I, 40.

SPERMACEI OINTMENT, a basis for *Hamamelis* or *Hydrastis* or *Sepia* ointment.

SPHINCTER, a muscle which closes or constricts an opening in any organ.

SPINAL CURVATURE or deformity, either angular or lateral; angular is caused by disease of the bones of the spine, which crumble and give way; the growth of the child or young person is arrested, and incurable deformity or hump-back results. Treatment by constitutional remedies, as it is a scrofulous disease, and absolute, unbroken rest, in a recumbent position, whilst the process of disintegration is going on. (See "Woman's Guide.")

Lateral curvature is very common in growing girls,

from weakness of the muscles on either side of the spine, caused by cramped, constrained position, by carelessness, rapid growth, or the ill effects of stays or corsets. Graduated exercises, medical rubbing, assiduous attention to habits and health; in extreme and very rare cases, spinal supports, very carefully designed and adjusted.

SPITTING OF BLOOD, 90.

SPLEEN, the ductless gland situated at the large end of the stomach, composed of areolar tissue. It is considered to aid in the elaboration of the red corpuscles of the blood, and also to serve as a store-house for the blood, for the purposes of digestion.

_____, enlargement of; tumour of the spleen (splenoncus), or ague cake, formerly a very common result of intermittent fever or ague; *Sulphur, Calcarea, Baryta.*

SPLINT, a flat piece of wood,

- or other substance, applied to broken bones, as a support, and to prevent movement until union takes place, 21, 22.
- SPLINTER, a fragment of bone, as in a fracture; a small pointed piece of wood, penetrating the flesh; it should be extracted as soon as possible, as it sets up considerable irritation, and causes much pain; then apply *Hypericum* or *Ledum*.
- SPONGIA, 46, 94.
- SPONGING, 104.
- , tepid, 4, 68.
- SPOTTED or malignant fever, malignant typhus, 61.
- SPRAIN, 34.
- , treatment of, 34.
- SPUTA, secretions ejected from the mouth by spitting,—*e.g.*, mucus; they may be gummy, frothy, viscid, blood-stained, ash-grey, or cheesy, from softened tubercle.
- SQUINTING, (strabismus), may arise from imitation or defect in one or other of the eyes, or be a symptom of water on the brain. If nervous or vascular, and tolerably recent, *Belladonna*, *Stramonium*, and *Gelseminum*; *Hydrastis* if accompanied by opacity of the cornea. If medicine is insufficient, division of the affected muscles, under chloroform.
- ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, erysipelas, 71.
- ST. VITUS'S DANCE, chorea, involuntary movements or twitchings of the limbs or face; *Stramonium*, *Cuprum*, *Mercurius*, 99.
- STAMMERING, an involuntary interruption, or total inability to utter a letter or syllable. Treatment—regulated methodical speaking; *Stramonium*, *Cuprum*, *Sulphur*.
- STERCORACEOUS, *fæcali*, consisting of excrementitious matter. (See "Rupture.")
- STERTOR, deep snoring, 96.
- STETHOSCOPE, a hollow instrument, some three or

four inches long, for conveying the various sounds of the lungs or heart with increased distinctness to the ear.

STIFF JOINT, an immovable joint, from inflammation or injury. If complete, there is no cure; if simply ligamentous, friction and movement will benefit.

STIFF NECK, 93.

STIMULANTS, injurious, 3.

————, unnecessary, 3.

STINGS OF INSECTS, 18.

———— **BEEES**, 18.

———— **WASPS**, 18.

STITCH, a sharp, shooting pain, like that produced by a prick from some pointed instrument; *Aconite*, *Arnica*.

STOCKING, ELASTIC, much more useful, as well as much less costly, than the old-fashioned laced stocking; of great service as an auxiliary in varicose veins of the leg, and weak knees and ankles.

STOMACACE, canker of the mouth.

STOMACH-PUMP, a small

pump or syringe for introducing nutritive liquids into the stomach, or for quickly withdrawing poisonous matter from the stomach; these must be in a state of solution, and not such as are likely to corrode the coats of the stomach; one or two pints of water should be injected before using the pump, and not quite so much withdrawn; care should also be taken to pass the tube down the swallow, and not down the wind-pipe.

STOPPAGE of the BOWELS (see "Enteritis, Inflammation of the Bowels"); *Aconite*, *Nux Vomica*, *Chamomilla*, *Arsenic*.

STRAIN, 36.

STRAMONIUM, 99.

STRANGULATION, compression so as to stop the circulation, as by hanging, or a cord fastened round; also of the bowels in rupture or hernia, when an operation is imperatively required.

STRANGURY, great difficulty

of passing water; it is passed only by drops, and is accompanied by pain and straining; *Aconite*, *Cantharides*.

STRAPPING (1) diachylon, or adhesive plaister, spread on linen, silk, or elastic material; used in strips, for confining the edges of wounds, or the protection of sores; (2) the application of plaister in this manner.

STRAWBERRY-MARK, *nævus* —which see.

STRICTURE, the narrowing of a channel or canal of the body, as of the gullet, lower bowel, or urethra; *Aconite*, *Nux Vomica*, *Chamomilla*, or by mechanical dilatation, by bougies, and other instruments.

————, paralytic, a paralytic seizure; *Belladonna*, *Nux Vomica*, *Æsculus*.

