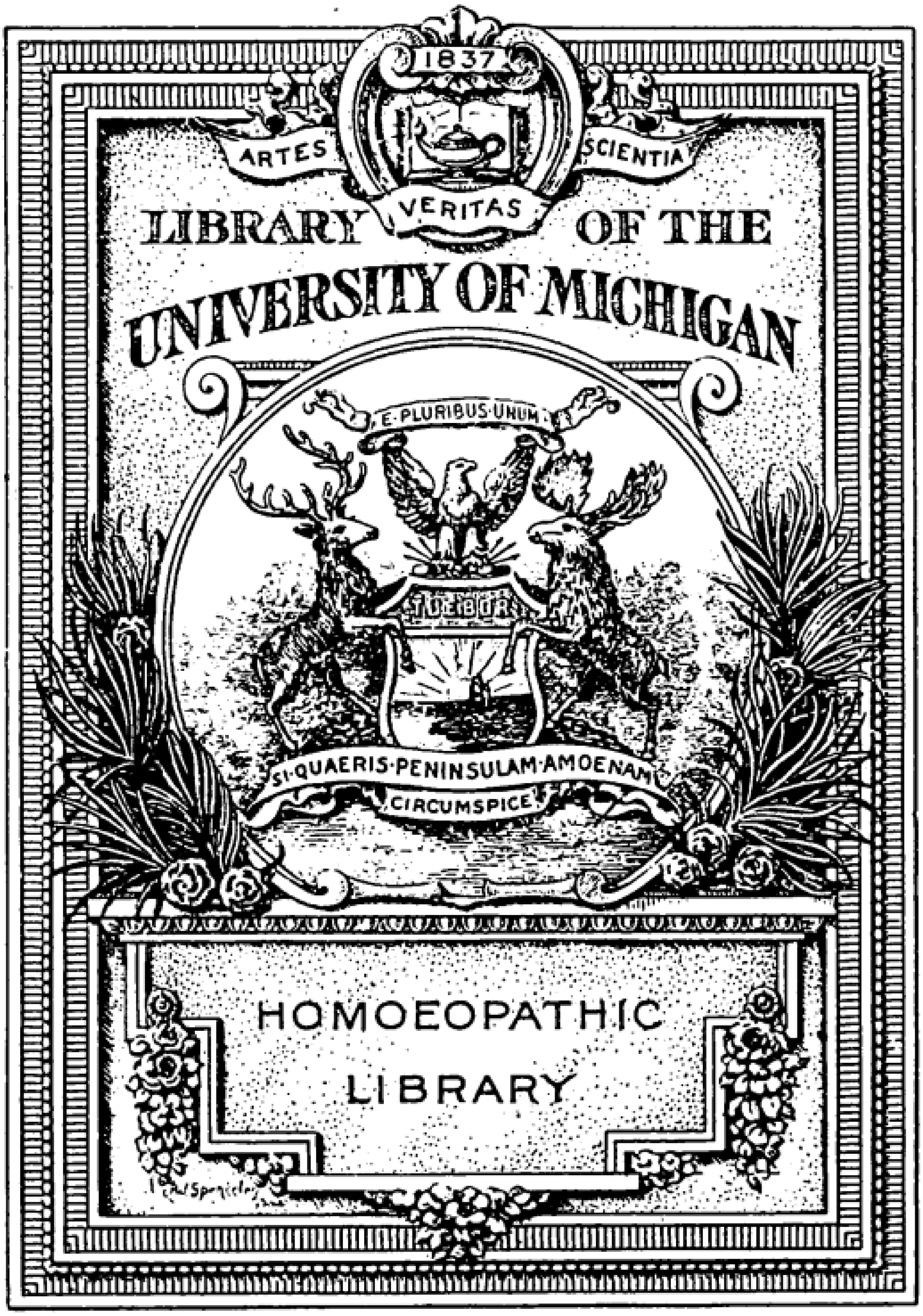
A 587323

POPULAR EDUCATION

FOR

HOUSEHOLDERS

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

A610.2
M62
A

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

POPULAR

Guide to Homœopathy,

FOR

Families and Private Use.

BY

GEORGE MOORE,

LICENTIATE OF THE FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS;

LICENTIATE OF MIDWIFERY, ETC.

SECOND EDITION.—TEN THOUSAND.

MANCHESTER:

W. BREMNER, 11 MARKET STREET;

HENRY TURNER & CO., 41 PICCADILLY,

AND 15 MARKET STREET.

1860.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

PREFACE.

A SMALL, plainly written, and easily understood book upon the Homœopathic Treatment of the most frequent diseases occurring in a family, has been long required. The following pages are published as a guide to the selection of the best remedy for minor disorders, and also for those which happen in times of emergency, or during the absence of the regular medical attendant.

Cholera, apoplexy, and various other serious diseases, which may resist the remedies recommended, require the skilful treatment of a homœopathic practitioner.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN. Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Preface to the Second Edition.

The First Edition of 5,000 copies of this little work having been exhausted in the short space of eighteen months, another issue is required to supply the demand. Some few corrections and alterations have been made, with the view of making this edition as useful and acceptable as the last.

Shelton House,

Near Stoke-upon-Trent,

December, 1859.

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

CONTENTS.

—o—

PART I.

	PAGE.
Homœopathy—What it is	9
Foods allowed and forbidden	11
Remarks on Diet	12
List of Medicines	14
External Applications	15
How to select the Medicine	16
How to mix and take the Medicine	18

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

FEVERS.

Simple Fever	19
Scarlet Fever—Scarlatina	20
Measles	22
Small Pox	23
Chicken Pox	24

CHAPTER II.

AFFECTIONS OF THE ORGANS OF BREATHING

Cold in the head	25
Hoarseness	27
Hooping Cough	28
Influenza	29
Bleeding at the nose	30
Asthma	33
Inflammation of the lungs	34

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

PAGE.
Cough 36
Croup 38

CHAPTER III.

AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH AND LIVER.

Heartburn 39
Waterbrash 40
Vomiting of blood 40
Flatulency—Wind 42
Nausea and Vomiting 43
Indigestion 44
Jaundice 47
Biliousness 49
Want of Appetite 49
Cramp of the Stomach 49

CHAPTER IV.

AFFECTIONS OF THE BOWELS, ETC.

Diarrhœa—Bowel Complaint 51
Diarrhœa in Children 53
Dysentery or Flux 54
Constipation—confined Bowels 55
Colic or Gripes 56
Piles 57
Worms 58
Cholera 59

CHAPTER V.

AFFECTIONS OF THE HEAD, ETC.

Apoplexy 60
Epilepsy 61
Giddiness 61
Headache 62

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

CHAPTER VI.

AFFECTIONS OF THE EYES, EARS, AND FACE.

	PAGE.
Inflammation of the Eye	65
Bloodshot Eye	66
Stye	66
Earache	67
Foreign bodies in the Ear	68
Inflammation of the Ear	68
Depraved hearing	69
Discharge from the Ears	70
Swelled Face	71
Mumps	72
Swollen Glands	73

CHAPTER VII.

AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN.

Warts	74
Corns	74
Boils	75
Chilblains	76
Whitlow	77
Erysipelas	78
Scald Head	80
Itching of the Skin	81
Nettle Rash	81
Ulcers	82

CHAPTER VIII.

AFFECTIONS OF THE MOUTH, THROAT, ETC.

Apthæ—Thrush	83
Toothache	85

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

PAGE.
Teething of Children 87
Quinsy, or Sore Throat 88

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Palpitation of the Heart 90
Fatigue 97
Sea Sickness 92
Rheumatism 93
Wetting the Bed 95
Convulsions 96
Crying—Sleeplessness 97

CHAPTER X.

CASUALTIES.

Cuts 98
Bruises, Contusions 100
Burns and Scalds 100
Strains and Sprains 101
Stings of Insects 102

PART III.

THE MEDICINES MENTIONED IN THIS WORK.

What they are 103
What diseases they are suitable for . . . 103
What symptoms require them 103

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Popular Guide to Homœopathy.

PART I.

1. Homœopathy—What it is.

The term Homœopathy is derived from two Greek words, which mean *similar* and *suffering*, and is used to express the doctrine that "like cures like." This great fact is of universal application to all medicines, and was discovered by experiments on healthy individuals. Every medicine taken in quantities more or less considerable, by a person in health, will produce a disease peculiar to itself, which will be manifested by certain symptoms. Symptoms of a similar kind may arise from a variety of *natural* causes, and for them no better remedy is required than the medicine which can produce corresponding sufferings. The *principle*, then, of this new system of treatment is, to cure diseases by such medicines as produce similar symptoms, in large doses, in the healthy person.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Homœopathy *differs* from the old system in having A LAW OF CURE, expressed as above, to guide its operations; in never mixing or giving two different medicines at the same time; in discountenancing bleeding, blistering, setoning, purging, and all other violent and painful operations of the like nature; and, lastly, in giving a small quantity of medicine which is exactly suited to the disease.

Its *advantages* are, that the patient's strength is not exhausted by violent treatment, but his constitution is able to withstand the destructive effects of disease, and his recovery is rapid and complete; that he will never suffer from the after effects of large doses of medicine thrown into, and retained in his body; and, lastly, that he will save much time and lessen the expense, because he will recover sooner and more safely. The increasing numbers of intelligent and respectable persons who employ this system only, in all complaints, is corroboration strong enough of these statements.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

2. Foods Allowed and Forbidden.

ALLOWED.	FORBIDDEN.
Soup or *Broth* made from the lean of mutton, veal, or beef; well-boiled sago, tapioca, rice, etc., being added.	*Soups.*—Turtle, mock-turtle, ox-tail, giblet, mullagatawny, in short, all seasoned, rich sauces.
Meats.—Mutton, lamb, beef, poultry, pigeons, rabbits, pheasants, plainly cooked, roasted, broiled, or stewed; not boiled.	*Meats.*—Ham, bacon, pork, duck, goose, venison, tripe, sausages, and fat and salted meats in general.
Fish.—All kinds of light food, such as soles, whiting, trout, flounder.	*Fish.*—Crab, lobster, oyster, and all shell-fish.
Vegetables.—Potatoes, green peas, turnips, cauliflower, brocoli, asparagus, artichokes, well cooked.	*Vegetables.*—Cucumber, onions, celery, parsley, radishes, leeks, thyme, garlic, pickles, salads, and all unripe vegetables.
Puddings–Bread, semolina, tapioca, arrow-root, potato-flour, rice, etc.	*Pastry*—baked, boiled, or fried; pancakes, Yorkshire puddings, butter and cheese, mustard, vinegar, and all spices and aromatics.
Eggs—Lightly dressed.	
Fruit.—Apples, pears, cherries, strawberries, baked, stewed, or preserved; also ripe and sweet fruits of almost any kind.	
Beverages—Milk, cocoa, water, chocolate, gruel, toast-water, barley-water etc.	*Beverages.*—Strong tea and coffee, wine, spirits, soda-water, etc.
Salt—Used moderately.	

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

3. Remarks on Diet.

The great majority of diseases are connected, immediately or remotely, with derangements of one or other of the digestive functions. Cram the stomach too full; eat at irregular intervals; drink copiously of fluids; satisfy the artificial cravings of the palate; patronize the refinements of modern cookery; indulge in strong and stimulating drinks;—do all this, and you are laying the foundation of a diseased stomach, in which other parts of the body will sooner or later participate.

As a means of retaining sound and vigorous health, due attention ought to be paid to the diet. In the treatment of disease, too, this aid to medicines should not be overlooked, for, although a mere change in the nature and quantity of the food partaken of by a sick person will not of itself restore him to health, yet restrictions are necessary in some cases to allow the medicine to exert its specific action upon the disease, without being affected by improper articles of diet, such as spices, pickles, etc. In many cases the patient has not to impose upon himself

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

any very painful acts of self-denial in the way of food; for, during sickness, the desire to eat, and the selection of some kinds of aliment in preference to others, is generally in harmony with the condition and requirements of the body.

The foregoing list of articles of diet, which the Homœopathic system of treatment allows and forbids, includes, as the reader will perceive, many substances which are known to possess medicinal properties. Their exclusion, therefore, from the "bill of fare" of a patient, is justified on the ground that the medicine administered to cure the disease, being in small doses, would have its restorative action either neutralized or considerably modified.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

4. List of the Medicines*

Mentioned in this Work, and their Respective Strengths.

Name of the Medicine.	Dilution or Strength.
Aconitum napellus	3
Arnica montana	3
Arsenicum album	6
Belladonna	3
Bryonia alba	3
Chamomilla	3
China officinalis	3
Cina	3
Coffea cruda	3
Colocynthis	3
Drosera rotundifolia	3
Dulcamara	3
Hepar sulphuris	6
Ignatia amara	6
Ipecacuanha	3
Mercurius	6
Nux vomica	3
Opium	3
Phosphorus...	3
Pulsatilla	3
Rhus tox	3
Spongia tosta	3
Sulphur	6
Veratrum album	3

---

* The reader will find the medicines more particularly described in Part III.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

EXTERNAL APPLICATIONS.

Arnica.—Mix six drops of the *mother tincture* with half a tumblerful of water, to make a lotion.

Uses.—Bruises of all kinds.

Calendula officinalis.—The lotion may be made by mixing a teaspoonful of the mother tincture with half a tumblerful of water.

Uses.—Cuts or lacerated wounds.

Rhus toxicodendron.—Lotion made the same as with arnica.

Uses.—Strains and sprains of the flesh or joints.

TINCTURE.

Camphor (the Homœopathic preparation of).

Uses.—This medicine is recommended to be given as soon as *Influenza* begins, and at the commencement of *Cholera*.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

PILULES and GLOBULES, which are small masses of sugar, saturated with the tincture of each medicine, are prescribed in this work, because they are, by universal consent, regarded as more suitable for domestic purposes than the other forms of the medicines. The stronger tinctures and triturations are however more suitable in some cases, which resist the infinitesimal quantity contained in pilules and globules. If necessary, and if preferred, the tinctures or triturations may be used—the dose of the former being, as a rule, from half a drop to a drop, and of the latter one grain. The writer is most successful with the stronger tinctures and triturations, and recommends to others what experience recommends to him.

5. HOW TO SELECT THE REMEDY FOR A DISEASE.

In Part II. the reader will find under each disease the indications or signs of a medicine, which point it out as the best and most appropriate remedy to administer, because there is a more or less accurate likeness between the symptoms of the disease and those which the medicine can

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

produce in health. That medicine, then, is always to be chosen which bears the closest analogy in its action to the symptoms which the disease manifests. For each complaint two or more medicines are mentioned, the indications of the latter being noted down to compare with the patient's sufferings.

In Part III. the reader will find more copious indications of each medicine given, and when in doubt as to the most suitable remedy, he can refer to this place, and determine the point by tracing the resemblance between the medicine's action and the disease's symptoms.

Should the symptoms of an existing disease change their character after a medicine has been given, that medicine must no longer be continued, but another substituted more suited to the new symptoms. In some cases the symptoms of a disease are either so numerous, or so varied, that one medicine is not sufficient to "cover," or complete the analogy of them all. In this case another may be chosen, which will include the more prominent symptoms. The two medicines are not to be mixed, for this would interfere with their respective properties and ac-

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

tions, but dissolved separately, and given alternately or in turns, that is, a dose of one medicine and then a dose of the other, and so on.

6. Mode of Mixing and Taking the Medicine.

The prescribed number of globules may be placed upon the tongue, left to dissolve, and then swallowed; but the better plan is to dissolve them in a perfectly clean tumbler half full of pure filtered water, or that which has been boiled and allowed to cool; cover the tumbler, and keep it in a cool place. Use a clean spoon, which is not to be left in the medicine; those made of porcelain are the best. A few drops of spirits of wine will keep the medicine fit for use for several days. The medicine should not, if possible, be taken during the hour before or that after a meal.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

FEVERS.

