

DOMESTIC PRACTICE
OF
H O M Œ O P A T H Y .

LONDON :
J. UNWIN, GRESHAM STEAM PRESS,
BUCKLESBURY.

DOMESTIC PRACTICE
OF
HOMŒOPATHY.

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OLIVER AND BOYD, EDINBURGH.

MDCCCL.

It has been thought right to apprise the public, that pocket-cases, comprising all the medicines enumerated in this little volume, may be purchased of MR. W. HEADLAND, 15, *Princes Street, Hanover Square, London*. This enterprising Chemist has for years devoted himself to the preparation of homœopathic medicines.

P R E F A C E.

Few remarks are probably necessary in offering to the public a third edition of "Domestic Homœopathy," under a new title, carefully revised and considerably enlarged by the addition of the modes of treatment of many important chronic and acute affections; yet, in thus, as we hope, extending the sphere of usefulness of a work on the Domestic Treatment of Disease, we would earnestly suggest the expediency of not entirely relying on the assumed knowledge which a perusal of, and attention to its general rules, may possibly induce; but rather to use it as an auxiliary in serious cases, during the period when the professional services of a competent practitioner may not be attainable.

Although there is no science the practice of which can less safely be encouraged among non-professional persons than that of medicine, there is none of which it is so important to disseminate correct information, and more especially as to that branch, viz., the homœopathic system, of which we

propose to treat, together with a knowledge of such of its resources as may apply to cases of incipient disorder or serious emergency. By an acquaintance with its rational principles, and by the possession of an ordinary amount of practical skill, mankind may be not only relieved from the dangers which in sudden cases must result from the absence of professional aid, but may also be furnished with the power of attending to those common symptoms of disease, which, when neglected, as they too frequently are, from disinclination to consult a physician, prove not unfrequently to be precursors of more dangerous maladies.

To place this amount of practical knowledge, in a concise form, within reach of the disciples of the homœopathic system, is the object of the present volume.

We propose to detail the most important and **prominent** hygienic rules, applicable to the various periods of life, and referrible as well to a state of health as to one of suffering. In the present condition of the science, from the limited number of homœopathic practitioners in many parts of the country, it is believed that an attempt to diffuse this knowledge must prove especially serviceable.

We shall first point out the immediate steps to be taken in severe cases of acute disease, whilst awaiting the aid of the practitioner, and then

endeavour concisely but clearly to indicate the treatment of acute affections, less serious in their nature, but of more frequent occurrence.

Parties, who may be resident beyond the ready access of medical assistance, will thus be enabled, without having recourse to allopathic means, either to treat themselves, or confidently to submit to the direction of some intelligent friend, otherwise unconnected with the profession of medicine.

It is needless here to insist upon the value of sound hygienic regulations. Every individual is fully impressed with their importance, and the chapter devoted to the subject will abundantly prove that the hygiene we recommend is based only upon the dictates of reason and nature. A knowledge of the course to be observed in acute cases, previously to the arrival of a practitioner, is no less important, since under such circumstances it is felt that something must be done, **and** in flying to allopathic remedies we are in **danger** either of counteracting the efforts of nature, or of inducing vast disturbance in the animal economy; the consequences of which are always injurious, and frequently irreparable.

With reference to less important ailments, the value of sound rules can only be estimated by parents. With the mother of a family scarcely a day passes in which she is not called upon to

remedy some derangement in one or other of her children; and if not prevented, by a knowledge of better means, from treading in the accustomed track, she has recourse to purgatives; thus, probably, in her attempt to remove a slight affection, enfeebling the constitution, and producing permanent suffering.

In the following pages the above points will be found to have been fully considered; and the volume is especially offered to the attention of mothers solicitous that their children should profit by the advances of science; since it will suggest the means of preserving and restoring their health, without subjecting them to unnecessary suffering, or to a discipline violent in its character, and frequently entailing consequences more formidable than the disease itself.

Each succeeding year only the more strongly confirms the advantages and success of the homœopathic treatment, and indicates that the period is not very remote, when every parent will appreciate and revere the invaluable science which has been given to the world by Hahnemann.

17, Hanover-square.

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DOMESTIC PRACTICE

OF

HOMŒOPATHY.

HYGIENE.

IN proportion as intelligence and morality shall pervade the various classes of society, *Hygiene*, or the branch of medical science which prescribes the means of preserving health, will acquire more and more importance. Not only will the judicious observance of ordinary regimen, of exercise, of cleanliness, of avocation, contribute to the preservation of the general health, and render epidemic diseases less frequent and less intense; but still further will hygiene ward off the noxious influences of an unfavourable atmosphere, and obviate the evils arising from these and the other external causes of disease. It will also conduce to the extirpation of hereditary taints, those poisons which, when aroused by any exciting cause, such as excess of any kind, exposure to cold, &c. &c., give birth to chronic affections, as multiform in character as they are lamentably destructive to human life.

Rapid will be the strides made towards hygiene by homœopathy, for by its aid we learn that with one or other of the three grand miasmata, productive of chronic disease, the greater portion of humanity is more or less deeply impregnated. These miasmata are Psora, Syphilis, and Sycosis, which are handed down from generation to generation; or may, under certain circumstances, be communicated by one individual to another

Being thus conversant with the elementary cause of disease, and possessing a law which promises a curative agent for every form of malady, we may indulge the hope of freeing the human species, in succeeding generations, from the baneful effects of hereditary virus.

Children, deriving their existence from parents affected with chronic ailments, bear with them the germ of disease, which under the influence of exciting causes, such as irregularities of regimen, atmospheric changes, moral delinquency, &c., will, sooner or later, develop itself.

To children inheriting such predispositions, the hygienic treatment should be directed with a view to combat the virus, the first grand cause of disease; and although we cannot enter at length upon this important question, in a volume altogether elementary, we shall endeavour to show that the duties of a professional adviser are only half performed if, when engaged in the treatment of diseases, and especially the diseases of children, he contents himself with the mere administration of medicines; and

neglects to counsel a rigid observance of sound hygienic rules.

CHILDREN.

ATTENTIONS TO BE PAID TO CHILDREN.

From the period of his birth, man cannot be regarded with too much anxiety ; nothing should be omitted which may favour his physical development, prepare for him a career devoid of infirmity, and enable him to become serviceable to his family and his fellow-men, and thus endow him with one of the primary essentials to happiness.

It is remarked, however, that man is from his cradle the butt of ignorance and prejudice, the victim of the most baneful practices. Scarcely has the infant been launched into life, when too frequently he receives impressions which destroy or disorder his economy for a long series of years. Recourse is had to various kinds of purgatives, according to the country and the custom of the nurses, to facilitate the discharge of the meconium. This practice is particularly obnoxious, from the delicate organisation of the infant ; it is mischievous to attempt to aid, or rather to force nature, particularly where she requires no assistance.

The secretions comprised within the intestinal canal have at this period nothing abnormal in their character, and will discharge themselves without the aid of purgatives. Medicines should be reserved

in case of need. The milk of the mother will in most cases be all that is necessary to facilitate the evacuation of the bowels. A little sugar and water, or honey and water may be given to the infant: these means are generally successful.

The temperature to which the newly-born infant is introduced, should approach as nearly as possible to that which it has just quitted; to a frame so delicate, every excess of heat or cold must be prejudicial.

The movements communicated to the child should at all times be very guarded. The practice of forcible rocking is, therefore, highly objectionable, since by this process he is not unfrequently rendered giddy, and exposed to cerebral congestion.

In cases of wakefulness, recourse should be had neither to the cradle nor the exhibition of narcotics; by such practices the infant will become disordered, pine, and require medical aid.

Every circumstance should be avoided which may too sensibly affect the child; sound and light must be regulated with great caution; and it is by degrees only that exposure may be made to the noise and full glare of day.

We will offer a few hints with reference to the diet of early infancy. Most persons are aware the milk of the mother, or, in default, that of a healthy nurse is most suitable. If these cannot be obtained, the milk of the cow, sheep, ass, or goat, diluted with water, and rendered lukewarm, may be substituted. The milk should be prepared afresh

each time it may be desirable to feed the infant, and the periods should be regulated with every possible care.

During the first three or four months the milk of the mother, or that of the cow, will in most instances suffice. Up to this period no additional nutriment should be offered. It is now, however, proper to give some white bread, stale and grated, or biscuit-powder, boiled in milk. It is at a subsequent period only that pap, made from flour, or oatmeal, the fecula of the potato, meal, semolina, &c., prepared with milk,—beef-tea, chicken-broth, the gravy of meat, with vegetables,—are admissible.

When the earlier teeth have appeared, we may in some measure vary the diet; it should, however, mainly consist of vegetables, alternated with the preparations adverted to above. In the first instance everything of a greasy nature must be studiously avoided, and milk diluted with water should be the only beverage.

Sweetmeats and *bon-bons* are at all times objectionable, and should never be given but with the greatest caution.

Meat should not enter into the dietary until after the accession of the canine teeth, and even until the period of puberty it should constitute but a small proportion of the regimen. Lean meat is alone suitable to the digestive powers of the infant; duck, pork, &c., being wholly inadmissible.

Children digest readily, but excess of food is prejudicial; their repasts should be at short intervals,

and consist rather of that which is nutritious than of that which is calculated to excite the appetite.

The principal repast of children should be taken about midday ; they should neither eat too late nor take too large a quantity, lest their rest should be disturbed by indigestion.

Strict observance of cleanliness will contribute much to the improvement of the child ; ~~ablutions~~ and frequent change of linen are essential ; a bath lukewarm for five or ten minutes every day will conduce in a striking manner to health and full development, and may be continued with advantage until the second or third year.

At a later period recourse may be had to river or sea bathing, during the summer season : a repetition several times in the week will prove beneficial ; but the child should not be suffered to remain in the water for more than five minutes at a time.

Air and exercise are essential to the health and full development of infancy.

The attire should be loose, so that the body be not compressed or the motion restrained ; it should be neither too heating nor too scanty, and the whole body should be *equally* clothed. It is too much the custom of the present day to leave the chest, arms, and legs uncovered : this is very reprehensible, it tends to the development of most serious diseases, as scrofula, affections of the intestines, pulmonary phthisis, &c. So far from such important parts of the tender frame being exposed, they ought to be particularly protected, and the only way to avoid

the most lamentable consequences is to adopt a mode of clothing totally different to that in general use.

The practice of permitting young girls to wear corsets is very objectionable, and should be prohibited. It is an error to suppose them of utility in supporting the mammae and preserving the upper portion of the body in a vertical position; so far from attaining these objects, as they are generally fashioned, they protrude the bosom after its development, and retain it constantly in a forced position; completely at variance with nature; they prevent the natural formation of the breasts, and cause them to become flaccid; and, above all, they destroy the power of the muscles of the back, inducing a species of atrophy, which renders the wearer incapable of supporting the body in an erect position, and thus indirectly giving rise to those malformations so frequent and distressing in young females.

The neglect of appropriate gymnastic exercise, especially with a sickly constitution, contributes much to induce malformations; and it is no less true that the adoption of corsets is intimately connected with spinal curvature, more particularly as favouring existing predispositions, such as psora, syphilis, and, most of all, causes the most frequent and most important, solitary habits.

ON REGIMEN.

In regulating the regimen of an invalid under treatment, we have a twofold object: first, to dispose the system to receive salutary impressions from the medicaments; and, secondly, by removing all improper aliment, to prevent a too frequent source of disease. To attain these two desirable ends the following rules must be regarded:—

1st. To prohibit the use of all substances possessing medicinal properties which might modify or prevent the action of the medicines.

2nd. To regulate the quantity of nourishment, so that the daily loss may be supplied without surcharging the digestive organs.

These two rules form the basis upon which all hygienic prescriptions should be founded, and they should serve equally as a guide to the regimen of persons in health. In making this last observation we do not wish it to be understood that persons in health ought to avoid everything proscribed to the sick; we merely wish to convey that every substance which may produce functional disturbance, however slight, produces serious effects from frequent use, and should be adopted with caution in a regimen chosen with the view of preserving the mind and body in a state of vigour and serenity.

We shall examine, according to the basis of the prescribed dietary, the various aliments derived from the animal and

table kingdoms which may be admissible for the patient, and distinguish them from those which must be prohibited during homœopathic treatment.

ALIMENTS ALLOWED.

Vegetables. The principal nourishment of man is evidently derived from the vegetable kingdom, the family of the graminiferous plants alone supplying a large portion of his aliment.

Wheaten bread is the most nutritious and most wholesome article of food, and readily assimilates with the system.

The potato, as an article of food, is equally salutary; it should nevertheless be taken with great moderation in cases of chronic affections, particularly those of the stomach and intestines. The simplest mode of cooking it is usually the best, care being taken to deprive it of as much of its moisture as possible.

Macaroni, vermicelli, semolina, fecula of potato, sago, salep, arrow-root, rice, cauliflowers, carrots, turnips, marrow, French beans, peas, chicoree, lentils, &c., asparagus, spinage, stewed lettuce, furnish healthful nutrition when prepared in a suitable manner with the gravy of meat, and frequently of themselves are serviceable in the convalescence of various diseases. When the invalid should be gradually introduced to a more substantial dietary.

The melon, fully ripe and in small quantities, may be permitted when the digestion is good.

Strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, perfectly ripe and prepared with sugar, or in the form of jelly.

Apricots, peaches, grapes, pears, and other fruits, not acid and well ripened, may occasionally, with due caution against their frequent use, enter into a well-regulated dietary. It will be well, however, for persons affected with psoric or intestinal diseases to avoid them.

Animal Food. *Beef* is one of the meats best suited to the digestive powers, and should form the basis of our animal nutriment.

Mutton may be ranked in nearly the same class as beef.

Lamb, when not too young, may be allowed, avoiding the fat as much as possible.

The flesh of the *hare*, *roeback*, and *game* in general, though very proper in health, should be used with much moderation during treatment; and, indeed, when the affection is very obstinate and serious, should be entirely avoided.

Poultry, such as pullets and capons, are admissible when thoroughly dressed; the flesh is too mucilaginous, and must be taken only occasionally and then sparingly. The flesh of the turkey, in cases of disease, must be used very rarely.

Grouse, pheasants, woodcock, wild duck, &c., are far more wholesome than poultry from the farm-yard, provided they are not kept too long after being killed. They must, nevertheless, be entirely forbidden to those labouring under a severe chronic

disease, and particularly if the stomach and intestines are implicated; and even with those in whom the affection is less serious they should be avoided as much as possible during treatment.

Fish, of a light kind, such as soles, whiting, smelts, trouts, sprats, may be taken in moderation; but shell-fish, and all the heavier kinds of fish, are quite inadmissible.

New-laid eggs, lightly dressed according to the various modes, may be recommended with advantage.

Liquids. There is no beverage so suitable during homœopathic treatment, nor so conducive to the digestion of those who live abstemiously, as pure water. Therefore, it is prescribed in chronic as well as in acute diseases,—eau sucrée, toast-water, barley-water, water-gruel, or gum-water.

Cocoa, from which the oil has been removed by proper preparation, is of great importance as an article of diet, and should supersede the use of tea and coffee during medical treatment: it should, however, be made much thinner than it is usually taken. *Chocolate* may occasionally be used, provided it be free from spice.

ALIMENTS PROHIBITED.

Vegetables. Sorrel, radishes, celery, &c., should, during treatment, be particularly guarded against, as they contain properties essentially medicinal. Cooking, in some degree, corrects the medicinal properties of the onion, garlic, shallot, parsley, and

chervil; nevertheless they should be excluded as much as possible from the dietary of an invalid.

The mushroom, as difficult of digestion, should be avoided, especially by patients whose digestive organs may be impaired.

All fruits not perfectly ripe, or acid, should be prohibited; they are difficult of digestion, may counteract the properties of the medicines, or produce an abnormal condition of the chyle.

Chamomile, the elder-flower, and all ptisans should be prohibited.

Seasonings are referrible chiefly to aromatic substances, and are classed among the medicinal agents; they should therefore be excluded as much as possible from the regimen of the sick. Salt, butter, cream, and sugar are generally sufficient to render food agreeable to the palate; it is habit alone which has created a desire for highly-seasoned dishes.

Animal Food. Veal, as an aliment difficult of digestion, should be carefully avoided by persons whose stomachs are delicate and whose digestive organs are weak.

Pork should be abstained from as much as possible during homœopathic treatment.

Ham, from its mode of preparation, is generally more wholesome than pork; its use, however, during homœopathic treatment must be entirely prohibited, and even in good health care should be taken not to make it a too frequent article of diet.

Ducks and geese are indigestible, and must therefore be prohibited.

Chicken, and other white mucilaginous meats, if not altogether excluded, must be used in great moderation.

Drinks. All drinks exciting in their character, or possessing medicinal properties, should be disallowed. These stimulants comprise all wines, spirits, tea, coffee, &c.

Tea is in most cases particularly objectionable, inasmuch as it possesses medicinal properties by no means equivocal.

Similar objections may be urged against coffee, which is even more pernicious than tea; and should therefore be rigorously prohibited.

From these rules it is easy to determine the regimen best adapted to each individual; always bearing in mind that it must be appropriated to the age and temperament of the patient.

AIR AND BODILY EXERCISE.

The benefit derived by invalids from the free enjoyment of a pure air, and the necessity of bodily exercise to the regulation of our natural functions, are points so well understood, that it is needless to insist upon them at any length.

Besides preserving the equilibrium of the system, exercise corrects, in a striking degree, the mischief produced by a too liberal table. There are few persons who are not guilty of improprieties of regimen, or who do not eat and drink more than suffices for the support of life. It is only by mus-

cular exertion that the evils consequent upon this practice can be averted or delayed.

In chronic affections, exercise in the open air may be considered as indispensable in producing throughout the whole organism an important and salutary action.

The kind of exercise which is found most beneficial to the invalid, is walking in the open air, and the quantity which he takes should be regulated entirely by his ability. To avoid exhaustion is the only rule that need be given. But, while by walking and dancing the lower extremities are called into action, it is important also, especially for the young, to exercise the upper extremities ; for this purpose it will be necessary to have recourse to gymnastics, in which these parts may participate in the exertion.

When the patient may be incapable of walking, riding on horseback or in an open carriage is advisable ; but exercise on foot, in connexion with gymnastics, is greatly to be preferred.

HABITS.

Habits exercise an important influence upon the successful or unsuccessful issue of disease, and late hours, together with the excitement of balls, concerts, theatres, gaming-tables, &c., must be carefully avoided. By indulging in them, chronic diseases are frequently rendered incurable ; and in all cases, by interfering with regular repose and perfect serenity of mind, they are liable to prevent the

favourable reaction to be brought about by the administration of homœopathic remedies.

Clothing. Excess or insufficiency of clothing are alike injurious, for while, on the one hand, undue warmth increases the susceptibility to cold, excites perspiration, and debilitates the system; its scanty use, on the other, exposes to the influence of cold, and more especially to the changes of temperature. The invalid should be careful to protect himself from either extreme, bearing in mind, that as a general rule it is desirable that he should limit rather than increase the amount to which he is accustomed.

Perfumes should be avoided, both on the person and in the apartment of the invalid. The presence of many sweet-scented flowers exercises a deleterious influence upon the nervous system, and interferes, not unfrequently, with the action of homœopathic remedies.

Cosmetics. The use of these is objectionable. Tobacco should be prohibited, unless in cases where the habit has become confirmed, and its sudden and total interruption might produce an insupportable feeling of distress. In these instances, it should be gradually diminished according to the patient's power of self-denial.

Warm Baths. The indiscriminate use of these is pernicious, and must strictly be prohibited during medical treatment; tepid ablutions are much to be preferred; and tepid baths may be sometimes allowed, provided the patient does not remain too long in them.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED BY PERSONS SUFFERING
FROM ACUTE DISEASES.

The hygienic observances in acute affections are rest, bodily and mental tranquillity, mild and equable temperature, and the avoidance, as far as practicable, of such causes as may have given origin to the disease.

It is generally observable in acute cases that the greater part of the functional economy is deranged. In most instances the appetite is impaired or entirely suspended. The failure commences with aversion to food; and nature thus, of her own accord, indicates the observance of the first hygienic rule. To an invalid entirely devoid of appetite, no nourishment whatever should be offered; instinct should serve as a guide, and be implicitly followed. In adopting this plan, no fear need be entertained of debilitating the patient, for the malady is brief in duration, and the functions are speedily restored. With the subsidence of the disorder under the action of the remedies administered, the appetite and digestive powers resume their natural course, and the vigour of the affected organs is quickly re-established. It must be particularly borne in mind that everything usually considered as strengthening, is, under such circumstances, injurious. The invalid should only receive that which he may have the power to digest.

In cases where the digestive functions either do

not act, or act imperfectly, the superfluous food stimulates, to a painful degree, an organ which should remain quiescent; and far from strengthening the patient, throws him into a state of great debility.

Regimen, or positive abstinence, is not in all cases, or, at all events, for a long period essential in homœopathic treatment; in the more serious ailments, after a brief interval, light nourishing food may be given, gradually proportioned to the restoration of the economy, and in a very short time the patient may have recourse to his ordinary diet.

In less important affections, where the appetite is not suspended, a careful regulation of the diet (in accordance with the instructions before given), so as to insure simplicity and moderation, is all that is required.

The medical remedies to be administered in acute diseases will be pointed out in the chapters devoted to the respective maladies. The greatest space has been bestowed upon the more frequent and less serious affections, it being sufficient to touch cursorily upon those of a greater magnitude, which should rest as much as possible in the hands of a physician.

ADMINISTRATION AND REPETITION OF MEDICINES.

The homœopathic remedies are administered in globules, in tincture, by olfaction, and externally, by means of friction.

The globules are either simply placed upon the tongue, and allowed to dissolve, or they are bruised and taken in a little sugar of milk, or each globule may be dissolved in one or more teaspoonfuls of pure water, and one teaspoonful given for a dose.

When olfaction is advisable, one or two globules of the selected remedy should be placed in a small phial, and its aperture be applied to the nose of the patient for a few seconds.

The use of remedies externally, whether as lotions or as frictions, has been hitherto but rarely practised. Experience, however, points out many cases in which this mode may be preferred. Much valuable assistance is derived from arnica, applied externally, in contusions, and from heated oil of turpentine, alcohol, or the tincture of cantharis, in cases of burns.

The medicine should in most instances be administered in very minute doses ; for a grown person, one, two, or three globules ; for a child, or a very sensitive person, one globule ; for a young child, half a globule ; for a very young infant, the eighth part of a globule ; for some persons, upon whom the medicines act very easily, the fraction of a globule will be sufficient ; but for others less sensitive, two or three globules will be required : the dose must be proportioned to the susceptibility of the patient.

With reference to the most eligible dilution, the highest should in most instances be selected in chronic cases, in which it is necessary to strengthen the vital energy ; in acute cases alone, the lower

dilutions from the 1st to 12th, should be administered.

As regards the mode of exhibiting the remedies; in acute cases, it is preferable to administer them in water; in chronic, to give them dry, either alone, or through the vehicle of an inert powder, allowing them to dissolve upon the tongue.

The following signs will assist in designating the dilution of doses :

$\frac{0}{30}$ or $\frac{1}{30}$ signifies a globule of the 30th attenuation.

$\frac{0}{24}$ or $\frac{2}{24}$ signifies two globules of the 24th.

The superior figure or sign points out the number of globules; and the figure, whether Roman or Arabic, placed below, or at the right hand, indicates the degree of attenuation:—

6 corresponds to	II, or a billionth.
9	III, or a trillionth.
12	IV, or a quadrillionth.
18	VI, or a sextillionth.
24	VIII, or an octillionth.
30	X, or a decillionth.

The Repetition of the Dose must be regulated according to circumstances; it is evident that each case, and each separate constitution, must present variations as numerous as the symptoms indicating the medicine itself.* In slight affections, one, two,

* Upon this important subject of the repetition of the doses, which is not within the province of an elementary volume, the reader is referred to the author's "Practice of Homœopathy," and the "Annals of Homœopathy."

or three doses will generally suffice; and one or two doses in the course of a day will, in most instances, meet the case.*

In instances in which an improvement is very visible, the favourable reaction should not be interfered with; on the other hand, where the medicine produces no effect, it may be repeated; and where it has not been judiciously selected, another and more appropriate one must be given.

In cases where it is evident the medicine acts powerfully and causes much suffering to the patient, it will be necessary to exercise great caution in repeating the dose. Where it produces a very serious aggravation, a suitable antidote should be administered.†

OF PROPHYLACTICS, OR PREVENTIVES.

No one, in the present day, can for a moment doubt the importance of vaccination, as a preservative against small-pox. It has now gained the full confidence of the public, notwithstanding the early prejudice against its introduction, and the value of the discovery is every day more fully appreciated.

The preventive agency of the vaccine virus is perfectly in accordance with the law which governs the selection of homœopathic remedies. The virus acts as a preventive, by causing an eruption similar

* In more serious disorders, it will be necessary to have recourse to the physician.

† It may be remarked that, whenever an antidote appears to be indicated, a homœopathic practitioner must be consulted.

to that of small-pox. The advantage gained in small-pox we may yet hope to obtain in other diseases; and already homœopathy has put us in possession of the following preservatives.

A child may be preserved from *Scarlet Fever*, the *Scarlatina Mitis of Sydenham*, by taking Belladonna, during the period of the epidemic.

Dose. One globule of the thirtieth dilution should be immediately administered; to be followed in two days by 2-12 of the same; which latter dose may in three days' time be repeated. In cases where the disease is already apparent, the immediate exhibition of Belladonna will greatly mitigate its course.

From the *Measles*, by *Pulsatilla*, alternated with *Aconite*.

Dose. Begin with, on the first day, 1-30 and afterwards 1-12 of pulsatilla; and on the following day give 1-30 aconite; the third day 2-12 of pulsatilla; the fourth, aconite again, 1-30. The same course may be repeated after four days' interval, if the disease continue in the neighbourhood.

From *Miliary Fever*, by the exhibition of Belladonna, alternately with Aconite.

Dose exactly the same as in the case of measles, only substituting *Belladonna* for *Pulsatilla*.

From *Cholera*, by the administration of camphor.

Dose. One drop of the tincture to be taken each time on approaching the sick, or upon entering an infected place. At the same time, alternate doses of *Veratrum* and *Cuprum* should be given.

Dose. 2-30 Veratrum; on the following day, 2-30 cuprum; on the third day, 2-12 veratrum; and after two days' rest, again 2-12 cuprum; and this course may be repeated after an interval of four days, if the disease continues prevalent.

DISEASES.

ABSCESS (PHLEGMON).

THE inflammation of the cellular tissue has received the name of phlegmon. We shall here only examine that inflammation when it appears externally, and not in the cavities of the body.

When its seat is externally, it is announced by a swelling, more or less considerable, circumscribed, and elastic, aching pain, and soon attended by shooting, and, a little later, throbbing. The skin is red, and darker in the centre; the redness does not disappear by pressure like in erysipelas. When the tumour is large, the stomach, generally, gets out of order, and the pulse becomes frequent. Sometimes the tumour gradually disperses of itself, but more frequently it suppurates, which is announced by beating pain in the tumour; the skin is more and more distended, and redness concentrates itself in the centre of the tumour, and then becomes very deep; the tumour becomes soft and presents a point more elevated, and the supuration can be ascertained by the touch, and the skin soon becomes thinner, takes a livid hue, and soon after opens and the matter escapes.

Treatment. *Aconite.* When fever attends the abscess, a drop of the third dilution in four tea-

spoonfuls of water ; a teaspoonful every two or three hours.

Belladonna should be prescribed after ac and in the same manner, if the tumour is of a erysipelatous colour and is sensitive to the touch, and throbbing pains are experienced.

Now and then aconite might be resorted to again, if the fever should run high.

Mercurius is indicated when the tumour is shining and red, and especially when the abscess is in the vicinity of some glands.

Dose. A drop of the fifth dilution in four teaspoonfuls of water ; a teaspoonful every three hours.

Bryonia is appropriate when the tumour is hot but not much inflamed, and when it is more inflamed and shining, and that every movement brings on shooting pain in it, and the pains are attended by shiverings.

Dose. Same as for aconite, or belladonna.

Pulsatilla is suitable when the disease has an erysipelatous character, and when the patient complains of nausea, loss of appetite, &c.

Dose. A drop of the third dilution in four teaspoonfuls of water ; a teaspoonful every three hours, or a little more or less frequently, according to the progress of the disease.

Sulphur is to be chosen when the suppuration is forming.

Dose. A drop of the fifth dilution in four teaspoonfuls of water ; a teaspoonful every four or five hours.

Hepar Sulph. is requisite when the suppuration is fully established, and it favours then the opening of the abscess.

Dose. A drop of the fifth dilution in four teaspoonfuls of water; a teaspoonful every three hours; and if the tumour does not rapidly open, *hepar* $\frac{1}{12}$ is given, and, five or six hours afterwards, *hepar* $\frac{1}{30}$. Then a hot poultice may be applied, to act mechanically, in order to soften the epidermis. At an earlier period the poultice should not be allowed.

After the opening of the abscess, a single dressing with lint and a piece of soft rag must be resorted to, after having properly and gently washed the part affected with tepid water.

AFTER-PAINS.

Notwithstanding these pains rarely constitute disease, properly so called, it may be of service to point out the means of relieving or dispersing them. They now and then prove sufficiently intense to induce consequences more or less serious.

After-pains are analogous to those preceding labour; they extend from the lumbar region to the pelvis or the sacrum, are accompanied by irritation in the rectum and the bladder, and affect the lower part of the abdomen.

They succeed delivery even under the most favourable circumstances; come on in paroxysms hour after hour; are unconnected with fever or abnormal discharge; and during the intervals,

howsoever short, the patient is in perfect health, and her appetite and sleep return.

The pains rarely occasion any change in the lochia, the secretion of milk, or the alvine evacuations. They are terminated occasionally by a discharge of blood.

Pressure does not increase them, nor is the abdomen swollen or tender. These after-pains are, at times, more distressing than those of labour, and it has been remarked that they are generally more severe in women who have borne several children. If trivial in character, they require but little interference, nature herself restoring the equilibrium. To prevent any serious consequences, the patient, after her accouchement, should be treated as if she had just undergone an operation, namely, with *arnica*. If, notwithstanding this, the pains become serious, it will be proper to administer *chamomilla*.

Dose. Two globules of the 12th, and the same may be repeated, after two or three hours, should the pain continue.

If the pain proves very severe, and causes the patient to feel as if the intestines were cut to pieces, beneficial results may be derived from *Coffea*.

Dose. 2° of the 12th.

In all cases of contusion *arnica* proves invaluable; it must, therefore, of necessity do good when employed subsequently to an accouchement. If it does not altogether prevent the accession of after-pains, it will, in most instances, produce much amelioration.

Dose. A globule of the 12th, administered about two hours after the accouchement, and repeated in two hours, if necessary; also the external organs should be bathed with a tepid lotion composed of one part of tincture of arnica to twelve of water.

The lotion to be repeated morning and evening, for three days.

After the administration of arnica and chamomilla, if the pulse should become quick and full, and the skin warm, *aconite* should be given.

Dose. A drop of the 3rd dilution, mixed in four teaspoonfuls of water, of which a teaspoonful may be taken every two or three hours, as occasion may require, until the pulse returns to its natural state.

APOPLEXY.*

Apoplexy is the name given to the violent influx of blood to the brain, and the hemorrhages of which the cerebrum and cerebellum are the seat. This affection presents various degrees of severity, according to the intensity of the congestion, or extent of the effusion, and it is often announced by certain premonitory signs, such as beatings in the ears; vertigo; stunning pains in the head; drowsiness; a state resembling intoxication; impairment of vision, of hearing, of memory, and of judgment; embarrassed speech; weakness of the limbs of one side of the body; pricking; twitchings, and even

* The remarks under this head relate solely to Sanguineous Apoplexy, and not to the species called serous and nervous.

slight convulsive movements; to which symptoms apoplexy in a great number of cases quickly supervenes.

When the attack is slight, and there is **only** simple congestion (*coup de sang*), the patient suddenly becomes insensible, and his limbs powerless. The whole of one side of the body is sometimes paralysed; the face is red and puffed; the pulse full, strong, and developed, and in some rare cases the respiration stertorous. This state usually passes off in five or six hours; the patient recovers his senses, experiences headach, articulates with difficulty; feels in all the limbs, or in those of **one** side only, prickings and weakness; and not unfrequently confusion of sight. When the apoplexy is intense, when there is effusion, the patient falls as if struck by a thunder-bolt; he loses his senses instantaneously, and the whole of one side is generally paralysed; the stroke is, however, sometimes confined to one arm, whilst in a few rare cases all the voluntary muscles participate in the affection; speech is almost always impossible; half of the tongue is paralysed, and, when the disease is powerful, its point generally directs itself towards the affected side; the commissure of the lips is also drawn down on the same side; the pupils, in some cases contracted, in others dilated, are invariably fixed and motionless, and their appearance gives to the countenance a remarkable expression of astonishment; the loss of consciousness is not always complete. These symptoms appear with

various degrees of intensity, but are constant and characteristic; others are variable,—for instance, the pulse is in general developed, but not frequent; in some cases it is slow, in others frequent, or else it may be full and hard, or with little hardness and weak. The respiration is nearly always stertorous, though sometimes without change; the face is at one time extremely pale, greenish, yellow, or livid; at another red, violet, and bloated; the fæces either pass involuntarily or are retained.

When attacks of apoplexy cause sudden death, they are known by the appellation of *apoplexie foudroyante*; in the more frequent cases, death does not take place until the end of several days. In the favourable cases consciousness re-establishes itself gradually, as well as the power of speech.

Ancient authors considered the complete restoration to health as very uncommon. When the patient does not die immediately, the disease very often passes into the chronic state, the intellectual faculties gradually become impaired, one half of the body continues more or less completely paralysed; and frequently there is involuntary evacuation of the fæces and urine. In this state the fatal termination is often marked by inflammation or softening of the brain.

Apoplexy, then, is a very serious malady, and when intense is almost always regarded as fatal; it is, therefore, of the greatest consequence that its causes should be known and avoided. Treated homœopathically, the chance of a favourable termi-

nation is much increased ; and it may even be said that with the exception of *apoplexie foudroyante*, the malady, if taken in time, admits in all cases of successful treatment, unless, indeed, it is complicated with some pre-existing chronic disease, which is in itself incurable.

The causes of apoplexy are the following : Cerebral irritation of every kind ; violent passion ; prolonged watching ; intense study ; the use of narcotics ; blows on the head ; baths at too high a temperature ; vomitings ; the suppression of an accustomed evacuation of blood ; hypertrophy of the left ventricle of the heart ; stimulating diet, strong wine, especially when taken in great quantities ; and, in short, all excess of the table which conduces to plethora.

Among all these causes, the most pernicious are eating and drinking. And if persons committing excess of this kind are not early overpowered by a gastric, hepatic, intestinal, or renal disease, they will generally, at the approach of old age, be prematurely carried off by an attack of apoplexy.

Treatment. The same means cannot be employed indiscriminately in all the degrees of apoplexy ; on the contrary, in each stage of the malady, they should vary according to the phenomena which give individuality to the case. A knowledge of the previous state of the patient, and the causes which have given rise to the apoplexy, is the point of chief importance ; since, if the treatment is coupled with a removal of the causes which continually act upon

the patient, it is possible to arrest at an early stage the progress of the malady, so as to prevent the supervention of *apoplexie foudroyante*, which is always fatal.

The following medicines are those chiefly to be depended upon in the treatment of apoplexy: *Nux Vomica*, *Arnica*, *Aconite*, *Belladonna*, *Cocculus*, *Lachesis*, *Opium*.

Nux Vomica is suitable for those who are threatened with apoplexy in consequence of abuse in eating and drinking, or from excessive study; and especially when, under these circumstances, the following symptoms appear:—

The head is almost completely overpowered; on moving it, the fulness of blood is increased, and there is at the same time lassitude of the rest of the body; vertigo, so that the patient can neither see nor hear, and is upon the point of falling—symptoms which are much aggravated by sneezing and coughing; there is also buzzing in the ears and giddiness; stupification on raising or on bowing the head; sensation as of a weight falling on the forehead; drowsiness; derangement of the digestive functions, such as nausea, desire to vomit, vomiting either of acid mucosity, or of food; weight at the epigastrium, tension, constipation, &c.; a feeling of sudden loss of power in the arms and inferior extremities, numbness of the superior and inferior extremities; the legs pliant and without solidity.

From what has been said, it will be seen that this

medicine is particularly appropriate in the first stage of the malady, before effusion has taken place; and afterwards, when the occurrence of effusion has been met by other medicines, it will be advantageous to return to it, in order to attack symptoms in the digestive organs, and the weakness of the limbs.

Dose. Two globules of the 12th; and if the symptoms are not diminished at the end of six or eight hours, the same may be repeated. With those who want vital energy, the 30th dilution is to be preferred, and afterwards, when activity of the symptoms is observable, the 12th dilution should be prescribed; when the symptoms are very active, the medicine must be administered in tincture; a drop of the 3rd dilution in four teaspoonfuls of water; one teaspoonful to be taken every two, three, or six hours, according to the intensity of the case.

Bleeding should be employed when the attack of apoplexy is so severe that the life of the patient is endangered from cerebral compression. In such cases, it is proper to bleed largely from the arm, for the purpose of emptying the distended vessels, and taking off the compression. It will be understood that this step is taken to produce only a mechanical result, since it is adopted merely for the purpose of removing a weight which oppresses and would annihilate the nervous action, and that when once sensibility is re-established, and the respiration is free, we must no longer continue its use. It

never attacks the cause of apoplexy, but only one of its results, and therefore cannot be regarded as a curative. In the generality of cases in which bleeding is persevered in, as a means of attacking the source of the evil, the treatment fails, the power of the patient being gradually removed as well as the material which is necessary to enable him to attain a perfect cure.

Arnica is indicated after bleeding, whenever this has been considered necessary, in order to promote absorption, and to prevent extravasation of blood. The symptom which especially indicates this medicine is a sensation of contraction of the brain, sometimes with burning in the head.

Dose. One or two globules of the 30th, to be repeated in two hours, if there is no marked change; and afterwards a drop of the tincture in six teaspoonfuls of water, of which, in the first instance, one may be taken every hour, and afterwards one every three or six hours, as soon as any favourable alteration is observable in the symptoms.

Aconitum is suitable when the patient presents the symptoms of active congestion of the brain, characterised by heat of the face and of the head; fulness of the head; heaviness as from a weight on the forehead; lancinations and beatings of the arteries of the brain; the pulse strong and frequent; heat of the skin; *Aconitum* is especially proper when the state is the consequence of a chill or of fright.

Dose. A drop of the 3rd dilution in four tea-

spoonfuls of water, one to be taken in the first instance, every two and, afterwards, every four hours. In very severe cases it is well to repeat the medicine every hour, until the intensity of the symptoms has subsided.

Belladonna is the most appropriate medicine, if a disease of the brain has been the predisposing cause of the apoplexy; and when it occurs in such cases after exposure to the rays of the sun, or after any circumstance acting principally upon the nervous system, and especially when the patient presents the following symptoms: loss of sense, of consciousness, and of speech; paralysis of the limbs and of the muscles of the face; convulsions of the muscles of the face and of the limbs; distortion of the mouth; paralysis of the tongue; difficult or even impossible deglutition, the eyes prominent, the pupils dilated, the face puffed and injected; respiration irregular and difficult; pulse strong and rapid, or full and slow.

Dose. A drop of the 3rd dilution in four teaspoonfuls of water, of which one may at first be taken every hour, then every three, four, or six hours, according to the activity of the symptoms. When it is remarked that there is a greater activity in the organism after each dose, it should not be repeated until the symptoms become calm, and the subsequent period of amelioration has passed.

When the symptoms do not show very great activity, it is necessary to alternate the globules with the tincture. Thus, to commence with one of

the 30th, and in two hours to follow it up with a teaspoonful of the mixture above prescribed ; then to return to the globule, selecting the 30th dilution if no increase of the vital action is observable, and taking two globules of the 12th, if any marked effect has been produced.

Cocculus is indicated when the attack of apoplexy has been preceded by derangement of the digestive functions, such as nausea, vomiting, dislike for meat ; collection of wind, and constipation ; and when there is paralytic weakness with pain in the spine ; incapability of moving the limbs ; paralysis of one half of the body, or paralysis of the inferior extremities, proceeding from the lower part of the spine ; also when, as is frequently the case, there are convulsive movements during the attack.

This medicine will be particularly serviceable after *Aconitum*, *Arnica*, and *Belladonna*, in order to remove the remaining paralysis. It is also peculiarly applicable to certain moral conditions manifested during the disorder, such as continual sadness, distaste for all things, irritability and readiness to take offence.

Dose. Ordinarily, one or two globules of the 12th dilution ; but in cases where there appears to be great depression of the vital force, one or two of the 30th.

Lachesis is indicated when the patient has been affected with some previous disease of the brain ; also when he has, before the attack, difficulty in flexing the feet and hands ; when he carries himself

heavily with tottering gait ; is unable to move his joints, and suffers from giddiness, which obliges him to support himself ; it is likewise indicated when the attack has been brought on by moral emotions, such as fright, passion, a fit of jealousy, &c., and when the patient has been addicted to spirituous drinks.

It is particularly serviceable in cases where, after apoplexy declares itself, the following symptoms are observable :—The head is drawn to the left side ; the muscles of the face and lips are similarly affected ; the face is of a deep red colour, blueish, or else very pale. There are violent startings of the tendons ; shakings and sudden extensions of the limbs ; foaming at the mouth ; difficult respiration ; formation of bubbles in expelling the air from the chest, and partial loss of sense. The pupils are immoveable ; the pulse small and intermittent ; the tongue paralysed, and speech embarrassed and indistinct ; the left eye and eyelid are in continual motion, and there is falling of the lower jaw ; danger of suffocation, with impossibility of speaking and swallowing ; paralysis of one side of the body, especially of the left ; frequent micturition.