STROKE, 96.

STROPHULUS, “red-gum,” or “red-gown.”

STUFFING OF THE NOSE, 42.

STUFFING OF THE NOSE in infants, 133.

STRUMA, *scrofula*.

STUMP, the part left after a limb, or a portion of it, has been amputated; the part remaining in the gum after a tooth has broken off.

STUNNED, concussion of the brain, more or less complete or serious; it may be but momentary, and the effect quickly pass off, or unconsciousness may last some time, and be of serious import. *Arnica*, *Aconite*, and *Belladonna*, *Veratrum Viride*; *Opium* in severer cases. See under “Domestic Surgery.”

————, being, 18.

STUPOR, great lessening or suspension of sensibility; lethargy; absence of taking notice, or of feeling; a sign of bad import in any serious affection, 96.

STYE, 60.

STYPTIC, capable of arresting bleeding; *Arnica*, *Hamamelis*, *Trillium*, *Tincture of Iron*, *Turpentine*, *Gallic* and *Tannic Acids*, *Matico*.

- SUB-ACUTE**, moderate, not severe.
- SUBCUTANEOUS** injection, with a syringe, might be resorted to with advantage in severe neuralgia, ticdouloureux, and nerve pain; a watery solution, not too strong, of the indicated medicine being employed.
- SUBMAXILLARY**, situated under the jaw.
- SUCKLING OF INFANTS**, 122, 124.
- SUDAMNIA**, an eruption of small points attended with great perspiration, which may be simply the effect of heat, or of collapse and prostration in fever. "Miliary Fever."
- SUDORIFEROUS**, sweat-carrying, as of the glands of the skin. Sufflation, puffiness.
- SUFFOCATION**, (1) a forcible stopping of the breath, by hanging, drowning, smothering, strangling, or the breathing of noxious gases; (2) difficulty of breathing, and oppression.
- SUFFOCATION**, apparent death from, 30.
- SUFFUSION**, a spreading over, or extravasation, as of blood in a bloodshot eye, or of a colour.
- SULPHUR**, 82, 84, 85, 91, 92, 94, 99, 103.
 ——— OINTMENT, 103.
- SULPHURIC ACID**, 81.
- SUMMER COMPLAINT**, diarrhœa.
- SUNBURN**, tanned skin from exposure to the sun. Simple spirit-lotion with a little rose or elder-flower water will suffice; *Aconite* if there is any inflammation. (See "Freckle.")
- SUNSTROKE**, "insolation," "heat-apoplexy," "coup de soleil," loss of consciousness, and an apoplectic condition, following exposure to extreme heat in summer, may occur on a dull, hot day, or under a bright sun. *Aconite*, if the face is pale, every ten minutes, with heat to the feet and hands if cold; *Belladonna* if the face is flushed; *Glonoine* for the headache and after-effects,

- every two or three hours, 38.
- SUPPLEMENTARY AIR**, the reserve in the chest, which can be forcibly expelled after an ordinary breath has taken place.
- SUPPORT**, abdominal, useful after delivery, or from weakness of the abdominal muscles, giving rise to bearing down of the womb; Huxley's and Bailey's are the best, 112, 121.
- SUPPOSITORY**, small medicated cones or cylinders of cocoa butter, for introduction into the lower bowel, in the case of fissure, or other painful affections of that part; *Hydrastis*, *Hamamelis*, *Arsenic*, *Gelseminum*; *Belladonna*, and *Silicea* may be cited as most adapted.
- SUPPRESSION OF THE MONTHLY PERIOD**, may be a sign of pregnancy, but then it is attended by longings, morning sickness, variable appetite, enlargement of the breasts and shape, 108.
- SUPPURATION**, the forming of pus, or matter, in a wound, abscess, or boil, as the result of inflammation; *Aconite*, *Belladonna*, *Arnica*, *Hepar*.
- SURGERY**, domestic, 9.
- SUSPENDED ANIMATION**, 31, 32.
- SWEATING FEET**, 91.
- SWEATING-SICKNESS**, an old name for bad cases of congestive fever, or fatal English cholera.
- SWIMMING IN HEAD**, 96.
- SWOLLEN GLANDS**, 53, 68.
- SWOON, SWOONING**, fainting, syncope. (See "Fainting.")
- SYLVESTER METHOD OF RESTORING THE APPARENTLY DEAD**, 31.
- SYMPATHETIC**, (1) produced, by reaction, from some organ primarily or principally affected, as pain in the breast from ovarian disturbance; (2) the set of nerves which takes its origin in separate ganglia, arranged on each side of the spine; they

