A MANUAL

FOR

HOMŒOPATHIC

PRESCRIBING:

BEING THE

Fifth Edition, Revised and Corrected.

BY

C. HERRILL, M. D.

Member of the

Homœopathic Medical Society,

Author of a Treatise on Epidemic Diseases,

a Work on Cholera, &c.

NEW-YORK:

WILLIAM RADDE,

322 BROADWAY.

1849.

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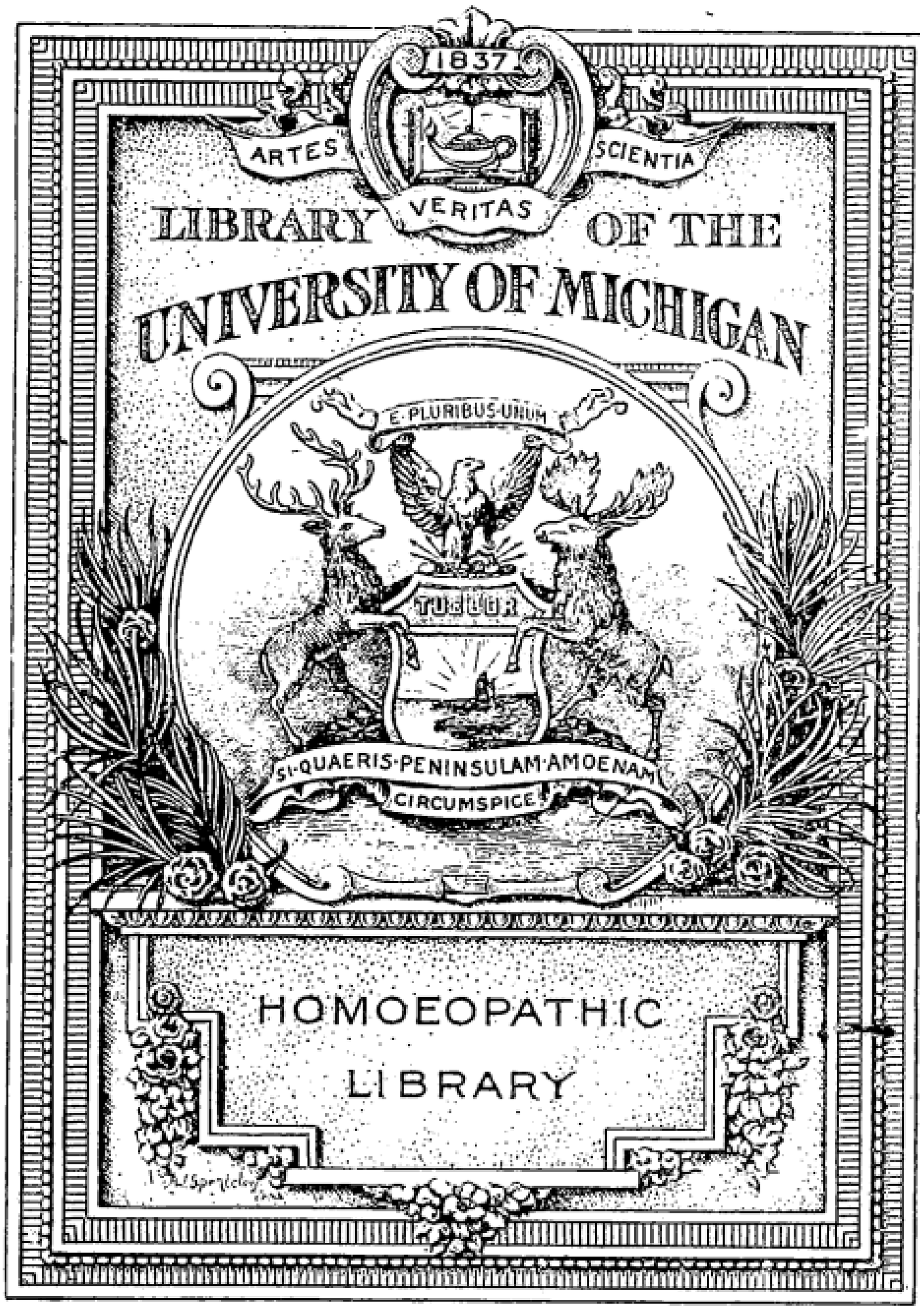

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SECOND EDITION WITH ADDITIONS BY

HUNTING SHERRILL, M. D.

Member of the New York

Homœopathic Society,

Author of a Treatise on Epidemic Diseases; a work on Epidemic Cholera, &c.

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INTRODUCTION.

The manner in which this work was got up as is explained in the subsequent Pages, for Individual and Public convenience, more than any intrinsic merit in it, has no doubt given it the ready and extensive circulation it has met with, so that the first emission is about exhausted. The publisher has thought proper in order to meet the demands of the people to ,issue another edition which has additions and improvements.

There is no work extant so conveniently arranged in an Alphabetical manner, to which a ready reference may be so easily made, to aid in selecting a Medicine for the case presented.

This Repertory, is used as a Pocket Companion by a great many Practitioners and by Families. On examining the Manuscript, by one of the most eminent Practitioners in the City, Dr. G—— he said, I should like to have such a Repertory to put in my pocket; with this explanation, the work is submitted to an enlightened and liberal public.

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SOME OF THE NOTICES OF THE PUBLIC PRESS OF THIS MANUAL.

Just Published and for sale by Wm. Radde, 322 Broadway, N. Y., a Manual for Homœopathic prescribing by Hunting Sherrill, M. D. member of the New York Ph. Society, and of the United States Homœopathic Institute; thesis for the use of families and private individuals —the best work ever published on the subject. It shows the absurdity of the existing predjudices against the system, and enables every man to be his own physician, except in extreme cases.

(True Sun.)

With considerable satisfaction we have examined a book just published and for sale by W. Radde, 322 Broadway, N. Y., price three shillings, written by Dr, Sherrill, entitled "A

(American Republican.)

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Manual for Homœopathic prescribing." From the indications of public sentiment in favor of this plan of treating the sick, we think this will be well received and very useful for those who wish to prescribe in this way, or to examine and become acquainted with the system. It is stated that this work, more than any other, gives a familiar view of the system, the use of the remedies and directions for prescribing, directions for diet and regimen, a catalogue of medicines used, a full Repertory of diseases alphabetically arranged, and the remedy for each, and what seems very valuable and useful for every one to have, is a list of poisons and the antidotal remedy for them. This book contains a great amount of information, and the result of long and great experience, in a small compass, and it will be useful for all individuals to obtain.

(Tribune.)

A Mauual of Homœopathic Prescriptions, with a full and improved Repertory, in which all diseases are alphabetically arranged, with the remedy for them connected, &c. by Hunting Sherrill, M. D. has just been issued by Wm. Radde, 322 Broadway. It is a very small volume for the subjects it discusses, but perhaps the author thinks the Homœopathic

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practice, [that is the small dose part of it] should be introducec into Literature as well as Medicine. It would be a great public blessing if he could convert some author we have in mind to this system.

(New-York Herald)

Sherrill's Manual of Homœopathy at Raddes 322 Brosdway, N. Y. In this work an explanation s afforded of the nature and value of the System of Homœopathy, as taught succesfully by its founder [the immortal] Hahnemann, also a catalogue of Antidotes for Poisons arranged in a simple and comprehensive manner, furnishing a useful Repertory of diseases with antidotal and direct remedies for them.

The European.

Dr. Sherrill's Treatics Just Published is deserving of much attention, whose experience makes him well competent to the task [undertaken) and we recommend it to the [public] readers attention.

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The European.

Dr. Shewmill's Treatise last. Published in pamphlet form, and we recommend it to the [public] generally as well compiled, and [manifesting] much ability. Homœopathic Physicians are rivalled by few in the knowledge of diseases with their proper remedies, and a list of diseases with their proper remedies, and a list of chronic remedies, and a full description of their symptoms. With such a work in the hands of a family, the [necessity] for a physician is almost obviated. Those wishing a copy of the work can obtain it by addressing the author, Shewmill, Mt. Pleasant, Jefferson Co., Ohio.

NOTICES.

[It is to just said that the Columbiana Medical Institute is] now in full and successful operation. Students can obtain board and tuition in the Institute for $1.50 per week. Those wishing to attend lectures will find it to their advantage to call on the undersigned, who will be found at the Institute, or at his residence, one mile south of the village. Dr. Shewmill's Treatise on Domestic Practice, and Compendium of Homœopathic Practice, will be kept constantly on hand for sale. Price of the former, $1.50; of the latter, $1.00.

Columbiana, Ohio, Sept. 1, 1847.

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We, having examined the Manuscript, are of opinion, that the Manual proposed to be published by Dr, Sherrill, will be a useful and valuable work, and cheerfully recommend it to the patronage of the profession and the public.

A. D. WILSON, M. D.,
Late President of the N. Y. Homœopathic Physicians' Society.

B. F. JOSLIN, M. D.,
Vice President of the N. Y. Homœopathic Physicians' Society.

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INTRODUCTION

TO THE

HOMŒOPATHIC MANUAL.

If the Homœopathic doctrine and principles which governs it holds true through the test of time and experience and there seems to be abundant facts to sustain it; the discovery and introduction of this system into the healing art, will form a most important era in Medical science. Its effects will be to simplify the art of curing diseases and regulating the operations of organic, animal functions acted upon by the property of life.

By the introduction of this System there is a tendency to show how uncertain and baseless the foundation is of many Theories and plans of the old school, founded as they frequently are on Hypothesis and the in-

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consistencies of many methods of treating diseases governed by them.

Whether this system may be considered an entire new principle introduced into Medical Philosophy or an improvement added to former knowledge and opinions and modes of practice we do not undertake to determine, but there appears to be so much truth in the doctrine and success attending its practice that it is worthy of a careful and diligent examination and experimental trial, to determine more fully its benefits, it may with propriety be urged as a duty incumbent on those engaged in controling and regulating the operations of human life, to impartially examine a system and obtain a knowledge of one which has produced innumerable salutary and happy results in counteracting diseased action and in restoring morbid sufferers to health.

It is the uniform reply of those who have embraced this doctrine and system, in answer to such as oppose and speak reproach-

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fully of it; try the experiments which the members of the Homœopathic School have tried to ascertain the truth or falsity of the recorded Pathogenetic effects of Drugs, and give them a fair trial in treating diseases, then make your objections—founded on facts and knowledge.

In commencing this course of practice and using Homœopathic remedies, it is presumed that most others as well as the author experience the need of some abeviated work of ready reference, to refer to—with the view of aiding the memory in selecting a remedy, proper, for the case to be treated. To supply such a need has been the intention of the author in preparing this work. In the exhibition of remedies on this plan, to those not long experienced in it—there will frequently be a difficulty to select the most appropriate remedy for the case, or the symptoms forming the whole character of the case of disease. It is often necessary, particularly for those not well versed in the practice, to search a repertory

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to aid in selecting a medicine best adapted to the disease.

To be successful in the Homœopathic practice, it requires accuracy and minuteness in fixing on a medicament the most suitable for the essential nature of the disease, it will not do to depend on generalizing, and frequently a guessing way, which is often pursued by the practitioners of the old or Allœopathic School—the practice of refering to authors, to aid the memory and refresh the understanding, is one that all who are anxious to render just services to their patients, will pursue.

The symptoms which it is very often necessary to examine, may be so numerous and the articles of medicine are so multiplied, to cover and apply to them, that it will for a long time, be difficult to recollect them, therefore a work of ready reference, to aid the memory, it is believed will be very useful and convenient, and such a one is very much needed.

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A manual in an abreviated manner we made out, soon after we commenced the Homœopathic practice, as a vade mecum or companion—that work has been corrected andenlarged from time to time, by carefully observing the effects and operations of remedies on patients, and by examining the Pathogenetic operations of Drugs in various Treatises on the subject, and by conversations with, and facts collected from learned and eminent members of the Homœopathic School.

There are it is true, several Treatises somewhat on a similar plan, and some of them are much more extensive in detailing peculiarities, and indications of disease and remedies. Some of those are too large and complex for convenient and ready reference. Others are very incomplete—this Manual is intended to be simple and plain, yet more full, as a familiar Repertory than any work we have seen, giving the names and varities of diseases, and the medicine most useful and proper for them,

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connected with it in a short and conscise manner.

All the medicines are not selected in this work, for many of the diseases or symptoms which are named for them in some of the large works—particularly in Jhar's Manual, Edited by Dr. Hull—But enough are named to answer all ordinary purposes and indications, and those are selected which are generally found to be most efficient and applicable to the case. It has been the intention rather to retrench and select remedies of the most potence, in preference to those of less or doubtful efficacy.

To obtain a knowledge of this system and the propriety of the mode of prescribing; it is of importance carefully to read the Organon of Hawneman, for no one can have a correct understanding of the Homœopathic system without it; also, other Treatises on the Pathonegnetic properties of Drugs—ought to be studied.

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In this Manual, the synopsis for some of the classes of diseases, or arrangements are adopted, different from any we have seen, making the whole subject and the means of refering to the disease, and the appropriate remedy applicable to them plain and easy.

It is intended to furnish an Index, as a ready guide for prescribing, and will be found to be a very useful vade mecum, should the prescriber desire a more extensive investigation of the case—reference may be had to more enlarged works, and to examine the various symytoms, and the Pathogenesis of the remedies indicated—a course recommended to be pursued.

A great and leading principle in the practice of Homœopathy, is to give but one article of medicine at a time, for as Hahnemann observes, "the Alœopathic prescriber, mix together a great many ingre-

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dients, one destroys either wholly or partly the operation of the other, or gives to it a different mode of action, which had never been thought of, so that the effects calculated upon could never take place, this enigma of mixture often produces a new modification of disease, consequently a fictitious malady joins itself to the original one, and, aggravates the primitive disease." Orgenon, page 41.

This opinion and the consequences growing out of a compound and inconsistent use of remedies, was forcibley illustrated in the results of treatment of a late epidemic disease—when it was often stated that the force of the disease located on the brain—producing congestion of that organ, and that the patients died of brain affection. Those cases were mostly treated by the use of opium,* Mercury, Ipecac, Essences,

* Opium freely given in congestive diseases as this was, before evacuations from the blood vessels are made, increases the congestion and agravates the symptoms.

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Alcoholic potations, &c. &c., promiscuously combined together—a great portion of the cases treated in this way proved fatal—during the same period by a very different course, more simple, embracing many of the principles and remedies of Homœopathy, the same disease was almost invariably cured.

In prescribing a medicine for use, one should be chosen that covers or applys to the greatest number of symptoms the patient has—or one that is most Homœopathic to the original or prominent symptoms of the disease—among the symptoms produced by a great number of medicines which have been tested, it is easy to find one that contains elements from which might be composed an artificial disease, similiar to the ensemble of the symptoms existing, "this is precisely the remedy desirable," Orgenon, p. 157.

"To cure diseases by this plan, requires three conditions, viz: 1st to select a medi-

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cine corresponding with the disease—2nd to aid the natural reaction—3rd that the operation of the medicine be not interfered with by any other medicine." Orgenon,

An important benefit in the Homœopathic System is, that when the medicament is rightly chosen, the patient has a ready and rapid recovery—particularly in acute diseases—because he has not been exhausted by excesive evacuations, or counteracting remedial agents—nor the production of Mercurial or other artifical disease, as a substitute for the natural one. The patient passes directly from a state of disease, to that of health, and to a regular healthy action of the functions—the train of alarming and troublesome symptoms, that frepuently follow or supervene in the advanced stage of acute diseases, such as lesion of the stomach, or alimentary canal, or a deranged state of the Liver, and mistermed Bilious affection—Brain disease and nervous irritations, and what is still more to be deplored,

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is a Mercurial disease and a perplexing sore mouth. The frequent effect of treatment, more than from the natural run of the disease are generally avoided. This view of the practice, explains why patients recover much sooner under the judicious use of Homœopathic treatment, than they do by means of a great portion of the old school practice—Donaldson, states "the practice of introducing a set of remedies into the body, to produce a new disease, or a counteracting effect, to break up a natural disease, or instituting a Mercurial action by repeated and large doses of Mercury, is the remnant of gothic ignorance." Review of Medicine.

The practice of giving Mercury so as to produce a Salivation, or mercurial action on the system, to cure the natural disease, by producing an artificial one, came into use about fifty years ago—it is a part of the doctrine that grew up in the dark age of the world, of "Contrari," "Contrari-

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bus," "Curantur," or of curing diseases by counteracting remedial agents—since that time it has been rode as a hobby by almost all practitioners—It has no doubt been a means of producing many a protracted and profitable course of medical attendance, as well as a subsequent chronic painful disease.

The practice of giving Mercury so as to salivate, is an easy course to pursue for the perscriber, for it does not require much study or investigation, to follow up the course and exhibit the remedies. In consequence of some criticism on the method of treatment of the Epidemic of 1832. It was tartly observed by a medical friend, during the prevalence of that Epidemic. "I shall give my patients Mercury, Opium, Ipecac, and Alcoholic remedies, under which they must take their chance to live or die, the result was, they generally died."

One of the glories of the Homœopathic System will be, to introduce a substitute for

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such a practice, and establish an opinion in favor of the injudicious and injurious use of such a general method of treating diseases.

In suggesting a METHOD for selecting a medicine for the case, we have an observation or two to make, It will be perceived that in the Repertory, for the first stage of disease of an inflammatory nature, Aconite is named as a first or leading remedy—this has proved to be the most efficient and certain medicine, to check inflammatory action and fever in the first stage, that has ever been introduced into use.

For Centuries, Medical Men have been engaged in investigating and experimenting, to endeavor to discover a medicine, which would act as a direct sedative, or that would directly restrain arterial action so as to cure inflammation, which might answer as a substitute for blood-letting in inflammatory diseases; hitherto those re-

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searches have failed in obtaining any one to be depended on, with much certainty those medicines that have approached nearest to producing such an effect, according to general estimation; are Digitalis, Tartarised Antimony, and Nitrate of Potash—But none of those have very extensively been relied on, to the exclusion of blood-letting, neither would it have been safe for the patient, to have omitted bleeding in many cases under the systems and in the manner that diseases have generally been treated.

By the use of Aconite, particularly when prepared and administered in accordance with the Homœopathic principle and system—a more direct effcet is produced, on arterial action and progress made toward checking inflammatory disease or fever, than by any medicine heretofore introduced into use—It furnishes an excellent substitute in many such cases for blood-letting—It answers various purposes which bleed-

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ing does not effect; in quieting Nervous irritation, morbid irratibility and febrile commotion in the system.

Although Aconite holds a prominent rank for the uses just awarded to it; there are many other remedies to be found in the Repertory very useful, and under some conditions more applicable to many febrile discases.

In the Repertory it will be perceived that generally a number of medicines are embodied for a disease, and for the various grades of that disease—It is however to be understocd, that those medicines are not all equally and alike useful in the case; but some are more useful in one feature or stage of the case, and some in another.

The peculiar stage, nature or character of the disease, for which a medicine would be most Homœopathic, or would best cover the whole symptoms of the disease, must

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be learned by observation and experience, and by examining and studying the Pathogenetic effects of the Drugs mentioned in some work on the Pure Materia Medica.

It is also very important particularly in complex and chronic cases, to obtain an accurate history of the case—To ascertain what previous ailments the patient has had, and what medicines have been used in the treatment of them—It will frequently be discovered by such investigation, that the patients illness is owing to their having had some disease which has not been well cured, or to the injurious or poisonous effects of some medicine they have taken.

Thus, in cases 3 and 4 in this Manual, the disease was evidently owing to the effects of Mercury taken 10 or 12 years before; this opinion directed us to the use of antidotes for Mercurial poisoning, and with the use of those remedies, the patients were cured—also, in case 16, the disease seemed

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to have been the effect of a long use and contaminating influence of Bark of Quinine, exhibited five years before; by giving the patient antidotes for bark poisoning, we succeeded in curing or very much mitigating the disease.

The following is a very good way to determine on a medicine to be used—If a patient prosents who has Fever, Head Ache, Gastralgia, (a painful distress at the Stomach Nausea, &c.) By turning to fever in the Repertory, it will be found that Belladona is a prominent remedy for Fever; then look at Cephalagia (or head ache), and Bell. is found as a leading remedy for that; look at Gastralgia and Nausea, and Bell. is named for those symptoms—Thus it will appear that Bell. is a leading remedy for four of the prominent symptoms of the case—So Bell. would be a proper and prominent remedy to use; Acon, or Nux. might do as well.

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Again, if a patient applies to us, who has acute Inflammation, Fever, Sore Throat, pain of the Chest and Cough—By examining the Repertory, it will be seen that for fever of an inflammatory type, the prominent remedy is Aconite; turn to Angina and there we have Acon. as a medicine—for pain of the Chest, Pleurisy or acute Inflammation of the Lungs—Acon. will be found to be the prominent remedy—For Cough with those concomitant symptoms, it will be perceived that Acon. covers the main symptoms of the case, and will be the proper medicine to use—after a few doses of Acon, if that does not suspend the disease, Bryo, Bell, or Ignat, will be advisable.

A frequent combination of symptoms, affecting Females for which we are consulted —are Head Ache, Gastroses, Costiveness, bearing down pain of the Womb, irritation and pain and distension of the Utreus—difficulty of urinating, Piles and Hæmorrhoidal

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Tumors—bleeding from the Hæmorrhoidal Vessels, &c.

By examining the Repertory it will be perceived that for Cephalagia—Nux. is a remedy for Gastroses, Nux. is among the medicines for it—for Constipation, we find Nux. a leading remedy–for those affections of the Womb mentioned, Nux. is a valuable medicine—and for Hæmorrhoidal affections, Nux. holds a prominent rank; therefore for such a case, or for one embracing a portion of those symptoms, Nux. will be a leading and valuable remedy; other articles would frequently be useful, such as Bell, Bey,Iod, Merc, Puls, Rus, Sep, Stann, &c.