---

1. Simple Fever.

Symptoms.—Slight shivering, followed by hot skin; headache; thirst; quick pulse; foul tongue; sweating; feeling of general weakness and weariness; pain in the back; loss of appetite; confined bowels, and scanty urine.

Treatment.—Aconitum is required in all cases presenting the above symptoms.

Dose.—Three globules or one pilule every four hours.

Belladonna may be given instead of Aconitum, should no benefit follow the administration of several doses.

Dose.—As for Aconitum.

The *accessory measures* to be observed in all fevers are—to place the patient in a spacious, airy, well-ventilated room; to protect him from the annoyances of light,

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

heat, or noise; to change the linen frequently, and at once to remove all matters discharged from the body. The *food* should consist of cold water, barley water, and thin gruel. As the disease wanes, more nourishing food may be given.

2. Scarlet Fever—Scarlatina.

Symptoms.—They are at first those of fever, namely—cold chills; shivering; sickness, or vomiting; pains in the head, limbs, and other parts of the body; quick pulse; hot skin; thirst; restlessness, etc. On the second day after the appearance of these symptoms, a lobster-red eruption breaks out on the face and neck, and from thence spreads over the whole body. At about the fifth day, the skin begins to peel off from those parts where the eruption first appeared; on the eighth it is generally quite gone. The tongue has a strawberry like appearance; the throat is either slightly inflamed or severely ulcerated, and there is more or less difficulty of swallowing and danger of suffocation; the urine is scanty and high-coloured; the bowels confined, and there is generally

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

some rambling and increased feverishness towards night.

Treatment.—Aconitum is necessary as soon as the attack begins with the symptoms of fever which have been mentioned above.

Dose.—Three globules or one pilule every three or four hours.

Belladonna is required when the fever continues, or is only slightly lessened, although several doses of the last medicine have been given, and more especially when the throat begins to be inflamed, and swallowing is difficult.

Dose.—As for Aconitum.

Mercurius is suitable when the disease advances in spite of the last medicine, and when the soreness, swelling, and ulceration of the throat are becoming rapidly worse.

Dose.—As for Aconitum.

Prevention.—Pay due regard to the accessory measures enjoined for simple fever. Give one globule of Belladonna every night and morning, during the prevalence of the disease in a family or neighbourhood. Experience has amply

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

proved the power of this remedy both to prevent the spread of this complaint, and to lessen its severity when the attack does occur.

3. Measles.

Symptoms.—Chilliness ; shivering ; sense of general uneasiness and depression ; sleepiness ; pains in the head ; heaviness and soreness about the throat : sickness and vomiting ; the eyes appear dull and red ; tears flow freely ; the eyelids are swelled ; a watery discharge issues from the nose, attended with frequent sneezing ; the voice is rough and hoarse ; the cough dry, frequent, and attended with oppression of the chest and difficulty of swallowing. On the fourth day, red, rough, projecting pimples appear first on the face and then gradually extend over the rest of the body. From the sixth to the eighth day, these spots slowly fade, and finally disappear soon afterwards in mealy scales. The fever then abates considerably, although several of the other symptoms may continue a little while longer.

Treatment.—Aconitum is required at the beginning of the attack, when the

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

patient is restless, the pulse quick, the eyes red, the skin hot and dry, etc.

Dose.—Two globules or one pilule every three or four hours.

Pulsatilla is suitable when the symptoms of cold described above are present, such as sore throat, watery eyes and nose, hoarseness, sneezing, etc.

Dose.—As for Aconitum.

The *accessory measures* are as for simple fever.

4. Small-pox.

Symptoms.—This disease begins with all the symptoms of fever which have been already given in the preceding pages, sometimes it sets in with fits or convulsions. At the end of the second day, after the first appearance of the attack, small, rough pimples show themselves on the face and forehead, and then gradually spread over the entire surface of the body. In a few days more, these pimples or pustules (as they are now called) contain matter, have a yellow colour, and each one presents a little depression or hollow in the middle, at the top. At about the eleventh day they break, and the dis-

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

charged matter, hardening, falls off from the skin in the form of scabs. From this time the fever begins to abate. The other symptoms are sore throat, difficult swallowing, hoarseness, and swelling of the hands, feet, and face.

Treatment.—Aconitum is required when there are hot, dry skin, great thirst, quick, full pulse, restlessness, hurried breathing, etc.

Dose.—Two globules or one pilule every two, three, or four hours.

Belladona is suitable when there are hoarseness, difficulty of swallowing, sore and swollen throat, thirst, sickness, vomiting, etc.

Dose.—As for Aconitum.

Arsenicum is to be given for great loss of strength, dry mouth, thirst, foul tongue, swelled face and legs, scanty urine, etc.

Dose.—As for Aconitum.

5. Chicken-pox.

Symptoms.—This complaint begins in much the same way as small-pox, from which, however, it differs in the following particulars;—the slight degree of fever, the eruption appearing in about a day

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

after the onset of the disorder, the first pimples showing themselves on the back, no matter forming in them, and the disappearance of the eruption in scales, at about the fifth day.

Treatment.— Aconitum is required at the commencement of the attack when fever is present.

Dose.—Two globules or one pilule every four hours.

Sulphur is required for any symptoms that may remain after the eruption has faded away.

Dose.—As for Aconitum.

The *accessory measures* are as for simple fever.

CHAPTER II.

AFFECTIONS OF THE ORGANS OF BREATHING.

I. Cold in the Head.

Causes.—Exposure to cold and damp, or to sudden changes of temperature.

c

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Symptoms.—Shivering, followed by heat of skin and other symptoms of fever; weight and sense of pressure across the forehead, and stuffing of the nostrils; discharge from nose, which irritates the lips; frequent sneezing; red watery eyes, etc.

Treatment.—Mercurius is suitable when there are—obstruction and dryness of the nose, followed by discharge which makes the upper lip sore, red, and swollen; frequent sneezing; pressure and sensation of heaviness in nose, etc.

Dose.—Three globules or one pilule every four hours until relieved.

Arsenicum is suitable for obstruction in nose, which feels as if stopped up; sensation of heat in nose; thin discharge, which irritates the skin; sneezing.

Dose.—As for Mercurius.

Belladonna is required for pain and weight across the forehead and bridge of the nose; stoppage of one nostril, running at the other; burning, swelling, and redness of nose; feverishness, etc.

Dose.—As for Mercurius.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

2. Hoarseness.

Hoarseness is frequently connected with sore throat, or with cold either in the head or chest.

Treatment.—Belladonna is to be given when there are—hoarseness, with cold in the head, amounting to loss of voice; pain at the top of the windpipe whilst speaking, etc.

Dose.—Three globules or one pilule thrice daily.

Mercurius is suitable when there are constant hoarseness or loss of voice, attended with dryness of the throat, or with the symptoms of cold in the head.

Dose.—As for Belladonna.

Hepar sulphuris is the best for old standing cases, when the voice is both weak and hoarse, and the breathing wheezing.

Dose.—Two globules or one pilule night and morning.

Phosphorus is suitable for hoarseness associated with catarrh and cough; for loss of voice; for soreness of the chest; and, especially, when the upper part of the windpipe is involved in tubercular disease.

Dose.—As for Belladonna.

Spongia is recomended for weak, husky,

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

hoarse voice, pain in larynx, hollow dry cough, etc.

Dose.—As for Belladonna.

Drosera, for the hoarseness of common cold; for dryness, roughness and scraping in the gullet; loss of voice; or deep, low, and hollow voice.

Dose.—As for Belladonna.

3. Hooping-cough.

Symptoms.—It generally begins with all the symptoms of common cold, and some time afterwards the cough peculiar to this disorder makes its appearance. It occurs in convulsive fits, being continued several times in succession until the breath is suddenly taken into the lungs, attended with a shrill whoop. In this way the cough continues until the fit ends in the throwing up of phlegm from the lungs, or of food from the stomach.

Treatment.—Drosera is suitable when all the above symptoms are present, with little or no feverishness.

Dose.—One or two globules, or one pilule, according to age, to be taken every one, two, or three hours, as the urgency of the case requires.

Ipecacuanha is required when suffoca-

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

tion threatens in consequence of the difficulty in detaching and throwing up the tough stringy phlegm; also when the face is of a bluish colour, and the body is stiff.

Dose.—As for Drosera.

Belladonna is especially serviceable when symptoms of cold are present; when the cough is rough sounding, worse at night, and attended with sore throat.

Dose.—As for Drosera.

Veratrum is suitable for deep hollow cough; copious discharge of mucus; cold sweat, thirst, greedy appetite, etc.

Dose.—As for Drosera.

4. Influenza.

Symptoms.—Those of common cold, from which it differs chiefly in that the loss of strength and depression of spirits are greater.

Treatment.—Camphor (the homœopathic preparation of) should be resorted to as soon as the attack begins, and especially when there are chills, depression of spirits, weariness, disinclination for exertion, and feeling of general discomfort.

Dose.—One drop. Take four doses at intervals

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

of half an hour, and then select one of the following remedies.

Arsenicum is an invaluable remedy for this complaint, and is especially suitable when the discharge from the nose is abundant and irritating; also when there are sneezing sensation of burning in the nostrils, shivering, pains in the limbs, great loss of strength, and dry cough.

Dose.—Three globules or one pilule every two or three hours.

Belladonna is suitable when there are hot, dry skin, severe headache, sore throat, cough at night, which aggravates the pains in the head, etc.

Dose.—As for Arsenicum.

Mercurius is required for chills followed by heats, profuse sweats, discharge from the nose, pains all over, sore throat, swelled glands about the ear, etc.

Dose.—As for Arsenicum.

5. Bleeding from Nose.

Causes.—Injuries, determination of blood to head in plethoric subjects, or in consequence of some habitual discharge, as the menses being stopped. It is sometimes

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

a symptom of diseased heart, scurvy, and the last stage of fevers.

Symptoms.—The blood is discharged in some cases without any warning, but it is generally preceded by pain and weight in the head, red face, sensation of heat and itching in nostrils, cold feet, bound bowels, general shivering, etc.

Treatment.—When the bleeding occurs in the young, or in red-faced stout people who are subject to headache or giddiness, it need not be arrested unless it becomes profuse. When it arises from injuries, or in subjects already weakened by illness, remedies must be administered.

Arnica is the most suitable when the bleeding is the result of an injury or of great bodily exertion, when it is abundant and preceded by heat and itching of the nose, etc.

Dose.—Three globules or one pilule every hour until relieved.

Aconitum is required when red, flushed face, beating in the neck and temples, cold feet, headache, giddiness, and confusion of sight show that there is determination of blood to the head, and especially if they

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

occur in fat, robust subjects, who are fond of "drink."

Dose.—As for Arnica.

Pulsatilla is required when it occurs in females and arises from stoppage of the monthly discharge.

Dose.—As in Arnica; give every four hours only.

China is suitable when the patient is much weakened by the abundant discharge, and has blanched face and tendency to fainting.

Dose.—As for Pulsatilla.

Drosera is required when the bleeding from the nose, and perhaps from the mouth as well, is connected with hooping-cough, or following an epileptic seizure.

Dose.—As for Arnica.

The *accessory measures* are to keep the patient erect, quiet, and cool; put a piece of cold metal down the back; give a drink of iced water; apply ice or cold water in a bladder on the forehead, and rub and keep the feet warm. Should the bleeding resist all these means, the nostrils will require plugging, and a Homœopathic practitioner had better be sent for without delay.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

6. Asthma—Difficulty of Breathing.

Symptoms.—This disease is characterised by difficulty of breathing, which comes on at uncertain intervals and is attended by a feeling of constriction across the breast, wheezing cough, and discharge of phlegm. In some cases these symptoms appear suddenly and become quickly worse, so that the face becomes bloated and livid, and expressive of the greatest anxiety and distress; in other cases they are preceded by weariness, flatulence, headache, uneasiness about stomach, and depressed spirits.

Treatment.—Ipecacuanha is required when the fit comes on during sleep, and the breathing soon becomes quick, difficult, and gasping, attended with wheezing and rattling within the chest; intense anxiety and fear of suffocation; livid, bloated face, etc.

Dose.—Three globules or one pilule every half hour or every hour, according to the urgency of the attack, until relieved.

Arsenicum must be employed instead of the last medicine, should it fail to do good, and especially when there is a sensation as if the chest were bound with a cord, followed by extremely difficult, laboured,

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

and gasping breathing, and attended with great weakness, cold sweats, and burning within the chest.

Dose.—As for Ipecacuanha.

Phosphorus is suitable for difficult and obstructed breathing, sensation of oppression and anxiety in chest, and of heaviness and fullness, pains in the left side, palpitation of the heart, and frequent cough.

Dose.—As for Ipecacuanha.

Bryonia is required for those cases which occur in connection with catarrhal, or other chest diseases, when the breathing is difficult, short, sighing, increased by exercise, worse at night, and attended with stitches.

Dose.—As for Ipecacuanha.

7. Pneumonia, or Inflammation of the Lungs, and Pleurisy, or Inflammation of the Pleura.*

These two frequent and dangerous diseases should be under proper medical care. They will be briefly described together, both because they almost always exist in the same subject at the same time, although

*The pleura is the thin membrane which lines the chest and covers the lungs.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

in different degrees of extent and severity, and because they require much the same preliminary mode of treatment, unless a medical man be in attendance.

Symptoms.—They begin usually with shivering, hot skin, flushed face, headache, thirst, and the other symptoms of fever. In some cases, however, they commence with all the indications of common cold. These are followed by cough more or less severe, frequent, and painful; the breathing is quickened, difficult, and attended with pain; there is sometimes a very severe stabbing pain or "stitch" in the side, or merely a dull aching sensation; spitting of rusty-coloured phlegm, etc.

Treatment.—Aconitum and Bryonia.—These two medicines are the best to employ at the beginning; Aconitum being suitable especially for the fever, and Bryonia for the affection of the pleura, which gives rise to the violent pain within the chest.

Dose.—Three globules or one pilule of each. Give them every one, two, or three hours, alternately or in turns, until relieved.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

8. Cough.

A cough is a loud, sudden, and forcible expulsion of air from the lungs. It sometimes exists without any other ailment, and especially in those who are nervous or hysterical; but more frequently it is a symptom of some disease, such as asthma, cold, consumption, inflammation of the lungs, etc.

Treatment.—Dulcamara is suitable when the cough arises from exposure to cold and damp, and is loose and attended with discharge of much phlegm; also when the cough is like hooping-cough, and brought on by taking a full breath, and when there is great oppression of the chest.

Dose.—Three globules or one pilule every two or three hours until relieved.

Belladonna.—is required when the cough is dry, short, hollow, and convulsive, occurring chiefly in the evening or at night; renewed by the least movement, and excited by distressing tickling in the throat, also for headache and flushed face, during the cough.

Dose.—As for Dulcamara.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Ipecacuanha is to be given when the cough is severe and shaking, with difficult breathing, and danger of suffocation in consequence of the accumulation of phlegm, which is tough and difficult to expel; also when there are livid face, sickness, and vomiting.

Dose.—As for Dulcamara.

Bryonia is suitable for a winter cough made worse by change in the heat of the air breathed, or excited by eating and drinking, or by constant tickling in the throat, and attended by stitches or severe shooting pains in the chest.

Dose.—As for Dulcamara.

Chamomilla is especially suitable for cough in *children*, when it occurs during the night, and is attended by fretfulness, fits of crying, wheezing breathing, etc.

Dose.—As for Dulcamara.

Cina is recommended also for cough in children, especially when tuberculous, or affected with worms; for some forms of hooping-cough, if associated with the symptoms of worms; for hoarse, hollow, dry cough, especially if it be left after an attack of measles.

Dosc.—As for Dulcamara.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Veratrum is suitable for dry, hacking cough, with fits of suffocation, or vomiting; for cough like hooping-cough, for difficulty of breathing, and general exhaustion.

Dose.—As for Dulcamara.

Phosphorus is suitable for old-standing coughs, especially if associated with disease of the lungs; for difficulty of breathing, tightness and soreness of the chest.