- compose a cephalic, cervical, dorsal, lumbar, and sacral system ; they are so called because they are considered to produce the sympathy between different organs.
- SYNCOPE**, fainting, swooning, 32.
- SYNOVIA**, the unctuous fluid secreted by the synovial membrane, which lubricates the joints.
- SYNOVITIS**, inflammation of synovial membrane of the joints. *Bryonia, Asclepias, Tuberosa, Mercurius.*
- T A P E - W O R M**, *Mercurius Cor., Filix Mas, Sabadella, Kousso*, 83.
- TAPPING**, the operation of drawing off the effused fluid or water in dropsy ; it is only palliative.
- TEETH**, temporary, or children's first set, twenty ; four incisors, two eye-teeth, and four double teeth in each jaw.
- , permanent, when complete, and the jaw has perfectly developed, are thirty-two ; four incisors or cutting-teeth, two eye-teeth, and six double teeth, or molars, in each jaw.
- TEETHING**, 136.
- TEMPERATURE OF BATHS**, 3.
- TEMPORAL**, relating to, or connected with the temples.
- TENDON**, the white, tough, cordlike ending to certain muscles.
- TENESMUS**, frequent, ineffectual, painful desire to relieve the bowels, as in dysentery, with straining, or forcing-pain generally ; *Mercurius Corrosivus, NuxVomica*, 80.
- TEPID BATHS**, 3, 4, 5.
- **PACKING**, 5.
- **SPONGING**, 4.
- TERTIAN FEVER**, ague whose paroxysms return every forty-eight hours, or third day, usually the most easily managed, 65.
- TETANIC**, severely rigid spasm, resembling that of lock-jaw.
- TETANUS**, lock-jaw.
- TETTER**, an eruption of small blisters, *Merc. V.*

THERAPEUTIC, that part of medicine which relates to the use of medicines.

THORACIC, connected with the chest or thorax.

THROAT, SORE, 50.

————, clergyman's, 51.

————, cough, from, 44.

————, inflamed, 44.

————, public speaker's, 51.

————, spasm of, 46.

————, ulcerated, 51.

THRUSH, 55, 134.

THUJA, 70.

T I C, **TIC-DOULOUREUX**, paroxysmal neuralgia, 56.

TONGUE, the, composed of muscle, and covered by mucous membrane, presenting numerous papillæ or points; indications afforded by.

TONICS, medicines which give tone to the stomach and increase the appetite, as *Nux Vomica*, *Xanthoxylum*, *Helonias*, *Hydrastis*.

TONSILITIS, inflammation of the tonsils; quinsy, 52.

TONSILS, the glands, of the shape of an almond, on

each side of the uvula, at the upper part of the throat; the mucus they secrete facilitates swallowing; they also materially aid the voice.

————, enlargement of, causes snoring and throat-deafness; a sign of scrofulous weakness; *Baryta*, *Merc.*, *Iod.*, *Sulph.*, *Iod.*, removal by operation not required, 52.

TOOTH: a tooth is composed of crown or top, neck and fang, or root, inside which is the pulp, which is highly sensitive and vascular; the solid portion consists of dentine or tooth-bone, composed chiefly of phosphate and carbonate of lime, with fluoride of calcium; this is covered by a thin crust of very hard enamel, containing only 3 per cent. of animal matter.

TOOTH, stopping for, mastic, gutta-percha; thoroughly clean out the cavity; dry it by putting in blotting paper; then introduce the stopping when the tooth

- does not ache. Do not eat for some time after.
- extraction, bleeding after, 17.
- TOOTHACHE**: *Belladonna, Mercurius, Aconite, Chamomilla, Gelseminum*, 56.
- TOURNIQUET**, a surgical instrument, consisting of a band of webbing and screws, for tightening it over the course of an artery, to stay violent arterial bleeding.
- TRACHEA**, the windpipe.
- TREATMENT OF DISEASE**, Homœopathy in the, 3.
- TREMLES**, the, milk-fever.
- TREMOR**, involuntary trembling of the body, or of some part of it, often caused by spirits or tobacco.
- TRITURATION**, rubbing down a substance in a mortar, always in the same direction, until it is thoroughly and most minutely divided.
- TRUSS**, a bent bar of flexible steel, covered with leather, to which a pad and strap are attached, for retaining a rupture in its place. A truss should fit well, be always worn during the day, and put on before the patient rises up in bed. If a truss causes chafing, the part should be bathed with *Calendula* lotion. The ordinary truss bends downwards to fit the side for which it is intended.
- TUBERCLE**, deposit of friable, irritating matter, which becomes calcareous or softens, involving the surrounding tissue of the lungs, 90.
- TUMOUR**, a permanent swelling of some part of the body, the product of a morbid influence; they are fleshy, fibroid, fibro-cellular, fatty, vascular, bony, or cancerous.
- TURN OF LIFE**, cessation of menstruation; change of life, 110.
- TYMPANUM**, the sensitive cavity or drum of the ear.
- TYPHOID**, resembling typhus, 61.
- TYPHUS**, 61.
- ULCER, ULCERATION, ULCERATED**, an open sore,

- which may begin as an abrasion or pimple, or result from a wound, burn, scald or bruise; *Arsenic, Hydrastis, Sili- cea, Lycopodium, Sangui- naria, Sulphur*, 104.
- ULCERATED SORE THROAT, 51.
- UMBILICUS, the navel.
- UNION by first intention, the rapid healing of wounds by adhesion, without discharge of matter.
- URINARY ORGANS, diseases of, 88.
- URINE, naturally, is pale yellow, perfectly trans- parent and acid, of pecu- liar odour; two pints and a-half may be taken as the average quantity passed in twenty-four hours.
- , difficulty of passing, 88.
- , incontinence of, 89.
- URINE, stoppage of, 88.
- URTICARIA, nettle-rash, wheals like those pro- duced by nettles, with heat and stinging; *Rhus, Ledum*, 72.
- UTERUS, the womb.
- Uteritis, inflammation of the womb.
- UVULA, a small nipple-like body or projection in the middle of the arch of the palate, to which it helps to impart strength.
- , elongated; cough from, 44.
- VACCINATION, the preser- vative application of cow- pox virus.
- VAGINA, the passage to the uterus.
- VALVE, a fold of membrane which prevents the re- turn of liquids into any cavity.
- VALVES of the heart, the mitral and tricuspid.
- VAPOUR BATH, useful in colds, in fevers, and rheu- matism—obtained from the steam of hot water; various portable ones are made; a spirit lamp under a wooden chair covered by blankets, or a shallow vessel of water kept boiling by a spirit lamp. Water may be taken freely whilst taking