This medicine is also proper when the disease has passed to the chronic state, where the paralysis remains often with stiffness of the muscles, and retraction of the tendons. The patient is melancholy, his intellectual faculties often weakened, the memory impaired ; aversion to, and incapacity for all occupation, whether of mind or body.

Dose. The medicine may be employed either in the first instance, or after *Arnica*, *Belladonna*, &c. When the patient has still much energy, a drop of the 3rd or 6th dilution may be mixed in six tea-spoonfuls of water, one of which may be taken at first every hour, afterwards every three or six hours, according to the intensity of the symptoms. When the vitality is weak, one or two globules of the 30th should be given, and as the vital energy revives, the tincture may be resorted to. It will sometimes, also, be proper to alternate the high and low dilutions, as directed under the head of *Cocculus*.

The same medicine must be continued so long as the same symptoms remain, but the moment a change takes place in them, we must pass to another medicine which corresponds with the altered state.

Opium is indicated in cases where, owing to intensity of the cerebral congestion, the patient is thrown into a state of stupor sufficient to excite apprehensions of a rapid disorganisation of the brain; the following symptoms are then presented, viz.—The face is red and bloated; the veins distended; at other times the features of the face are pale and shrunk; spasms of the muscles of the face; immobility of the pupils, (which are either contracted or dilated,) on exposure to the influence of light; the eyes are half open, and the eyeballs are turned upwards, the lower jaw falls down or is violently clenched; the tongue is paralysed; the respiration is insensible and irregular,—if it is suspended, it is re-established with a sigh,—sometimes

it is stertorous and noisy ; there is suppression of urine ; numbness of the limbs ; loss of power of moving and of sensation ; the pulse is developed and slow, sometimes strong and frequent, afterwards becoming weak and intermittent.

The patient is plunged into a state of stupor more or less complete, with sometimes total loss of sensibility.

Dose. A drop of the 3rd dilution in four teaspoonfuls of water, one to be taken every hour, until the state of stupor gives way. In cases where the vitality has but little energy, two globules of the 30th may be given, to be followed an hour afterwards by the administration of the tincture as above. The dilutions can be thus varied,—at one time, one or two globules ; at another, a spoonful of the mixture containing the tincture : according to the indications furnished by the urgency of the symptoms.

ASTHMA OF MILLAR.

This is an infantile disease, some symptoms of which are analogous to those of croup ; hence it is that these two diseases have frequently been confounded, both by parents and practitioners of slender experience. It is sudden in its attack, and preceded by no premonitory symptoms ; it exhibits itself more frequently in children between the ages of two and seven years, and in the winter season, after having contracted a cold. The first indica-

tions are a sense of choking, great anxiety, difficult respiration; the voice becomes harsh, and acquires a deep tone: if there is cough, it is hoarse, broken, slight, infrequent, dry, and generally devoid of mucus. When the affection is very severe, it is accompanied by heat of skin, with frequent pulse, and perspirations supervene upon the close of the attack. Unless the first attack proves fatal, the paroxysm usually subsides in the course of a few hours in sneezing, eructation, and vomiting; the child sleeps tranquilly, but on awaking is weak and languid, and his symptoms very closely resemble those of catarrh. A fresh paroxysm, more serious than its predecessor, comes on within twelve or twenty-four hours.

Treatment. The medicines employed are Sambucus, Moschus, Ignatia, Nux Vomica and Pulsatilla.

Sambucus is the most general remedy, and is particularly indicated when the patient falls into a state of somnolency, with the eyes and mouth half opened; when he is unable to inspire freely; is compelled to sit up, and when in that position the entrance of the air into the lungs is accompanied with a whistling sound, and a sense of suffocation; when his arms are thrown back convulsively; when the face and hands become swollen and purple, and there is heat of skin, without thirst; when the child weeps at the access of the paroxysm; where there is cough; and when the attack comes on about the middle of the night.

Dose. When the symptoms are very severe, a drop of the 3rd dilution should be mixed in six teaspoonfuls of water, one to be taken every hour or even half hour, according to the intensity of the case.

Moschus is serviceable in this affection, when the patient feels as though he had inhaled the vapour of sulphur.

Dose. Exactly the same as that above prescribed for *Sambucus*.

Aconite. When the presence of a quick and full pulse gives evidence of the existence of inflammation, *Aconite* should be given.

Dose. One drop of the 3rd dilution in six teaspoonfuls of water, one spoonful to be taken every hour, or every two or three hours, according to the severity of the symptoms; in cases of less intensity, two globules of the 12th dilution, dissolved in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every hour or every two hours, would be sufficient. This remark is applicable to all the remedies prescribed in that disease.

BLEEDING FROM THE NOSE (EPISTAXIS).

Persons having a frequent determination to the head, children, and young people are particularly liable to this inconvenience.

The blood is usually discharged through one nostril only, and sometimes during sleep it flows into the pharynx, and causes cough and sickness,

so that the affection may be mistaken for vomiting or spitting of blood.

Treatment. If the bleeding is very trivial, nature may be left to her own resources, but if the discharge is considerable, and frequently renewed, it will be necessary to have recourse to a remedy.

The medicines usually employed are *Arnica*, *Pulsatilla*, *Crocus*, *Mercurius*, *China*.

Arnica is especially suitable when the flow of blood is preceded by prickings in the nose and forehead, as from some insect; when the nose is hot, the blood of a bright red colour and quite fluid.

Dose. Two globules of the 12th to be taken at once in a teaspoonful of water, and to repeat the dose an hour after if required.

Pulsatilla is appropriate for adult females, when the monthly period lasts a shorter time than is consistent with health, is less abundant, and particularly when the moral temperament is mild and placid.

Dose. Two globules of the 12th to be taken in a teaspoonful of water at once, and the same dose to be repeated in a few hours if required.

Crocus is suitable to women who are irritable and sensitive; whose blood is in a state of ebullition, who feel a diffused heat, and discharge thick dark-coloured blood from the nose.

Dose. Two globules of the 12th; the same dose to be repeated in a few hours if required, or even sooner.

Mercurius is applicable to epistaxis when th

blood coagulates as it flows, and remains suspended.

This remedy is also proper for children and for persons disposed to inflammatory affections.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th, to be repeated two, three, or six hours after, if necessary.

China may be administered after the hemorrhage, for the purpose of preventing its return.

Dose. One globule of the 30th to be taken twenty-four hours after the discharge has ceased, and repeated, if there appears a likelihood of its return, a day or two afterwards.

Belladonna is very useful when the hemorrhage is accompanied with determination of blood to the head, evincing itself by a swelling of the veins, darting pain, returning in paroxysms, in one side of the head, aggravated by noise, light, or motion; appearance of sparks before the eyes; tendency to sleep.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th, to be repeated, if necessary, a few hours afterwards.

BOILS (FURUNCULI).

A boil is a circumscribed, elevated, and pointed tumour, slightly indurated, of a deep red colour, and more or less painful, situated beneath the skin in the cellular tissue, and usually varying from the size of a hazel nut to that of a pigeon's egg, or even larger.

This tumour almost invariably terminates in suppuration: a kind of head is formed in the centre,

after the removal of which there is a discharge of pus mixed with blood; the pain then subsides, and all trace of the swelling gradually disappears. We may occasionally observe this affection healing without arriving at suppuration; but in such cases we almost invariably perceive an induration of the skin, and notwithstanding there may be neither redness nor pain, the skin quickly swells afresh, and there is a relapse of genuine boil.

Treatment. The medicines used are Arnica and Belladonna, and sometimes Hepar Sulphuris.

Arnica will heal these furuncles and frequently prevent their return.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th, repeated at the interval of two days.

Belladonna may advantageously supersede Arnica, should the latter fail in its results or the inflammation run high.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th, repeated six or twelve hours after.

Hepar Sulphuris is necessary when the boils originate in a psoric condition of the constitution, in which case Arnica will not suffice; and the anti-psoric treatment must be enforced.

Dose. Two globules of the 30th, followed three days after by Arnica, as above directed, and repeated again three days after the Arnica.

When the affection assumes a chronic form, *Lycopodium* $\frac{1}{30}$ will be found serviceable, and ten days afterwards administer Sulphur $\frac{1}{30}$.

BRAIN, INFLAMMATION OF THE, (ENCEPHALITIS.)

This disease is of frequent occurrence among children, and at an early period of life it is of fearful import: at all times it is highly dangerous.

Having attained a certain height, this affection yields with the greatest difficulty, even to the most skilful treatment; and, for this reason, it is of the utmost importance to be intimately conversant with the premonitory symptoms. These are chiefly the effects of congestion in the head, producing pain and heaviness in that region; change of disposition; fits of passion; pains in the ears; intolerance of light; disposition to costiveness; frequent vomiting, coma, inability to fall asleep, or fright during sleep.

The earlier symptoms are the following: heat and heaviness in the head; face very red and swollen; eyes suffused and brilliant; excess of irritability and sensitiveness; giddiness; state of coma; delirium; divers indications of spasms; grinding of the teeth; inclination to thrust the fingers into the nostrils; and to bury the head in the bolster; also to seize with eagerness every surrounding object; visible throbbings in the veins of the neck; absence of thirst with great heat; constipation; occasionally, slight diarrhœa.

Treatment. This disorder requires the most prompt assistance.

Aconite, Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, Opium, Stramonium are the principal medicines.

Aconite is appropriate at the onset of the attack, in order to modify the sanguineous congestion in the head; but it is not sufficient in itself to arrest the malady.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th, when the symptoms are slight. A drop of the 3rd dilution in four teaspoonfuls of water, one to be taken every three hours when the symptoms are more violent.

Belladonna renders the most essential service after Aconite, provided the latter medicine has been deemed necessary; it is eligible when the symptoms already enumerated present themselves.

Dose. Mix a drop of the tincture of the 3rd dilution in four teaspoonfuls of water; a teaspoonful to be taken every two or three hours; a few hours after the last dose, if the fever return, the Aconite is to be repeated in the dose of 1-4th of a drop of the 3rd; two hours after it, if the symptoms are much abated, 2-12th of Belladonna; should the symptoms be severe after the Aconite, a drop of 3rd of Belladonna, repeated, as above directed, will be found preferable to 2-12th.

Hyoscyamus is appropriate when the patient lies in bed without taking notice of what is passing around him, and with the eyes closed; the mouth opening with difficulty; the tongue loaded with white frothy mucus; when he raves upon his own private affairs; sinks down without cognisance; stutters inarticulately; smiles; or is at times per-

fectly quiescent; moves his hands as though to withdraw the coverlid; frequent subsultus; dilatation of the pupil; fixedness of vision; redness of the face; skin dry, and disposed to crack; respiration anxious and weak; full pulse; and tension of the abdomen.

Dose. A drop of the 3rd dilution in four teaspoonfuls of water, one teaspoonful every two or three hours.

Opium should be prescribed where the patient is in a soporific state; where the somnolency is accompanied by snoring; the eyes half open; the patient uttering no complaint, is in need of nothing, and has frequent vomiting.

Dose. A drop of the 3rd dilution in six teaspoonfuls of water, one every hour, or every two or three hours, according to the progress of the malady.

Stramonium is applicable in the case in which the patient, while slumbering naturally, has startings in the limbs, snorings, and irregular movements; when, upon awaking, he appears without consciousness, sometimes fixing his attention, sometimes withdrawing himself slowly, and with apprehension, sometimes retreating with exclamations of dread: and especially when there are the above symptoms associated with ardent fever, redness of the face, and moisture of the skin.

Dose. A drop of the 3rd dilution in four teaspoonfuls of water, one teaspoonful every two hours.

In inflammation of the brain abstinence from food must be observed until the patient is quite convalescent; for beverage during the disease, pure water, lukewarm, alone must be used; when the patient is a little better, toast-and-water may be allowed; a little later, gum-water slightly sweetened; and upon the accession of the convalescence food may be resumed very gradually. The temperature of the room should be about 50° Fahrenheit, strong light excluded, and all noise avoided. When the inflammation of the brain is complicated with inflammation elsewhere, as in the abdomen, lungs, &c., the treatment must be modified and each affection treated in succession, that which furnishes the most urgent indications being first attacked.

BREATH (FETID).

As fetor of the breath originates in most instances from want of paying proper attention to the teeth, the observance of cleanliness will generally remove the annoyance.

Treatment. The following medicines are employed: Carbo Animalis, Agaricus, Iodium, Ammonium, Barytes, Graphites, Sulphur, Mercury, Aurum, Nitric Acid.

In cases where the odour proceeds from the stomach or from the lungs, recourse should be had to Carbo Animalis, Agaricus and Iodium, provided the effluvia be perceived immediately on rising.

Carbo Animalis is preferred when the digestion is very weak.

Dose. One or two globules of the 30th.

Agaricus, when the fetor resembles the odour of garlic.

Dose. One or two globules of the 30th.

Iodium, when the fetor is of a putrid character.

Dose. One globule of the 30th.

Ammonium, when the patient himself remarks the fetor of the breath.

Dose. One or two globules of the 30th.

Barytes, when the breath is very offensive, but the patient himself unconscious of the annoyance.

Dose. One or two globules of the 30th.

Graphites, when the odour resembles that of urine, and proceeds from the nose.

Dose. One or two globules of the 30th.

Sulphur, if the odour becomes more offensive after a repast.

Dose. One or two globules of the 30th.

The fetid effluvia from the mouth are often the result of a species of putrid inflammation of its interior, in which the gums, tongue, and palate are affected with painful swelling, redness, burning heat, and emanation of putrescent smell with which the saliva is charged; the gums become soft, recede from the teeth, and are covered with small ulcers, the source of the fetor.

Mercurius triumphs readily over this species of disease, by restoring to a healthy condition the parietes of the mouth.

Dose. Two globules of the 12th.

Aurum frequently removes fetor of breath, particularly in young girls about the period of puberty.

Dose. Two globules of the 12th.

Nitric Acid, when the affection originates in the abuse of mercury.

Dose. A drop of the 3rd dilution in six teaspoonfuls of water; one to be taken every day.—Should the affection not disappear with one dose of any of these medicines, it, or any better indicated, may be administered every three, four, or seven days, according to the effect.

BURNS.

Burns, it need hardly be observed, present various degrees of importance: it will be sufficient here to notice three. In the slightest, the part affected is inflamed, puffed up, or blistered; in the more severe, a portion of the skin is more or less deeply destroyed; in the worst kind, not only is the skin destroyed, but also the subjacent tissues.

The two former only will be considered here; the last requiring the especial attention of an experienced practitioner.

Treatment. Should the pain be limited in extent, and trivial in its nature, we may derive much benefit from allowing the parts to approach the fire. This greatly increases the pain for the first few minutes, but with courage to persist, the pain very quickly ceases, and the vesications do not present

themselves. When the pain is more extensive, the parts should be moistened with heated spirits of wine, or brandy, and care should be taken to keep the compresses constantly wet.

Turpentine may be used instead of spirits of wine or brandy ; and to prevent its too rapid evaporation, the moistened cloths should be covered over with cotton. Serious burns require the unremitting attention of a nurse, and she should never allow the injured surface to become dry.

As a matter of caution, it may be well to remind those attending the patient at night, that the alcoholic vapours are likely to ignite unless the candle is placed within a lantern, or at all events, withheld from the patient.

Aconite. When the severity of the burn induces febrile action, Aconite should be administered.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th, every four, six, or twelve hours, according to the severity of the fever ; the more active the inflammation, the more frequently the medicine should be repeated. When the fever runs very high, *a drop* of the 3rd may be mixed in four teaspoonfuls of water, and one teaspoonful given every two hours.

Soap, used for domestic purposes, administered internally, quickly removes the pain, and induces a rapid cure, without having recourse to any other remedy : it is also applied externally with great benefit ; for this purpose it must be mixed with water until it assumes the consistency of a thick ointment.

Arnica. Much relief may be derived from Tincture of Arnica pure, placed on the burn in the same manner as directed for spirits of wine and brandy.

The best remedy is Cantharis. The tincture is applied on the part affected in the same manner as alcohol on turpentine; a teaspoonful of the Mother Tincture is mixed with four teaspoonfuls of water; two globules of the 12th are administered internally.

CARDIALGIA.

The disease which has received this appellation is one having its seat in the stomach; frequently, however, extending itself over a large portion of the abdominal viscera.

The affection presents itself in different degrees and forms, and necessarily requires the assistance of the medical man. In this place we shall consider it merely in its simplest character; as it results from cold or improper diet, and as it occurs in irritable and sensitive subjects, women and children.

The region of the stomach, and frequently, also, the lower part of the abdomen, are swollen, sensitive and painful; the patient experiences palpitations of the heart, anxiety, constriction across the chest, difficult respiration, pains in the head, a disposition to faint, frequent rising of the food, sometimes acid, and always disagreeable; very rarely flatulency.

Children affected with cardialgia are agitated and restless, have shortness of breath, are fretful, and

flex the legs upon the body. The complaint is generally induced by cold, vexation, acid wine and food, beer, fat meat, &c.

Treatment. *Chamomilla* is one of the most certain remedies.

Dose. One, two, or three globules of the 12th, according to the susceptibility and age of the patient, to be repeated after a few hours, or after an interval of twenty-four hours, if required.

Nux Vomica should be chosen when the affection has been caused by the abuse of wine.

Dose. Two globules of the 12th, to be repeated after five, six, or twenty-four hours, if the symptoms continue.

Pulsatilla is to be given when the disorder arises from the use of fat meat.

Dose. Two globules of the 12th dilution, to be repeated as ordered for *Nux Vomica*.

The diet in this affection should be strictly regulated; generally the patient should omit a meal or two, or fast entirely for one or more days, if the suffering is severe, and he must return gradually to his accustomed diet.

CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS.

This disease is frequently the sequel of a cold occasioned by a sudden change in the temperature, or by humidity in the atmosphere; and it is on this account that we so often find it prevailing in certain places and at certain seasons as an epidemic. If

this affection be properly met, it is of little moment ; it becomes important only in consequence of injudicious treatment.

The symptoms which characterise it are as follow :—

Shiverings ; transitory chills, shifting from one part to another, and alternating with a sensation of heat ; pulse soft and of moderate frequency ; sense of heaviness ; twitching or cracking in the limbs ; the back and the sacrum feel as if they were broken ; the head becomes confused, and is very weighty ; pressive pains above the eyes ; oppressive wakefulness, or disturbed slumber ; diminution of taste and smell ; the patient complains of pain in the pit of the stomach, frequently with a sensation of pressure, coupled with anxiety ; taste in the mouth frequently bitter or mucous ; appetite more or less deficient.

The febrile symptoms are especially augmented towards night ; and the nose, throat, chest, and heart are considerably affected.

In these cases, the nose, throat, and lungs secrete a vast quantity of mucus, feel very painful, and afterwards experience a sensation of heat. The mucus, at the commencement, is usually thin and white, but it subsequently becomes thick, viscid, and yellow, or even darker, and acquires a fetid odour.

Treatment. The remedies most appropriate to combat this train of symptoms are Aconite, Nux Vomica, Chamomilla, Pulsatilla, Ignatia and Bel-

ladonna. The constitution of the patient, his moral tendencies, and the relative distinctness of the symptoms enumerated above, must guide the selection.

Aconite is of service only in the commencement of the attack, and when the malady exhibits itself in an aggravated form: it produces its beneficial effect when symptoms of fever are present.

Dose. One, two, or three globules of the 12th, to be repeated after an interval of six hours. When the fever runs high, a drop of the tincture of the 3rd dilution, in four teaspoonfuls of water, one to be taken every two or three hours.

Nux Vomica is almost invariably suited to patients whose temperament is quick and choleric; where the affection is accompanied by thirst and constipation; where the different parts of the body are under the influence of cold shivers, which, especially on moving, appear to pass over the bones, and alternate with heats; where the symptoms are relieved by proximity to the fire; and also where the patient endures a sense of scraping in the throat, hoarseness, and severe cough, more particularly in the morning.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th. When the affection exhibits itself with the symptoms just enumerated in an intense degree, a drop of the 3rd dilution should be dissolved in four teaspoonfuls of water, and one taken every three hours.

Pulsatilla is suitable to persons of placid temperament, disposed to melancholy or tears; to those

of lymphatic habit; to women; and to patients who are but slightly inconvenienced by thirst.

Also, in cases where the secretions are very abundant, and become thick; where there is clamminess of the mouth, loss of appetite, and languor; and where, in conjunction with these, the other symptoms exist in a greater or less degree. This medicine is in certain cases indicated by change in the disorder after *Nux Vomica*.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th, or where the symptoms are severe, a drop of the tincture, as directed for *Nux Vomica*.

Chamomilla should be given when there is impatience under suffering, irritability, and extreme sensitiveness to pain. It is a valuable remedy for children.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th. When the case is very severe, a drop of the 3rd, in four teaspoonfuls of water, one every three hours.

Ignatia is eminently suited to persons of gentle temperament, or to those who pass rapidly from joy to grief, and who are disposed to confine their sorrows to themselves.

When to these moral tendencies are united the symptoms of catarrhal fever, there is no doubt of the propriety of selecting this medicine in preference to others.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th. In cases where the symptoms are active, a drop of the 3rd dilution in four teaspoonfuls of water, one to be taken every three hours.

Belladonna is suited to children of sanguine and lymphatic temperaments; when the cough shows itself chiefly at night; when the viscera are threatened with congestion; when there is excessive irritability; somnolency during the day, with absence of sleep at night; when the sleep is interrupted by sudden starts; and delirium, more or less intense, is manifested, with prostration of strength, and sadness; and when the patient screams as though under the influence of fear.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th. When the symptoms are very acute, a drop of the 3rd dilution should be mixed in four teaspoonfuls of water, one to be administered every two, three, or four hours, according to the greater or less rapidity of the symptoms.

The regimen of patients afflicted with this complaint should be very carefully regulated. During the fever, no food whatever should be given. After the fever has subsided, light food in small quantity may be permitted, such as broth, or beef-tea; to which, subsequently, a little semolina or vermicelli may be added. As health returns, a mutton-cutlet, chicken, or roast beef, in small quantities, may be given.

CATARRHAL INFLAMMATION OF THE THROAT.

A scrofulous diathesis is one of the causes especially predisposing to this malady.

It consists in an inflammatory affection of the

mucous membrane which lines the throat, and also of the ganglia of the part. It exhibits itself chiefly after exposure to cold, errors of diet, &c. It is characterised by redness, swelling of the mucous membrane of the tonsils, hoarseness, difficult and painful deglutition, and by a tickling and irritation in the throat.

The principal medicines employed are *Chamomilla*, *Mercurius*, *Pulsatilla*, *Belladonna*, *Coffea*.

Chamomilla is suitable when there is dryness of the throat with thirst; disagreeable and uneasy sensation in swallowing, or on bending the neck; feeling in the throat as of a foreign body, from which the patient desires to be relieved by spitting; swelling of the glands of the lower jaw, with pulsative pain; fever towards evening; alternations of cold and heat, with ill-humour.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th. If the symptoms do not yield readily, a drop of the 3rd dilution should be given in six teaspoonfuls of water, one every two, three, or four hours, according to the severity of the symptoms.

Mercurius is appropriate where an accumulation of saliva induces the patient frequently to spit, and a sense of burning in the throat renders deglutition difficult; when the throat appears too much contracted, producing a feeling of suffocation; and when there is a smarting sensation extending to the ear; a darting pain in swallowing; unpleasant taste in the mouth; swelling in the posterior part of the tongue and the pharynx; elongation of the

uvula; sensation as if a tumour existed in the throat, which ought to be swallowed; accession of catarrhal fever in the evening, with alternations of cold and heat.

Dose. A drop of the 5th dilution, in four doses, one to be taken every three hours; or when the affection is very slight, two globules of the 12th dilution will be sufficient, repeated six hours after, if necessary.

Pulsatilla is an eligible remedy where the following symptoms present themselves: sense of excoriation, burning pain, roughness, and dryness of the throat; difficulty in swallowing, as from paralysis or contraction of the pharynx; shootings in the pharynx, with pressure and tension in swallowing; swelling of the glands; shivering succeeded by heat, principally at night; absence of thirst.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th. When the symptoms are severe, a drop of the 3rd dilution in four doses, one every four hours.

Belladonna is suitable when, in drinking, there remains in the throat a cramp-like feeling of strangulation, and when the throat is swollen both externally and internally; when there is great difficulty in swallowing; sensation of excoriation or of scraping, chiefly in swallowing; dryness in the throat, and heat also in the mouth; suppuration of the tonsils; sensation of a lump in the throat.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th; or if the disorder is intense, a drop of the 3rd dilution should be mixed with four teaspoonfuls of water

and one teaspoonful taken every two hours, until the patient is relieved.

Coffea may be administered when there is continual pain extending from one side of the palate to the pharynx, which is increased by deglutition; swelling of the superior portion of the *velum palati*, and of the uvula, which is elongated; sense of mucous accumulation in the affected part, obliging the patient always to swallow; sensation of dryness and heat in the throat; inclination to cough; cold in the head; aggravation of symptoms in the open air; sleeplessness; heat; sensitiveness; melancholic temperament.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th; if very acute, a drop of the 3rd dilution in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every two or three hours.

In this complaint, no food should be given so long as the fever continues; and afterwards the usual diet must be resumed gradually.

CATARRHAL OPHTHALMIA.

This affection proclaims itself by redness of the eyelids and conjunctiva, more especially at the angles of the eyes; by a sense of burning and compression, as from the presence of a grain of sand; dread of light, and discharge of tears; to which are frequently united catarrh, with or without fever, and a dry cough which is more or less troublesome.

The medicines most useful are Aconite, Belladonna, Nux Vomica, Euphrasia, and Mercurius.

Aconite is the first remedy in the inflammatory stage, and may be followed up in ordinary cases by Nux Vomica, after an interval of six hours.

Dose of Aconite, one or two globules of the 12th; of Nux Vomica, one or two globules of the 12th.

A drop of the tincture of either of these may be given in four doses, one every three hours, if the symptoms are severe.

Belladonna is appropriate after Aconite, and where the inflammation of the mucous membrane is intense, the vessels highly injected, and the eyes very sensitive to light; where there is a violent cold in the head, excoriating the nostrils and alæ of the nose, the lips, and their commissure; small inflamed pustules, cough returning at intervals, with a sense of suffocation, and wheezing.

Dose. When the symptoms are very slight, one or two globules of the 12th, but as soon as they acquire any degree of intensity it will be best to give a drop of Aconitum of the 3rd dilution in four doses, at intervals of three hours, and afterwards Belladonna, a drop of the 3rd dilution mixed in four teaspoonfuls of water, one every three hours; or a less dose in the cases of very young children, one fourth of a drop, in four doses, one every three or six hours.

Euphrasia is to be preferred when the redness of the lids extends itself over the whites of the eyes,

and is accompanied with violent cold, with pain in the head, and nocturnal exacerbation of fever, and especially where the secretion of tears is abundant.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th; or if the affection is not soon arrested, or if it is very intense, a drop of the 3rd dilution should be mixed with four teaspoonfuls of water, and one taken every three, four, or six hours.

Mercurius is indicated when the patient experiences much pressure in the eyes, as from sand; shooting, itching, chiefly in the open air; when the eyes are quite red, and the veins, especially those of the external corners, much injected; when there is abundant lacrymation, chiefly in the evening; great sensitiveness to the light and fire; cutting in the eyes; palpebra much swollen, and red.

Dose. A drop of the 5th dilution, in four doses, one to be taken every six hours. In less severe cases, one or two globules of the 12th, which may be repeated in twelve or twenty-four hours.

Ophthalmia presents an infinite number of variations, which cannot be discussed in this brief treatise; those only of most frequent occurrence have been noticed.

CHICKEN-POX (VARICELLA).

This eruptive disorder presents no danger in itself. It frequently attacks children in districts infected

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with the small-pox, to which, in its external aspect, it often bears much resemblance. It may, however, be distinguished by the more pointed form of the pustules, the irregularity of their appearance, the absence of the smell peculiar to variola, its mild character and rapid progress, and the briefness of its duration. It more especially affects the face, is accompanied by slight cold in the head, trifling cough, and slight febrile excitement, and terminates generally in about seven days.

The medicines used are Aconite, Tartarus Emeticus, Coffea, Chamomilla, Belladonna, Mercurius.

Aconite, at the commencement of the disorder, will curtail its duration ; and should be given during the fever.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

Tartarus Emeticus is applicable when the patient, before the appearance of the eruption, feels itching of the skin, with general uneasiness, loathing, and sometimes vomiting, vesicular eruption, not much inflamed, and resembling chicken-pox.

Dose. A drop of the 5th dilution in five teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every three hours.

Coffea may be had recourse to, if there be any agitation or anxiety.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

Chamomilla, should spasmodic symptoms supervene among children, and especially during dentition.

Dose. One globule of the 12th.

Belladonna must be given if the child raises its

head with difficulty, if the head and hands are hot, and if there be agitation.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

Mercurius is applicable where there are true pustules secreting matter.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th, to be repeated twice or three times, if necessary, at intervals of from eight to twelve hours.

Should the symptoms be unusually acute, a drop of the appropriate medicine should be mixed in four teaspoonfuls of water, and one taken every four hours, or more frequently if necessary, as stated for *Tartarus Emeticus*.

CHILBLAINS.

Chilblains, as all persons are aware, are specific inflammations of the skin, resulting from cold. The hands and feet, and especially the great toes, are more frequently affected than any other part. This inflammatory affection usually displays itself at the commencement of winter, and during variations of temperature. A single remedy will rarely suffice for its removal, and we are frequently compelled to resort to many.

The medicines are *Chamomilla*, *Pulsatilla* and *Belladonna*, Sulphur, Nitric Acid, Petroleum, *Agaricus*, *Arnica*.

Chamomilla is suitable when the affection is attended with much itching and burning.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

Pulsatilla and *Belladonna*, when there is considerable inflammation, throbbing pains, tumefaction, and a reddish-blue appearance of the infected part.

Dose. Of the *Pulsatilla*, two globules of the 12th; of the *Belladonna*, twenty-four hours after the *Pulsatilla*, two globules of the 12th.

Sulphur, *Nitric Acid*, or *Petroleum* may be given when the chilblains have been of long standing.

Dose. One or two globules of the 30th.

Agaricus is also proper in long-standing cases.

Dose. One globule of the 30th.

Arnica is indicated when the part is swollen, has an erysipelatous redness, is worse when the patient is moving about; and when the great toe is swollen, hot, shining, and painful to the touch.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

It seldom happens that chilblains put on a very intense form; nevertheless, should this be the case, the fourth of a drop of the tincture of any of the above medicines, according as they are indicated, may be given.

CHOLERA.

Cholera, in this climate, is most frequently observed during the prevalence of summer heats, when it assumes an epidemic form; it sometimes offers a complication of symptoms, and presents itself under a spasmodic or bilious type.

The predisposing and occasional causes are, in most instances, an elevated temperature long con-

tinued ; a sudden decline in the thermometer during a very hot day ;* peculiar irritability of constitution ; a state of hysteria and hypochondriasis ; the period of dentition ; violent emotion, fear, grief, vexation ; undigested aliments ; acid, unripe fruit, cold drinks ; coldness of the feet and of the lower part of the abdomen ; suppression of the natural discharges, such as the menses, perspiration, &c. ; or even the exhibition of violent remedies.

Cholera not unfrequently supervenes unattended by any precursory symptoms ; or before the development of symptoms characterising the affection, we may observe various phenomena, such as an increase of the bilious secretion, corporeal inactivity, general uneasiness, heaviness, jaundiced complexion, the tongue clothed with yellow mucus, and the root especially loaded and yellow, a bitter taste in the mouth, aversion for food, bitter risings, pressure and cramp-like contractions of the stomach, sensation of fulness at the pit of the stomach, anxiety in the epigastric region, flatulence, distaste, swelling of the abdomen, a rumbling and colic in the intestinal canal ; the urine deposits a reddish sediment, smells offensively, and pain is caused by the act of micturition.

When these symptoms are not relieved by appropriate remedies, or when the disorder is sudden in its access, the following phenomena are presented.

* The most important of the predisposing causes is the decomposition of vegetable and animal matter ; for instance, the drainage, cesspools, &c.

The patient vomits his food, the ejection of which is succeeded by the more or less abundant discharge of a mucous, watery, and bilious fluid; the colour of the vomited matter is yellow, green, brown, or blackish, and it is frequently very offensive. At the same time violent diarrhœa is established; at first the excretions are fecal, watery, and bilious, frequently associated with violent colic pains, burning and acute in character, and occupying chiefly the region of the umbilicus.

Should the malady continue its progress, other symptoms present themselves; these are, fulness in the epigastrium; quick and anxious respiration; violent cramps in the stomach, with a quick pulse, sometimes, but rarely, imperceptible.

These symptoms frequently acquire extreme severity; the strength and the pulse sink rapidly: spasmodic symptoms present themselves in different organs; superadded to which are painful cramps in the limbs; spasms in the bladder; cold perspiration; syncope, with hippocratic expression of countenance.

The medicines chiefly employed are, *Chamomilla*, *Pulsatilla*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Veratrum*, *Arsenic*, *Cuprum*.

Chamomilla quickly removes the preliminary symptoms of cholera; it is also suitable to that form which is excited by a fit of passion.

Dose. For the first purpose, two globules of the 12th every three or six hours, while necessary. A drop of the tincture should be given in severe cases,

in four doses, one every hour, or every two or three hours, if the symptoms are less urgent.

Pulsatilla may be employed where the evacuations are especially mucous; and will succeed perfectly well in subduing the affection; it is also especially appropriate in the beginning of the attack, if the patient have had something to eat immediately before the attack, especially if that is heavy food.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th; or when the case is serious, a drop of the 3rd dilution mixed in four teaspoonfuls of water, one to be taken every quarter of an hour, or at longer intervals, if the symptoms are not urgent.

Ipecacuanha is appropriate where the vomitings and diarrhœa are already established, with predominance of the vomiting.

Dose. A drop of the 3rd dilution in four teaspoonfuls of water, one teaspoonful every quarter of an hour.

Veratrum. Recourse must unhesitatingly be had to this medicine, which will act altogether as a specific, when the first doses of *Ipecacuanha* do not effectually ameliorate the disorder, or where it has acquired a high degree of development.

Dose. A drop of the 3rd, in four teaspoonfuls of water; one spoonful every hour or two hours, or more frequently; if necessary, every five or ten minutes.

Arsenic is required, when to the characteristic symptoms of cholera are united a rapid declension

of animal power; much anxiety; insatiable thirst; almost constant discharge from the bowels; the fæces tinged with blood; vomitings; excruciating pain in the bowels; pulse scarcely perceptible; hippocratic expression.

Dose. A drop of the 3rd should be mixed in four teaspoonfuls of water, one to be taken every quarter of an hour, half hour, or every one or two hours, until the symptoms begin to change.

Cuprum is the most suitable medicine when the patient has hiccough; desire for cold drink; vomiting of bile and watery fluid, with mucus and blood; pressure and cramps in the stomach and abdomen; relaxation in the bowels; violent pain in the abdomen causing the patient to cry out; cramps in the limbs; convulsions.

Dose. A drop of the 5th dilution in six doses, one every quarter of an hour, or from that to two hours.

The repetition of the medicine is of the utmost importance in this disorder; for it must be remembered that its lowering effects frequently reduce the vital power so as to diminish the susceptibility of the patient to the remedies employed. It is essential, therefore, to repeat the doses in accordance with the urgency of the case. In some extreme instances it may be necessary to repeat the medicine every five minutes. In the severest cases drops should always be used; one drop in two or four teaspoonfuls of water, to be taken as above directed.

When the disease gets to its height, the pulse suppressed, the heart beating almost imperceptibly, the skin cold, blue, wrinkled, covered as if it were with the sweat of death, the preceding remedies cannot do any more good.

Digitalis must be resorted to; one drop of the Mother Tincture in two teaspoonfuls of water; a drop of the 30th dilution also, in two teaspoonfuls of water; these two dilutions should be alternated about every ten minutes, and between them to give a dose of *Arsenic*, 2nd dilution and 30th dilution, also, in rotation; thus giving *Digitalis*, *Arsenic*; *Digitalis*, *Arsenic*; *Dig.*, &c., changing each time the dilution, alternately high and low; these remedies are to be continued until the circulation is restored.

In the cases when *Veratrum* or *Cuprum* are indicated, they may be also alternated with the *Digitalis* and *Arsenic*.

Food in cases of cholera should be altogether interdicted, since all aliments will be rejected by the stomach, and no process of digestion can take place. The drink should be pure and cool water, and should be administered only in small quantities at a time.

The reaction of the skin may be promoted by dry friction of the limbs. The temperature of the apartment and also of the bed should be moderate; it must be remembered, too, that all external applications of a medicinal character are prohibited; the internal exhibition of suitable remedies being the only beneficial agents to remove the evil.

COLD IN THE HEAD

Displays itself after exposure to cold by a particular sensation in the nasal fossæ, commencing with dryness and swelling in the part, a little increased during inspiration; frequent sneezing, nasal intonation, and loss of smell. The discharge is frequently watery, saltish, falls drop by drop, and produces excoriation, dryness, and crusts upon the nostrils and lips. The mucous secretion comes from the frontal cavities, the upper jaw, and nose, where the patient experiences a sensation more or less painful. This affection is occasionally preceded and accompanied by dryness, and by a disagreeable smell of dust, with violent pain at the root of the nose and in the frontal sinus, constituting that state which is called a cold in the head.

Cold in the head consists essentially in an irritation of the mucous membrane of the nasal fossæ. When this irritation is very violent, it is accompanied by fever.

The usual medicines prescribed in this complaint are *Nux Vomica*, *Pulsatilla*, *Chamomilla*, *Mercurius*, *Arsenic*, and *Sulphur*.

Nux Vomica is the appropriate remedy when there is obstruction of the nose with great dryness of the mouth; heat of face increased towards evening; itching and painful sensibility of the interior of the nose; obstruction during the night only; secretion from the nose during the day, heat and

confusion in the head ; general languor, grief, and vexation.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th, or quarter of a drop of the 3rd dilution, to be repeated every six hours if the same indications continue.

Pulsatilla exercises a powerful control over the following symptoms :—

Tickling sensation in the nose, as from very fine snuff ; very violent sneezing ; loss of smell ; discharge of blood from the nose on using the handkerchief ; secretion of thick fetid mucus from the nose ; painful ulcerations in the nostrils ; sensibility of the eyes to light ; pressive headach ; broken sleep ; melancholy ; inclination to weep ; continual shivering ; hoarseness ; aggravation of the symptoms in a warm room ; and sensation (worse in the evening) as of obstruction in the nose.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th. When the cold is very bad, a drop of the 3rd dilution should be given in four doses, a dose every four hours.

Chamomilla is applicable to cold in the head, presenting, as its characteristics, a discharge of mucus from the nose ; the nostrils ulcerated, chapped, and inflamed ; pain in the lips, which desquamate ; somnolency ; confusion of the head ; giddiness ; one cheek red, the other pallid ; shiverings ; and intense thirst. This medicine is particularly appropriate for children.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th ; or the sixth part of a drop of the 3rd dilution, every six hours, if necessary.

Arsenic is suitable when the sneezing is violent ; with obstruction and burning in the nostrils, and secretion of a serous scalding fluid.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th, or quarter of a drop of the 3rd dilution every three hours.

Mercurius renders effective service when there is excessive discharge of excoriating serosity ; the nose excoriated both within and without ; also when the affection is accompanied by rheumatic pains in the limbs.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th, in severe cases a drop of the 5th dilution, in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every three hours.

Sulphur is especially applicable at the last stage of the cold, when the discharge is thick, yellowish, and uniform, or if the nose is obstructed.

Dose. Two globules of the 12th dilution ; and, three or four days after, if required, a globule of the 30th dilution.

The regimen during a cold in the head must be moderate, the patient must abstain from all fermented beverages, acids, or aromatics.

COLIC.

Colic, or gripes, is a disease attended with grinding, tearing, and tensive pains, without any inflammatory symptoms, having neither fixedness nor continuity, and affecting the interior of the abdomen, but more especially the umbilical region. This pain generally directs itself from above down-

wards ; and is frequently accompanied with swelling of the lower part of the abdomen.

Sometimes there is a kind of sinking and constriction in the region of the umbilicus, and occasionally the superior portion of the abdomen becomes swollen, heated, and painful. The stomach is generally free from pain, and the patient rarely vomits ; if sick, he throws up his food together with a small quantity of bile. Sometimes the complaint is attended with constipation, but more frequently with slight diarrhœa, and there is very rarely fever.

In children, after a discharge of urine more copious than usual, there is occasionally considerable agitation and impatience, continued crying, sudden screams, contortions during sleep, vigilance and cramps ; they flex the legs upon the belly, appear as though they were bent double, and are unable to suck during the attack.

The treatment will vary according to the circumstances producing the disorder. In children, it frequently originates in cold or in worms ; in adults it will proceed from cold, excess in eating or drinking ; and, not unfrequently, from a disposition to flatulency and from hemorrhoids.

Treatment. The medicines much employed in this disease are Chamomilla, Pulsatilla, and Nux Vomica.

Chamomilla is the remedy most suitable in cases of colic which have had their origin in cold ; and where there are violent cutting and tearing pains in the abdomen, occasioning incessant restlessness ;

sensation as though the abdomen were entirely empty, with constant rumbling in the intestines; eyes apparently discoloured; accumulation of saliva in the mouth; contusive pain in the kidneys; nausea, disposition to vomit; diarrhœa; evacuations green, watery, and mixed with mucus; and especially where the patient is very irritable during the attack.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

Pulsatilla is applicable in cases nearly similar to those in which *Chamomilla* is proper; but more especially when the attack proceeds from improper food, and when the patient is low spirited or bad tempered without being violent.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th, according to the age and susceptibility of the patient.