Dose.—As for Dulcamara.

9. Croup.

This severe disease consists of inflammation of the windpipe, with exudation, which narrows the tube, prevents breathing, and causes suffocation. It is most common during the second year, and generally begins like a cold, with cough, sleepiness, fever, hoarse voice, running from the nose, and suffusion of the eyes. After a few hours the cough has a peculiar ringing, brassy sound, and inspiration is prolonged, and attended with a crowing sound. These are sufficient to indicate the nature of the malady, which, from its severity, ought to be treated, if possible, by a homœopathic practitioner. The medicines are the following:—

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Aconitum, for burning skin, thirst, quick breathing, pain in upper part of windpipe etc.

Dose.—Two globules or one pilule every one or two hours.

Hepar Sulphuris, especially after subsidence of fever, for hoarse voice, difficult, piping breathing, restlessness, bending back of the head, and grasping of the throat.

Dose—As for Aconitum.

Spongia for loud, difficult, rough, rasping breathing, with threatened suffocation, moist skin, ringing, shrill cough, etc.

Dose.—As for Aconitum.

CHAPTER III.

AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH AND LIVER.

1. Heartburn.

Symptoms.—This term is applied to a burning sensation at the pit of the stomach, attended with sour risings in the throat, weight at the stomach, and the other symptoms of indigestion.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Treatment.—Nux vomica is to be given when, in addition to the above symptoms, there are confined bowels, bad temper, parched tongue and mouth, headache, etc.

Dose.—Three globules or one pilule in a dessert-spoonful of water every two hours until relieved.

Pulsatilla is often suitable for the same symptoms, especially if they exist in the female.

Dose.—As for Nux vomica.

Chamomilla may be given when there are burning or pressing pains, especially after eating or at night; sour risings and vomiting.

Dose.—As for Nux vomica.

2. Waterbrash.

Symptoms.—Vomiting of a thin, watery, tasteless, or sour fluid; occurring when the stomach is empty either early in the morning or some time after a meal; associated with pain in the stomach and indicative of indigestion.

Treatment.—As for heartburn, page 39.

3. Vomiting of Blood.

Causes.—Suppression of the menses,

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

especially at the change of life; diseases of heart or liver; ulcers in stomach; violence sustained externally, etc.

Symptoms.—The *warning* symptoms are—giddiness; cold legs and arms; wind; sense of weight, pain, fulness or anxiety at the stomach. The *actual* ones are—discharge of dark, half-digested blood, blackened by the acids of the stomach and mixed with food or bile; weakness; slow pulse; pale or sallow countenance; yellowish hue of eyes.

Treatment.—This disease is of too formidable a nature to be treated, save by a homœopathic practitioner; but until his advice can be obtained the following medicines may be administered:—

Arnica, when the blood is being voided, especially if in clots, attended with fulness and cramp-like pains about stomach, and when the discharge is caused by blows or other injuries.

Dose.—Three globules or one pilule every one or two hours, according to the severity of the symptoms.

China is indicated more particularly after the discharge of blood is arrested, and when the patient is suffering from its loss; this is shown by the pallor of the

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

face; general weakness; loss of appetite, etc.

Dose.—As directed for Arnica.

4. Flatulency—Wind.

Causes.—Over-indulgence in unripe fruits and vegetables by persons in whom the digestive process is performed sluggishly; over-loading of the stomach with food of any kind, and especially with tea and coffee, etc.

Symptoms.—They are so well known as to render a detailed description of them unnecessary. Palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath, giddiness, etc., are sometimes present.

Treatment.—Take moderate open-air exercise, and avoid all the causes which are known to beget this complaint. The following medicines will then effect a cure:—

Nux vomica is suitable, especially if the stomach feels tight and swelled after drinking.

Dose.—Three globules or one pilule every one or two hours until relieved.

Pulsatilla, and China, are most efficacious when the complaint is traceable to hav-

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ing eaten pork, fat meats, or flatulent food.

Dose.—As directed for Nux vomica.

5. Nausea and Vomiting.

Nausea is the feeling or tendency to reject the contents of the stomach; whilst vomiting is their actual expulsion. Vomiting is a symptom of many diseases; amongst others, of inflammation of the inside of the stomach; of cancer of that organ; of obstruction of the passage of the fæces through the bowels; of injuries to the head; of apoplexy; of the passage of gall-stones; of inflammation of the kidneys; and is of frequent occurrence at the onset of some fevers and during the course of pregnancy. In some cases, vomiting must be regarded as a salutary means of getting rid of improper or indigestible substances. The matters vomited are various, and may consist of food; clear, sour, or tasteless fluids; blood; mucus; bile; matter, etc.

Treatment.—The medicinal management of a symptom which arises from so many different and opposite causes requires skill and care. The limits of this work

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

confine us to the treatment of those cases of vomiting which depend upon, or are associated with, simple derangement of the stomach.

Nux vomica is suitable when vomiting occurs in pregnant females or in drunkards; when it is a consequence of worms or over-loaded stomach; when it comes on at night or after a meal, and when the discharged matter consists of blood, greenish bitter bile, or sour mucus.

Dose—Three globules or one pilule every one, two, or three hours.

Pulsatilla is required more especially when the vomiting is provoked by eating fat foods, or by filling the stomach too full; when the stomach is so weak that vomiting is excited as soon as even a little food enters it; and when the rejected matter is clear, sour fluid.

Dose.—As for Nux vomica.

6. Dyspepsia—Indigestion—Stomach Complaint.

Causes.—Eating indigestible, rich, or too much food; not chewing the food sufficiently well; too much tea, coffee, or other

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

stimulating drinks; indulgence in spirituous liquors, and in tobacco; observing too short or too great an interval between meals; the use of calomel or severe purging medicines; mental or physical labour immediately after a meal; grief and the other depressing emotions. Dyspepsia frequently precedes consumption, and is a complication of asthma, diseases of the liver, gout, etc.

Symptoms.—Sickness; absence of appetite; flatulence; heartburn; pain, weight, uneasiness, or fulness experienced at the pit of the stomach after a meal; lassitude and no desire to exert one's self; foul tongue; bad taste in mouth, etc. The bowels are sometimes confined; sometimes purged; or alternately one way and the other. Giddiness, headache, vomiting, sounds in ears, sparks before eyes, palpitation of the heart, waterbrash and cramp are also occasionally present.

Treatment.—It is, of course, necessary to the success of the treatment that the patient should amend all bad habits, and pay strict regard to the nature and quantity of his food, and the time at which it is taken, etc. Dr. Guy gives the following list of habits which require correction:—

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Eating too much at one time; eating too seldom or too often; too much variety of food at the same meal; drinking too much fluid at or before a meal; imperfect chewing of the food; the too hastily resuming of bodily or mental occupation after a meal; sedentary habits; neglect of personal cleanliness; habits of drinking, smoking or chewing tobacco, and opium eating; the excessive use of tea and coffee; eating unripe fruits and vegetables, etc.

The medicines required are the following:—

Nux vomica is suitable in almost every case of ordinary indigestion, especially if it arise from exposure to cold, from "drinking" or from over-loading the stomach; when the bowels are always confined and piles are the consequence; when there is a bitter or other unnatural taste in the mouth; when sickness, sour risings, vomiting, giddiness, drowsiness, and sense of fulness of the stomach come on after a meal; also for heartburn and waterbrash.

Dose.—Three globules or one pilule every four hours.

Sulphur is required in old cases after Nux vomica has been taken for some time, and when the patient complains of sickness,

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

pain in the stomach, sour belchings, water-brash, vomiting, confined bowels, flatulency, and bad temper.

Pulsatilla is suitable in those cases which generally require Nux vomica, but it is especially serviceable when the complaint occurs in females, or when it is caused by pork, fat meats, or such other indigestible substances.

Dose.—As for Nux vomica.

Bryonia is to be selected by persons who can trace their disorder to want of exercise out of doors, and when there are acidity of the stomach, wind, sickness, vomiting of food or of bile, heartburn and sour risings.

Dose.—As for Nux vomica.

Phosphorus is recommended for burning pain in stomach, pain when pit of stomach is touched; sour risings; bitter or sour vomitings; cramps and griping pains in region of stomach, etc.

Dose.—As for Nux vomica.

7. Jaundice—Yellows.

Causes.—Jaundice is a symptom arising from some cause which prevents the

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

bile passing through its natural channel. The cause may be inflammation of the liver; the passage of gall-stones; mental anxiety or intense study, producing an enfeebled state of the nervous system; enlargement of the pancreas or mesenteric glands, pregnancy, etc.

Symptoms.—Yellowness of skin and eyes; confined bowels; clayey stools; bitter taste in mouth; foul tongue; high coloured urine, which tinges linen yellow; depression of spirits; loss of appetite; dry, hot skin; sickness and sometimes vomiting; pain or sense of uneasiness in right side; objects appear of a yellow hue, etc., etc.

Treatment.—Mercurius will generally afford benefit.

Dose—Three globules or one pilule every two or three hours until relieved.

China is indicated when large doses of Mercury. have already been taken; when the complaint arises from eating improper food; and when it returns at uncertain intervals.

Dose.—As for Mercurius.

Nux vomica is to be chosen when the symptoms of indigestion are also present.

Dose.—As for Mercurius.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

8. Biliousness—Bilious Complaint.

Symptoms.—No appetite; foul, yellow tongue; bitter taste; sickness; vomiting of bile, alone or mixed with food; severe headache; pain between shoulders; confined bowels, or purging of dark, offensive matters.

Treatment.—The remedies are Nux vomica, Pulsatilla, Mercurius, etc.; to be given as directed for the other symptoms of stomach-derangement made mention of in this chapter.

9. Want of Appetite.

This is one of the most common symptoms of indigestion, and will of course yield to those remedies which are recommended for the various conditions of deranged stomach, mentioned in other places of this chapter. A variable appetite in children suggests the presence of worms. Cina is then required.

10. Spasm or Cramp of the Stomach.

Symptoms.—Spasmodic, gnawing, tearing or pinching pains in the stomach, ex-

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

tending through the back, relieved generally by food and pressure, and attended with sickness, vomiting of food, or belching of wind, which affords relief. Heartburn, and the other common symptoms of indigestion are present, and the attack terminates by the discharge known as "waterbrash."

Treatment.—Nux vomica is required for squeezing, tight, pressing pains at the stomach, worse after a meal, and especially after drinking coffee, and attended with the other symptoms of deranged stomach.

Dose—Two globules or one pilule every quarter of an hour until relieved.

Colocynthis is suitable for squeezing cramps in the stomach; pain after eating; sickness and vomiting, especially if these symptoms arise from grief, anger, or other violent mental emotion.

Dose.—As for Nux vomica.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

CHAPTER IV.

AFFECTIONS OF THE BOWELS, ETC.

1. DIARRHŒA, PURGING, LOOSENESS, BOWEL COMPLAINT.

Causes.—Indigestible food, sour fruits taken in excess; checked sweating; the great heat of the summer and autumn months; the sudden application of cold to the warm body. Diarrhœa frequently occurs during the course of consumption and other diseases, and it usually precedes an attack of cholera.

Symptoms.—Frequent stools, more or less abundant, consisting of mixed fæces and mucus, and latterly of mucus only. There are besides severe griping pains, straining, flatulency, sickness, and sometimes vomiting.

Treatment.—Arsenicum is required when the complaint arises from eating fruits or indigestible substances; from exposure to cold, or from taking cold foods when the body is warm; when the discharge is greenish, watery, or slimy, and a burning sensation attends the act of expelling the

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

motions; and especially when violent colicky pains, great thirst, loss of strength and flesh are present.

Dose.—Three globules or one pilule every one or two hours, according to the violence of the symptoms, to be continued until relieved.

Pulsatilla is suitable when the purging is traceable to errors in diet, and to the use of fatty foods, or sour fruits; also when there are symptoms of indigestion present.

Dose.—As for Arsenicum.

Mercurius is needed for abundant, watery, frothy discharges, streaked with blood; burning, straining, and coming down of the lower bowel; also for cold sweats, loss of strength, and tendency to faint.

Dose.—As for Arsenicum.

Dulcamara is required when the purging arises from cold; when the discharge is slimy and greenish, attended with sickness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, but with little or no pain.

Dose.—As for Arsenicum.

Veratrum is suitable for cutting pains in the bowels, burning in the stomach, brownish or blackish watery stools, followed

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

by excessive prostration, and attended by great vomiting.

Dose.—As for Arsenicum.

Phosphorus is an excellent remedy for severe griping pain from flatulent distension; cutting, colicky pains over the whole of abdomen; and diarrhœa of old standing, or of a typhoid character.

Dose.—As for Arsenicum.

Diarrhœa in Children.

Treatment.—Chamomilla is suitable when the purging occurs during teething, or when the action of the skin has been suddenly checked; when the discharge is watery or bilious; green or yellow, and of a bad smell; also when there are pains in the bowels, which cause the child to scream and be restless, and to draw its legs upwards towards the belly.

Dose.—One globule or one pilule every one or two hours.

Ipecacuanha is to be given in the same cases if the former medicine fails.

Dose.—As for Chamomilla.

Cina is an excellent remedy for pulp-like motions, extreme restlessness from colicky

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

pains, discharge of worms, itching at the seat, and milky urine.

Dose.—As for Chamomilla.

2. Dysentery—Flux.

Causes.—Exposure to cold when the body is warm; checked perspiration, etc.

Symptoms.—Confined bowels, flatulence, griping or fixed pains in belly; frequent desire to stool, attended with severe straining, and followed, sometimes, but not always, by a discharge of mucus, alone or mixed with hard fæces, or of blood or matter, and occasionally of little portions of false membrane. To these symptoms succeed, loss of strength and flesh, bearing down of lower bowel, burning heat, hiccup, sudden cessation of pain, cold sweats and death.

Treatment.—Mercurius, which is suitable especially when there are discharge of blood, severe pains in belly, straining, etc.

Dose.—Three globules or one pilule every one or two hours, according to the urgency of the symptoms.

Colocynthis is suitable for frothy, greenish, or yellow stools, distension of the

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

bowels, excruciating twisting pains, colic and purging after eating the least morsel, with violent straining.

Dose.—As for Mercurius.

3. Constipation; Costiveness; Confined Bowels.

Causes.—Want of exercise; deficiency of bile; mechanical or other obstruction in the course of the bowel arresting the passage of the fæces, etc.

Treatment.—Nux vomica is indicated when the constipation can be traced to using improper food either solid or fluid; or to sedentary habits; when there is headache or giddiness; sense of general oppression; and unsuccessful efforts to stool, attended with piles.

Dose.—Three globules or one pilule every night and morning until relieved.

Opium is indicated when it arises from want of exercise, and when the stools are hard and lumpy; when there are—giddiness, headache, red face, dry mouth, and weight in belly.

Dose.—As for Nux vomica.

Sulphur is suitable more especially for

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

old cases, when the constipation is constant, the stools hard, and with a tendency to piles.

Dose.—As for Nux vomica.

The *accessory measures* to procure a proper daily evacuation of the bowels are to take exercise, to eat brown bread or ripe fruits, and in obstinate cases to use an injection of plain tepid water. Should these means fail, and if there be any probability of the existence of rupture, or other mechanical impediment, consult a homœopathic practitioner.

4. Colic ; Gripes ; Bellyache.

Causes.—Cold applied to the warm skin, especially of the legs and belly ; indigestible, acrid substances ; worms ; confined bowels, flatulency, etc.

Symptoms.—Severe twisting pains about the navel, occurring in fits, relieved by pressure, and attended generally with confined bowels, flatulence, sickness and sometimes by vomiting.

Treatment.—The best medicine for simple colic, presenting only the symptoms just mentioned, is Nux vomica.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Dose.—Three globules or one pilule every quarter or half hour, in severe cases, until relieved.

Colocynthis is indicated when Nux is ineffectual, and when the pains are severe, confined to one place and almost constant.