- the bath ; afterwards, the body must be well washed with tepid water, and vigorously rubbed, 5.
- VAPOURS, irritating effects of, 45.
- VARICELLA, chicken-pox, 69.
- VARIOLA, small-pox, 69.
- VARIOLOID, modified small-pox, 69.
- VARICOSE, permanently enlarged veins ; *Hamamelis*, rest and elastic stockings.
- ULCERS, *Hamamelis*, *Hydrastis*.
- VEIN, bursting of, in the leg—rest, elevation, pressure by firm pads, and, until they are ready, by the thumb ; *Hamamelis*, *Arnica*.
- VENTRICLES, cavities in the brain and heart.
- VERATRUM ALBUM, 85, 86.
- VIRIDE, 62, 70, 71, 72, 77, 78, 80, 95, 102.
- VERMIFUGE, a medicine which destroys or removes worms, as *Cina*, *Mercurius*, *Santonin*.
- VERTEBRÆ, the bones of the spine.
- VERTIGO, giddiness, dizziness. Vesica, the bladder, 96.
- VESICLES, small blisters. Vesicular, consisting of, or distinguished by vesicles.
- VIRUS, poison, venom, contagious matter.
- VIS MEDICATRIX NATURÆ, instinctive healing power; the power inherent in nature, or of the body to right itself.
- VISCUS (plural, Viscera), any internal organ of the body.
- VOCAL CHORDS are formed partly of mucous membrane and ligamentous fibre ; they are thick and strong ; they are capable of being brought close together, and of being considerably tightened, the approximation and tension regulating the pitch of the voice.
- VOICE, articulate sound, produced by the breath, the windpipe, glottis, palate, and tongue, lips and teeth, aided by the resonance of the bones of the head and face.

- VOICE, loss of, 45.
- VOMICA, a cavity in the lungs; *Sanguinaria*.
- VOMITING, controlled by *Ipecacuanha*, *Acid*, *Hydrocyanic*, *Kreosote*, *Arsenic*, 77.
- VULNERARY, a medicine good for wounds, as *Arnica*, *Bellis*, *Calendula*, *Hypericum*.
- WAISTCOAT, STRAIT, a dress of stout material used for restraining maniacs or the fury of delirium; it has long sleeves, which are tied behind, as are all its fastenings, so that it thoroughly confines the patient. It is not much used; vigilant watching is more relied on.
- WAKEFULNESS, infants of, 134.
- WARM BATH, 3, 4.
- WART, a small horny excrescence on the skin, chiefly on the hands, 103.
- WASPS, stings of, 18.
- WASTING, children in, result of bad food, bad air, neglect, or disease. *Arsenicum*, gruel baths, neglect of, censurable in grown people.
- WATER consists of eight parts, by weight, of oxygen and one of hydrogen. It should be as pure as possible for drinking, as, when it is impure, it is a fruitful source of disease. Some practical knowledge of chemistry and apparatus is required to test the purity of water at all satisfactorily. It is very plainly given in Hart's "Manual of Public Health."
- WATER, difficulty of passing, 88.
- , incontinence of, 89.
- , stoppage of, 88.
- on the brain, 96.
- in the head, 42.
- , infants in, see "Snuffles."
- WATER-BEDS, filled with half water and half air; very serviceable for fever cases, or patients confined to their beds for any length of time, as they prevent bed sores.
- WATER BRASH, 76.
- WEANING, 130.

- WEN, a swelling on the head, of variable size, without change of colour or inflammation; sometimes it is used to designate "goitre," or "Derbyshire neck."
- WETTING the bed, 89.
- WHITE-LEG (see "Milk-leg after confinement"); phlegmasia alba dolens; *Aconite*, *Pulsatilla*. (See "Woman's Guide.")
- WHITE SWELLING, strumous swelling of the knee and leg in young people. *Arsenicum*, *Calcareo*.
- WHITES, or "Fluor albus," 109, 112.
- WHITLOW, abscess of the finger-ends; *Belladonna*, *Arnica*, *Hepar*, 105.
- WINDPIPE, inflammation of the, 46.
- _____, spasm of the, 139.
- WINTER COUGH, chronic bronchitis; *Pulsatilla*, *Asclepias*, *Sulphur*, 143.
- WOMB, inflammation of, dull pain, abdominal fullness, sympathy of the bladder and lower bowel; *Belladonna*, *Veratrum Viride*, *Mercurius*, 111.
- WOMB, affections of, accounted for, 110.
- _____, bearing down of, 112.
- _____, congestion of, 111.
- _____, ulceration of, 111.
- WOMB, prolapsus of, or bearing - down; *Belladonna*, *Nux Vomica* (see "Anteflexion," "Retroversion"), 112.
- _____, ulceration of; *Cimicifuga*, *Hydrastis*, *Calendula* application (see "Woman's Guide",) 111.
- _____, wind in; *Bromine*, *Phosphoric Acid*, *Lycopodium*, *Arsenic*, *Kreosote*. ("Woman's Guide.")
- WORMS, see "Ascaris" and Tapeworm, 83.
- _____, pin, 83.
- _____, round, 84.
- _____, tape, 84.
- _____, thread, 83.
- WOUNDS are of four principal kinds: (1) cuts or incised wounds, punctures or stabs; plaister, stitches, *Calendula* lotion; (2) lacerated or torn