Nux Vomica is indicated when there are hardened fæces or constipation, sensation of a heavy weight at the lower part of the abdomen, with rumblings; unusual heat, considerable tension of the belly, with anxious, short, and laboured respiration; fulness of the abdomen; sense of fulness beneath the ribs; drawing, pinching, and compressing pains as though the intestines were squeezed at the pit of the stomach; headach, with confusion of ideas; the abdomen painful to the touch; loss of recollection; and, when the affection is at its height, coldness of the extremities.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

Windy colic, having its seat in the inferior portion of the abdomen, yields to the same remedy;

when the flatus, in seeking to escape, produces pressure, as from a sharp or cutting instrument, to the bladder, rectum, or organs of generation,—pressure causing the patient to pause after each step when in an erect posture, or which is quickly removed when lying down or sitting in a curved position.

In colics produced by worms we generally observe the following symptoms: great inclination to vomit, rising of the food, increased secretion from the salivary glands, a sensation of hardness around the navel, spasms of the abdominal muscles, pricking in the throat, frequent hiccough, occasional voracity, aversion to meat and sweet food, frequent desire to relieve the bowels, the lower abdomen hard and swollen, tensive and burning pain round the navel, diarrhœa, slimy evacuations, general debility, bad complexion, discoloration of the eyes, itching of the nose, dilatation of the pupils, itchings at the rectum.

Mercurius and Cina are successfully employed under these circumstances.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

Cina is more particularly indicated in the case of children, when they pick their nose; when the face is puffed, and there is blackness under the eyes; when the sleep is disturbed and screams are uttered; or when they exhibit any of the symptoms enumerated above.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

Excess of feeding, or unwholesome quality of

food, frequently gives rise to colic. The following symptoms may then be observed, viz :—

Nausea; weight; sensation of stretching, and painful tension in the lower part of the abdomen; severe pinching; cutting pains in the abdomen, increased on pressure; salivary secretion, white and frothy; sharp tearing pains above the navel; diarrhœa, the evacuations green or of a yellowish citron colour, attended with violent pain in the stomach; complexion pallid; eyes dark beneath; slight convulsions of the limbs; pressure and tensive pain in the head.

A cup of coffee, without milk, will disperse these symptoms in persons who are in perfectly good health, and who have not addicted themselves to its abuse. Its exhibition in these cases frequently causes an operation from the bowels, or vomiting of the indigestible food. *Pulsatilla*, a few hours after coffee, is very serviceable, and will remove all trace of the indisposition.

Dose. One, two, or three globules of the 12th.

The hemorrhoidal colics are distinguishable by the following symptoms :—

Throbbing at the pit of the stomach; very painful sense of tightness and constriction, as though everything were too full; rumbling and distressing heats in the lower part of the abdomen, as if resulting from an effervescence of the blood; flatulence, which cannot discharge itself; swelling of the belly; diffused heat, with swelling of the veins of the hands and forehead. The patient is unable to bear any

clothing ; his sufferings are greater when in bed, and amusement affords him some relief ; pain in the lumbar region, as though it were bruised ; difficulty of rising up ; pain in the lower part of the abdomen, as from a blow ; agitation, anxiety, and vigilance.

The medicines in hemorrhoidal colics are *Pulsatilla*, *Nux Vomica*, *Colocynth*.

Pulsatilla will quickly disperse the symptoms just enumerated.

Dose. Two globules of the 12th, to be repeated after three or four days if the symptoms continue, but if the improvement should be very well marked, the repetition should be delayed a few days longer.

Nux Vomica is often applicable, especially when the pains proceed to the bladder, causing a continued inclination, but want of power to pass water ; when there exists spasmodic stricture of the urethra, and when the belly becomes very sensitive.

Dose. Two globules of the 12th to be given in the *evening*, provided there be no necessity for immediate treatment.

Colocynthis is very efficacious in different varieties of colic, and more particularly where the following symptoms are present.

Violent pains in the abdomen, unremitting or returning at short intervals, and with renewed intensity. After their complete disappearance these pains present the peculiarity of leaving throughout the lower abdominal region a sensation of bruising, as though the intestines were suspended by threads easily broken, and obliging the patient

to walk slowly, and with extreme caution. The suffering experienced in the superior part of the abdomen, occupies chiefly one single point of small compass, and returns only at intervals of five or ten minutes. It commences most frequently in slight twitchings under the ribs, and directs itself towards the centre of the abdomen; becomes cutting, pressive, searching, tearing, and drawing, and attains such violence as to induce the patient to utter loud cries, and to bite whatever comes within his reach. He suffers much anxiety, the pain not permitting him to remain quiet, but compelling him to twist about like a worm, and frequently causing him to be bathed in sweat. In case of colic caused by lead, *Colocynthis* is very useful, but it should be administered in tincture.

Dose. In lead-colic, a drop of the tincture in four teaspoonfuls of water, one every two or three hours. The dose in other colics is one or two globules of the 12th.

Colics with which many females are affected at the commencement of their monthly periods, very frequently disperse when menstruation has taken its course; but when the pain continues, it is advisable to meet the case with suitable remedies, such as *Nux Vomica*, *Coffea*, *Pulsatilla*, *Belladonna*, *Cocculus*, &c.

Nux Vomica will be applicable where the following symptoms prevail:—

A kind of twisting and searching pain in the lower part of the abdomen, with nausea, a sensation

as from a strain, a piercing, spasmodic pain in the pelvis, for the most part affecting the pubes and groins, pain as from a bruise, a squeezing in the region of the bladder, violent sense of distension in the abdomen as though it would burst.

Dose. Two globules of the 12th.

Coffea is suitable when there are pains in the abdomen, extremely violent, spasmodic in their character, and extending even to the breasts; pain as though all the intestine were divided by a knife, which deprives the patient of her senses; dreadful curvature of the body, with convulsion of the limbs; grinding of the teeth, frightful cries, general coldness, cramp-like sufferings, loss of breath, repeated sighs, sensation as though the abdomen would burst, fulness of the lower region of the abdomen, pressure.

Dose. One globule of the 12th, to be repeated, if required, an hour or two afterwards.

Pulsatilla may be exhibited when the menses are accompanied by violent and pressive pain in the inferior portions of the abdomen and in the lumbar region; painful drawing sensations from the trunk to the thighs, relieved when sitting down, and which are conjoined with a painful pressure at the rectum, pains in the bones, and numbness of the thighs.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

Belladonna is indicated where there exists a sensation of pressure in the genital organs from within outwards, as though these organs were trying to escape outwards.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th, to be repeated every two, three, or four hours, according to the violence of the pain.

Cocculus is indicated when the menses appear several days before the time ; when there is swelling of the abdomen, with cutting and constrictive pain on movement and with every inspiration ; when there are pains in the epigastrium as if the internal parts were strongly pressed by a stone ; pain on pressure as if there were an ulcer within.

Dose. One globule of the 12th, which may be repeated at the end of two or six hours, if the same medicine is still indicated by the symptoms.

All the medicines above mentioned, as applicable to the different descriptions of colic, may be continued should the dose prescribed not have the desired effect.

Complete abstinence from all food should be observed until the entire cessation of the affection.

CONSTIPATION.

This disorder is one of the most frequent occurrence in England, and is generally symptomatic of a complicated affection of the digestive organs. In these cases, therefore, the assistance of the medical man is indispensable ; and it would be useless to direct attention to the constipation alone, since the treatment should embrace the malady in all its bearings. If the homœopathic practitioner were to bestow his care on this symptom only, he would be

equally culpable with the physician who prescribes purgatives for every variety of constipation with which he may have to deal. When constipation continues during several days, without being connected with any other circumstance, it is frequently the result of too scanty a secretion of the gastric juices essential to digestion, or from weakness of the intestinal canal. It affects, for the most part, persons leading too sedentary a life, women, and men advanced in years.

Diet of too dry a character, the state of pregnancy, the abuse of lavements and of purgatives are the chief predisposing causes.

The treatment. The treatment must have reference to the cause of the ailment.

Among the medicines used to remove constipation are Opium and Nux Vomica.

Opium is very salutary in cases of simple constipation, which originate in want of activity of the system, and present the following symptoms:—

Urgent desire, with a feeling as though the passage leading to the rectum were closed, and as if there were an impossibility of voiding the fæces; pressure at the stomach; loss of appetite; thirst; dryness in the mouth.

Dose. One or two globules of the 30th, to be repeated six hours afterwards, if no motion has taken place.

Nux Vomica proves a valuable remedy, where constipation is the result of indigestible food, or of food taken in too large a quantity; where it occurs

as the sequel to diarrhœa checked by ill-chosen medicines or ceasing spontaneously. Or again, where are observed, loss of appetite; disagreeable taste in the mouth; tongue loaded with mucus; distaste; nausea; lancinating pains in different parts of the lower abdominal region, with tension and pressure; cutting pains in the abdomen; heat; fulness of blood in the face; headach in walking about, or in lowering the head; pressure in the temples, relieved neither by sitting up nor lying down; pain in the forehead and in the nape of the neck; disturbed repose; oppression; peculiar heat in the lower part of the abdomen.

Dose. One or two globules of the 30th, which may be repeated a day or two after, if necessary.

The constipation which is sometimes accompanied with severe pain, and to which pregnant women are liable, will frequently yield to the exhibition of *Nux Vomica*, alternated with *Ignatia*, *Bryonia*, and *Opium*.

Dose. One or two globules of the 30th, to be followed up according to the effects obtained, but in general a dose of one of the above medicines every three, four, or six days, will be sufficient. In these cases exercise must be taken daily, by walking in the open air.

In cases refusing to yield to these various means, recourse must be had to a practitioner, who will find *Sulphur*, *Sepia*, and *Lycopodium* very frequently indicated.

Dose. One or two globules of the 30th.

After an accouchement, where the bowels do not readily perform by the unaided powers of nature, it is proper to use *Nux Vomica*, *Ignatia*, *Bryonia*, and *Opium*.

The choice among these different remedies must be regulated by accessory circumstances, and by the moral tendencies of the patient.

Nux Vomica corresponds more especially to temperaments which are ardent, hasty, and inclined to anger.

Ignatia applies to persons who are gentle, amiable, and vivacious, variable in disposition, sometimes lively, sometimes depressed.

Bryonia is suitable where the disposition receives a powerful impress from the disease.

Opium is adapted to persons who appear devoid of energy, and whose bodies are in a state of torpor.

Dose. The dose of these four medicines given under these circumstances is the same; from one to three globules of the 30th, according to the sensitiveness of the patient, and to be repeated as may be necessary in four, six, or twelve days.

The constipation of new-born infants most frequently originates in their nourishment being ill-suited to their age. This more particularly occurs when they are brought up by hand.

In cases where the milk of the mother is insufficient, such additions only should be given as are very light; for instance, the milk of the cow diluted with water, chicken-broth, soup prepared with grated bread, gruel lightly boiled, &c. When the

constipation continues despite of such measures, it will be proper to administer a sixth part of a dissolved globule, 30th of *Nux Vomica*, or to have recourse to an injection with tepid water.

Pulsatilla is very valuable in infantile constipation, where the following symptoms are evidenced: temperament quiet and placid; taste acrid and bilious; acid risings in the mouth; retchings; mucus in the mouth; inclination to be sick; burning heat in the pharynx; oppression and tension in the lower part of the abdomen; gripings; livid complexion; debility; shiverings.

Dose. One globule of the 12th, to be repeated in six days. This medicine is equally beneficial to women in whom the constipation produces pains on one side of the head, associated with chilliness, an absence of thirst, melancholy, inclination to shed tears, and anxiety, and where the moral tendencies of the patient are mild and placid.

Opium is suitable when the abdomen becomes gradually swollen, and where the disease is unattended with inclination to go to the closet.

Dose. One or two globules of the 30th, to be repeated next day, if no change has taken place.

Bryonia may be administered where the constipation is accompanied with determination of blood to the head, vertigo, pressure on the temples from without inwards; when, upon stooping, the brain feels as though it would force itself through the forehead; and where there is a tendency to bleeding at the nose.

Dose. Two globules of the 12th ; to be repeated two days after, if the same symptoms continue.

CONTUSIONS.

Contusions, it need hardly be observed, very quickly occasion more or less extensive swelling of the injured parts. The tumour is painful, not limited in extent ; is more or less hard, and accompanied by extravasation of blood, communicating to the part a peculiar hue, red, deep, mottled, blueish, purple, afterwards yellow, and which is more or less obstinate, according to the constitution of the patient.

Arnica is a certain remedy against injuries of this description. It is exhibited internally, and also used as an external application.

In the latter case, fine linen rags must be dipped into a solution of the tincture of *Arnica* in the proportion of one part to four parts of water, when the skin is not broken ; but when this is the case, one-tenth of *Arnica* will be sufficiently strong. The injured part must be moistened with the lotion several times during the day.

Dose Internally one or two globules of the 12th, to be taken at the same time the lotion is used.

Generally, one or two doses at twelve hours' distance will suffice, provided the treatment is commenced at the onset. Its external application is seldom required more than two or three days. In

serious cases, however, its continued use may be necessary; when the repetition must be carried on in conformity with the general rules laid down in the chapter devoted to this subject.

CONVULSIONS.

In most instances convulsions are symptomatic of some serious malady, and in such cases it is evident that professional treatment must be employed. In this place it will be enough to consider those spasmodic affections which are of a transitory kind.

Young children are frequently attacked with cramp from trivial circumstances, and without any other appreciable derangement of health. In such cases convulsions usually supervene during sleep, appear only in the fingers, or display themselves by slight twitchings of the whole body. Here it has its origin in a cold, in worms, or in colic.

Treatment. The medicines are Chamomilla, Ignatia, and Mercurius.

Chamomilla will generally succeed in restoring the equilibrium. This medicine is efficient where the child exhibits uneasiness, where one cheek is flushed and the other pallid; where the eyes are half closed; where the patient appears without intelligence, is convulsively affected in the arms and legs, rolls his head uneasily.

Dose. Two globules of the 12th, to be dissolved in four teaspoonfuls of water; one teaspoonful to be taken every half hour, or every hour or two

hours, if there is evident improvement; if the four doses are not sufficient, two globules may be again taken in the same way.

Ignatia may be administered when there are frequent accessions of heat over the body; waking by starts from light slumber, and composure again with considerable difficulty; loud cries and general tremor; movements of the muscles or of the limbs. It is also efficient in hysterical affections, and occasions the disappearance of cramp when in connexion with such symptoms as the following: nausea, lipothymy, loss of sense, general chilliness, pallor, increase of sensibility to light or noise, painful tumefaction of the lower abdominal region, twisting digging pain in the lower part of the abdomen, increase of heat in the body, pulse sometimes rapid and full, at others weak and small.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th; to be repeated in four or eight hours, if the state is not much ameliorated.

Mercurius is an appropriate remedy, when, in addition to the convulsive motion of the limbs, there may be noticed swelling and hardness of the belly, ejection of a watery fluid, and change in the intellectual faculties, with general debility; and when all the symptoms are evidently referrible to the presence of worms.

Dose. One globule of the 12th, to be repeated two, four, or six hours afterwards, if the state remains unaltered.

Women of delicate and irritable temperament are

attacked previously to their monthly periods, or after a cold, or from some moral disturbance, with spasmodic and constrictive pains in the lower part of the abdomen, and even with convulsive movements, more or less violent, in the limbs ; the pains contracting and pressive, and extending from the loins to the pelvis and the thighs. In such cases *Coffea*, *Pulsatilla*, *Chamomilla*, and *Opium* are useful.

Coffea is an excellent remedy, particularly where its use has not been habitual.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

Pulsatilla. If the patient has been accustomed to coffee, and the medicine fails in its application, especially, also, if there be shivering and inclination to weep, with anxiety ; and when the symptoms become exacerbated during the night.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

Chamomilla is better adapted to those persons in whom vivacity, quickness, and extreme susceptibility of suffering constitute the moral characteristics.

Dose. One globule of the 12th.

Opium will relieve spasmodic affections induced by fright, and which present, as accessories, loss of intelligence, a drowsy expression of countenance, general tremor, diarrhœa, difficulty of respiration, weakness in all the limbs.

Dose. One or two globules of the 30th, to be repeated in a few hours if necessary.

Men of delicate fibre occasionally experience

cramp-like sensations, such as impeded respiration, yawnings, constrictions, oppression about the chest, general laxity, and shiverings. Suitable medicines are Camphor, Nux Vomica, Ipecacuanha.

Tincture of Camphor, applied from time to time to the nose, will cause these symptoms to retire.

Nux Vomica will be suitable if the symptoms just mentioned are evinced by persons of violent and hasty temperament, and who give way to tears, complaints, and abuse.

Dose. One or two globules of the 30th.

Ipecacuanha is serviceable in convulsions, with great oppression at the chest, with distaste for anything but water; with nausea, vomitings, and diarrhœa.

Dose One, two, or three globules of the 12th.

COUGH.

Treatment. The principal medicines applicable to this affection are Nux Vomica, Chamomilla, Hyoseyamus, Belladonna, Aconite, Ignatia, Ipecacuanha, Pulsatilla, &c.

Nux Vomica. Catarrhal cough, of which the origin is, in most instances, a cold, will yield very frequently to this medicine, particularly when the cough is excited by a sense of roughness and scraping in the throat, with titillation in the palate; when it is constant and exhausting, and causes pain in the head, which feels, during each paroxysm, as though it would split; when there is violent pain,

as of a bruise, in the lower part of the abdomen ; contusive pain in the epigastrium ; and, after coughing, a pain, as from a blow, beneath the ribs ; when the cough is excited by speaking or by movement, and when it manifests increased violence in the morning, towards four or five o'clock. Also when respiration is impeded during the night, and when, in addition to these symptoms, there is a sensation of heat in the chest.

Dose. The dose, and also dilution, will vary according to circumstances. If the cough is very violent, a drop of the 3rd solution should be mixed in four teaspoonfuls of water, and one spoonful taken every three hours. The dose to be repeated on the following day. When the cough is less severe, two globules of the 12th will be sufficient ; this dose may also be repeated on the following day.

Chamomilla is particularly adapted to children, when the cough results from cold ; when it is strong and dry, even during sleep ; when it is excited in the day-time by a continual titillation in the trachea ; when it seems, in coughing, as though something were rising in the throat, and causing suffocation ; and when the cough is excited by a fit of passion.

Dose. To be given exactly in the same manner as above directed for *Nux Vomica*.

Hyoscyamus may be employed with advantage when the cough is dry and frequent, and especially when it occurs during the night, so as to prevent sleep ; when the patient can only gain relief by

sitting up in bed, and is compelled to resume that position at brief intervals, and when, in addition to these symptoms, there is a tickling irritation in the trachea, with a species of convulsive cough.

Dose. In acute cases a drop of the 3rd, diluted in four or six teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful to be taken every two hours.

Belladonna is often very valuable in dry, spasmodic cough, with asthmatic breathing, occurring at night after a cold; pain beneath the sternum at night, or after a meal, with difficulty and failure of respiration; pain in the hypochondria; constriction in the chest; swelling of the abdomen; pain in the loins, with disposition to be alarmed; cough, with stertorous breathing and listlessness.

Dose. The same as recommended above for *Nux Vomica*.

Aconite is serviceable in cough, at the termination of which the chest feels lacerated; where the fits are lasting, with frequent paroxysms, leaving behind them a sensation of burning in the chest. It is more particularly indicated when the affection approaches the inflammatory state.

Dose. A drop of the 3rd dilution in six teaspoonfuls of water, one teaspoonful every two hours. When the case is not very severe, one or two globules of the 12th will be sufficient, the dose being repeated six or twelve hours after, if necessary.

Ignatia is especially applicable to a dry cough, proceeding from the trachea, with pain in the lower region of the abdomen, and tightness across the

chest ; and where it is manifested with equal intensity during the day and night.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th, to be repeated in twelve hours. When the case is very acute, a drop of the 3rd dilution, in four doses, one to be taken every two hours.

Ipecacuanha should be administered in dry, spasmodic, shaking cough, with suspension of the breath, and loss of sense ; painful jerkings of the head and stomach ; nausea and vomitings ; diffused perspiration ; constant obstruction of the nose, with loss of smell ; expectoration of mucus unpleasant to the taste ; tickling in the throat, which is, as it were, constricted ; sensation as of a wound in the chest, and aggravation of the symptoms on exposure to cold air.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th. When the cough is severe, a drop of the 3rd dilution is necessary ; it should be dissolved in six teaspoonfuls of water, and one taken every two or three hours.

Pulsatilla should be resorted to where the cough is distressing both by day and by night, with pain affecting both sides, and expectoration after a long paroxysm ; profuse nocturnal sweats ; thirst ; small, frequent pulse ; emaciation ; loss of appetite ; cough in the morning, with tremor of the whole body ; water discharging from the mouth, with inclination to vomit ; expectoration of yellow mucus, leaving a salt or bitter taste, and producing nausea. In addition to these symptoms, the saliva is occasionally tinged with blood.

Dose. A drop of the 3rd dilution, in four teaspoonfuls of water, one teaspoonful to be taken every two or three hours. When the symptoms are not very severe, two globules of the 12th dilution will be sufficient.

COW-POX.

We have nothing to say about vaccination as preventive of small-pox; every one admits, at present, its practical utility.

The cow-pox being a disease given to prevent another disease, should be allowed to follow its natural course. We have never seen any danger being the consequence of its development. When the disease has subsided, we remark frequently that the constitution has been more or less deranged. We observe the children affected with pustular eruptions on the face, head, and sometimes all over the body. In that case we have recourse to Sulphur, a globule of the 30th dilution, in ten teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful daily, or every two or three days, if the patient appears affected in any way by the medicine. After a few days' rest, the same medicine may be administered, in the same way, if necessary. If other derangement develop itself after vaccination, we should recommend recourse to a medical man, the neglect of which may prove very important.

CRAMPS OF THE STOMACH.

This malady is one of frequent occurrence ; and is sometimes hereditary. It comes on in paroxysms, and continues, in some cases, for years.

At first there is merely pressure, with tightness, and pinching, more or less severe, affecting the pit and left side of the stomach. The pain frequently extends to the back, and strong pressure is felt there as from a hard substance ; the sufferings afterwards become more severe, with a sensation of heat and cramp-like pains, extending themselves along the œsophagus, with a sense of strangulation. When at their height, they are almost unbearable, and are accompanied by constriction, twistings, anxiety, pressure, shootings in the breast, and in the back, colic, increase of saliva, sobs, and lipothymy. The fit continues at first for some minutes, afterwards for a quarter of an hour, an hour, and even half a day, and terminates sometimes in vomiting. The pain usually disappears when the stomach is empty, or contains merely light soft food ; and again supervenes after a repast. It is increased when standing upright, whilst in a forward or a bent position ; frequently even pressure will procure relief. Sometimes the region of the stomach is a little hard and inflated, more usually contracted, and very rarely sensitive or tense. An inclination to sickness may frequently be remarked, but vomiting is not always produced. When, however, it takes place, a brief amelioration is the result.

Cramps of the stomach are more or less obstinate, according to the circumstances to which they are referrible; and they frequently resist for a long time even the most judicious treatment. In some cases, they disappear for several weeks, and return at fixed or irregular periods.

The most usual causes of this malady are habitual errors of diet, irregularity in eating and drinking, the inordinate use of spirituous drinks, and coffee; grief; vexation; frequent colds, particularly in the feet, &c. All these, however, are often merely occasional and exciting causes, and the complaint is then to be traced to some chronic miasma, which develops itself under their influence. In such cases, a cure can only be effected by a long methodical course of anti-psoric treatment, under the care of a practitioner.

Treatment. The most important remedies are *Nux Vomica*, *Ignatia*, *Pulsatilla*, *Coffea cruda*, *Chamomilla*, and *Cocculus*.

Nux Vomica is especially applicable to persons who are addicted to coffee and spirituous liquors, more particularly when there are the following symptoms:—Constriction, pressure, pinching and tearing cramps in the stomach, with a feeling as though the clothes compressed the body in the epigastric region; a sensation as of an accumulation of wind on the left side, beneath the ribs; constriction of the chest, extending itself frequently as far as the shoulders and the loins; nausea, particularly during the fit; accumulation of water in the

mouth ; risings in the mouth of sour and bitter fluid, with or without a sense of burning in the pharynx ; palpitation of the heart, with anxiety ; sour, putrid taste ; constipation ; tumefaction of the lower part of the abdomen from flatus ; at times, semi-lateral headach ; at other times, pressive pains in the forehead.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th, in a tea-spoonful of water.

Chamomilla affords much relief when the nervous system is highly excitable, the sensibility increased, and the disposition of the patient very irritable, so that every circumstance annoys him. It is more particularly applicable when there is pressure in the region of the stomach, with painful swelling at the pit, and on the left side of that organ ; asthma, anxiety, and a pressive pain at the vertex.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th, in a tea-spoonful of water.

It may be remarked that a little coffee generally assuages this species of cramp, while it serves to aggravate that which yields to the *Nux Vomica*.

When the disease has originated in the abuse of chamomile tea, *Chamomilla* will not meet the case, and it will be proper to give *Ignatia*, *Pulsatilla*, *Coffea*, or *Nux Vomica*.

Ignatia is suitable chiefly for persons of an active and agreeable character.

Pulsatilla in persons low spirited, morose, mild, or phlegmatic.

Dose. Of either of these, two globules of the

12th, which may be repeated in a few hours if necessary.

Coffea is especially indicated in cases where the constitution of the patient is extremely sensitive, and where the pains on this account appear to be insufferable.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

Nux Vomica is applicable to persons of a very irritable disposition.

Dose. Two globules of the 12th.

Ipecacuanha should be given when the cramps are accompanied with nausea and vomiting, and with severe darting pain at the pit of the stomach.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

Cocculus may be administered after the exhibition of *Nux*, should the latter fail in the entire removal of the disorder ; or again, when superadded to the symptoms which characterise *Nux Vomica*, we have constipation and pains in the lower part of the abdomen, relieved by the discharge of flatus ; when there is an increased flow of saliva from the mouth, and when the disposition is fretful, moody, and reserved.

But when the case is complicated, it should be treated only by an experienced practitioner. It may be remarked, as a general rule, that when the cramps proceed from an appreciable cause, such as the abuse of coffee, wine, chamomile, &c., or from any powerful morbid agency, a drop of the tincture of the proper medicine should be mixed in six teaspoonfuls of water, and one taken every hour.

two hours, according to the urgency of the symptoms.

CRIES OF YOUNG INFANTS.

The violent crying of very young children, continuing frequently during one or many weeks, without apparent cause, and almost without intermission, will frequently yield to the exhibition of an extremely minute dose of Belladonna, of Chamomilla, Coffea, Jalap, Senna, or Rheum.

Chamomilla is applicable when, in addition to the cries, there is much agitation and restlessness.

Coffea is particularly suitable when the nurse is not habituated to coffee.

Jalap is appropriate in cases attended with sanguineous diarrhœa, tossing and sleeplessness.

Senna is given in cases in which there are flatulence and ebullition of blood.

Rheum, where there is a disposition to diarrhœa and colic.

Dose. For each of the above, the dose will be a globule of the 12th, dissolved in eight teaspoonfuls of water, one to be taken every hour, or every two or three hours, according to the effect.

CROUP (MEMBRANACEOUS LARYNGITIS).

This malady, with which most persons are conversant, is very important, as it is rapid in its progress, and requires the most prompt and efficient means to avert its danger.

At its commencement, this affection is frequently deceptive, assuming a catarrhal form. The patient complains of hoarseness, mental and bodily depression; slight febrile excitement, particularly towards evening, united with dry, short, hollow cough, with a slight burning pain and tickling in the windpipe. Soon, however, the sound of the cough, voice, and respiration assume a specific character, presenting nothing analogous to catarrh. It is veiled, sonorous, suspirious, whistling; sometimes grave and resonant, at other times shrill and squeaking; the respiration is more or less wheezing, and the cough excites pain, which the sufferer indicates by carrying his hand to his throat. Occasionally, however, the affection is sudden in its access, and not preceded by catarrhal symptoms. The cough is consequently hoarse, barking, hollow; or, on the other hand, acute, shrill, and clear; the voice is rough, hoarse, or wheezing; the face red, mottled, swollen, and at times blue; a clammy sweat suffuses the body; the breathing is difficult, and the head is thrown back to facilitate respiration.

Treatment. The most valuable remedies are Aconite, Spongia, Hepar Sulphuris, Lachesis, Iodine.

Aconitum is to be administered in the first instance, in order to subdue inflammatory action.

Dose. A drop of the 3rd dilution should be dissolved in four teaspoonfuls of water, and a teaspoonful taken every half hour, or hour, or only every two, three, or four hours, if the symptoms are

less severe ; in some very severe cases a dose should be given every ten minutes.

Spongia must be administered after the exhibition of Aconite, as soon as the fever is quite, or at least nearly subdued.

Dose. A drop of the 3rd, in four teaspoonfuls of water, one to be given every half hour, or every hour, or every two or three hours, according to the severity of the case.

Hepar Sulphuris. Should the affection not yield to the united action of the Aconite and *Spongia*, recourse must be had to this medicine.

Dose. A drop of the 5th, in six teaspoonfuls of water, one to be taken every hour, or two hours.

In ordinary cases, the *Spongia* should be exhibited two or four hours after the Aconite, and the repetition of the *Spongia* and the *Hepar* should be alternated every hour, or two, four, or six hours. These points must, however, greatly depend on the progress of the patient ; and should the fever return, Aconite must be again administered.

Lachesis and Iodine. When the above treatment fails to have the desired effect, one of these two medicines should be given.

Dose. The same as that recommended for Aconitum.

DETERMINATION OF BLOOD TO THE ABDOMEN.

This complaint is distinguished by a painful sensation of weight, hardness, tension, and heat, in the

lower region of the abdomen. When it is of long standing, it requires the assistance of the physician, and the anti-psoric treatment is often necessary to its removal.

Treatment. When of recent occurrence, and not originating in chronic miasma, but arising merely from errors of diet, it may readily be combated by regimen, and by daily and moderate exercise in the open air.

Nux Vomica. The patient may, at the same time, have recourse to *Nux Vomica*.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th, to be repeated after some days' intermission.

Should this medicine fail, the advice of the physician will be indispensable.

DETERMINATION OF BLOOD TO THE CHEST.

This disorder attacks young persons of plethoric constitution, and more especially those who are liable to chest affections. Weight and pressure at the chest, palpitations of the heart, asthma, sighings, anxiety, &c., are the most usual symptoms, and they form the frequent precursors of hæmoptysis, or of some other disease of the lungs or heart.

Treatment. *Nux Vomica*, *Belladonna*, *Aurum*, *China*, *Bryonia*, *Pulsatilla*, are suitable medicines.

Nux Vomica will frequently remove all the symptoms just enumerated.

Dose. One globule of the 30th.

Belladonna is suitable where the asthma is severe,

and is accompanied by a constant hacking cough, depriving the patient of rest.

Dose. One or two globules of the 30th.

Aurum is a very powerful remedy in cases where the palpitations of the heart are extremely violent.

Dose. One globule of the 30th.

China is also successful in the cases to which *Aurum* is applicable.

Dose. One or two globules of the 30th.

Bryonia is effective against violent periodical congestions of the chest, accompanied with determination of blood to the head.

Dose. One or two globules of the 30th.

Pulsatilla is very powerful against congestion in the head and chest, in connection with the following symptoms:—Inclination to shed tears; irritability; disturbed repose; throbbing and beating, especially in the left side of the head; black spots before the left eye; taste of mucus in the mouth; tongue white and moist; great dryness, without thirst; difficulty of deglutition; giddiness, especially in stooping; expectoration of mucus in the evening; palpitations of the heart; tearing pains in the sacrum, on moving; pricking sensation in the arms; empty risings; bad appetite; transitory heats; great debility.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

The repetition of any of the above medicines may take place, if necessary, a day or two after the first dose.

DETERMINATION OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD.

This is a malady to which persons leading a sedentary life are more particularly subject. It frequently results from constitutional predisposition, from an injudicious mode of living, the use of spirituous liquors, or the habit of wearing too warm a head-dress. Infancy and old age are the periods of life at which it chiefly occurs. The symptoms are generally as follows:—Redness and turgid appearance of the face; swelling of the veins of the head; strong arterial pulsations; giddiness; pains in the head, increased by stooping; sleep broken and disturbed by frightful dreams.

Treatment. The medicines from which the greatest service will be derived are Aconite, Nux Vomica, Belladonna, Arnica, Dulcamara, Coffea, Chamomilla, Ignatia, Opium, Crocus.

Aconite is, in the first instance, the most appropriate medicine. It is a certain remedy in cases where fright and anger have been the proximate causes.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

Nux Vomica is indicated after the exhibition of Aconite, and principally where the congestion arises from sedentary application, violent anger, the use of coffee, or of spirituous liquors.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

Belladonna is more particularly suitable where there are semi-lateral pains in the head, violent lancinating and burning, attended with intolerance

of light. The administration of this remedy should be preceded by one or more doses of Aconite. It is suitable again, where, during the cerebral congestion, sparks appear to dart before the eyes; where there is dimness of vision; double sight; hissing in the ears; fainting and drowsiness.

These symptoms frequently show themselves at the period of dentition; also at the age of puberty; in females before menstruation is regularly established; and, indeed, in women generally, where menstrual derangements have been caused by coldness of the feet, or by suppression from any other circumstance. In such cases, one or two doses of Aconite must be administered at an interval of twelve or twenty-four hours, and then Belladonna should be resorted to.

Dose of Belladonna. One or two globules of the 12th.

Arnica, taken internally, and also applied externally, will relieve those cases of congestion which result from heavy falls, or violent contusions.

Dose. Two globules of the 12th. As a lotion, one part of the tincture to ten parts of water.

Slight concussion of the brain is recognisable by the following symptoms. Giddiness; vertigo; sense of coldness in a very circumscribed portion of the head; pressure over the eyes, which have a tendency to close; disposition to be frightened; vomitings.

In cases where the administration of Arnica produces bleeding from the nose, this symptom should

not be interfered with ; the hemorrhage will subside of itself, after it has caused relief.

Dulcamara may be given when there is a continual buzzing in the ears, with hardness of hearing.

Dose. * One or two globules of the 12th.

Coffea is very valuable in cases of congestion induced by excess of joy.

Dose. One or two globules of the 30th.

Chamomilla, in cases of congestion induced by vexation.

Dose. One globule of the 30th.

Ignatia, in cases resulting from concentrated grief.

Dose. One or two globules of the 30th.

Opium, against those cases originating in fright, and especially when there is also great depression of the system.

Dose. Two globules of the 30th.

Crocus, in those cases of cerebral congestion which occur either previously or subsequently to the menstrual period.

Dose. Two globules of the 12th.

DENTITION.

Few children pass through the period of dentition without suffering from a train of symptoms more or less serious. The soft and gelatinous substance of which, at the later period, the teeth are formed, is enveloped in a membranous sac, and secreted within the bone of the jaw. This substance gradually increases, and, from its consistency, opens for itself

a passage, by causing a dissolvent irritation in the bone. The dissolved portion is removed by the absorbents, and it only remains to pierce the gum, which by degrees becomes inflamed and swollen. The gum being but slightly sensitive, the pain is generally trifling at the point of perforation.

Treatment. When dentition advances without unfavourable symptoms, it requires no assistance from art.

Aconite. If the gums, however, are considerably swollen; if they are red, hot, and painful; if there is much drivelling; if the child is restless, and frequently introduces his fingers into his mouth; if he forcibly bites the nipple when at the breast, or suddenly lets go his hold, it will be proper to give *Aconite*.

Dose. One globule of the 30th in six teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every six hours, or sooner if the symptoms are severer.

Coffea, when the child seems almost frantic, is unwilling to be pacified, and is unable to sleep.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th, dissolved in four teaspoonfuls of water, and given at intervals of one, two, three, or four hours. Chamomilla must be substituted, if the nurse habitually uses coffee.

Belladonna will often succeed where Chamomilla has been tried and found ineffectual; it is also very serviceable if dentition is accompanied with dry cough, with panting, or hurried respiration.

Dose. One globule of the 12th.

These medicines may be employed under other circumstances, when the symptoms are similar in character to those above mentioned. They are especially efficacious where the child has for several nights experienced restlessness, burning heat, constant agitation, ardent thirst, redness of the skin, tremor of the limbs, anxiety, sobbings, sighs ; respiration short, quick, and loud ; evident oppression at the chest ; redness of the eyes ; startings, isolated, and recurring at intervals, even with convulsions of the limbs. Belladonna should be immediately preferred, wherever there are any well-defined symptoms of cerebral congestion.

Chamomilla is particularly suitable where, in addition to the general symptoms above defined, the congestion appears to influence the abdomen, and is accompanied by gripings, diarrhœa, and green evacuations.

Mercurius. In cases where the diarrhœa is watery, and very profuse.

Dose. One globule of the 12th, in a teaspoonful of water, or dry upon the tongue.

Nux Vomica will in some instances readily meet the case, when the chief object is to obviate constipation.

Dose. One globule of the 30th.

Ignatia is appropriate in cases of convulsions which have withstood the action of Belladonna and Chamomilla.

Dose. Half, or one globule of the 12th, which may be repeated every quarter or every half hour,

according to the severity of the attack. In cases of dentition, in which any of the above symptoms present unusual severity, the proper medicine may be given in tincture, in the dose of a drop in eight teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every two or three hours.

DIARRHŒA.

Diarrhœa is an evacuation more or less frequent, resulting from an affection of the intestinal canal. This evacuation is at times copious, diversified in character, and with or without admixture of fecal matter.

Occasionally this disorder is very trivial, and, therefore, is attended with little danger; at other times it assumes a graver aspect, more especially when injudiciously treated.

The most frequent causes of this malady are colds, errors of regimen, &c.

The concomitant symptoms are loss of appetite, more or less complete; pain in the stomach; swelling and tension of the lower part of the abdomen; borborygmus; dryness and coldness of the skin; thirst; diminution of urine; prostration; intermittence and irregularity of the arterial pulsations; occasional pains in the abdomen.

Then, again, may be observed, cutting and tearing pains, sometimes in one part, sometimes in another, with inclination to vomit, subsiding for the moment, to return after a brief interval. Severe

and long-continued diarrhœa occasions burning pain in the rectum, tenesmus, debility, alteration of feature, and even lipothymy.

Treatment. Warmth, in conjunction with abstinence and a little coffee, is sufficient to remedy light attacks occurring in persons who are otherwise in good health. In more severe cases the principal medicines employed are China, Chamomilla, Mercurius, Pulsatilla, Opium, Dulcamara, Sulphur.

China is suitable in those cases which have been produced by colds; when the motions are frequent, liquid, sour, clear, and without admixture of fecal matter; when they are preceded by violent colic, spasmodic and pressive pain in the bowels; eructation; rumblings in the abdomen and sense of debility in the same part.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

In intense cases a drop of the third should be mixed in six teaspoonfuls of water, and a teaspoonful taken every two or three hours.

Chamomilla is proper when the pains in the abdomen are violent and tearing, without any intervals of relief, forcing the patient to writhe and run about; when there is a feeling as if the abdomen were entirely hollow, with constant movement in the bowels, or as though a ball were rolling about in the side; when the eyes are encircled by a blueish ring, and there is nausea, and vomiting, and when the motions are watery, and consist chiefly of mucus, having at the same time the odour of rotten eggs.

Dose. In slight cases one or two globules of the 12th; when the symptoms are more severe, a drop of the 3rd dilution should be mixed in four teaspoonfuls of water, and one taken every two, three, or four hours, according to the circumstances of the case.

Doses of one or two globules of the 12th are also successfully employed against diarrhœa originating in anger, and where there exists a bitter taste in the mouth; risings; a sense of emptiness or repletion in the stomach; pressive pain in the head; general debility; repeated evacuations which are green, aqueous, hot, and very fetid.

Mercurius is suitable where the affection has been produced by exposure to night air, and there exists a pinching pain in the hollow of the stomach; rumblings; a feeling of relaxation as though an evacuation would take place; cutting pain in the lower bowels, accompanied by pressure; tearing pain in the lower part of the abdomen, which feels cold; nausea; aversion to food; titillations; shiverings; sudden and frequent desire to relieve the bowels, in the first instance without success, but succeeded by dejections, frequent, profuse, watery, and green, with disposition to faintings.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th. When the case is of more than usual severity, a drop of the 3rd should be dissolved in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every two or three hours.

Pulsatilla is of great service in cases of diarrhœa proceeding from errors of diet, and presenting such

indications as loss of appetite, with sensation of dryness and slight burning of the tongue; absence of thirst; a salt and bitter taste in the mouth, without the food being unpleasant; risings in the mouth, as of rotten eggs; hiccough; nausea; disposition to vomit; vomitings; fulness of the lower region of the abdomen; colics; much flatulency; rumbling in the intestines; restlessness; urgent desire and frequent evacuations.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

Opium will quickly remedy diarrhœa, occasioned by fright, anxiety, powerful emotions, &c.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

Dulcamara is particularly efficient in aqueous diarrhœa, induced by cold and wet weather, either with or without pain in the abdomen.

It is also valuable in cases of infantile diarrhœa, in teething, and also in those which are usually attended with fever and loss of appetite.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

Sulphur is an important remedy in diarrhœa among children of psoric habit, and where the following symptoms are manifested: acrid evacuations, excoriating the anus and surrounding parts, even to the thighs, and exciting in these portions of the body a miliary eruption, occupying a greater or less extent of surface; gradual emaciation, and consumption arriving at its last stage.