Dose.—As for Nux vomica.

Chamomilla is especially suitable for the *colic of children.*

Dose.—One globule every quarter or half hour, or hour, until relieved.

The *accessory measures* are, the application of warm flannel, bran, salt, or hot-water fomentations to the belly.

5. Hæmorrhoides—Piles.

Causes.—Sedentary habits; constant costiveness of the bowels; pregnancy; excesssive horseback exercise, etc.

Symptoms.—Piles may be *internal or external*, according as the enlarged veins, which constitute the disease, are inside or outside the opening of the lower bowel; they may or may not bleed, and occasion heat, itching pain and weight at the seat; also pain in the back and thighs, frequent desire to stool, attended with

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

straining and succeeded by discharge of blood.

Treatment.—Nux vomica and Sulphur are frequently successful, when the piles are caused by sedentary habits, the use of coffee and other stimulating drinks, or by pregnancy.

Dosc.—Three globules or one pilule of one or other of these remedies, taken thrice daily. Use Nux first and then Sulphur; or in old and obstinate cases administer them in turns.

The *accessory measures* are—to observe due cleanliness; to wash and return the piles when they protrude; if this be difficult, compress them with the finger and renew the attempt; use daily injections of cold water; take light food, coarse bread, and moderate exercise; sleep on a hair mattress, and avoid sitting as much as possible.

6. Worms.

Symptoms.—Pain or uneasiness in the belly, which is hard and swollen; bowels sometimes purged, at others confined; discharge of mucus or blood, attended with straining and difficulty in passing the water; foul tongue; bad breath; variable

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

appetite, being at one time impaired, at another greedy; itching and scratching at the nose and seat; grinding the teeth during sleep; hollow eyes and pale face; dry rough skin; wasting; fretfulness, etc.

Treatment.—Sulphur is suitable when the above symptoms exist.

Dose.—Two globules or one pilule every night and morning, taken on the empty stomach.

Cina is suitable especially when the presence of round or tape worm causes colicky pains in bowels, starting in sleep, swelling of belly, etc.

Dose.—As for Sulphur.

Ignatia is suitable for restlessness, starting from sleep, convulsive twitchings in face; itching at the seat; yellow, whitish stools, etc.

Dose.—As for Sulphur.

7. Cholera.

This formidable disease demands the skill of a medical man; until, however, he arrives, lose no time in giving the homœopathic preparation of *Camphor*. It is required as soon as the disease begins, and when the patient complains of a feeling of

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

general uneasiness; pains in the head; pains in the bowels, attended with rumbling sound; sense of oppression and anxiety at the pit of the stomach; swelling of the belly from wind and severe purging.

Dose.—Two drops in a tablespoonful of cold water, repeated every five, ten, or fifteen minutes, according to the violence of the attack, and continued in this way until improvement sets in, when the doses are to be given less frequently.

Veratrum is another important remedy for excessive vomiting and purging; excrutiating pains in bowels; cramp in legs and fingers; pale, pinched, anxious face; pallor and icy coldness of the surface and for sudden prostration and exhaustion.

CHAPTER V.

AFFECTIONS OF THE HEAD.

1. Apoplexy.

None but a medical man is qualified to treat a case of this nature. While he is

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

being sent for, remove the patient into a spacious, airy, and cool apartment, loosen the neckerchief and collar of shirt, keep his head raised up, open the window, place the legs and feet in warm water, etc.

2. Epilepsy, or Falling Sickness.

The above remarks apply also to this disease.

3. Vertigo; Giddiness or Swimming of the Head.

Causes.—Indigestion; full habit of body; excessive physical exertion; want of food; loss of blood, etc. It is a frequent symptom of fevers and other diseases.

Symptoms. — Maziness, fear of falling, mental confusion, sounds in ears; objects appear dim, confused, or moving, etc.

Treatment.—If it arise from indigestion, treat as laid down at page 45; inquire into the other causes, and avoid them in future.

Belladonna must be given when it arises from too much blood in the head; when the face is red or bloated; the eyes pro-

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

truding; unnatural sounds in ears; and various alterations of vision.

Dose.—Three globules or one pilule every two or three hours, until relieved.

China is especially suitable when it arises from loss of blood or other fluids of the body.

Dose.—As for Belladonna.

Phosphorus is an excellent remedy for old standing giddiness, with violent headache and vomiting; numbness and confusion in head; sensation as from a bruise; rush of blood to head.

Dose.—As for Belladonna.

Opium is required for giddiness caused by fright, attended with humming in the ears, confusion in the head, and occurring in fat, constipated patients.

Dose.—As for Belladonna.

4. Headache.

Headache is a symptom of very frequent occurrence, both in diseases of the brain, and in various disorders of other parts of the body, and especially of the digestive organs.

Treatment.—Nux vomica is suitable

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

for headache arising in persons of studious, sedentary or intemperate habits; when the bowels are confined and there is a tendency to piles; when it comes on in the morning or after meals, and is evidently connected with other symptoms of deranged stomach, such as have been described at page 45; and with more especial reference to the head, when there is a sensation above the eyes of heaviness, pressure, and as if the forehead were about to open; also when the pain is digging, jerking, or tearing, situated deeply in the head or on one side only.

Dose.—Three globules or one pilule every one, two, or three hours until relieved.

Pulsatilla is required when the headache arises from indigestion, especially in the female; and when the character of the pain is jerking or shooting and confined to one side; also when the brain feels as if compressed, and the head as if it would split.

Dose.—As for Nux vomica.

Belladonna is to be given when there are fulness, pressure, and heaviness on the forehead above the eyes, aggravated by light, noise, and motion; when there are

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

throbbing in the forehead and temples, hot head, red face, etc.

Dose.—As for Nux vomica.

Bryonia is especially suitable to *rheumatic headache*, in which the pain extends over the whole head, and is increased by moving the eyebrow and by pressure; when pains in other parts are also present; when it can be traced to cold, and occurs in the morning or after a meal; and when the pain is digging and tearing, with great fulness and heaviness in the forehead.

Dose.—As for Nux vomica.

Ignatia is especially suitable when the headache occurs in nervous or hysterical subjects; when there are sensations of expansion and pressure on the head, and as if a nail were driven into it; also when it is directly excited by grief or the other depressing emotions.

Dose.—As for Nux vomica.

Coffea is recommended for aching pain at the top of the head, headache in morning and when stooping; occuring in sensitive or hysterical females, and frequently accompanied by neuralgic symptoms in the face and head.

Dose.—As for Nux vomica.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

CHAPTER VI.

AFFECTIONS OF THE EYES, EARS, FACE, ETC.

1. Inflammation of the eye.

Causes.—Exposure to cold or to a strong light; blows, or other external injuries; disease of digestive organs; foreign bodies, such as a piece of dirt, etc.

Symptoms.—Sensations of heat, smarting and roughness in the eyes, as if sand had got into them; the eye is covered with numerous red streaks, and is so sensitive that it cannot tolerate light; tears flow freely; there is some pain over the eyes; also more or less fever exists.

Treatment.—Search the eye for and remove all foreign bodies that may be present.

Arnica is required when the inflammation arises from this cause, or from external violence.

Dose.—Three globules or one pilule every four hours.

Belladonna is suitable when symptoms

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

of fever or cold are present, and when the eye presents the state above described.

Dose.—As for Arnica.

Mercurius is required when, in addition to the above symptoms, there are ulcers on the eye or eyelids.

Dose.—As for Arnica.

2. Bloodshot Eye.

Treatment.—Arnica is the most suitable remedy for such cases.

Dose.—Three globules every six hours.

Arnica lotion, made by adding five drops of the mother tincture to a wine-glassful of water, may be frequently applied externally to the eye.

3. Stye.

Symptoms.—A stye is a small boil, situated on the edge of the eyelid, attended sometimes with much pain and general derangement of the body.

Treatment.—Apply warm water three times a day, and a bread poultice to bring it to a head, if the following medicines fail to disperse it :—

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Aconitum is required if there be much pain or feverishness.

Dose.—Three globules or one pilule every four hours until these symptoms yield.

Pulsatilla is mostly successful in all cases.

Dose—As for Aconitum.

4. Earache.

Symptoms.—Fits of intense shooting or darting pain, coming and going at uncertain intervals, and generally produced by diseased teeth or arising from rheumatism.

Treatment.—If there be a rotten tooth have it removed or stopped.

Belladonna is suitable for shooting and darting pains extending over the head, face, and through the ear, accompanied by flushed face and determination of blood to the head, and aggravated by moving about.

Dose.—Three globules or one pilule every hour or two until relieved.

Pulsatilla is required for sharp, shooting pains within or around the ears, with red-

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ness, heat, and swelling outside, and attended with humming or roaring sounds.

Dose.—As for Belladonna.

Mercurius is to be chosen when the pain extends over the cheeks, head, and teeth, and is aggravated by warmth.

Dose.—As for Belladonna.

5. Foreign bodies in the Ear.

It sometimes happens that children ram pieces of slate, peas, glass beads, or such other substances into their ears. These must of course be removed as speedily as possible, otherwise intense inflammation will arise, and permanent deafness is no unfrequent occurrence.

Treatment.—Syringe the ear with warm water, and try to get the substance out with the finger and thumb, using all gentleness and caution lest further injury be done. Should these fail, entrust the case to a medical man.

6. Inflammation of the Ear.

Causes.—Exposure to cold, and especially to draughts; injuries to the ear;

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

the presence of foreign substances. It sometimes appears during fever and scarlatina.

Symptoms.—Intense pain, aggravated by coughing, swallowing, or moving about, always worst at night, and attended with unnatural sounds, more or less deafness, and soreness about the ear; also with fever more or less intense; the passage is red and swollen. The inflammation is apt to spread inwards, and may attack the brain.

Treatment.—Until a medical man arrives, give Aconitum as soon as the disease begins and presents the above symptoms.

Dose.—Three globules or one pilule every two hours.

7. Depraved Hearing; Unnatural Sounds in Ears.

This condition may arise from a variety of causes; thus, it is a frequent symptom of inflammation of the ears, of indigestion, of severe colds, etc., and may be directly produced by loud noises, or by hard wax and other substances lodged in the ear-passages. It may also indicate the existence of some altered condition of the

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

nerve upon which the sense of hearing depends.

Treatment. — Nux vomica is required when the words of a person speaking sounds loudly in his ears; when there are buzzing, tingling, or whistling noises, especially whilst eating; and where the stomach is deranged.

Dose.—Three globules or one pilule three times a-day.

Mercurius is suitable for roaring or buzzing sounds heard chiefly in the evening, and attended with cold, and sore, swelled throat.

Dose.—As for Nux vomica.

Moreover, find out the cause, and treat according to the instructions enjoined in other portions of this book.

8. Discharge from the Ears.

This is a symptom of several diseased conditions of the ear-passage, and of the parts in the interior. It accompanies cutting of the teeth, some other diseases, and, in its most dangerous form, follows scarlatina, measles, small-pox, etc.

Treatment.—Mercurius is required when

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

yellow matter flows from the ears, and is attended with tearing pains; also when the glands about the ears are swollen and tender.

Dose.—Two globules or one pilule three times a-day.

Hepar sulphuris is required, especially when the case has been treated with large doses of Mercury, and when the discharge is streaked or mixed with blood.

Dose.—As for Mercurius.

Sulphur is also of great service, should a course of each of the above remedies produce little or no benefit.

Dose.—As for Mercurius.

9. Swelled Face.

This is merely a symptom of dropsy, diseased teeth, gum-boil, and of a variety of other ailments.

Treatment.—Pulsatilla is to be given when the swelling is pale, extends to the ear, and is attended by shivering, flushes, and lowness of spirits.

Dose.—Three globules or one pilule every four hours.

Mercurius is suitable when, in addition

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

to the bright, smooth swelling, there are tearing and drawing pains, discharge of fluid from the mouth, painful and enlarged glands below the ears, and under the jaw, etc.

Dose.—As for Pulsatilla.

If the swelling arise from toothache or gum-boil, treat accordingly.

10. Mumps.

Symptoms.—Slight fever, followed by a little swelling, soreness, and pain about the jaw. The swelling gradually extends upwards to the ear, and downwards to beneath the jaw. After a few days it becomes less and finally disperses.

Treatment.—Mercurius is the sovereign remedy for the above symptoms.

Dose.—Two globules or one pilule every four hours.

Belladonna is required for great pain; red, glossy skin over the swelling, which may be considerable; pain and difficulty during swallowing.

Dose.—As for Mercurius.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

11. Swollen Glands.

Treatment.—Mercurius is required when the enlargement, pain, and swelling of the glands of the neck, about the ears, and under the jaws, arise from exposure to cold; also; when they are hard, red, hot, and exceedingly tender to the touch.

Dose.—Two globules or one pilule every four hours:

Belladonna is preferable when the inflammation is more violent, and the skin red and hot; the swelling firm and painful, etc.; also when the patient is feverish,

Dose.—As for Mercurius.

Hepar sulphuris is required as soon as the swelling becomes soft and the pain throbbing—matter then exists and will require letting out.

Dose.—As for Mercurius.

When matter begins to form, apply a bread poultice to the swelling, and change it night and morning. Then get a medical man to lance the abscess.

Spongia is frequently efficacious in glandular enlargements and scrofulous subjects, in any part of the body.

Dose.—As for Mercurius.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

CHAPTER VII.

AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN, ETC.

1. Warts.

These ugly and troublesome growths will fall off and never re-grow, by persevering with one or other of the following remedies :—

Sulphur—Dulcamara—Rhus.

Dose.—Two globules or one pilule night and morning, taking Sulphur for one week, then Dulcamara the second week, and afterwards Rhus in the same way. If necessary repeat the course.

2. Corns.

Corns are pieces of thickened skin, produced by the friction or pressure of tight boots or shoes, upon some projecting part of the foot. *Soft* corns lie between the toes; *hard* corns upon the joints on the upper or under surface of the foot.

Treatment.—The boots must of course be altered to remove all pressure; wear a thin layer of felt, with a hole through the middle, to prevent pressure on the corn;

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

wash the feet every day; bathe the corn first with warm water and afterwards with a mixture of thirty drops of mother *Tincture* of Arnica to a wine-glassful of water, repeated two or three times a day; pare the corn down; if there be much pain, soak a piece of linen in warm water, lay it on the corn and cover both with oiled silk; if inflammation supervene, matter will form, which must be got out by removing thin slices of the corn. The most suitable medicines to take are Sulphur or Bryonia, in doses of two globules every night and morning.

4. Boils.

Symptoms.—A round, hard swelling, limited to one place, attended with very severe pain and tenderness when touched, ending in the formation of matter, and indicative of derangement of the body generally. They are sometimes attended with much fever.

Treatment.—Poultice night and morning to bring the boil to a head, and then open it to let the matter free.

Arnica is required when there is much pain, tenderness, and swelling.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Dose.—Two globules or one pilule every four hours.

Aconitum is required for the same symptoms, and also when there is much feverishness.

Dose.—As for Arnica.

Hepar sulphuris is suitable when the boil contains matter, but it does not come to a head quickly enough.

Dose.—As for Arnica.

5. Chilblains.

Symptoms.—Chilblains arise from exposure to sudden change of heat, and are due to a low kind of inflammation of the skin. This may vary in degree from slight swelling, pain, and redness, to ulceration and death of the part affected.

Treatment.—Use friction with snow, iced, or cold water; if there be any blisters, take care not to break them; bathe the part three times a-day with a solution of half a teaspoonful of Tincture of Arnica in a pint of water; if the skin is broken and ulcers exist, use Calendula lotion, made and applied as for Arnica. The following remedies must be given.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Arnica is required when the skin is hard and shining, and attended with pain and itching.

Dose.—Two globules or one pilule every four hours.

Rhus is suitable when, in addition to these symptoms, there are blisters.

Dose.—As for Arnica.

Arsenicum is especially required when ulcers are left.

Dose.—As for Arnica.