wounds; cold water, *Calendula*, *Carbolic Acid*, *Chamomilla*, *Hepar*, *Silicea*; (3) contusions or bruises; *Arnica*; (4) those from fire-arms or gun-shot wounds.

WOUNDS, deep, 10, 11.

————, how to treat, 10.

————, poisoned, 18.

————, ankle, arm, foot, hand, leg, 24, 25.

WRENCH, a sprain; *Arnica*, *Opodeldoc*, 34, 36.

WRICK, a sprain or twist; *Arnica* or *Rhus Opodeldoc*, 34.

WRIST, wounds of, 14, 24.
————, how to bandage, 24.

WRY-NECK, generally a rheumatic affection, sometimes symptomatic of brain affection; for the first, *Rhus*, *Ruta*; second, *Æsculus*, *Nux Vomica*, 93.

YAWNING, a sign of fatigue or pulmonary lethargy, or from sympathy; it may,

when hysterical, be spasmodic; *Ignatia*, *Gelseminum*. It sometimes betokens an attack of ague.

YEAST or YEST, the product on the surface of beer when fermenting; sometimes given in malignant fever—a table-spoonful in wine; it is also used to fowl ulcers, for its antiseptic properties.

YEAST or YEST, poultice of, useful in threatening bed-sores and mortification.

YELLOW, jaundice, 133.

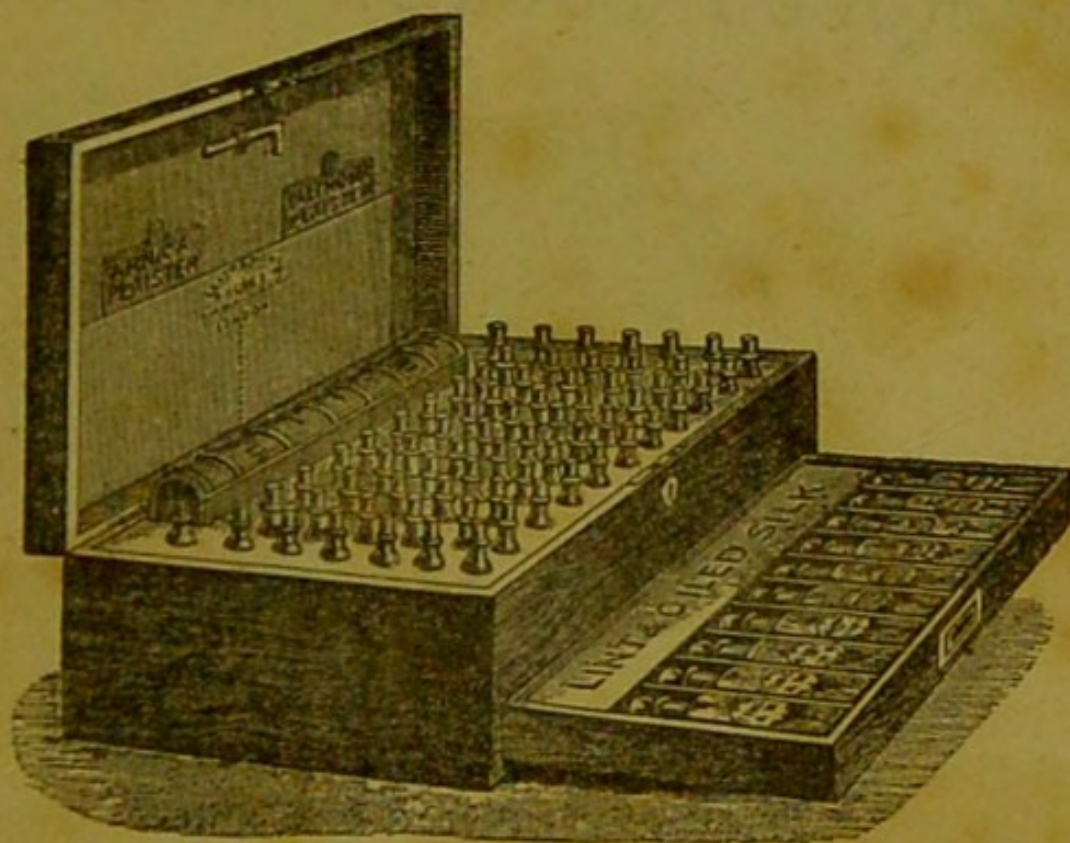
ZONA, shingles.

ZYMOTIC, relating to fermentation; any epidemic, endemic, sporadic, or contagious disease produced by morbid influences acting as a ferment in the body, as small-pox, measles, scarlatina, mumps, influenza, and sometimes colds in the head.