Again, suppose you are consulted by a patient who has Nausea, pain of the Stomach, and occasional vomiting, with Diarrhœa, more or less severe—By examining the Repertory, it will be perceived that for Nausea and vomiting, the medicines indi-

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cated, are Aconite, Antimony, Arnic, Bell, Ipe, &c., for Gastroses, the same medicines are indicated. For Diarrhœa, and painful uneasiness of the Bowels, Acon, Antim, Bell, Camp, Ipec, &c., are directed, therefore one of those medicines will be a proper one to use—by one or two doses of Antimony 1st 2nd or 3rd trituration of one grain each, we have frequently checked vomiting and cured the patient, and have made similar cures by the use of Acon, and Ipec.

By following this plan in other cases for fixing on a medicine will lead to a tolerable course of prescribing.

The author of the Homœopathic System and the founder of the Pure Materia Medica, was not the first, neither does he pretend to be, who advocated this principle and dectrine, nor to condemn the old mode of studying Materia Medica, by proposing a plan similiar to that adopted by Homœopathists. But until the immortal Hahne-

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mann, no one ever attempted to make a similar system of Materia Medica—therefore it could not be practised.

Haller the distinguished author of Physiology, as referred to by Hahnemann and Ruoff, unspairingly denounced as quackery the mode heretofore pursued, and urged the plan of having experiments performed on healthy persons, as furnishing the only sure means of ascertaining the action of medicinal agents on the body; this forms a practice on which is founded the doctrine of the new School or simila similibus.

Medicines given a person when in a state of health carefully prepared and their use continued for a length of time, Homœopathist contend and have proved from expereements will produce a certain train of symptoms of disease, and frequently a great number of symptoms are exhibited by their action on different organs—The same train of symptoms it is stated and proved by experi-

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ments will be produced, by repeating them on the same person or on a different subject; those symptoms which a medicine produces when given in this way; when they affect a patient as a disease; it is ascertained by trials and various proofs, are the most readily and certainly cured by the same kind of medicine, though to cure a disease the remedy must be given in a very small quantity, this forms the principle of simila similabus, or that similar medicines cure symptoms of disease similar to those which they produce, this doctrine and such facts form the great and leading principle and practice of Homœopathy.

The author of the Orgenon, and the founder of the Homœopathic School, commenced his system by trying the effects of Drugs in the way just alluded to, and by pursuing the course for a long period of time, and treasuring up a multitude of facts and the cases cured by those medicaments, he with the aid of many pupils, desciples, and coad-

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jutors, was enabled to carry out and mature a system and plan, that seems to promise to be of an infinite benefit and blessing to mankind.

Similar modes of treating diseases, or where the principle has been involved that the success of the remedy, depended upon a Homœopathic principle has been frequently used by Physicians while they were not aware of it—one instance it is presumed will not be out of place to refer to; a favourite remedy with my venerable friend and patron, the late Dr: Samuel Bard, President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in this city—was for bleeding from the Lungs and symptoms connected with that state of disease, to give Ipecacuanha; and for Dysenteric affection with Nausea &c., to give Ipecac and Rhubarb, now the pathogenetic effects of Ipecac, are to produce discharges of blood from the Lungs, and other symptoms connected with Hæmoptesis, and it is well known that

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Ipecac given a person, produces Nausea and acts as a laxative on the Bowels attended with griping—then tbis gentleman's practice for its success in those cases, was based on a law of Homœopathy, Dr. Bards prescriptions were the result of observation and experience, without having any knowledge of the Pathogenetic effects of Ipecacuanha or Homœopathy.

To illustrate further, it is ascertained that Cinchona or Quinine, Arsenic, Quassia, &c., given during health do produce Intermittent disease or Fever—It is well known that those articles are common and efficient remedies for intermittent diseases; Belladona, Stramonium, Coccullus, Indicus, &c. produce pain of the head, stupor, dilated Pupils. Delerium &c—Those are among the most efficient remedies for those symptoms when theyexist es a natural disease.

Belladona produces Stricture of the throat and inability to swallow fluids, and

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other symptoms attendant on Hydrophobia. In cases of Canine Madness or Hydrophobia, *Belladona is a remedy Which will mitigate or has cured that disease. (See the Chapter on Poisons, article, Hydrophobia, at the latter end of this Book.

Nux Vomica produces dizziness, pain in the head, nervous irritation, and in large doses more violent symptoms such as Spasms &c., when those symptoms exist as a natural disease, Nux. V. is well calculated to cure them—Cantharides produce pain and scalding sensation at the neck of the Bladder, and along the Urethra, and suppression of Urine, when those symptoms exist as a natural disease, Cantharides is among the most efficient remedies for them—examples of this kind might be multiplied, but those will suffice—Sthal, a Danish Physician of the 17th century, speaks unsparingly of this doctrine, but did not seem to

*Orgenon, page 54.

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have been aware of its truth and importance when he remarks "the received method in medicine of treating diseases by opposite remedies, (or by counteracting or contrary means,) is completely false and absurd, on the contrary I am satisfied that diseases are subdued by agents which produce a similar affection, or simila-similibus."

It has been and still appears to be a popular opinion, that diseases are generally owing to the existence of a material in the Blood of an impure or extraneous nature—or to a morbid accumulation of Bile or noxious matter in the stomach or Alimentary Canal—or to some derangement or change in organic texture of some functional Organ. These are states or conditions of the body which it may fairly be presumed, seldom or never primarily take place, but if those states and situations of the functional organs of the system or agents of life do not exist, they are commonly owing to a pre-

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vious deranged Dynamic or Vital influence on the property of Life.* Many excellent observers and Physiologists are of opinion, that diseases are generally or frequently the effects of Dynamic irregularity or excitement, or of an unequal distribution of Magnetic influence, or that they proceedè from an unequal distribution of the principle of Life, and an unequal and irregular circulation of the blood.

Assuming those positions generally as correct, it will appear evident that the Vitalitywhich prevades organic anamal matter and keeps it in action, or the diseased tissue or organism will be readily and easily affected by a medicine, which is capable of acting specifically on the Vitality pervading the part or organs morbidly affected—to produce a similar aggravation on the part affected, or symptoms produced in the system by the natural disease—There exists.

* See Orgenon S. 11, 12, 13, 14, &c.

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at the time an increased sensibiliy in the part or tissue affected—therefore a minute portion of such a medicine seems to act and produces a gentle aggravation of the diseased fibre or tissue, or influences the dynamic influence—when they are in a morbid state they are more sensibly affected than when in health—experience seems to prove that a large dose of such a medicine which is capable of producing an aggravation or over excitement, by which their salutary influence is frustrated and their curative effects destroyed—and in many instances injurious consequences are produced—If the medical aggravation is carried above the morbid one, or above a healthy state and tone—then a reacting effort of the functions of life will ensue, which disturbs the calm medicinal influence, which it seems best to avoid—large doses of medicine continued and repeated frequently produce injurious or poisonous effects, and then the whole plan fails, as the records of medicine show.

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The dose of medicine should be so small as to produce only an aggravation, but less in degree than the natural disease—when the dose is large it would be likely to, and does produce an increased excitement above the disease, or a counteracting operation—then much or all of its curative effects may be frustrated by a counteracting or suppressing influence.

In administering medicines on this plan, it is proper to give but a very minute dose of those specific remedies, so as to produce a gentle aggravation only at first, or a quieting equilebrium in the system—or an antidotal operation to vitiating or Psoric, or poisonous material lurking in the dody—rather than a harsh irregular commotion or counteracting operation—Therefore a minute dose, which works out no injurious operations nor poisonous effects, and that does no harm even if they do not cure, are found to be the best and all that is necessa-

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ry to produce the desired effect—to sooth the irritation, or gently to aggravate the morbid organism, or to equalise the Vital principle, pervading and acting on and perpetuating the existence of organised animal matter—By those medicated influences the diseased action frequently, very soon, almost immediately in acute cases particularly, are suspended, and the healthful action and operations, and functions are restored, *and the* patient is well.

In the arrangement of this Manual, the diseases are placed in Alphabetical order agreeable to their approved names as far as that could well be done—but the Organs or parts are in several instances placed in the alphabetical arrangements, and the diseases pecular to them, are set down under that head in an alphabetical manner—In some instances a class of diseases are made the subject of the head of the ar-

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rangement. Thus you will find Angina as a general term for diseases of the throat and all the variety of angina (sore throat) follow it—The Bladder, the Ear, the Eye, the Nōse, are the heads of classes, and are followed by all the diseases peculiar to those organs. Again, Cholera, Dropsy Fever, Hæmorrhage, Inflammation, Palsey, Spasms &c., are taken for heads which are succeeded by all the group of diseases of those classes—Under the head of Women and Uterus are placed the diseases peculiar to females and to the Uterine organs, including the state of Pregnancy, and the train of diseases connected with Pregnancy and subsequent to it, embracing diseases of Child Bed.

INFANTS form the head of another class, immediately following the preceeding, in which is included the diseases of infants—Some of the diseases which belong to some one of the heads mentioned, are also placed

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in the general alphabetical order, so they may be found in both places. With this explanation it is presumed a ready reference will be had to all cases of disease sought after.

For that portion treating of Poisons and the antidotes for them, we are in a great measure indebted to the large work of Jhar, Edited by Dr. Hull—In this part, all the most common articles of Poisons, and cases of poisoning are included, with the most efficient antidote and remedy for them,

As those cases of poisoning do not very often occur, and when they do take place the remedy is needed in a hurry—the memory is unable to retain what would be most proper off hand, as the various antidotes proper and useful to arrest the action of the poison and cure the disease—Therefore a work of this kind of ready reference, always at command (as this may be)

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will be of invaluable use—we know of no such work extant.

In a few cases only in this work, we have mentioned blood letting as a remedy—The Homœopathic practitioners commonly dispense with it—they claim that it is generally unnecessary and frequently injurious, and that most diseases for which bleeding has been used, may as well be managed without it—But in some instances, no doubt it may be resorted to with great advantage.

Ruoff in his work on Homœpathic practice men tions bleeding in several instances and som e others do the same, Blood leting is more particularly mentioned in this Repertory, among the remedies for congestive Fever or Congestive states of disease. Observation and experience has convinced my mind, that there is no morbid state which affects the human body, in which blood

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leting is of more advantage, than in the first stage of severe cases of congestive disease or states of the system—This condition of the body, almost always attends in the attack of Epidemic diseases, and those are the cases in which blood leting has been proved eminently useful.

In such cases there is an overloaded state of some of the blood vessels, and a congestive accumulation of fluids in some of the Vital Organs—that congestion is often located on the Vessels of the Brain and Lungs—the circulation is slow and sluggish—the Pulse is small and flaccid—the countenance is dull, lurid or dingy—the Rispiration is laboured and slow—by which the blood is deprived of the usual necessary supply of Oxygen.* By lessening the quantity of blood in the Vessels, they are enabled more freely to react

* These facts are shown by the accounts of the dissections which were made during Epi-

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and by that means the fluids pass with more facility through the Lungs—an increased quantity of vital air is added to the blood by a more free Respiration; which in such cases is very much needed—In severe attacks of Epidemic Congestion, or compound Inflammatory diseases, there is frequently such a stagnation or accumulation of blood in the Lungs; that the breathing is very much interrupted or almost suspended, and the patients seem to die suddenly from being deprived of Oxygen or Vital air.

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demic Yellow Fevers—during the Epidemic of 1811 to 1814 as recorded by the Massachusetts Medical Society; Mann, in his Medical Sketches; Gallup on that disease and others—This state of congestion was located particularly on the Brain, Lungs and about the Heart and Stomach, in the Epidemic cholera, as is shown by reports of Clot, Bey, of Egypt—Leo of Russia, Mackentosh of Scotland, London Medical Journal—Ferris & Reese of New York, Bell of Philadelphia and many others.

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This condition of the vital funetions was often exhibited during the Epidemic Pneumonia, which prevailed in this country during the late war—also, a similar state of congestive depression, or obstruction and aparent stagnation of the blood in the Lungs, was frequently presented during the Epidemic of 1832 and 1834.

Unfourtunately for the reputation of Medical Science, and more unfortunately for the patients—those Congestive states of the circulating fluids which took place in the former Epidemic as well as in the latter—was generally treated by stimulant remedies, composed of essential oils united with Alchohol—Opium, Mercury and Sudorifics—Wine, Rum. Brandy and even Alcohol—these were vsriously compounded together, sometimes in a Heterogeneous manner.

It is a maxim well settled, that in the early stage of those diseases—Opium and

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Ardent Spirits aggravates the symptoms—makes the case more obstinate and more apt to prove fatal.

As the use of Mercury rather injudiciously, has been mentioned in this introduction—we think proper to refer to some eminent opinions on that subject. For many years before his demise Dr. Hosack, as he often expressed it, abstained from its use as a common remedy in fevers and diseases—In remarking on the common and rather promiscuous use of Mercury in diseases of the Liver ; he said that it produced more Liver diseases than it cured.

The following remarks are stated, as being a part of a lectnre, given by Professor Chapman of Philadelphia, extracted from the Homœopathic Examiner, vol. III, page 124—" Gentlemen, if you could see what I see—persons in the very last stage of wretched existence, emaciated to a skele-

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ton—with the scull almost perforated—the Nose half gone—rotton Jaws—Ulcerated throat—breath more pestiferous than the poisonous Upas—limbs racked with pain —mind imbescile—a disgusting spectacle to others—You would exclaim, as I often have done; O! the lamentable want of science, that dictates the abuse of that noxious thing Calomel, in the Southern States—What merit do Gentlemen flatter themselves they possess, by being able to salivate a patient; cannot the veriest fool in Christendom Salivate; give Calomel? But I will ask another question; who is it that can stop the career of Mercury, after it has taken the reins in its own destructive and ungovernabe hands? He who for an ordinary cause, resigns the fate of his patient to Mercury, is a vile enemy to the sick."

During the Epedemic of 1832, the author bled some patients, two, three, or more

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times; taking only four ounces of blood at first, as the pulse rose and got more full as it did; the quantity of blood abstracted was sometimes increased; the cases treated in this way every one recovered.

In his treatise on that Epedemic, the author has detailed the propriety and benefits of such a plan of treatment, and pointed out the manner in which it is advisable to conduct it. The importance of abstracting blood in such a slow manner, in such states of Congestive disease, is noticed and reccommended by Drs. Rush, Mann, Gallup, Armstrong, Donaldson, &c. A similar doctrine was embraced by Sydenham, and published about the year 1670, and by him was carried into practice with marked success, in the Epidemics of his time.

Large quantities of blood drawn at a time if it could be obtained, (which would be very difficult) as would de advisable (or not

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objectionable), in simple inflammatory cases would be objectionable and might be dangerous in such cases; from a want of this knowledge and discrimination, no doubt blood leting has been injuriously used, and by that means brought into disrepute. Under many circumstances blood leting may be claimed as a Homœopathic remedy, on that account if no other; man-managed as above mentioned it is useful in such cases; Some reasons for this are as follows:

A frequent use of blood letting, when a person is in health or good condition of body, predisposes the system to Plethora, inclining to inflammatory disease; for such a state of the body, when it occurs as a natural disease; blood leting is a popular and efficient remedy for it; a frequent use of bleeding for slight complaints of somewhat a local nature, predisposes the blood vessels to preter natural fullness, and Congestion

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in some of the Vital Organs; when such a state takes place as a natural disease, drawing blood from the arm is one of the sure methods of curing it; Simila similabus.

To illustrate some of the maxims detailed, the following case is recorded: when Dr. D. Hasack, resided at his country residence in Dutchess County; Mrs. Hosack had a severe attack of Peripneumonic inflammation of the Lungs, an alarming congestion seized the Lungs,* the breathing got to be very difficult and laborious, and there was every appearance of her sinking—we were called in for consultation with Dr. J. W.

* This was stated to have been the disease that attacted the late President, General Harrison, of which he died; what might have been the result of such remedies as were used here in that case? Professor Gallup of Massachusetts, expressed an opinion favourable to such a course, and that by it the President might have been saved.

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Francis, and the late Dr. Pendleton; we found the pulse small and flaccid, the hands and skin inclining to coldness; the face lurid with an anxious expression of countenance. Dr. Hosack was greatly alarmed, he expressed doubts whether anything could be done to save her.

In this case we discovered a condition of things similiar to one which we had often witnessed in the Epidemic and Sporadic cases of similar diseases of the chest; we proposed using small bleedings, and to be repeated if afterwards it was advisable, and those to be followed by small doses of Ipecacuanha* in warm infusion; to these remedies Dr. H. at first promptly objected, my friend Dr. Francis was rather favourable to them, and after a good deal of con-

* Homœopathists understanding the Pathogenetic proprieties of Ipecac. will see the indications of this medicine for such a condition of disease.

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versation, the remedies were adopted virtually as first proposed—with an injunction from Dr. H. that I must stay and attend to the administration of them, and watch their operation. He remarked, as I am very anxious, and am too much excited to have charge of the case; I of course complied with the request; after bleeding and the infusion was given. the Dyspnœa was releived, the Pulse was more full, the countenance got more natural, the warmth returned to the skin and hands, a diffusive sweat came out, and a slow improvement commenced and the patient finally got well.

Dr. Hosack with his usual frankness and liberality declared to his friends, that the council and attention of Dr. Sherill, contributed mainly to saving the life of his Lady.*

* Being present with Dr. Hosack and some other gentlomen, I heard him make a declaration in amount as above stated. E. CHASE.

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In simple inflammatory diseases, bleeding does not seem to be very often required, for Aconite, Belladona, Ignatia and other appropriate remedies, will generally control that state of disease; though in some severe cases, blood leting may be used with great advantage; and there seems to be no objection to its use as connected with Homœopathic treatment and medicines. In several cases we have pursued this course with benefit and success.

As one of the leading principles in this system, is to give only one medicine at a time, although there are some cases in which the prominent symptoms are such, that more than one medicine seems to be strongly indicated, and it may be advisable to exhibit more than one kind, in such cases they should not be combined, but given at alternate periods; for instance one every six or eight hours in alternation, or one in the morning and the other at night; when

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medicines are used in this way, care should be taken to select them so that one should not prove an antidote to the other; if they are such, one will be likely to neutralise the other, and destroy the medicinal action of both and render them inert—In such cases, it is more advisable for them to have a Homogenious operation, or those which have a similar effect. By examining the Catalogue of Medicines, it will readily be discovered what articles are antidotal to others and what not.

There is another important benefit in a work of this kind, which is of having a Table, or something of the arrangement of this Catalogue, so as to be able readily to have a referrence, to ascertain what are the proper antidotes for Medicines or Drugs of a poisonous nature, when taken into the system in very large or poisonous doses; so that it may be advisable and ne-

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cessary to use a drug as an antidote for them, and to neutralise and counteract their injurious effect. By just referring to this Catalogue of Medicines, it will be perceived that the antidotes to all the active and poisonous articles are placed in the fourth column; also, the Poisons and antidotes for them, form the subject of the last section of this Manual.

METHOD OF OBTAINING AND PREPAIRING THE DRUGS.

For the manner of obtaining and preparing the drugs for Homœopathic use, we refer the reader to large works on the Materia Medica; our intention here will be to merely give an abreviated account of the method of obtaining the articles, and ma-

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king the triturations and dilutions, as selected from various Treatises on the subject; when it is intended to prepare a medicine from a metal or solid substance, it is to be obtained in as pure a state as possible; then one grain of the material is to be put to ninety-nine grains of Saccharum Lactis (Sugar of milk), then they are to be triturated steadily for one two or three hours, according to the density and hardness of the article used, in a glass or glazed Marble or Composition Mortar, this forms the first trituration; then one grain of this product added to ninety-nine grains of Saccharum Lactis, and triturated in the same way, forms the second trituration; the same process is to be pursued to form any higher grade of trituration; and it is directed to be continued to obtain triturations many grades higher, according to the opinion and judgment of the operator and prescriber. There is an opinion prevalent particularly among Homœopathists, that the:

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long triturations, not only divide the substances into extreme minute particles, on which the potency, and efficiency of many medicines depend in producing an action on the body; but that a large portion of Magnetic material is incorporated with the mass, which very much increases its remedial action on diseased animal tissue, or on the principle of life.

Although the triturations are prepared and used in a high grade of attenuation—It is more convenient and generally practised, to disolve the first, second or third trituration in Alcohol and water, or in one of those, so as to form a dilution, when this is done, if the first trituration is used, one grain of it is to be added to 99 drops of the fluid above mentioned, and well shaken, which forms the second dilution; if the second trituration is used, then one grain is to be taken and put to 99 drops of

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the fluid as mentioned above and well shaken, this forms the third dilution, one drop of either of those dilutions, united with 99 drops of fluid, forms a higher attenuation one degree ;-In this manner the operator may proceed to obtain any degree or number of attenuation.

The medical properties of Vegetable substances are the best, if procured when the vegetable or shrub is growing in the highest degree of perfection ; the juice ought to be obtained by expression when it can be, and cleared from the impurities ; then an equal quantity of it and pure Rectified Alcohol are to be added together, let it stand 24 hours or more, then strain it and keep it for use, two drops of this liquid is to be added to 98 drops of pure water or Alcohol, or to a mixture of those two which seems to be better, or one forth of Alcohol and three forths of water ; give the mixture a number of shakes, this forms the

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first dilution; then if one drop of this is added to 99 drops ef the fluid above mentioned, and shaken in the same way, the second dilution or attenuation is formed; the same process is to be followed to obtain any higher grade of dilution. It is recommended by some of the writers and members of this school, to continue to increase the attenuations in this ratio of proceedure, until the thirtyeth grade of dilution is obtained.

The pure Extract of a Vegetable substance, is sometimes used instead of the Juice or Tincture; this may be formed into a trituration in the manner above stated, or a solation of it may be made and treated in the manner just described to make dilutions.

MODE OF ADMINISTERING DOSES.

The rule of administering those medicines as generally recommended and prac-

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tised; are in acute or severe cases, to give the stronger preparations, or those of the low triturations or dilutions, and to repeat them oftener than in more protracted or mild cases; in very severe cases, such as Croup, Spasms, Cholic, or acute inflammation, the remedy ought to be given at first every 50, 40, 30, 20 or 10 minutes; after a few doses are given in this way, the periods should be lengthened; or if there is a mitigation of the symptoms, it is better to entirely suspend the medicine untill its effects are observed, for sometimes a dose or two or three, given early will stop the disease and effect a cure; if it is thought necessary to repeat the medicine afterwards, the dose need not be repeated oftener than once in two or three, or even four or six hours.