6. Whitlow.

Symptoms.—Whitlow is an abscess of the fingers, situated immediately under the skin, or in the sheath of one of the sinews of the finger. It is attended with more or less throbbing pain, exquisite tenderness, shootings up the arm, swelling of the part affected, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, and symptoms of fever.

Treatment. — Immerse the hand in water as hot as can be borne, thrice a day, and each time afterwards apply a large poultice to the inflamed part. As soon as matter has formed, open the abscess at

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

once ; this a medical man is alone competent to do ; and when the case has reached this stage, it should be placed under his care.

The most serviceable medicines are the following :—

Sulphur is sufficient in many cases to cut short the complaint, if given as soon as the first symptoms begin.

Dose—Two globules or one pilule every four hours.

Aconitum is required when the pain and tenderness are most severe, and attended with thirst, restlessness, and other indications of fever.

Dose.—As for Sulphur.

Hepar sulphuris is suitable when the swelling does not subside but increases, the pain being of a throbbing character and showing that matter is forming.

Dose.—As for Sulphur.

7. Erysipelas—St. Anthony's Fire.

Symptoms.—Erysipelas, which consists of inflammation of the skin, frequently follows injuries in any part of the body, and also arises in their absence, especially

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

in the face and legs. It begins with shivering and usually with either nausea, vomiting, or diarrhœa. Then there are hot skin, quick pulse, thirst and the other common symptoms of fever. After a little while a red spot appears on some part of the skin, and spreads with more or less rapidity. Pressure with the finger upon the red surface whitens it, but the colour returns when the pressure is withdrawn. The part is somewhat swelled, and has a dry and burning sensation. Blisters sometimes rise.

Treatment.—Until a medical man arrives administer one or other of the following medicines.

Aconitum is required at any period of the complaint, when there are hot skin, thirst, restlessness, quick pulse, and the other symptoms of fever.

Dose.—Three globules or one pilule every two or three hours.

Belladonna should be used as soon as the disease begins, and especially when there are present—intense dry burning pain; bright red skin; much swelling; viclent headache, etc.

Dose.—As for Aconitum.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Rhus is required when blisters rise and the skin takes on a purplish hue.

Dose.—As for Aconitum.

Flour sprinkled in thin layers over the inflamed part so as thoroughly to exclude the air, affords much relief.

8. Scald-head.

Symptoms.—A number of small, round elevations, containing yellow matter, situated on the head, at the root of the hairs. In one form of this complaint these pustules are arranged in the form of rings, and a bald place is left after the hair falls off.

Treatment.—Rhus is required in most cases, especially when the skin is red looking and painful, and the sores irritable.

Dose.—Three globules or one pilule three times a-day.

Sulphur is suitable when scabs form in consequence of the pustules bursting and discharging the matter.

Dose.—As for Rhus.

Arsenicum is needed when these means fail, and ulcers remain.

Dose.—As for Rhus.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Clip the hair short, wash the head, and apply a poultice, which must be changed every night and morning.

9. Itching of the Skin.

Treatment.—Sulphur is required when it occurs all over the body, is worse in bed, and attended with great thirst and dryness of the skin.

Dose.—Two globules or one pilule night and morning.

Mercurius is required in similar cases, but when the skin is moist.

Dose.—As for Sulphur.

Rhus is suitable for both burning and itching.

Dose.—As for Sulphur.

10. Nettle-rash.

Symptoms.—Small, firm risings upon the skin, resembling the eruption produced by nettles, attended with violent itching and suddenly disappearing from one place to show themselves in another.

Treatment.—Dulcamara is required when the complaint is traceable to expo-

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

sure to cold or wet, and when the skin is intolerably itching and burning.

Dose.—Two globules or one pilule every four hours.

Nux vomica is suitable when the above conditions exist in consequence of deranged stomach.

Dose.—As for Dulcamara.

Rhus seldom fails to cure old cases when other means are ineffectual.

Dose.—As for Dulcamara.

11. Ulcers.

An ulcer is frequently the result of wounds, or of inflammation, and may also arise as a consequence of some internal disease.

Treatment.—The treatment of ulcers requires considerable skill and care, because they arise from causes so opposite and various, and are allied with so many diseases of the body. A piece of lint, wetted in cold water, should be laid upon the sore, this should be entirely covered with a piece of oiled silk, and the whole bound up with a bandage.

Belladonna is required when there is

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

much pain in the ulcer, and feverishness.

Dose.—Two globules or one pilule every four hours.

Arsenicum is most suitable when the ulcer is painful and burning, bleeding easily, and discharging thin matter mixed with blood; also when it has a livid or bluish colour.

Dose.—As for Belladonna.

Mercurius is to be chosen when the ulcer is deep and its sides ragged and irregular, and when the discharge has a bad smell.

Dose.—As for Belladonna.

CHAPTER VIII.

AFFECTIONS OF THE MOUTH, THROAT, ETC.

1. Aphthæ—Thrush.

Symptoms.—Small white specks on the tongue, lips, cheeks, gums, and on other

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

parts in the inside of the mouth, occurring in infants. Difficulty of breathing and swallowing are present in some cases, and phlegm is expelled by vomiting or coughing. There is usually much feverishness; also loss of appetite, restlessness, hot mouth, etc. In some cases the disease extends downwards to the stomach and bowels, causing frequent purgings and soreness of the seat. The ulcers which remain where the specks were at first, sometimes mortify, and the complaint has then become a most dangerous one.

Treatment.—Mercurius is required as soon as the disease begins, and especially when there are—ulcers in the mouth, offensive breath, discharge of fluid from the mouth, purging, etc.

Dose.—Two globules or one pilule every four hours.

Arsenicum is especially suitable when the ulcers become bluish in colour, and when the disease causes great weakness, wasting, and purging.

Dose.—As directed for Mercurius.

Sulphur is required when Mercurius has been given without any good effect.

Dose.—As for Mercurius.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

2. Toothache.

Causes.—Rheumatism; exposure of the nerve of the tooth when the tooth is decaying. Toothache is a frequent symptom of deranged stomach, and often occurs during the course of pregnancy.

Treatment.—Belladonna is suitable when the pain is worst at night or in the open air; when it is shooting, tearing, and dráwing in character, extending to the ears and side of the face; attended with heat and redness of the face, and with red and swollen gums; dryness of the mouth and throat.

Dose.—Two globules or one pilule every quarter of an hour, until relieved.

Chamomilla is required when the pain is confined to one side of the face; when it is aggravated after eating and drinking, especially if the food be hot. It is particularly suitable for the *toothache of children.*

Dose.—As for Belladonna.

Mercurius is the best remedy when the pains arise from rotten teeth and are shooting and tearing in character; when the pain extends over the side of the face

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

and head, and is aggravated by eating or drinking cold foods; also when there is a great discharge of fluid from the mouth.

Dose.—As for Belladonna.

Pulsatilla is mostly efficacious when the pain arises in consequence of the stomach being deranged; when it extends to the ears and temples, and is attended with chilliness and flushings; also when the complaint occurs in pregnant females.

Dose.—As for Belladonna.

Phosphorus is recommended for tooth-ache; soreness in teeth when the mouth is firmly closed; swelling of the face; liability to toothache from cold; pain, heat, swelling, and ulcers on the gums.

Dose.—As for Belladonna.

Coffea, for violent darting pains in teeth, extending to face and head, neuralgic or otherwise, occurring in children or sensitive women; aggravated by warmth, and for toothache connected with menstruation.

Dose.—As for Belladonna.

Besides the above treatment, rotten teeth will require to be stopped or extracted;

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

the general health will have to be attended to ; and, especially, any existing disorder of the stomach must he treated in accordance with the instructions laid down in Chapter III.

3. Dentition, or Teething.

Symptoms.—This process is frequently attended with much difficulty and pain; also with general derangement of the body, especially if the child have a naturally weak constitution. Besides, a variety of complaints attend teething, such as pains in the bowels, which may be either too much confined, or severely purged ; convulsions ; feverishness ; restlessness and crying ; also cough, etc. These require to be attended to as enjoined elsewhere in this book.

Treatment.—Coffea is suitable when the child is restless, irritable, does not sleep, and frequently cries.

Dose.—One globule every night and morning.

Aconitum is to be given when the gums are swelled, hot, and tender ; the skin hot ; the face flushed ; and when the other symptoms of feverishness exist.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Dose.—As for Coffea.

Ignatia is required when the child's limbs, face, or body generally is convulsed, or twitched; when it is exceedingly restless, and wakes from its sleep, with piercing cries.

Dose.—As for Coffea.

Opium is required in the case of over-fed children, with a tendency to determination of blood to the head; for drowsiness, flushed face, snoring breathing. Also, when, as is frequently the case, the bowels are very costive, and the child suffers from colicky pains.

Dose.—As for Coffea.

4. Quinsy, or Sore Throat.

Symptoms.—Shivering and then flushes; pains in the back and limbs; hot, dry throat, which on examination is found to be red, swollen, and covered with tough phlegm; pain and difficulty of swallowing, which rapidly increases as the disease advances; the voice is hoarse. This complaint sometimes ends in mortification or in the formation of matter.

Treatment.—Aconitum is to be given

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

as soon as the disease begins; and is attended by pricking pains and dryness of the throat; thirst; hot, dry skin; quick, full pulse; restlessness, etc.

Dose.—Two globules or one pilule every two or three hours.

Belladonna is required when the throat feels tight, and is red and swollen, and covered with slimy phlegm; also when there are—pain and difficulty during swallowing, and swelled glands on the outer side of the throat.

Dose.—As for Aconitum.

Mercurius is suitable when there are —profuse discharge from the mouth; pains in the throat extending to the ear; swelled glands; bad smell in the mouth; ulcers on the sides of the mouth, etc.

Dose.—As for Aconitum.

Ignatia for stitches from throat to ear; sensation like a lump in the throat, which makes swallowing difficult; pain in the glands; collection of water in the mouth; especially if associated with hysterical symptoms.

Dose.—As for Aconitum.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Palpitation of the Heart.

Causes.—Joy, grief, fear, and other emotions of the mind; violent exercise; profuse discharges from the body; indigestion; intense study, etc. It is of frequent occurrence in females who are subject to hysteric and other nervous disorders, and in those who have some irregularity of the menstrual function. A variety of other causes might be given.

Symptoms.—The term palpitation is applied to strong, frequent throbbings of the heart, which are heard and felt by the afflicted person.

Treatment.—It is, of course, beyond the scope of this work to mention other than the treatment of simple palpitation, independent of diseased heart.

Belladonna is required when the beatings of the heart cause throbbing sensation in the head; when the palpitation is aggravated by going up stairs; when the breathing is irregular, or very frequent

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

and anxious; also, when the patient complains of much anxiety of mind; and the heart has a peculiar trembling action.

Dose—Two globules or one pilule every two hours until relieved.

Pulsatilla is especially suitable to nervous and hysterical persons, in whom the palpitation is induced by the slightest excitement or emotions of fear, joy, etc. It is also required when indigestion or errors of diet can be traced as the cause.

Dose.—As for Belladonna.

Aconitum is required in stout persons who live well, drink freely, and are of a full habit of body; and when, in addition to the palpitation, the chest feels anxious and oppressed, the breathing short and hurried, the face hot and flushed, etc.

Dose.—As for Belladonna.

Ignatia is suitable for palpitation at night, with stitches, or on first waking, induced by grief, or long continued mental depression in excitable women.

Dose.—As for Belladonna.

2. Fatigue.

For the soreness of the muscles and

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

general exhaustion which follow severe or long-continued exertion, the best remedy is Arnica, of which two globules may be taken every four hours. When the feet, hands, or even legs feel tired, sore, and, in the case of the feet, bruised, apply a mixture of a teaspoonful of Tincture of Arnica to twelve tablespoonfuls of water.

3. Sea-sickness.

The desire or tendency to vomit, peculiar to sea-sickness, is a most distressing complaint.

Treatment.—This affection may be prevented in many cases, or the violence of the symptoms may be much modified by taking Nux vomica for a few hours before going on board ship. It is also suitable for the first symptoms.

Dose.—Three globules or one pilule every three hours as a preventive; the same dose every half-hour to remove the sickness.

Arsenicum is suitable when there are—frequent and severe vomiting of yellow-greenish matters; burning sensation in the throat and stomach; great prostration and weakness, attended with total indifference as to one's fate.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Dose.—Three globules or one pilule every half-hour.

4. Rheumatism.

This disease is called *acute* when it runs a rapid course, and is attended with fever; *chronic* when it is long continued and independent of fever. It may affect the joints, and is then termed *articular rheumatism;* or the muscles only, in which case it is designated *muscular rheumatism.* When the muscles of the loins are affected, the disease is denominated *lumbago;* when those of the side are attacked, *pleurodynia.*

Treatment.—Aconitum is required for *acute rheumatism,* especially when the disease is situated in the larger joints, such as the knee, elbow, ancle, etc. It is suitable when the attack begins with shivering; sense of general weakness and weariness; quick, full, frequent pulse; weight and coldness in the arms and legs. Also for heat, pain, redness of skin, and swelling in one or more of the joints; tongue white; appetite impaired; the thirst great, and the urine high coloured.

Dose.—Three globules or one pilule every two hours.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Belladonna is required for similar cases. It is more especially of service when the pains are shooting and burning, situated near the joints, and aggravated by moving the limbs, and also towards evening ; when there is a red, shining, tense swelling, attended with the ordinary symptoms of fever ; also when there are flushed face, throbbing of the vessels in the neck, and other symptoms indicative of a rush of blood to the head.

Dose—As for Aconitum.

Bryonia is required when the pains are shooting, and made worse by moving the part affected ; when the muscles are affected more than the joints ; when the swelling of the pained part is considerable ; and when there are some degree of fever, slight headache, and bad temper.

Dose.—As for Aconitum.

Sulphur is required for any form of this complaint, either before the preceding medicines have been employed, or after they have produced their respective effects. It is suitable when the following symptoms are present :—drawing, pricking, or tearing pains, aggravated by cold, relieved by hot bodies ; when the pains affect the muscles

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

of the back or neck, or the structures about the joints, in which case the latter are somewhat swollen; and also when the patient feels chilly and then hot, and has the other indications of *acute rheumatism*.

Dose.—As for Aconitum.

Pulsatilla is suitable for wandering pains; drawing, tearing pain, aggravated by heat and motion, and relieved by exposure to cold; also when the limbs feels cold and numb.

Dose.—As for Aconitum.

Rhus is suitable for dragging, burning, gnawing pains, worse at night and in variable weather; redness and swelling of the part.

Dose.—As for Aconitum.

5. Incontinence of urine—Involuntary Discharge of Water—Wetting the Bed.

This complaint, which, in its most common form, is generally met with in young children, arises from weakness at the neck of the bladder. It may also be traced to habit, dreams, or idleness. In all such cases, the child should be wakened

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

during the night for the purpose of making water, and liquids should be withheld at night.

Treatment.—Belladonna is of service in many cases, especially if some irritation about the head is also present.

Dose.—Two globules or one pilule every night and morning.

Sulphur is required, especially when the disease appears along with, or after the disappearance of some skin disease.

Dose.—As for Belladonna.

Cina is suitable when the complaint depends on the presence of worms.

Dose.—As for Belladonna.

6. Convulsions.

Cina is suitable for convulsive movements of the limbs, stiffness of the whole body, and grinding of the teeth; especially if arising from worms.

Dose—Three globules or one pilule every half hour, or hour.

Coffea is suitable for twitchings or convulsions, with grinding of teeth, occurring in weakly or excitable children.

Dose.—As for Cina.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Ignatia is valuable for convulsive twitchings and distortions of the muscular system generally; and especially when the muscles of the eye, eyelids, and face are involved; arising in infants from teething, or, in nervous persons, from mental emotion.

Dose.—As for Coffea.

Opium is required when the attack arises from fear and fright, and when the patient's face is flushed, and he snores, and becomes insensible.