Dose. One globule of the 30th, to be repeated in four or six days, if the symptoms do not then indicate another remedy.

DYSENTERY.

This affection is an inflammation of the large intestines.

The chief symptoms are frequent evacuations of mucus or muco-purulent matter, and frequently mixed with blood, attended with cutting pain and sensation of heat in all the course of the colon. Generally the motions are attended with more or less straining.

This affection prevails especially in damp seasons, and in low localities and marshy districts ; the dwelling in houses badly drained or ventilated, and the use of bad food, cause the development of the disease.

Treatment. Food of any kind or description, solid or liquid, should be entirely prohibited until the patient is convalescent. Pure water alone should be allowed, and when a little better, some toast-and-water may be permitted.

Mercurius is the remedy indicated when the fæces are loose and dysenteric, principally at night, with colic and violent cuttings, urgent want to evacuate, straining and burning in the anus, heart-burn, nausea, risings, anguish, heat and cold, sweat on the face, shivering and shuddering, exhaustion and trembling of all the limbs, discharge of mucus and blood with tenesmus.

Dose. A drop of the 5th dilution in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful to be given every hour, or two or three hours, according to the severity of the symptoms.

Nux Vomica is the remedy to be preferred when the evacuations are small, loose, aqueous, or mucous and sanguineous, with colic and cuttings, pains in the loins and tenesmus, pain as from excoriation in the rectum, and burning pain in the anus. Discharge of slimy matter and of sanguineous mucus, or of pure blood, also with loose evacuations. This remedy is also particularly indicated when the patient has made use of exciting food and spirituous liquors.

Dose. A drop of the 3rd dilution in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every hour, or every two or three hours, as required.

DYSMENORRHOEA.

This affection, as indicated by its name, consists of a difficult flow of the menses, attended with uterine pains, drawing in the lumbar region, and pain in the thighs. These phenomena show themselves frequently at the first appearance of the menses. Sometimes, however, they may last during the whole period.

The causes of this affection are not always well marked, but we frequently observe that the want of exercise, a bad regimen, or a vitiated, humid atmosphere, have a great effect on the menstrual discharge. Women of nervous, ardent temperament are frequently affected with the dysmenorrhœa, also those affected with a chronic disease of the uterus, or of some other organs.

The female affected with dysmenorrhœa experiences pain in the lumbar region and in the thighs, of an aching, drawing, and gnawing character; the patient feels severe pain in the hypogastrium, sometimes of a cutting nature, sometimes of a contracting, or gnawing, or cramping pain; a kind of bearing down also is frequently felt. Frequently the patient feels a sensation of constriction at the throat, heat and itching in the vagina and at the neck of the uterus. She feels also much anxiety, sleeplessness, palpitation, and great inequality in the moral disposition.

Belladonna is the suitable remedy, when the patient experiences violent pressure towards the genital organs, or when the catamenia are preceded by fatigue, colic, loss of appetite, headache, and confused sight, sharp and cramp-like pains in the sacral region.

Prescription. 3–12th in ten teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful to be taken every two, three, or four hours, according to the severity of the pain.

Chamomilla is serviceable in case the patient should experience menstrual colic, before catamenia, pressure towards the uterus, as if from pain of child-birth.

Prescription. Three globules of the 12th dilution in ten teaspoonfuls of water; a teaspoonful every hour, or two or three, according to the violence of the pains.

Cocculus is useful in case of premature catamenia, with cramps in the abdomen, painful cata-

menia, with abundant discharge of coagulated blood, followed by hemorrhoids.

Prescription. Three globules of the 12th dilution in ten teaspoonfuls of water; a teaspoonful every hour, or two or three, according to the violence of the symptoms.

Nux Vomica is useful when, during the catamenia, the patient experiences spasmodic colics, nausea, and vomiting in the morning, great fatigue, cephalalgia, pain in the limbs.

Prescription. 3-12th in ten teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every hour, or two or three, according to the intensity of the symptoms.

Pulsatilla is useful when the patient experiences spasmodic pains, or drawing tension in the uterus, and pains like those of labour. The catamenia irregular, tardy, or premature, or entirely suppressed, with colic, hysterical spasms in the abdomen, pain in the stomach, in the loins, nausea, vomiting, shiverings, paleness of the face, and violent cephalalgia, tenesmus, at the anus and bladder.

Prescription. 3-12th in ten teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every one, two, or three hours, as required.

All the above medicines may be prescribed in tincture when the symptoms are very severe. A drop of the 3rd dilution in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every one, two, or three hours, as may be required by the symptoms.

EAR-ACHE, OR OTALGIA.

Violent ear-ache frequently affects the adjacent parts, and is not unfrequently accompanied by pains in the teeth, or other rheumatic affections, of which the most frequent cause is cold. It is rarely that either swelling or redness can be observed externally; the patient complains of darting, throbbing, quivering pain, with tinkling and humming in the ears. He experiences great agitation, anxiety, vigilance, pains in the head, and fever. Frequently, after the lapse of some days, a watery or purulent discharge establishes itself, which tends to mitigate the suffering.

Treatment. Mercurius, Arnica, Chamomilla, Pulsatilla, Belladonna, are suitable medicines.

Mercurius should be administered when the pain in the interior of the ear is tearing or shooting, with sensation of cold or of squeezing, affecting also the cheek; when there is perceptible inflammation in the auditory canal, and discharge of pus with ulceration of the conduit.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

Arnica is eligible when there is general sensibility of the nervous system upon the slightest exciting cause; pressure, dartings in and behind the ears; tearing pains, with sensation of heat; sensibility to sounds which are loud and sonorous.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

Chamomilla is appropriate when the ear-ache

proceeds from cold, or from an arrest of perspiration; when there are tearing pains in the ears, lancinations, and disposition to be angry at trifles; with uneasiness and sensation of stoppage.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

Pulsatilla is suitable to sensitive persons, and also to those who are subject to rheumatic affections, and who suffer from pains in the ears, which are usually characterised by isolated spasms, with plucking sensation externally and internally; heat, with external redness of the entire ear, painful sensation in the ear, as though something would be discharged from it; want of sleep; inclination to shed tears, cold shiverings, &c.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

Belladonna is applicable in cases distinguished by perforating and shooting pain in and behind the ear; plucking and shooting in the parotid glands, even to the pharynx; when the suffering is more acute internally than externally, and especially when the patient experiences cerebral and sympathetic symptoms, such as delirium, convulsions, syncope, loss of voice, &c., &c.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

With respect to the repetition of the dose of the different medicines above mentioned, the same remarks will apply to all of them. The dose should be repeated every four, six, or twelve hours, according to the effect produced: the slighter the change the sooner the repetition should take place. When the affection is very severe, a drop of the 3rd dilu-

tion should be mixed in six teaspoonfuls of water—one to be taken every two, three, or four hours, according to the intensity of the case.

ERYSIPELAS.

Erysipelas is a superficial inflammation of the skin, and is indicated by swelling, redness, and heat of that organ. These symptoms are accompanied by pain, more or less severe, and of a burning character; the finger being pressed upon the painful part leaves a white impression, which soon resumes its red appearance; the hue is of a bright or deep red, sometimes assuming a yellowish cast; the skin glistens, the patient experiences tension and itching, with fever more or less intense.

Erysipelas chiefly attacks the face and the joints. Women and elderly persons appear more particularly susceptible.

This affection displays itself chiefly when the system is under the influence of derangement of the digestive organs, powerful emotion, anger, passion, or cold. In other cases it is generally the result of some epidemic cause.

Treatment. Erysipelas sometimes assumes a very serious aspect, and requires the most careful attention.

The medicines which it is here necessary to mention are Aconite, Belladonna, Bryonia, Pulsatilla, Rhus Toxicodendron.

Aconite. When the case is simply as above

described, prompt relief will be derived from the administration of Aconite, for the purpose of restoring the circulation to a healthy state.

Dose. One, two, or three globules of the 12th.

Belladonna should follow the Aconite, or, in the absence of fever, it may be resorted to in the first instance.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

Bryonia produces signal benefit where the erysipelas more particularly affects the joints.

Dose. One to three globules of the 12th.

Pulsatilla is applicable where the affection shifts rapidly from one part to another.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

Rhus Toxicodendron. When vesicles of large or small size, filled with serosity, form themselves upon the inflamed surface.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th. This medicine should follow the exhibition of Aconite or Belladonna.

In cases of erysipelas of a severe nature, it is not advisable to depend on the globules, the medicine should be administered in drops of the tincture.

The usual dose will be one drop of the 3rd dilution mixed in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful to be taken, as indicated by the severity of the symptoms, every two, three, four, or six hours. In infants about half the above dose is sufficient.

EXCORIATION OF CHILDREN.

This complaint is very common in early infancy, and hot weather and a want of cleanliness constitute in most instances its exciting causes ; to these, however, may be added over-feeding and a psoric habit. The excoriations are observable among the folds of the skin, and more particularly in place. where there is much fat, as the neck, the hams, the thighs, the arms, and the genital organs. Proper attention to cleanliness will often succeed in preventing this affection ; and to this end the use of the tepid bath is very desirable. Nevertheless, we occasionally find it presenting itself, in defiance of the most scrupulous attention, and without any assignable cause except the presence of psora in the system. In slight cases, frequent washing and the application of an innocent drying powder will quickly produce relief.

When the complaint is very severe and causes much uneasiness, ablution must be persevered in, and *Chamomilla*, *Pulsatilla* or *Ignatia*, *Mercurius*, *Graphites*, *Sulphur* or *Lycopodium*, must be administered internally.

Chamomilla is the medicine most frequently used.

Dose. One globule of the 12th, to be repeated twenty-four or forty-eight hours after.

Pulsatilla or *Ignatia* will be appropriate in those cases where the patient has already been in the habit of taking *Chamomilla*.

Dose. One globule of the 12th, to be repeated, if required, two or three days after.

Mercurius will prove of great service when the disorder is very strongly manifested, and the part presents the appearance of a wound.

Dose. One globule of the 12th, and if necessary another similar dose two or three days after.

The more serious species of excoriation have their origin in a psoric tendency; should, therefore, the affection resist the treatment just recommended, it must be attacked by the class of medicines called anti-psorics; and among them, Graphites, Sulphur, and Lycopodium, will be found most efficacious.

Dose. A globule of the 30th dilution, to be repeated at an interval of one or more weeks.

If the medicine causes evident aggravation of the symptoms, it is most important that the patient should remain without a repetition of the dose, not only until the action has ceased, but even until the succeeding amendment is no longer observable.

EXCORIATION OF THE NIPPLES.

This affection attacks females recently confined, and frequently becomes so painful as to prevent them from suckling.

The skin of the nipples is so delicate, that in some patients the most trifling sores produce, upon the slightest contact, almost insupportable sufferings, rendering it impossible for them to suckle

upon the affected side. The milk is suppressed, and inflammation of the mamma supervenes.

Mothers may prevent this affection by commencing, many weeks previously to their confinement, to wash the nipples every day with brandy.

They should continue this application after their accouchement, so long as the nipples are without excoriation, taking the precaution to wash them with tepid water, every time the child is put to the breast.

Arnica is a valuable remedy where excoriation is apparent. It is employed externally, in the dose of four drops of the tincture in twenty drops of water, taking care to wash the nipple with tepid water, every time the child is permitted to suck.

When the complaint presents some degree of inveteracy, and especially when there is evidently a psoric tendency, recourse must be had to remedies to be administered internally.

Sulphur. Of these, Sulphur is one of the most important; should it not entirely succeed, however, it should be followed by *Lycopodium*, *Calcarea*, or *Graphites*.

Dose. One globule of the 30th, to be repeated at an interval of six days, or more.

If *Arnica* and *Sulphur* fail in giving immediate relief, the aid of a medical practitioner will be necessary, to discriminate the cases in which the other medicines may be applicable, and to discover the particular state of the organism, which will indicate the fitting remedy.

FAINTING FITS.

These fits involve a train of symptoms, various both in their own nature, and in the importance of their results.

The following phenomena are observable: debility, giddiness, and confusion in the head; tingling in the ears; dimness, and obscurity of vision, or a sensation as of a veil before the eyes; the patient trembles, becomes pale and anxious; a cold sweat appears upon the forehead and neck; the eyes lose their lustre, and are surrounded by a blue circle; the animal powers diminish, and at length a loss of all consciousness and sense of feeling ensues. At other times the attack may be characterised merely by a bewilderment of sense, confusion, and indistinct hearing; the pulse weakens, becomes slow, small, and at times nearly imperceptible; and the respiration corresponds, in all particulars, with the pulse.

The more serious faintings, which very nearly resemble dissolution, consist in a complete suspension of the corporeal functions. Not only is there no consciousness, sense of feeling, or voluntary motion, but the pulse and breathing, together with the excretions and secretions, are altogether suspended.

In this stage, recourse should be had to galvanism, which should be applied immediately, in order to re-establish the vital functions of the nerves and muscles. The state of the patient is to be distinguished from death only by the absence of inci-

pient decomposition, and the most energetic and long-continued means are frequently necessary to restore animation.

Treatment. The treatment of persons in a swoon consists in the application of external excitants, such as friction to the soles of the feet, tickling the nose with a feather, and sprinkling the face with cold water.

A remedy which, in most instances, will readily succeed, consists in placing the patient horizontally, with the head rather lower than the body and the limbs. It should, however, be borne in mind, that this inclination must be slight, and that it must never be adopted where there is any determination of blood to the head. A few moments usually suffice to produce restoration.

The medicines, in such cases, are generally administered by olfaction, but they may also be placed upon the tongue. One of the best remedies is camphorated spirits of wine, which may be placed beneath the nose of the patient, and with which the forehead and temples may be slightly rubbed.

The medicines which afford most permanent benefit are Opium, Moschus, and China.

Opium is an appropriate agent where the swooning has been the result of fright; in such cases it is best to cause the patient to smell at a phial containing several globules in solution.

Moschus, by inhalation, is suitable in fainting fits, to which men who are hypochondriacal, deli-

cate, and irritable, and women of hysterical habit, are liable ; also with young girls of a chlorotic tendency.

China is suitable to fainting fits which result from a considerable loss of the juices, such as prolonged nursing, repeated blood-lettings, profuse hemorrhage and long-continued.

Dose. One or two globules of the 30th.

Fainting, frequent in occurrence, and supervening without any appreciable cause, is referrible to some chronic ailment, which must be confided to the care of a medical practitioner.

FATIGUE.

Although fatigue can scarcely be regarded as a disease, since rest, and a tepid bath, or ablution with tepid water, will suffice as a remedy, it is nevertheless desirable to point out the means which will aid in dispelling it, and avert the symptoms which occasionally follow

Arnica internally, and *Arnica* with water, as an external application to those parts of the body most enfeebled, such as the legs and feet, will speedily remove all inconvenience. One part of *Arnica* in nine parts of water will be a suitable dose.

Dose. When taken internally, one or two globules of the 30th. A decoction of hempseed, also, as a warm bath to the feet, will readily counteract fatigue in that region.

FEVER, DIARY (SYNOCHA EPHEMERA).

The presence of this fever is indicated by slight and transient sensations of cold, followed by great and general heat, and a sense of bruising and soreness over the body, with more or less headache; the face is red, and slightly swelled; the respiration is oppressed, more frequent than natural; the pulse quick, full, and strong; the tongue is a little furred, and much thirst is present; the urine is in general scanty and high-coloured; the skin is dry, and the bowels constipated.

The symptoms generally give way after twenty-four or forty-eight hours, the urine begins to deposit a copious sediment; in some cases, diarrhœa takes place; in others, a little blood is discharged from the nose; or sweating, more or less general, occurs.

Treatment. *Aconitum* is the best remedy when the fever has originated in catching cold, especially in sanguineous temperaments.

Dose. A drop in four teaspoonfuls of water for adults, and in eight teaspoonfuls for young children: a teaspoonful every two, three, or four hours, according to the intensity of the fever.

Nux Vomica is the appropriate medicine, if the cause of the disease is the abuse of fermented beverages, wine, beer, brandy, &c.

Dose. A drop of the 3rd dilution in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every three or four hours.

After *Nux Vomica*, *Aconitum* should be given, if any heat continues at the skin, and if the pulse remains frequent. Dose as prescribed above.

Arnica is the suitable remedy at the beginning, when the affection has originated by over-fatigue.

Dose. Two globules of the 12th dilution, to be repeated six or twelve hours after, if required.

After *Arnica*, *Aconite* is resorted to, if the pulse continues frequent and the skin hot.

Ant. Crudum should be chosen when some gastric symptoms are present—such as loaded tongue, bitter taste, diarrhœa, vesicular eruption round the mouth.

Dose. Two globules of the 12th, repeated six hours or twelve hours after, if required.

Belladonna is requisite when a congestion at the head is present, and the patient has a tendency to be delirious.

Dose. A drop of the 3rd dilution in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every two, three, or four hours. In young children the drop should be mixed in six or eight teaspoonfuls.

FEVER, INFLAMMATORY.

This affection is frequently preceded for several days by cephalalgia, vertigo, singing in the ears, dizziness of the sight, somnolency, loss of appetite. At the onset, shiverings are frequently observed; they are followed by heat, with moisture of the skin; the pulse is frequent and developed, and

hard ; the face is flushed ; the eyes red and lachrymose ; the skin is injected throughout the body ; the veins are full, and all the body appears increased in size ; the patient is tired, and more or less prostrate ; he complains of cephalalgia, vertigo, aching pain in the limbs, and also in the lumbar region ; he is sleepy, or altogether wakeful ; breathing is accelerated ; loss of appetite ; much thirst ; the tongue is white ; costiveness ; the urine scanty, acid, and dark in colour.

Treatment. The patient should be ordered to observe a complete fast during the entire duration of the disease. Pure water should be given for beverage. In this manner the disease will be rendered much less severe, and much shorter.

Aconite is the first medicine to administer. A drop of the 3rd dilution, in four teaspoonfuls of water ; a teaspoonful every two, three, or four hours, according to the violence of the symptoms. In children, the drop should be mixed in six or eight teaspoonfuls of water.

Belladonna. After a few doses of *Aconite*, if congestion in the head is observed, or a tendency to nasal hemorrhage.

Dose. A drop of the 3rd dilution, in four, six, or eight teaspoonfuls of water, according to the age of the patient ; a teaspoonful every two, three, or four hours, as required.

Nux Vomica is the requisite medicine when the patients have eaten too much, and drunk too much spirituous liquor.

Dose. A drop in four teaspoonfuls of water; a teaspoonful every three hours.

This medicine should be given either before or after Aconitum, according to the state of the circulation; if very accelerated, it demands the use of Aconitum.

FEVER, TYPHOID.

This serious affection should be divided into three distinct periods, having a duration variable, but of about seven days each.

First Period.

Generally the patients complain of an acute headache, shooting, tensive, or bruise-like; the face is altered, and indicating a prostrate state; the intellect is more or less dull, they answer slowly, and with difficulty; and sometimes the ideas are confused, with a delirium, more or less marked; sometimes, extreme agitation; the strength is prostrated; the patients generally lie on the back, and are motionless; they cannot stand without help; they totter in walking, like as if intoxicated; they complain of vertigo, dazzling, of singing and buzzing in the ears, and sometimes the hearing is imperfect; bleeding of the nose, more or less abundant; the mouth is clammy and bitter; the tongue white and clammy; the thirst is intense, the appetite lost; frequent nausea and vomitings, chiefly composed of greenish and bitter matter; the abdomen is a little more sonorous on percussion than naturally; colicky pain; pressure causes pain at

the umbilical region, and especially in the right iliac fossa, where, in pressing with the hand flat, some gurgling is heard. Liquid stools, yellow in colour, and variable in number. The spleen has increased in size; pulse above 100 per minute; it is soft and depressible, but frequently firm and developed; a little cough, and the patient expectorates some greyish sputa; sibilant rattling in the bronchia; the sleep is lost, or the patients are in a state of slumber, and are tormented by visions or distressing dreams. Red pinky spots appear at the end of this period on the abdomen and chest, and sometimes on the limbs.

Second Period.

After the seventh day, the headache has, more or less, disappeared, but all the other symptoms are increased, and new ones have made their appearance, especially towards the nervous system. The stupor is more deep, the features motionless, the prostration increased; the deafness is more or less complete: the limbs are agitated by startings, and sometimes are convulsed; they are stiff, and carpology is observed; delirium is observed, more or less marked; the tongue is trembling and very dry, and covered, as well as the gums and teeth, with black sordies; the abdomen is distended, the diarrhœa continues, and stools frequently involuntary. Sometimes the vesica is distended by the accumulation of the urine. Pulse is small and weak, unequal, quiet, and sometimes

slower than usual. The skin hot, dry, and sometimes colder than usual. Sudamina, petechies, and sloughing are also observed.

Third Period.

The symptoms vary according to the termination of the disease; if it terminates fatally, the same symptoms described in the second period are observed, and gradually get worse, till the patient dies. Before the face becomes quite hypocratic, the voice trembling, the breathing becomes embarrassed, the skin is covered with viscous sweat, and the patient falls in a comatose state, preceding the extinction of life.

Pulsatilla is indicated in the beginning, where the affection is ushered in by want of appetite, weakness, diarrhœa.

Dose. *Pulsatilla*, two globules of the 12th dilution, which may be repeated twelve or twenty-four hours afterwards.

Belladonna is advisable at the outset, when the disease begins by shivering and cephalalgia.

Dose. A drop in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every three hours.

Mercurius is the medicine required, if in the outset much perspiration is observed, and a rapid failure of strength.

Dose. A drop in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every three hours.

Aconite should be prescribed in the beginning of the disease, if the pulse is strong and frequent.

Dose. A drop in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every three hours.

Treatment of the first Period. When the pulse is frequent and strong it is necessary to begin the treatment with *Aconite*.

Dose. A drop of the 3rd dilution in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every two or three hours, after a few doses.

Bryonia is administered in the same way as *Aconite*. But if the pulse is rather soft and irregular, frequent colicky pain and painful evacuations, *Mercurius* should be preferred.

Dose. A drop of the 5th dilution, in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every two, three, or four hours, according to the severity of the case.

If the lungs become affected, *Bryonia* should be resumed again as prescribed, or may be alternated with *Mercurius*, if the abdominal symptoms still indicate the latter. At the end of this period *Rhus* must be resorted to.

Dose. A drop in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every two or three hours.

When the pectoral symptoms continue to call for *Bryonia*, those two remedies might be alternated every two or three hours, and of the same dose as previously explained.

Treatment of the second Period. In the beginning of this period *Rhus* should be continued in the way prescribed, but if no marked amendment is experienced after a day or so, it should be discontinued, and *Arsenic* administered.

Dose. A drop of the 3rd dilution in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every two, three, or four hours, according to the violence of the symptoms.

Belladonna should be given as an intermediate remedy, when much delirium prevails.

Dose. A drop in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful after two or three doses of *Arsenic*.

In case of incipient ulceration of the skin on the parts on which the patient is lying, *Arnica* should be used internally and externally.

Dose. A drop of the 3rd in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful morning and evening, in the interval of the other medicines, about a couple of hours between.

The lotion of *Arnica* applied three or four times a day on the part affected, in the proportion of one teaspoonful of the tincture for ten of water.

We cannot enter into more details about the treatment of typhus fever; all the complications, and the necessary variations of the remedies, when the disease does not yield to the means just indicated, must be treated by an experienced practitioner. We strongly, then, advise the patients to lose no time, and not to rely on their own judgment, when the disease is severe and complicated. We have, therefore, not attempted to induce persons to treat the affection at the end of the second period and of the third; we omit, consequently, the treatment then required.

FLATULENCE.

It is not practicable, in this place, to treat of that kind of flatulence which is developed as one of the symptoms of chronic maladies, but merely of those accidental cases, resulting from such causes as the use of innutritious vegetables, indigestible food, cold liquids, or new and badly fermented beer. Flatulence swells the abdomen, excites pain, impedes respiration, and causes general uneasiness.

The suitable medicines are, *China*, *Nux Vomica*, *Pulsatilla*, *Cocculus*.

China is often of great utility when colicky pains affect the lower intestines, and when the patient feels a sense of tightness when the wind is unable to escape; and when, beneath the false ribs, there is tension and anxiety.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

Nux Vomica will principally succeed with patients of lively temperament, and those who suffer from constipation.

Dose. One or two globules of the 30th.

Pulsatilla is suitable for females of a mild and gentle disposition, and especially where flatulence follows the use of rich food.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

Cocculus is applicable in cases where the patient experiences a sense of tightness and contraction in the lower region of the abdomen, and in the organs of reproduction; uneasiness of the stomach; when no relief is derived from expulsion of wind; when

there is partial swelling of the abdomen, with pressive, tearing, and burning pain; also when the epigastrium becomes swollen; when there are gripings, twitchings, anxiety, and pressure under the cartilages of the ribs; and when these symptoms are relieved after evacuation.

Dose. One or two globules of the 30th.

FRIGHT.

The disagreeable shock derived from an impending danger is often productive of serious mischief to the nervous system, and hence to the entire organism.

Fear may be succeeded by stupor, fainting, suspension of the action of the heart, numbness of the muscles, paralysis, apoplexy, and even by an alienation of the mental faculties. Its effects of course varying widely, according to diversity of constitution, individual susceptibility, &c.

Opium, taken immediately after a fright, is the best remedy for preventing mischievous results, and more particularly in cases where the following symptoms are presented—viz., tearing frontal headache, accompanied by pressure from within outwards; risings and vomitings; inclination to lie down; cold and sudden perspiration; sensation as of weight in the lower part of the abdomen; anxiety; internal heat; stupor; sudden numbness of the body, with difficulty of breathing; tremor; oppression and isolated startings of the body; con-

vulsions in the limbs, with coldness of the skin ; a state of apathy, with snoring, &c.

Dose. One or two globules of the 30th ; the medicine may be repeated one or two hours after the first dose, if necessary.

Sambucus may be given if some hours, or a longer time, have elapsed since the occurrence of the fright, and no other medicine has been administered.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

Aconite must be used when there is a marked action in the sanguineous system, subsequently to the administration of Opium or *Sambucus*.

Dose. One or two globules of the 30th.

When, however, the reaction is very powerful, a drop of the third dilution should be mixed in four spoonfuls of water, and one spoonful taken every two hours.

GASTRITIS (ACUTE INFLAMMATION OF THE STOMACH).

This affection is very common, and especially in warm climates ; it develops itself under the influence of rapid atmospheric changes, the use of bad food, or of acrid qualities, and too much spiced ; the abuse of spirituous liquor ; continued pressure, or a blow or a fall, on the epigastric region ; the retrocession of gout, or of an eruption of the skin. The patient experiences repugnance to food ; is thirsty ; he feels feverish, and sleeps badly ; soon he is affected with a pain, more or less severe, at

the epigastrium ; it is attended by shiverings, and pressure increases it ; the fever becomes more developed ; the mouth becomes very hot, and the tongue red on the edges, yellowish, and dry ; the patient is very thirsty, and has great desire of acids ; there is generally much eructation ; hiccough ; and frequently he is troubled with vomiting ; the patient is constipated ; his breathing more or less oppressed ; and frequently the head becomes more affected, and he is delirious.

Treatment. The most rigid diet is of absolute necessity in this disease ; the patient cannot digest the most simple and light food, but the least quantity, of any kind whatever, increases the disease, and, from a comparatively slight case, causes it to become most dangerous : food should be allowed only when the convalescence is complete.

Aconite should be administered during the course of gastritis, when the patient feels excessively thirsty ; when clear water flows from the stomach, with nausea ; he vomits bilious, greenish, and mucous and bloody matter ; great weight at the epigastric region, and difficult respiration ; sensation of contraction at the stomach, as if from acrid substances ; and especially when the fever is high.

Dose. A drop of the 3rd dilution in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every two or three hours, as required.

Antimonium is suitable when there is a white coating on the tongue, loss of appetite, eructation with the taste of food, or acrid vomiting of mucus

Dose. A drop of the 3rd dilution in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful to be taken every half hour, or every hour, or at longer intervals, as required by the rapidity of the affection.

Belladonna should be given when the gastritis excites cerebral disturbance; nervous agitation; cephalalgia; confusion of the head; intoxication; stupor; delirium.

Dose. A drop of the third dilution in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every two hours; or to be alternated with another remedy, which may appear better adapted to the local symptoms—such as *Arsenic*, or *Bryonia*, &c.; an hour or two should be observed between the two remedies.

GASTRITIS (CHRONIC).

This malady, one of the most prevalent in the great catalogue of diseases, is known by various names, the most common being dyspepsia, which signifies difficulty of digestion. It is met with in both sexes, and at every period of life, but especially between twenty and fifty years of age; sometimes as a consequence of acute inflammation of the stomach, but more frequently of one or more of the following causes; viz.—The use of stimulating medicines, such as powerful emetics, or purgatives; of narcotics, or astringents; of ices when the body is overheated; of alcoholic drinks, of highly-seasoned dishes; of tea and coffee, habi-

tually ; of overfeeding ; of a diet comprising an undue proportion of very young meats, such as veal, lamb, &c. ; of intense study ; of late hours ; of tight lacing, or compression, and of blows or falls upon the epigastric region ; of chills ; of prolonged residence in damp situations ; of violent passions, such as anger, grief, &c. ; and of a too anxious pursuit of wealth or station.

Chronic gastritis assumes various phases, each distinguished by a peculiar group of symptoms, and by a specific name. Derangement of the stomach, the earliest form of chronic gastritis, is comparatively mild and of short duration. It is distinguished by a sensation of uneasiness and pressure in the epigastrium ; loss of appetite ; inodorous risings : nausea ; vomiting of greenish, yellow, and bitter bile ; a yellowish tinge on the nostrils and upper lip ; and a feeling of fatigue and languor.

The second stage of the disorder is more marked. The patient now experiences a pain in the stomach, which disappears after taking food ; such persons are apt to say that they "require to eat frequently;" but the pain re-appears two or three hours after a meal, accompanied by violent palpitations in the epigastrium, which sometimes resemble the symptoms attending aneurism of the aorta, and induce a belief in the existence of that complaint. The patient also suffers from thirst, flatulency, heat in the palms of the hands, lassitude in the limbs, headache, drowsiness after a meal, and obstinate constipation ; phenomena which constantly recur

after every hearty meal: the appetite is rarely healthy; stimulants afford but brief mitigation of the symptoms. Almost all persons afflicted by this form of chronic gastritis are a prey to melancholy, more or less profound. It is the form commonly known as dyspepsia

In the third stage of chronic gastritis, the pain and swelling at the epigastrium follow immediately upon the taking of food. When the disorder is chiefly in the region of the spleen, the muscles on the left side of the epigastrium will contract under the pressure of the hand; whilst those on the right side remain immoveable:—a similar contraction takes place on the right side, when that is the part affected. Again, when the seat of the inflammation is the pyloric region, the painful sensations declare themselves about two hours after a meal, when the chymified paste passes into the duodenum. When the malady is chiefly seated in the cardiac region, the pain is more commonly felt when the alimentary mass passes into the stomach.

If the premonitory symptoms of gastritis be neglected—above all, if they be exacerbated by a stimulating regimen, more serious symptoms presently appear; the vomiting occurs more frequently; the cheeks become flushed, the pulse accelerated, and the skin dry and parched, during the process of digestion. A short, dry, hacking cough (the “gastric cough” of authors) comes on fitfully, often provoking vomiting. Under the forms of gastritis previously described, the patient does not

necessarily lose flesh, and the epigastric region is not particularly sensitive to the touch: but the stage of the disease now under remark is almost always characterised by emaciation, and great tenderness of the epigastrium; though instances are sometimes met with, in which the nutritive functions are, comparatively, unimpaired.

As the disease progresses, new symptoms supervene. Lancinating pains are felt in the pit of the stomach, or else in the right hypochondrium: in the former case, the epigastric region is unyielding to the touch, and the lining membrane of the stomach obviously thickened; in the latter, an oblong tumour will have been formed in the pyloric region, which will be more or less distinctly perceived as emaciation progresses. Almost every kind of aliment is rejected a few hours after a meal; the pulse is constantly rapid; the skin burning, dry, and parched; and these symptoms are invariably aggravated after a meal: the face assumes an earth colour, or the colour of yellow wax; and finally, the vomiting becomes constant; everything taken into the stomach being immediately thrown up, even the smallest quantities of simple liquids. Some persons, however, retain the power of digesting even solid substances in the most advanced stage of the disorder, and even when cancerous disorganisation exists; they vomit merely a colourless liquid, or occasionally a portion of some liquid recently swallowed. When this form of gastritis has continued some time, schirrous or cancerous

disorganisation of the stomach manifests itself. At a later period the vomits are black, resembling coffee grounds, or melted fat; and the cancerous disorganisation is then complete.

In very irritable, nervous subjects, accustomed to an anxious consideration of their own symptoms, and in whom the sympathy between the brain and stomach is awakened by the slightest impression, chronic gastritis presents, in addition to the phenomena which have been cited, those of headache, noises in the ears, dizziness, melancholy, sleeplessness, and inclination to suicide. The patient is wholly absorbed in noting his sensations, and speculating on their nature and result; is ready to imagine himself the prey of every disease of which he may hear in conversation or read in books; and is continually changing his physician and his physic. A sensation of swelling, and of pain in the hypochondria, invariably attends the process of digestion; inodorous gas, in considerable quantities, escapes from the mouth, and there is also obstinate constipation.

The existing causes of the malady once known, the means by which a cure may be facilitated present themselves at once to the mind. To arrest the evil at its source, it is needful to exclude all stimulants from the regimen, such as tea, coffee, wine, beer, spices, acids, &c., &c. The patient must be restricted to a moderate quantity of food, proportionate to his digestive powers and to his appetite. Care should be taken to vary the food,

the choice being confined to those articles of diet which the patient can most readily digest. Pork, salted meats, veal, geese, ducks, venison, &c., &c., must be prohibited; also indigestible fish, such as salmon, mackarel, &c.; acid vegetables, such as sorrel, as well as cucumber, horse-radish, and salad. Soups, and other dishes in which condiments have been introduced, should be scrupulously avoided. All kinds of domestic medicines must be unreservedly abandoned—even purgatives, from the use of which so many find a prompt relief from suffering; for experience shows plainly, that the relief thus afforded is but transitory, and that when the action of the medicine ceases, the sufferings recur with increased intensity. It must be borne in mind that purgative medicines can only act by irritating the mucous membranes of the stomach; they present substances repugnant to the tissues, which constantly strive to expel them by surrounding them with fluid secreted by the mucous glands, and urging the intestinal muscles to contract upon the obnoxious bodies, and eject them from the digestive tubes. By this reaction of the vital power against the offending substance, the intestines are cleared, and the constipation for the moment overcome; but as the malady itself is not touched by the purgative, the constipation, which is but one of its signs, returns with redoubled violence, and proves obstinate in proportion to the energy of the medicament previously exhibited. Thus the sufferings of the patient are prolonged

and increased by the very means employed to remove them. Stimulants, as already remarked, ought to be prohibited for several reasons, the chief of which is, that they yield no nutriment whatever, and therefore give no real support to the tissues. Stimulants, as their name implies, have merely the property of exciting or irritating the tissues, so as to induce a great and artificial development of the vital energy ; they bestow no additional power, but merely call into activity that which exists, and in so doing, waste it. When the temporary excitement raised by such means passes away, the organs relapse into a state of weakness, from which they can only be roused by appliances still more energetic than the former ones. The waste of vitality may thus be continued to a condition of hopeless paralysis.

From what has been said, it follows, that the first rule of treatment is to withdraw the exciting cause or causes of the malady ; the second, to administer medicaments antidotal to the cause of the malady ; the third, to select those remedies which will act most harmoniously with the curative efforts of the organism. An example may be offered in illustration. An individual is addicted to spirituous drinks, and thereby contracts gastritis. The practitioner will,

First—Forbid the use of alcoholic drinks.

Secondly—He will administer an antidote, such as *Nux Vomica*, *Lachesis*, *Sulphur*, &c. &c.

Thirdly—Of those antidotes he will choose that

which, in its simple effects, exhibits phenomena most nearly resembling the signs of the disorder treated.

Nux Vomica is especially indicated when there are eructations and regurgitations, nausea, inclination to vomit, and vomiting of food; aching and griping pains in the stomach, pyrosis (waterbrash); pressive inflation of the abdomen, colic, pressure in the stomach, as by a stone, pinching contractions, oppression of the chest, bruise-like pains, sensation of burning and excoriation; painful tenderness in the pit of the stomach, both to the touch and to all kinds of pressure, rendering tight-lacing insupportable; constipation, head distracted, painful; restless and hypochondriacal humour, irritability of temper; anxiety, vertigo, fainting fits, cold and shivering, with heat in the head and face, and redness of the cheeks, fatigue and drowsiness.

Nux Vomica is especially indicated, when alcoholic liquors, coffee, or sweetmeats, are the known causes of the disease, or when it is attributable to a chill, to anger, late hours, a sedentary life, or excessive study.

It is suitable to individuals of a dry, meagre, bilious constitution, to persons of plethoric habit of body, and to those also whose constitutions have been debilitated.

Lachesis. This medicament is very suitable in cases of habitual drunkenness, and is indicated when the malady is superinduced or aggravated by moral emotions, such as arise from sudden disap-

pointment or fright, and when the patient experiences a great weakness of body and mind, loss of strength, great anguish, moral depression and melancholy ; tendency to give way to chagrin ; to look darkly on everything ; to feel persecuted ; hate and contempt for relatives ; mistrust, jealousy, and tendency to take everything in bad part ; inaptitude for all kinds of mental or bodily labour ; great apathy and extraordinary weakness of memory ; heaviness of the head, and pressure outwards, as though it would burst ; headache every morning on waking, or else after dinner ; tightness in the occiput, extending to the nape of the neck ; eyes yellowish, and clouded ; face pale, wan, and sickly ; tongue shining, red, and furrowed ; taste disagreeable or sweetish, acid, astringent, metallic ; appetite irregular ; hunger, unhealthy, with nausea, yawning, and fainting, if food be not taken at once ; or with nipping pressure in the stomach, returning shortly after a meal. Insatiable thirst ; desire for wine or milk, neither of which, however, agrees with the patient ; inability to swallow food or drink ; sensation as if something were lodged in the cardia and impeded deglutition. Aching in the stomach, extending to the chest ; and sensation as though a worm were crawling there, and gnawing the parts ; cramps and violent pains in the stomach, with eructations, retching, and vomiting of slime ; constipation, or diarrhœa.

Sulphur is suitable to persons addicted to alcoholic drinks, when the evil consequences are not of

recent date ; when there seems to have been a pre-existing psoric condition, such as a chronic tendency to skin diseases ; when the constitution is debilitated ; when the gastritis is especially characterised by acidity, pyrosis, and vomiting of food. Sensation of trembling in the interior of the body, with restlessness or uneasiness which does not permit continuance in a sitting posture, with necessity to extend and contract the limbs alternately. Great prostration after the slightest conversation. The patient is melancholy, sad, anxious, and despairing, respecting his condition and his affairs. Disgust to life, repugnance to conversation, irascibility, great indolence, and dislike to all labour, both mental and bodily. Confusion in the head, with difficulty in thinking ; headache, as after a debauch, or as from incarcerated flatus ; aching in the eyes and eyelids, as though sand were in them ; face pale or yellowish ; fetid, sometimes acid smell of the mouth, chiefly in the morning or in the evening, or after a meal ; taste chiefly acid ; sometimes acid, bitter, or sweetish. Complete absence of appetite, and disgust to food ; or else excessive appetite, amounting sometimes to ravenousness. Great weakness of digestion, chiefly for animal food, fat things, milk, acids, and farinaceous substances,—milk produces sour rising ; after a meal, oppression of the chest, nausea, aching and cramps in the stomach, colic, and inflation of the abdomen ; also flatulence, vomiting, great fatigue, shivering, confusion and pain in the head, heat in the face,

burning sensation in the hands, flow of water from the mouth. Contusive and bruise-like pain in the teguments of the abdomen. Tenderness of the abdomen when touched, as if the internal surface were raw, or formed one large wound. Inflation of the abdomen, with aching pain, occasioned by incarcerated flatus, chiefly on the left side. Stools hard, knotty, and scanty.

Calcarea is useful in the case of persons of lethargic, or lymphatic and feeble constitution, and sickly nutrition; when the patients are depressed, sad, melancholy, suffering extreme anguish, with palpitation of the heart, ebullition of the blood, and shocks in the epigastrium; despair on account of the shattered state of the health; hypochondriacal humour, impatience, nervous excitability and impressibility. The least noise occasions fatigue; excessive ill humour, and spitefulness, with obstinacy, and disposition to take everything in bad part; feeling of compression in the head, as if it were in a vice; with semi-lateral headache, risings, and nausea; stunning, aching, or pulsative pains in the head, aggravated by spirituous drinks, or by intellectual labour; aching at the vertex, congestion in the head. Noise and pain in the head, with heat, which extends to the cheeks. Constant expectoration of an acid saliva; vesicles in the mouth and on the tongue, which is coated white; bad taste in the mouth, bitter, sour, or metallic, especially in the morning; ardent thirst; sometimes total absence of appetite; hunger shortly after a

meal; ravenousness in the morning; prolonged disgust for meat, and for hot aliments. After a meal, heat or swelling of the abdomen; pains in the head, abdomen, and stomach; risings; flow of water from the mouth; depression, or desire to sleep. Pyrosis (or waterbrash) after every meal, noisy and continual risings, regurgitations of sour substances; pinching, cutting pains, and nocturnalaching in the epigastrium. Driving pains in the hypochondria, extending to the back. Stools tardy, hard, and frequently composed of undigested matter; before the evacuation great irritability; urine blood-red, or brownish red, of a pungent smell, acrid, fetid, with a white mealy sediment.