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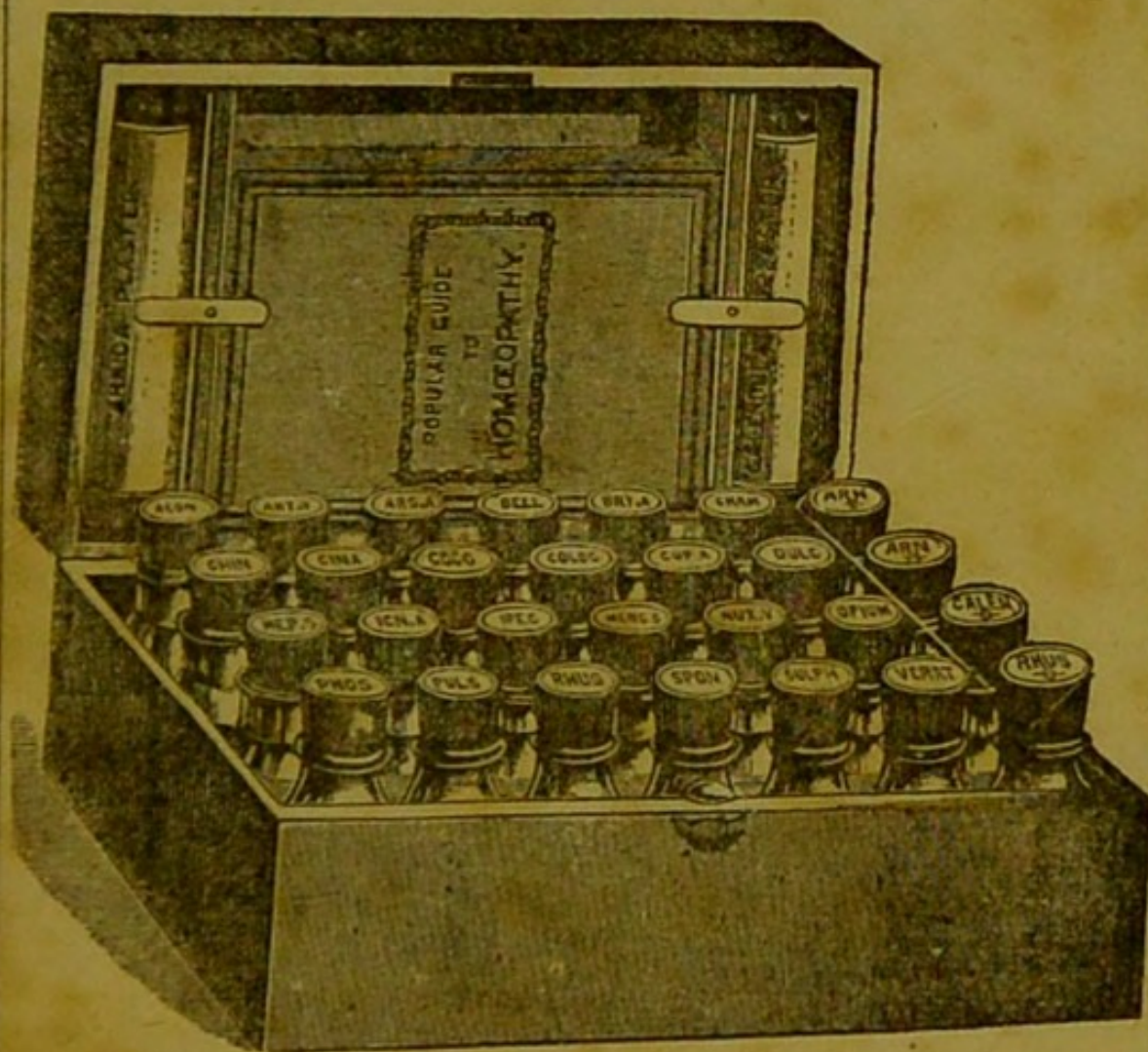
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No. 21.