Dose.—As for Coffea.

7. Crying—Sleeplessness.

This is a troublesome and annoying symptom in many disorders.

Coffea is suitable for crying in the case of children of an excitable and irritable temperament.

Dose.—Three globules or one pilule thrice a-day.

Aconitum, when accompanied by restlessness and fever.

Dose.—As for Coffea.

Cina is preferable when this state can be traced to the presence of worms.

Dose—As for Coffea.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Chamomilla, when the child is griped and draws its legs up to the belly.

Dose.—As for Coffea.

CHAPTER X.

CASUALTIES.

1. CUTS.

Treatment.—In the *first place, stop the bleeding* by applying ice or cold water, exposing the injured place to cold air, compressing the bleeding part with the finger, or placing upon it a pad of lint soaked in arnica lotion, and retained, if necessary, in its position by a bandage. Should these means fail to arrest the flow of blood, send for a medical man, as most probably a blood-vessel is wounded, and may require to be tied. This dangerous accident is known by spirting jets of bright red blood. In such a case, until a surgeon comes, the artery should be compressed with the finger at that side of the cut which is

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

nearest the heart, and if it be in the leg or arm, twist a handkerchief round the limb and tighten it by two or three turns of a stick placed underneath.

In the *second place*, remove all dirt, gravel, splinters, clots of blood, or such other bodies, either by means of the finger and thumb, or by using a sponge and water, or simply by pouring cold water upon the cut.

In the *third place*, bring the sides of the wound together and keep them so by strips of arnica plaster; leave spaces between each slip, that the matter may escape; apply a bandage if necessary. Stitches are required in wounds to which plasters are unfitted, and in injuries to certain parts of the body, where it is of consequence to prevent any disfigurement.

In the *fourth place*, guard against inflammation in the injured part, and keep down the fever that is prone to attend severe cuts, by sending the patient to bed, keeping the hurt place in perfect rest, feeding upon a low diet; removing all bandages or strips of plaster, if much pain and swelling appear, and by poulticing instead. If there be much pain, restlessness, sleeplessness, hot skin, etc., give two

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

globules of Aconitum every four hours until relieved; if no such symptoms are present, give the same dose of Arnica until the cut is healed up. In all wounds or cuts which heal from the bottom, and are attended by much discharge of matter, Calendula lotion is preferable to Arnica.

2. Bruises—Contusions.

Treatment.—Soak a piece of lint in a solution of half a teaspoonful of mother Tincture of Arnica to a pint of cold water, place it over the injured part, and keep it constantly wet until all pain and swelling disappear. Also give two globules of Arnica every six hours. Enjoin a moderate diet and perfect rest of the maimed part.

3. Burns and Scalds.

In all severe accidents of this nature, a medical man should be procured without delay, because he alone is qualified to apply means to avert the immediate danger of the fright and shock to the nervous system which are produced by the injury, and also to control the subseqent fever

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

and profuse discharge of matter which so frequently supervene.

Treatment of slight cases.—The chief principle to act upon is thoroughly to exclude air and cold. This may be attained by various means. 1. Apply liniment made by mixing raw linseed oil with equal quantities of lime water. Prick any blisters that may have arisen, and put this application over the whole extent of the burn. Renew it in a few hours should the pain return. 2. By soft and finely-carded cotton, spread on in thick layers. 3. By flour thickly spread over the burn.

The medicines to give internally are—

Arnica, which is suitable in all cases.

Dose.—Two globules or one pilule every four hours.

Aconitum is required when, after recovering from the first effects, fever and inflammation threaten to come on.

Dose.—As for Arnica.

4. Strains and Sprains.

Treatment.—Perfect rest; apply warm water for half-an-hour after the accident; then use a solution of half a teaspoonful of mother Tincture of Arnica to a pint of

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

cold water, especially if there be much pain, swelling, and redness. Apply this every three hours until relieved, when it must be used less frequently. Two globules of Arnica may also be taken every four hours. In some cases a solution of Rhus, made as for Arnica, is preferable, especially when Arnica fails. To use it, soak a piece of linen in the solution, keep it constantly wet, and retain it in its place by a bandage.

5. Stings of Insects.

Treatment.—Bathe the part, until all pain is removed, with a solution of a teaspoonful of Tincture of Arnica to a pint of cold water. Also, give three globules of Arnica every hour until relieved.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

PART III.

MEDICINES PRESCRIBED IN THIS WORK;

a. WHAT THEY ARE;

b. WHAT DISEASES THEY ARE SUITABLE FOR; AND

c. WHAT SYMPTOMS REQUIRE THEM.

---

1. ACONITUM NAPELLUS.

English Names.—Aconite; Monk's-hood; Large Blue Wolf's-bane.

General Uses.—This medicine is employed in all the varieties of fever and inflammatory complaints, both at their commencement and during their course.

Symptoms, which require it.—1st, *As regards fever*—Burning and dryness of the skin, preceded by chilliness and shivering fits, in consequence either of suppressed perspiration or exposure to currents of cold air; quick, frequent, hard and full pulse; great thirst and parched mouth; red, hot, and flushed face; pains

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

in the back and limbs; general weariness and depression of spirits, etc. 2nd, *As regards the mouth, stomach, etc.*—Dry mouth; pricking and burning sensations in the tongue; throbbing pains in the teeth; pricking pain and redness of the throat, attended with difficulty of swallowing; bitter taste in the mouth; loss of appetite, and loathing of food; bilious vomitings; sensation of weight at the pit of the stomach; excessive tenderness of the belly; bound bowels; scanty urine, etc. 3rd, *As regards the head, etc.*—Giddiness, particularly on rising; sensation of weight and fulness in the forehead and temples, attended with beating in the head, confusion of sight, and buzzing in the ears. 4th, *As regards the breathing, etc.*—Tickling in the throat, and constant desire to cough especially at night; painful, anxious, short-breathing, with oppression and pricking pains within the chest, etc.

2. Arnica montana.

English Names.—Mountain arnica; Leopard's-bane.

External Uses.—This medicine is of

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

great service in all kinds of injuries, such as blows, bruises, disclocations, fractures, sprains, etc., arising from mechanical violence.

Its *internal use* is pointed out by the following conditions:—pains, stiffness, soreness, and weariness of the limbs, and of other parts of the body, as if arising from a bruise, and frequently following great bodily exertion; weakness in the joints of the legs; pains in the chest and loins; difficult, oppressed breathing, attended with shootings in the sides, which are aggravated by coughing and moving about; cough, with spitting of blood; discharge of blood with the water; hard, swelled belly, and bloody stools; bitter risings, attended with cramp in the stomach; sickness and retching, followed by vomiting of clotted blood, alone or mixed with food; dry, white tongue, bitter taste in the mouth, and repugnance to food; discharge of blood from the nose, etc.

3. Arsenicum album.

English Names.—Arsenious Acid; White Oxide of Arsenic; White Arsenic.

General Uses.—It is of great service in

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

some varieties of cold ; in almost all kinds of skin disease, such as ulcers, tetters, scald head, etc. ; in derangements of the stomach, and of the organs of digestion generally, etc.

Symptoms which require it.—1st, *As regards the skin*—Dry, harsh, cold, bluish skin ; burning and itching sensations in the skin ; ulcers with hard raised edges, attended with burning pains, aggravated towards night, and giving forth a thin, bad-smelled discharge ; eruptions of various kinds, accompanied by itching and burning. 2nd, *As regards the mouth, stomach, bowels, etc.*—Severe pains in the teeth, cheeks, ears, and temples ; dry mouth ; cracked, dry, trembling tongue ; dryness and burning in the throat, with difficulty of swallowing ; excessive thirst ; loss of appetite ; dislike of food ; sickness ; risings ; vomiting of yellowish or greenish matters, with pain and burning in the stomach, aggravated after a meal ; swelling, burning, and cutting pains in the belly, with watery, frothy, greenish, or black motions ; and followed by burning and soreness at the seat. 3rd, *As regards the breathing, etc.*—Discharge of fluid from the nose ; hoarseness ; tough phlegm at the

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

top of the windpipe ; dry, frequent cough, chiefly in the evening ; difficult, anxious, wheezing breathing, with oppression, shooting and burning in the chest, etc. 4th, Also for excessive and sudden loss of strength, great depression of spirits, and weak, quick, small, failing pulse.

4. Belladonna.

English Name.—Deadly Nightshade.

General Uses.—This medicine is especially efficacious in all affections of the brain and nervous system ; in eruptive fevers, such as scarlatina or measles ; in erysipelas, and in severe inflammatory complaints of the throat, etc.

Symptoms which require it.—1st, *As regards the skin*—Swelling, heat, and redness ; scarlet eruptions ; ulcers, attended with much burning and pain ; red, hot, puffed face ; pain and swelling of the glands, etc. 2nd, *As regards fever*—Coldness over the whole body ; shiverings followed by heat, especially towards night ; strong, quick, full pulse, etc. 3rd, *As regards the head*—Fulness and heaviness in the forehead over the eyes ; throbbings

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

in head; fits of giddiness, attended with swimming in the head; confusion and loss of consciousness, etc. 4th, *As regards the eyes, etc.*—Aching pains in the eyeballs; red, sparkling eyes; confused, weak, or distorted sight; buzzing in the ears, or humming and roaring, etc. 5th, *As regards the mouth, throat, etc.*—Red, hot, dry tongue, which feels sore, heavy, trembling, and weak; sensation of contraction in the throat, with shooting pains, especially when swallowing; swelling and redness of the throat, etc. 6th, *As regards the breathing, etc.*—Difficult, short, anxious, oppressed breathing, with pressure on the chest, rattling sounds, and violent beatings of the heart; weak, hoarse voice; soreness of the windpipe; dry, short, hollow cough, coming on in fits, chiefly at night, etc.

5. Bryonia alba.

English Name.—White Bryony.
General Uses.—This medicine is of great service in some kinds of rheumatism, and in other complaints arising from a chill; in disorders of the stomach and chest, whether of an inflammatory charac-

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ter or otherwise, and also in some affections of the skin.

Symptoms which require it.—1st, *As regards the chest, breathing, etc.*—Tickling in the throat, followed by a dry cough, and spitting of yellow phlegm; short, difficult breathing, with shooting pains in the chest and sides, aggravated by coughing, moving about, and taking a full breath, etc. 2nd, *As regards the limbs*—Shooting pains in the loins and back, also in the joints of the shoulders and arms; stiffness in the neck; weariness and weakness of the legs; drawing, tearing, dragging pains in various parts of the body, aggravated by movements, etc. 3rd, *As regards the mouth, stomach, etc.*—Jerking pains in the teeth, and sensation as if they were too long; dry tongue and mouth; tongue coated yellow; clammy, bitter taste; loathing of food; pain at the stomach, followed by risings or vomitings either of food or of clear fluid, especially after meals; shooting pains and burning sensations at the pit of the stomach; also in the belly, and attended with gurgling, caused by wind; confined bowels, or purgings attended with colicky pains; hot, brown water, etc.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

6. CHAMOMILLA VULGARIS (MATRICARIA CHAMOMILLA).

English Name.—Common Wild Chamomile.

General Uses.—This medicine is useful, especially in affections of children and pregnant women; also in various nervous diseases peculiar to children during teething; in various affections of the stomach and liver, whether inflammatory or otherwise.

Symptoms which require it.—1st, *As regards the mouth, stomach, etc.*—Excessive pains in the teeth, aggravated by the warmth of the bed, or by drinking coffee, and attended with heat and redness of the cheek; dry tongue and mouth, with bitter taste; want of appetite, and loathing of food; sickness after eating, and in the morning; bitter vomitings; violent pain and pressure in the stomach; swelling of the bowels with wind, which causes severe cutting pains in the belly; purging of whitish or yellowish matters, etc. 2nd, *As regards the chest and breathing*—Hoarseness; dry cough, chiefly at night, produced by tickling in the throat; difficulty of breathing, with anxiety and shootings

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

in the chest, etc. 3rd, *As regards the face, eyes, ears, etc.*—Redness, heat, and burning of one cheek; cracked lips; drawing, shooting pains in the ears, attended with buzzing sounds; swelling of the glands behind the ears, attended with redness, heat, and pain; inflamed, red eyes, which are also hot; sticking of the eyelids together, etc. 3rd, *As regards fever, sleep, etc.*—Great heat of the skin, especially in the evening, or at night in bed; anxiety, thirst, sleeplessness, etc.; starts, cries, and tossing about during sleep, ending sometimes in convulsions.

7. China officinalis.

English Name.—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

General Uses.—This medicine is of great service to persons prone to dropsical affections, or to colds, or to exhausting losses of blood, etc., all of which are followed by great general weakness; in agues and nervous diseases, which come on at certain fixed periods; in affections of the liver, and in old standing complaints generally, which are followed by great loss of strength and flesh.

Symptoms which require it.—1st, *As*

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

regards the mouth, stomach, etc.—Yellow or white coating of tongue; aching pains in rotten teeth; bitter taste in the mouth; excessive thirst; uneasy sensations, great fulness and pressure in the stomach; hardness, swelling, and pains in the liver; dropsical swelling, in the belly; distension of the belly from wind, giving rise to severe colic; purging of yellow, slimy, watery matters, with or without indigested food. 2nd, *As regards fever, etc.*—Shiverings and trembling; cold body and rush of blood to the head; dryness and burning of the mouth and lips; excessive thirst; profuse sweats during sleep; frightful dreams.

8. Cina.

English Name.—Worm-seed.

General Uses.—This medicine is of great service in convulsions, and other affections of children depending on the existence of worms.

Symptoms which require it.—Spasms, and convulsions of limbs, or stiffness of the whole body; sleeplessness, with tossing about; confusion of sight; picking of the nose; pale face; a livid circle under the eyes; increased desire to eat and

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

drink ; vomiting of fluid and sometimes of worms ; loose motions, with discharge of worms ; wetting the bed ; dry cough, with anxious oppression of the chest, etc.

9. Coffea cruda.

English Name.—Raw Arabian Coffee.

General Uses.—This medicine is employed in the following cases :—Nervous affections, occurring in hysterical women or in excitable children ; and in various painful complaints of a nervous character.

Symptoms which require it.—Convulsions with grinding of the teeth ; severe pains at one side of the head ; pulling pains in the teeth, with great restlessness and anxiety ; sore throat, with severe pain and sensibility of the parts affected ; cramps in the stomach ; excessive and violent pains in the belly ; purging during the course of teething, etc.

10. Colocynthis.

English Names.—Bitter Cucumber.

General Uses.—This medicine is used in various affections consequent upon great mental emotion ; in flatulent colic ;

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

and for pains in various parts of the body, which take on the character of spasm.

Symptoms which require its use.—Painful cramps, attended with contraction of the sinews; intolerable itching, with restlessness of the body generally; sweating at night; depression of spirits; anxiety and restlessness; severe drawing pains, confined to one side of the head; burning and cutting pains in the eyes; severe pains in the belly, followed by violent purging, no matter how little food be eaten; swelling of the belly from wind, attended with violent pains in the bowels, and restlessness of the whole body; frothy, greenish, or yellow motions; painful piles; scanty urine; dry cough, excited by tickling in the throat; pains in loins, extending down the legs; inability to bend the knee from stiffness, etc.

11. Drosera rotundifolio.

English Name.—Sun-dew.

General Uses.—This medicine is of great value in affections of the stomach, and especially in common colds attended by great hoarseness, and when the chief seat of the disease is the throat and upper part

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

of the windpipe; in inflammatory affections of the windpipe; and in various kinds of coughs, especially hooping-cough in children.

Symptoms which require it.—1st, *As regards the throat, chest, etc.*—Tingling at the top of the windpipe; dryness, roughness, or scraping in the gullet; hoarseness, with or without cough; almost inaudible voice; severe cough at night, attended with retching or vomiting of food, either during the cough or afterwards; hooping-cough, accompanied by fits of suffocation, wheezing breathing, bluish face, great anxiety, bleeding from the nose and mouth, etc. It is also good for waterbrash and vomiting of bile; or for sickness and inclination to vomit, attended with fever.