Pulsatilla is chiefly indicated in the cases of persons of a mild disposition, lymphatic temperament, pale complexion, blue eyes, and light hair. It is also suitable when the origin of the malady is found in an abuse of sulphur, mercury, cinchona, chamomile, the fat of pork, wine, &c., a fright, mortification, &c., when also there are aggravations of the sufferings every second day; fetid odour of the mouth; sensation in the tongue as if it had been burned; tongue covered with a thick, greyish, whitish, or yellowish coating; the taste of meat is faint, putrid, sweetish, or bitter in the mouth: also of butter, bread, milk, and beer: *bitterness of the mouth*, or acidity after eating; *want of appetite*; disgust to food; ravenousness, with a gnawing pain in the stomach; absence of thirst, or else extreme thirst; longing for spirituous, spiced, or acidulated

drinks ; sensation of derangement of the stomach, like that occasioned by fat substances. Pulsation in the pit of the stomach ; vomiting of greenish, slimy, or bilious, bitter, or acid substances : vomiting of food ; of blood ; the nausea or vomiting occurs chiefly in the evening or at night, or after a meal ; paleness of the face ; pains in the ears and back ; burning sensation in the throat and œsophagus ; flatulence ; compressive, cramp-like pains in the stomach and precordial region, chiefly after a meal ; constipation, sometimes with a painful pressure on the rectum, and pains in the back ; melancholy ; great anxiety respecting business matters ; care and vexation ; great anguish and anxiety, often arising in the precordial region, and sometimes urging to suicide ; humour hypochondriacal and morose, often attended with repugnance to conversation ; great over-excitability of temper ; anxiety, with fear of death, or of being struck with apoplexy ; also with buzzing in the ears, shivering and convulsive movements of the fingers ; fatigue of the head by intellectual labour ; sensation of emptiness, and of confusion in the head, as after keeping late hours, or as after a debauch.

Bryonia is suitable in chronic gastritis, in the case of individuals of a nervous, dry, bilious constitution, dark complexion, black eyes and hair. The patient experiences an aching in the stomach, as from the pressing weight of a stone, after eating ; every kind of food lies heavy on the stomach, and is returned in regurgitations, burning sensation

in the stomach, or else lancinating pains ; vomiting of food ; bitterness in the mouth after a meal, or when the stomach is empty ; inclination to vomit, with feeling of suffocation ; hiccough, with feeling of suffocation, and vomiting of what has been swallowed, or of bile ; obstinate constipation ; vertigo, burning frontal headache ; earthy or yellowish colour of the face ; redness and heat of the face, after eating ; putrid taste in the mouth ; tongue white and coated ; bilious, insipid mucus, and putrid taste ; great thirst, and repugnance to food ; hot, lancinating pains, after the least emotion, in various parts of the body ; want of sleep ; frequent inclination to yawn ; lively dreams ; irritability ; fits of passion ; anxiety.

Cocculus is suitable to persons of a delicate and phlegmatic temperament, or else of a bilious habit ; when the attack is induced or aggravated by a fit of passion, or by an abuse of chamomile ; when the complaint is aggravated by carriage exercise, and attended by nervous weakness ; aggravation from eating and drinking, especially from the use of coffee ; also from cold air ; weakness induced by the slightest corporal exertion ; numbness both of the hands and feet. Violent cramps and sensation of distention in the stomach ; colic in the stomach, with difficult respiration ; fulness of the stomach, which hinders respiration ; inclination to vomit while eating ; risings, with pains in the stomach and precordial region ; nausea, even to weakness ; fetid risings, with inclination to vomit ; violent risings

when fasting; metallic taste in the mouth; acid taste, especially after eating; excessive disgust for all kinds of food, solid and liquid; acid taste of bread; tongue yellow and coated; constipation; vertigo, resembling drunkenness; inclination to vomit on sitting up in bed, which forces the patient to lie down again, especially after taking food; headache, as though the head were hollow; heaviness and heat in the eyes; numbness of the hands; painful sensitiveness of the limbs to the touch. All the symptoms, those of the head especially, are aggravated after eating or drinking, or after sleep, or conversation: the pain is generally accompanied by sadness; sleep broken by anxiety and agitation; extreme moral susceptibility, anger, and disposition to take offence at everything.

Ignatia is chiefly suitable to persons of a nervous temperament, and of gentle disposition, and great sensibility; to hysterical females, when the malady is owing to moral suffering, grief, unhappy love; when it is caused by coffee or chamomile, or is aggravated by those substances. The symptoms which indicate this remedy are: pains in the stomach which interrupt sleep, and are aggravated by pressure; burning pain in the stomach; sensation of weakness, and of emptiness in the epigastrium; nausea, with agitation and anxiety; regurgitation of undigested aliments, of bitter water; hiccough after eating and drinking; repugnance to milk; the taste of milk continues for a long time in the mouth; vertigo, with sparks before the eyes; heavi-

ness in the head; acute tearing pain in the head, with throbbing; pale complexion, the lips crack and bleed; pain as of excoriation in the inside of the over lip; tongue humid, white, and coated; the mouth constantly filled with mucus; hard evacuations, with straining and painful urgency (tenesmus); aqueous urine; heaviness of the limbs; the legs sink under the patient; numbness, with starting of the limbs; violent yawning, with sensation as if the jaw were dislocated; state of alarm—of irresolution; great tendency to take fright; morose and peevish temper.

Lycopodium is suitable to lymphatic persons, and especially to females; to persons of gentle disposition, subject to melancholy, in whom there is a want of vital heat, great desire for, or repugnance to, the open air, with excessive sensitiveness to cool breezes. The symptoms which indicate *Lycopodium* are:—Stomach-ache, sometimes with bitter taste after a meal; pain in the stomach, with shiverings; torpor of the hands; swelling of the epigastrium, which is painful to the touch; frequent fits of nausea in the morning, before breakfast; oily or sour risings, with hiccough, and tightness; fulness of the chest after eating; ravenousness; absence of thirst; loss of appetite; repugnance to cooked or warm food, to rye bread, and to meat. Vertigo, with vomiting, heat in the head, congestion of blood to the head; heaviness of the head; cephalalgia, with weakness and great internal agitation. The hair turns grey; smarting in the eyes;

weakness, superinduced by noise, music, such as the sound of an organ, &c. &c. ; frequent flushes of heat in the face ; yellow, pale, livid complexion, with deep furrows in the face ; a blue circle round the eyes ; lips blueish ; teeth yellow ; difficult stools, expelled with great effort. Weakness, especially during a meal, with dread of movement ; ebullition of blood in the evening, with agitation and trembling ; internal weakness ; fatigue in the limbs on awaking ; constant want to lie down ; somnolence and frequent yawning ; or much sleeping, with sleep broken by frightful dreams ; nightmare ; fear of solitude, susceptibility, and irritability, with inclination to shed tears ; obstinacy ; disposition to be angry ; great apathy.

Silicia is applicable when the patient complains of bitterness in the mouth, much thirst, sometimes want of appetite, dislike to all kinds of food, especially cooked and hot meats, with a craving for cold things. Great disposition to sleep after a meal ; also waterbrash, sour risings, acidity in the mouth, fulness in the stomach and abdomen. Aching in the stomach ; vomiting ; shivering ; congestion in the head ; heat in the cheeks. Nausea every morning, with pain in the head and eyes, when turning them ; often followed by vomiting of bitter water ; squeezing sensation in the scorbiculus, as by a claw ; burning pain in the stomach ; constipation ; tardy, difficult, and knotty stools ; hardness of the stools, with frequent tenesmus. Suppression of the catamenia, aching in the head,

with ill-humour, and heaviness in all the limbs. Heaviness of the head; it appears as though the forehead would burst; throbbing cephalalgia; after the pains in the head, obscuration of sight; pale, earth-coloured face; humour melancholy, with inclination to shed tears; taciturnity; restlessness and loss of temper on the slightest provocation; weakness of memory; inability to think.

Arsenicum is indicated in cases where there are—Rapid prostration of strength; extreme indolence, and dread of all movement; sensation of torpor in the limbs; desquamation of the skin of the body; dry skin, resembling parchment, and cold and blueish; yellowish colour of the skin; eruptions like nettle-rash; continual desire to sleep, with yawning, violent and frequent; nocturnal wakefulness, with agitation and constant tossing. Light sleep, during which the least noise is heard; shivering and shuddering after eating or drinking; anxiety; excessive anguish, which prevents rest in any position; discouragement; great impressibility of all the organs. Heaviness, sensation of weakness and confusion in the head, chiefly when in a room, ameliorated in the open air; face pale, wan, of a yellowish, leaden, or earthy colour, with greenish or blueish spots or streaks.

Unpleasant smell from the mouth; tongue blueish or white, or as if it had been burned. Bitter taste in the mouth, chiefly after eating and drinking. Absence of, or else great, thirst; disgust to all kinds of foods, especially animal food and butter.

Everything that is swallowed occasions an aching in the œsophagus, as if it were stopped there; frequent acrid or bitter eructations after a meal; regurgitations of acrid substances, or of bitter, greenish mucus; frequent and convulsive fits of hiccough, especially after eating; vomiting of blackish, sanguineous substances; inflation and tightness in the precordial region; extreme tenderness of the stomach and of the epigastric region, especially on touching the parts; pressure in the stomach as by a stone, and excessive anguish in that region, with complaints and lamentations. Feeling of painful constriction, of cramps, of drawing, boring, and gnawing in the stomach. Sensation of coldness or of burning in the stomach and precordial region; constipation, with frequent ineffectual efforts to evacuate.

Carbo Vegetabilis is very useful in chronic gastritis, when the following indications present themselves—viz., ready benumbing of the limbs, contusive pain in all the limbs, especially in the morning on rising; extreme depression, sometimes to the degree of fainting; great disposition to sleep during the day; retarded sleep and wakeful restlessness. Timidity, irresolution, want of self-possession in company; despair, with lachrymose humour and discouragement; also desire to die, and inclination to suicide; irascibility; also sudden and periodical weakness of memory; vertigo, induced by the slightest movement of the head, sometimes with nausea; obscuration of the sight;

trembling; buzzing in the ears; heaviness of the head; aching between the eyes, in the temples, and occiput; throbbing in the head, especially in the evening after a meal. Aching and burning pain in the eyes; pricking and itching in the nose; paleness of the face, yellowish, greyish complexion; bitter taste; salt taste of the mouth and of food; want of appetite, or else very great hunger and thirst. Chronic disgust to animal food, milk, and fat; desire for salted or sweetened food; much inflation of the abdomen, especially after taking milk; acidity in the mouth and acid risings. Confusion in the head after dinner, and sense of weight in the stomach; or headache, heaviness in the legs, mental anxiety, risings of food, especially of fat substances. Continual nausea; cramps in the stomach, with burning, or with accumulation of flatus. Great sensitiveness of the epigastrium; sensation of scratching, and also of trembling in the stomach; fright, sudden disappointment, or a chill, renews the stomach pains, which also recur after a meal, especially when flatulent food has been eaten. Scanty stools; constipation; stools difficult, without being hard; burning pain at the anus; pain like that of child-birth in the abdomen.

When, after a careful comparison of the symptoms of the disease with the known effects of various remedies, the suitable medicine has been fixed upon, the next point to settle is the potency which ought to be employed.

In maladies which are not of very long standing,

recourse may be had to the 12th ; and, in more chronic cases, to the 30th, though it is most advisable to have recourse to a physician.

There are three modes of administering the medicines, viz.—

First—A globule may be placed on the tongue, as a single dose ; or,

Secondly—In the case of very impressible subjects, a globule may be dissolved in 10, 12, and even 20 teaspoonfuls of water, one to be taken every evening, or morning and evening, according to the effect produced. When aggravations of the symptoms are perceived to follow the administration of remedies, the intervals between the doses must be extended.

Thirdly—When the object is to act on the vital energy generally, and the patient is highly sensitive, the medicine must be administered by olfaction ; for which purpose one or two globules may be put into a small empty phial, which should then be applied to the nostrils successively, for several seconds ; the patient being instructed to draw in the air as strongly as possible.

The remedy is seldom to be repeated, unless an amelioration of the symptoms presents itself, the phenomena continuing substantially the same in character. When the globule is taken dry, it should be left to operate, undisturbed, for from eight to forty days, excepting when it is given piecemeal in sugar of milk, in daily doses, in the same way as when dissolved in water.

The same remedy may be taken according to the

second method, for five or six days successively ; after which the patient may be left undisturbed for some days, at the expiration of which time, recourse may be had either to the same or to a new remedy, according to the indications presented.

It may here be remarked, that the method by which a change of remedy is ascertained to be proper, does not consist in the careful observation of existing symptoms alone, but in noting, day by day, all the external and internal influences which can be supposed to affect the progress of the disorder ; such, for example, as a cold or hot temperature, change of wind, dampness or dryness of the atmosphere, food, moral emotions, such as joy, grief, anger, jealousy, &c. &c. All these conditions modify the complaint, and indicate certain medications to act intermediately with those which form the basis of the treatment, and which continue to oppose themselves either to the primary cause of the malady, or to the existing constitutional taint, whatever that may be.

GLANDULAR SWELLINGS.

Swelling of the glands situated beneath the chin, in the throat, or in the nape of the neck, results, among scrofulus diathesis, from the most trivial circumstances ; and along its entire course the neck appears as if encircled with a chaplet.

Those who are predisposed to this disease are all under the influence of the psoric virus, and it is only by a prolonged course of medical treatment,

suitable exercise in the open air, and habits of perfect cleanliness, that it can be wholly remedied.

Dulcamara, Mercurius, and Belladonna, almost invariably, succeed in reducing the glands to their natural size.

Dulcamara is the medicine to be preferred when the affection proceeds from the patient's taking cold from exposure to damp air.

Dose. Two globules of the 12th, to be repeated twelve hours after, if required.

Mercurius after the exhibition of the *Dulcamara*, when the glands are hot, and the affection puts on an inflammatory character.

Dose. Two globules of the 12th, to be administered a day or two after the *Dulcamara*, to be repeated once or twice at forty-eight hours' interval.

Belladonna, when the inflammation is marked and the skin has an erysipelatous appearance, and shooting pains are experienced in the tumour.

Dose. Two globules of the 12th, to be repeated, if required, twelve or twenty-four hours after.

An experienced practitioner should always be consulted on pursuing a course for the radical cure of this disorder.

Swelling of the Parotid and Submaxillary Glands.

This malady occasionally precedes affections of the teeth, with which it will sometimes disappear. More frequently it has its immediate origin in a cold, or in atmospheric changes. It may attain considerable importance, attack both sides of the

face, and degenerate at times into a hard suppurative tumour. In its violent stages it is accompanied by an erysipelatous inflammation, together with febrile excitement.

Treatment. Mercurius, Hepar Sulphuris, Belladonna and Dulcamara will be found useful.

Mercurius is the chief remedy at every period of the disorder, and particularly when the tumour enters upon its suppurative stage.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th, and this may be repeated several times, if desirable, at some days' interval, or every day, in water. When the affection is severe, it is preferable to give a drop of Mercurius in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every four hours.

Belladonna may be administered in cases accompanied by erysipelatous inflammation.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th, and if the case is severe, a drop of the tincture of the 3rd dilution, in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every three hours.

Hepar Sulphuris may be used when the pain subsides, in order to complete the cure.

Dose. Two globules of the 12th, to be repeated two or three days after.

Dulcamara will often prove extremely effective when Mercurius and Hepar Sulphuris have been found to fail, especially when dampness has brought on the affection.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th, to be repeated twenty-four or forty-eight hours afterwards

Swelling of the Glands of the Neck and Ears.

The glands of the ears, and those beneath the chin, occasionally become swollen, as a sequel to toothache, a cold, &c. A disposition to toothache is very generally succeeded by an enlargement of the glands, and it frequently calls for treatment in order to avert suppuration, induration, &c.

Mercurius, in these cases, is a valuable agent, and may be repeated several times, if necessary, at twelve or twenty-four hours' interval.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

Hepar Sulphuris is of great service when the pains have subsided, or when they have so altered their character as to leave throbbings in the place of lancinations and distention.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th, repeated twenty-four or forty-eight hours afterwards.

Dulcamara. If, notwithstanding the exhibition of suitable remedies, the glands attain considerable hardness, this medicine will afford much relief.

Dose. One or two globules of the 30th; to be repeated five or six days afterwards.

GUMBOIL.

When this affection is the result of toothache, it usually subsides with the cessation of the exciting cause, and without the application of any special remedy; should the swelling continue, however, it will be necessary to resort to medicine.

Arnica will be the most effectual remedy in most instances in which the tumefaction presents much obstinacy and hardness.

Dose. One globule of the 12th, repeated twelve hours afterwards.

Mercurius is particularly efficient where the swelling is accompanied by erysipelatous inflammation, tearing pains, and profuse salivation.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th, to be repeated six or twelve hours afterwards, if required.

Sulphur is applicable in cases where the inflammation has been unchecked, and promises to result in suppuration.

In these instances, there is formed upon the gums, or upon the neighbouring parts within the mouth, a small, hard, and circumscribed tumour, which, as the general swelling is reduced, enlarges, becomes gradually soft, bursts, at the latest after a few days, and discharges a considerable quantity of matter.

Dose. One globule of the 30th, to be repeated two or three days afterwards, if required.

The formation of pus may be accelerated by the application of figs boiled in milk.

HEADACHE.

Cephalalgia, or headache, is an affection very rarely idiopathic: it is generally symptomatic of a more complicated malady, either acute, or chronic..

A few instances, however, may be enumerated where the affection is sufficiently simple to admit of domestic treatment. The medicines from which a selection is to be made, are Aconite, Belladonna, Bryonia, Pulsatilla, Nux Vomica, Moschus, Chamomilla.

Aconite is especially indicated in pains of the head, excited by determination of blood to the part, and where the following symptoms present themselves:—Aching pains in the head; giddiness; pricking sensation in the forehead; burning heat in the brain, whilst the body and limbs are rather cold; pressive pain, with throbbing in the head, mitigated on lying down, and aggravated on rising; flushed and tumid appearance of the cheeks; great nervous excitement, irritability of temper; incapacity for exertion; vigilance; relief on going into the air.

Dose. One or two of the 12th, repeated, if required, three hours after.

Belladonna is suitable, when there exists great sensibility of the scalp, and even of the hair; swelling of the veins of the forehead and of the hands burning in the ears; mist before the eyes; hypochondriacal disposition; absence of thirst.

It is also valuable where there are shiverings in the back and shoulders, in the morning, followed by a sense of uneasiness all over the body, which is succeeded by nausea, with inclination to vomit; pain in the head; pressure and drawing towards the forehead, rendered insupportable by the slightest

breath of air, and by every motion—rest alone producing relief; where the pain appears concentrated in the forehead; where there is a burning spot, with pain, in the bones of the nose; aggravation from light; excessive irritability; palpitation of the heart, resounding through the head; unnatural craving for food; oppression of the stomach, especially after eating.

Dose. One globule of the 12th, to be repeated four or six hours after.

Bryonia may be exhibited in pains of the head, produced by rough weather, and by painful emotions of the mind, and when the following symptoms are apparent:—

Cephalalgia, continuing from morning till evening; contraction, affecting the whole of the head, compelling the patient to lie down, and nearly depriving him of his senses; eyes glassy, dull, and contracted; face pale; incapability of enduring either light or noise; disposition irritable and querulous; in the afternoon palpitation of the heart; tension across the chest; uneasiness, inclination to vomit; retching; constipation; deafening pain in the head the succeeding day, and sometimes a state of fever.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th, to be repeated six hours after, if required.

Pulsatilla is applicable to pains in the head, characterised by vertigo, as from inebriety, with paleness of the face; anxiety, inclination to shed tears, palpitation of the heart, bleeding at the nose, sensibility to light, failure of appetite, &c. The

same remedy is suitable, when the affection of the head is semi-lateral, and in cases where it is mitigated by walking about, and increased by sitting down.

It is also applicable in cases characterised by shooting and throbbing in the left side of the forehead, in the morning and evening, which is relieved by pressure and the open air, and aggravated in a room, on lying down, or in lowering or raising the eyes; acid or bilious vomitings after violent pain in the stomach; abdominal pains, as from gripings, colic, contraction, &c.

Also in cases where there is shooting pain at the top of the head, burning in the eyes, inclination to fall forwards; pain in the stomach, flushed face, &c. And when, at the slightest movement, the patient feels as though his head would detach itself from his shoulders; when he finds relief by compressing his head, and when there is debility after the paroxysm.

Dose. One globule of the 12th, repeated twelve or twenty-four hours after.

Nux Vomica is particularly suitable to the following train of symptoms:—

Headache, arising from late hours, debauchery, and the abuse of wine and spirituous drinks, which has for its characteristics, pain as if portions of the cranium were being snapped in two; heaviness, disposition to vomit, heaving of the stomach, chills, weakness of the limbs, ill-humour, irritability.

It is also very efficient in cases produced by the

use of coffee, particularly when the following symptoms are remarked :—

Headache in the morning, compelling the patient to lie down, and increasing towards the middle of the day ; much confusion in the head when awaking ; repugnance for food ; darting pain over the left eye, with pressure, affecting the eye itself ; increase of pain from pressure ; contraction of the eyelids, dread of light, dimness of vision, discharge of hot tears, heat around the eyes.

Obstruction in the left nostril ; sweats, through the violence of the pain ; occasional vomitings ; derangement of the reflective faculties during the pain, succeeded by incapability of thought ; forgetfulness, great irritability, reluctance to walk, strong dislike to conversation and the slightest noise.

This medicine is further serviceable against headache produced by constipation of the bowels.

Dose. Two globules of the 12th, repeated twelve or twenty-four hours after, if needed.

Moschus is applicable for hysterical and hypochondriacal patients, particularly when the following symptoms are observable :—

Compression above the root of the nose, with confusion of ideas ; vertigo upon the slightest movement of the head ; compression in the head ; giddiness with threatened loss of sense ; pain throughout the head, with twitchings at the nape of the neck when the pain becomes tensive ; determination of blood to the head, disposition to sleep, anxiety, and ill-humour.

Dose. Two globules of the 30th.

In cases where *Moschus* proves ineffectual, *Nux Vomica* should be resorted to.

Dose. One globule of the 30th.

Chamomilla is a suitable remedy when the headache results from abuse of coffee, or from the frequent use of *Nux Vomica*. It is also valuable when the affection is characterised by the following symptoms:—

Pressive and stunning pain when sitting down and reflecting; weight and sense of cracking as if the skull would burst; pain even during sleep, and in the morning, when the patient is only half awakened and the eyes are still closed, and which diminishes after he has risen; with pulling, shooting, and throbbing, chiefly confined to one side of the head.

Chamomilla is also useful where the affection results from a cold, and is characterised by tearing pains in the head, and shootings in the temples; great heaviness over the root of the nose, as of an approaching cold in the head; yellowness of the forehead—puffiness of the face and of the eyes—dimness of sight.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th, to be repeated six or twelve hours after.

Megrim.

Megrim is a species of cephalalgia, affecting one side of the head, and at times only a small portion, which might be covered, as it were, with the top of

the finger, producing a sensation as though a nail were driven into the part. In some cases the pain is not severe, but in the majority of instances it is very violent, and its intensity gradually increases.

A slight pressure is, at first, experienced in the affected part, with sense of coldness similar to that which would be induced by pouring cold water upon it; throbbings, after which the pains become lancinating, tearing, stupefying, and insufferable. The immediate seat of the complaint, too, becomes extremely sensitive, and incapable of enduring the slightest pressure.

Occasionally the pain affects the eyelid, whence it ascends to the forehead and temples; or it may proceed downwards to the lip or the gums; or may fix itself in the orbit, causing a profuse lachrymal discharge; the nostril on the side affected is generally obstructed. At times, the megrim extends itself with severity to the occiput and nape of the neck, or affects at the same time the eye, the temple, and the ear. Sometimes, too, there is a pricking sensation in the fingers, in the fore-arm, and in the muscles of the neck; great tension, and strong arterial pulsations in the forehead and in the temples. When the affection has its seat at the vertex, it occasions a sensation as though the head would split, and it terminates at times by pervading the entire head. In certain cases, the countenance is flushed, the eye dreads the light, and becomes reddened, prominent, or spasmodically contracted. During a violent paroxysm, slight convulsive move-

ments may be remarked in the neighbourhood of the eye, or in the nape of the neck, with diffused perspirations affording no relief. The paroxysms, which continue frequently for hours, or even throughout half the day, return, in the first instance, at irregular intervals; after a while they supervene every day, or every three days, at the same hour, or even every month, with or without shivering, succeeded by heats.

This affection is heralded by vertigo, serenity of mind, or unusual loquacity, mental depression, failure of appetite, nausea, colic, acid risings, vomiting, costiveness or diarrhœa, with swelling of the abdomen, symptoms which usually terminate either in sleep, perspiration, vomiting, or tears.

This affection is very obstinate, and frequently affects women, sometimes from their infancy, but oftener from the period of puberty, to the age of fifty or sixty years. The accidental circumstances which produce, aggravate, or modify other pains in the head, possess no influence whatever over megrim.

The cause of this malady is almost invariably a psoric tendency in the constitution; and the patient must necessarily submit to a prolonged anti-psoric treatment, in order to accomplish a cure. When this psoric condition has been effectually checked, very beneficial results may be derived from *Nux Vomica*, *Ignatia*, and *Pulsatilla*.

Under certain circumstances, where it is evident there can be no psoric cause, the following medicines may be resorted to :—

Nux Vomica is particularly indicated when the pain which commences in the morning on rising, subsequently increases ; and when there is a state of habitual constipation.

Dose. One or two globules of the 30th.

Pulsatilla is eligible in hemicrania affecting the left side of the forehead, with throbbing and shooting, night and morning, increased by stooping or on moving the eyes ; also where there is stomach-ache, and bilious and acid vomitings, with griping and pinching pains in the abdomen.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

Ignatia is no less valuable than *Pulsatilla*, and they are alike suitable to succeed *Nux Vomica* as intermediate remedies, since they possess properties having an action very analogous to that of the latter medicine.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

Coffea must be administered when megrim presents itself in an extremely violent form, since, although it may fail in its complete removal, it will have an immediate effect in mitigating the pain.

Dose. One or two globules of the 30th.

When the megrim proceeds from an abuse of coffee, *Chamomilla*, *Nux Vomica*, and *Ignatia* will be the most appropriate medicines, in the dose above indicated.

Belladonna is especially suitable where the pain in the head is lateral, extending to the orbit, and to the bones of the nose ; where it is characterised by pressure and dartings, with a sense as of a boil-

ing liquid in the head; where it is aggravated by the slightest motion of the head, or of the eyes; and where these organs are extremely sensitive to the slightest ray of light—where every description of noise is insupportable—where strong arterial pulsation is observable, and also where the pains are characterised by violent shootings, which nearly deprive the patient of his senses.

Dose. One or two globules of the 30th.

Colocynthis is appropriate where the pain is compressive, twitching, or pinching; and where it is increased either by stooping or lying upon the back.

Dose. One or two globules of the 30th.

The proper medicines should be given as early as possible at the onset of the attack, in which case a repetition will not be necessary. When, however, the pain appears to have altogether changed its character, it will be proper to administer another remedy, corresponding more nearly with the symptoms which have arisen.

HEMORRHAGE.

Hemorrhage is the name assigned to a loss of blood, which may arise from various causes, and sometimes threatens life. The discharge takes place most frequently through the mouth, and, among women, from the uterus. Under the former circumstances, the blood may proceed from the lungs, or from the stomach.

When the hemorrhage is from the lungs, it is heralded by a sense of heaviness and constriction in the chest, difficulty of breathing, palpitation of the heart, anxiety, strong pulsations, cough, and a sweetish taste in the mouth.

The spitting of blood occurs after a slight attack of cough, and sometimes after a tickling sensation in the upper portion of the chest, or in the throat, which inclines the patient to cough.

The medicines to be first employed in this species of hemorrhage are *Aconite*, *China*, *Pulsatilla*.

Aconite is a very suitable remedy, and should be administered as quickly as possible.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th, which may be repeated every two or three hours, if circumstances threaten a relapse.

China is applicable after the exhibition of *Aconite*, when the patient feels shivering or transitory heats, fatigue, or weakness; when he is inclined to lie down, when the limbs are tremulous, when brief sweats exhibit themselves, and the patient continues to expectorate blood, more or less, every day.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th, and it should be administered in the intervals of the hemorrhages.

Pulsatilla is appropriate when the patient feels worse at night than in the daytime; when he complains of shiverings, with sense of general debility, of uneasiness in the lower portion of the chest, shootings in the chest, and difficulty of respiration; when the blood expectorated is deeply coloured,

and in clots, when the feet are cold, and the patient is overwhelmed with grief, and inclined to tears.

Pulsatilla is very efficient also among women presenting the above symptoms, and who labour under suppression of the menses.

Dose. Two globules of the 12th—and when the case is very severe, a drop of the 3rd dilution may be given in six teaspoonfuls of water, one teaspoonful to be taken every hour.

A medical man should always be consulted in cases of hemoptysis, and the above remarks are merely intended to indicate the steps to be taken previously to his arrival.

When the blood proceeds from the stomach, the premonitory symptoms are general uneasiness; heaviness in the limbs; confusion in the head; anxious sense of pressure in the epigastrium; swelling and fulness of the abdomen; costiveness; disposition to vomit, with mawkish and putrid taste in the mouth. The blood which is discharged by the vomiting is of a deep red or blackish colour, and is frequently grumous.

Nux Vomica should be given where the above-mentioned symptoms are observable; and care must be taken to administer a very small dose, so that it may be repeated every three or four hours, according to the progress of the case before the arrival of the physician.

Dose. One globule of the 12th, when the case is acute, but when more chronic, one of the 30th.

Uterine hemorrhages are the most frequent, and

are the most dangerous when they occur during pregnancy.

In the treatment of this kind of hemorrhage it is, in the first place, essential to enjoin perfect repose. The medicines which will be found useful are, *Ipecacuanha*, *Chamomilla*, *China*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Arnica*, *Aconite*, *Crocus*, *Sabina*, *Belladonna*.

Ipecacuanha is the first medicine to be adopted, provided the hemorrhage be not associated with uterine contractions, or pains similar to those of labour; where the loss of blood is abundant, continual, and without gushings, and where it is accompanied by colic and general prostration.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th, to be repeated at intervals of one, two, or three hours.

Chamomilla is suitable where the symptoms consist of loss of blood, with pains resembling those of labour.

Dose. Two globules of the 12th, at intervals of two, four, six, or twelve hours. This medicine is especially indicated in cases where anger has been the exciting cause.

China is an appropriate medicine, when the patient feels uterine contraction, with pains resembling those of childbirth, and extending towards the rectum; when the hemorrhage comes on in paroxysms, increasing and diminishing with the pains; when there is colic, with painful tension of the lower part of the abdomen, and when the

patient, feeling sudden prostration, falls into a state of lipothymy ; when also the skin is cold, and when there is pressing inclination to make water.

Dose. One or two globules of the 30th, to be repeated four or six hours after.

Hyoscyamus is eligible where the uterine discharge is connected with general excitement of the nervous system ; tremor of the whole body ; pains resembling those of childbirth ; giddiness ; agitated slumber ; great inquietude ; excessive vivacity ; convulsive movements ; general heat ; swelling of the veins ; extreme violence of pulse ; alterations of features, &c.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

Arnica should be given when the symptoms are referrible to external violence, undue exertion, &c. ; it should also be prescribed in water, as a lotion, and rubbed gently over the part bruised, at the same time that it is taken internally.

Dose. Two globules of the 12th, to be repeated six or twelve hours after.

Aconite is necessary in those cases in which the symptoms are intense, and the fever violent.

Dose. A drop of the 3rd dilution dissolved in six teaspoonfuls of water ; one to be taken every two or three hours, until the febrile symptoms are removed.

Crocus is applicable, where the blood which escapes is black, clotted, and viscid ; and where the patient feels cutting pains in the lower part of the abdomen, which extend through to the back.

Dose. Two globules of the 12th, repeated four, six, or twelve hours after.

Sabina is an excellent remedy when the blood is of a bright-red colour, and is expelled by the contractions of the uterus, accompanied by pains resembling those of labour.

Dose. One globule of the 12th, repeated three or six hours after.

Belladonna is very salutary when the hemorrhage is accompanied by pressure from above downwards, and from behind forwards, in the organs of generation; when the blood is of a bright red; and when there is agitation, with hard, full, and frequent pulse.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

All these medicines should be repeated every four, six, or eight hours, according to the progress of the case. In those instances in which it is necessary, on account of the febrile excitement, to administer Aconite, and in which the other symptoms are severe, the medicine subsequently administered should be given in drops, as ordered for Aconite.

HEMORRHOIDS.

The predisposing cause of this very frequent affection is the presence of psora in the system, which, being developed in the abdominal viscera, ultimately gives rise to a morbid state of the vessels in the rectum. It principally affects men of middle

age, and women after the suppression of their monthly periods. It has, however, been observed even in infancy.

Its chief characteristics are—congestion in the head; vertigo; congestion in the chest; palpitation of the heart; pains in the back; tenesmus; itching at the anus and in the rectum; obstinate costiveness; colics; and lastly, an excrescence more or less developed in the rectum, or protruding around the anus. It appears at fixed or indeterminate periods, and usually terminates in a discharge of blood or mucus, more or less abundant. At times, however, this excretion does not take place, and the hemorrhoids, or piles, are termed *dry*.

Treatment. This disease is frequently rendered incurable, from the injudicious treatment to which the patient has had recourse, or from persevering in a regimen altogether at variance with the proper functions of the body.

The sufferer should consult a physician, with reference to an anti-psoric plan of treatment, to remove, if not too late, this painful malady, by at once combating its cause.

To re-establish his health, the patient must submit to a very moderate diet, take plenty of exercise in the open air; avoid colds, particularly in the feet; abstain from wine, coffee, tea, malt liquors, strong exciting emotions, late hours, and assiduous application.

The chief medicines are Nux Vomica, Arsenic, Capsicum, Belladonna, Sulphur.

Nux Vomica is the most suitable when the occasional causes of the disease are the use of stimulating beverages, such as wine, brandy, &c., or when it arises from late hours, or excessive study; also when it is an accompaniment of costiveness, worms, or pregnancy, and when there is swelling of the abdominal viscera, excrescences of considerable size, which are the seat of burning and shooting pains; sense of strangulation in the rectum; contraction of that viscus, coupled with dull and shooting pains, occurring in paroxysms in the loins, and in the bones of the ham; cracking pains in the loins, upon the slightest movement, inducing the patient to utter cries, and preventing his holding himself erect or walking in any but a bent position; flow of clear blood after the alvine evacuations, or under other circumstances, but always accompanied by a desire to relieve the bowels.

Dose. One or two globules of the 30th in ordinary cases; if, however, the symptoms are very severe, a drop of the tincture should be mixed in six teaspoonfuls of water, and a teaspoonful taken every six hours.

Arsenic is very efficacious where the hemorrhoids present, as a leading symptom, a violent burning in the rectum, the tumours, and the surrounding parts; also, when in addition to these symptoms the evacuations are nearly aqueous, and there is a rapid loss of power.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th, or, when the disease is chronic, one of the 30th.

. *Capsicum* frequently succeeds in the removal of the distressing pruritus of the hemorrhoidal tumours, when the patient experiences a burning sensation, more or less violent, and when there is diarrhœal discharge.

Dose. Two globules of the 12th.

Belladonna is valuable in moist piles, accompanied by pains in the loins, which are nearly insufferable, and with a sensation as though that part were broken asunder.

Dose. One or two globules of the 30th.

Sulphur is especially adapted to the following train of symptoms: continual desire to evacuate, even after diarrhœal or sanguineous motions; darting pain of excoriation in the rectum, and neighbouring parts; itching; burning; moisture of the excrescences; occasionally a pressive fulness in the rectum, and frequently even prolapsus of the part; violent shooting pains in the loins, with sense of stiffness and tension, as though the skin and the muscles were contracted.

Dose. One or two globules of the 30th.

The repetition of the medicine suitable to the case must be regulated by its effect upon the system; when it operates strongly, an interval of six, eight, twelve, or twenty days may elapse, but when the influence is feeble, the medicine should be repeated oftener, about every four or five days.

HEPATITIS (INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER).

This disease is recognised by the following symptoms. Bitterness of the mouth ; the tongue coated, of a yellowish, greenish, or blackish colour ; loss of appetite ; thirst ; nausea ; vomiting of greenish or yellowish matter ; obstinate constipation ; bilious evacuations.

Pains dull and heavy, sometimes sharp and lancinating in the region of the liver, that is to say, beneath the last rib of the right side ; the pain often extends itself to the right side of the chest and to the right shoulder ; the hepatic region is painful when touched, when the patient coughs, or when he lies on his left side ; relief is afforded by lying upon the opposite side.

The urine is scanty, yellow, oily, and very turbid, with a sediment of a lateritious character, though sometimes of a green or blackish colour.

The skin assumes a yellow tinge, is hot, sometimes burning and dry. The pulse is developed and frequent, in those cases which are severe.

In very violent cases all the symptoms assume a very active form ; there is often extreme oppression and pain during respiration ; dry and exhausting cough ; hiccough ; very great anxiety ; delirium ; the face livid and black ; intense thirst ; the tongue dry and cracked ; the pulse small and slow.

All these latter symptoms are the indications of a very severe malady, and announce the presence

of a complication with gastro-enteric and cerebral affection.

Treatment. The medicines which are generally employed with the greatest efficacy are Aconitum, Belladonna, Bryonia, Chamomilla, China, Lachesis, Mercurius, Nux Vomica, Sulphur.

Aconitum is useful in the commencement of hepatitis, when the pulse is frequent and full ; the heat of the skin increased ; the region of the liver painful to the touch, and the pains lancinating in character ; when there is great agitation ; moral anxiety ; dejection ; thoughtfulness.

Dose. A drop of the 3rd dilution should be mixed in four teaspoonfuls of pure water, and one teaspoonful taken every three, four, or six hours, according to the intensity of the symptoms.

In very slight cases two globules of the 12th should be administered, and repeated as indicated by the symptoms in six or twenty-four hours.

Belladonna is indicated when the pain in the liver is dull and aching, and extends to the chest and the right shoulder ; when there is difficulty of respiration ; bitter taste ; great thirst ; swelling in the epigastrium, and in the duodenal region.

This medicine is also very applicable in those cases in which there is cephalalgia ; giddiness ; fullness of the head ; sensation of expansion of the cerebrum ; pulsation of the arteries of the brain ; suffusion of the countenance, &c. ; melancholy ; sadness ; hypochondriacal humour ; depression of spirits.

Dose. A drop of the 3rd dilution, mixed in four teaspoonfuls of water, one to be taken every three hours, when the symptoms are very intense, or every six or eight hours in the slighter cases.

If one drop is not sufficient, and the symptoms, by remaining unaltered in character, indicate the continuance of the same medicine, it must be repeated in the same manner.

When the case is not acute, two globules of the 12th should be given, and repeated, after six or twelve hours, should the same state continue.

It is often important not to give *Belladonna* until after *Aconitum* has been administered, especially on account of the febrile action and the great local sensibility.

Bryonia is especially indicated when there is tensive pain and swelling in the right hypochondrium, or burning in the same situation; when there is bitter taste; the tongue thickly coated with yellow mucus; considerable thirst; constipation; also when there is irritability, restlessness, with apprehensions for the future.

Dose. A drop of the 3rd dilution in four teaspoonfuls of water, one every four hours.

In slight cases two globules of the 12th, to be repeated, after six or twelve hours, according to the intensity of the symptoms.

Chamomilla is proper when there is coated and yellow state of the tongue; loss of appetite; bitter taste, which is communicated to the food; ardent thirst; bilious vomiting; tension and fulness with

uneasiness in the hypochondria; colicky pains in the abdomen; constipation or diarrhœa; inquietude; agitation; tossing about, and irritability.

Dose. A drop of the 3rd dilution in four teaspoonfuls of water, one to be taken every three hours.

In slight cases one or two globules of the 12th; and should it be required, the same dose may be repeated in six, twelve, or twenty-four hours.

It may be observed that this medicine is especially appropriate when the disease commences in the digestive organs, and the affection of the liver is secondary, or when a fit of passion has been the exciting cause.

China is suitable when the tongue is loaded with a yellow coating; when there is pressure, aching and darting pain in the hepatic region; apparent enlargement and induration of the liver; whitish fæces; deep red urine, with lateritious sediment; when there is dejection, with hypochondriacal irritability, and great dislike to noise.

This remedy is seldom useful at the first onset, but rather at a somewhat advanced stage of the disease, and it ought generally to be preceded by Aconite, Belladonna, and Bryonia.

It is very proper, in the cases where the function of digestion is performed with great difficulty.

Dose. A drop of the 3rd dilution in four teaspoonfuls of water, one to be taken every four or twelve hours, as may be indicated by the activity of the symptoms.

When the disease appears to progress slowly, or to have lost its acute character, it is no longer necessary to administer China in tincture ; we may give, instead, two globules of the 12th, reserving the highest dilution until the symptoms have the least possible degree of activity. The dose may then be repeated at the end of twenty-four or thirty-six hours, or even of four or eight days, according to the tenacity of the symptoms ; if they have been aggravated after the first dose, it will be necessary that the state of the patient should resume its tranquillity before a repetition is administered.

Lachesis is indicated when there is pain as from an ulcer ; when the hypochondrium is painful during inspiration ; when the pains have a gnawing character, when there is violent shooting, and when suppuration of the organs is feared ; it is also especially proper for those who have been addicted to the use of spirituous liquors, particularly when the pulse is weak and intermittent, and there is insupportable inquietude and anxiety, or when the patient abandons himself in despair.