In less acute cases, medicine should be given not oftener than every three, four or six hours, in more lingering cases, it should

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be given only two or three times in 24 hours or only once a day.

In Chronic diseases and those of long standing, it is considered best to administer the dose but seldom, as once in a day, or in two, three, four or even six days: it is the opinion of some of the best writers and practitioners of this School, that the best effects are obtained in Chronic cases, by giving the doses at those long intervals; the high triturations or dilutions or attenuations, as high as ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five and even to 30, the highest are advocated and recommended as the best and most efficacious in many cases.

The reasons given for not repeating the dose often in protracted cases is, that medicines produce a certain train of action on the system, shorter or longer according to circumstances, before it runs out and expends its influence, and that it ought not to

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be interfered with or interrupted, by a repetition of the dose, or by the use of any other medicine; by pursuing this course many cases of disease of several years standing have been cured, which have resisted the influence of masses of compound Drugs, as the cases and records of Homœopathy will abundantly show.

In Chronic or lingering cases, the highest triturations or attenuations and dilutions are allowed to answer best, although many practitioners use the highest preparations in acute cases of disease, they are said to be equally successful with them as with stronger doses; a very important consideration is in prescribing, to select and use a medicine which is Homœopathic to the case, or the one that is suitable for the whole ensemble of the symptoms, more depends on this than the amount of the dose.

The quantity composing the dose, seems to be left very much with the judgment of

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the prescriber, and they vary considerably on this point; if the triturations are used, one, two, three and four grains may be given at a time; if the dilutions are chosen, about the same number of drops will be suitable for a dose; though some practitioners say they use a much less quantity than is above named; and with more benefit and decided influence and advantage. The Pills or small Globules which are frequently used, are composed of Saccharium Lactis, and moistened or impregnated with the Tincture or dilution of medicine the prescriber may desire to use.

To illustrate the subject somewhat more fully, a few extracts from the Orgenon of Hahnemann are appended.

"The very minute dose of a medicine which is required to subdue and destroy natural diseases, by analogy to the symptoms produced by the latter, leave in the

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organism a slight medicinal disease, which outlives the primitive affection ; but the extreme minuteness of the dose, renders this disease so slight and susceptable of dissipating itself, that the organism has no need to oppose to it any greater re-action, than that which is requisite to raise the existing state to a habitual degree of health."

§ 68.

"In no instance is it requisite to employ more than one simple medicinal substance at a time." § 272.

"A Homœopathic medicine is injurious when given in to large a dose, and hurtful to the patient, in proportion to the extent of the quantity administered ; but the increase of the dose is prejudicial in the same degree, as the remedy is more Homœopathic, and a strong dose of such a medicine, would do more harm, then the dose of an Allœopathic medicinal substance, which

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had no analogy to the disease, of equal strength." § 276.

"A remedy administered in a dose sufficiently small, is so much the more efficacious, nay, almost wonderfully so, in proportion as it has been Homœopathically chosen." 1 B 277.

"The dose of the remedy can never be sufficiently small, so as to be inferior to the power of the natural disease, which it can extinguish and cure, provided it be capable of producing a small increase of the symptoms immediately after it is administered." I B 279.

"This maxim will serve as a rule by which doses of Homœopathic medicines are to be attenuated to such a degree, merely to produce an almost insensible aggravation of the disease. I B 280.

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According to the Hómœopathic doctrine and rule of prescribing, very little reliance is to be placed on external remedies, except in Surgical cases, and instances of mechanical injury, therefore few are recommended; those most advisable and most useful, are warm water, or fomentation in some cases, and cold water, and cold bathing, or ablution in others, as the nature of the case, or opiñions of the prescriber may prefer and think proper.

However useful external and local remedies may be, when no internal remedies are given, or when large quantities of compound Allœopathic Drugs are used, they generally are considered useless, and frequently injurious when a patient is taking Homœopathic medicine. The practice of Blistering using Sinapisms, Caustics, Issues and all those materials to excite and corrode the skin, operate on the principle of counteracting remedial agents, to produce

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a new or medical or artificial disease, to try to cure the natural one, which is opposed to the doctrine and principle of Homœopathy, or Simila Similabus.

But this is not all the objection which is made to the use of such remedies, or those containing medical matter. It has often been stated, that in the Homœopathic treatment, one medicine only should be used at a time, and tnat all other medicinal substances and influences should be avoided; no material medical matter can be applied to the surface, or used about the patient, unless some exhalation or effluvia arrising from it, is inhailed by the patient; which operates on the system, and either neutralises or counteracts the effect of the medicine selected and given for an internal operation, to cure the disease; also a portion of it will be absorbed through the pores of the skin, in this way it enters the circu-

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lation, and may operate to neutralise or counteract the internal medical agent.

"It is not necessary to make any topical application to the diseased part, not even a substance, which would be Homœopathic or specific if taken internally." Orgenon S 194.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED FOR THE USE OF DIET AND REGIMEN, WHILE USING THE HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

The dose of medicine which it is proper to give is so small, that a very small portion of exciting material, or stimulant, or substance possessing medical properties, taken into the stomach during the time, will have a tendency to neutralise the medicine given, or to produce a counter irritation, or to bring on and continue a fullness and feverish action, so as to counteract the oper-

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ation of the medicine, and prevent or destroy its salutary effects.

Therefore it is of great importance that while using the remedies, the patient should rigidly abstain from the use of many articles of food and drinks, that they may have been in the habit of using; they ought to confine themselves to those articles that are mild in their nature, not very exciting, and easy of Digestion.

In acute cases of disease, nature generally wisely impairs or destroys the appetite, and this provision of good Doctor Nature, is one of the most useful and effectual means of checking the disease; under these circumstances the patient generally has a great disposition to drink cold water, and this is another of nature's remedies to check and cure acute and febrile diseases; this inclination of the patient had better be indulged, by the free use of good cold water;

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this recommendation is founded on twenty years experience and observation, and we have known no instance in the early stage of febrile disease, where it has produced injurious effects; but have often witnessed pleasurable and salutary operations on the patient by their drinking freely of cold water.

Great errors have been committed by Medical Men, as well as by Nurses and Old Women; by prohibiting patients the use of cold water, while labouring under febrile diseases, and by endeavouring to confine them to the use of warm drinks or warm teas—With pain we often have witnessed the cruel effects of such a course, while hearing patients beging for a little cold water.

During the prevalence of the Epidemic of 1832, and 1834, we witnessed the most

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happy effects from giving some of the patients a free indulgence in the use of this beverage; while by the influence of error or prejudice, they were generally debared from its use. In some instances they swallowed copious libations of it, and again threw it up, by which the burning thirst was allayed, and the Stomach washed out, the painful sensation of that organ, which was a common and frequently a distressing symptom was releived, and by this and other means combined with it, the patient was soon in a state of convalsence.

The following case was communicated to the author, by one who was an eye observer of it, it is of importance enough to occupy a place here. During the prevalence of the Epidemic Cholera in the ——— County Poor House, a Maniac who was confined in a cell, got a violent attack of the disease; the officers and me-

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dical attendants concluded that as they had a great deal to do, and as this was a very boisterous troublesome subject, they would pass him over, and not give him any medical attendence; some one moved by compassion from hearing his moaning for water, set a bucket full into his cell, which he drank freely of, and as freely discharged it, by Emesis and dejections; this gone he was supplied with another bucket of water, and as much as he wanted; it turned out that this poor fellow, by following the dictates of nature, prescribed for and cured himself; he got well.

This was one of the ten cases that recovered in that Institution, out of 106 which occured there, the Register of the house shows the number,

In that vicinity by the method of treatment pointed out in our Essay on that disease, 19 out of twenty cases were cured,

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Although cold water is a valuable remedy in many cases and under suitable conditions of the body; yet it is not a universal Panacea for all the "Ills that flesh is heir to," to be used in all cases; as some very modern advocates of it seem to contend; for like many other remedial agents it may be very useful in curing diseases, or it may prove extremely injurious; The recommendations and use of it is not of so very recent date, neither, as some Hydropathist writers would have the public believe, for any one who will take the trouble to examine the writings of Currie—Rush, Wilson, Thomas, &c. &c., will find that cold water has been used in various ways and recommended long ago.

In an article which we wrote and published in 1826 on the disease of that year, there is this remark, "the patient ought to be encouraged to drink freely, they have a prefer-

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ence for coldwater, in the use of which I have often had pleasure in seeing them freely indulged; notwithstanding the general prejudice against its use when taking Mercurials, the force of this objection I have not been able to discover; on the contrary facts and experience prove it to be unfounded—By frequently gargling the mouth with cold water, and drinking it if preferred, (while taking mercurials) we prevent the mouth becoming sore, as it otherwise would; it is the application of cold, either of water or air to the skin, that is injurious during the use of Mercurials (Treatise on Epidemics p, 153.)

While giving the medicines proposed in this Manual; to cold water may be added or alternated with it, Barley Tea, Gruel, Oatmeal Gruel, or simple vegetable Juices, Whey &c. When the first or more severe stage is over, and the symptoms have abat-

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ed; articles containing a little more nourishment may be added, or substituted for the preceeding ones mentioned.

Those articles which ought to be avoided and abstained from, are Meat, or it had ought to be taken in moderate quantities only, and that of the light and tender kinds, it is best to boil or stew it; Coffee, Pepper Mustard, Catsup and all kinds of spicery including Ginger, Pepper Sauce, Lemonade and all acid drinks and all Vegatebls of a spicy nature ought to be avoided.

Those under treatment for Chronic diseases, ought particularly to avoid meat or to take only a very small portion of it, and that should be tender and plainly cooked, boiled or stewed is the best, seasoned only with salt; avoid the use of Coffee, and all articles of diet heretofore mentioned; use very sparingly or not at all, Acids, strong Cheese, fatty articles, Onions, Garlics and

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such like spicy stimulant Vegetables, totally abstain from the use of Spirituous Liquors, and fermented malted articles of drink, also from all Mineral waters. In short every thing should be avoided, which contains Medicinal matter; no other medicine should be given or taken during the time, except the one Homœopathic to the case, and selected for the cure—All herb Teas, infusions of Vegetables, Syrups and Nostroms of what ever kind should be avoided.

All perfumery, Aromatics and whatever would be likely to prodnce a medical or counteracting influence, on the nerves or organs of the patient, should be removed from the room, if the patient is confined to a room, or be avoided—An important object to be obtained, is to let the action of the system and functions of the body, remain as calm and quiet as possible, to allow no medical influence to take place, so as to

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give full chance and opportunity for the medicine administered, to produce its antidotal and specific salutary effects on the diseased organism, or morbid influence acting on the body—The mind should be kept quite and cheerful as possible—In Chronic cases when it can be indulged in, a moderate share of labour or exercise, contributs very much to the success of the treatment.

With a view of furnishing some facts and statements to shew the propriety, efficacy and success of this mode of treating diseases, we here introduce a few cases selected from a register and case book, accurately kept of about 1200 cases treated by us, embracing a large proportion of the severe and violent diseases which have prevailed, mostly managed on the principles and by the remedies detailed in this Manual, out of which their have been ten deaths only.

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NOTE in these cases we do not give a detail of the symptoms, and daily use or change of medicine; the object being to give the situation of the patient when we commenced the treatment; the general use of remedies, and the result.

CASE 1.

August 20th, Mrs. C———s aged 35 about 4 years ago. was attacted with a disease of the Urinary Organs and of the Womb had Leucorrhœa, Itching and smarting of the Vagina—about a year ago she had an ofspring, since which she has been worse, she has been affected with Leucorrhœa, Itching and smarting in the Vagina, pain and enlargement through the Uterus, Abdomen much distended at times, Catamenia irregular, sometimes Mætorrhagia was copious and it continued three weeks, at other periods it was six weeks between the

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perinds—has prolapsus uteri very bad, about every six weeks she has a painful Tumor forms on the left side of the Uterus, then the abdomen is greatly distended, an abcess forms, it bursts and a copious Purulent, Aqueous, Mucous matter is discharged.

The Uterus is permanently indurated and enlarged, though it lessons after the free discharges of those fluids, the legs and feet are swelled, her health is very much impared, she is mostly confined to bed ; she has been under Allœopathic treatment a great part of the time with only temporary relief—and is now pronounced incurable.

We gave her Cann. 1st, once a day alternated by canth. 1st—Sept. 1st considerably relieved, omitted the medicine and gave Silex 1st.

Nov. 1st, Very much improved, changed the Silex for Ars. 2nd

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Dec. 1st, The first in several months she walks in the street—gave Agaric in alternation with Ars.

1843, Jan. 1st. The Prolapsus, Leucorrhœa, and Purulent matter have ceased—the medicine continued—after this she took Bell. Kreosot. Acon. Sep. all of the first varied according to the symptoms, and she continued to improve.

April 1st. All the symptoms have disappeared, she considers herself entirely well.

July. Enjoys good health.

1845. Jan. Continues in good vigerous health.

CASE II.

Feb. 22, Mrs. M——e aged 26, about two weeks ago was attacked with inflam-

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mation of the Womb, has suffered severe pain and distension of the Abdomen, fever &c. the case had become alarming, she had been 12 days under Allœopathic treatment with very little relief, when she came under my direction.

Gave her Acon. 1st—every 4 hours.

Feb. 25th. Pain nearly gone, fever has abatcd, and all the other symptoms moderated—omitted the Acon. and gave Carbo. A. 1st.

March 5th. The Carbo. A. was continued two days and then was followed by Ipe.—She is now entirely free from the disease, sits np and walks about the room. well

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CASE III.

August, 12th. Miss A——— aged 30. About 12 years ago had a severe attack of

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inflammation of the Liver, for which she took a great quantity of Mercury, since then her health has been very poor—five years ago she had another severe attack of disease of the Liver, for which again she took Mercury a long time to salivation—now she has Head Ache, Nausea, Rheumatism severe, the usual symptoms of disease of the Heart, in the night she has suffocating attacks, so she has to jump up and out of bed, Throat sore, Glands about the mouth enlarged and sore, feet and legs œdematous, painful pressing pains of the Uterus.

We gave her Sulph. 1st, twice a day,

August 30th, generally much improved—omitted Sulph. and gave Ars. 3rd.

Sept. 20th, generally much improved, omitted Ars. and gave Ambra. 2nd.

Oct. 1st, improving—omitted the Ambra and gave Ars. again.

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After this she took Auru. Tabacum, varied according to the symptoms, she gradually convalesced—

Dec. She considered herself well—was dismissed cured.

1845 Jan. is enjoying pretty good health.

CASE IV.

1832. April 20th. J. G. aged 35, about 12 years ago had a disease for which he took Mercury a long time—in 1832 he had an attack of the Epidemic disease, for which he again took Mercury a long time, had a sore mouth &c.—for several weeks. Since this time he has been afflicted with violent Spasmodic Rheumatic attacks, mostly of the legs, troubled with severe Head Ache—a red eruption about the head and neck, throat sore and tender—he says the severe pains and spasms are on about half

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the time—has used a great many remedies without benefit.

We gave him Sulph. Tinct. one drop twice a day.

May 14th, The Sulphur produced so severe a stricture of the Chest, that it was necessary to discontinue it, when those symptoms moderated and left him, then gave Hep. 1st.

30th is considerably better—gave Lyco. 1st.

July 18th, is very much releived—after this he took Ars. 2nd and Bell. occasionally when he had pain; by Dec. 1st he was entirely releived, enjoying pretty good health.

1845 March, has had some slight attacks though his health is pretty good, and no severe returns.

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CASE V.

Nov. 15th, D. R. aged 40, for a number of years has had Asmatic Stricture and Cough, which for the last year has very much increased, attended with severe cough copious Expectoration and Emaciation and Consumption, for six months has been confined to the room, he now has severe Cough, free purulent expectoration, night sweats, severe Asmatic, difficulty of breathing at night, is unable to sit up—he has taken a great variety of medicine.

We gave him Ambra. 1st trituration twice a day.

21st Breathing and Cough is better, sits up some—omitted the Ambra and gave Sulph 1st.

28th, considerably improved, walks out, gave Carbo. V. 1st trituration in alternation with the Sulph.

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Jan. The disease has mitigated, omitted the medicine and gave Ars. 2nd trit. twice a day, and a dose of Ambra at night.

March 20th the course has been continued with very little vriarion, and he has regularly improved, is free of Cough, very little Asthma, general health pretty good, he has left off medicine, considers himself about well, attends to business.

1845, Jan. Enjoys tolerable health.

CASE VI.

July 13. F. P. aged 2 years, for 2 years has had Eyes very much inflamed—the eye lids got swelled and ulcerated, films have formed over the eyes, and specks on the cornea, they are very red and extremely sensitive to the light, the sight is very obscure, she is almost blind, she has been in the use of treat-

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ment Allœopathically almost all the time without benefit or relief.

By the use of Sulph. 1st, Euphrasia 3rd, Hep. 1st, Merc. 1st and Bell. 2nd, the eyes were perfectly cured in four months.

CASE VII.

June 1st, S. B. aged 2 years; four months ago the eyes were attacked with severe inflammation—a film and speck formed on the left eye, so as to produce blindness—She could not bear the light.

By the use of Sulph. 1st, Hep. 1st, Puls. 1st, and Euphrasia 3rd, this case was cured.

CASE VIII.

1842 Jan. 1. Mrs. H. aged 68, for about 20 years has been afflicted with Prolapsus

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Uteri, frequently it has been so bad as to protrude very much below the external parts—She has had a great deal of pain through the Womb, and difficulty of Urinating—She had been attended by several of the most eminent practitioners of the city, without any perminent relief—has worn a supporting bandage a long time as her only relief.

We gave her Nux. V. 1st twice a day, after taking it several weeks she was much better—it was omitted and Sulph. 1st given this was continued about three weeks and she improved somewhat—the Sulph. was omitted and Nux. given again, this was alternated with Ars. and Silex.—By Nov. she was well and left off the medicine.

1845 March. Enjoys very good health has no pain or difficulty of consequence.

CASE IX.

April 13th. R. W. aged 36, was attacked last evening with severe Ague, pain very

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general, stricture across the Chest, cough and expectoration of blood, high fever &c. It settled down to the usual symptoms of inflammation of the Lungs, with fixed distress of the abdomen.

We gave him Acon. 1st, one drop every hour, and copious drafts of cold water.

14th. In the afternoon he sweat freely, pain and fever moderated; at 6 o'clock he got stupid and indifferent, was restless, had an oppressive pain in the Chest and Head, Pulse small and soft, omitted the Acon. gave Bell. 1st, 10 drops, to be repeated in two hours if he did not arouse up, soon after taking the Bell. he came to himself, fell asleep and slept quietly till morning; says he feels much better, has very little pain and no fever, expectorates moderately, gave Bryo. 1st.

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15th. Last evening gave a cathartic of Senna as the Bowls had not been moved in three days, and he got very uneasy about the Abdomen—soon as the Cathartic operated, gave him a dose of Nux, 1st, at 1 o'clock this morning; since that he rested well; he is about free of disease—gave Scilla.

19th. Has continued to recover with a very little interruption; sits up and is walking about cured.

CASE X.

Mrs. B. Aged 35, During this time was attacked in precisely the same manner as the above case, was treated in a similar manner, by similar remedies, and she recovered in about the same time.

CASE XI.

April 13th, Mrs. W. aged 36 of a delicate frame, has had irritation of the Lungs and

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some cough a long time, six months ago she took cold, was seized with severe cough pain of the chest and expectoration, which has continued ever since—Now she has Hectic disease, confined to bed, has a wizzing rattling in the Lungs, has turns of excesive coughing in the night, is very much emaciated, she has been under Allœopathic treatment for six months without relief, is now obliged to take a large anodyne at night to procure tolerable rest.

We gave her Puls. 1st, two drops every three hours.

14th. Very much releived—takes the medicine every 4 hours, and a dose of Bell. at night instead of the anodyne.

15th. Is much better, slept pretty well, has very little cough, and sits up; gave the Puls. three times a day.

17th. Rests well at night; sits up and works, has a good appetite, no cough.

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19th. Is releived entirely, she has gone to work; dismissed as well as she was six months ago, before she took the cold.

1845 March. Is in tolerable good health.

CASE XII.

I. J. aged 35, had for many years been a free drinker, and often indulged to excess—for several months back he had been in a very disponding state of mind, from the dull state of his business (which was keeping an Oyster and Porter shop,) things looked gloomy before him, having a large family of young children, and an amiable wife, just on the eve of giving an increase of their progeny—to indulge a morbid propensity and drown grief, he gave way to a more free use of the ardent potations. On the 20th of March 1843, I was called in haste to see him at 6 o'clock P. M. found him laying in a torpid state, the Pulse small,

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depressed and irregular—Pupils dilated and he had a vacant stare, was stupid and insensible, had sterterous laboured breathing, face was purple and bloated, skin cold and clammy; at the time it was not known what might have produced this state—But on enqury I soon learned that he had taken one and a half ounces of strong Laudanum, over three hours before—I found from examination that the Muscles of the throat were so paralised that he could not swallow, therefore vomiting if it offered any chance of reliefcould not be used, and as the opium poison was producing its fatal effects on the Brain and Nerves, the stomach pump did not appear to promise any relief—then to relieve the brain and blood vessels from the depressing congestion with which they were born down, I bled him about 30 ounces—after this the pulse rose, was more full, free and regular; and here was illustrated, one of the most important and beautiful principles in the treatment of dis-

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eases, and particularly in those of a depressing congestive character, that on the early use of blood letting "the pulse always raises and becomes more full and fair," this doctrine and this practice, with other Judicious treatment in our great Epidemic diseases, "has uniformly carried the patients, most safely and triumphantly through"—I then viewed his situation as one produced by the aggravated effects of Belladona, and the case seemed to call for that remedy, to get it into the stomach or system was the next difficulty to surmount, as he could not swallow—I took the first Homœopathic dilution of Belladona, 5 drops of this was put on the Tongue and into the fauces every 5 minutes, so that it would be taken up by absorption or work down the throat, and act upon the brain and nervous system, and produce its antidotal effects on the opium—after five or six doses were given, the periods were lengthened to 10 minutes, and again to 25 and finally to 30 minutes;

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at 9 o'clock the Pulse had improved very much, the breathing was more natural, the purple dingy colour was leaving the face— at 10 o'clock he roused up and spoke— Now the Belladona was omitted, and the first dilution of Camphor was given 4 drops every hour; Camphor is a Homœopathic antidote for opium, particularly after Belladona.