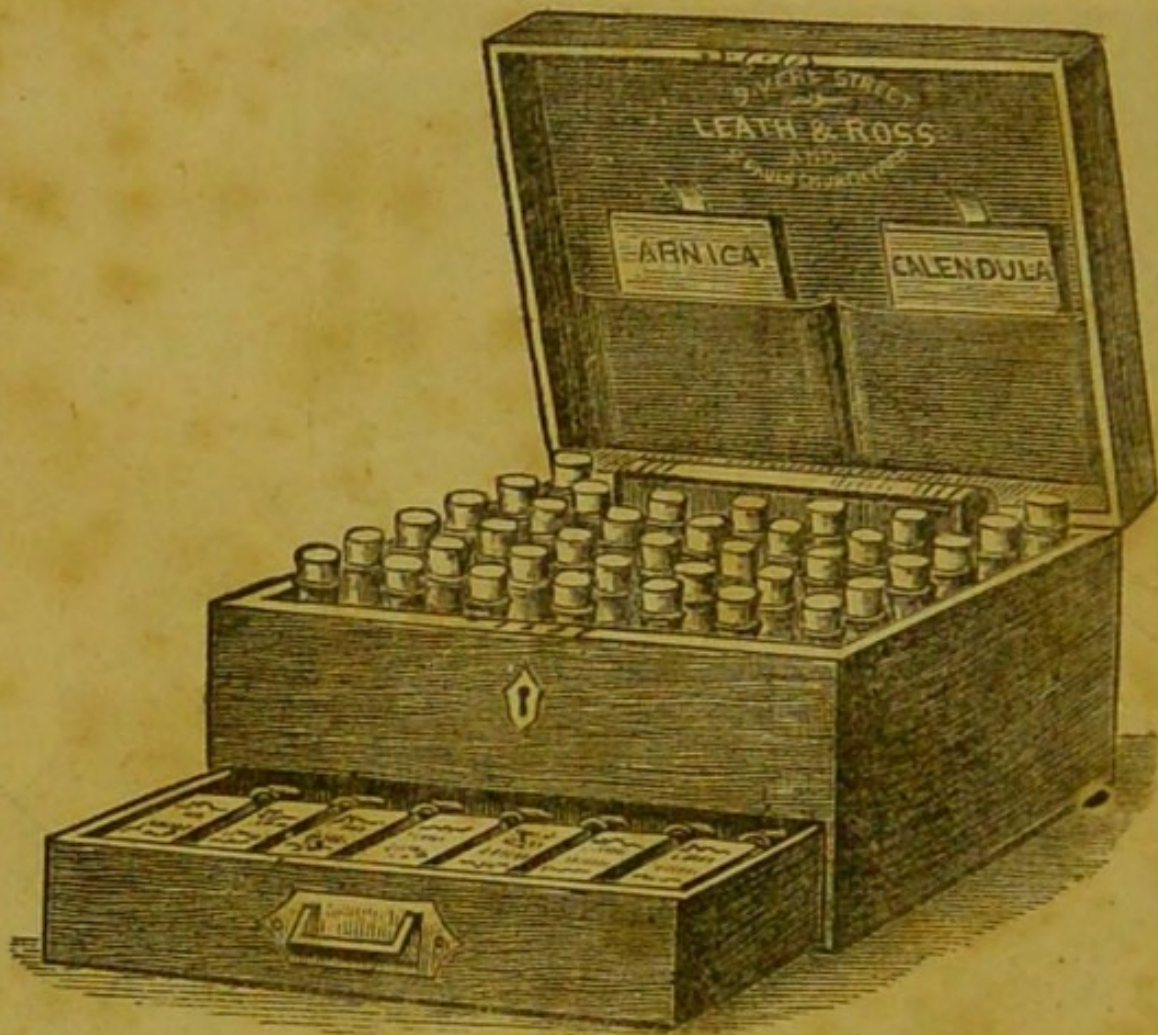
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TINCTURE OR PILULE CASE.



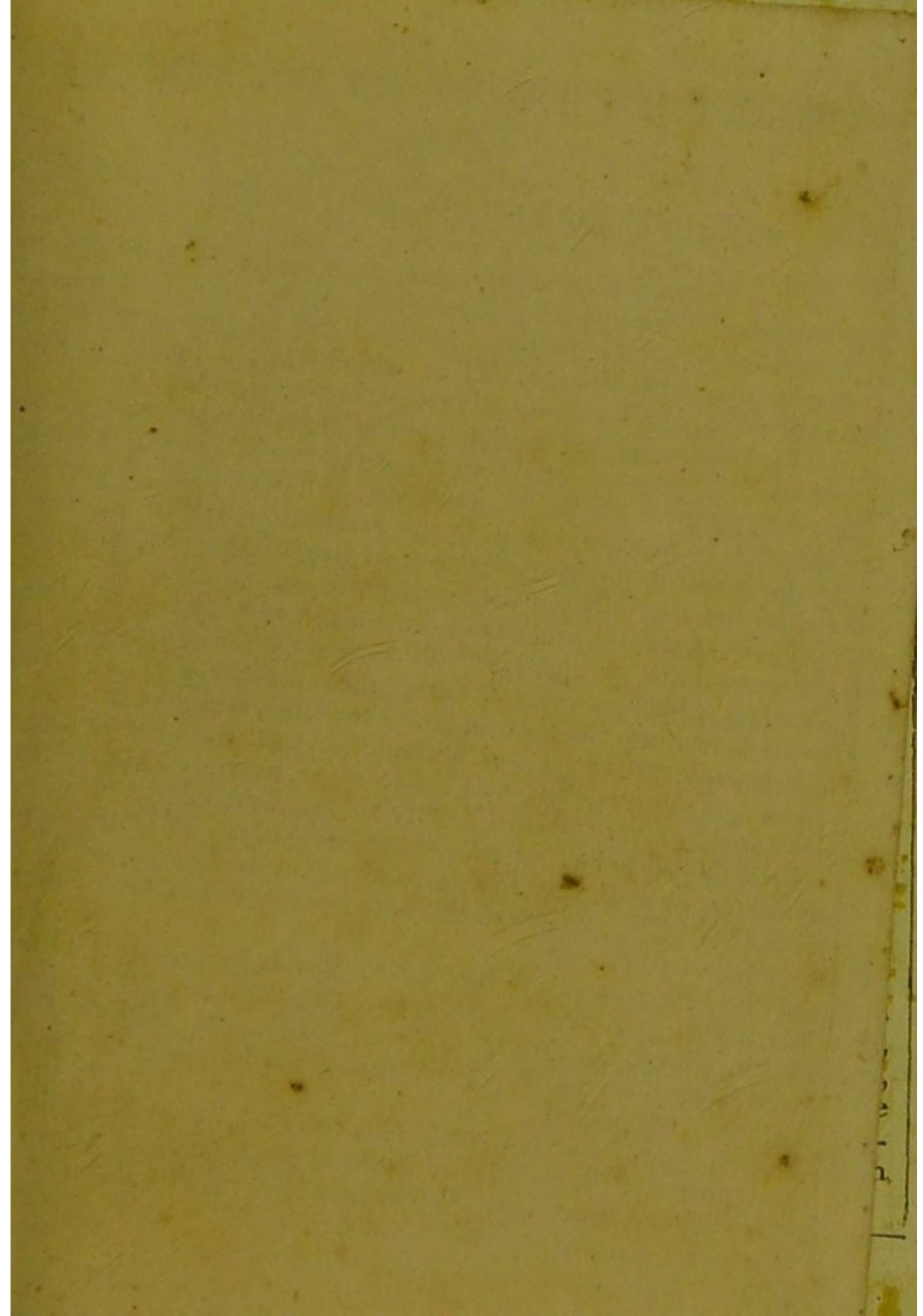
The above represents our New Homœopathic Medicine Chest, and is admirably suited for those who may be desirous of commencing Homœopathic Practice in their families; it is covered with leather, and can be adapted to any 1s. Guide; (if the selection is left to us we shall send the most useful medicines and Guide), and fit it with Pilules or Tinctures, whichever is preferred; it is a marvel of cheapness, contains twenty-eight of the most useful Medicines, and the labels on the bottles indicate the diseases each medicine is capable of curing, and the dose. Price 25s. complete.