Dose. A drop of the 6th dilution mixed in four spoonfuls of water, one to be taken every two or three hours in very intense cases, or every six or twelve hours in those which are less so.

In the more chronic cases, or those in which the pain is not very acute, we may give two globules of the 12th, and repeat the dose in twelve or twenty-four hours, according to the severity of the symptoms. When there is very little activity, and the

disease altogether takes a chronic form, we may give one globule of the 30th, and delay its repetition for five or six days, or even for many weeks.

Mercurius is the most useful when the hepatic region is very sensible ; when there are lancinating and burning pains, which are augmented by every movement of the body, as well as by the motion of the affected part ; when the hepatic region is swollen, as well as the liver itself ; when there is loss of appetite ; thirst ; coated tongue ; bitter taste in the mouth ; continual shivering ; generally with yellowness of the skin, as well as of the whites of the eyes ; moroseness ; repugnance for conversation.

This medicine is often very serviceable after *Aconitum* and *Belladonna*, which are principally proper in the first stages of the disease.

Dose. A drop of the 5th dilution, in four spoonfuls of water ; one to be taken every four hours, or, in very severe cases, every two hours.

When the symptoms have but little intensity, we may give two globules of the 12th, which may be repeated in twelve or twenty-four hours, according to the progress of the case.

Nux Vomica is to be given when the patient is affected with headache of a pressive character ; vertigo, with a bitter taste in the mouth ; thirst, desire to vomit, or bilious vomiting ; when the region of the liver is painful to the touch ; when there is lancinating and throbbing pain in the liver ; sense of tension ; swelling in the hepatic region ; obstinate

constipation; the urine red and turbid; the face yellowish and earthy; yellow colour of the sclerotica; inclination to shed tears; ill humour; irritability. This medicine is especially proper for persons who are addicted to spirituous drinks, spices, coffee, and too stimulating food.

Dose. A drop of the 3rd dilution, in four spoonfuls of water; one to be taken every four hours. With very young children, the drop may be mixed in eight, or even twelve spoonfuls of water, and one given every three or four hours.

In cases where the symptoms have little intensity, one or two globules of the 12th may be administered every twelve hours, and when they are still less acute, at the distance of two or three days.

Sulphur is appropriate when the disease has passed into the chronic state, or if, during the acute state, the progress of the cure is arrested, notwithstanding the employment of the most appropriate means. In the latter case, a peculiar state of the constitution causes the obstacle, and an inquiry into the previous history of the patient will generally show that he has been affected with chronic diseases; such as scald-head, ringworm, lepra, psoriasis, &c. This medicine is more particularly indicated, if under the foregoing circumstances there are also burning and aching in the liver; transient lancinations, both within and without, in the hepatic region; yellowish tinge of the whites of the eyes; swelling and hardness in the region of the liver.

Dose. When the case is very acute, a drop of the 5th dilution in four spoonfuls of water, one to be taken every four hours ; but where the symptoms are much less active, two globules of the 12th at one time, which may be repeated in two or four days, according to circumstances. In chronic cases, the 30th dilution is preferred.

After the administration of Sulphur, which has the effect of directly opposing the psora, it is right to return to the exhibition of the other medicines, according to the indications detailed above. They may be recommended in about six or twelve hours after the last dose of Sulphur.

HOARSENESS.

This affection is distinguished by hoarseness of tone, indistinct enunciation, crowing cough, &c., and produces in itself neither pain, asthma, nor wheezing. It is the result, frequently, of cold, checked perspiration, &c., and is generally accompanied by a dry cough, or by the expectoration of a watery or saltish accumulation, soon becoming mucous, and more or less profuse and viscid. The hoarseness is scarcely perceptible during inspiration, but is more decidedly marked in expiration, the act of speaking, coughing, &c.

Chamomilla is applicable when the hoarseness is associated with cold in the head ; dryness of the eyelids ; collection of mucus in the larynx ; sense of burning in the gullet ; dryness in the mouth ; thirst ;

dry cough, with sensation of tickling in the trachea ; febrile excitement in the evening ; chilliness ; heat ; discontent ; inward vexation at trifles ; gravity ; and dislike to conversation.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th, when the symptoms are slight, to be repeated in six or twelve hours. When the affection is much more severe, a drop of the 3rd dilution should be mixed in six teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful to be taken every three hours.

Nux Vomica is applicable where there is a smarting in the throat ; painful sense of dryness in the larynx, producing cough, accompanied by pain at the pit of the throat ; dry, hoarse, and deep cough ; cold in the head ; painful respiration ; vigilance ; heat at night, in the hands and cheeks, with coldness of the feet, and shiverings ; accession of chills in the afternoon, succeeded by burning heat and discontent ; aversion to occupation ; plaintive murmurs ; wrangling and disputes upon unimportant matters ; obstinate self-will.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th, or if the symptoms are intense, *Nux Vomica* should be taken in tincture as directed for *Chamomilla*.

Dulcamara is suitable when the patient has taken cold from a damp atmosphere, and when the cough is hoarse and loose, and when much mucus is secreted in the larynx.

Dose. Two globules of the 12th, to be repeated six or twelve hours after.

Carbo Vegetabilis should be given in case the

hoarseness should not rapidly yield to *Dulcamara* and *Chamomilla*; *Nux Vomica*, when it appears obstinate, the voice very harsh, especially towards evening, when conversation makes it worse, and especially when cold and damp weather has great influence over it to make it worse.

Dose. Two globules of the 12th, to be repeated twenty-four hours after, and, if necessary, three or four days later.

Belladonna is suitable when the hoarseness is accompanied with a cold in the head, and tenacious mucus in the air passage, removed by the cough; the voice weak, hoarse, and whistling, and when the voice is almost totally extinct, soreness of the larynx.

Dose. Two globules of the 12th, to be repeated six or twelve hours afterwards. When the case appears severe, a drop of the 3rd dilution should be mixed in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful to be taken every three hours

Hepar Sulphuris is suitable when the hoarseness is attended with great sensitiveness of the larynx, with weak and rough voice, impossibility to speak loud, great weakness of the organs of speech.

Dose. Two globules of the 12th, to be repeated two or three days afterwards.

Pulsatilla is valuable against the following train of symptoms: hoarseness; hardness and painful sense of excoriation at the back of the throat; roughness of the palate, with dryness of the throat; pain in the throat on swallowing; cold in the head,

with sanguineous mucosity from the nose; cough, with expectoration, and pain in the chest; tickling at the pit of the throat, inducing cough, with evening exacerbation; cold, with twitchings in the limbs; access of fever towards evening; external heat; sense of fatigue, and prostration; internal heat during the night, with skin perfectly dry; disturbed slumber, broken and agitated by dreams; taciturnity; disposition to tears; sensibility; indifference; irresolution; frequent desire for change.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th in slight cases, but in those more severe, the fourth of a drop of the 3rd dilution in water, every three hours.

Mercurius is often of service after the exhibition of the remedies already mentioned, and will quickly effect a cure.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

In this as in all other affections, the repetition of the dose must be regulated by the result.

HOOPING-COUGH (PERTUSSIS).

In this complaint, the first symptoms which present themselves to observation in nowise differ from those which characterise an ordinary bronchitis; but as it progresses, the cough gradually becomes fatiguing, and occurs in paroxysms of greater or less violence. During the continuance of the fit, the child is only able to take short and difficult inspirations, and these assuming a cha-

racter altogether peculiar to this disease have given origin to its name: the patient appears almost suffocated, and grasps at the surrounding objects for relief; the face and neck are bloated, red, and purple; the eyes, as if starting from their sockets, and suffused with tears; the paroxysm terminates with the expectoration of a ropy mucus, often accompanied with the ejection of the contents of the stomach, and sometimes with the expectoration or vomiting of a little blood, either pure, or mixed with the mucus, or the aliment; often, during the fit, blood bursts from the nose, and sometimes the child passes the urine and fæces involuntarily.

After each accession of the fit, the patient returns gradually to his accustomed state, although some heaviness of head and a sleepy tendency frequently remain.

The pulse is not accelerated, until the case becomes more severe, and often at the same time a vital re-action develops itself in the brain, the pulmonary tissue, or the gastric organs.

Treatment. As soon as the nature of the affection is ascertained, the utmost care should be taken in the regulation of the regimen. In slight cases, light food, in moderate quantity, may be given; but, when any fever is present, nourishment of every kind must be withheld. In the early days, during the continuance of the febrile reaction, weak gum-water, sweetened with sugar, and toast-water, are the preferable beverages.

So long as any fever lasts, the child must be kept warm, and confined to his chamber; and this course must be continued even until the end of the complaint, if the weather is unfavourable. Great care should be taken to afford the patient an opportunity of breathing a very pure air, for it is found that this hygienic precaution hastens in a remarkable manner the cure of the disease.

During the progress of the case, the child should be washed with tepid water, and, while dressing, care should be taken not to expose the whole body at one time to the influence of the atmosphere.

The First Stage.

Aconite is indicated whenever at the commencement of the hooping-cough the fever is intense; when the cough is dry and sibilant; when the patient complains of burning pains in the larynx and trachea.

Dose. When the fever is very little marked, a globule of the 12th, but when it is at all intense, a drop of the 3rd dilution is to be mixed with ten teaspoonfuls, in the case of very young children, and with six or four teaspoonfuls of water, in that of children of six or more years, and one spoonful administered every three hours until the fever subsides.

Dulcamara. In those cases in which the disease has originated in taking cold in a humid atmosphere, *Dulcamara* will be indicated. It will be

equally proper when there is a loose cough, with hoarseness and easy expectoration.

Dose. In slight cases a globule of the 12th may be given ; but when the case is more serious a drop of the 3rd dilution should be administered in eight doses if the child is young, or in four, if older : one dose every four or six hours, according to the severity of the case, and the greater or less action of the medicine.

Nux Vomica is proper during the first stage, before the hooping commences ; when the cough is dry, and shows itself principally towards the morning ; when there is distress, danger of suffocation, blue colour of the face, bleeding from the nose and mouth.

Dose. A drop of the 3rd dilution in eight or four spoonfuls of water, according to the age ; one to be taken every three hours.

Pulsatilla is suitable at the beginning of the affection, when the cough is loose ; when there is vomiting of mucosity and the contents of the stomach, or mucous diarrhœa.

Dose. One globule of the 12th in slight cases. When the malady is more intense, one drop of the 3rd dilution in six spoonfuls of water, one spoonful to be taken every three or six hours, as occasion may require.

Ipecacuanha will be found very serviceable at the outset, when the cough has a spasmodic character, accompanied by great anguish, danger of suffocation, deep injection, with blue colour of the face.

Dose. One globule of the 12th, which may be repeated in from three to twelve hours. When the case is very severe, a drop of the 3rd dilution in from four to ten doses, according to the age of the patient, one to be taken every three hours.

Second Stage.

When the disease has reached the second stage, the most suitable medicines are Drosera, Sulphur, Hepar Sulphuris, Cina, and sometimes Veratrum, Mercurius, Aconite, Bryonia, Cuprum.

Aconite is only useful when the pulse is so rapid and full that the lungs appear to be the seat of serious inflammatory symptoms.

Dose. A drop of the 3rd dilution in four spoonfuls of water, one to be taken every three or four hours, according to the severity of the case. If the child is very young, the drop may be mixed in eight or ten spoonfuls of water.

In those cases where the patient appears to want vital energy, a globule of the 30th may be given after two or three doses of the tincture have been administered as above directed, and then the tincture may be resumed in six hours, if the same symptoms remain.

Bryonia may be given as soon as the circulation becomes calmer, if the symptoms of inflammation of the chest continue; if the paroxysms of the cough return at night, or in the evening; and if there is oppression of the chest, or vomiting of the food which has been taken.

Dose. When the case is acute, the medicine must be exhibited in tincture, as above directed for Aconite. When it is less severe, one globule of the 12th may be given, to be repeated in six, eight, or twelve hours.

Drosera is proper, when the fits of the cough succeed each other with a rapidity that almost prevents respiration; when the hooping is perfectly characteristic; when the paroxysms return chiefly at night, and the cough produces an inclination to vomit; when there is vomiting of water, of mucus, and the aliment; when the breath exhales a burnt odour; when the expectoration has a salt taste, or is offensive, particularly in the morning, mucopurulent in its nature, and tinged with blood; when the patient suffers pain at the hypochondrium, when he coughs, and presses his hand upon it for relief; when there are shootings in the chest on coughing, pain as from a bruise in the chest and at the back; when there is shivering, with inability to gain warmth, or when fits of shivering alternate with heat, and the child is very ill-tempered.

Dose. In severe cases a drop of the 3rd dilution in four or six spoonfuls of water, of which one spoonful may be taken every four or eight hours, according to the intensity of the symptoms. In less acute cases, a globule of the 12th may be given, and repeated in twenty-four or thirty-six hours, if there is no obvious change.

If there is increase in the symptoms, twelve or

twenty-four hours after the first dose, it may be left to act for two or four days.

In cases in which there is little vital energy, or the symptoms are not very active, a globule of the 30th dilution may be administered, and repeated, according to the principles above stated.

Veratrum is particularly proper in the second stage of the hooping-cough, when the organs of the abdomen are also seriously affected; when there is much thirst, voracious appetite, and dislike of hot food; pain in the abdomen; when the cough is hollow, deep, and as if proceeding from the abdomen; when it is excited by an irritation in the bronchi; also when it is dry, with continual threatening to vomit, and copious expectoration of mucus; when the child passes his urine involuntarily during the cough; when he has more or less constant fever, with rigors, and cold perspirations, the pulse being frequent, small and irregular—also when he is languid, irritable, and not disposed to speak.

Dose. One globule of the 12th in a teaspoonful of water, to be repeated in six, twenty-four, or forty-eight hours, according to the severity of the symptoms.

If the case is very severe, a drop of the tincture of the 3rd dilution, in four teaspoonfuls of water, one to be taken every three or six hours. The more acute the symptoms the more promptly should the dose be repeated.

Cina is indicated when the abdominal organs

largely participate in the affection ; when the patient complains of a tearing or heavy pain in the head ; when the eyes are fatigued, especially in the morning ; the pupils dilated ; the sight impaired ; when there is paleness of the countenance, the face puffed up, and purple ; the eyes surrounded by a black circle ; when there is constant picking of the nose ; increased thirst ; voracious appetite ; when the patient frequently complains of pinchings in the belly, has diarrhœa, and passes lumbrici and ascarides ; when he has a dry spasmodic cough, with difficult respiration ; anxiety ; paleness of the countenance ; groaning after the fit, with stiffness of the body, and bleeding from the nose and mouth ; or when there is cough, with sudden startings and loss of consciousness.

Dose. A drop of the 3rd dilution in six spoonfuls of water, one to be taken every four hours.

The patient should be left under the action of the medicine for twelve or twenty-four hours, or for several days if the effect has been evident ; but when it has not been very perceptible, the same dose should be repeated immediately.

If the patient has very little energy, a globule of the 30th may be given, provided the symptoms retain the same character, but are diminished in violence ; in the course of two or four days, two globules of the 12th may be given.

Sulphur. It is sometimes found that the whooping-cough does not yield to the medicines above named. Under these circumstances the presence

of psora may be inferred, and the use of antipsorics must accordingly be resorted to.

Sulphur, in such cases, is particularly indicated when the cough is dry, fatiguing, and shaking, accompanied with vomiting and spasmodic constriction of the chest; when it shows itself especially in the evening, or at night in the horizontal position; or again, in the morning, or after meals; and when at a later period it becomes moist, with abundant expectoration of whitish or yellowish mucosity.

Dose. One globule of the 30th, which may be left to act for four or six days, or even for one or two weeks, if a salutary effect continues during that period.

INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES (OPHTHALMIA).

In children recently born, a too lively impression of light occasions an inflammation of the eyes, characterised by a secretion more or less abundant and viscid from their mucous membrane. For this affection, Aconite, Sulphur, Belladonna, and Calcarea carbonica are appropriate medicines.

Aconite, aided by the observance of cleanliness, will quickly succeed in its removal.

Dose. One fourth or half globule of the 12th.

Belladonna may be administered with great advantage after Aconite, in cases where the intolerance of light is excessive, and where the conjunctiva is highly inflamed and turgid.

Dose. One fourth or half globule of the 12th.

In cases which are unusually severe, these two medicines should be given in drops; a drop in twenty teaspoonfuls of water, one spoonful to be taken every three hours: when, however, the symptoms become less intense, the globules are to be preferred, and may be repeated every six or twelve hours.

Sulphur, succeeding to *Aconite* and *Belladonna*, will complete the treatment, should any trace of the complaint remain.

Dose. One quarter or half globule of the 12th.

Calcareo carbonica may succeed the exhibition of *Sulphur*, after the lapse of about a week, should there be any tendency to a chronic state.

Dose. One fourth or half globule of the 30th.

Inflammation of the eye, originating in the introduction of a foreign body, requires for its treatment the careful removal of the substance, to bathe the eye with warm water, and to administer, in the first instance, *Aconite*.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th, which may be repeated after four or six hours, according to circumstances.

Sulphur may follow *Aconite*, if any trace of the affection still remains.

Dose. One globule of the 12th.

Arnica is very valuable when the eye has received any severe contusion: if, however, it does not effectually prevent the development of inflammation, recourse may be had to *Aconite*.

Dose. One globule of the 12th.

Hordeolum or Styé is an inflammatory affection of the glands of the eyelid. It gives rise to a yellowish tumour, of the size of a grain of barley, and frequently causes pain in the surrounding parts. In most instances *Pulsatilla* administered internally will cause prompt relief.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th, to be repeated twenty-four or forty-eight hours afterwards.

Staphysagria may be administered, when, as a sequel to repeated inflammations, there may remain a slight induration of the lid from thickening of a small gland, with disposition to renewed inflammation; and when the tendency is not fully developed, but assumes a subacute form, so that the edges of the eyelids are always agglutinated.

Dose. One globule of the 30th, to be repeated four or six days after, or even at a longer interval.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS (PNEUMONIA).

Inflammation of the lungs evinces itself most frequently without any premonitory symptoms; we observe violent shivering, succeeded by intense heat; and it is in most instances as a sequel to cold that this affection presents itself.

The principal characteristic symptoms are, pressive and darting pains in the chest, considerably aggravated by inspiration; great oppression; shortness of breath; anxiety; cough, attended with

more or less pain, dry at first, and succeeded with sputa tinged with blood. On percussion, the pain in the chest is not sensibly increased, but the parts to which percussion has been applied, and which correspond to the affected portion of the lungs, present a sound more or less dull, whilst the healthy parts are clear and sonorous.

By the stethoscope, or even the ear applied to the chest, may be distinguished a peculiarity of sound which indicates perfectly the part affected; and where the pneumonia has attained a high degree of intensity, the lung ceases to be permeable to the air, and the respiratory sound is no longer perceptible. The pulse is full, strong, and frequent, oftentimes with palpitation of the heart; the skin is hot, dry, and burning; the face red and swollen; the urine high-coloured; there is excessive thirst; and, in most instances, constipation more or less obstinate.

Treatment. The most important medicines are Aconite, Bryonia, Rhus, Squilla, and Phosphorus.

Aconite should be administered as soon as the nature of the complaint is discovered; it will frequently of itself arrest the progress of the disorder.

Dose. In severe cases, a drop of the 3rd may be mixed in four teaspoonfuls of water, and a teaspoonful taken every two hours; when the attack is less acute, it will be sufficient to repeat the dose every three, four, or six hours; but should the fever run very high, as much as four or six drops may be administered in twenty-four hours.

Bryonia is often indispensable after the administration of Aconite; it is especially indicated where there are darting pains in the chest; where the sputa, tinged with blood, presents a rusty appearance; and where there are rheumatic pains in the back, with oppression.

Dose. One drop of the 3rd dilution mixed in four teaspoonfuls of water, of which one spoonful may be given every two or four hours, according to the progress of the case.

Rhus is especially suitable in pneumonia, after the use of Aconite and *Bryonia*, and where a typhoid condition is apparent.

Dose. Quarter of a drop of the 3rd dilution in a teaspoonful of water every three hours.

Squilla will be serviceable where the Aconite has removed the earlier symptoms, and where there remains a profuse mucous expectoration; also, where the patient complains of weight beneath the sternum, with lancinations in the right side of the chest, deeply towards the back; his respiration is very short, quick, and anxious, and he lies in bed with the shoulders much elevated; and there are evening chills, without any after-heat, together with absence of sleep.

This remedy, then, is adapted to circumstances less decidedly inflammatory than where *Bryonia* is indicated.

Dose. One drop of the 3rd dilution mixed in four teaspoonfuls of water, of which one may be taken every three, four, or six hours.

Arnica. When there is dulness of the chest on percussion, and loss of the vesicular murmur, it may be inferred that the lung is engorged with blood, and that an effusion is taking place; this state is further declared by the spitting of nearly pure blood.

No time must be lost in arresting the effusion, or in promoting the absorption of the blood which is already effused, and the expulsion of that which cannot be taken up.

Arnica is the most powerful medicine with which to meet these circumstances.

Dose. When the symptoms are not very energetic, two globules of the 12th dilution; when the vital reaction is deficient, two of the 30th.

When the symptoms are active, and the dulness considerable, it is necessary to administer the medicine in tincture, a drop of which is to be mixed in four spoonfuls of water, and one taken every hour, or every two or four hours, according to the intensity of the case.

Somewhat later, when the symptoms are diminished, this medicine should be administered in globules of the 12th dilution, and repeated in the same manner as ordered for the tincture.

Aconite, or the other medicines, may be resumed, according to the indications; and then *Arnica* may again be administered occasionally, in order to assist in disgorging the lungs.

Phosphorus is indicated in the last stage of the malady, when the expectoration is greenish, puru-

lent, viscous, or sanguineous ; when there is much fever, especially in the evening, with hard and frequent pulse ; when the skin is burning, particularly in the palms of the hands ; viscous sweat in the evening ; drawn expression of the features ; the eyes sunk in the orbits and injected ; rapid loss of strength.

Dose. One or two globules of the 30th, for the purpose of raising the vital energy, which may be repeated after six or twelve hours. In the cases where the symptoms acquire great activity, a drop of the 3rd dilution must be added to four or eight spoonfuls of water, according to the age of the patient, and one spoonful taken every three or six hours.

Sulphur is proper in the second and third stages of pneumonia, when the patient is of psoric habit. In these cases the disease resists the effects of *Aconite*, *Bryonia*, &c.

The symptoms which indicate this medicine are : dulness of the chest on percussion ; deep cough, with abundant expectoration of thick mucosity, greenish or yellow, resembling matter, with sweetish taste, sometimes tinged with blood.

Dose. Two globules of the 12th, to be repeated after twelve or twenty-four hours. If the reaction is weak, the 30th dilution is to be preferred.

If, on the other hand, the vitality is very energetic, the tincture may be substituted ; a drop of the 3rd or 5th, in four teaspoonfuls of water, of which one may be taken every four or six hours. After an

interval of twelve or twenty-four hours, this medicine may be again resumed, or, if any new indications present themselves, another must be selected, either Arnica, Aconite, or Bryonia, according to the exigencies of the case.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BREAST IN NURSES.

This disease originates in a predisposition peculiar to suckling; in errors of regimen, colds, lively emotions, fright, passion, mechanical lesion, such as a blow, and, above all, in weaning the infant too suddenly. In such cases, it frequently happens that the milk coagulates in the lacteal vessels; tumefaction, more or less considerable, occurs; the skin becomes tense, indurations are detected in different places; an erysipelatous inflammation supervenes, almost invariably terminating in suppuration, which discharges from without, and causes most agonising suffering to the patient. We frequently observe the occurrence of renewed indurations, which terminate successively in a similar manner. This disease may thus continue for several weeks, or even months, and terminate at length in deeply-seated cicatrices, and even in indurated tumours.

According to the different circumstances of the case, *Belladonna*, *Bryonia*, *Phosphorus*, *Hepar Sulphuris*, or *Silicea* may be resorted to.

Belladonna should be administered immediately upon the skin becoming erysipelatous, and attended with gradual tumefaction of the mamma.

Dose. When the symptoms are very little developed, two globules of the 12th dilution should be given and repeated in six hours, if no change has taken place; if the inflammation appears more severe, a drop of the tincture mixed in four teaspoonfuls of water may be prescribed, of which one teaspoonful may be taken every two hours.

Bryonia is very suitable where the secretion of milk is suspended—where there is tumefaction of the lacteal vessels—where the gland is obstructed, and where the skin can scarcely be considered as erysipelatous.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th, which may be repeated, according to the result, in four or six hours. When the case assumes a more acute form, *Bryonia* may be administered in drops, in the same manner as directed for *Belladonna*.

Phosphorus may be given when the inflammation is extensive and erysipelatous, with considerable swelling, and when suppuration is commencing.

Dose. A drop of the 3rd dilution mixed in four teaspoonfuls of water, of which one may be taken every two or three hours; or if the vitality should not appear very powerful, a globule of the 30th may be administered; after which, in three or four hours, the tincture may be resumed.

Hepar Sulphuris may be administered when the abscess is fully ripe, with the view to facilitate its discharge.

Dose. One or two globules of the 30th; and,

after an interval of four hours, a fourth of a drop of the tincture in a teaspoonful of water every four hours. Should this not cause the abscess to burst, a globule of the 30th may be again given.

Silicea must be resorted to, when the disease has already existed some time, when it has been injudiciously treated, and when suppuration goes on without the inflammation of the breast subsiding.

Dose. One or two globules of the 30th, at intervals of from three to twelve days, will quickly restore the patient to health. When the inflammation is still rather strong, *Silicea* may be administered in tincture, a drop of the 6th dilution in four doses, one every six or twelve hours.

INFLUENZA.

This disease generally begins by sneezing, more or less frequent and violent; a sensation of fulness and obstruction in the nasal cavities; dull pain in the forehead, and sense of heaviness and pain in the eyes, as if bruised, with difficulty of moving them; clear discharge from the nose soon declares itself; the nose is red and sore, as if excoriated, and also the upper lip; the sense of smell gone; general lassitude and prostration of strength; great sensitiveness to cold air; shiverings, dryness, and heat of skin; pulse more or less frequent, especially towards evening. Soon afterwards, hoarseness supervenes, and also a sensation of roughness and sense of excoriation in the pharynx and trachea;

tension in the chest, and cough more or less troublesome ; the cough, at first, dry and painful, with sense of excoriation in the throat and air tubes ; flying pains in the head, back, neck, chest, and limbs ; frequently, loss of appetite ; the tongue loaded ; taste destroyed or vitiated ; thirst ; skin hot ; water scanty and thick. The above symptoms are seldom of long duration, and all gradually assume a milder character, the cough becomes moister, some clear phlegm is first detached, and gradually more is expectorated more easily ; the pains along the throat and trachea are mitigated, the hoarseness diminishes, the febrile symptoms disappear, the cough becomes less frequent, and the expectoration less abundant, and both gradually disappear.

Influenza does not manifest itself always in the same form—the symptoms vary not only in intensity, but are combined in a different manner, according to the organs principally affected, such as the head, the lungs, the digestive organs.

When the head is chiefly affected, giddiness and cephalalgia prevail, the cough aggravates much those symptoms ; sometimes the patient becomes delirious, and nasal hemorrhage takes place not unfrequently ; at times there is pain in the ears which discharge also.

When the lungs are chiefly the seat of the disorder, hæmoptysis is observed, and a distressing cough, and frequently *Pneumonia* and *Pleuritis* declare themselves.

When the digestive organs are the chief part

affected, nausea, vomiting, diarrhœa are observed, and, in serious cases, typhus fever developes itself. (We refer the reader for those affections to the articles, *Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Typhus Fever.*)

The first care is to advise the patient to observe a complete rest, and to keep the room, and, if the affection is severe, to remain in bed; he should abstain altogether from food in severe cases: when not very ill, he may take some light food, if the appetite has not entirely disappeared.

Toast-and-water, barley-water, or gum-and-water, are the best beverages to order, or plain water, but not cold, if the patient prefers it.

Nux Vomica is a suitable remedy in the beginning of the affection, when the nose is obstructed; dry coryza, with heat and heaviness in the forehead; frequent coryza by day, or in the morning, with dryness and nocturnal stoppage in the nose; hoarseness; painful roughness of the larynx and of the chest, principally in the morning; scraping in the throat; accumulation of tenacious mucus, which it is impossible to detach; headache, heat, and redness of the face; shiverings and constipation; dry, fatiguing cough; renewal or provocation of the cough by movement, or lying on the back; headache, as if the head was going to burst.

Dose. A drop of the 3rd dilution in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every two, three, or four hours, as required by the activity of the disease.

Mercurius is very important at the onset of the

disease, when the patient has frequent sneezing ; copious discharge from the nose of a corrosive serum ; when he is troubled with shivering, dry cough, fatiguing and shaking, principally in bed, excited by a tickling, or a sensation of dryness in the chest, and is aggravated in speaking ; pain as from excoriation in the chest ; continual hoarseness and loss of voice ; the whole body feels as if bruised, with soreness in all the bones ; great agitation in the limbs, with pain in the joints ; great fatigue and weakness.

Dose. A drop of the 5th dilution in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every two, three, or four hours, according to the rapidity and severity of the symptoms.

Arsenic should be prescribed when the patient has violent sneezing and discharge from the nose of an acrid fluid, with stoppage of the nose ; burning in the nostrils.

The cough is dry and shaking ; sometimes deep, chiefly after lying down ; excited by cold air, or after drinking, or during movement, and often with difficulty of respiration ; sensation of excoriation in the pit of the stomach and chest ; pain as from a bruise in the abdomen ; shooting in the hypochondria, epigastrium, and chest ; excessive indolence, and dread of all exertion ; excessive weakness.

Dose. A drop of the 3rd dilution in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every two, three, or four hours, as required.

Belladonna is the proper remedy during the course of the influenza, when the cough becomes spasmodic, hollow; when the least movement in bed renews the cough; it is indispensable when the brain becomes affected; the cephalalgia intense; great agitation and restlessness; delirium; convulsive movements.

Dose. A drop of the 3rd dilution in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every two, three, or four hours, as the case may require.

Causticum. When the patient is tormented by a dry cough, violent, aggravated at night, with heat over the whole body; sensation of erosion in the chest; loss of appetite; nausea; vomiting of food; rheumatic pain in the limbs and shivering, aggravated by movement; pains in the cheek-bones and maxillæ.

Dose. A drop of the 3rd dilution in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every two, three, or four hours.

Bryonia. When the patient complains of pain in the limbs, preventing moving; and also when the affection degenerates into inflammation of the lungs. (See *Inflammation of the Lungs.*)

Dose. A drop of the 3rd dilution in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every two or three hours.

Pulsatilla is suitable when the digestive organs are affected; the motions loose; the appetite lost; the tongue furred.

The cough does not allow rest day and night,

and when it is especially fatiguing, in a recumbent posture, often accompanied by an inclination to vomit, with retching, and sometimes vomiting; or by choking, as from vapour of sulphur, with bleeding from the nose, rattling respiration, white tenacious mucus, or yellow mucus.

Dose. A drop of the 3rd dilution in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every two or three hours.

Aconite is suitable when at any period of the affection it assumes an inflammatory character, with pleurisy, or pneumonia, sore throat, rheumatic affection.

A drop of the 3rd in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every two or three hours.

INTOXICATION.

Vomiting, being an excellent means of preventing the mischievous results of inebriety, may be facilitated by drinking warm water, or a strong decoction of coffee. Very frequently, however, *Nux Vomica* will succeed in dispersing the symptoms, and in averting any distressing consequences.

Dose. Three globules of the 12th, or when the quantity of wine or spirits has been rather large, it is better to give *Nux Vomica* in tincture; a drop of the 3rd dilution in three doses, one to be taken every hour, or even every quarter of an hour, should the case appear dangerous.

IRRITABILITY OF THE SKIN.

There are individuals whose skin is so excessively irritable, as to become inflamed and to suppurate under the influence of the most trivial causes.

This diseased condition depends upon some peculiar predisposition, and rarely gives way except to an anti-psoric treatment long persisted in. Chamomilla, one globule of the 12th, repeated in two or three days, Hepar Sulphuris, and Petroleum, each one globule of the 30th, at intervals of ten days or a fortnight, may be successfully opposed to this condition of the skin, and may be varied according to the exigencies of the case.

ITCHINGS.

This affection is frequently obstinate and very distressing, and chiefly attacks persons who are declining in years. It has its immediate origin in slight nodosities, colourless, scarcely perceptible, soft, smooth, isolated, without vesicles or desquamation.

The scratching, however, produces a slight redness, with discharge of lymph, clear, or sanious, visible at the top of the nodosities.

This assumes the appearance of a number of small humid points, which form, in the course of twelve or twenty-four hour as many minute crusts or scabs, about the size of a pin's head, white,

yellowish, or dusky, according to the character of the fluid, and frequently rendering the skin rough to the touch. The scratching at times, too, produces vesicles. When this affection is of long standing, it frequently degenerates into a well-defined eruption, and does not yield to time. The scratching, so far from relieving the pain, frequently adds to its violence, and causes much inflammation and heat. The annoyance increases towards evening, on exposure to warmth, after having had recourse to stimulating food and beverage, after exercise, and during the monthly periods. Occasionally it presents a slight intermission, chiefly during repose or occupation; it even disappears altogether, to return at fixed or variable periods, especially at changes of temperature, spring, autumn, &c. These itchings are more usually experienced behind the shoulders, at the nape of the neck, in the bosom, at the inner part of the thighs, and but seldom between the fingers. Sometimes the whole body participates in the inconvenience.

They originate, in certain cases, in absence of cleanliness, particularly among the lower classes; in checked perspiration; in plethora; in the use, either as food or as beverage, of substances which are sweet, poisonous, aromatic, or spirituous; affections of the liver, gout, scurvy, and, above all, in psora, the last of which may even be considered as the originating cause, in a majority of cases, the others being regarded merely as excitants.

Sulphur is the remedy most certain and most

prompt. Care must, however, be taken not to exhibit a second dose whilst the action of the first is in progress.

Dose. One or two globules of the 30th, at intervals of from eight to twenty days.

Ignatia must be employed in those cases where the itching is diffused; where there is pricking and burning, and an appearance as of flea-bites; where it is unaccompanied by an invisible mark; is felt chiefly in the evening, on going to bed; or where it gives way upon the slightest scratching, to reappear in another part.

Dose. One or two globules of the 30th, to be repeated in seven or ten days.

When this treatment, united with cleanliness, may prove insufficient to check the disease, and particularly when the case appears to be connected with a complication of symptoms, it will be necessary to seek the aid of a practitioner.

JAUNDICE.

This affection results from innumerable causes, and presents itself under many different aspects.

One of the causes most frequent is passion. The skin assumes a yellowish appearance, as also the whites of the eyes, and the alæ of the nose; the urine becomes brown and thick; the abdomen contracted; the evacuations white, gray, and slimy; the appetite fails; and the mouth acquires a bitter taste.

Treatment. *Chamomilla* is useful at the commencement, especially if the jaundice owes its origin to a fit of passion.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th, to be repeated twenty-four hours afterwards.

Mercurius is very useful in jaundice, especially when the region of the liver is very sensitive, and when the patient experiences burning or shooting pain there; swelling and hardness of the liver; the patient is of ill-humour; disposition to be angry, restless.

Dose. A drop of the 5th, to be dissolved in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every six hours; when the affection is acute, then $\frac{2}{12}$ will be the proper dose, which may be repeated twenty-four or forty-eight hours afterwards.

Nux Vomica is applicable after the exhibition of *Chamomilla*, when there is constipation of the bowels.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

Bryonia may be administered when the tongue is much furred, and the mouth dry; when there is great thirst; bitter taste of all food; shooting pain in the liver; anxiety, and irascibility.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

Aconite must be had recourse to, in all cases in which there is fever.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th, to be repeated after an interval of six or twelve hours.

If the fever runs high, a drop of *Aconite* of the 3rd dilution should be mixed in four teaspoonfuls

of water, and one taken every two or three hours.

If the jaundice has its origin in the abuse of *Chamomilla*, the affection must be combated by *Pulsatilla*, one or two globules of the 12th; to be succeeded by a similar dose of *Ignatia*; with one or two globules of *China*, of the 12th, in conclusion of the treatment. These medicines should be given in drops, as directed for Aconite, when the affection is severe, and the morbid cause is powerful.

Jaundice among newly-born infants very frequently originates in cold, to which children, during the first few days after birth, are particularly liable; it may also proceed from abuse of purgatives, administered for the purpose of discharging the meconium.

The treatment, under such circumstances, is similar to that indicated above: *Chamomilla* and *Nux* readily mastering the disorder. A warm bath, every day, for a few minutes will prove of very great assistance in promoting the health of the child.

LUMBAGO.

This affection, often extremely violent, has its seat either in the lumbar region itself, or in the sacrum; it possesses the same characteristics in either of these different parts, and is not increased by pressure. At times, the affection is confined to one side; flexure of the thigh and of the back is

exceedingly painful; the sufferer is compelled to lie upon the back, or upon the affected side; he can neither turn nor raise his thighs, nor separate them, when out of bed; he is obliged to walk constantly in a curved position; he frequently halts in his gait, and is unable to lift any burden; he complains of a tearing pain, affecting the loins, when he is desirous of standing upright, which renders him nearly incapable of assuming that position. There are no external indications. This pain proceeds in most instances from a cold, or excess in diet or drinking, and is frequently accompanied by a hemorrhoidal affection.

Nux Vomica is especially applicable, where the symptoms have resulted from the causes above mentioned, and where there is constipation, with disposition to hemorrhoids.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th, to be repeated twelve or twenty-four hours after.

Arnica is an appropriate remedy, when the disorder has presented itself after raising a heavy weight, after a fall or contusion, and when the patient feels the pain so violent as scarcely to admit of his coughing, sneezing, or walking.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th, to be repeated twelve hours after.

Rhus will succeed in perfecting the cure, should *Arnica* prove insufficient.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th, to be repeated forty-eight hours after.

Bryonia is the appropriate remedy, when the pa-

tient feels the pain in the sacral region, with rigidity, which does not allow him to walk upright; during rest he feels a contusive pain in the loins; shooting pain in the back; and also when the patient feels rheumatic pain in different parts of the limbs, the pain being of a tensive, drawing, shooting nature, especially during movement.

Dose. Two globules of the 12th dilution, which may be repeated twelve or twenty-four hours afterwards.

When the case is very acute, the different medicines may be given in tincture, a drop of the 3rd in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every three, four, or six hours.

LUMBAR AND PSOAS MUSCLES (INFLAMMATION OF).

This affection may be distinguished by the following characteristics :—

Pain which is fixed, violent, drawing, tearing, tensive, and inflammatory, in the lumbar region, extending itself, at times, to the back and shoulders, and even to the bladder and thighs, without following the course of the nerves. It is frequently associated with colic; a sensation at the anus, as of a desire to go to the closet; cramps in the bladder; dysuria and strangury; afterwards, a sensation of debility, numbness, and torpor of the thigh on the affected side; the patient cannot, except with difficulty, extend or flex the limb; and, the pain increasing, he can scarcely lie upon his

back, in consequence of his suffering. Sometimes there is hardness, with evident swelling; more or less febrile excitement accompanies the symptoms, which commence in a severe fit of shivering, followed by violent heat; the skin is burning to the touch; there is much thirst; and the pulse is hard, full, and incompressible.

Aconite should be exhibited in the first instance.

Dose. The fourth part of a drop of the 3rd dilution in a teaspoonful of water every two or three hours, which should be continued till the fever is abated.

The following medicines should then be administered: *Bryonia* and *Nux*, *Rhus* and *Pulsatilla*, *Cantharides*, *Mercurius* and *Chamomilla*, *Staphysagria*, &c.

Bryonia and *Nux* are serviceable where the pains are more especially experienced during motion.

Rhus and *Pulsatilla* may be employed where the patient suffers principally during quiescence.

Cantharides, when there are spasmodic symptoms in the urinary organs, such as difficulty in passing the water, or complete inability to micturate.

Mercurius and *Chamomilla*, where the pains are very violent during the night.

Staphysagria, where the pains are pulsative in their character, and where there is a tendency to suppuration.

Dose. All of these medicines may be administered in the same dose as ordered for *Aconite*, and

repeated every two or three hours, as indicated by the symptoms.

The following medicines will frequently be of service, more particularly where the pains are drawing, tearing, and inflammatory in their character: *Arnica*, *Chamomilla*, *China*, *Mercurius*, *Hepar Sulphuris*, *Aurum*, *Assafœtida*, *Belladonna*. These medicines, as well as *Nux* and *Rhus*, are valuable both in acute and chronic cases.

Digitalis, *Colocynth*, *Argentum*, and *Plumbum*, are more particularly appropriate to cases which are chronic in their character.

When the inflammation of the *psoas* muscle does not assume a very intense form, it is right, after the use of a few drops of the tincture, to administer simply globules of the suitable remedy. About two globules of the 12th may be repeated two or three times in the twenty-four hours.

MEASLES (RUBEOLA).

Measles is an eruptive disorder, attacking individuals of every age, but more especially those of tender years. It has its origin in some peculiar condition of the atmosphere, of the nature of which we are totally ignorant, and reigns chiefly in an epidemic form: cases purely isolated have rarely come under observation.

This disorder is in many instances slight, and presents but little to excite apprehension; at other times it may be characterised by symptoms of ex-

treme danger, and leave most formidable traces of its virulence. No doubt need be felt, however, that, under the influence of judicious homœopathic treatment, this affection may be promptly and radically cured. It is almost unexampled to remark an unfavourable termination, except where the patient is found under circumstances altogether adverse, such as shattered in constitution, in abject misery, in a state of complicated psora, or where there is an utter deficiency of hygienic observance.

Measles is invariably preceded by a catarrhal and febrile state, generally supervening three or four days previously to the appearance of the malady. The patient feels languid, complains of uneasiness, debility, and of chills alternating with heat; there is frequency of pulse; slight cough, with hoarseness and difficulty of respiration, accompanied with cold in the head, the eyes are dejected, suffused with tears, sensitive to the light, red and swollen.

After three or four days there is an incipient redness of the skin; the fever acquires much intensity; the cough is nearly incessant; is excited by an annoying tickling in the larynx and trachea, often with considerable hoarseness; the eyes are red, swollen, disposed to water, sensitive to light; there is frequent somnolency, and agitation during sleep; the eruption becomes more and more defined, is characterised by its semilunar form, and leaves between the red patches certain portions of the skin preserving their natural appearance. In passing the hand over the skin, it is observed to be slightly

elevated, and presents a marbled appearance from the confluence of semicircular lines. The order in which the eruption is usually observed is as follows : it first displays itself on the face, then behind the ears, on the neck, chest, superior extremities, the trunk, abdomen, and afterwards on the lower limbs. The redness disappears beneath the pressure of the finger, but very quickly returns.

The fever is remittent, with exacerbation in the evening. As soon as the eruption is perfected, the fever gradually subsides, and at this period of the disorder the patient frequently exhales an acid odour. Desquamation of the skin is the next phenomenon, but from the delicacy of the scales it is scarcely observable. The fever has at this time completely ceased, and the cough, which has become moist, gradually declines.

Such is the usual progress of measles when not in complication with formidable symptoms. The duration of the disease when left to itself, without including the period of convalescence, and when mild, is usually from twelve to fourteen days.

Treated homœopathically, all its stages are equally defined ; but they are, in most instances, of briefer continuance, and the affection is invariably of milder type.

The medicines applicable to the different circumstances in measles are *Pulsatilla*, *Aconite*, *Belladonna*, *Bryonia*, *Mercurius*, *China*, *Ignatia*, *Nux*, *Cina*, *Hyoscyamus*, and *Conium*.

Pulsatilla is appropriate to the first stage of the

disease; it curtails, renders less painful, and singularly favours the eruption. It is also very useful in vomitings, following a suppression of the eruption, as well as in the diarrhoea consequent upon measles.

Dose, when employed during the first stage, is the sixth of a drop of the 3rd dilution, every three hours, until the symptoms abate. When used in cases of diarrhoea, two globules of the 12th may be given, if the symptoms are not very severe; when, however, they are considerable, a drop of the 3rd should be mixed in four teaspoonfuls of water, and one taken every two, three, or four hours.

Aconite should be exhibited when the disorder is ushered in with intense fever, and even during its progress, where the fever is high, and where the symptoms indicate an inflammatory condition of the system.

Dose. One drop of the 3rd dilution in four teaspoonfuls of water, one to be taken every two hours, as long as the fever is very intense.

Belladonna is applicable in cases where the patient complains of continual thirst; where the tonsils and velum palati are inflamed; where the cough is spasmodic and resembles a paroxysm of the whooping-cough, is dry, and powerfully affects the chest; when the conjunctiva is deeply injected; the eyes glossy and much disposed to tears; also when there is great restlessness of mind, irritability of the nervous system, vigilance, delirium.

Dose. A fourth of a drop of the 3rd dilution every

two hours, or every three or four hours, if the symptoms are less violent.

When the symptoms indicate Belladonna, and at the same time the fever is high, Aconite should be alternated with Belladonna, two hours' interval between the doses.

Bryonia is very efficient in cases where the eruption has retroceded: it restores it to the surface and removes the attendant danger.

Dose. When there is great prostration of strength one or two globules of the 30th should be administered in the first instance; and an hour or two afterwards, when the vitality is a little aroused, a drop of the 3rd dilution should be dissolved in four teaspoonfuls of water, and one teaspoonful taken from every two to six hours.

This medicine is also particularly indicated in cases of inflammatory affections of the respiratory organs, or when the eyes are excessively sensitive to the stimulus of light. In these cases it should be administered in drop doses as just explained.

Mercurius, in certain cases of inflammation of the throat, may be serviceable. The characteristic symptoms which indicate its prescription are swelling of the tonsils, with ulceration; where all the parts are covered with viscid mucus; the gums in a state of inflammation, with salivary secretion more or less abundant. It is also available in the diarrhœas consequent upon this disease.

Dose. The fourth of a drop every three hours.

China is often of service in the diarrhoeas which follow the measles.

Dose. The fourth of a drop, every two or three hours.

Nux is serviceable in opposing the dry, harsh cough, which continues after the cessation of the disease.

Dose. One globule of the 12th, or, if the cough is very violent, the fourth of a drop of the 3rd dilution every three or four hours.

Cina, *Hyoscyamus*, and *Conium*, are particularly indicated where the cough is spasmodic in its character, and resembles a paroxysm of the whooping-cough.

The mode of administering the various remedies which we have just passed in review must vary according to circumstances. In some individuals, one or two doses will suffice for each stage. In others, it will be necessary to repeat the dose at intervals of two, three, four, six, or eight hours.

In a work like the present, it would be inappropriate to discuss the treatment of the more serious forms of the disorder, such as are complicated with nervous fever and cerebral inflammation; such cases must rest in the hands of a practitioner competently versed in homœopathic science. The treatment which we have detailed will suffice for ordinary attacks.

The temperature of the chamber should be moderate.

The beverage should consist, in the first instance,

of pure water. A little later, toast-water, water-gruel, gum-water sweetened with sugar.

The animal powers will be speedily re-established under this treatment, since the organism escapes the drawback attendant upon the various evacuations prescribed in the allopathic school of medicine.

MILK-CRUSTS ON THE FACE.

This disorder principally affects infants at the breast. It consists of vesicles filled with clear and transparent lymph, forming clusters, and covering a surface sometimes considerable in extent.

The pimples usually make their first appearance on the face, and will sometimes extend themselves over the entire surface of the body. They soon become yellow, break, and subsequently form hard crusts.

Treatment.—*Aconite*. Should the part where the milk-crusts have their seat be swollen, the skin be red and tender, and the child be extremely restless, and endeavour to scratch itself, *Aconite* may be given.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th, which may be repeated, if necessary, twenty-four or forty-eight hours after.

Viola Tricolor may succeed *Aconite*, after an interval of thirty-six or forty-eight hours.

Dose. A globule of the 12th, which may be repeated once or many times, at intervals of a few days. When the symptoms are very acute, a drop

of the 3rd dilution, dissolved in twenty spoonfuls of water, may be administered, a teaspoonful at a time, at intervals of six, eight, or twelve hours.

This treatment readily ameliorates the condition of the child ; sometimes, however, it requires weeks to surmount the evil.

Should this malady originate in psora, transmitted by the parents, we shall not succeed in subduing it by the two medicines alluded to. In such cases we must have recourse to anti-psoric remedies.

Sulphur takes precedence after the exhibition of the *Viola Tricolor*.

Dose. One globule of the 30th, or half a globule for children who are very young. The same dose may be repeated several times, at four, six, or twelve days' interval, according to their action ; if they produce much effect, they must be repeated very seldom.

MILK FEVER.

This fever exhibits itself in women, two or three days subsequently to delivery. It is produced by a change effected in the organism secreting the milk. It supervenes with slight shivering, heat, more or less ardent, anxiety, difficulty of breathing, twitching pains in the back, extending towards the breast ; headache, frequency of pulse, perspiration profuse and sour to the smell. This disorder does not affect all women, although the majority are subject to its influence. Those who are subject to febrile excite-

ment are chiefly liable; also those who may be exposed to an accidental cause, such as a wound, contusion, protracted or severe labour, mortal impressions, &c.

During the fever, the lochial discharge is diminished, but if there is no complication, the patient is devoid of uneasiness in the lower part of the abdomen. As soon as the secretion of milk is established, the fever subsides, and the lochia resumes its full flow and primitive character.

Arnica is the medicine applicable to all cases where the labour has been protracted: where there is contusion or laceration, it may be used externally, in the form of a lotion, twice a day. For this lotion, one part of the tincture should be mixed with twenty parts of water, and it may be used at the same time the medicine is taken internally.

Dose. One globule of the 12th, to be repeated twelve hours after.

Aconite is indicated where the fever assumes an inflammatory character.

Dose. One drop of the 3rd dilution, in four teaspoonfuls of water; one to be taken every three, four, six, or twelve hours, according to the severity of the fever.

Bryonia is the remedy where the inflammatory action is less decisive, or where it has been controlled by *Aconite*, and where we find symptoms of rheumatic pain in the breast, externally and internally.

Dose. When the affection is severe, *Bryonia*

should be exhibited in drops, as directed for Aconite; when not severe, two globules of the 12th will be sufficient, and they may be repeated, six, twelve, or twenty-four hours afterwards.

Belladonna should be given where the fever, more or less severe, is connected with an erysipelatous affection of the breast.

Dose. One fourth of a drop every three hours.

Emotions of the mind are frequently the exciting cause of milk fever.

Coffea is applicable in cases where the patient has experienced excessive joy.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

Chamomilla, preceded by *Aconite*, when the fever is high, is an appropriate remedy, more especially where passion has been the exciting cause.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

Opium is efficacious where the affection may be traced to fright or apprehension.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

Aconite should be resorted to where fright and passion have been the exciting causes.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

Ignatia is indicated when the disorder is aggravated by concentrated grief.

Dose. One or two globules of the 30th.

The repetition of these medicines should be regulated according to circumstances; when one dose restores the equilibrium, or produces much amelioration, the administration of a further remedy should be delayed; but if no change takes place

within three or four hours, another dose should be given.

Care must be taken not to confound this affection with puerperal fever. The latter malady is of fearful importance, and demands the aid of a professional man. Thus, in all instances, where milk-fever presents alarming symptoms, and is conjoined with pain in the pectoral organs, abdomen, pelvis, or head, the case must instantly be referred to a medical man.

MISCARRIAGE.

By miscarriage, we understand an accouchement taking place during the earlier months of pregnancy. The causes of this accident are the psoric condition or weakness of the patient; a peculiar irritability of the womb; predisposition, resulting from former miscarriages; mechanical lesions, such as disturbance of the lower parts of the abdomen from a blow or a fall; a violent fit of passion, grief, vexation, anger, or other moral affection.

Sometimes a miscarriage takes place suddenly, and without intimation; in other instances, it may be announced by previous indisposition. The earlier symptoms are violent pains in the uterus; drawing and cutting pains, extending from the lumbar region towards the interior of the pelvis; shiverings; great desire to pass water; with viscid and sanguineous discharge from the vagina. Should this discharge increase, and the pains remain unchecked, miscarriage will be almost inevitable.

Treatment. The patient must strive to maintain the greatest tranquillity both of mind and body, and must assume a recumbent position.

Chamomilla should be administered where the above-mentioned symptoms present themselves.

Dose. Two globules of the 12th.

Belladonna is indicated where the pains are violent, tensive, and pressing, throughout the entire lower portion of the abdomen, and more especially towards the pubic region; where there is pressure upon the reproductive organs, and violent pain in the region of the kidneys.

Dose. One or two globules of the 30th.

Hyoscyamus is beneficial in cases where there are convulsions, and a diffuse cramp-like pain, succeeded by stiffness of the joints, and accompanied by loss of sense.

Dose. Two globules of the 12th.

Ipecacuanha is the most appropriate remedy, where the patient is seized with tonic cramp, stiffening the entire body, and conjoined with loss of sense.

Dose. Two globules of the 12th.

Oculus is serviceable where the sanguineous discharge is black and clotted; where the pains appear to pass through from the umbilicus to the womb; and where there is pain in the vertebral column.

Dose. Two globules of the 12th.

Sabina, administered in the early stage of pregnancy, will act as a preventive with those who have a predisposition to miscarry.

Dose. One globule of the 12th.

Nux Vomica is valuable in cases where the predisposition results from a varicose state of the reproductive organs, originating either in the abuse of coffee, or in obstinate constipation, which, from inordinate pressure, induces premature contraction of the uterus.

Dose. One globule of the 12th.

Carbo Vegetabilis and *Lycopodium* are serviceable in similar cases where the psoric tendency is more or less developed.

Dose. One globule of the 30th.

Sepia and *Silicea* are applicable in cases where there is a psoric habit, but without a varicose tendency.

Dose. One globule of the 30th.

Arnica is prescribed with success, where the abortion is to be apprehended from a fall, or from external violence; it may be used, also, as a lotion to the injured or contused surface, in the proportion of one part of the tincture to eight of water.

Dose. Two globules of the 12th.

The repetition of all the medicines above specified must be regulated according to the symptoms, but, in general, the interval should vary from three to twenty-four hours, or in some cases a longer period, for *Sepia*, *Lycopodium*, and *Silicea*.

MOUTH (ULCERATIVE INFLAMMATION OF THE).

We thus denominate an affection which commences with an attack on the front part of the

mouth, and afterwards extends to the uvula and palate. The earlier symptoms are stiffness and twitching in the throat; a taste of copper, with burning; heat, redness, swelling, and extreme sensitiveness of the gums, interior of the lips, cheeks, tongue, and palate. To these phenomena are subsequently united, a cadaverous and nearly intolerable stench in the mouth; painful enlargement of the glands of the neck; profuse discharge of saliva, or viscid and fetid mucus from the mouth. The gums are spongy, extremely swollen or retracted; the teeth painful, foul, and oftentimes loose; mastication, swallowing, speech, and respiration are attended with much suffering. At length, upon the affected parts, are formed small flat ulcerations, very sensitive and obstinate. These ulcerations extend themselves; the inferior parts are foul, resemble lard, and are fungous; the edges are soft, and slightly elevated, inflamed, and uneven. In many cases, fungoid excrescences may be observed, differing in form, colour, consistency, and size. Very frequently there flows from the parts which are swollen and ulcerated, particularly the gums, and especially when touched, a putrid sanies, or blood of a deep-red colour. At the same time there is much debility, and very frequently much febrile excitement.

Mercurius is a very efficient remedy for this malady: a few doses will, in most instances, suffice for its ready removal.

Dose. One globule of the 12th, to be repeated

twenty-four hours afterwards. When the symptoms are intense, a drop of the 5th should be mixed in five teaspoonfuls of water, and one taken every five hours.

Nux Vomica, in certain cases, is very useful; in derangements, for instance, in the digestive functions, constipation, &c., and where the affection is characterised rather by an inflammation and swelling of the membranous parts, than by an ulcerative inflammation, with discharge of blood or sanious matter.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th, to be repeated twenty-four or forty-eight hours after. The tincture may also be given as directed for *Mercurius*, when the symptoms are severe.

Nitric Acid may be used with much advantage when the affection has been caused by the abuse of mercury.

Dose. A drop of the 3rd dilution should be dissolved in six teaspoonfuls of water, and one taken every five or six hours.

Hepar Sulphuris or *Sulphur* should be administered after *Nitric Acid*.

Dose. A drop of the 5th dilution, as directed for *Nitric Acid*.

MUMPS.

This affection is an inflammation of the parotid glands and the cellular tissue surrounding them.

As the inflammation of the glands takes place,

the cheeks become swollen and painful; there is difficulty of opening the mouth and of swallowing; the patient feels very great disturbance in his general health. This disease affects children in cold and damp seasons.

The mumps often appear epidemically, and are believed to be contagious, as it is frequently observed that when they begin to appear in a school, they affect a great many children successively.

Mercurius should be chosen when the parotid becomes swollen and sensitive.

Dose. A drop of the 5th dilution in four or six teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every three or six hours, according to the intensity of the affection.

Belladonna may be given in the mumps when the pain is lancinating, or when the affection appears to have an effect on the brain and cause agitation or a little wandering, and also when the skin appears red over the tumour.

Dose. A drop of the 3rd dilution in four or six teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every two, three, or six hours.

The patient during this affection should be kept rather warm, and a little wadding applied over the part affected.

The diet should be mild and moderate, but it is not necessary to deprive the patient of food altogether.

NETTLERASH

Is an eruption on the skin like the wheals raised by the sting of a nettle; the eruption often appears instantaneously, especially if the skin be rubbed or scratched, and seldom stays many hours in the same place; these eruptions will continue to infest the skin, sometimes in one place and sometimes in another. Sometimes the nettlerash is attended by fever, but not always.

It is often the symptoms of a more important internal affection—here we shall confine ourselves to the most simple form.

Aconite is to be administered when the affection is attended by fever.

Dose. A drop of *Aconite*, 3rd dilution, in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every three or four hours.

Dulcamara. After the use of *Aconite*, *Dulcamara* will be useful if the nettlerash continue, and the fever not quite abated.

It is especially indicated when the affection has been brought on by cold.

Dose. A drop of the 3rd dilution in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every three or four hours.

Ant. Crud. is prescribed when the affection appears to proceed from a derangement of the stomach, the patient complains of bitter taste in the mouth, loss of appetite, tongue loaded with a white

coating; after a meal, dejection, lassitude, fulness, and tension in the abdomen.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th dilution, to be repeated twenty-four or forty-eight hours afterwards, if required.

Bryonia is required when the affection appears under the influence of gastric derangement, and from cold, especially if the patient complains also of rheumatic pain and constipation.

Dose. $\frac{2}{12}$ to be repeated two or three days afterwards; but if the case be more acute, a drop of the 3rd dilution should be prescribed, in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every three or four hours.

NIGHTMARE.

The symptoms are distressing sensations during sleep, mostly preceded by a fearful dream. During the struggle, a great oppression, or weight, is felt in the chest; the person affected is unable to speak, attempts to cry out, but only makes a distressing noise.

The causes of this affection are mental excitation, but principally from a dyspeptic state of the digestive organs. Sometimes, also, an impeded circulation in the lungs, or too great relaxation of the heart and its impelling powers, may give rise to this distressing affection.

Aconite is suitable in sanguineous subjects, when affected with anxious dreams, and then nightmare.

The remedy is especially indicated if the skin is hot, the pulse developed, and the patient affected with palpitation of the heart.

Dose. Two globules of the 12th dilution should be given at once. Should the state described not disappear rapidly, the same dose might be repeated an hour or two after the first dose.

Nux Vomica is the suitable remedy when the affection takes place in a dyspeptic subject, especially if he has committed any excess with alcoholic beverages, or if he has been previously overworked with much mental work.

Dose. Two globules of the 12th dilution, placed on the tongue at once, or dissolved in a little cold water.

Pulsatilla is the desirable remedy in dyspeptic subjects, when the nightmare has been brought on by too copious a meal in the evening, or the use of indigestible food.

Dose. Two globules of the 12th dilution, to be taken all at once, either dry on the tongue, or in a little cold water.

Opium. This remedy is advisable when the patient is in a kind of lethargy, with snoring and mouth open, eyes open and convulsed, face red and puffed, jaw hanging, difficult, slow, or intermittent respiration, pulse slow, or nearly suppressed, convulsive movement of the muscles of the face, and of the limbs.

Dose. Two globules of the 12th to be given at once on the tongue, and the same dose to be

repeated, half-an-hour or an hour afterwards, if the same state should continue.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

Palpitation is a sign of so many different affections, that it is not the province of a domestic treatise on medicine to enter fully into such a subject. However, we think it important to give a few practical hints on the matter, to enable the patients to receive some help until the arrival of a medical practitioner.

Palpitations, in a majority of instances, are merely an accessory symptom of maladies of greater or less importance. Such cases demand, in consequence, the treatment of the affections of which they are merely symptomatic.

In certain individuals of full and plethoric habit, or where other causes may induce an afflux of blood to the chest, palpitations may sometimes be remarked without any other affection. In this ailment stimulating and spirituous drinks must be strictly avoided.

Aconite is particularly recommended when the patient is affected with suffocation, palpitation of the heart, with great anxiety, heat of body, chiefly in the face, and great weariness of limbs. It is suitable to young people, and to sanguineous constitutions.

Prescription. One or two globules of the 12th dilution to be given all at once in a teaspoonful of water. A similar dose might be repeated an hour or two after the first, if needed; or when the patient is not very sensitive to the action of the medicine, one or two globules of the 30th, to be repeated in twelve or twenty-four hours, or after an interval of two days.

Asparagus is suitable in cases of palpitations of the heart which are visible and audible, especially during movement, and which frequently recur, accompanied by agitation and anxiety during motion. The patient suffers much from the palpitations when ascending the stairs.

Prescription. Two globules of the 12th to be taken in a teaspoonful of water. If required, the same dose may be repeated, 2, 3, or 4 hours after.

Aurum is indicated in palpitation of hysterical persons of great acuteness and sensation, with excessive sensibility to the least pain, congestion in the chest, palpitations, anguish, oppression, irresistible impulse to weep.

Prescription. A globule of the 30th to be taken at once. If the patient is very sensitive to the action of the medicine, one globule of the 12th would be preferable.

China is suitable in debilitated persons, in those who make abuse of tea, when great congestion in the chest is observed, and violent palpitation of the heart.

Prescription. Two globules of the 12th, which may be repeated 12 or 24 hours afterwards, if required.

Pulsatilla is advisable when the patient experiences frequent and violent palpitations, especially after dinner, and after moral emotions, or provoked by conversation, anguish, clouded sight; and if impeded respiration, especially on lying on the left side, attend the palpitation, that remedy is suitable, especially to females, and to persons of mild disposition, or lymphatic temperament.

Prescription. Two globules of the 12th dilution.

Nux Vomica is the suitable remedy when the palpitation takes place principally after dinner, when lying down, or in the morning, sometimes with nausea, and sensation of heaviness in the chest.

The abuse of coffee, wine, spirituous liquors, fits of passion, prolonged studies, are all circumstances which indicate *Nux*, when palpitation of the heart supervenes.

Prescription. One or two globules of the 12th dilution. The medicine may be repeated four, six, or twelve hours afterwards, if required.

Phosphorus is suitable in the following circumstances:—Palpitation of the heart, especially after a meal, morning and evening, as also when seated, and after all kinds of mental excitement, congestion in the chest, with sensation of heat which ascends to the throat.

This remedy is particularly applicable to persons whose organs are of an excessive sensitiveness, and of a weak or deteriorated constitution; to persons having a tendency to consumption.

Prescription. A globule of the 30th dilution.

Nux Moschata is serviceable in palpitations, when they are attended with attacks of fainting, or hysterical symptoms in women.

Prescription. A globule of the 30th dilution.

Ignatia is recommended when the palpitation appears at night, with shootings in the heart, or, in the morning on waking, as well as when meditating, and during repose.

This remedy is particularly applicable in sensitive persons and hysterical women, when the affection has arisen from grief, vexation, or abuse of coffee.

Prescription. A globule of the 30th dilution.

Chamomilla is a suitable remedy when the palpitations supervene upon a fit of passion, or violent anger, producing great distress.

Dose. One globule of the 30th.

Lycopodium is a suitable remedy for patients suffering from an affection of the digestive organs, with flatulence, distension of the stomach, and great costiveness; when the palpitation comes on after meals, or in bed in the evening, the sleep is disturbed frequently by disagreeable dreams, the patient feels much anxiety, and, with the palpi-

tion, anguish is especially felt in the epigastric region.

Dose. One globule of the 30th dilution.

PASSION (EFFECTS OF).

We frequently remark that a violent fit of passion will exercise a prejudicial influence upon the health, and give rise to diseases more or less important.

Chamomilla, after the first disturbance induced by anger, may be administered, should the following phenomena present themselves:—General excitement, agitation, tremor, heat, and redness of the face and eyes: compressive pain in the head, palpitation of the heart, bitter taste in the mouth, excess of saliva, loss of appetite, constriction from tightness of the stomach, nausea, vomiting of green and bitter substances, griping pain, diarrhœa and thirst

Dose. One or two globules of the 30th.

Ignatia is indicated in those cases where the feelings of the patient are concentrated within himself.

Dose. One or two globules of the 30th.

Nux Vomica is appropriate in very nearly the same cases as *Chamomilla*, but more especially when the patient indulges in complaint, murmuring, and tears.

Dose. One globule of the 30th.

Pulsatilla is applicable to persons of acute sen-

sibility, and of delicacy of fibre, with whom there is meekness of disposition, inclination to shed tears, paleness of countenance, shivering, headache, absence of hunger and thirst, bitterness in the mouth; diarrhoea, slimy or green, occurring chiefly in the night; continual rumblings in the abdomen, alternations of heat and cold, and vigilance occasioned by an internal heat and anxiety.

Dose. One or two globules of the 30th.

Arsenic will be the most appropriate remedy when a violent paroxysm of anger has thrown the patient into a state of extreme distress, so that he scarcely knows what to do with himself.

Dose. One globule of the 30th.

Aconite becomes the best remedy when dread is superadded to passion.

Dose. One globule of the 30th.

Should this remedy, however, fail in the removal of all the symptoms, it must be followed by one of those enumerated above, in order to perfect the cure.

The different medicines may be repeated twelve hours or twenty-four hours after the first dose, if the symptoms still continue.

PERITONITIS.

The inflammation of the peritoneum (or the serous coat lining the organs of the abdomen) is characterised by acute abdominal pains, lancinating, increased by the least pressure, by strong inspira-

tions, or by the movements of the body, with tension of the abdomen, hiccough, vomitings, diarrhoea or constipation, fever, pulse small and concentrated, face pale and wan; the features are drawn, as it were, upwards and towards the forehead; the skin is dry and covered with cold sweat.

When peritonitis declares itself after accouchement (usually two or three days afterwards), we generally observe, in addition, the suppression of the lochiæ and the flaccidity of the mammæ.

The causes of this affection are blows or falls on the abdomen, the accouchement, the influence of a chill, especially after violent muscular efforts, &c. &c.

Treatment. *Aconitum* is most important in that affection, and is suitable where the fever develops itself, and also when the abdomen is very sensitive to the touch and by the least movement, tension of the abdomen, painful throbbing.

Dose. A drop of the 3rd dilution in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every two or three hours.

Arnica is the first remedy to begin with, when the affection owes its origin to over-exertion and cold, or blows or falls on the abdomen, and when the patient feels shooting pain in the region of the spleen, with difficulty of breathing, abdomen tense, hard, pain as if of contusion in the sides.

Dose. A drop of the 3rd dilution in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every two, three,

or four hours; and in case of external violence to apply on the abdomen pieces of rag, with the tincture of Arnica, in the proportion of one ounce of Arnica in ten ounces of water. This application should be renewed four or six times a day, and applied a little tepid.

Belladonna should in most cases be given either after Aconite or Arnica; it is especially important in peritonitis after the accouchement, and when the pain in the abdomen is excessive, with shooting pain, heat, and great anguish in the abdomen; soreness of the whole abdomen, as if everything in it were excoriated and raw, and painful sensibility to the touch of the abdomen. Suppressed evacuation and constipation.

Dose. A drop of the 3rd dilution in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful to be given every hour, or two or three, as required.

Mercurius, after the use of Aconite and Belladonna, especially when the abdomen is hard and swollen, with soreness when touched, principally in the umbilical region; excessive pains in the abdomen, which cease only when lying down; the pains are frequently accompanied by shivering; fæces of the consistence of pap, or frothy; icy coldness of the hands and feet, pulse quick, irregular.

Dose. A drop of the 5th dilution in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every two or three hours.

PLEURISY.

Pleurisy is an inflammation of the pleura (the serous membrane), which lines the lungs and the walls of the chest; it is characterised by pain in one side of the chest, of a shooting, tearing nature; the patient cannot breathe deeply, or cough, or move, without increasing or renewing the pain: the side is tender also to the touch; the patient has a dry, hacking cough; the skin is hot; the pulse hard, tight, frequent, not full.

The signs given by the stethoscope and percussion we omit, as a medical man only can ascertain them, and we pass over also the different complications, taking merely the disease in its simple form.

The *treatment* of the pleurisy in its simple form is very simple; Aconite and Bryonia will suffice.

Aconite is given at the onset, when the pain is severe, and the fever more or less marked.

Dose. A drop of the 3rd dilution in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every two, three, or four hours, according to the severity of the pain and the fever.

After a drop or two of Aconite, generally, the fever abates and the pain also; Bryonia, then, should be resorted to.

Dose. A drop of the 3rd dilution in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every three hours, or four or six hours, if improving.

When Aconite and Bryonia have nearly removed

all the symptoms the treatment will be completed by the administration of *Sulphur*.

Dose. One drop of the 5th dilution in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful about every six hours ; in case of the pain being nearly or altogether removed, and no more fever, two globules of the 12th dilution of Sulphur should be given in a teaspoonful of water, and then the tincture of Sulphur should not be given.

PLEURODYNIA.

That name is given to a rheumatic affection of the muscles of the side of the chest ; the patient experiences what he calls a stitch ; he can hardly breathe or move the chest without feeling the pain renewed, or much worse ; the pressure on the part affected is not painful, and he is neither troubled by fever or cough, if the disease is not complicated ; the absence of these symptoms characterises the difference between pleurodynia and pleurisy, the latter being more or less attended with cough, fever, and the side being painful to the touch.

* This rheumatic affection should be treated by *Arnica*.

Dose. Two globules of the 12th dilution, to be repeated six or twelve hours after, if required.

When *Arnica* does not remove altogether the affection, *Bryonia*, $\frac{2}{12}$, should be given a day or two after the last dose ; if necessary, the remedy may be repeated twenty-four hours afterwards.

POISONING.

Accidents of this nature claim the unremitting energies of the most skilful practitioners. It is nevertheless important that the public should be put in possession of the means by which to recognise such cases, and afford the earlier means of relief, while awaiting the arrival of competent assistance.

Treatment. Where violent symptoms are suddenly evinced, and without appreciable cause, in persons of sound health or but slightly indisposed, it may be inferred that such phenomena result from the exhibition of poison. Poisons are either narcotic or corrosive. The first division, belonging chiefly to the vegetable kingdom, comprises Opium, Belladonna, Datura, Stramonium, Hyoscyamus, Cicuta, Secale cornutum, certain species of mushroom, &c.

The bitter almond and the laurel leaf are poisonous, and being introduced into the stomach in too large a quantity, may become prejudicial to health; while the prussic acid, extracted from the leaves, is still more to be dreaded. Under the same head may be classed such atmospheres of gases as are obnoxious to respiration; suffocating vapours, such as carbonic acid gas, the emanations of sulphur and charcoal, air pent up and vitiated by the breath of too large a number of persons, the odour arising from an assemblage of flowers in a room, &c.

These poisons immediately give rise to the following phenomena:—

Painful weight and pressure in the stomach; anxiety; aversion; vomiting; somnolency; confusion in the head; disturbance of the intellectual faculties; vertigo; dulness; coma, &c. The patient feels weak, mutters incoherently, totters, his pulse is variable, generally slow and soft; sometimes strong and rapid.

In addition to these symptoms, we find giddiness and stupor, breathing laboured and stertorous, buffoonery, delirium, convulsions, paralysis, and lethargy.

The corrosive poisons are chiefly derived from minerals: these are—arsenic; verdigris, or the green oxide of copper; mercury, with its different preparations; very strong mineral acids, such as sulphuric, nitric, and muriatic acids in their concentrated form. Others are derived from certain plants whose juice is acrid and corrosive; such, for instance, as the daphne mezereum; vegetables uniting a corrosive quality with a narcotic principle, such as digitalis or aconite; also cantharides, which, on being introduced into the stomach, corrode with singular virulence.

The first effects of corrosive poisons are as follows:—

Acrid, burning, and very painful sensation in the throat, pharynx, and stomach; inexpressible anxiety; nausea and vomiting; pinching pain at the pit of the stomach; vomiting of matters tinged with blood; sometimes violent diarrhoea, at others, on the contrary, costiveness, with swelling of the

abdomen ; abdominal pains, cutting and extremely acute.

Treatment. In the first instance, while awaiting the arrival of the medical man, vomiting should be encouraged by drinking abundantly of warm water, or, what is better still, water in which a quantity of butter has been dissolved, milk, oil, &c. Patients should be encouraged to drink as much as possible, since the removal of the poisonous principle is in proportion to the amount of vomiting. Persons who vomit with difficulty should provoke it by tickling the pharynx with a feather or the finger, or by drinking abundantly of strong coffee. 3

If the poison be vegetable, after having evacuated the stomach by vomiting, the most efficient remedy will be spirits of camphor, of which a drop may be given every three minutes, or less frequently, in proportion as the symptoms subside.

QUINSY (CYANCHE TONSILLARIS).

Quinsy is an inflammatory affection of the lining membrane of the throat, of the velum palati, and of the tonsils. The affection occasionally assumes a formidable character, and consequently requires very prompt attention. When it is imperfectly cured, there results very frequently a chronic enlargement of the tonsils, with elongation of the uvula, which symptoms are to be relieved only by a prolonged and radical treatment. Since, in such cases, a psoric tendency, either constitutional or

acquired, will invariably be found, it is from the anti-psoric remedies that the practitioner must select the means of relief.

Aconite may be administered at the commencement of the treatment, when the fever has been violent from the onset.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th, which may be repeated two or three times, at intervals of from two to six hours. When the fever is very violent, the fourth of a drop should be given every two or three hours.

Chamomilla is an efficient remedy in quinsy, when characterised by dryness of the throat, thirst, difficulty of swallowing, the sensation of a foreign body in the gullet; where there is an inclination, but at the same time inability, to swallow; where there is throbbing pain, accompanied by fever towards evening, alternations of heat and cold, melancholy temperament, &c.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th dilution; but if the affection appears very acute, a drop of the 3rd dilution should be dissolved in four teaspoonfuls of water, of which one teaspoonful should be taken every two, three, or four hours, according to the severity of the case.

Ignatia is suitable in quinsy characterised by the preceding symptoms, and united with a feeling as of a ball in the throat, with swelling, and soreness during the act of swallowing.

Dose. The same as of *Chamomilla*.

Mercurius is valuable in this affection, where

the act of deglutition is accompanied by a burning sensation in the throat; the throat appears contracted, the pains are lancinating, and extend as far as the ears; the tonsils are swollen and throb during deglutition; the posterior portion of the tongue swollen, as also the gums; unpleasant taste in the mouth; and where, as an indication altogether characteristic, the mouth is filled with saliva, more or less viscid and tenacious; febrile action, more or less apparent towards evening, with alternations of cold and heat.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th every six or twelve hours. Two or three doses are generally required to check the affection. When the symptoms attain a certain degree of intensity a drop of the 5th dilution should be dissolved in four teaspoonfuls of water, and one taken every three or four hours.

Pulsatilla should be used when the throat is sore, and the gullet dry; when the pain in the throat is cutting, so as to prevent swallowing without great inconvenience; when the glands of the neck are tumefied and tender to the touch, and when they impede deglutition; also when, in addition to these symptoms, there is a sense of diffused coldness, increased towards night, and succeeded by heat. Absence of thirst is another indication of the propriety of administering this medicine.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th. If the symptoms are acute, one drop of the 3rd dilution,

in four teaspoonfuls of water, one to be taken every three hours.

Belladonna is frequently in requisition in quinsy, and the symptoms which proclaim its use are the following:—Sensation as of a ligature round the throat, with external swelling; enlargement of the tonsils; bright redness of the entire throat, of the velum palati, and of the tonsils, with greater or less difficulty of swallowing; alteration of the voice; general and burning heat; much thirst.

Dose. A drop of the 3rd dilution, in one, two, or three doses, every two, three, or four hours, which will generally effect a cure. Should, however, any symptoms still remain, *Mercurius* will complete their removal.

RHEUMATISM.

This affection has its seat in the membranous structure; in the tendons, ligaments, periosteum, and even in the bones; but chiefly in the muscles and their envelope. Rheumatism frequently confines itself to a single muscle, tendon, or membrane, the other muscles retaining their functions intact. In such cases, certain movements and certain positions of the body procure relief or tranquillity to the patient.

Where the rheumatism affects a large surface, or an assemblage of external muscles or articulations, it is impossible to move without experiencing the most excruciating pain.

The pain is, in most instances, tearing, darting, drawing, and burning; sometimes cutting, pressive; constrictive; or consisting in a sense of dulness; and seldom assuming a pulsative character.

The suffering is at times extremely violent, aggravated by the slightest external cause, or by the most trivial movement of the affected muscle.

It is alleviated by rest, leaving merely a painful sense of weakness, but it is scarcely ever entirely suppressed; and, even under the most favourable circumstances, the patient experiences occasional shooting pains. The suffering is not confined to a single locality, but is diffused throughout the whole affected region. The heat of the bed increases acute and some other forms of rheumatism; the pain subsides; quickly changes its situation; returns afresh; and in this manner is limited neither in its seat, nor in its duration. It rarely affects the internal organs, and evinces a great tendency to occupy its original locality.

Among the articulations in which rheumatism produces an effect analogous to that of luxation, we may instance the shoulder, the knee, and the arms; it less frequently attacks the wrist, and still more rarely the joints of the fingers and great toes. The progress of the disorder is slow, and generally presents no serious danger.

At times it is dispelled very readily; but there remains a predisposition to its return, under the influence of cold, or of any other adventitious cause.

It affects persons even of the most robust habit

of both sexes, and of every age and condition. In youthful persons, it more particularly affects the superior parts of the body, from the head to the hands; and among persons more advanced in years, it is felt in the back, the loins, the haunches, and the thighs. Rheumatism is in most instances preceded by premonitory symptoms; it is frequently sudden in its access, and principally results from cold, or from a transition from a higher to a lower temperature: weakness and sensibility of the skin indicate a predisposition, and it may occasionally result from some interference with perspiration.

Treatment. The medicines which are used with advantage in this affection are Chamomilla, Pulsatilla, Bryonia, Nux Vomica, Aconite, Rhus Toxicodendron, Dulcamara.

Chamomilla is a suitable means of relief, when the rheumatism presents the following symptoms:—General uneasiness; heaviness in the limbs; tearing pains in different parts of the joints, aggravated at night, and diminishing on sitting up in bed; feeling as if all the limbs were paralysed; pain in the loins; toothache, affecting the entire side of the face, and extending to the ear.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

Pulsatilla is effective when the rheumatism is characterised by the following phenomena:—Drawing pains, exacerbated towards evening, planting themselves in the limbs, and particularly in the muscles which border upon the articulations; pain in the joints of the feet; sense of general debility; dis-

turbed sleep ; shiverings ; pressive pain in the lower part of the abdomen during motion ; cough ; sneezing ; pains frequently changing their position.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

Bryonia is applicable under the following circumstances:—Aching pains in the joints of the arm, the back, the nape of the neck, and the breast, experienced chiefly during motion or inspiration, perceptible even when seated or lying down, and aggravated by moving or walking about ; pains in the loins ; acute drawing, tearing pain in the tendons of the muscles, and at the point of union with the extremities of the bones, especially after rising in the morning ; pain in the limbs during motion, as though they were dislocated ; stiffness of the body when moving, especially after midday.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

Nux Vomica is applicable to the following train of symptoms:—Tension and pressure in the external parts of the chest and between the shoulder-blades during movement, and shooting pains in the muscles of the chest during respiration ; pain resembling a cracking in the shoulder-joint, and in the shoulder-blade ; tearing pain at the nape of the neck ; pain in the cervical vertebræ ; stiffness of the back ; violent pains in the loins ; agitation ; shiverings ; coldness of the feet and hands ; disposition morose and querulous.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

Aconite is indispensable when the rheumatism

presents itself under an inflammatory type; and where the parts are red and swollen.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th. Where the inflammation runs high, the fourth part of a drop of the 2nd dilution should be given every two, three, or four hours.

Antimonium Crudum may be administered after the inflammatory symptoms have been checked by Aconite, and the fever subdued.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th, which may be repeated as circumstances shall indicate, after twenty-four or forty-eight hours; in more severe cases, the fourth of a drop of the 4th dilution may be given every two, four, or six hours.

After *Antimonium Crudum*, or even after *Aconite*, *Bryonia* may be given in the same dose as Aconite, particularly should the pain re-appear, or be aggravated by any motion of the affected part.

Dose. In slight cases, two globules of the 12th dilution, to be repeated twenty-four or forty-eight hours after. If the case is more acute, a drop of the 3rd dilution, in four teaspoonfuls of water; a teaspoonful every three or four hours.

Rhus Toxicodendron is of signal service when there is tension, drawing, and tearing in the limbs; more violent, during rest, with sensation of torpor and dulness in the affected parts after motion; pain of bruising, or as though the flesh were torn from the bones; pressive, drawing pain in the periosteum, as though the bone were being scraped; increased sufferings at night, and mitigation during exercise.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th. In severe cases, the fourth of a drop every four hours.

Dulcamara is of much value in rheumatism arising from a cold, and particularly from a cold dampness in the atmosphere; when the pains are characterised by shooting, drawing, and plucking, and have their seat in the limbs; when the upper extremities are, as it were, paralysed, or cold, and feel as though they had received a severe contusion; and when the pains are more especially experienced in the night and during rest.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th; or if the symptoms assume a very acute form, the fourth of a drop may be given every two, three, or four hours.

All the medicines above-mentioned must be continued after the first dose, should the indications remain the same, and wherever globules are ordered the 30th must be substituted for a lower dilution, when the complaint takes a more chronic form.

SCARLET FEVER

Is an epidemic disease, principally incidental to childhood; but all ages are liable to its attacks. Isolated cases of scarlatina have rarely come under observation, and it usually affects the same individual only once in his lifetime.

The febrile symptoms do not set in several days previously to the attack, as in measles; the patient may be apparently in good health up to the day before its commencement.

The skin is of a bright scarlet red, similar in

colour to a boiled lobster, and the pressure of the finger leaves a white imprint, which instantly afterwards becomes red. This hue of the skin is gradually lost in that of the healthy portion, and is not defined in its margin as in measles. The redness is of frequent variation, sometimes appearing more vivid, at other times paler, in order to re-assume a greater intensity.

The skin, in true scarlatina, is smooth and glossy; a characteristic which distinguishes it from every other eruption.

The redness commences upon those parts of the body which are uncovered, or but lightly clothed; first the face, throat, breast, hands, feet, &c.; and the redness occupies from three to five days in attaining its full development.

When the eruption assumes a different course, it is usually much more serious. Those parts which have been first attacked are invariably the earliest to become pale; and the fever, which is proportionate to the force of the eruption, subsides, and disappears, when desquamation supervenes. During the progress of the disease, the skin remains dry over the parts affected, and it is only at its close that the perspiration is re-established. The desquamation is more decided than in measles, and the epidermis is removed in scales, at times, of considerable magnitude.

A characteristic symptom of scarlatina is an affection of the throat. We have observed, that measles are invariably accompanied by cough and

an affection of the eyes, while scarlatina is ever associated with sore throat, characterised by an intense redness, very similar to that of the skin, in which the mucous membrane of the pharynx, mouth, and tongue more or less participates.

Belladonna is the exclusive remedy for the disease, when pure or idiopathic in its character, and free from complication.

Dose. A drop of *Belladonna* should be mixed with four teaspoonfuls of water, and a teaspoonful administered at intervals of four, six, or eight hours, according to circumstances. We may repeat or intermit the doses at will, and in this manner obviate any loss of time; or, on the other hand, any serious aggravation of symptoms.

Opium is indicated where the disease is complicated with burning heat, a stunning sensation in the head, with somnolency, agonising disquietude, tossing about from place to place, with vomitings, diarrhœa, or costiveness, and convulsions.

Dose. Two globules of the 12th; and afterwards, if the symptoms are more severe, and the vitality aroused, one quarter of a drop of the 3rd every six hours.

Ipecacuanha will be of service when the fever exacerbates towards evening; where there is absence of sleep; failure of appetite; and insupportable melancholy, with disposition to tears.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th, or the tincture, under circumstances and in the same dose as ordered for *Opium*.

Mercurius will be of essential service where the angina accompanying scarlatina is attended with considerable swelling; where the throat appears clogged with a viscid mucus, and the parts are, or appear to be ulcerated. In such cases, implicit reliance must not be placed upon *Belladonna*, and *Mercurius* should be given without loss of time.

Dose. A drop of the 5th, mixed in four teaspoonfuls of pure water, of which a teaspoonful may be taken from every two to every six hours.

Arsenicum is a very successful medicine in certain cases of angina, especially where the fever has assumed a malignant type. In such instances, numerous ulcerations are spread over the throat and mouth, exhaling a putrid odour, the animal power is prostrate, the mouth very dry, and the thirst insatiable.

Dose. One or two globules of the 30th, to be repeated in three hours, if necessary; and when the symptoms are severe, a drop of the 3rd dilution, in four spoonfuls of water, one every three or four hours.

Nux Vomica may follow the exhibition of *Arsenic*, where the symptoms have not been entirely removed by the latter medicine.

Dose. One globule of the 12th to be given two hours after the *Arsenic*.

Aconite is frequently of value where the disease is attended either with violent febrile excitement or high inflammatory action.

Dose. The fourth of a drop of the 3rd dilution, to be repeated at intervals of from two to six hours.

After four doses of *Aconite* have been exhibited, *Belladonna* may be resumed; and after a dose or two of that medicine, if the fever continues high, *Aconite* may again be given, and thus these two remedies may be alternated so long as they are indicated by sore throat, redness of the skin, and fever.

Hygienic attentions must on no account be neglected, and the reader is referred to what has been said upon this subject generally, and to what has been more especially observed under the head of measles.

SEA-SICKNESS.

This affection does not require any particular description. It is characterised by painful and distressing efforts to vomit, and vomiting, and frequently with total prostration of strength and discouragement, and often with entire indifference to life.

The Treatment of this affection is, like the treatment of all other diseases, based on the exact state of the patient, his temperament, and mode of living. Therefore it will be easily understood why one remedy alone will not suffice, but a variety of remedies are required. We shall confine ourselves here to those which have been found by our own experience the most useful.

Cocculus has been highly recommended by

Hahnemann himself, and has proved very serviceable in many cases, especially when the patient experiences excessive loathing for all kind of food and drink, attacks of nausea inducing syncope, inclination to vomit from the least movement, violent cramp-like pain in the stomach. Strong anxious apprehension, fear of death, vertigo as from intoxication, on rising the head, especially with inclination to vomit.

Dose. Two globules of the 12th dilution should be taken on the tongue about four or six hours before embarking; and in case the above symptoms should develop themselves, two drops of the 3rd dilution should be dissolved in a two-ounce bottle of water, and about the quantity of a teaspoonful should be taken every ten minutes or twenty minutes, or at longer intervals, according to the violence and the more or less frequency of the vomiting.

Nux Vomica is successful also in many cases, especially in irritable, bilious persons, who are suffering from dyspeptic symptoms, flatulence, costiveness; and especially if they make a daily use of wine and spirituous liquors, coffee, and if they have much mental fatigue. This medicine is especially indicated when the following symptoms are present: frequent and bitter acid risings and regurgitations; violent hiccough; continual nausea; retching and violent vomiting of mucus and foul matter, or bile, and sometimes blood; cramp-like pain in the stomach.

Prescription. Two globules of the 12th to be given about six hours before embarking; and, as soon as the above symptoms disclose themselves, to take a drop of the 3rd dilution in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every quarter or every half hour, according to the violence of the symptoms.

Arsenic. Sometimes, notwithstanding the use of *Cocculus* and *Nux Vomica*, the affection is not mitigated; the sufferings get worse and worse; the patient in the greatest anxiety, dreads all kind of exertion, and feels perfectly exhausted. The nausea is excessive, flow of water from the stomach, violent vomitings of food, drinks, or mucus, bile, or serous matter, and while vomiting, violent pain in the stomach; in such severe cases, *Arsenic* is frequently of great use.

Prescription. A drop of the 3rd dilution should be mixed in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every ten minutes or quarter of an hour, and, if better, at longer intervals.

Pulsatilla is useful in persons of lymphatic constitution, and when the patient feels inquietude, or anguish, mostly in the region of the stomach, insupportable nausea, and inclination to vomit, extending to the throat and into the mouth, with a sensation as of a worm crawling up the œsophagus, vomiting of food, or of greenish matter, or bilious acid. The patients describe their feelings as in an attack of indigestion.

Prescription. Two globules of the 12th dilution, which might be repeated half an hour or an hour

after, if required. Should the symptoms appear severe, a drop of the 3rd dilution should be dissolved in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful to be taken every quarter of an hour, or at longer intervals if improving.

Hyoscyamus is recommended when the patient complains of much confusion and heaviness in the head, and vertigo as from intoxication, obscuration of sight, retchings and vomitings, with cutting pains which extort cries; aqueous, sanguineous vomiting; sometimes with convulsions, choking pain in the pit of the stomach, great exhaustion and coldness of the limbs.

Prescription. A drop of the 3rd dilution in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every quarter of an hour, or every half hour, or at little longer intervals if better.

Tabacum is serviceable when the patient complains of spasmodic hiccough, frequent nausea, with deadly paleness of the face, improved generally in the open air; the vomiting is renewed by the slightest movement.

Prescription. A drop of the 3rd dilution in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful about every quarter of an hour, or at longer intervals if the symptoms are less frequent and severe.

Sea-sickness ought to be treated by tinctures as much as possible; but in case the patient should not have the tinctures, he should take four globules of the 12th, and dissolve them in eight teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful about every quarter of an

hour or half hour, or at longer intervals, according to the more or less severity of the case.

When the patient suffers much, he is incapable of any exertion ; he ought, therefore, to have always ready, before going on board, all his medicines. He may easily, out of a bottle, swallow about a teaspoonful each time he requires the medicine.

SMALL-POX (VARIOLA).

Small-pox is an eruptive and contagious disease attacking the patient, in most instances, but once in his lifetime. The affection is regular in its progress, and the stages, of which four are distinguishable, are well defined.

The first is the febrile stage, in which are perceptible upon the skin numerous red spots proclaiming the disease. The fever is attended with headache, melancholy, ill humour, lassitude, drowsiness, congestion in the head, bleeding at the nose, sleepiness, twitching in the limbs, pandiculation, and vomiting. The patient complains, too, of excessive pain in the lumbar region, and this symptom is at times entirely characteristic.

The second is the eruptive stage. The spots of stigmata attain a certain height, and present small red elevations, which, after about forty-eight hours, are converted into pustules. They display themselves, in the first instance, on the face ; the following day upon the hands and surface of the body ; and on the third day upon the soles of the feet.

By this time the pustules are, in most instances, completely formed upon the face, and the patient complains merely of itching and heat of skin, with pain occasionally in the eyes and in the throat.

The third stage commences after the perfect establishment of the eruption; that is to say, from the fifth to the ninth day. The pustules acquire considerable development, are circumscribed by a red lineation, and are charged with lymph, presenting a dark point in the centre, slightly depressed. This lymph, in the first instance limpid, becomes yellow, acquires consistency, is purulent, and the pustules are confluent. When the pustules are numerous, there is considerable swelling, especially about the head and eyes, and the aspect is frequently appalling. At the same time, the mucous membrane of the nose, mouth, and pharynx becomes inflamed, and in many instances there is profuse salivation.

Where the eruption is very great, a secondary fever is established; this has been termed the suppurative fever; and, according to circumstances, is more or less violent. The urine becomes thick and clouded, and attended, as it were, with a mucous deposit; while the odour which is exhaled from the patient is scarcely supportable.

The fourth stage, that of desiccation and desquamation, terminates the disease. Desiccation commences in those pustules which were first established, and as soon as this is somewhat confirmed, the suppurative fever decreases, and shortly after gradually

subsides. At the same time are observed tumefaction of the face, putrescent odour, and, subsequently, an itching on the skin. The suppuration dries up, and there are formed, brown, hard, and dry crusts, which fall off more or less slowly, leaving upon the skin cicatrices, more or less strongly defined. The skin remains for a long time keenly sensible to atmospheric impressions.

This disease is often very formidable. The above are merely the characterising symptoms, but super-added to these, there is frequently an affection of organs mainly essential to life, such as the lungs, brain, stomach, bowels, &c. ; and it may be observed, that the more severe the disease, the greater the variety of complication.

Under homœopathic treatment, although well marked, all the stages are much shortened; the secondary fever is much less severe; the suppuration very seldom exhales a strong smell; and in many instances, the skin is prevented from exhibiting the cicatrices, or pitted appearances, so disfiguring in after-life.

First Stage.

Aconite is required in the early stage of this disease, on account of the action of the circulation.

Dose. A drop of the 3rd dilution, in four doses, one from every two to every six hours; that remedy to be continued till the fever begins to abate, alternated with *Belladonna*.

Belladonna is indicated where the brain is affected, with excessive irritability of the nervous system, and where the eyes are particularly sensitive to the stimulus of light.

Dose. A fourth of a drop of the 3rd dilution, from every two to every six hours.

Opium is available in cases attended with invincible disposition to sleep.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th, which may be repeated six hours afterwards, if required.

Second Stage.

Chamomilla, *Nux Vomica*, *Crudum Antimonium*, and *Bryonia*, or even other medicines, may be selected during this stage, and the choice must be regulated by the characteristic symptoms, and by the changes observable in the moral tendencies of the patient, especially when the disorder is complicated with gastric phenomena.

Dose. The third of a drop of the 3rd dilution every three hours.

Aconite may be productive of much benefit at this period, should fever or inflammatory action be apprehended.

Dose. One drop of the 3rd dilution, in three doses, one every three or six hours.

Belladonna is indispensable where the cerebro-spinal system is affected; where there is delirium, ardent thirst, vigilance, and constipation; also where there is burning heat of the body, with coldness of the extremities.

Dose. A drop of the 3rd dilution, in four doses, one from every two to every six hours.

Aconite and *Bryonia* are indicated when the respiratory organs appear to be threatened with inflammation.

Dose. The 3rd of a drop from every two to every six hours. First, *Aconite* should be given, and then *Bryonia*, or the two medicines alternated.

Arsenicum. The eruption during the second stage has frequently a tendency to assume a formidable aspect, and either to become identified with putrid fever, or rapidly to disappear; in these cases, *Arsenicum* will prove invaluable in arresting the danger, and in restoring the vital energies which have become nearly extinct.

Dose. One or two globules of the 30th, and a few hours afterwards a drop of the 3rd dilution, in four teaspoonfuls of water; a teaspoonful every hour or two.

Third Stage.

The third stage may present all the complications of the preceding, and requires, in consequence, a similar mode of treatment, varied with reference to circumstances.

Mercurius is appropriate when suppuration is taking place; but particularly when there is affection of the throat, eyes, secretion of the saliva, &c.

Dose. The fourth of a drop of the 5th, from every three to every six hours.

Sulphur may be most advantageously prescribed after *Mercurius*.

Dose. One drop of the 5th dilution, in four doses, one from every four to every eight hours.

The desquamatous stage requires merely hygienic observance, and especially cleanliness. In the first instance, ablution with warm water must be enforced, gradually decreasing the temperature to lukewarm.

SPLITTING OF BLOOD (HÆMOPTYSIS).

The spitting of blood, in most cases, is a symptom of a serious affection of the lungs, or of the heart, and therefore cannot be treated here with the development that the subject requires; our object at present is merely to furnish the patients with a few rules and remedies which may suffice for the moment, until professional advice can be obtained.

The first measures to be taken are to observe a complete rest; to be in a sitting posture; the back well supported; the air of the apartment moderate in temperature, and avoiding any current of air. If the hemorrhage is of any moment, no food should be allowed; and, in no case, any stimulant. If the patient after the hemorrhage should be faint, the head should be placed a little lower, and in using a little fanning he would soon revive.

In case the spitting of blood should be attended by fever, pain in the chest, or ebullition of blood, Aconite should be given immediately. A drop of

the 3rd dilution, in four teaspoonfuls of water; a teaspoonful every ten minutes, quarter of an hour, and at longer intervals, according to the state of the pulse and the hemorrhage; the more rapid and copious it is, the more frequently the medicine should be repeated.

When the spitting of blood has been caused by a fall, or a blow, *Arnica* is the best remedy. It is also indicated when the blood comes freely, and is black and coagulated, and the patient complains of difficulty of breathing, palpitation of the heart, burning and contraction in the chest.

Arnica is also proper when the blood is clear and frothy, mixed with clots and lumps of mucus, and when the hemorrhage is preceded by a hacking cough, excited by a tickling in the chest.

Dose. A drop of *Arnica* to be mixed in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every quarter of an hour, or at longer intervals, if the hemorrhage is abating.

Belladonna is appropriate when the patient feels a continual tickling in the throat, with desire to cough, and the hemorrhage is aggravated by the cough. The patient feels as if the chest were filled with blood; and also a pressive and shooting pain, worse on moving.

Dose. A drop of the 3rd dilution, in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful to be given every quarter, half-hour, or at longer intervals, according to the urgency of the case.

STOMACH (DERANGEMENT OF, OR INDIGESTION).

This indisposition originates in excess of nutriment, or from the food and drink being heavy, indigestible, gross, acid, flatulent, tainted, &c.

The symptoms of visceral derangement generally declare themselves very quickly after a repast, and are as follows:—

Risings in the mouth of an acid character, or tasting of the food which has been eaten; disrelish, weight, pressure and pain in the stomach; swelling and fulness of the viscus; quivering of the lower lip; vertigo; heaviness in the head; tickling or scraping in the throat; expectoration; unpleasant taste in the mouth; loaded tongue; inclination to vomit; heat in the throat; sensation of weakness; anxiety; face puffed up, pale, covered at times with various coloured spots; discharge of fetid wind, the urine sometimes admixed with mucus, &c.

These symptoms, which usually supervene some hours after the repast, soon terminate in acid vomitings, participating in the nature of the food, and sometimes presenting a greenish appearance. There remains, however, for some days, loss of appetite, pains in the abdomen, or diarrhœa.

Persons of delicate constitution, and subject to cramps in the stomach, suffer much from indigestion and its concomitant ills; among which may be mentioned paroxysms of fever.

Occasionally the food undigested, or taken in

too large a quantity, causes violent symptoms, such as might result from poisoning, &c.; but they are generally brief in duration.

Arnica may be administered where the derangement of the stomach is referrible to a diffused and continual excitement of the nervous system, occasioned by intensity of thought, late hours, excess of venery, bodily fatigue, and when accompanied by the following symptoms:—

Vertigo; headache, especially above the orbits; giddiness; heat of the head; dryness of the tongue; putrescent, sour, or bitter taste in the mouth; unpleasant odour in the mouth; distaste for smoking tobacco; want of appetite; desire for acid food; tongue loaded with a yellowish mucus; rising in the mouth, and tasting of the food; fulness in the pit of the stomach; nausea; inclination to vomit; heaving of the stomach; flatulency, colic, swelling of the abdomen; uneasiness and debility; heaviness in the limbs; disagreeable heat; cracking of the knees; disturbed slumber; frequent wakings; waking suddenly: anxious and distressing dreams.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

Nux Vomica will check deraugements of the stomach produced by nocturnal debauch, abuse of wine or coffee, or by a cold, and when the patient displays the following symptoms:—

Sensation of giddiness; obnubilation of the head; sensible weight in the occiput; drawing pains in the teeth, sometimes in one of the superior, sometimes in one of the inferior molars; tingling in the

ears; heat in the face; efflorescence in the forehead, red and isolated; the same in the nose and at the angles of the mouth; tongue white and loaded; dryness of the mouth, without thirst; heat in the throat; failure of appetite; loss of taste; nausea; accumulation of water in the mouth; vomitings; colic; pressure at the stomach; tension in the lower region of the abdomen; evacuations scanty; constipation; disturbed sleep; disinclination for intellectual pursuits; great relaxation of the system; twitchings in the limbs; discontent, querulousness, and inward agitation.

Derangement of the stomach, occasioned by vexation preceding a repast, presents the following symptoms:—

Heat and redness of the face; painful sensation in the head; redness of the eyes, with burning heat; excess of excitement pervading the nervous system; great sensibility; failure of appetite; continued bitter taste in the mouth; bilious eructations; vomitings of green and bilious substances; colics; prostration; disturbed slumber; perpetual agitation; frequent wakings.

Dose. One, two, or three globules of the 12th.

Chamomilla will also generally succeed in dispersing all the symptoms mentioned under *Nux*.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

Pulsatilla is the best remedy to restore the equilibrium of the functions, should uneasiness continue in the epigastrium after the exhibition of *Nux* and *Chamomilla*, with failure of appetite,

absence of thirst, and loaded tongue and general feeling of lassitude.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

Nux Vomica, on the other hand, may be prescribed with success, where there is constipation, and when the temperament of the patient is irritable and quarrelsome.

Dose. Two globules of the 30th.

Bryonia, again, may be employed under similar circumstances, especially where there is constipation and shiverings, and when it is perceived that the moral economy has undergone a signal change under the influence of anger.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

Pulsatilla is more especially applicable where the derangement has resulted from the food being gross and flatulent, and when the following symptoms exhibit themselves:—

Bitter and saline taste in the mouth, taste resembling that of putrescent fish or tallow; mucus in the mouth; scraping in the throat; bilious eructations; loss of appetite; aversion to warm food; fulness of the stomach; swelling of the lower region of the abdomen; tension beneath the false ribs; borborygmus; costiveness; or heavy, difficult, and scanty evacuation in the morning; chilliness; prostration; twitchings in the limbs; ill-humour, vexation.

Dose. Two globules of the 12th.

In the spring and autumn, among persons who reside in humid situations, in the vicinity of stag-

nant water, in marshy districts, and in closely-confined or densely-populated apartments, a peculiar gastric derangement may be observed, presenting the following characteristics: loss of appetite, without unpleasant taste; constant satiety; heaviness and fulness of the abdomen; constriction; prostration and debility; vertigo; dull headache; flushes, occasionally alternated with chills; urine thick and clouded; sensibility to external impressions; disturbed repose; ill-humour.

China, in one or more doses, speedily arrests this train of symptoms, the not unusual precursors of intermittent fever.

Dose. One, two, or three globules of the 12th.

All the above medicines may be repeated in twelve or twenty-four hours, or two days, if the continuance of the same symptoms renders it necessary.

SPRAINS.

By a sprain we understand a violent distension of the ligaments of a joint, originating in undue exertion, or in a fall. It exhibits itself by pain in the part affected, and by weakness and swelling in the entire joint.

The first injunction is perfect rest.

Arnica may be exhibited internally.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th, and at the same time recourse may be had to friction with

a lotion of Arnica to the injured part, which may be repeated three or four times a day.

Rhus may be resorted to when the Arnica does not readily succeed.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th; it may also be used externally, in a similar manner to Arnica.

For the lotion, either of Arnica or *Rhus*, ten drops of the tincture should be mixed with one hundred drops of water.

THRUSH.

Aphthæ are vesicles situated upon the mucous membrane which lines the cavity of the mouth. These vesicles are either isolated, or confluent to such an extent as frequently to occupy a great portion of the mouth.

Precursory Symptoms. Great uneasiness, vigilance, difficulty of breathing, and of taking the breast; breath fetid; voice hoarse and feeble; tongue dry and swollen; dryness, heat, and redness of the mouth and throat; exhaustion and somnolency; dulness of sense.

Symptoms. Small points or elevations, of a palish or gray colour, subsequently make their appearance; these gradually enlarge, and form superficial pustules, round, about the size of a millet-seed, and filled with a sanious fluid.

The viscid mucus discharging from these pustules very rapidly forms little scabs, which fall off

either immediately, or after a few days, and are very quickly renewed.

These aphthæ are of trivial moment when they are white, of a pearly gray or yellowish aspect, transparent, moist, isolated, and disposed to fall off readily and quickly, and affect only the mouth. Frequently, however, they become dangerous, and are then of larger size, dull, blue, gray, brown, livid, gangrenous, red, fetid, numerous, compact, confluent, covered with thick and very adhesive scabs, or entirely dry and hard; are frequently renewed, and readily affect the pharynx, intestinal canal, and even the windpipe. The aphthæ usually affecting infants at the breast are very rarely malignant. It is of these last-mentioned that we especially treat, since the form adverted to above is, in most instances, symptomatic of more important affections.

The most frequent sources of aphthæ in young children are, want of cleanliness, food prejudicial in quality, or ill-suited to their age. In many instances, too, they originate in improper things which they are permitted to suck; or, from the sucking-bottle not being properly cleansed after each period of use.

Treatment. *Borax* is one of the most suitable remedies in aphthæ of infants at the breast.

Dose. One globule of the 12th dissolved in ten spoonfuls of pure water; three, four, or five spoonfuls of which are to be given in the course of the day, according to the result; the child usually recovers in a very few days.

Mercurius is frequently indispensable; and is especially indicated for children of a gross habit, and when the following symptoms are remarked, viz.,

Aphthæ, after slight febrile excitement, extending themselves over different portions of the lining membrane of the mouth; whitish aphthæ, converted into slight ulcerations, with red edges; aphthæ white or yellow, with burning pain, frequent bleeding, and difficulty in swallowing; pallor of countenance, puffiness of the cheeks; swelling of the lips, with enlargement of the submaxillary glands; salivation, fetor of the mouth, resembling the mercurial odour; whitish tongue; bowels irregular, alternately confined and relaxed; urine thick and clouded; dry cough, great uneasiness, debility, and vigilance.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th, in two ounces of water; a teaspoonful to be taken every eight hours. Should no change be perceptible, the dose may be repeated more frequently.

Sulphur will be found of great value in cases of complication, and is especially indicated where there is a psoric tendency; where the mouth, lips, and tongue are incrustated with thick scabs; where the evacuations are green, frequent, and attended with tenesmus; where the body is covered with a rash; where the thighs are excoriated; and where the back is affected with a vesicular eruption.

Dose. One globule of the 12th.

Arsenic is especially indicated where the aphthæ have assumed a malignant character.

Dose. One globule of the 30th.

TOOTHACHE (ODONTALGIA).

This affection, in most instances, originates in a cold, or access of blood to the head; and, among hysterical women, in excitement of the nervous system. In cases which are very obstinate and long existing, it is the result of a psoric tendency, and a treatment, to be successful, must be directed to the remote cause in which it takes its rise.

Homœopathy affords a variety of efficient means, which are applicable to the different peculiarities exhibited by affections of the teeth.

Nux Vomica. Odontalgia, resulting from cold, affecting merely a hollow tooth, drawing and boring in its character, and accompanied by occasional and isolated shooting pain, in which the entire economy participates, and where there is at times a painful swelling of the gums, will yield to the exhibition of *Nux Vomica*. Relief will more particularly follow its use, where the pain supervenes early in the morning while in bed; where mastication is prevented; and where aggravation is induced by contact of cold air. This remedy is also particularly suitable to persons of hasty temperament, and accustomed to the use of coffee and spirituous liquors.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

Mercurius is applicable where the drawing or boring pain results from a cold; where there are swelling of the gums and of the cheeks; shaking of the teeth; increase of pain after a repast, or after having drunk anything hot or cold; where the salivary glands are affected, and secrete an excess of saliva, causing the patient to spit frequently; and where there is ulceration of the gums.

Dose. One globule of the 12th.

Hyoscyamus is the most effective remedy against odontalgia exhibiting itself in the morning, especially after a cold, or under the influence of cool air, with considerable flow of blood to the interior of the head; throbbing and plucking pain from the cheek to the forehead, and thrilling in the tooth which is loosened; tearing pain in the gums.

Dose. One globule from the 12th to the 30th.

Aconite will be found very useful in throbbing odontalgia, originating in a cold, and accompanied by determination of blood to the head, and burning flushes of the face.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

The north pole of the magnet is appropriate in rheumatic odontalgia, where all the carious teeth are affected, and where there are the following phenomena:—The gums swollen, sensitive, and painful to the touch: isolated paroxysms; spasmodic pressure; tearing, searching pains; burning lancinations; pain in the jaws and the incisor teeth, induced by respiration.

The magnetic pole should be applied during one

or two minutes only, and the process repeated once or oftener, according to the result.

Rhus effects the removal of tearing odontalgia, of which the application of warmth will occasion a decrease; it is eligible, too, where the pain resembles that of a wound; where the shootings are spasmodic; and where there are twitchings and tearings, aggravated towards night, or in the open air, and alleviated by warmth.

Dose. One globule of the 12th.

Staphysagria is a suitable remedy where the odontalgia, ceasing to affect the carious tooth, communicates itself to the adjacent ones, or to those on the opposite side, and extends even to the ear, accompanied by pressive pain in the temple, on the same side. Also, when the suffering is experienced on the air entering the mouth; gnawing pain in the inferior incisors, especially in the night; twitching pain in the teeth after having eaten, and aggravated in the open air.

Dose. One globule of the 12th.

Belladonna is suitable in odontalgia after a cold, especially among women; and when the pain is rendered insufferable from the touch, the air, and the action of eating. This pain is of a drawing character, and extends from the ear to the hollow teeth of the upper jaw, where at times it becomes thrilling; is aggravated in the night; is not increased during a meal, but aggravated shortly afterwards.

Dose. One globule of the 12th.

Bryonia is available in cases where the pain impels the patient to remain in bed, or where it is ~~ex~~acerbated by heat at night, on lying down on the side not affected, or relieved by lying on the side which suffers; spasmodic twitchings, with a feeling as though the teeth were too long, and, as it were, loosened, more particularly during and after a repast; boring and plucking pain, decreasing in the open air, and by cold water in the mouth; drawing pain in the cheek, and pinching in the ear, continuing from night till morning.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

Chamomilla may be prescribed in odontalgic affections resulting from a cold, with plucking pains in the jaws after drinking and eating, especially after hot things, &c.; pains in the teeth extremely violent in the night, with swelling of the cheek, aggravated by cold drinks, and rendered intolerable by the heat of the bed; swelling of the gums, &c.

Dose. Two globules of the 12th.

All the medicines above specified may be repeated in six, twelve, or twenty-four hours, if the pain is not relieved by the first dose.

Pulsatilla is indicated when the toothache is aggravated, or appears chiefly in the evening or in the night, renewed by eating, or taking something hot into the mouth; when the toothache is mitigated by cold water in the mouth, or on going into the air. It is especially useful when the toothache is characterised by sharp, shooting pain, or

drawing, jerking, or digging, gnawing pain; when the toothache is semilateral, and frequently extending to the face, the head, ear, and eye of the side affected.

Dose. Two globules of the 12th dilution.

VOMITING.

The treatment of vomiting must be regulated by the exciting cause, since the latter serves perfectly well to decide its character.

If the vomiting proceeds from a superabundance of food, it will be unnecessary to interfere, since it is an effort of nature to relieve the stomach from the substances with which it is overcharged; when the sickness does not establish itself voluntarily, it is proper to assist the vital force, and promote vomiting by draughts of warm water.

Antimonium Crudum may be given, if after an abundant vomiting there remain aversion, nausea, and heaving of the stomach.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th. One or two doses, at intervals of twelve or twenty-four hours, will generally be sufficient.

Pulsatilla may be selected in preference, where the vomiting has been induced by very gross or fat articles of food.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th, repeated twelve or twenty-four hours after.

Chamomilla is appropriate in cases of vomiting, excited by a violent fit of passion, and especially

where it is accompanied by a bitter taste in the mouth and bilious risings; where the ejected matter is greenish, bilious, and causes a grating sensation in the throat; where the patient complains of fulness and pressive pain in the stomach, general languor, total loss of appetite, anxiety, heat, excessive thirst, vertigo, and semilateral pains in the head.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th, to be repeated, three, six, or twelve hours after.

Bryonia is a remedy which is applicable where the fit of passion continues during the vomiting, and where there is a sensation of coldness united to the symptoms above detailed, as referrible to *Chamomilla*.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th, to be repeated two or four hours after.

Aconite is the most efficient remedy in vomiting excited by passion, and accompanied by fear.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th, repeated two or three hours after.

Valerian is suitable for children who are frequently attacked with vomiting, occasioned by the presence of worms, and with which are ordinarily associated pains in the abdomen, frequent nausea, excess of saliva, pallor of complexion, discolouration of the lips, with general coldness, and accession of debility. These symptoms, however, being dispersed by the medicine, it is essential that the patient should be subjected to an anti-psoric course of treatment, which alone will have the power of confirming the cure.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

Pulsatilla is very serviceable in vomitings of viscid, whitish mucus, to which many persons of irritable temperament, and subject to spasmodic affections, are disposed. These vomitings are usually preceded by vertigo, pains in the abdomen, and faintings, and, in most instances, they are followed by diarrhœa.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

Cocculus may be administered should *Pulsatilla* fail in its effect; it is especially appropriate where the vomitings have resulted from carriage exercise.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

VOMITING OF BLOOD (HÆMATEMESIS).

The causes of the vomiting of blood are blows or falls on the epigastric region, or the introduction of poisonous substances; a sudden chill; violent moral emotion, &c.

The affection generally begins by a deep pain in the left side of the region of the stomach; oppression; vertigo; face pallid; coldness of the extremities; the blood vomited is of a more or less deep colour, and sometimes nearly black.

Treatment. The first thing to be done is, to place the patient in an horizontal position, and to order a complete rest, and the abstinence of food of any description, until the entire convalescence. Some water, or toast-and-water, should be allowed, but very little at a time. If the hemorrhage has

been caused by external violence, Arnica should be prescribed externally and internally. *Externally.*—Some rags are wetted with the tincture of Arnica, mixed with water in the proportion of *one ounce* of the tincture, in *ten ounces* of water: these compresses are applied on the epigastric region.

Internally.—*Dose. Arnica.* Two globules of the 12th dilution to be given immediately, and afterwards six globules of the same dilution to be mixed in twenty-four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful to be given every half-hour, or every hour, or at longer intervals, if the hemorrhage is gradually diminishing.

Aconitum should be administered when the patient vomits pure blood, or mixed with mucus; and if the affection is attended by an action, more or less violent, of the heart, the pulse being more or less frequent and developed.

Dose. A drop in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every half-hour, or at longer intervals, if the hemorrhage goes on decreasing.

Nux Vomica is the remedy to be preferred when the vomiting of blood has been preceded by a derangement of the functions of the stomach, and when the vomiting of blood has been caused by the use of stimulating beverages; or when the blood is coagulated, or black; and when the patient experiences colicky pain in the abdomen; pressure in the forehead.

Dose. A drop of *Nux Vomica*, of the 3rd dilution, in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful

every ten or twenty minutes, or more, according to the state of the patient.

If the disease is brought on by poisoning, it is important to cause the patient to swallow a large quantity of tepid water, to favour the vomiting of the poison; no time should be lost in sending for medical aid to, as soon as possible, administer the antidote of the poison.

We do not enter into any more detail on the subject of Hæmatemesis, as a more complicated form would require at once the aid of a competent practitioner.

WAKEFULNESS.

Vigilance in adults, when unaccompanied by any other indication of deranged health, is, in most instances, the result of undue excitement of the nervous system, originating in intensity of thought, powerful emotion, the abuse of stimulating drinks, coffee, &c.

Treatment. The treatment must commence by enjoining the patient to abstain as much as possible from all exciting causes.

Nux Vomica may be administered in the course of the evening.

Dose. One globule of the 30th.

Pulsatilla is suitable where the wakefulness proceeds from overloading the stomach, giving rise to flatulency and constipation.

Dose. One globule of the 12th.

Chamomilla may be attended with perfect success, if administered in cases which proceed from errors of diet, and especially where the wakefulness is accompanied by swelling of the lower part of the abdomen, flatulency, green evacuations, &c. ; such cases in young children frequently alarm the parents ; but, treated homœopathically, no bad result need be feared.

Dose. One globule of the 12th. In the case of very young children, one sixth of a globule, every six or twelve hours, will be sufficient.

Coffea may be had recourse to, if the patient is habituated to the use of *Chamomilla*.

Dose. One globule of the 12th.

Belladonna will remove the vigilance which results from weaning.

Dose. One globule of the 30th.

Cina is the best remedy if, in a few days, the evil is not cured by *Belladonna* ; if there is wakefulness, with continued crying, during which the infant contracts the legs upon the abdomen, tosses about incessantly, and suffers severe griping pains, with

αααα.

Dose. One globule of the 12th.

WHITLOW (PARONYCHIA)

Is a local inflammation, having its seat, in most instances, at the extremity of one of the fingers. Its symptoms are violent pain, and afterwards suppuration ; it frequently reappears among persons who have once been affected. It sometimes dis-

plays itself in the absence of all external cause; sometimes after a cold, a contusion, burn, or any other lesion; after the removal of the epidermis at the roots of the nails, from cutting the nails too near the quick, or from having touched any corrosive liquid.

The pain is moderate when the affection is confined to the cellular tissue; more acute when affecting the periosteum; and intolerable when the inflammation affects the immediate envelope of the tendons. It is not unusual to find this malady producing, among persons of irritable temperament, either convulsions or fainting fits.

Mercurius is very efficacious in the removal of whitlows.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

The *north pole of the magnet*, applied for one or two minutes to the part affected, is very powerful in these affections.

Sulphur and *Silicea* are important medicines when the affection returns, frequently, after the application of the magnet and the exhibition of *Mercurius*.

Dose. One or two globules of the 30th.

Hepar Sulphuris and *Rhus* are also valuable remedies in these cases.

Dose. One or two globules of the 30th.

The repetition of all these remedies should be regulated by the intensity of the symptoms; generally, they should be repeated at intervals of from four to twelve hours.

WORMS.

Worms are engendered under the influence of uncleanness, an unwholesome character of the food, an impure atmosphere, moisture, and every circumstance which may favour the accumulation of mucus in the intestinal canal.

The species of worms most frequently encountered are the *Ascarides*, the *Lumbricales*, and the Tape-worm. Women and children are usually more subject to this visitation than men.

The *ascarides* bear a resemblance to the mites in cheese; some of them, however, attain the length of upwards of an inch. These worms are frequently met with in children, and excite a very unpleasant itching in the alimentary canal, with frequent and pressing inclinations to relieve the bowels, together with other symptoms.

The *lumbricales* resemble the earth-worm. They are white, and have at the top of the head a circle studded with slight eminences of warts. These worms attach themselves in clusters to different portions of the intestines, beneath the parietes of which they create, in moving about and sucking, especially after having eaten sweet food, an irritation which gives rise to painful griping, more particularly in the umbilical region. The ordinary indications of their presence are the following:—Nausea; accumulation of watery saliva in the mouth; fetid breath; face pale and swollen; a blue or brownish hue beneath the eyes; dilatation of the

pupil; broken sleep; urine thick and white; and the lower part of the abdomen hard, and tender to the touch.

The tape-worm is flat and whitish, frequently of considerable length, and comprising a vast number of articulations.

It is by no means easy to recognise its presence, since, if it occasions at times distressing symptoms, extraordinary sense of pressure, coldness, undulatory motion in the abdomen, lively pain, cramps, epileptic and convulsive fits, &c.; it at other times gives rise to none of those sensations. In this case, the only positive indication is the discharge of certain detached portions of the worm.

Treatment. An anti-psoric treatment is indispensable, in order effectually to check the disposition which favours the generation of worms. The conditions above stated may, in most instances, prove the accidental cause of them; but it may always be inferred that there exists, at the same time, an internal cause, peculiar to the individual, and that this cause is the psora, which must be subdued.

Such course of treatment bears reference to chronic maladies, with which it is not the object of this work to interfere.

The inconveniences to which persons annoyed with worms are liable, must be met, according to circumstances, by the following remedies:

Against *Ascarides*, Aconite, Nux, Mercurius, Ignatia, Ferrum, Valerian.

Dose. One or two globules of the 30th.

Against *Lumbricales*, Nux, Cina, Belladonna, Mercurius.

Dose. One or two globules of the 30th.

Stramonium will relieve the colic induced by the presence of worms.

Dose. One or two globules of the 12th.

Cicuta Virosa is very efficient in fevers excited by worms, and accompanied by cramps and violent pains in the abdomen.

Dose. A drop of the 3rd dilution should be mixed in six teaspoonfuls of water, and one taken every three hours.

Sulphur removes the itchings in the rectum resulting from the presence of worms.

Dose. One or two globules of the 30th.

Felix Mas will in most instances relieve the symptoms, frequently painful and distressing, induced by the presence of the solitary or tape-worm.

Dose. A drop of the 3rd dilution administered from time to time.

In serious wounds recourse must be had to an experienced surgeon. In cases presenting but little danger, the following treatment should be adopted:—After carefully washing the part, the divided edges are to be brought into apposition by the application of little bands of Diachylon plaister, and kept moistened with the tincture of Arnica.

When union has been effected by means of a suitable plaister, a part of the compress should be steeped in Arnica, and the whole should be supported with a moderately tight bandage ; at the same time Arnica should be administered internally.

The traumatic* fever either does not show itself, or is at least very sensibly moderated by the use of Arnica, applied both externally and as an internal remedy. The lotion of Arnica is to be formed by adding from ten to twenty drops of the tincture of Arnica to one ounce of water.

Dose to be given internally. One, two, or three globules of the 12th, during the first four-and-twenty hours ; and should occasion require, it may be repeated frequently, at intervals of two or three days.

Coffea should be exhibited, when the wound becomes very painful, either without any appreciable cause, or from one which can be remedied, such as too great tightness of the ligatures, the presence of a foreign body, &c., the patient at the same time feeling much excitement, excessive sensibility, a disposition to tears, agitation or vigilance.

Dose. One globule of the 12th, or even a drop of the tincture in four doses ; one every five or six hours.

China should succeed *Coffea*, should the latter prove insufficient.

Dose. One globule of the 12th.

Pulsatilla will generally produce beneficial re-

* *Traumatic*—incident to external injuries or wounds.

sults, if the wound be circumscribed by a red areola, and if the surface be swollen and inflamed.

Dose. One, two, or three globules, according to the excitability of the patient, of the 12th; or when the case is very severe, a drop of the 3rd dilution may be mixed in four spoonfuls of water, and one taken every three hours.

Mercurius will very speedily check any disposition the wound may have to suppurate.

Dose. Two globules of the 12th.

In the treatment of wounds, the use of all medicinal ointments, which are generally in so much request, should be scrupulously avoided. To prevent any portion of the apparel attaching itself to the skin, it would be well to shave the hair, and apply small bandages, spread with some inert greasy substance, such as simple cerate, or cocoa-nut oil.

If the wound is very extensive, and attended with loss of substance, it will be proper to apply, in addition to the bandages which cover its edges, a piece of rag, (in which a number of small apertures have been made, for the purpose of allowing the matter to escape) slightly spread with cerate; and afterwards to place over this a fold of lint.

In these cases care must be taken to avoid the exhibition of Arnica in too concentrated a form, since it may counteract the desired effect: five or six drops to an ounce of water will be sufficient. The wounds must not be exposed more than once during the day; and where there is no suppuration,

there will be no need of disturbance until the cure is complete. When the traumatic fever is high, *Aconite* should be administered.

Dose. A drop of the 3rd dilution to be mixed in four teaspoonfuls of pure water, and one taken every three hours.

Calendula should be used in preference to *Arnica*, in cases of fresh cuts or laceration of the flesh, or when large infiltrations, serous or bloody, exist in the cellular tissue. The same remedy is also much recommended when the wound becomes raw, painful, inflamed, and during the traumatic fever.

Prescription. When the wound has been properly united by adhesive plaister, the tincture should be applied in the same way as *Arnica*—two-third parts of water, and a third of the tincture. In case of laceration, or when the wound is inflamed, or in a state of suppuration, rags moistened with the lotion should be applied; but the lotion should be more diluted than in the former case, viz., one part of the tincture to eight or ten parts of water. The compresses should be renewed until the cicatrization is obtained.

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