12. Dulcamara.

English Names.—Woody Nightshade; Bitter Sweet.

General Uses.—In affections induced by exposure to cold or wet; in various diseases of the eyes, bowels, chest, throat, and skin, which may be directly or remotely traceable to checked perspiration.

Symptoms which require it.—Discharge

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

of bright red blood from the nose; stoppage and stuffing of the nose; dry tongue; sore throat; vomiting of thick phlegm; cutting pains about the navel; purging of greenish or brownish fluid, with itching at the seat; involuntary discharge of water, which is slimy, and leaves a phlegmy sediment; oppression and dull shootings in the chest; severe pains in the loins and stiffness in the neck, which are aggravated at night; feeling of weight in the head; dry heat and burning of the skin, followed by sweating all over; swelling and hardening of the glands; swelling of the whole body, which comes on rapidly in consequence of accumulation of fluid under the skin.

13. Hepar sulphuris.

English Names.—Liver of Sulphur; Sulphuret of Lime.

General Uses.—This medicine is of especial service in the various affections which result from the administration of large doses of mercury, in diseases of the skin and glands, etc.

The *Symptoms* which require it are the following:—1st, *As regards the skin, etc.*—

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Sensations of burning and itching; appearance of white blisters after scratching; painful eruptions; cracks and ulcers, which are attended with severe gnawing, burning and shooting pains; falling off of the hair; scabs on the head, or small pimples about the roots of the hairs, which ripen and discharge matter. 2nd, *As regards the breathing, etc.*—Quick, wheezing breathing, attended with danger of suffocation, and throwing of the head backwards; pain and roughness in the throat and at the top of the windpipe, causing hoarseness or total loss of voice; drinking brings the cough on in fits; dry, rough, hollow cough, worse in the evening, attended with spitting of blood or abundant discharge of phlegm; shrill noise on drawing in the breath. 3rd, *As regards the eyes, ears, etc.*—Pressure and shootings in the eyes; inflammation of the eyes and of the eyelids, attended with much pain, soreness, intolerance of light; spasmodic closure of the eyelids and weeping; specks and ulcers on the clear portion of the eye in front; itching in the ears, attended with heat and redness; discharge of matter from the ears; scabs about the ears; buzzing sounds in them, etc. 4th, *As regards the stomach, bowels, etc.*—Starting

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

and drawing pains in the teeth; great thirst; taste in mouth like earth; craving for acid foods; risings from stomach; pressure, swelling, and weight at the stomach, so that the clothes feel tight; cramp-like and cutting pains in bowels; dry, hard motions, or purgings of whitish matters, which smell sourly, etc.

14. Ignatia amara.

English Name.—St. Ignatius's Bean.

General Uses.—This medicine is beneficial in most of the complaints peculiar to exceedingly nervous and sensitive individuals, or in those who are inclined to be hysterical; especially if these disorders are traceable to sudden emotions of the mind. It is, therefore, most valuable in those cases of convulsions, cramps, fits of epilepsy, or St. Vitus's dance, which are induced by fright, grief, or disappointment.

Symptoms which require the administration of this medicine.—1st, *As regards pain*—Pains which are removed by change of position; pains of a sharp cutting kind in the limbs or in other parts; pains also as from a bruise. 2nd, *As regards the mouth, stomach, bowels, etc.*—Violent tooth-

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ache; collection of water in the mouth; sore throat, attended with shooting pains when swallowing; dislike of milk and other foods; swelling of the belly after a meal, attended with pinching pains or colic; sensation of something rolling about the navel; hiccough after eating or drinking; vomiting of food; cramp in the stomach; sensation of emptiness and of weakness at the pit of the stomach; frequent desire to stool without effect; yellow-whitish motions; itching and tingling at the seat. 3rd, *As regards the breathing, etc.*—Frequent night cough; dry cough, attended with symptoms of cold in the head, and especially with running at the nose; short cough, excited by tickling, as with a feather, in the throat; difficult breathing, with oppressed chest, as if a weight were laid upon it; sense of constriction of the chest; palpitation of the heart, etc. 4th, *As regards the head*—Maziness; pressive pains in the head, increased or relieved, as the case may be, by stooping; sensation, attended with great pain, as if the head were expanding, or as if a nail were being driven into it, especially at the forehead; throwing of the head backwards. 5th, *As regards the ears, eyes, etc.*—Sensation of

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

pressure on the eyes; convulsive movements of them; swelling about the ears, as in mumps; sore nostrils; dry, cracked lips; twitchings of the muscles of the face, etc.

15. Ipecacuanha.

English Name.—Grey Ipecacuanha.

General Uses.—This medicine is required to arrest discharges of blood from the stomach, lungs, etc.; in many complaints of the stomach and bowels, epecially if the cause be changes of temperature or improper kinds of food; in disorders of the chest, etc.

Symptoms which require it.—1st, *As regards the mouth, stomach, bowels, etc.*—White or yellow coating on tongue; clammy, bitter taste, or no taste whatever; great dislike to food of all kinds; sickness and inclination to vomit, followed by empty risings and accumulation of water in the mouth; vomiting of greenish, bilious matters, alone or mixed with undigested food; diarrhœa attends the vomitings; sensation, as if the stomach were empty, and also of great uneasiness at the pit of the stomach; frothy and slimy or

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

black motions; discharges of bright red blood by stool, or even by vomiting, etc. 2nd, *As regards the chest, breathing, etc.*—Cough, chiefly at night, causing pains in the head, and attended or followed by retching or vomiting; tickling in the throat, causing a short, dry cough; convulsive cough, like hooping-cough, with discharge of blood from mouth and nose; cough, with discharge of bright red blood from the lungs; very violent cough, coming on in fits, attended with great danger of suffocation; stiffness of the body, and bluish colour of the face; breathing short and anxious, or panting and sighing; the top of the windpipe feels contracted; the breath becomes short on the least movement; and the phlegm is tough, and difficult to spit out. 3rd, *As regards the face, eyes, etc.*—The face is pale or yellowish; bloated and livid circles surround the eyes; the muscles of the face and also of the lips start; the eyelids tremble; discharge of blood from the nose; pains and heaviness in the head, etc.

16. MERCURIUS.

English Names.—Mercury; Quicksilver.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Symptoms which require it.—1st, *As regards the skin*—Yellow skin and sweat, the latter of which tinges the linen; hard swelling of the glands, with beating pains and red, shining skin; various kinds of eruptions, which may or may not discharge matter; violent itching, aggravated by the heat of the bed, etc. 2nd, *As regards the fever*—General coldness after sleeping; icy coldness of the limbs; heat and shivering at the same time; a hot face and head, with burning in the cheeks whilst the rest of the body shudders with cold; great thirst; abundant sweats both day and night, etc. 3rd, *As regards the eyes, ears, nose, etc.*—Tearing, shooting pains in the ears, worst at night in bed; discharge of matter from ears; roaring, buzzing sounds in them; dullness of hearing, with obstruction; swelling of the nose, with shining redness of the skin; frequent sneezing; obstruction in the nostrils, with discharge; frequent and abundant bleeding from the nose, etc.; pressure, or itching, tingling, and burning in the eyes; red, inflamed eyes, with great running of tears and intolerance of light; red, inflamed, scabby or ulcerated eyelids; confused vision, and floating of black points

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

before eyes. 4th, *As regards face, teeth, etc.* —Red cheeks; bloated, swelled face; tearing pains in the bones and muscles of the face; ulcerated lips; fixed jaws; swelling, pain, and heat in the glands under the jaws; tearing, shooting pains arising from rotten teeth, extending over the cheek to the ear, and aggravated by the warmth of the bed; loose teeth; swelled or ulcerated gums, which feel sore when touched or eating. 5th, *As regards mouth, throat, etc.* —Bad smell issuing from mouth; swelling on the inside of it; burning pain from blisters, or ulcers, as in thrush; collection of tough phlegm; great discharge of offensive fluid; moist tongue, which is covered thickly with a white coating; swelling and ulceration of the tongue; loss of speech; dry, hot, painful throat; shooting pains during swallowing; swelling and redness at the back part of the throat; pain and difficulty in swallowing, especially fluids, which often return by the nose, etc. 6th, *As regards the stomach and bowels*—Great sickness and desire to vomit, attended with cutting pains in the stomach, worst after a meal; bitter risings after a meal; or frequent severe empty risings; vomiting of bilious matters; hiccough, both during and after eating;

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

tenderness in and at the pit of the stomach; sense of fulness, swelling and heaviness, as from a weight, after a meal, etc.; hardness, swelling, and soreness of the belly; severe colicky pains, chiefly at night; burning and weight about the navel; rumbling from wind; the pains are increased by the least touch; hard, knotty stools, difficult to void; frequent but unsuccessful efforts to stool; loose motions, with colicky pains, straining and burning at the seat, as in flux, etc.

17. Nux vomica.

English Names.—Vomit-nut.

General Uses.—This medicine is most valuable in almost all the diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels, etc.; in disorders of the nervous system; and in other ailments which arise from the use of ardent spirits, or from great mental exertion.

Symptoms which require it.—1st, *As regards the mouth, stomach, bowels, etc.*—Jerking, shooting pains in the teeth and jaws, worse after dinner and in the open air, and extending to the ears and temples; swelling of the gum, attended with

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

pain, bad smell, and bleeding; dryness of the tongue and mouth; earthy taste; white, thick coating on tongue; sensation of heaviness in the tongue, with difficulty in speaking; sore throat, and sensation as if a plug were in it; thirst; loss of appetite; loathing of food; frequent bitter and acid risings; frequent hiccough; sickness and inclination to vomit, especially after a meal; heavy pressure and cramp-like pains at the pit of the stomach; slight touch on the pit of the stomach causes pain; bloatedness and swelling of the bowels, attended with colickly pains, especially after a meal, and grumbling sounds in the belly, owing to the presence of wind; obstinate confinement of the bowels; frequent but unsuccessful efforts to stool; sensation of constriction of the lower bowel; piles, attended with soreness and with shooting and burning pains; frequent desire to make water, but it is voided in drops and with much pain and difficulty. 2nd, *As regards the head, etc.*—
—Giddiness, clouded sight, staggering, danger of falling down; buzzing sounds in the ears occurring in the open air when walking; or when stooping, coughing, or sneezing; sense of heaviness and weight

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

above the eyes, with feeling as if the forehead were expanding and about to burst open ; tearing, jerking pains in the head, as if a nail were being driven into it ; these pains may feel as if deeply placed in the head, or as if confined to one side and near the surface ; anxiety ; uneasiness ; bad temper ; peevish humour ; antipathy to mental exertion. 3rd, *As regards the eyes, ears, etc.*—Smarting, itching, and tickling in the eyes, which are red and covered with numerous streaks of blood-vessels ; redness and swelling of the eyelids ; bright light cannot be borne ; squeezing, shooting sensations, and buzzing and tinkling sounds in the ears.

18. Opium.

English Names.—Black Smyrna Opium ; Juice of the White Poppy-head.

General Uses—This medicine is employed in a variety of nervous complaints, such as *delirium tremens*, etc., especially if they arise from habits of drunkenness ; in other disorders which are traceable to the same cause, or to depressing mental emotions, such as fright, fear, etc. ; and also in long-continued constipation.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Symptoms which require it.—1st, *As regards the mouth, stomach, bowels, etc.*—Profuse flow of water from mouth; palsy of the tongue, attended with difficulty of speaking; closure of the throat, which renders swallowing difficult; loathing of food; thirst; dryness and burning in the mouth; great weight at the stomach; inclination to vomit or actual vomiting, attended with severe pains in the stomach and convulsive action of various muscles of the body; in some rare cases, vomiting of matters like those voided by stool; hard, tense belly, swelled from the presence of wind; sensation of weight and heaviness in the belly; old standing and obstinate constipation; offensive, hard, lumpy, black stools. 2nd, *As regards the chest, breathing, etc.*—Hoarseness, with collection of phlegm in the windpipe; cough coming on either during swallowing or when taking a full breath; or cough with spitting of blood or of thick phlegm; noisy, snoring breathing, etc. 3rd, *As regards the head, muscles, etc.*—Giddiness or fits, followed by red, hot, puffed face, closed eyelids, loss of feeling and of the power of motion, foaming at the mouth, and snoring breathing, etc.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

19. Phosphorus.

English Name.—Phosphorus.

General Uses.—This medicine is of service in various diseases of the windpipe and lungs; in rheumatic complaints of long standing; in exhaustion of the nervous system consequent. upon bad habits, and also in derangements of the stomach, bowels, etc.

Symptoms which require it. 1st, *As regards the chest, breathing, etc.*—Complete loss of voice; sensation of scraping in the throat, attended with hoarseness; excessive pain at the top of the windpipe; tickling, itching, and soreness in the chest behind the breast bone, which excites coughing; cough in morning, with discharge of matter; difficult and obstructed breathing, attended with oppression and anxiety in the chest; sense of heaviness and fulness in the chest; cutting, stabbing pains in the left side; palpitation of the heart, etc. 2nd, *As regards the mouth, stomach, etc.*—Tearing, shooting pains in the teeth, worst in the open air; swelling of the gums, which bleed easily; great dryness, or collection of fluid in the mouth; dry, white tongue; hawking up of phelgm;

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

dryness in the throat; sour taste in the mouth; sickness; sour risings; water-brash; vomiting of bile, with great pain in the stomach, of a burning, shooting, heavy or cramp-like character; swelling of the belly after eating; tearing and twisting pains in the bowels; rumbling sounds and griping pains owing to wind; old standing looseness of the bowels, followed by great loss of strength; discharge of blood; bleeding piles. 3rd, *As regards the face, eyes, ears, etc.* — Pale, sallow complexion; hollow eyes; tearing pains in the bones of the face; red, swelled nose; offensive discharge from nostrils; flow of bright red blood; dryness and obstruction in the nose; tearing and shooting pains in the ears; beating in them; sense of heaviness over the eyes, with profuse flow of tears; sticking of the eyelids together at night. 4th. *As regards the head and other parts*—Giddiness, occurring in the morning, and attended or not with sickness; various pains in the head; falling off of the hair; great heat of skin during the night; profuse sweats towards morning; distressing dreams; pains differing in degree, character and site.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

20. Pulsatilla.

English Names.—Meadow Anemone; Pasque Flower; Wind Flower.

General Uses.—This medicine is employed in various complaints peculiar to the female; in eruptive and other fevers, such as measles; in some skin diseases; in affections of the breathing organs; and, lastly, it is of great service in derangements of the stomach and bowels.

Symptoms which require it.—1st, *As regards the mouth, stomach, bowels, etc.*—Discharge of sweetish fluid from mouth; thick whitish covering on tongue; sensation of soreness and rawness in the throat, and as if the parts about were swollen; collection of slimy, tough phlegm; loss of appetite and loathing of food; great thirst; frequent risings and hiccough; sickness and great desire to vomit; or vomiting of greenish, bitter, bilious matters, or of the food, occurring chiefly in the evening or after a meal; heavy, spasm-like pains in the stomach; great tenderness of the pit of the stomach to the slightest pressure; accumulation of wind in the belly, attended with rumbling and grumbling sounds, colicky and cutting pains, chiefly about the navel;

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

frequent desire to stool; loose motions, whitish or greenish in colour; blind piles; discharge of blood with motions. 2nd, *As regards the chest, breathing, etc.*—Hoarseness; fits of constriction at the upper part of the windpipe; severe cough, which shakes the whole body, comes on when lying down, and is attended with sickness or vomiting; discharge of white, thick phlegm, or of black, clotted blood; fits of shortness and difficulty of breathing; cramp-like pains across the chest, etc. 3rd, *As regards the skin, fever, etc.*—Itching, burning, prickling sensations in the skin, worst in the evening and after scratching; red spots like nettle-rash; ulcers, with shooting pains, and bleeding; paleness and flushing; coldness all over, attended with shivering; dry heat of skin, at night chiefly; heat in some places, cold in others; sweating at night or towards morning, etc. 4th, *As regards pain, etc.*—Pains, occurring in the female like those of labour, and confined to the back and loins; sharp jerking pains in various joints; or pains as from a bruise, etc.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

21. Rhus toxicodendron.

English Names.—Sumach, or Poison Oak; Creeping Poison Oak.