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Verbatim Review from the New York Homœopathic Times.

THE "HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC MEDICINE," & "EPITOME."

In the estimation of many, the use of domestic works on the practice of Homœopathic Medicine is to be derogated, because it is said to place in the hands of the people methods for curing diseases, the gravity of which should forbid any but qualified physicians from investigating or treating.

This reason is specious; it is of the same character that would prevent the practitioner from giving the names of the medicines to the patient which he has relieved; it is part of the same line of argument which puts the symbolic mark of Jupiter (R) at the head of the prescription writing of the old school, and marks their quantities with cabalistic signatures.

This is a wrong process of reasoning, and is adopted often by those who are insecure in their position. To inform the people of what is best in cases of emergency, disease, and accident; to explain to them the nature, true character, and results of morbid action, instead of having a tendency to thwart the practice of the regular physician, will throw more into his hands. It is to be expected that a thoroughly skilled and educated man can afford to tell here and there what medicines he is giving; that is, if so requested by his patients or anybody else, without the fear that such meagre detail will in any way interfere with his position or his practice.

The two volumes before us—"The Homœopathic Domestic Medicine," of Dr. J. Laurie, and the "Epitome" of the same work, edited by Dr. R. S. Gutteridge, and published by the well-known house of Leath and Ross, of London—are deserving of every encomium.

The fact that this book has reached its 25th edition is a guarantee of its great popularity abroad, while in this country, with its revisions and corrections, the volume seems to have met with equally merited favour.

[See next page.]

The numerous editions of the book, each requiring a certain amount of revision, addition, and subtraction, necessarily have brought the volume to quite a perfect state, and among the chief features of improvement will be found "A Dictionary of Medical Terms and Treatment," which in itself is an epitome of Homœopathic Domestic Treatment.

In this new edition also an immense amount of new and important matter has been added, embracing the following subjects:

Nursing, Invalid Treatment,
Change of Air and Scene,
Mineral Baths and Waters,
Hydropathic Appliances,
External Remedies,
Affections of Digestive Organs,
Cancer, Bright's Disease,
Diabetes, Affections of the Lungs,
Consumption,
Respiratory Ailments,

Asthma, Hay Fever,
Coughs and Colds, Insanity,
Delirium Tremens, Hysteria,
Locomotor Ataxy,
Softening of the Brain,
Scurvy, Alcoholism,
Dipsomania, Diseases of the
Spinal Cord, Paralysis,
Diseases of the Eye,
&c., &c.

Very special attention has been devoted to Affections of the Eye, a description of the Eye and its Appendages being given, with Illustrations of the various parts.

The accuracy of the prescriptions, the size of the doses, and the repetition of the same, are also worthy of remark, evincing not only a thorough knowledge of the law of *similia*, but an appreciation, of the dose question, which, in these days, is rarely seen.

When we add that we have known the work for a quarter of a century, and have had pleasure in years gone by not only in studying but in quoting its pages, and that we have the most pleasant personal recollections of Dr. Laurie, who took the degree of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania somewhere about 1850-51, and that we have seen the book, instead of following the general course of such literature and falling into disuse, gradually rising in the estimation of the profession and laity not only on the "other side," but in the United States, we have every reason to congratulate the enterprising publishers, Messrs. Leath and Ross, on the value, the character, and the style of the books before us, and to congratulate the homœopathic fraternity generally on the appearance of the 25th edition of "Laurie's Domestic Medicine." (W. T. H.)