21st. 9 o'clock A. M. He was rational and conversed correctly, an occasional dose of Camphor was directed to be continued and nourishment.

22nd. Has slept well, symptoms of danger have all disappeared, and he was dismissed cured.

CASE XIII.—SAALK POX.

1844 Oct. E. S aged 10, had been vaccinated, showed a fair scar on the arm,

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sickened this day, which was followed by a full eruption, which proved to be Small Pox it was about confluent, when the nature of the disease was discovered; we gave her Vaccina first trituration, made from Scab. 4 grs. every six hours, the Pustulus appeared milder than common, although most of them filled. they dried away early, some of them did not fill, the scabs came off easily, she soon recovered.

CASE XIV.

E. S. aged 4, in the same family, in whom vaccination did not take, sickened Oct. 24th, when we began to give the Vaccina 1st, 2 grs. every six hours, the eruption came out very thick, they were not as much inflamed about the base as usual, nor as sore, the patient was rather comfortably sick, scarsely went to bed, the Pustules were small; by Nov. 1st they were at the height, when they began to recede; Nov.

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15th, the scabs were nearly all off, she sitting up about well—cured.

CASE XV.

Oct. 25th An Infant was born in the same family and room, it was vaccinated on the 26th, but it did not take, we then began to give it the Vaccina 1 gr. of the 1st trituration three times in 24 hours—Nov. 11th, Eruption came out, it had scarsely been unwell, it had about 30 pustules on the whole body, about half of them filled moderately, the others dried up and disappeared—The infant got well without any inconvenience,

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CASE XVI.

April, M. J. About five years ago had Intermittent fever, during a whole season; she took a large quantity of Quinine and

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Bark; the disease was sometimes checked, but soon returned—took the Bark about 8 months; after this during the following year, she was affected with a tedious disease of the Stomach, as Flatulent *D*istension, Dyspepsia, and Head Ache and Costiveness, which symptoms have continued and increased ever since—Now the skin and eyes are yellow, with the preceeding symptoms aggravated; is unable to take any fruit, meat or vegetables, except a little potatoe—diet has to be confined to black tea without sugar or milk and a little stale bread—suffers greatly, and says she is wretched—several Medical Gentlemen have attended her, without, as she expresses it, "the least benefit."

After taking a record of this case, we concluded that the symptoms were the effects of Bark, which had contaminated the body; accordingly gave antidotes for poisoning by bark. Without detailing the tedious and-

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complex process used in the treatment, we shall merely name the remedies used in the order they were given; they were varied in strength from the 1st to the 3rd or 4th trituration or dilution which ever was used—Carbo. V., Puls., Sulph., Con., Merc. Ipe. Ferr., Hep.—In September she was so much improved, that she could take a little meat and fruits without inconvenience—In Nov. there was a decided improvement as the patient and friends stated—when an interruption of the treatment took place—after about two months the symptoms returned—when in Jan. the treatment was resumed, and continued until May, when she took quite freely of ordinary food without inconvenience—She and her friends declared her well and left off the use of medicine.

CASE XVII.—CROUP.

We now record a few cases of a disease which affects Infants, and is attended with

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great anxiety to Mothers, and fatality; a great variety of modes of treatment has been proposed and tried for it, with not very flattering success—Whether the system we are presenting to the reader, will prove uniformly successful in it, is not probable but the facts will answer for themselves, and if they furnish more successful results than any mode heretofore proposed, the method will be worthy of public favor and will relieve the anxious and melancholy feelings of many a Parent.

1844 Oct. 24, P. S. sged 4 months, a very fleshy child, was severely seized with Croup at 9 o'cloek P. M., Breathing very laboured, throat most closed up, had rattling stridulous breathing—we gave her Acon. 1st, 2 drops every fifteen minutes, and frequently a spoonful or cold water—after taking 4 doses of the medicine, she was considerably releived—the doses were then given once an hour,

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25th, 9 o'clock A. M. Breathing easy, fever off, has a good sweating, gave Acon. every 3 hours.

7 P. M. Fever somewhat returned with rattling breathing, gave Bell. 1st. 2 drops every 15 minutes, used warm Semicupium and gave freely of cold water.

26th. three doses of the Bell. releived the symptoms, they are all better—gave Hep. 1st trituration, 2 grs, alternated with Acon. every 2 or 3 hours—which completed the cure.

27th. well, and discharge cured.

CASE XVIII.

Feb. 12. P. aged 5 months, was severely attacked with Croup, on seeing it we gave Acon, 1st half a drop every ten minutes, and frequently gave it a little cold water, after a few doses of the medicine were given the symptoms moderated, then the medicine

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was given every 30 minutes; after 3 or 4 doses were given in this way, the periods were lengthened to an hour—In twelve hours the child was releived of the Croupy symptoms and was in a perspiration; the cough of an ordinary Catarrhal form continued, and considerable inflammation of the Lungs supervened—we then gave Bell. Bryo. and Sambu. all the first, which affected a cure; in four days the child was well.

CASE XIX.

Feb. 25th. J. S.'s Girl aged 3 years, was affeeted with severe symptoms of the Croup, they had been about 24 hours coming on—at 11 o'clock P. M. we were called in; gave Acon. 1st, half a drop every half hour, and cold water to sip.

26th. At 9 o'clock A. M. on calling to see it, the patient was perfectly releived

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breathed easy was walking about the room, the skin moist and cool—cured.

CASE XX.

Communication from Dr. S. B. Barlow, to the author of the following case.

Feb. 6. At 10 o'clock P. M. I was called to see H. S. B. a girl of 4 years in Croup She had been attended by an Allœopathic practitioner, from 4 P. M. of that day, vomited, purged with Calomel, had warm bath irritants applied to its throat, oily embrocations to the chest, and throat and all the usual treatment applied. Dr. J. her Physician was still present, said he beleived she would not live till morning, I had no desire to push remdies farther as he had no belief that they would avail any thing, from 7 to 8 P. M. she had seemed better, but from 8 onward had grown rapidly worse, and I found her as follows, Puls frequent,

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almost beyond counting, unequal and apparently flagging, pungent heat of the skin, great thirst, dry husky surface, face flushed, eyes red and wild with distress of breathing, mouth wide open, head thrown back, shrill whistling respiration, barking cough, tongue white, short quick breath, with one long sighing inspiration about every 8th or 10th breath, excesive labouring of the whole frame from the dyspnœa, patient was sensible.

I proposed Aconite, the Physician laughed but did not object; I gave 2 pellets of the third dilution, and sat down to awate the result; Dr. J. soon left, saying he would call in the morning; in forty minutes from the administration of the remedy, the pulse was found slower and fuller, the breathing growing easier, skin moist, child put to bed, sweating continued, heat abated breathing became free, easy and natural, before recovering.

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At 8 A. M. next day, the child was well and running about the house; the Dr. called and pronounced her perfectly well.

REMARKS.

Acon. was clearly the remedy for this case, inasmuch as it was not yet passed by the stage of inflammation, though doubtless it was near the termination of that stage.

I have seen many cases which yielded in the same easy quiet way, where the disease was not passed to the stage of effusion.

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CATALOGUE OF MEDICINES,

USED IN

HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTICE,

AND REFERRED TO IN THIS WORK.

Technical Names.	*Abreviations.*
1 Aconitum Napellus	Acon.
2 Æthusa Cynapum.	Æth.
3 Actæa Spicata.	Actæa
4 Agaricus Muscarius	Agar.
5 Agnus Castus	Agn.
6 Aloes Gummi.	Al
7 Alumina.	Alum.
8 Ambra Grisea.	Ambr.
9 Ammonium Carbo.	Am-c,
10 Ammonium mur.	Am-m.
11 Anacardium.	Anac.
12 Angustura Vera.	Ang.
13 Anisum Stellatum.	Anis.
14 Antimonium Crudu.	Ant.
15 Aph.	Aph.
16 Argentum.	Arg.
17 Arnica montana.	Arn.
18 Arsenicum album.	Ars.
19 Artemisia vulgaris.	Art.

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NOTE, these Drugs are stated to have been tried on healthy subjects, and their Pathogenetic effects or symptoms which they produce, are ascertained.

English Names.	*Antidotes.*
1 Monk's Hood or Woolf's bane.	Acetum. vinum. paris. camph., n-vom.
3 Garden hemlock.	
4 Bug agaric.	Camph., coff. tosta. puls., vinum.
5 Chaste tree.	Camph.
6 Aloes.	Camph.
7 Pure Clay.	Bry. camp. cham. ipec.
8 Ambergris.	Camph., n-vom., puls.
9 Carb of ammonia.	Arn., camph., hep.
10 Muriate of ammonia	Camp. hep.
11 Malacca bean.	Camph., juglans.
12 Bark of bonplandia trifoliata.	Coff,
13 Star anise-seed.	
14 Crude antimony.	Hep., merc.
15 Honey bee.	
16 Silver	Merc. puls.
17 Leopard's bane.	Camp., ing., ipec.
18 Arsenic.	Chin.fer.graph.hep.ipec. kal, n-vom samb,
19 Mugwort.	[verat.

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	Technical Names.	*Abreviations.*
20	Arum maculatum.	Arum.
21	Asa fætida.	Asa.
22	Asarum europæum.	Asar.
23	Aurum foliatum.	Aur.
24	Aurum muriaticum	Aur-m.
25	Baryta carbonica.	Bar–c.
26	Baryta muriatica.	Bar–m.
27	Belladonna.	Bell.
28	Berberis vulgaris.	Berb.
29	Bismuthum.	Bis.
30	Borax veneta.	Bor.
31	Bovista.	Bvs.
32	Brucea antidysent.	Bruc.
33	Bryonia alba.	Bry.
34	Caladium seguinum	Cal.
35	Calcarea carbonica.	Calc.
36	Calcar phosph.	Calc–ph.
37	Camphora	Camph.
38	Cannabis.	Cann.
39	Cantharis.	Canth
40	Capsicum.	Caps.
41	Carbo animalis.	Carb-an,
42	Carbo vegetabilis.	Carb-v.

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English.	*Antidotes.*
20 Common arum.	
21 Gum-resin of ferula.	Caus. chin. electric.
22 Asaret of Europe.	Camph. acetum.
23 Metallic gold.	Bell. chin. cups. mecr.
24 Muriate of gold	
25 Carbonate of barytes.	Camph. (merc. hell. dulc.)?
26 Muriate of barytes.	[v num.
27 Deadlynight shade.	Coff. hyos. hep. puls.
28 Barberry.	Camph.
29 Subnitrate of bismuth.	Calc. caps. (nux vom.)
30 Sub-borate of soda.	Cham. coff. natr. m.
31 The puff ball.	Camph.
32 False angustura.	Coff.
	[rhus.
33 White bryony.	Acon, cham. ign. n-vom.
34 Poisonous pedivea-ux.	Carb-veg. merc. ign. zing.; (caps. externally. when. the. skin. is poisoned.)
35 Carbonate of lime.	Camph. nitr-ac. nitr-spir. sulph.
36 Phosphate of lime.	
37 Camphor.	Op. nitr. spir.
38 Hemp.	Camph.
39 Spanish fly.	Camph.
40 Cayenne pepper.	Camph.
41 Animal charcoal.	Camph.
42 Charcoal.	Ars. camph. coff. lach.

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Technical Names.	*Abreviations.*
43 Cascarilla.	Casc.
44 Castoreum.	Cast.
45Causticum.	Caus.
46 Chamomilla.	Cham.
47 Chelidonium.	Chel.
48 China officinalis.	Chin
49 Cicuta virosa.	Cic.
50 Cina,	Cin.
51 Cinnabaris.	Cinn.
52 Cinnamomum.	Cinam.
53 Cistus canadensis.	Cist.
54 Citri acidum.	Citr.
55 Clematis erecta.	Clem.
56 Coccionella.	Coccion.
57 Cocculus.	Cocc.
58 Coffea cruda.	Coff.
59 Colchicum.	Colch
60 Colocynthis.	Coloc.
61 Conium maculatum	Con.
62 Convolvulus arv,	Conv.
63 Copaivæ balsamus.	Cop.
64 Corallia rubra.	Coral.

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English.	*Antidotes.*
43 Croton cascarilla.	
44 Castor.	[n-vom.
45 Caustic.	Coff. coloc. nitr-spir.
46 Common camomile.	Acon. cocc. coff. ign. n-vom. puls.
47 Great celandine.	Camph..
48 Peruvian bark.	Arn. ars bell. calc. caps carb.vig.cin. fer. ipec. merc natr. natr-m. puls.ep.sulph.veratr.
49 Water hemlock.	Arn..s (when poisoned by it, tabac.)
50 Mugwort of Judea.	Ipec.
51 Red sulphur of mercury,	
52 Cinnamon.	
53 Rock-rose.	
54 Citric acid.	
55 Upright virgin's bower.	Bry. Camph.
56 Cochineal.	
57 Indian cockel.	Camp. n-vom.
58 Raw coffee.	Acon. cham. ign. n-vom
59 Meadow saffron.	N-vom. puls. cocc
60 Bitter cucumber.	Camph. caust cham coff.
61 Common hemlock.	Coff, nitr. spir.
62 Bind weed.	
63 Balsam of capaiva	Camp.
64 Red coral.	

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Technical Names.	*Abreviations.*
65 Crocus sativus.	Croc.
66 Croton tiglium.	Crot.
67 Cubeba.	Cub.
68 Cuprum.	Cupr.
69 Cyclamen.	Cyc.
70 Daphne indica.	Daph.
71 Diadema.	Diad.
72 Digitalis purpurea.	Dig.
73 Dictamnus albus.	Dict.
74 Drosera rotundifolia	Dros.
75 Dulcamara.	Dulc.
76 Eugema iambos.	Eug.
77 Euphorbium officinale.	Euph.
78 Euphrasia.	Euph.
79 Evonymus europæus	Evon.
80 Ferrum.	Fer.
81 Ferrum chloratum.	Fer-ch.
82 Ferrum magn.	Fer-mg.
83 Filix mas.	Fil.
84 Fragaria ves.	Frag.
85 Granatum.	Gra n.
86 Graphites.	Graph.
87 Gratiola officinalis.	Grat.

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English.	*Antidotes.*
65 Saffron	Op.
66 Purging Croton	
67 Cubebs	
68 Copper	Bell. chin. cocc. dulc. hep. ipec. merc. camp. n-vom.
69 Sow bread	
70 Indian daphne	Bry. dig. rhus. sep. silic. zinc.
71 Papal cross spider	Merc.
72 Fox-glove	N-vom. op.
73 Bastard dittany	
74 Sun-dew	Camph.
75 Bitter-sweet	Camph. ipec, merc.
76 Malabar plum-tree	Coff.
77 Spurge	Camph. citr
78 Eye-bright	Puls.
79 Spindle-tree	
80 Metallic iron	Arn. ars. bell. chin. hep. ipec. merc. puls. veratr.
81 Chloride of iron	
82 Deutoxide of iron	
83 Male fern	Camph.
84 Common strawberry	
85 Bark from the root of pomegranate tree	
86 Black-lead	Ars. n-vom. vinum
87 Hedge-hyssop	Camph.

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Technical Names.	*Abreviations.*
88 Guajacum officinale	Guai.
89 Hæmatoxyl camp.	Hæm.
90 Helleborus niger.	Hell.
91 Hepar sulphuris calcar.	Hep.
92 Hyoscyamus niger.	Hyos.
93 Jalapa.	Jalap.
74 Intropha.	Iatr.
95 Ignatia amara.	Ign.
96 Indigo.	Ind.
97 Iodium.	Iod.
98 Ipecacuanha.	Ipec.
99 Kali carbonicum.	Kal.
100 Kali chloricum.	Kal-ch.
101 Kali hydriodicum.	Kal-h.
102 Kreosotum.	Kreos.
103 Lachesis.	Lach.
104 Lactuca virosa.	Lac.
105 Lamium album.	Lam.
106 Laurocerasus.	Laur.
107 Ledum palustre.	Led.
108 Lycopodium.	Lyc.

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English.	*Antidotes.*
88 Resin of guajacum.	Camph.
89 Logwood.	Camph.
90 Christmas rose.	Camph. chin,
91 Sulphuret of lime.	Acetum. bell.
92 Black henbane.	Bell. camph. chin.
93 Jalap.	Camph.
94 Infernal fig.	
95 St. Ignatius bean.	Arn. camph. cham. cocc coff. puls.
96 Indigo plant.	C amph.
97 Iodine	Ars. camph. chin. coff. hep. phos. sulph.
98 Ipecacuanha.	Arn. ars. chin.
99 Sub-carbonate of Potash.	Camph. coff, nitr. spir.
100 Chloride of Potash.	Bell. puls.
101 Hydriodate of Potash.	
102 Kreosote.	Ars. jod. cham. n-vom.
103 Lachesis	Alum. ars. bell. caps. cham. chin. cocc. hep. merc. natr-m. nitr. n-mos. n-vom. phus-ac. rhus. samb. verat.
104 Strong-scented lettuce.	C amph.
105 Dead nettle.	
106 Cherry laurel.	Camph. coff. ipec. op.
107 Marsh tea.	Camph.
108 Wolf's foot.	Camph. puls.

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Technical Names.	*Abreviations.*
109 Magnesia carboni- ca.	Magn.
110 Magnesia. muriat.	Magn-m
111 Magnesia. suphur.	Mag-s.
112 Maganum oxydat.	Mang.
113 Menyanthes.	Men.
114 Mephitis putorius.	Meph.
115 Mercurius.	Merc
116 Mercursubl-corr.	Merc-c.
117 Mezereum.	Mez.
118 Millefolium.	Mil.
119 Moschus.	Mosc.
120 Muriatis acidum.	Mur-ac.
121 Natrum carbonicum.	Natr.
122 Natrum muriatic.	Natr-m.
123 Natrum nitricum.	Natr-n.
124 Natrum sulphuricum.	Natr-s.
125 Niccolum.	Nic.
126 Nitrum.	Nitr.
127 Nitri acidum.	Nitr-ac.

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English.	*Antidotes.*
109 Magnesia	
110 Muriate of magnesia	Camph. ars.
111 Sulphate of magnesia	
112 Maganese	Coff.
113 Buck bean	
114 The skunk	Camph.
115 Mercury	Arn. asa. bell. camph. carb-v. chin. dulc. electric. hep. iod. lach. lyc. mez. nitr-a. op. sas. [sep sil. sulph.
116 Corrosive sublimate	
117 Mezereon	Camph. merc.
118 Milfoil. Yarrow	
119 Musk	Camp. n-mos.
120 Muriatic acid	Camp. bry.
121 Sub-carbonate of soda	Ars. camph.
122 Muriate of soda	Ars. Camph. nitr-spir.
123 Nitrate of soda	
124 Sulphate of soda	
125 Nicklo	
126 Nitrate of Potass	Nitr. spir.
127 Nitric acid	Calc. camp. con. hep. mez. petrol. sulp. [illegible]

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Technical Names.	Abreviations.
128 Nitri spirit dul.	Nitr-sp.
129 Nux moschata.	N–mos.
130 Nux vomica.	N–vom
131 Oleander.	O leand.
132 Oleum anim æthe- reum.	O l–an.
133 Oleum jecoris mor	Ol–jec.
134 Onisceus asel us	Onis.
135 Opium.	Op.
136 Pæonia.	Pæon.
137 Paris quadrifolia.	Par.
138 Petroleum.	Petr.
139 Petroselinum.	Petros.
140 Phellandrium a- quta.	Phell.
141 Phosphorus.	Ph os.
142 Phosphori acidum.	Phos-ac.
143 Pinus.	Pin.
144 Platina.	Plat.
145 Plumbum.	Plumb.
146 Prunus spinosa.	Prun.
147 Pulsatilla.	Puls.
148 Ranunculus bul- bosus.	Ran.

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English Names.	*Antidotes.*
128 Nitros ether.	
129 Nutmeg.	Semipa. cari. ca rul.
130 Poison-nut.	Acon. alcohol. camph. cham. coff. cocc pula. vinum.
131 The rose-bay.	Camph cocc n-vom.
132 Purified animal oil Dippel.	
133 Oil of cod's liver.	
132 Woodlouse.	
135 White poppy.	Camph. calc. con. hep. mez. petr. sulp.
138 Peony.	
137 True love.	Acon. coff.
138 Stone oil, Naptha.	Acon. n-vom.
139 Parsley.	
140 Water-fennel.	
141 Phosphorus.	Camph. coff. n-vom. vinum.
142 Phosphoric acid.	Camph. coff.
143 The pine.	
144 Platina.	Puls.
145 Lead.	Alum. bell. hyos. plat. stram. and elec. tricity.
146 Sloe tree.	
147 The wind flower.	Cham. coff. ign. n-vom.
148 Bulbous-rooted crow foot.	Bry. camp. puls. rhus.

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Technical Names.	*Abbreviations.*
149 Ranunculus scele-	Ran-sc.
ratus.	
150 Ratanhia.	Rat.
151 Rhabarbar(rheum)	Rhab.
152 Rhododendron.	
153 Rhus toxicoden-	Rhus.
dron.	
154 Rhus vervix.	Rhus-v.
155 Ruta graveolens.	Rut-g.
156 Sabadilla.	Sabad.
157 Sabina.	Sabin.
158 Sambucus nigra.	Samb.
159 Sanguinarius can.	Sang.
160 Sapo domesticus.	Sap.
161 Sassaparilla.	Sass.
162 Secale cornutum.	Sec.
163 Selenium.	Selen.
164 Senega.	Seneg.
165 Senna.	Senn.
166 Sepiæ succus.	Sep.
167 Silicea.	Sil.
168 Solanum mammo-	Sol-m.
sum.	
169 Solanum nigrum.	Sol-n.
170 Spigelia.	Spig.

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English.	*Antidotes.*
149 Marsh crow-foot.	Puls.camph. coff.rhus.
150 Rhatany root.	
151 Rhubarb.	Camph. cham. n-vom.
152 Yellow rhododendron.	Rhus.
153 Poison oak.	Bell. bry. camph. sulph.
154 Japan varnish-tree	Nitr-ac.
155 Garden rue.	Camph.
156 Indian caustic barley.	Camph.puls.
157 Savine tree.	Camp.
158 Elder-tree.	Ars. Camph.
159 Common Blood-root.	
160 Soap .	
161 Sassaparilla.	
162 Ergot of rye.	Camph. op. solan.
163 Selenium.	Ign. puls.
164 Rattlesnake milk-	Arn. Bell. bry. camph.
165 Senna.	Cham.
166 The juice of the cuttle fish. (Silex	Acetum. acon. nit. spir. tart.
167 Silicious earth.	Camph. hep.
168 Poison apple.	
169 Garden night-shade.	
170 Indian pink.	Camph. aur.

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Technical Names.	*Abbreviations.*
171 Spongia.	Spong.
172 Squilla maritima.	Squill.
173 Stannum.	Stann.
174 Staphysagria.	Staph.
175 Stramonium.	Stram.
176 Strontiana.	Stront.
177 Sulphur	Sulph.
178 Sulphuris acidum.	Sulph-ac.
179 Tabacum	Tab.
180 Tanacetum vulgare	Tan.
181 Taraxacum.	Tarax.
182 Tartarus emeticus	Tart.
183 Tartari acidum.	Tart-ac.
184 Taxus baccata.	Tax.
185 Terebinthina.	Tereb.
186 Teucrium marver	Teucr.
187 Thea cæsaria.	The.
188 Theridion curassavicum.	Ther.
189 Thuya occidentalis	Thuj
190 Trongo.	Tong
191 Urtica urens.	Urt.
192 Uvea ursi.	Uva.
193 Valeriana.	Valer
194 Veratrum album.	Verat.

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English.	Antidotes.
171 Burnt sponge.	Camph.
172 Sea-onion.	Camph.
173 Tin.	Coff. Puls.
174 Stavesacre.	Amb. camph.
175 Thorn-apple.	Acetum. bell. cham. n-vom. tab.
176 Strotiana.	Camph.
177 Brimstone.	Acon. Camph. cham. chin. merc. n-vom. puls. cap.
178 Sulphuric acid.	Puls.
179 Tobacco.	Acetum. camph. ipec. n-vom.
180 Common tansey.	
181 Dandelion.	Camph.
182 Tartar emetic.	Cooc. ipec, puls.
183 Tartaric acid.	
184 Yew.	
185 Turpentine.	
186 Wall-germander.	Camph.
187 Imperial tea.	Chin. ferr. thuy.
188 Theridion of Curacao.	
189 The tree of life.	Camph. puls.
190 Tonkin bean.	Acetum.
191 Stinging nettle.	
192 Bear's berry.	
193 Valerian.	Bell. camph. coff. merc.
194 White hellebore.	Acon. arn. bell. camph. coff. cham. merc.

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Technical Names.	Abreviations.
195 Verbascum thapsus.	Verb.
196 Vine minor.	Vinc.
197 Viola odorata.	Viol-od.
198 Viola tricolor.	Viol-tr.
199 Zincum.	Zinc.
200 Zincum sulphuricum.	Zinc-s.
201 Zingiber.	Zinc.
202 Magnes artificialis	Mags.
203 Magnetis polus ambo.	M-am.
B Magnetis pol arct.	M-arct.
C Magnetis pol aust.	M-aust.

Additional Medicines Tested.

Calendula.	Calend.
Cannabis Indica,	Cann-I.
Lachesis.	Lach.

In the New York Medical Journal for 1844, Vol. III, page 390, there is an interesting article on the Indian Hemp of Bengall—Given during health it is

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English.	*Antidotes.*
195 The yellow mullein.	Camph,
196 The less periwinkle.	
197 Sweet violet.	Camph,
198 Heart's ease.	Camph,
199 Zinc.	Camph, hep, ign,
200 Sulphate of zinc.	
201 Ginger.	
202 Artificial magnet.	Ing, zinc, and the opposite pole,
203 Both poles of the magnet without distinction.	
B. North pole of the magnet.	Mgs-aus, ign, zinc,
C. South pole of the magnet.	Mgs-arc, ign, zinc,

Additional Medicines Tested.

French Marigold.
Indian hemp.
Poison of South American viper.

stated, to produce pleasant delerium and Intoxication, Epilepsy, Catalepsy, Chorea, &c., therefore it is indicated to cure those symptoms.

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REPERTORY,

FOR HOMŒOPATHIC PRESCRIBING.

Note the Medicines in the Repertory, it will be recollected are all abbreviations, the Technical and the English names with the abbreviations, may be seen by referring to the Catalogue of Homœopathic Medicines.

Abscess Acute to resolve—use. Acon. Ars. Bell. Bryo. Cham. Hep Mezer. Phos. Silex. Sulph.

——*Chronic*—Acon. Assa. Calc. Carb-v. Hep. Lycop. Merc. or Auru. Phos. Sep Sulph.

——*of the Lungs*—Ars. Lycop. Merc. Nux-v. Sep Stann. Silex. Samb.

——*of the Lymphatics and Labia*—Bell. Merc. or Ars. or Baryt. C. Iod.

——*of the Stomach*—Ars. Bell. Calc. Lycop. Nux-v.

——*Psoas*—Bell. Mezer. Merc. Phos. Silex. or Ars.

——*of the Gums*—Ammo. C. Calca. Nux. v. Phos. Sulph.

Ague and Shuddering—Acon. Ammo-C. Cast. or Ignat. Ipec. Merc. Natun-C. Puls. Spong. or Carbo-v. Bryo. Dulcam. Nux-v. Verat. Kreosot.

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Amagdalitis (*Almonds inflamed and enlarged*) —Baryta-C. Bell. Calc. Canth. Cham. Hep. Ignat. Lycop. Lach. Nux-v. Sep. Thuya. Sulph.

Aneurism—Argic. Ambra. Caust. Carb-v. Oxlc. Ferr. Lycop. Nutr-M. Op. Ars. Pulc. Zinc.

Angina (*Quinsy or sore Throat*)—Acon. Ars. Bell Bryo. Baryt-C. Ignat. Merc. Nux-v. Pulc. Samb. Sep. Sulp.

———*Syphilitic*—Acid. Nit. Merc. Mezer. Nux-v. or Kali. Hydriod.

———*Catarrhal*—Acon. Bell. Cham. Dulcam. Merc. Nux-v. Pulc. Sulp.

———*Membrana* (*Croup*)—Acon. Hep. Spong. Phos.

———*Palati*—Bell. Nux-v. Phos. Sulp.

———*Angina Parotida*—Amino-C. Ars. Bell. Baryta-C Merc. Pulc. Rhus.

———*Pectoris*—Acon. Ars. Argent Petrol. Verat.

———*Tonsilitis*—Acon. Bell. Canth. Hep. Ignat Merc. Nux-v. Sep. Thuya.

———*Chronic enlargement*—Bell. Baryt-C. Iod. Ignat. Sep. or Merc.

———*Gangrena*—Acid. Sulph. Ars. Kreosot. Merc. Sulph Verat.

———*Pharyngia*—Acon. Bell. merc. Nux-v. Scill. Spong.

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Aphonia (Loss of Voice, see Hoarseness.)—Acon. Arnic. A. s. Bell. Carbo-v. Mez. Merc. Nux-v. Plat. Phos. Sanguinaria. Tinct. Thuya.

——*of Infants*—Ant. Chin. op. and the preceeding articles.

Apoplexy—Acon. Arnic. Bell. Baryt-C. Cocc. op. Rhus. or Lach.

——*Plethorica*—Vena. Sect. Acon. Bell. Cocc. Nux-v.

——*from injury*—Arnic. Vena. Sect. Bell. Baryt-C.

——*General*—Coco. Ignat. Nux-v. op. Puls. Phos.

——*Nervous affections of*—Arnic. Camp. Hyosciam. Stramon.

Appetite wanting—Antim. Arnic. Baryt-m Bry. Chin. Capsic. Hep. Mag. Muria. Merc. Nux-v. Sep. Sulph or Ferr.

——*Insipid or Bitter*—Verat.

Aphtea (thrush)—Acid-N. Bell. Borax. Capsic. Hell. Merc. Nux-v. Sep. Sulph. Merc. is most epecific.

Asthma—Acon. Amb. Ammo-C. Agar. Ars. Bry. Bell. Cann. Cham. Cupr. Coloh. Hep. Ipe. Lobel. Lach. Phos. Samb.

——*Millar or of*—Kopp. Ara. Ass. Ipe.

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Mosc, or Acon. Bell. Con. Hep. Merc. Spong. Verat.

Asthma Hystericum, Ambra. Acon. Ass. Bell. Cast. Puls. Samb. Stramon.

——*Infantum*—Acon. Ars. Bell. Cham. Ipe. Mosch. Nux-v. Sambuc, or Camph. Cupr.

——*Humida*—Agaric. Antim.

Bladder Catarrh of—Ant. Con. Kali. Carb. Kreosot. Nux-v. Puls. Phos, Sulph.

——*Calculus of*—Acid. Nit. Cann. Canth. Calcar. Natron-m. Nux-v. Petrol. Phos. Uvca.

——*Diabetes*—Argent. Bell. Baryt-c, Carbo-v. Con Nati-m. Sulph or Amo-c.

——*Dysuria and*—Acon. Ars. Auru. Canth. Cann. Camp. Kali-c. Hep. Phos. Stann. Stramon. Verat.

——*Enuresis or Weting the bed*—Acon. Bell. Baryt-c. Caust. Hyosc. Natr-c. Phos. Sep. Silex. Sulph. Zinc.

——*Inflammation of*—Acon. Bell. Camp. Cann. Digit. Nux-v. Puls. Sep. Sulph.

——*Ischuria*—Auru. Canth. Con. Hyosc. Nux-v. Puls. Rus. Verat.

——*Kidneys irritation of*—Canth. Cann. Lycop. Sep.

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———*Cholic*—Bell. Æther is specific Lycop. Nux-v.

———*Paralysis*—Acon. Ars. Bell. Hyosc. Petrol. or Canth. Nux-v.

———*Stone in*—Calc. Cann. Kal-c. Petrol. Phos. Uvea. (see Calculus)

———*Thickening of the Coat of*—Dulcam. Merc. Puls.

———*Urine Bloody*—Canth. Caps. Ipe. Mann. Merc. Prunus. Puls. Uvea. or Auru. Mezer.

Bronchitis. Chronic Inflammation of the inner surface of the Wind Pipe—Acon. Ars. Bell. Bry. Puls. Scill, Spong. Sulph. or Caust. Carb-v. Iod. Petrol. Stann. Staphys.—see inflammatiou of the Bronchiæ.

———*Cough dry in*—Bell. Cham. Ignat. Nux-v. or Caps. Hyosc. or Merc. Rus. Phos.

Boils—Bell. Merc. Nux-v. Sulph.—see abscess.

Bones disease of—Arnic. Acid-n. Ass. Calc. Phos. Silex. staphys.—see Caries.

Burns—Acon. Arnic. Externelly apply soap water, Alcohol, Sp. Turpentine, apply moderate heat of the fire—Note, leave the sore part open to the air and oil it.

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Breath offensive—Arnic. Ars. Auru. Bell. Bry. Cham. Hyosc. Merc. Nux-v. *P*uls. Sep. Silex. Sulph.

Cachexia—Arnic. Auru. Bell. Carb-v. Chin. Ferr. Ipe. Merc. Sulp.

Cancer—Ars. Carb-v. Calendul.—see Schirrhus.

———*Of the Stomach*—Ars. Baryt-c. Con. Lycop. Nux-v. *P*etrol. *P*hos.

———*of Uterus*—see Uterus.

Carditis and Diseases of the Heart—Acon. Ars. Arnic. Angust. Cann. Caust. *P*hos. Spigel. Spong. or Ambr. Ass. Bell. Ranancul. Sulph.

———*Hypertropy*—Ars. Iod. *P*hos. Spong.

———*Droysy of*—Ars. Arnic. Coloh. and the above named remedies.

———*Palpitation of*—Acon. Ars. *A*rnic. Bell. Carb a. Natr-c. Nux-v. Petrol. Sep. Sulph. Zinc. Verat. or Angust. Kreosot.

———*Nervousness*—Ass. Cocc. Cham. Lach. Nuz-v. op. Puls. Vesat.

Cardialga—Heart-burn—Ambr. Cocc: Coff. Nux. v. [see--Gastralgia.]

———*Cramps with*—Ambr. Nux-v. and the preceeding.

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———*with pain*—Bell. Cocc. Cham. Carb-v. Nux-v.

Caries—Auru. Ass. Angust. Calc. Carb-v. Chin. Lycop. Merc. Meser. Phos. Rus. Sep. Silex. Stap hysag.

Catalepsy—Cann. Ind. Resina—Bell Stram. or Acon. (see Spasms, this article.

Cephalagia—(*Head Ache*)—Acon. Arnic. Ammo-c. Bell. Bry. Caps. Calc. Cocc. Ignat. Iod. Muc. Nux-v. Op. Petrol. Stann. Sep. Spong—or Ant. Coff. Colyc. Puls. Rus. Silex. Sulp. or Ars. Auru. Carb-a. Carb-v. Dulcam. Hep. or Carb-a. Kreosot. Nern.

———*Nervous*—Ars. Bry. Colocy. Ignat. Nux-v. Puls. Tabacc. Verat.

Carbuncle—Acon. Ars. Chin. Carb-v. Rus. Silex.

Chaps and Cracks of Hands—Arnic. Cale. Hep. (see Rhagades.)

———*of Nipples*—Auru. Arnic. Hep. Sulp.

Chilblains—Agarac. Bell. Carb-v. Petrol. Puls. Thuy. Sulp.

Chorea—(See Spasms.)

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Cholera—Ant. Agaric. Ars. Cupr. Ipe. Nux-v. Secal. Sulp. Verat.—If there is congestion, Vena Sect.

———*Epidemic*—This type of disease is generally congestive in the onset, therefore Vena Section in small quantities is a valuable remedy.—Then give Ant. Ars. Bell. Camph. Canth Ipe. Verat. or Cupri Carb-v.

———*Infantum*—Ars. Bell. Calc. Cham. Ipe. or Acon Verat.

Colic—Acon. Ars. Cham. Colycin. Nux-v. Op. Verat.

———*Spasmodic*—Puls. Sep. Verat.

———*Flatulent*—Ars. Anis. Caps. Carb-v. Cham. Nux-v. Phos. or Mezer.

———*Hæmorrhoidal or Griping in the Anus.*—Acon. Nux-v. Puls. Sulp.

———*Hepatic*—Nux-v. Puls. Petrol. Sp. Turpent.

———*Ileus*—Cocc. Nux-v op. Plumb Thuy.

———*Menstrual*—Bovist. Caps. Puls. Secal. Sep. (See Dysmenorrhœa.)

———*Nephritic*—Bell. Can. Ether. Lycop. Nux-v. Sulp, or Canth.

———*Saturnina*—Nux-v. Eggs. Murilage op. Plumb. Sapo. (See Poisoning by Lead.)

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Cold, Common—Acon. Bell. Dulcam. (See Angina Catarrhalis.)

Coma—Bell. Cocc. Coff. op. Stramon. or Ars. Lach. Hyosc. Ignat. Verat.

Concussion of the Brain—Arnic. Cocc. Digit. Ignat. Petrol.

Clairvoyance or Foresight—Acon. Phos. Silex. Stramon. (see Somnambulism.)

Congestion—Acon. Ars. Ass. Bell. Bry. Cap. Cann. Carb-v. Merc. Nux-v. op. Rus. Sulp. Vena. Section Verat.

Constipation or Costiveness—Bry. Calc. Carb-v. Graph. Lycop. Plumb. Mangan. Nux-v. op. Petrol. Phos. Stann. Sep. Stramon. Sulp. or ol. Crot. Tig. Verat.

Consumption—Acon. Ambra. Ars. Acid-n. Dulcam. Iod. Lycop. Puls. Phos. Sambu. Stann. Sulph. or Natr-c. Naptha.

Corns—Arnic. Ammo-c. Petrol. Phos. Sep. [externally Iod.]

Cough—Acon. Ammo-c. Ant. Ars. Ambr. Bell. Bry. Calc. Cham. Carb-v. Caps. Droser. Hyose. Hep. Ignat. Merc.

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Nux-v-op. Puls. Plumb. Plat. Sep. Stann. Sulp. Verat.

———*Whooping*—Ambr. Acon. Bell. Bry. Dros. Ipe. Merc. Sulp. Verat.

———————*Spasmodic*—Ambr. Bell. Bry. Hep. Nux-v.

———————*Vomiting with*—Ant. Bry. Carb-v. Camph. Droser Nux-v. Puls. Sulp.

Co*xalgia*—Bell. Bry. Calc. Hep. Merc. Rus. Stapysag. Sulp.

Debility—Asaid-s. Calc. Chin. Ferr. Natr-c. *P*hos. Stann. Verat. or Ant. Carb-v. Nux-v. Sulp.

Delerium Tremens—Ars. Bell. Calc. Cann Ind. Resin. Cham. Nux-v. Op. Samb. Stann. Stramon. Verat.

Diabetes—[see Bladder.]

Diarrhœa—Ant. Ars. Bell. Bry. Camp. Cham Cann. Indic-r. Ipe. Merc. Mezer. Nux-v *P*uls. Sep. Verat. or Ferr. *P*hos. Sulp. or Colyc.

———*Lientery*—Ars. Chin. Ferr. Nux-v.

———*Black evacuations*—Verat.

Dreams and Wakefulness—Ammo-c. [see Somnolescency.]

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Dropsy—Ant. Crude. Cann. Colch. Digit. Hell. Merc. *Prunus*. Scill. Solan. Nig.

——*Ascites*—Acon. Ars. Arnic. Bell. Bry. Chin. Hell. Lycop. Plumb.

——*Anasarca*—Ant. Ars. Bell. Baryt. Kalc. Hell. Sambuc.

——*of Brain*—Acon. Arnic. Ars. Hell. Sulp. or Merc.

——*Scrotum*—[Hydrocle] Graph. Con. Nux-v. Puls. Silex. Sulp.

——*Thorax*—Ars. Arnic. Digit. Carb-v. Colch. Hell. Merc. *Prunus*.

Drunkenness—Acon. Ant. Ars. Coff. Camp. Nux-v. Op. Wine. (H) the best, first is Coff and Camp.

——*To produce a pleasing state of*—Cann. Ind. Risina.

Dysentery—Acon. Ars. Bell. Baryt-c. Carb-v. Merc. Sulp. Verat. or Bry. Ipe. Nux-v.

Dyspnea—Ambr. Ars. Sep. Stann. Verat. [see asthma] Ignat.

Dyspepsia—[See Gastrosos] Ant. Arnic. Ars. Baryt-m. Bell. Bry. Calc. Chin. Carb-v. Carb-a. Cold Water, Ferr. Hep. Ignat. Ipe. Kalc. Merc. Mezer. Natr-c. Nux-v. Phos. Puls. Silex. Sulph. or Graph, Hyosc. Verat.

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Dysphagia—Bell. Calc. Cham. Con.

Ear, Deafness, &c.—Ant. Ars. Anacord. Arnic Bell. Calc. Caust. Hep. Kreosot. Graph Lach. Merc. Nux-v. Plumb. Petrol. Phos. Puls. Staphysag. Verat.

———*Deafness from Catarrh or Rheumatism* Ars. Bell. Lach. Merc. Puls,

———*Herpes in*—Ant. Graph. Merc. Petrol. Sep.

———*inflammation of*—Acon. Bell. Cham. Dulcam. Hep. Merc. Nux-v. Plat. Puls.

———*Nervous weakness of* Anacord. Arnic. Caust. Natr-c. Petrol. Phos. Verat.

———*Pus and Ulceration of*—Caust. Carb-v. Hyosc. Merc. is best.

———*Parotitis*—[Mumps) Acon. Bell. Carb-v. Cocc. Hyosc. Merc.

———*Polypus of*—Calc. Staphysag.

———*Otalgia*—[See Inflammation.

———*Otorrhœa*—See Pus and Ulceration.

Echymosis—Arnic. Ars. Con. Sulp.

Eccema—See Herpes.

Emotions of excitement—Acon. Ambr. Bell. Bry. Camp. Coff. Musc. Nux-v. Silex. Staphyag.

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———*Horror*—Natr.c. Calc.

———*Malevolence and contrary*—Nicol. Staphysag. Stramon.

Epilepsy—[see Spasms.]

Erysipelas—Acon. Bell. Borax. Clemat Camp. Canth. Carb-v. Hep. Phos.

———externally apply Iod. Rus.

———*of the Feet and Hands*—Arni: Bry. Puls.

Eyes Amblyopa—Auru. Anarcod, Bell. Calc, Caust. Hyosc. Merc. Nux-v. Phos. Plumb. Sep. Staphysag. Sulp. Verat.

———*Amurosis*—Arnic. Bell. Euphras. Lycop. Rus. and the above remedies.

———*from injury*—Armi. Bell. Rus. Spig.

———*Burning and Itching in*—Ammo-c. Caust. Euphras. Iod. Kreosot. Mosc. Nat.c. ol Animal. Sep. Verat.

———*Cataract of*—Ammo.c. Cann. Cann. Caust. Con. Phos. Silex. Sulp. or Baryt.c. Digit. Nux.v.

———*Debility of*—Anacord. Calc. Chin. Natr.c. Nux.v, Sulp.

———*of Intemperance*—Calc. Nux.v. op, Phos. Sulp.

———*Fistula Lacrymalis*.—Calc. Caust. Puls. Stann. or Arnic. Lycop. Zinc.

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Eyes Hæmorrhage of—Bell. Carb.v. Millf. Nux.v.

———*Hordeolum*—Ammo-c. Baryt.c. Graph. *P*hos. Puls. Staphysag.

———*Inflammation of*—Acon. Ars. Bell. Hell. Hep. Lycop. Merc. Phos. Sep.

——— ———*Chronic*—Calc. Euphras. *P*uls. Silex. Stramon Sulp. or Acid-n. Verat.

——— ——— ——— *of the Palpebra*—Acon, Ant. Ars. Bell. Eupras. Hep. Petrol. Sulp.

——— ——— ——— *Psoric*—Ammo-c. Euphras. Puls. Staphys. Sulp. or Ignat. Kreosot.

———*Myopa*—Ammo-c, Auru. Carb-v. *P*hos. *P*etrol. Sulp.

———*Mercurial Affection of*—Acon. Arnic. Calc. Hep. Sulp.

———*Paralys of the Lids*—Alum. Curpi. *P*lumb. Verat. Zinc.

———*Pupils dilated*—.Euphras. Euphorb. Stan. Verat.

——— ———*Speck over and opacity of*—Ars Auru. Calc. Euphras. Euphorb. Hep. Sulp. or Acid. Nit. Cann. Verat.

———*Photophobia*—Con, Euphorb. Ignat. Puls. Staphysag. Verat.

———*Strabismus*—Alum. Bell. Hyosciam.

———*Syphilitic Affection of*—Acid-n, Auru. Merc. Puls. [see Syphilis]

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Eyes, Scrofulous Affection of—Auru. Baryt-c. Calc. Chin. Hep. Iod. *P*uls. or Ignat.

——*Ulceration of*—Ars. Bell. Calc, Euphorb. Hep.

——*Wounds of*—Arnic. Acon. Calc. Hep. Sulp.

Excitability Nervous—Acon. Ass. Anacord. Cham. Hep. Ignat Nux-v. Staphysag. Sambuc.

Face Cold—Verat.

——*Freckles on*—Hep. Calc. Carb-a. Natr-c.

——*Pimples on*—Ars. Hep. Graph, Merc. Natr-c. Sep. Sulp.

——*Swelling*—Auru. Ars. Merc. Natr-c. Sep. or Arnic. Bell. Hep. Staphys.

Fainting—Acon. Ass. Ars. Cham. Hyosc. or Ammo-c. Camp. Ignat. Nux-v. op Stann. Verat.

Flatulence—Anis. Cham. Chin. Cocc. Bell. Nux-v. Phos. or Carb-v. Verat.

Fatigue—Acon. Arnic. Bell. Bry. Coff Lycop. Nux-v.

Felon—Acon. Bell. Iod. Internally and externally.

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Fever in general—Acon. Ant. Bell. Bry. Cocc. Cham. Ipe. Ignat. Nux-v. Sep. Silex. Spong. Sulp.

———*Cold Stage*—Acon. Dulcam. Sambuc.

———*Congestive*—Vena. Section. *A*con. Arnic. Bell. Bry. Merc. Nux-v. op. Puls. Rus. Verat,

———*Catarrhal*—Acon. Bell. Bry. Caust. Dulcam. *P*hos. Stann. Sulp. or Ant. Ars. Ipe. Puls.

———*Coma in*—Bell. Cocc. op. wine.

———*Delirium in*—Bell. op. wine.

———*Gastric and Bilious*—Acon. Bell. Bry. Cham. Ipe. Merc. Nux-v. or Ant. Digit. Puls. Rus. Sulp. Verat.

———*Hectic*—Aruic. Ars. Calc. Ipe. Lycop. *P*hos. Silex. Stann.

———*Inflammatory*—Acon. Ant. Bell. Bry. Ipe. Sulp. or Ars. Cham. Hyosc. *P*uls. Rus.

———*Intermittent*—Acon. Arnic. Ars. Carb-v. Chin. Eupherb. Ignat. Ipe. Nux-v. Ranancul. or *P*uls. Rus. Verat.

———*Cold Stage*—Acon. Dulcam.

———— ———*Delirium in*—Bell. op. wine [see Coma] or Cocc. Hell.

———*Lethargy in*—Bell. Cham. op. Puls. (see Lethargy.]

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Fever Nervous—Ambr, Bell. Bry. Camp. Caust. Canth. Hyosc. Lach. Merc. Nux-v. Phos. Stramon. or Mosc.

———*Puerperal*—Vena. Scct. Acon. Bry. Bell. Canth. Nux.v. or Ars. Cham. Colyc. Merc. Puls. Rus. Stramon.

———*Purid*—Ars. Cham. Chin. Carb.v.

———*Scarlatina*—Acon. Bell. Baryt.c. Merc. Nux-v. Phos. Puls. Rus.

———— *Repurcnssion of*—Bry. Hell. Phos. Sulp.

———— *Sinking State*—Ammo.c. Acid.m. Acid. Phos. Op.

———— *Secondary Stage*—Oedematous, &c. Ars. Ant. Baryt.m. Camp. Hell. Nux.v. Phos. Sulp.

———— *Akvanced and Sinking State*—Ars. Caps. Chin. Hell. Phos. Sulp, or Acid. Sulp

———*Rheumatic*—Acon. Ars. Bell. Bry. Caust. Cham. Dulcam. Merc. Nux.v. Puls. Rus.

——— *Typhus*—Bell. Baryt.c. Cocc. Canth. Hyosc. Merc. Nux-v. op. Phos. Rus. Stann.

———*Sudorific*—Acid. Sulp. Sambuc. Silex. or Ant. Chin. Ipe.—Excessive sweating states are most successfully treated by drugs that ordinarily produce perspiration.

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Fever Yellow—Arnic. Bell. Crotalus. Ipe.—In the first stage Vena Sect.

Feet and Hands Cold and Stiff—Ammo.c. Carb.v. Chin. Lycop. Lach. Plat Sambuc. Scill. Silex. Verat.

———*and Legs Stiff*—Mezer. Natr.c. Plat. Sep. Stann.

Fistula—Acid.n. Con. Calc. Nux-v. Silex.

———*Ano in*—Calc. Caust. Carb.a. Nux-v. Silex. Sulp.

——— —*Lacrymalis*—[see Eyes.]

Fungus—Ant. Graph. Petrol. Sep. or Iod.

Ganglion—Ammo-c. Arnic. Rus. Silex. Zinc

Gangrene—Ars. Bell. Chin. Euphorb. Lach. Silex.

Gastralgia—Bell. Bry. Baryt.m. Calc. Carb.v. Cocc. Caust. Carb.a. Cupr. Ignat. Mezer. Plumb. Puls. or Nux.v. Sep. Stann. Stramon. Verat.

Gastritis—Acon. Ant. Bell. Bry. Ipe. Nux.v. Puls. Stann. or Ars. Canth. (See Inflammation of the stomach.]

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Gastroses—Acon. Ant. Arnic. Bell. Bry. Cocc. Carb.v. Carb.a. Hep. Ipe. Merc. Nux.v. Puls. Phos. Rus. Scill. Stann. Staphysag. or ol. Animal. [see Dyspepsia.]

Glands Inflamed—Acon. Bell. Bry. Baryt.c. Lycop. Merc. Sep. Spong. Staphysag. Sulp. or Auru. Con. Dulcam. Hep. Nit. acid. Silex.

———*Enlarged*—Bovist. Dulcam. Iod. Thuy. and the above.

———*Indurated*—Ammo.c. Ars. Bry. Baryt.c. Con. Carb.v. Carb.a. Iod. Sep. Silex.

———*Prostrate enlarged*—Auru. Con. Thuy. Uvea.

———*Testicles enlarged*—Auru. Con. Cocc. Iod. Nux.v.

———*Tonsils enlarged and indurated* Auru. Bell. Baryt.c. Calc. Ignat. Iod. Merc. Sep. Sulp. Thuy. [see Angina Tonsilitis.

———*Scrofulous enlarged* Ars. Bell. Baryt-c. Hep. Iod Rus. Spong. Sep. Silex.

Goitre Ammo-c. Caust. Iod. [see Scrofula.

Gout Acon. Arnic. Bell. Bry. Caust. Colycin. Hep. Iod. or Ars. Nux-c. Phos. Puls. Ranancul. Sulp.

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Gonnorrhœa Cann. Canth. Cann. Indic-r. Carb-a. Merc. Puls. Petrol. Sep. Sabad. Sulp.

——*Secondary or Gleet* Acid. Nit. Cann. Canth. Caps. Cubeb. Cann. Ind.r. Ferr. Merc. Nux-v. Petrol. Sambuc. Thuy.

Gum Boil Ammo-c. Bell. Nux-v. Sulp.

Hæmorrhage in general. Acon. Ant. Ars. Bell. Cham. Ferr. Ipe. Iod. Millef. Nux.v. Phos. Sabin.

——*Lungs from (Hæmoptesis.)* Acon. Arnic. Bell. Bry. Carb.v. Dulcam. Ferr. Hyosc. Ipe. Millef. Nux.v. Puls. Rus.

——*Nose from [Epistaxis]* Acon. Acid. Nit. Ambr. Auru. Amm.c. Colycin. Ignat. Millef. Nux.v. Sulp.

——*Uterus from [Metorrhagia]* Arnic. Acon. Bell. Bry. Caust. Cinnam. Tinct. Ferr. Hyosc. Ipe. Iod. Millef. Plat. Sabin. Secal. Sep. Sulp.

Hæmorrhoids and Piles. Acon. Ambr. Ant. Ars. Bell. Calc. Caps. Carb.v. Ignat. Iod. Merc. Muria. Arid. Nux. v. Puls. Sabin. Sep. Stramon. Sulp. or Graph.

——*Itching of the Anus.* Aron. Nux.v. Merc. Platin. Sep. Sulp. or Anacord. Borax.c. Caust. Thuy. Verat. Zinc.

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Hair falling off. Amm.c. Calc. Carb.v. Graph. Hep. Ignat. Kal.c. Lycop. Phos. Silex. Sulp.

Head Ache. See Cephalagia.

Hernia. Auru. Carb.a. Cocc. Lycop. Mag-m. Nux-v. Prunus. Petrol. Zinc.

———*Hæmatoscele.* Arnic. Nux.v. Puls. Zinc. or Millef.

———*Strangulated.* Acon. Bell. Nux.v. op. Sulp.

Heart. See Carditis and diseases of

Heart Burn (Pyrosis.] Bell. Carb.v. Nux.v. Puls. Sulp. or Acid. Sulp.

Herpes (diseases of the Skin.] Ant. Acon. Ars. Amm.c. Auru. Clemat. Graph. Hep. Kreosot. Lycop. Petrol. Psoricum. Rus. Silex. Sulp.

———*Eccema.* Dulcám. Merc. Petrol. Phos. Thuy. Verat.

———*Impetigines.* Ambr. Amm.c. Ars. Graph. Hell. Merc. Rus. Sep. Sulp.

———*Zona (Shingles.)* Ars. Bell. Graph Rus. or Merc.

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Herpes, Itching and burning of the skin. Argent. Acid.n. Ignat. Kreosot. Oleander. See Itching.

———*Face of* Rosaca. or Acenë. Ars. Caust. Dulcam. Graph. Lach. Mezer.Oleand. Rus. Sep. Varat. Sulp.

——— ———*and Swelling.* Auru. Ars. Carb.a Merc. Nux.v. Sep. Sulp.

———*Salt Rheum.* Hep. is most specific or some of the preceding remedies for Herpes.

Hip Joint, disease of. Acon. Arnic. Bell. Canth. Colc. Hep. Merc. Phos.

Hioccough Bry. Calc. Carb.v. Op. Puls. Stann Sulp. see Singultus.

Hoarseness Bry. Calc. Carb.v. Merc. Nux.v. Op. Puls. Phos. Plat. or Ars. Auru. Sangunaria Tinct. [see Aphonia.

Hybrophobia Bell. Canth. Hydrophobine, Lach. Stann. Apply heat to the wound a short distance off, till a shuddering is produced, [see Poisons, this article.

Hypocondria Auru. Anacord. Bell. Baryt-c. Musc. Phos. Phumb. Staphysag. Sulp. or Ol. Animal.

Hysteria Agaric. Ambr. Ass. Auru. Cham. Ignat. [see Spasms.

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Hydrocelé (see Dropsy of Scrotum.

Jaundice Ambr. Bell. Cham. Iod. Merc. Nux-v. Puls. see Liver diseases of

——*Black* Aurn. Ars. Bell. Ipe. Nux-v.

Joalousy and Madness Hyasciam. Lach. Nux-v.

Ileus Cocc. Nux.v. Op. Plumb. Stramon.

Indigestion See Dyspepsia.

Injuries Mechanical Arnic. Con. Hep. Natr.c Nux.v. Rus. Sulp. or Euphorb. Puls. or Iod.

——*Contusions* Arnic. Con. Hep. Iod. Op. Rus. Externally Arnic. Iod. if fainting takes place give Acon. Champ. Phos. or Sambuc.

——*Sprains*—Arnic. Bry. Carb-v. Rus. Sulp. externally, cold bathing, never wrap the part up warm at first.

——*Dislocations*— First reduce them, then Arnic. Bell. Nux-v. Rus.

——*Fractures*— First set them, then Arnic. Rus. Rutea.

——*Inflammation from*— Acon. Arnic. Bell. Nux.v. Sulp. or Merc. Silex.

——*Concussion of*—Acon. Arnic. Bell. Nux-v. Sulp.

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——— ——— *Gangrene from*—Ars. Chin. Lach.

——— ———*Fever succeeding*—Arnic. Acon Bell. Rus.

——— ——— *Brain affected from*—Bell. Cinc. Calc. Hep. or Arnic.

Inflammation in general—Acon. Bell. Bry. Canth. Caust.

———*Chronic*—Bell. Bry. Mezer. Sep. Spong Sulp.

———*Brain*—Acon. Bell. Bry. Cocc. Canth. Hell. Stann. apply constant tepid effusion to the head.

———*Bladder*—Acon. Canth. Caps. Lycop. see Bladder.

———*Bronchia*—Acon. Bell. Hep. Sulp.

———*Glottis*—[Croup]—Acon. Spong. Hep. Phos.

———*Joints*—Acon. Bell. Calc. Iod. Rus. Silex. or Ars. Sulp.

——— ———*Knee Chronic or Scrofulous*—Calc. Sulp. or Arnic. Ars. Iod. Lycop. Silex.

———*Heart*—Acon. Ars. Auru. Caust. Mezer.

———*Mammæ*—Acon. Bell. Bry. Hep. Merc Sulp.

———*Lungs*—Acon. Bell, Bry. Ipe. Rus. Scill. Sulp.

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———*Chronic*—Calc. Nux. Sep. Silex. or Ambr. Con. Petrol. Puls. Ranancul. Sulp.

———*Bowels*—Acon. Bell. Bry. Canth. Cham Lach. Merc. Nux-v. Puls. Rus. or Ant.

———*Diphgram*—Acon. Bell. Bry. Cocc.

———*Fauces and Oesophagus*—[see Angina those articles.

———*Peritoneum*—Acon. Bell. Bry. Cham. Hyosc. Rus.

———*Ovaria*—Acon. Bry. Baryt.c. Nux-v. Sulp.

———*Glands*—Acon. Bry Con. Puls. [see Glands.

———*Mesentery*—Iod. and the preceeding Medicines.

———*Spleen.*—Bell Bry. Iod.

———*Stomach*—Acon. Bell. Bry. Baryt. Canth. Ipe. Nux-v Natr-c. Ranancul. Stram.

———*Tongue*—Acon. Arnic. Bell. Merc.

———*Testicles*—Acon. Bell. Bry. Conium. see Glands Testes.

———*Uterus*—see women this article.

———*Kidneys*—Acon. Canth. Cann.

Impotence—Agnus. Castus. Baryt-c. Canth. Calc. Cann. Con. Lycop.

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Influenza—Acon. Ant. Arnic. Ars. Camp. Con. Dulcam. Ipe. Iod. Merc. Nux-v. Sabad. Si'ex. Verat.

Joints Stiff and Rigid—Ambr. Arnic. Amon-c. Caust. Colch. Sep.

Itch—Argent. Carb-v. Caust. Psoric. Rus. Sulp. or Clamatis. Kresot.

Itching—Argent. Acid-n. Ignat. Merc. Oleand Rus. Sep. Spong. or Calc. Hep. Ol. Animal. Sulp. or Kreosot.

———*Scalp of*—Graph. Lycop. Silex. Sulp. or Oleander.

———*Anus of*—see Hæmorrhoids.

Laciviousness—Canth. Chin. Graph. Lycop. Puls. Phos. Silex. Sulph.

Leprosy—Alum. Ars. Carb-a. Caust. Graph. Petrol. Phos. Sep. Silex.

Lethargy—Baryt-c. Bell. Cham. Cocc. Nux-v. Op. [See Coma.]

Liver, Inflammation of—(See Inflammation of the Liver.)

———*Chronic diseases of*—Bell. Bry. Cham. Con. Iod. Merc. Nux-v, Puls. or Calc. Carb-v. Carb-a. Mangan-m. Natr-c. Petrol. Rananculus Bulbos.

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Locked Jaw—[See Spasmi Tetanus.)

Love, Disappointed in—Auru. Hyosc. Ignat. Phos.

Marasmus and Atrophy—Ass. Ars. Ant. Acid Sulp. Bell. Baryt–m. Chin. Graph. Hep Iod. Nux-v Rus. Sulp.

Mania and Alienation of the mind—Acon. Arnic. Ars. Auru. Bell. Buc. Conn. Dulcam. Hell. Ignat. Op. *P*lat. Stramon. Verat or Anacord. Nux–v. Verat.

Masturbation—Agnus. Cast. Calc. Canth. Chin. Nux-v. Phos. Stepasyg. (See Impotence.)

Measles—Acon. Agaric. Auru. Bell. Bry. *P*hos. *P*uls. Sulp.

——*Eruptien recedent*—Bell. Bry. Caust. Phos. Puls.

——*Gastralagia in*—Chin. Ipe. Puls. Verat.

——*Typhoid state*—Ars. Bell. Chin. Carb-v. Hyosc. Merc. Nux-v. Phos. Rus.

Melancholia—Acon. Ars. Arnic. Anacord. Auru. Bruccea. Natr.c. Sep. Spong. Stram. Staphysag. or Ignat. Kreosot. Verat.

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Memory, Weakness of—Arnic. Auru. Calc. Chin. Carb-v. Lach, Nux-v. Puls. Staphysag.

Mercury, bad effects of—Acid-n. Ars. Carb-v. Hep. Lycop. Mezer. Sulp.

———*Salivation from, to check*—Acid-n. Baryt-c. Stayhysag. or Bell. Calc. Canth. Colyc. Dulcam. Ephorb. Hep. Lach. Hahnemann, directs to bath the body with Acid and warm water.

Mouth and Throat pained and burning—Mezereon. or Ignat. Verat.

Mucus Membranes diseased—Cann. Mezer. Petrol. Puls.

Mumps—(See Ear Parotitis.]

Nausea and Vomiting—Acon. Ant. Arnic. Ars. Bell. Calc. Camp. Con. Ipe. Merc. Mezer. Op. Ol. Animal. Puls. Plumb. Phos. Sep. Silex. Sulp. Verat.

Nettle Rash—Acon. Nux-v. Phos. Staphysag. Verat.

Nephralgia—Bell. Cann. Canth. Nux-v. Puls. Æther is very specific. (See inflammation of Kidneys.)

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Nevi Materni—Calc. Carb-v. Sulp.

Neuralgia—Acon. Agaricus. Anacord. Ass. Bry. Cham. Mosc. Nux-v. Plat. Phos. Rus. Thuy. Valer. [See Spasmi and Tic Doloreaux]

——— *Face of*—Acon. Bell. Caust. Conn. Hep. Nux-v. Phos. Staphysag.

Night Mare—Amm.c. Agar. Ambr.

Night Sweats—Acid-s. Chin. Sep. Stann. Sambuc. Sulp.

Noli me Tangere—Alum. Ars. Hep. Sulp. or Calc. Rus. Sep. Sulp.

Nostalgra, home sick—Caps. Merc. Phos.

Nose, diseases of—

——— *Cancer*—Ars. Auru. Calc. Sep. Sulp. or Carb-a.

——— *Caries of*—Ars. Auru. Angustur. Calc. Mezer. Phos. Silex.

——— *Cold and Dry*—Verat.

——— *Coryza*—Ars. Amm.c. Anacord. Alum. Bell. Caust. Dulcam. Eupras. Ephorb. Hep. Ignat. Lach. Lycop. Merc. Mezer. Nux-v. or Kreosot. Verat.

——— ——— *Dry*—Bry. Ignat. Lycop. Phos. Puls. Silex. Spong.

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——— ——— *Chronic*—Alum. Anacord. Calc. Caust. Graph. Lycop. Sep. Silex. or Acid. Nit.

———*Eruptions on*—Ars. An m.c. [See Herpes.]

———*Epistaxis*—Acon. Arnic. Bell. Millef. [See Hæmorrhage of Nose.]

———*Ozena*—Bry. Caust. Lycop. Natr c Nux-v. Silex. or Auru. Hep.

———*Red from Intemperance* — Ars. Bell. Carb-a. Hep. Mezer.

———*Smell, loss of*—Arnic. Auru. Natr. Muriat. Sep. Silex. or Caust.

———*Swelling and itching of*—Arnic. Ars. Auru. Bell. Bry. Hep. Merc. Phos. Ranunc. Sambuc.

———*Polypus in*—Calc. Phos. Sep. Silex. Staphysag.

———*Syphilitic*—Acid. Nit. Merc. Mezer.

Numbness of hand or feet Bell. Bovist. Calc. Caust. Nux-v. Plat. Sep. (See feet and hands stiff and cold.] Verat.

———*Nervous* Op. Iod. Verat.

Odontalgia Bell. Cham. Hep. Ignat. Kreosot. Phos. Puls. Rus. Sep. Staphysag. Sambuc. or Nux-v. Ol. Animal [See Teeth.]

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Oedema Ars. Caust. Chin. Carb.v. Kal.c. Merc. Phos. Sulp.

Œsphagus contracted Ars. Bry. Nux.v. Rus. Sulp.

Ostilis Ass. Angustura. Auru, Bell. Calc. Dulcam. Hep. Lycop. Merc. Phos. Rus. Silex. Sulp. See Caries.

Pain. Face of Acon. Bell. Caust. Merc. Nux-v. See Neuralgia.

——*Chest of.* [*Pleurodynia*] Arnic. Bry. Cann. Iod. Ranancu.

——*Anus of* Lobel. Natr.c. Merc. Nux.v. Sulph. See Hæmorrhoids.

——*Abdomen.* Bell. Cham. Nux.v. Plumb. Sulp.

——*Joints of.* Acon. Auru. Bell. Bry. Colc. [See Rheumatism.] Verat.

——*Stomach of* Acon. Carb.v. Lycop. Nux.v. See Gastralgia.

——*in general* Acon. Bry. Cann. Ind.r. or Ars Nux.v. Verat.

——*Burning.* Verat.

Pamphigus Bell. Dulcam. Rus. Sep. or Ars. Merc. See Herpes Eccema.

Palsey Arnic. Anacord. Baryt. Bell. Cocc. Caust. Lycop. Mezer. Oleand. Plumb. Rus. Verat.

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———*Appoplexy of* Arnic. Acon. Baryt. Bell. Nux.v. Vena. Sect.

———*Face* Caust. Nux.v. Stann.

———*Hands and feel* Ars. Bovist. Caust. Ferr. Rus. Silex. Thuy.

———*Tongue* Caust. Con. Nux.v.

Peduncelus, Morbus body lice Ars. Chin. Merc. Cleanliness.

Phymosis and Paraphymosis Arnic. Acid.n. Canth. Cann. Merc. Natr.c. Rus. Thuy.

Piles—See Hærmorrhoids.

Plica Polonica Borax Lycop. Vini.

Pleurodynia Acon. Arnic. then Bry. Nux.v. Puls.

Pleurisy. Acon. 18th to 24th. dilution then Scill. or Sulp. See Inflammation of the Lungs.

Pneumonia—Acon. Bry. Cann. Ind.r. Rus. Scill. Sulp. [See Inflammation of the Lungs.

Prolapsus Ani—Calc Carb,a. Ignat. Lycop. Merc. Nux-v. Sep. Stann. Staphysag. Sulp.

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——*Uterus.*—[See Women, diseases of, article Uterus.)

Priapism—Canth. Colycin. Graph. Natr.c. Nux.v. Phos.

Prurigo—Ol. Animal. See Herpes and Itching.

Rhagades, [*Chaps*]—Alum. Auru. Calc. Hep. Merc. Sod.c. *Petrol.*

——*Nipples of*—Arnic. Iod. Sulp.

Rheumatism, Acute—Acon. Arnic. Ant. Ars. Bell Bry. Cham. Caust. Lycop. Phos. Rus.

——*Chronic*—Ars. Auru. Cann. Ind. R. Carba. Colch. Caust. Hep. Ignat. Lycop. Kreosot. Merc. Mezer. Petrol. *Phos.* Puls. Ranancul. Sep. Sulp. Verat.

——*Lumbago*—Mezer. Rus. Staphysag. Verat.

——*Stiffness and part inclined to be cold*—. Carb.a. Caustic. Sep. Staphysag.

Ring Worm—Ars. Graph. Merc. Rus. Sulp.

Rickets—Ass. Bell. Calc. Puls. Silex, Sulp.

Sallivation—Bell. Calc. Canth. Colch. Hep., Iod. See Mercurial Salivation.

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Salt Rheum—Hep. Petrol. Thuy. Sulp. or Ars. See Herpes this article.

Sarcocele—Auru. Clemat. Cocc. Cor. Graph. or Baryt c.

Scald Head—Acid.n. Baryt-c. Calc. Graph. Hep. Lycop. Mezer. Oleand. Psoric. Petrol. Sulp or Kresot.

Scirrhus—Bell. Calendula. Con. Sep. Silex. Sulp. see Glands Indurated.

Sea Sickness—Ars. Cocc. Nux-v. Petrol. Silex. or Puls.

Sciatica—Acon. Bell. Bry. Cham. Rus. Staphysag, see Hip Joint diseases of.

Scrophula—Ars. Ass. Bry. Bell. Calc. Hep. Iod. Merc. Rus. Silex. Staphysag. or Auru. Lycop. Sep. Spong.

———*Eruptions*—Auru. Baryt-c. Calc. Canth Dulcam. Hep. Merc. Silex.

———*Bones Diseases of*—Auru. Carb-v. Lycop. Merc. Phos. Puls. Silex.

———*Goitre*—Iod. Spong.

Scurvy—Amm-c. Amm-m. Caust. Carb-v. Sulp.

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Singultus—Hiccough—Acid.m. Amm-c. Caust. Calc. Carb-v. Bry. Graph. Nux-v. Op. Puls. Stann.

Shingles or—Zona—See Herpes—Merc. Puls. Silex.

Small Pox—Acon. Bell. Camp. Merc. Nux-v. Vaccin. Varioloid. Stram. Sulp.

Somnambulism—Bry. Plumb. Phos. Stram. Silex.

Skin diseases of—See Herpes.

Somnolescence—Strong inclination to sleep—Kali-c. Merc. Natr-c. Nux-v. Op. Puls or Kreosot.

Somnolescency—Wakefulness.—Acon. Bell. Carb-v. Graph. Hyosc. Natr-c. Phos. Staphysag. Sulph. Verat.

Spasms—general remedies—Acon. Anacord. Ars. Bell. Calc. Cocc. Camph. Calendul. Cupr. Hyosc. Ipe. Ignat. Iod. Merc. Nux-v. Op. Plumb. Sep. Silex. Stann.

———*Agitation*—Iod. Sep. Staphysag.

———*Catalepsy*—Acon. Argent. Nit. Bell. Cann. Ind. Resin. Stram.

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——*Chronic*—Ars. Amm-c. Cupr. Caust. Stram.

——*Chorea*—Ass. Ars. Bell. Caust. Cocc. Cupr. Hyos. Nux-v. Stram.

——*Convulsions*—Agar. Acon. Amm-c. Cham. Coff. Cupr. Dulcam. Ipe. Ignat, Merc. Nux-v. Stram. Sep. Stann. Sulp.

——*Epilepsia* — Agar. Ars. Bell. Cupr. Camp. Ignat. Hyosc. Lycop. Nux-v. Op. Petrol. Cann. Ind. Res. Silex. Stram. or Cuprum. Metal. Verat.

——*Feet and Legs*—Amm-c. Colyc. Calc. Hep. Plat. Plumb. Sep. or Baryt.-c. Carb-a.

——*Hysteria*—Ambr. Ass. Agar. Auru. Bell. Cocc. Cham. Ignat. Hyosc. Ol. Animal. Sep. Verat.

——*Jerking*—Petrol.

——*Speech* difficulty from—Bell. Caust, Euphorb. Graph. Lach. Merc. Nux-v.

——*Throat and Swallowing*—Hyasciam.

——*Tetanus*—Acon. Bell. Bry. Camp. Cham. Ignat. Op. or Amm-c. Anacord. Cann. Ind-r. use an alkaline bath.

Spine disease of—Acon. Ars. Cocc. Degit. Ignat. Puls. Verat.

Stammering—Cann. Caust. Bell. Graph. Lach. Merc. Plat.

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Sycosis—Acid. n. Ant. Cinnebar. Ephorb. Lycop. Merc. Staphysag. Thuy. or Kali. Hydriodate.

Stomach disease of–see Gastralgia and Gastroses.

Syphilis–Merc. ¼ gr. of 3rd Trituration, once a day, Acid. Nit. one drop after the Merc., Lach.

———*Bubac*—Merc. Acid. n. Auru.

———*Constitutional Symptoms*—Auru. Acid. n. Lach. Merc. Staphysag. Thuy. Sulp.

———*Pains of*–Auru. Acid. n. Lach. Merc.

———*Nodes of*—Acid. n. Hep. Mezer.

———*Opthalmia*–Acid. n. Auru, Merc. Mezer.

———*Priaprism*—Canth. Colycin, Graph. Nux v. Puls. Rus. Silex.

Sweating to excess is cured by Sudorifics. In the great Epidemic Sweating Sickness of 1484, moderate bleeding and ordinary Sudorific medicines was the most successful—Ant. Bry. Chin. Sambuc. [See fever sweating in.]

Superation to promote—Hep. Merc. Silex. Sulp.—see Abscess and Ulcer.

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Tabes Mesentericum—Ass. Baryt. c. Caust. Merc.—See Abscess and Ulcer.

Teeth caries of—Baryt. c. Calc. Eupas. Mezer. Sep. Staphysag. or Ignat.

———*Pain in*—Acon. Bell. Baryt. m. Chin. Ranuncul. Staphysag. Verat.

——— ———*Gums*-Amm. C. Bell. Carb v. Hep. Merc. Nux. v. Phos. Rus. Staphysag.

———*Odontalgia*—Ant. Acon. Arnic. Ars. Bell. Mezer. Nux. v. Rus. Sulp.

Tenesmus—*Lolelia*-Nux. v. Sep. Sulp.-See Hæmorrhoids.

Testicles Induration of—Arnic. Ars. Auru. Baryt. c. Con. cocc. Nux. v, Spong—see Sarcocelel

———*Inflammed*—Acon. Arnic. Bry. Nux. v.

——— ———*Chronic*—Con.

———*Syphilitic enlargement of*—Acid. n. Merc.—see Syphilis.

Tetter and Eccema—Ars. Dulcam. Merc. Oleand. Puls. Petrol.-See Herpes.

———*Rubeola*-Ars. Bell. Nux. v. Rus. Sulp

———*Impiligines*—Con. Carb. v. Rus Runancul. Zinc.—see Herpes.

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Tic Doloreaux—Acon. Bell. Caust. Con. Hep. Merc. Nux. v.—see Spasms.

Trembling of Drunkards—Ars. Hep. Lach, Nux. v.—see Drunkeness.

Tumors Callous—Baryt. c. Cham, Carb. v, Kal. c. or Auru.

——*Encysted*—Baryt. Caust. Calc. Graph. Hep Kali. c. Silex.

——*Inflammatory*—Acon. Bell. Bry.

——*Lymphatic*—Ars. Baryt.c. Carb.v. Hep. Sep. Silex.

Tumor Knee of—Iod. Silex. Staphysag.—see white Swelling and Scrophula.

Tumor.—(Note. this recently occurred in our practice, there is none of the kind laid down in the Repertorics.) Fungus Hæmatodes, of two inches diameter, on the Craniumt exuding an Acrid Ichor of 8 Months growth—Calc. 1st, was given 4 weeks, when it was better—Silex. 3rd was then given, in 4 weeks more it was well. H. S.

Ulcers in general to heal them—Ars. Bell. Calc. Carb. v. Con. Cupr. Graph. Lycop. Merc. Silex. Zinc.

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———*Ulceration to promote*—Ars. Bell. Calc. Canth. Graph. Lycop. Merc.

———*Carcinomatous*—Ars. Con. Calendul. Hep. Lach. Merc. Staphysag.—see Cancer.

———*Face of*—Ars. Bell. Graph. Hep. Natr. C.

———*Fistulous*—Ant. Calc. Lycop. Silex. Sulp.

——— ———Arnic. Caust. Calc. Silex.

———*Gangrenous*—Ars. Bell. Carb. v. Hep. Thuy. Sulp.

———*Phagadenic*—Ars. Clematis. Kreosot.

———*Scrophulous*–Ars. Bell. Calc. Carb. v. Iod. Silex —Externally apply wood Sorrel in *P*oultice, it is specific.—see Scrophula.

———*Throat of*—Bell. Lach. Merc. Thuy.

———*Syphilitic*—Acid. n. Iod. Merc. Mezer. Thuy.

———*Toes of*—*P*lat.

———Scorbutic—Ars. Acid. n. Hep.

Urine bloody —Mann. Sep. —see bladder.

———*Difficult*—Cann. Canth. Scill. Sep. Silex.

———*Painful*–Sep. Stramon.

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——*Copious*—Scill.

——*Retention of*—Cann. Canth. Digit. Petrol.—see Ischuria.

Varicella—Acon. Bell. or Ant. Puls. Silex. Thuy—Secondary Symptoms Canth. Con. Merc.

Varices—Arnic. Ars. Caust. Lycop. Thuy.

Varioloid—Bell. Merc. Rus. Vaccina.

Vertigo—Amm. c, Agaric. Acon. Acid, n. Bell. Ignat. Merc. Mezer. Nux. v. Nicol. op. Rus. Ranancul. Sep. Silex. Stram. Stann. Tabac. Verat. or Ol. Animal.

Vomiting—See Nausea and Vomiting.

Warts—Calc. Caust. Dulcam. Natr. c. Rus. Sep. Sulp. Thuy.

White Swelling—Acon. Arnic. Ars. Bell. Iod. Lycop. Rus.

Whitlow—Hep. Lach. Silex. Sep. Sulp. Rus.

Wry Neck—Lycopod or Ant. Bell. Nux. v.

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Wounds—Arnic. Staphysag. Iod. Internally and Externally—see mechanical injuries.

———*Suppuration of*—Cham. Hep. Merc. S.lex. Puls.

Worms Ascarides—Acon. Aloes. Merc. Scill. S.lex. Spong. Sulp.

Tænia (Tape Worm)—Calc. Carb. v. Carb. A. Ferr. Plat.

———*Teres (Common Round Worm)*—Calc. Ferr. Merc. Spig. Sulp.

Taenia—See Herpes.

WOMEN—AFFECTIONS OF, AND DISEASE OF THE UTERUS.

Uterus Amenorrhœa of—Acon. Amm. c. Ars. Auru. Bry. Calc. Canth. Caust. Cupr. Ferr. Iod. Lycop. Merc. Puls. Plat Sep. Sab. Sulp.

———*Barrenness of*–Auru. Borax. Calc. Natr. c. Phos. Plat.

———*Cancer of*–Auru. Ars. Bell. Calendul. Kreosot. Magnet. m. Sep. Staphysag.

———*Chlorosis*–Con. Ferr. Puls. Petrol. sep. Sulp.

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——*Dysmenorrhœa*—Bell. Bry. Calc. Caust Cupr. Cocc. Graph. Ignat. Merc. Nux. v. Phos. Petrol. Plat. Silex. Sep. Zinc. or Verat.

——*Distension of*—By Gas. Lycop. Phos.

——*Enlargement of*—Ars. Bell. Bry. Calc. Chin Cocc. Con. Iod. Plat. Puls. Sep. Stann.

——*Hæmorrhage*—Arnic. Acon. Bell. Bry. Chin. Ipe. Iod. Millef. Puls. Sab. Silex. Virat.—see Mætorrhagia.

——*Inflammation* of—Acon. Bell. Bry. Canth. Merc. Nux. v. Rus. or Zach.

——*Induration of and Scirrhus*—Arnic. Ars. Bell. Carb. a. Calendul. Iod. Merc. Mag m. Staphysag. Thuy.—see Cancer.

——*Irritation of and Bearing Down Pains*—Bell. Ignat. Natr. c. Nux. v. Natr. Stann. Stramon. or Canth.

——*Itching in*—Ambr. Anim. c. Calc. Carb. v. Con. Kreosot. Lycop. Merc. Plat. Petrol. Sep. Silex.

——*Itching in Vagina and Vulva*—the same as above.

——*Leucorrhœa*—Acon. Ambr. Auru. Amm. c. Ars. Bovist. Cann. Calc. Canth. Dictamus, Kreosot. Mezer. Petrol. Plat. Sab. Sep. Stann. Sulp.

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———*Nymphomania*—Bell. Canth. Cann. Hyosc. Plat.

———*Ovaria Enlarged*—Ars. Bovist. Lach. Merc.—see Cancer.

——— ———*Inflammed*—Acon. Bell. Lach. Merc. or Ambr. Ars. Canth. Staphysag.

———*Prolapsus of*—Auru. Ars. Bell. Nux. v. Sep. Stann. Staphysag.

——— —*Spasams of or Hysterica*—Ass. Cocc. Con. Caust. Hyosc. Ignat. Mag. m. Nux. v. Stann.

———*Sexual, appetite to promote*—Canth. Musc. Natr.c. or Agn.c.

PREGNANCY—*Appetite deficient in*—Mag.m. Natr.c. Petrol. Sep. or Chin.

———*Abortion threatened*—Bell. Cham. Canth. Chin. Natr.c. Sabadil. Secal.

——— ———*to produce*—Plub. Plat. Sabad. Silex.

———*Convulsions in*—Bell. Cocc. Cham. Hyosc. Ignat. Plat. Staphysag, Stramon. Verat.

———*Costiveness*—Bry. Lycop. Nux.v. Op. Sep. Sulp.

———*Dyspepsia*—Acon. Ars. Camph. Con. Ipe. Mag.m. Nux-v. Puls. Sep. Verat.

———*Dysuria*—Cann. Canth. Cocc. Con. Nux.v. Puls. Phos. Sulp.

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——*Diarrhœa*—Ant. Ars. Camph. Dulcam. Ipe. Hyosc. Phos. Sep. Sulp.

——*Moral affections during*—Acon. Bell. Cupr. Plat. Puls. Stramon.

——*Nausea and Vomiting during*—Acon. Ant. Ars. Bell. Con. Ferr. Hyosc. Ipe. Magn.m. Nux-v. Plat. *P*hos. Sep. Sulp. or Kreosot.

——*Pains of head*—Acon. Bell. Bry. Cocc. Nux-v. Puls. Sep. Sulp.

——*Abdomen*—Bell. Bry. Cham. Nnx-v. Puls. Sep.

——*Bearing down*—Natr.c. Nux.v. Sep. Secal.

ACCOUCHMENT.—*Pains to increase*—Bell. Cham. Op. Puls. Secal. Sep.

——*to violent and irregular*—Coff. Cham. or *A*con. Auru. Bell. Nux.v. Op. Puls,

——*Placenta retained*—Puls. Secal. Sep.

——*Pains after delivery*—Arnic. Bell. Cham. Nux.v.

——*Flooding*.—Tinct. Cinnamon 4 or 5 drops and repeated, is specific, or Millef. Secal. Sep. or Arnic. Ipe.

——*Milk to produce or increase*—Colc. Carb-a. Caust. Cham. *P*uls.

——*Lochia suppressed*—Colycint. Graph. Hyosc. Puls. Secal. Sep.

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———*Breasts inflamed*—Acon. Arnic. Bell. Ignat. Sulp.

———*Indurated after Inflammation*—Baryt. Calc. Silex.

———*Nipples Sore*—Arnic. Calc. Hep. Ignat. Sulp.

———*Phlegmasa dolens*—Acon. Arnic. Ars. Hell Iod. Nux-v. Puls. Rus. Silex.

———*Puerperal Fever*—Vena Section—Acon. Bell. Bry. Canth. Colyc. Nux-v. Rus. Stramon.

———*Menses subsiding*—or change of life.—Cocc. Con. Lach. Puls. Sulp.

———*Breasts indurated and enlarged*—(see Glands inflamed and indurated and inflammation of the breasts.]

INFANTS, DISEASES OF

Acidity—Bell. Calc. Cham. Rheum. Sulp.

Apthea—Thrush—Merc. then Sulp.

Asphyxia—Ant. then Op. after reviving, give Acon. Chin. Sambuc.

Asthma—Ambr. Cham. Ipe. Sambuc. [See Asthma]

Cholera Infantum—Acon. Ars. Bell. Calc. Cham. Ipe. Verat.

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Colic—Acon. Bell. Bor. Cham. Calc. Caust. Ipe. Kalc.c. Nux-v. Sen.n. Staphysag. Sulp.

Constipation Bry. Nux-v. Op. or Lycop. Sulp. Verat.

Convulsions—Dulcam. Cham or Bell. [See Spasms.] Ignat.

Choryza—Nux-v. Sulp. or Cham. Carb-v. Dulcam.

Cough—See this article in the general alphabetical list.

Crying—Bell. Cham. Jalap. Ipe. Rheum. Senn.

Croup—Acon. Spong. Hep. Phos. [See Angina Membrana.]

Dentition—Acon Bell. Bry. Borax. Cham. Ignat. Merc. Sulp. or Ars. Ferr. Mag-m. Nux-v. Stann.

Diarrhœa—Ars. Bell. Carb-v. Cham. Dulcam. Ipe. Rheum. Nux-v. Sulp.

Eruptions—Borax. Cham. Ignat. Merc. Puls. Sulp.

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Excoriations—Borax. (Ignat. Merc. Sulp. or Arnic. and the above or Kreosot.

Fever—Acon. Bell. Coff. Cham. Merc. Nux-v. or Ant. Ipe.

Gastroses and Indigestion—Bell. Cham. Calc. Ipe. Merc. Magn-m. Nux-v. Puls. Sulp.

Griping—Cham. Jalap. Nux-v. or Bell. Calc.

Hernia Umbilcialis—Nux-v. Sulp.

———*Inguinal*—Auru. Cham. Nux-v. Verat.

Hydrocephalus—Acon. Arnic. Bell. Cocc. Digital. Hyosc. Hell. Merc. Op. Stann.

Jaundice—Merc. Chin. Sulp. or Nux.v. See Liver disease of.

Ischura—Acon. Camp. Canth. Puls. See Bladder.

Incontinence of Urine—(Enurisis)—Acon. Ars. Bell. Caust. Canth. Petrol. Zinc.

Lungs, inflammation of Pneumonia, Cough and Fever—See those articles in the general catalogue.

Miliary Eruptions—Acon. Cham. Sulp. See Excoriations.

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Opthalmia—Inflammation of the Eyes—Acon. Bell. Ephras. See Eyes inflammation of.

———*Purulent*——Acon. Cham. Euphras. Merc. Nux-v. Sulp.

Rickets—Ass. Bell. Calc. Puls. Silex. Sulp.

Sleeplessness—Coff. Cham. Jalap. Op. Rheum.

Stammering—Bell. Calc. Caust. Enphorb. Sulp.

Spasms—See convulsions and Spasms.

Weakness—Acon. Bell. Calc. Caust. Chin. Cham. Coff. Silex. Sulp.

Wetting the Bed—See Enuresis under Bladder.

Worms—See Worms in first part of the book.

Urine suppressed—Acon. Camp. Canth. Puls. See Ischuria.

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POISONS AND ANTIDOTES FOR POISONING.

First, evacuate the Poisonous material from the system, when that can be done.

Second, administer medicines to remedy the effects of the poison, or cure the affection by neutralising the poison, or counteracting its effects.

Acids are antidotes and remedies for Alkalies, for Aconite Opium, Mushrooms, Carbonic Gas. Hepar Sulphuris and Venomous Insects, &c.

Camphor is an antidote and a remedy for all Vegetable substances, Venemous Insects, Cantharides, Tobacco, Bitter Almonds, Hydrocianic Acid, Acids-Salts. Metals, Phosphorus, Mushrooms, &c.

Coffee is an antidote and a remedy for Narcotic substances, such as Opium, Nuxv. Stramonium, Mushrooms, Sumash. Almonds, Hydrocianic Acid, Belladona Colycinth, Valerian, Hemlock and *P*hosphorus, or Rus.

Milk is similar to oil, and may be used for the same purposes as oil.

Mucilages are a remedy for Alkalies, Alternate them with Acids.

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Oil is useless against Metalic Poisons, and injurious against Arsenic, Cantharides, and dead Venomous Insects—it is good against corrosive articles externally applied, such as Acids, or internally against Alkalies.

Common Salt is a remedy for Nitrate of Silver.

Soap Common, is a remedy and antidote in all cases, where whites of eggs are indicated, as well as for Metalic Poisoning, for Arsenic, Lead, Sulphuric Acid, Nitric Acid, Alum, Plants, with corrosive sap, &c.

Vomiting when it is indicated, ought to be effected by giving warm water, or by tickling the throat with a feather, or by putting snuff on the tongue—this is preferable to vomiting with common Emetic articles.

MEDICAL ANTIDOTES—When a poisonous substance is taken into the stomach, always vomit first if possible. This do, in preference with warm water, or by irritating the throat, or by putting snuff on the tongue, or by administering injections of Tobacco smoke. After this operation, give the patient Mucilages, milk, sugar, or a medicine which is an antidote to neutralize the Poisonous substance.

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Acid Hydrocyanic—Give the patient liquid Ammonia, or let him inhale it—at first, keep it a short distance off, give 1–10th of a drop of the Liquid Ammonia internally, and repeat the dose every five minutes—after a few doses, give freely of Coffee as a drink and by injection.

Acids Mineral—Give common soap, Magnesia, Chalk, Alkalics.

Alkalies—Give Vinegar, Lime Juice, Sour Milk, Mucilage.

Alum—Give Soap water and Puls. Veratra.

Alcohol and Æther—Give Milk, Muclage. Ammonia. Nux-v. Coffee, or Acon. see Drunkenness.

Almonds Biller—give Coffee, Ammonia.

Ammonia—give Nitrate of Potash, tepid water fresh Butter.

Arsenic—give Soap water, white of Eggs, Milk, Iron Rust, or Hydrated Peroxide of Iron in a liquid state, this is allowed to be the best direct antidote and is the most effectual remedy for the poison of Arsenic, or give Ipecac. Cham. Nux.v

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Cantharides—give Camphor and rub it on externally, give Pulsatil or Aconite.

Chamomile—give Aconite. Coccullus Coffee, Ignat. Verat.

Cinchona—Arnic. Ars. Bell. Calc. Ferr. Merc Puls. Verat.

Colchicum—Cocc. Nux-v. Puls.

Copper—give White of Eggs, Sugar and water Milk, Mucilage, Iron filings.

Corrosive—Juces of Vegetables, give Soap Water, Milk.

Gases—which produce Asphyxia, use Friction, wet the Face with Vinegar and Water, give a little Vinegar or Wine as a drink, place the patient in a horizontal position and admit the free air to it, by-standers to use up the Oxygen of the air by breathing ought to be kept away.

Hepar Sulphuris—give Vinegar and Water Lime-water, Oily Muilaginous drinks, Vomit or give Bell.

Honey—give Camphor by inhaling it, or use it by friction—Coffee.

Insects poisonus—give Camph. and the same Medicines, recommended for Cantharides which see.

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Iodine—give Starch Mucilage to counteract the poisonous effects of it, give Bell. Phos. or Ars. Cham. Coff.

Lead—give Sulp. Soap. Soda or Alum, Bell. Eggs· Magnesia, Nux-v. Op. The first remedies named should be used first and the others for secondary symptoms.

Mercury—poisoning by large doses of—Corrosive Sublimate, give white of Eggs, Milk, Starch or Sulphur—where there is an improper use of Corrosive Sublimate by having taken it in large Medical cases, to correct or counteract its effects give Carb-veg. Dulcam. Hep· Staphysag. Sulph. or Acid Nit.

Metals—See the various metals—for Chronic injurious effects of metals, Sulphur is the best general remedy.

Mezeron—Inhale spirits of Camphor—if the mouth or bones are affected. *Mercury* is the best remedy. If the Joints are diseased give Bry. Rus.

Muselee Fish—give Charcoal mixed in syrup, after that Camph. and drink freely of Sugar and Water.

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Mushrooms—Vomit with cold water, large quantities will do it, then give Charcoal and Olive Oil, mixed together Inhale Ammonia.

Nitrate of Silver—give Common Salt and *Mul*cilage.

Nitrate of Potash—See Ammonia which give and tepid water and give fresh Butter.

Opium—give Coffee, Vinegar, Bell. Camph. Ipe. Nux-v. or Calc. Hep. Sulph.

Phosphorus—Vomit, then give Coffee, after it *Mag*nesia.

Rhubarb—Cham. Colycinth. *Merc.* Nux. v Puls.

Saffron—Coffee so as to produce Vomiting.

Sarsaparilla—Bell. Merc.

Secale Cornutum—Solanum. Nigrum. this is specific.

Stramonium—Coffee, Vinegar, Citric. Acid. Tabacc.

Sulphur—Puls. or Merc. Silex.

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Sumash—Bry. Bell.

Vegetpble Poisons. In all cases give Camphor, it is a principle remedy, and use it by inhaling.

Wounds and Bites of Dogs and other Rabid Animals. Apply dry heat, keep the part bitten a short distance from the heat or fire : apply oil or grease to the wound, or soap or saliva. The heat should be continued till shivering takes place. Internally if it is the bite of a serpent give Salt, or Gun Powder, or Garlic. If bad severe symptoms ensue give a little Wine or Brandy every few minutes, till reaction takes place and relief is attained. If aggravated symptoms still go on, give Arsenic or Belladona, or *P*hosphorus, or Canabis Ind. R.

Hydrophobia—As soon as possible after the bite, apply dry heat as above directed, it is best to have it on the wound only therefore it is best to have a hot iron or a shovel of coals, or even a lighted Cigar, and let the heat be steadily continued, until the Rigor or Shivering takes place ; at the time rub the part with soap, or saliva, or oil. Dr. Her-

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ing advised the heat to be continued an hour or more internally, there should be taken a dose or two of Salt or Gun Powder, after this the patient should take once in two or three days (as Hering directs) a dose of Bell. or Lach. or Hydrophobine, till the cure is completed. If the symptoms come on severe, Ars. had better be given and repeated several times; if this does not allay the severity of the symptoms resourse should be had to Bell. or Lach. or Hydrophobine.

At the end of several days there frequently appears Vesicles under the Tongue, they should be opened with a lancet, and the mouth reinsed with salt and water.

If the raging state has commenced before assistance is procured. Then give Bell. Lach. or Hydrophobine, or Canth. Hyosc. Merc. or Stramon. or Verat. Cannabis Indicus Resina is well worth a trial.

Poisoning from Putrid *Meat or Animal matter absorbed*—Give Ars. apply heat as directed in the preceeding articles.

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Lastly as a preventive against the efiects of touching morbid or putrifying animal matter—the best preventive and remedy, is the application of dry heat at a short distance—after applying the heat rub the hands with soap, the use of Chlorine and Muriatic acid, as is well known, would be very benificial

Note—Hydrophobine, the Saliva or the concentrated matter of the Canine poison.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL ERRORS.

Page 9, line 2 from bottom, read *Varieties*, for Va-
r'ties.

10, 5th line " read, *Hahnemann*.

11, 14th line from top, read *Symptoms*, for Sy-
myptoms.

16, place the (") after died.

21, read *or* for of

21, read *presents*, for prosents.

22, 21st line, read *Uterus*, for Utreus.

23, 15th " *Bry*. for Bly.

26, 20th " *as*, for es.

30, 22d line, leave out *not*.

43, at the bottom, read *be* for de.

46, 2d line from the bottom, read *properties*, tor
poprieties.

54, 16th line from top, read *Solution*, for Sola-
tion.

66, read *Dutchess*, before County.

74, 1st line, read *periods*, for perinds.

78, in Case 10th, read 1842, for 1832.

102, 15th line, read *Aphis*, for Drug.

112, in Drug 111, read *Manganese*.

118, in Drug 192, read *Uva*.

124, 1st line, read *Amygdalitis*.

132, after Debility, read *Acid*.

150, read *Mercury*, for Murey.

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APPENDIX,

TO

DR. H. SHERRILL'S MANUAL,

FOR

HOMŒOPATHIC PRESCRIBING.

A Register of cases accurately kept, treated by the author Homœopathically. in accordance with the rules and precepts laid down in this Manual.

After becoming tolerably well acquainted with the principles and practice of this improved method of curing the sick and practising it sometime with an intention of determining the success of it, and the results in general practice and being able to compare it with other modes of treatment, this Register was commenced, similar to a Hospital Journal. All our cases of importance and all cases which were fatal, which we attended throughout, are included, mild and trifling ones are not included; daily entries were made as they occurred, this was continued up to May last, and the following statistical table shews accurately the result.

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The most satisfactory way to determine the general success, or inferior or superior benefits of a mode or plan of treating a disease or diseases generally, is to keep accurate statistical registers of the cases by which results may be shown of the successful or unsuccessful termination of cases, for under almost any mode of treatment, and sometimes by the most absurd use of remedies; some cases do recover: but as is observed by Dr. Armstrong "that method of treating diseases by which the greatest number recover, is that which is most advisable and which Practitioners ought to endeavour to arive at, *Treatise on Congestive Diseases.*

By the aid of such statistic tables, the results of methods of treating diseases will be best ascertained, and that which proves the most successful, may and ought to be adopted.

A number of those cases of Chronic diseases cured, were of 2. 4, 6. or more years standing, they had a long time been under

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Allœpathic or Empyrical treatment without being relieved, and were given up as incurable.

In addition to the general better success and greater number of recoveries claimed by the practitioners of this method of cure. Those acute cases, generally were cured in much less time, often in half the time that similar cases were cured or do recover, by the influence of the old or other treatment generally persued.

Statistical Tables and accounts of this kind have shown on various occasions very great differences in the results and termination of cases, under different modes of treatment and by comparing those tables the results have led to great improvements in the treatment of the sick, and if such statistics shew, that by the influence of the Hannemanian treatment, patients do recover much sooner, and that the proportion of fatal cases are greatly lessened, as it appears to do; then the community will be much benefited by the comparison, and the introduction of this method of treatment.

In several instances, such statistical records, or comparisons drawn of the different results of various methods of treatment in

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the hands of different practitioners have shewn, that under one mode of treatment, or use of a set of remedies; one half to one fourth of the cases, of an extensively prevailing disease have proved fatal. When under a different mode of treatment, or use of a different set of remedies, in charge of another and more fortunate practitioner; in the same disease, and in the same vicinity, 9 in 10 to 19 out of 20 or more have recovered,

In instances of ordinary sickness, it often has occured that their is a very great difference in the time, of recovery, of patients, or of the fatal termination or not; under the effects of different modes of treatment, in the care of various practitioners.

In elucidation of this subject, there may be consulted Dr. Rush's medical observations, his account of the diseases of 1793; Dr. Mann's sketch of diseases of the Army in 1812 to 1815; Dr. Lovel's Military hospital reports; Dr. Gallup's treatise on Epidemic and Congestive diseases, our history of the Epidemic diseases, of Dutchess County, in that it is shown that in several instances, during great and extensive prevalence of diseases, under a

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mode of treatment that was used in many places; one half to one fourth of the cases terminated fatally. In the same disease by the use of a very different method of treatment, in other hands, 15 out of 16 to 19 in 20 recovered. In one Town, in one seas on it was estimated that there were 130 cases; in that town there were 63 deaths. In another Town, where a very different plan of treatment was followed, in about 130 cases, there was only 10 deaths; this result occured in two successive years. In another season in 1832 principally under one mode of treatment, in one instance, out of 43 cases reported to the public Authority 31 were fatal; in another instance, six casese in succsion, all that were treated in that way in the place were fatal; in the same Villa, by the aid of a different mode of treatment, by another person 22 cases in succession all recovered; in another instance 19 out of 20 cases were fatal; in the same vicinity and in the same disease, by a different method of administering remedies, 19 out of 20 recovered.

In addition to such authority on this subject, we have an Essay showing simular facts by Dr. Bell of Philadelphia, on the disease

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of 1832; also one by Dr. Ferris of New-York, and Dr. Donaldson's elaborate Review of Epidemics and compound inflammatory diseases. With such statements before us it will appear that there may be very great difference in the success, or failure, in the management of diseases, and particularly those of an Epidemical character, by different practitioners, and by the use of different sets of medicines; therefore the inference may be plain, that by the use of the Homœopathic method of treatment judisiously used, diseases may be more safely and successfully treated; than they have been or can be by a great portion of the Allœpathic method,

It is worthy of serious remark, that in all those instances above refered to where the cases were the most unsuccessful and fatal, the general principles of the mode of treatment, were about the same.

On the other side, in all these instances where the treatment was most successful, and attended with the most happy results; the general principals, and mode of treatment, was very similar, and that modified according to the condition of the case and it is proper to remark, that that plan of treatment is the one best adapted to the management of Congestive or compound inflamatory diseascs

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Disease.	No. of Cases.	Cured.	Relieved	Died.
Abscess	12	10	2	
Amenorrhœa, [female suppression)	16	14	2	
Asthma	8	6	2	
Apthea	15	15		
Bleeding from the Lungs, (Hæmoptisis	8	7		1
——— from the Womb, or, Metrorrhagia	35	35		
——— from the Nose 1	4	4		
——— — — Stomach	1	1		
Constipation	25	24	1	
Chronic Catarrh	3	2	1	
Corns	10	10		
Cough, Obstinate	15	15		
——— Hooping	19	19		
Croup	17	15	1	1
Diarrhœa, Cholera, &c.	113	112	1	
Diseases of the Trachea, Wind Pipe and its beanches, and of the Chest.				
———Bronchitis 2	78	70	5	3
———Throat,——Quinsy, diseases of the Tonsils, &c.	49	49		

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——Pleurodynia; Inflamatory, or Rheumatic affection of the Side.	.	28	28	
——Consumption	.	5	1	2 2
——Influenza	. .	60	60	
Diseases of the Heart, palpitation, &c.	. .	8	7	1
Delerium Tremens	. .	6	6	
Deafness	. . .	3	2	1
Dysentery	. . .	23	23	
Dyspepsia, Gastroses Gastralgia and other derangements of the Stomach	.	80	75	5
Dropsy of various kinds		16	12	4
Eyes Inflamed, Specks, Films, Blindness, and other diseases of them	. . .	42	38	4
Fevers	. . .			
——Remittent, & Congestive		84	84	
——Intermittent	, ,	39	38	1
——Inflammatory	. .	41	39	1 1
——Typhus	. . .	2	2	
——Catarrhal	. . .	88	87	1
——Childbed and diseases of Confinement	. .	39	39	
——Scarlet.	. . .	12	11	1
Fistula, in Ano.	. .	1	1	
Glands, inflamed Schirrhous, Scrofulous &c.	, .	40	38	2

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Gravel.	1	1	
Genital organs—Gonorrhoea, Leucor.—Syph Gleet &c.	35	31	4
Hoadache & Chronic brain affection	65	60	4 1
Hernia, Strangulated	1	1	
Liver diseased, Jaundice &c.	13	12	1
Mechanical injuries, including Wounds, Contusions, Fractures &c.	46	46	
Measles.	22	22	
Marasmus.	1		1
Melancholy.	1		1
Odontalgia, & pain and diseases of thc jaws.	42	40	2
Opium poison by excessive dose.	3	2	1
Prolapsus uteri—or falling of the Mother.	4	4	
Piles, prolapsus ani &c.	25	21	4
Rheumatism and kindred Rhematic affections.	83	79	4
Skin diseases of including Erysiplas Fruptions Tetter Herpes &c.	71	68	3
Spasms, Fits and nervous affections.	61	53	5 3

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Stomach, bowels and spleen inflamed and acutely diseased.	22	22	
Spine disease,	7	5	2
Small Pox.	8	7	1
Stricture.	1	1	
Tape Worm.	1		1
Ulcers.	14	14	
Urine, suppressed and other derangements of the urinary organs.	10	9	1
Uterus womb diseased, and enlarged Schirrhus, and Canccrous	35	33	2
Varioloid.	9	9	
Voice loss of.	4	4	
White swelling.	5	5	
Worms.	27	27	
Total	1660		17

1*st*. One of these cases were of 12 years standing, and the bleeding had become of weekly occurance; the cure was complete.

2*d*. Bronchitis, includes many cases of what are commonly called Consumption.

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From the Homœpathic Examinor, for April 1847.

Case of Dropsy and inveterate ulcerated leg, communicated by H. Sherrill M. D. July 8th 1846; Mrs. P. Fowler aged 46.

In 1840, she was attacked with dropsy—had ascites, followed by general anasarca—the legs was very much swollen—they got to be ulcerated very extensively. Those diseases have gone on rather increasingly ever since, except that the ulcer of the right leg has healed, Now for more than two years she has been very large in all parts of the body. The abdomen is enormously distended; it is about five feet in circumference, and there is a general œdema of the whole body and of the face and hands. The left leg is twenty-five inches in circumference below the knee. This leg has an extensive phagadenic ulcer on it, which surrounds it with very hard, callous, uneven edges. She suffers with great pain in the leg, severe pain in the back and through the abdomen, and is very much troubled with dysuria (suppression of urine) Since the dropsy came on she has been almost continually using remedies; sometimes regular alloepathic treatment

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at others botanic remedies, and at others she has taken quack nostrums. She stated she had not obtained any permanent benefit from any of the treatment, and had given up as incurable, and concluded to submit to a hopeless fate, when I began the treatment of the case. After taking a minute record of the case, we gave her Ars. 3 dilution, and Cann. 2d in alternation, two doses of each in twenty four hours ; emollient poultices were applied to the ulcerated leg.

Sept. 1*st*. The dropsical swelling has considerably diminished ; the dysuria is relieved, and there is less pain and inflammation in the leg and ulcer. It seems unnecessary to detail the treatment of this case, further than to notice the medicines given, and the result. Suffice it to say that the remedies were given in a manner which seemed applicable to the condition, or varying or alternating to meet the indications. They were given in about the following manner:

*Sep*t. Ars. Cann. Sulph. Stramo. *Oct*. Rus. Merc. Silex, Rus. *Dec*. Ars. Cann *Jan*. 1847. Ars. Stramo. Cann. &c. &c. The medicines used were all strictly homœopathic, either in triturations or dilutions, from

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the first to the fifth potence. She steadily improved, and in two months the abdomen was twelve inches less in circumferance, and the general dropsical symptoms were very much diminished. The ulcerated leg had diminished very much in size, and the ulcer was half healed.

Dec. 1*st.* Nitrate of silver as a lotion was daily applied to the ulcer, and a roller bandage, which had a happy effect. By the influence of this treatment the callous edges of the ulcer healed rapidly.

Feb. 1*st.* The ulcer is entirely well. She is fully ralieved of all the dropsical symptoms, except of the abdomen. The circumference of this part is about twenty-four inches lessened. She is free from pain of any amount, her general health seems good, and she has a good appetite. She walks about and rides out, and is able to do a good deal of work, and enjoy herself cheerfully in visiting her friends.

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FROM OUR CASE BOOK.

Congestive Fever.—A. B On 27th. Sep. 1845.—After drooping 4 or 5 days, was attacked with difficult breathing, heavy weighty sensation of the chest, cold torpid skin, tierd sensation, countenancc lurid and blueish, puls flaccid and small, tongue red, heavy headache. Gave Acon. Put feet in warm water.

28th. Some relief, though not sufficiently Congestive symptoms continue. Took blood 10oz.—Gave Bellad 2d.—To drink freely of cold water—29th., all the symptoms better; sets up; pulse full, firm,and natural—continued Bell.; 30th.—discharged; cured.

Spine Disease. Jan. 1846. T. H. Has had more or less, for 5 years, disease of the spine, been severely affected. Doctered a good deal; present situation; several of the vertebra very tender and palnful to the touch from the spine severe pain darts around to the sternum, producing suffocating stricture; she has great palpitation of the heart, and

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head-ache; disordered stomach; also has severe Stranguary and Dysuria—Medcines given were Veratra 1st, Ignatia 2d. Calca C 2d. Ars. 3d. August is entirely relieved and free of complaint.

Opium Poisoning.—Mrs O. N.–took 1¾ oz. Laudnum, with intention to sucide—in an hour we gave her a large quantity of Sulp. Zinc.—and warm water, so as to produce vomiting—Stupor Congestion and Purpleness of the skin came on; she was bleed 20oz. and Belladona 2d. as an antidote was given and often repeated—with exciting applications to the Skin—in 10 hours she roused up and complained—in 12 hours she come to her senses, and recovered, next day she was well.

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FOR

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Member of the New York

Homœopathic Society,

Author of a Treatise on Epidemic Diseases; a work on Epidemic Cholera, &c.

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