General Uses.—This medicine is employed in sprains and rheumatic complaints; in some kinds of skin diseases; in low fevers; and in derangements of the stomach and bowels, etc.

Symptoms which require it.—1st, *As regards the stomach, bowels, etc.*—Great collection of fluid in the mouth; heaviness and shooting pains when swallowing, which is rendered difficult, especially when solid food has been partaken; bitter taste in the mouth; sickness; violent risings; pressure and sensation of a weight at the stomach; spasms and pinching pains in the belly; severe attacks of colic, especially at night; straining at stool; discharge of frothy, watery fluid; severe purging at night, etc. 2nd, *As regards the pains in various parts*—Pain as from a blow when the part is touched, relieved by the part being moved; pains in the loins and back, as after severe exertion; tearing, shooting pains in the joints, etc. 3rd, *As regards the skin, etc.*—Spots like nettle-rash; bright red, swollen skin, attended with a dry,

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

burning sensation, as in St. Anthony's fire; scabby eruptions; coldness of the skin and. shivering, succeeded by great heat and abundant sweats; sweats at night or in the morning, with or without small eruptions.

22. Spongia tosta.

English Name.—Roasted Sponge.

General Uses.—This medicine is of great service in various affections of the glands, and in diseases of the windpipe, as in croup.

Symptoms which require it.—1st, *As regards the chest and windpipe*—Weak, husky, hoarse voice; pain in the upper part of the windpipe when it is touched or moved; hollow, dry, barking cough; wheezing breathing; fits of suffocation; rattling in the chest; burning sensation in the chest; obstruction in the chest; constrictive pains. 2nd, *As regards other parts, etc.*—Splitting or pressive pains in the head; pressure and shootings in the eyes; discharge of blood from the nose after blowing it; bloated or bluish, anxious face; swelling of the glands under the jaw or in front of the throat, or in other parts;

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

discharge of fluid from the mouth; grumbling sounds in the belly; severe straining after a motion, etc.

23. Sulphur.

English Names.—Flowers of Sulphur; Brimstone; Sublimated Sulphur.

General Uses.—This medicine is employed in various diseases of the skin: in long-standing derangements of the stomach, liver, and bowels; in numerous nervous affections; in scrofulous complaints; and in a great variety of others, too numerous to mention separately.

Symptoms which require it.—1st, *As regards the mouth, throat, etc.*—Drawing, shooting, or throbbing pains in the teeth, worst at night or in the open air; bleeding and swelling of the gums; lengthening and unfixing of the teeth; salty fluid in the mouth; bad taste; thrush or small blisters and specks on the tongue and mouth; tongue dry, rough, and cracked, or else covered with a thick white fur; dry throat and difficulty of swallowing; loathing of food; empty or bitter, acid risings, worst after a meal; sickness;

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

waterbrash, chiefly in the morning ; vomiting of food or of bitter or blackish matters ; pressure and cramp-like pains, worst after a meal ; shooting, and different other kinds of pain, in various parts of the body, worst after eating or drinking and at night ; swelling of the belly from the presence of wind, attended by rumbling sounds and cutting, grinding pains ; hard knotty stools, owing to confined bowels ; frequent but null efforts to void motions ; or else violent purgings at night, accompanied by great straining, colic and weakness ; whitish, greenish, or frothy stools, which may or may not be discharged without effort ; itching, shooting and burning at the lower mouth of the bowel ; piles, with discharge of blood, etc. 3rd, *As regards the chest, breathing, etc.*—Hoarse, rough, weak voice ; cough without phelgm, followed by retching ; cough, with discharge of matter, or of thick whitish phlegm, or of bright red blood ; soreness and shootings in the chest ; obstructed, hurried breathing, with fits of suffocation, especially at night, or when lying down ; rattling and wheezing in the chest ; sensation as of a weight lying on the chest ; spasms in the chest ; burn-

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ning sensation in it, etc. 4th, *As regards the head and face, etc.*—Confusion and giddiness in the head; staggering gait; heaviness and fulness in the forehead; buzzing, roaring sensations in the head; scabs at the roots of the hair; falling off of the hair; burning and aching in the eyes and in the eyelids, worst in a strong light; ulcers on the eye and eyelids; specks on the eye; great dryness or wateriness of the eyes; itching in the ears; humming or roaring sounds; stoppage in one ear; red, hot, swelled nose; dryness and obstruction of the nose; discharge of thick yellowish matter or of blood; heat and burning over the whole face; pimples on the face; swelling and heat of the lips; swelling of the glands under the jaw, etc. 6th, *As regards the skin, etc.*—Itching, especially at night in bed; various kinds of eruptions, chiefly with a burning heat attending them; hollow ulcers, which bleed readily; redness, burning, swelling and shining of a portion of skin, etc.

24. VERATRUM ALBUM.

English Name.—White Hellebore.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

General Uses.—This medicine is employed in spasms, headache, and other nervous diseases, arising from depressing mental emotions in hysterical subjects; in several diseases of the stomach and bowels, especially cholera; and, lastly, in skin and chest diseases.

Symptoms which require it.—1st, *As regards the stomach, bowels, etc.*—Dryness and burning in the mouth and tongue: or else great flow of fluid; sore throat and sense of constriction, especially when swallowing; dry, cracked, blackish tongue; cracked lips; violent sickness, followed by severe vomiting, which almost brings on fainting, great weakness, etc.; the vomited matters are either slimy, frothy, and greenish, or else black; the stomach is so tender that the least fluid excites the vomiting anew; excessive tenderness at the pit of the stomach and belly when touched; cramps and colicy pains in the bowels; burning in the bowels; violent and painful purgings; the motions are very fluid, and blackish, greenish, or brownish in colour, etc. 2nd, *As regards the skin, etc.*—Pale cold face, which has a ghastly expression and pale or yellowish colour; the eyes are sunken, and a bluish colour encircles

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

them ; the nose, legs, and feet are as cold as death ; a cold, clammy sweat bedews the surface ; dry, cracked, blackish lips. 3rd, *As regards the general condition of the patient.* Great and sudden loss of strength ; attacks of cramp or convulsions, especially in the hands and feet.

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Index.

Aconitum napellus, names, uses, etc, 103.
Aphthæ, or thrush, 83.
Apoplexy, 60.
Appetite, want of, 49.
Applications, external, 15.
Arnica lotion, 15.
Arnica montana, names, uses, etc., 104.
Arsenicum album, names uses, etc., 105.
Asthma, 33.
Belladonna, names, uses, etc., 107.
Bellyache, 56.
Bilious complaint, 49.
Biliousness, 49.
Bleeding from the nose, 30.
Blood, vomiting of, 40.
Bloodshot eye, 66.
Bloody flux, 54.
Boils, 75.
Bowels, affections of, 51.
Bowel complaint, 51.
Bowels, confined, 55.
——— relaxed, 51.
Breathing, difficulty of, 33.
——— diseases connected with, 25.
Bruises, 100.
Bryonia alba, names, uses, etc., 108.
Burns and scalds, 100.
Calendula lotion, 15.
Camphor, 15.
Casualties, 98.
Catarrh, or cold in the head, 25.
Chamomilla, names, uses, etc., 110.
Chest, inflammation of, 34.
Chicken-pox, 24.
Chilblains, 76.
Children, purging in, 53.
China officinalis, names, uses, etc., 111.
Cholera, 59.
Cina, names, uses, etc., 112.
Coffea, names, uses, etc., 113.
Cold in the head, 25.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Colic, 56.
Colocynthis, names, uses, etc., 113.
Common cold, 25.
Confined bowels, 55.
Constipation, 55.
Contents, 5.
Contusions, 100.
Convulsions, 96.
Corns, 74.
Costiveness, 55.
Cough, 36.
——— hooping, 28.
Cramp in the stomach, 49.
Croup, 39.
Crying, 97.
Cuts, 98.
Dentition, 87.
Derangement of the stomach, 44.
Diarrhœa, 51.
———— of children, 53.
Diet, remarks on, 12.
Difficulty of breathing, 33.
Discharge from the ear, 70.
Drosera, names, uses, etc., 114.
Dulcamara, names, uses, etc., 115.
Dysentery, or flux, 54.
Dyspepsia, 44.
Ear, affections of, 65.
——discharge from, 70.
Ear, foreign bodies in, 68.
——inflammation of, 68.
——sounds in, 69.
Earache, 67.
Erysipelas, 78.
Epilepsy, 61.
External applications, 15.
Eyes, affections of, 65.
Eye, bloodshot, 66.
—— inflammation of, 65.
Face, affections of the, 65.
—— swelled, 71.
Falling sickness, 61.
Fatigue, 91.
Fever, 19.
——— scarlet, 20.
——— simple, 19.
Finger, gathered, 77.
Fit, apoplectic, 60.
——epileptic, 61.
Flatulency, 42.
Flux, 54.
Food, allowed, 11.
——— forbidden, 11.
Frost-bites, 76.
Gathered finger, 77.
Giddiness, 61.
Glands, swelling of, 73.
Gripes, 56.
Hæmorrhoides, 57.
Head, affections of the, 60
——— giddiness of, 61.
Headache, 62.
Hearing, depraved, 69,
Heart, palpitation of, 90.
Heartburn, 39.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Hepar sulphuris, names, uses, etc., 116.
Hoarseness, 27.
Homœopathy, what it is, 9.
Hooping-cough, 28.
Ignatia amara, names, uses, etc., 118.
Indigestion, 44.
Inflammation of the ear, 68.
——— eye, 65.
——— lungs, 34.
——— pleura, 34.
Influenza, 29.
Ipecacuanha, names, uses, etc., 120.
Itching of the skin, 81.
Jaundice, 47.
List of medicines, 14.
Liver, affections of, 39.
Looseness of the bowels, 51.
Loss of appetite, 49.
Lotions, 15.
Measles, 22.
Medicines, list of, 14.
———mixing and taking, 18.
——— symptoms of, 103.
——— what for, 103.
——— what they are, 103.
Mercurius, names, uses, etc., 121.
Miscellaneous diseases, 90.
Mixing the medicine, 18.
Mouth, affections of, 83.
Mumps, 72.
Nausea and vomiting, 43.
Nettle-rash, 81.
Noises in the ears, 69.
Nose, bleeding of the, 30.
Nux vomica, names, uses, etc., 124.
Opium, names, uses, etc., 126.
Palpitation of the heart, 90.
Phosphorus, names, uses, etc., 128.
Piles, 57.
Pleurisy, 34.
Pneumonia, or inflammation of the lungs, 34.
Pox, chicken, 24.
—— small, 23.
Pulsatilla, names, uses, etc., 130.
Purging of the bowels, 51.
——— of children, 53.
Quinsy, 88.
Rash, nettle, 81.
Remarks on diet, 12.
Remedy, how to select a, 16.
Rheumatism, 93.
Rhus toxicodendron lotion, 15.
— names, uses, etc., 132.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Rubeola, or measles, 22.
Saint Anthony's fire, 78.
Scalds and burns, 100.
Scald-head, 80.
Scarlet fever, 20.
Scarlatina, 20.
Sea-sickness, 92.
Seat-worms, 58.
Selection of remedy, 16.
Sickness of stomach, 43.
Simple fever, 19.
Skin, affections of the, 74.
—— itching of the, 81.
Sleeplessness, 97.
Small-pox, 23.
Sore throat, 88.
Spasm of the stomach, 49.
Spongia, names, uses, etc., 133.
Sprains, 101.
Stings of insects, 102.
Stomach, affections of, 39.
—— —— complaint, 44.
———— spasm or cramp of, 49.
Strains, 101.
Stye, 66.
Sulphur, names, uses, etc., 134.
Swelled face, 71.
Swelled glands, 73.
Swimming in the head, 61
Symptoms of the medicines, 103.
Taking the medicines, directions for, 18.
Teething, 87.
Throat, affections of, 83.
———— sore, 88.
Thrush, 83.
Tincture of camphor, 15.
Toothache, 85.
Ulcers, 82.
Urine, incontinence of, 95.
Veratrum, names, uses, etc., 136.
Vertigo, 61.
Vomiting, 43.
———— of blood, 40.
Warts, 74.
Water, involuntary discharge of, 95.
Waterbrash, 40.
Wetting the bed, 95.
What is homœopathy, 9.
Whitlow, 77.
Wind, 42.
Worms, 58.
Yellows, 47.

W. Bremner, Printer, Manchester.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

List of Books published by
HENRY TURNER & CO.,

41 PICCADILLY, & 15 MARKET STREET,

MANCHESTER.

Arnica, Rhus, Calendula, Cantharides, CAUSTICUM and URTICA, as External Remedies—Price 1s.

Cockburn's Two Systems of Medical Treatment Compared and Contrasted. Price 2s.

Guernsey and Thomas's Homœopathic Domestic Practice, containing Particular Instructions for the Selection and Administration of the Remedy in every Case, both in Globules and Tinctures; also valuable information on the Pulse, Diet, Hygiene, Climate, and Bathing; and a Materia Medica and Glossary. Price 5s.

This edition of Dr. Guernsey's Domestic Practice is divested of everything which is objectionable in a book of general reference for families.

"Of all the Domestic Treatises, we give the preference to Dr. Guernsey's."—*North American Journal of Homœopathy.*

Hayward's Allopathy and Homœopathy CONTRASTED. Part 1 contains, Medicine—its origin and early history; Allopathy—what it is; Homœopathy—what it is. Price 3d. Part 2 contains, Origin and early history of Allopathy, and Origin and early history of Homœopathy. Price 2d.

Hering's Homœopathic Domestic Physician. The only authorized English edition—10s.

Horner's Reasons for Adopting Homœopathy. Fourth Edition, price 6d.

Malan's Pocket Book of Homœopathy. Fourth Edition, price 2s.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Malan's How can such small doses have ANY EFFECT? Price 3d.

Malan's What to do against Cholera. Price 1d., or 7s. per 100.

Moore's (G. L.) Supplement to Domestic HOMŒOPATHY: being a most useful Companion to the various works thereon. Price 2s. 6d.

Moore's (Mr. Jas., V. S.) Horse, Cow, Dog, SHEEP, AND HOG DISEASES, and their Homœpathic Treatment. Second Edition, price 5s.

Moore's (Mr. Jas., V. S.) Lung Disease of CATTLE CURABLE BY HOMŒOPATHY, with Directions. Sixth Edition, price 6d.

Moore's (Mr. Jas., V. S.) Milk Fever of COWS CURABLE BY HOMŒOPATHY, with Directions. Price 6d.

Reasons for Adopting Homœopathic Treat- MENT IN THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS. Price 2d.

Sharp's (Dr.) Tracts on Homœopathy:—

1. What is Homœopathy?
2. The Defence of Homœopathy.
3. The Truth of Homœopathy.
4. The Small Dose of Homœopathy.
5. The Difficulties of Homœopathy.
6. The Advantages of Homœopathy.
7. The Principle of Homœopathy.
8. The Controversy on Homœopathy.
9. The Remedies of Homœopathy.
10. The Provings of Homœopathy.
11. The Single Medicine of Homœopathy.
12. The Common Sense of Homœopathy.

Price 2d. each, or 2s. the set, in stiff covers.

Ten Reasons why I prefer Homœopathy TO THE OLD SYSTEM. By a Father—2d.

HENRY TURNER & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS AND PUBLISHERS,
41 Piccadilly, & 15 Market-st., Manchester.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

UNIV. OF MICH.
OCT 3 1910

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
3 9015 00660 5599

Filmed by Preservation 1990

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN