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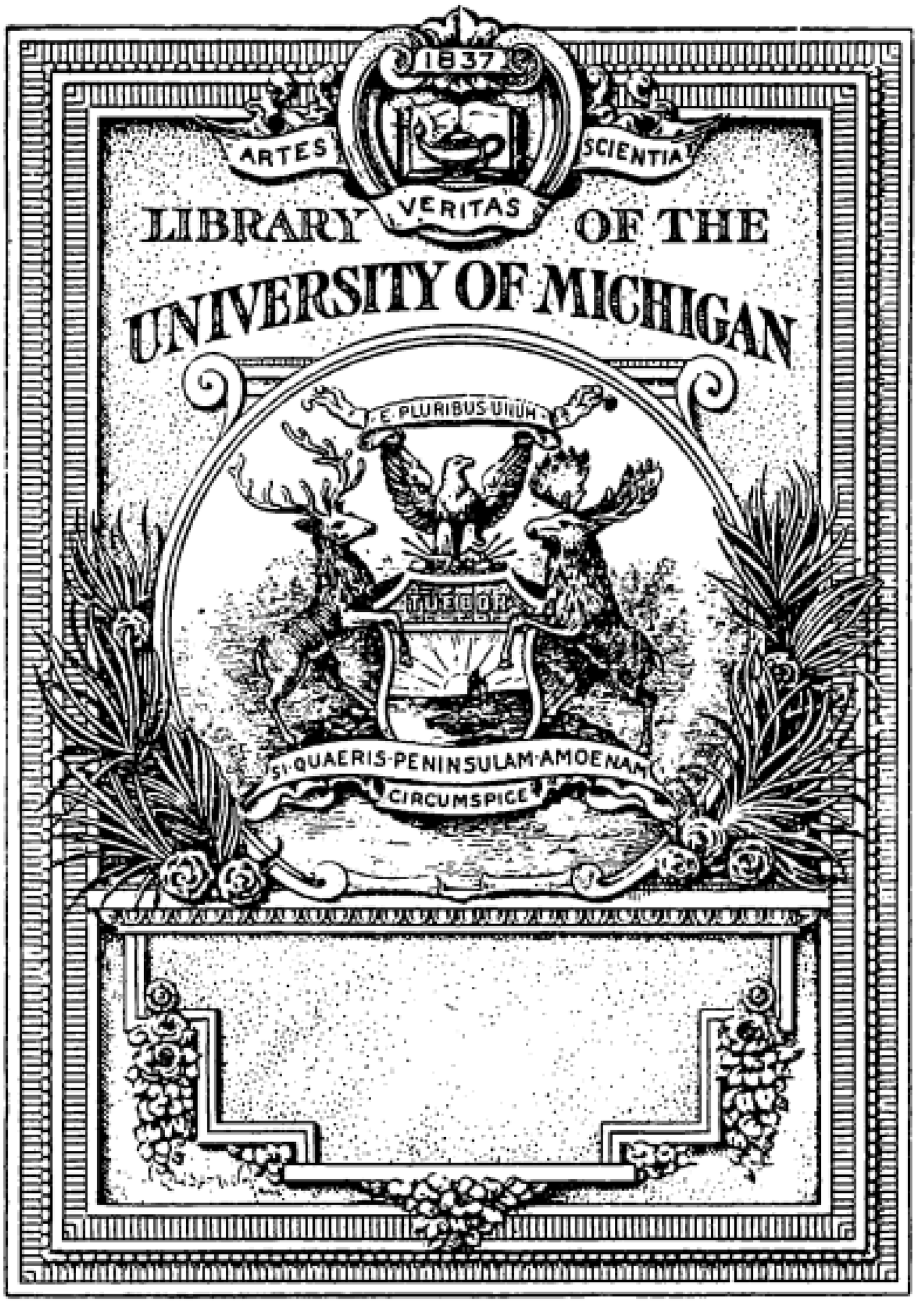

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DOMESTIC HOMŒOPATHY;

OR

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RULES

FOR THE

DOMESTIC TREATMENT OF THE MALADIES

OF

INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND ADULTS,

AND FOR

THE CONDUCT AND THE TREATMENT

DURING

Pregnancy, Confinement, and Suckling.

By JOHN EPPS, M.D.

GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, AND DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL JENNERIAN AND LONDON VACCINE INSTITUTION.

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION.

BOSTON:

OTIS CLAPP, 12, SCHOOL STREET;

NEW YORK, WILLIAM RADDE; PHILADELPHIA, J. G. WESSELHŒFT.

1843.

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MEDICINE CHESTS,

Containing all the medicines, prepared with the greatest care, referred to in this Treatise, are made and sold by Otis Clapp, 12, School Street, Boston.

BOSTON:

PRINTED BY FREEMAN AND BOLLES,

WASHINGTON STREET.

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PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

In presenting a second edition of this Domestic Homœopathy to the public, it is agreeable to the writer to be able to state, that the *first* edition, consisting of *one thousand* copies, has been *sold* in less than *one year* and *a half*; a fact, strikingly illustrative of the progress of Homœopathy.

Parties, who have used the first edition, have kindly suggested the necessity of some points being rendered more clear, and of some others being more fully dwelt upon. To meet such suggestions, and at the same time, to render the work as complete as possible, many particulars, not in the first edition, have been introduced into this. Such are the modes of treatment, *before*, *during* PREGNANCY, *at* and *after* CHILDBIRTH; which are detailed in the Second Part.

I have perfected as much as possible the *tabular* views, in which the effects of medicines, appropriate to any individual disease, are recorded, introducing in italics the points of distinction and of specificity; an arrangement, namely, the *columnar*, which I adopted, though attended with considerable trouble and expense, to aid the reader.

I have added, in the Third Part, two chapters on the indications as to the appropriate remedy, as dependent upon the agency of the *Cause*, more immediately producing the disease. To these chapters attention is particularly directed; also to the Fourth Part, on DIET. To this succeeds another part, in which some of the *terms* used in this work are explain-

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ed, to which, if the reader has any difficulty, he should refer, In this part he will find an Index of medicines and of diseases.

It may be proper here to remark that I have still adhered to the *classification* of the diseases adopted in the first edition ; a classification, founded upon the different organs affected : such being more particularly useful in enabling the reader to find out, both the remedies best suited to the diseases, and the diseases themselves ; an arrangement, which with pleasure I have seen adopted in a late work on Homœopathic Domestic Medicine.

It will be seen, that among the diseases, the remedies for which are recorded, are many, technically called *acute :* diseases, which require the attendance of the physician ; still, the means of cure are detailed, because till the arival of, or the communication with, the physician, danger may thus be warded off, or the progress of the disease may be stayed. This detail of acute diseases and their remedies has been of the greatest service : I have patients in Manchester and other places, who have successfully treated *croup* by the means detailed. Croup, it is well known, is an acute and highly dangerous disease, and one, which under the injurious treatment, designated *par excellence*, "ACTIVE," is often fatal ; and the successful treatment of this disease, even under domestic direction, (I do not recommend persons to trust to such direction wholly,) shows the utter fallacy of the notion, that Homœopathic remedies are efficacious only in *chronic* and not in *acute* diseases.

The reader will find much fuller directions in this edition respecting the REPETITION of the doses of the medicines : directions, afforded by experience on a very extended scale,

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the writer having prescribed, he finds from his patients' names-book, upwards of *five thousand* recipes since the 1st of April 1841, and these for almost every form of disease, from catarrh, simple sore throat, to diseased bone, discharges from the hip and thigh bones, abscesses in the back, deep-seated ulcers, derangement, diseased womb, tendency to miscarriage, typhus and other fevers, with inflammations of the eyes, the larynx, the bronchia, the lungs, the pleura.

In reference to the cases referred to, the writer can add that he has *cured*, by homœopathic means, many diseases, which, as a practitioner under the old system, he could not, as an honest man, have ventured to *touch*. He can further add, that many families, who have used homœopathic medicines under the instructions contained in the Domestic Homœopathy, have with joy confessed, that they have been astonished at the successful treatment thence obtained, of many complaints, which, from their severity, they could never have supposed would have given way except to these, miscalled "active" *remedies*, more appropriately designable active *enemies*.

In fact Homœopathy, with its sneered-at, infinitesimal doses, is making its silent, but steady and certain way: a way, marked with cures, and unattended with the injurious effects, consequent upon the recoveries under the other systems of treatment.

The reason for this success is to be found in the fact, that *Homœopathy is a part of the Divine Truth*: an axiom, demonstrated elsewhere.*

* Homœopathy and its Principles Explained; being Four Lectures thereon, by John Epps, M.D. Sherwood and Co., Paternoster Row, London.

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Though Homœopathy is thus efficient, many, and those often, the enemies of Homœopathy, attempt to discredit it, because it is not *all efficient*. If any patient dies under homœopathic treatment, they insinuate that death came because of the *want of active* treatment; though perhaps the very objectors have had relatives or friends die of the very disease, and though the registrar's tables show that the disease has been decidedly fatal in the common, this miscalled active, treatment, practice. All the cures performed by homœopathic means are not remembered: all the victories gained are swallowed up in the one unsuccessful repulsion of Death. This is prejudice. It must be expected for a few years. Homœopathy must bide its time.

JOHN EPPS, M.D.

89, *Great Russell Street*;
April 1, 1842.

[N.B. In compiling this edition, I have derived considerable aid from the valuable work of Dr. Hering of America, on this subject.]

I intended to preface each chapter with the Physiology of the Organs, the Diseases of which are treated of. This however would have enlarged the work too much: I propose to publish in a separate work these Remarks, under the title of "PHYSIOLOGY IN CONNEXION WITH HEALTH."

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NOTICE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

The following pages have been compiled because many patients, living at a distance, and in places where no homœopathist resides, desire to use none but homœopathic medicines. Having derived benefit from the remedies prescribed by the writer, their wish was not to be obliged to have recourse to the *old* system for the little ailments, which do not require the consultation of the physician, but which require the aid of medicine. With such objects in view, this little book was written, and as medicine chests, containing the principal articles, named as useful in the diseases described, are now made, the parties referred to will be enabled by these

Domestic Homœopathic Medicine Chests,

aided by this

Domestic Homœopathy,

to remove, or at least to regulate, till medical aid is obtained, the ailments, to which almost all families are more or less subject.

JOHN EPPS, M.D.

89, *Great Russell Street;*
July, 1839.

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AMERICAN PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

It is proper to state that this is an exact reprint of the London Edition. It has been examined by several friends, who concurred in the opinion that it was admirably adapted to the purposes intended, and who, therefore, strongly recommended its republication.

WORKS PUBLISHED BY DR. EPPS,

IN CONNEXION WITH HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTICE.

---

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CONTENTS.

		Page.
PREFACE	. . . . .	3
Introduction, containing the method of administering the remedies	. . . . .	11

PART I.

Diseases of different Organs of the Body.

CHAPTER 1.	Of the Skin	17
" 2.	Affections of the Head . . .	35
" 3.	Affections of the Eyes and Eyelids .	41
" 4.	Affections of the Ear and of the Cheek	44
" 5.	Affections of the Respiratory Organs .	49
" 6.	Affections of the Digestive Organs .	73
" 7.	General Affections . . .	108

PART II.

CHAPTER 1.	Conduct during the State of Pregnancy	121
" 2.	Diseases of, or Disturbed States connected with Pregnancy . .	126
" 3.	On Child-birth and its Sequels . .	132
" 4.	Diseased States after Delivery . .	139
" 5.	Treatment of the Infant after Birth .	144
" 6.	Diseases of Infants . . .	157

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PART III

On the Causes of Diseases, and of Remedial Agents in Connexion therewith.

CHAPTER 1. Mental Causes 165
" 2. Physical Causes 169

PART IV.

On Diet, Foot-bathing, Poultice-making, Fomenting.

CHAPTER 1. Diet 172
" 2. Bathing the Feet 175
" 3. Making a Poultice . . . 177
" 4. On the proper way of Fomenting . 178

PART V.

Explanation of some Terms used in this Work; Directions as to the points to be attended to in consultation; Names of the Medicines used, and Diseases in which employed; and the Index.

CHAPTER 1. Explanation of some Terms . . 180
" 2. Instructions, by which patients at a distance, afflicted with chronic diseases, may communicate their cases to a physician by letter . . . 183
" 3. The Medicines enumerated, and references to the Diseases in which they are employed 189

THE INDEX.

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DOMESTIC HOMŒOPATHY.

INTRODUCTION.

It seems proper, as introductory to this little treatise, to make a few remarks upon,

The rules for administering the medicines.

There are three methods of administering homœopathic remedies: first, by *smelling;* second, by putting a *globule* or globules of the medicine upon the *tongue;* and the third, by taking the medicine dissolved in *water*.

In persons very susceptible, smelling the medicine is sufficient: in persons less susceptible, the medicine is placed upon the tongue: and in others, the medicine is given in solution: which last is the form most frequently employed.

Generally speaking, solution in water is to be preferred. Filtered *rain water*, or, what is better, *pure distilled water*,* constitutes the best vehicle. When neither rain water nor distilled water can be obtained, *common* water *boiled two*

* By pure distilled water is meant, water obtained by the distillation of water: not water that is distilled over in the preparation of essential oils. Any person can make a little distilled water by putting some water in a retort, and then having connected this retort by its neck with a receiver on it; the receiver being kept cold by the dropping of cold water, the steam, produced by the application of a lighted spirit lamp to the retort, will be condensed.

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hours and poured out while boiling, and allowed to stand in an earthenware vessel till cold, can be used. The solution should always be made in a new bottle, with a new well-fitting cork. The medicines should be kept in the dark. The cork should be inserted directly the medicine has been removed from the bottle.

Rules for administration in acute diseases.

In acute diseases, the plan I generally adopt is to dissolve three globules * of the medicine indicated, in four spoonsful, either tablespoonsful or teaspoonsful, according to the age of the person, of water; give two spoonsful at once, and repeat every four or eight hours.

Generally in acute diseases there is more or less of *febrile heat*. ACONITUM is the medicine most peculiarly appropriate to such a condition, and hence, in perhaps *seven* cases out of *ten* of acute diseases, aconitum will be the remedy best suited to give at first, dissolved as directed.

Though aconitum is suited to GENERAL *febrile action*, often there is a LOCAL diseased condition, to which aconitum is not so applicable: take croup for instance: here is a *local affection* of the *windpipe:* that is, with the general febrile action there is a local diseased condition towards the cure of which aconitum is seviceable, so far as it acts on the general febrile action, and also so far as its symptoms are homœopathic to those presented in croup; but there is another remedy, peculiarly adapted to the *local* symptoms presented in croup: such medicine is *Spongia*. Spongia

* The globules are impregnated with the medicinal agent. I generally use the globules impregnated with the medicinal solution at its highest dilution; usually marked 30. To *adults* sometimes the globules at a less dilution, marked 12.

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is therefore to be given. The plan is this: dissolve three globules of spongia in four spoonfuls of water, and take two spoonfuls four hours after the aconitum, or sooner, if the local symptoms increase, notwithstanding the aconite. Wait then six to eight hours, repeat the aconite solution, one spoonful, and four hours after, the spongia solution, one spoonful: if progress is being made, wait twelve hours, and, if any of the original symptoms remain undiminished, give the remaining dose of the aconite, and follow, four hours after, with the remaining dose of the spongia.

In some violent diseases, such as spasms, cramps, convulsions, the dose may be repeated every quarter of an hour, or half an hour, or hour.

Rules for administering in chronic and less acute diseases.

Generally speaking, in chronic diseases, three to four globles dissolved in eight or ten spoonfuls of water, and one spoonful taken in the morning at eleven, and one at seven in the evening, or two taken the first thing in the morning, or two at night, will be enough.

Nux Vomica should be taken at *night*. *Pulsatilla* in the *afternoon*.

Rhus generally in the *morning*.

Rules as to the medicines generally.

The medicine should be taken before or between meals, so that an hour and a half or two hours may have intervened between the time after food has been taken, or before food is again taken, and the time of taking the medicine.

The time of day, in which the mind is most free from mental occupation, should be chosen, unless when otherwise indicated.

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All mental excitements should be avoided while under the operation of the medicines.

All vices should be avoided : because, as disease is the fruit of vice in nine instances out of ten, it is quite clear, the vice, persevered in, must keep up the febrile and morbid irritation, and thereby effectually resist the operation of the remedy.

Rules for the selection of the remedy.

As to the *selection* of the remedy, the principal points are, first, to ascertain the exact symptoms or features of the complaint of the patient, and the second, to look to the description of the disease, and find out the remedy recorded in connexion therewith, which corresponds most exactly in its symptoms to those of the disease.

It does not require that the similarity should be perfect : better if it is : but if the prominent, the majority of the symptoms agree, then give the medicine.

In ascertaining the exact features of the complaint the patient should always describe what he feels in his own language ; for it is certain he will describe most influentially those symptoms troubling him most. He should never be questioned whether he has this or that symptom. If after his description there seems some deficiences in the statement, then questions, but not *leading* questions, may be put.*

* In cases of consultation, where the physician is at a distance, and the patient is not able to see him, great minuteness is required ; and the queries in Part Fifth will show the points, to which attention is to be directed, and also will demonstrate the immense care the homœopathic practice requires ; quite different from the usual, where the tongue, the pulse, and the secretions, and these only in *general particulars*, are the matters usually brought under consideration.

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Rules as to judging respecting the efficiency of the medicine.

It may be here with benefit remarked, that, though, often the remedy, although STRICTLY *homœopathic*, and therefore CERTAINLY *curative* of the disease, at first causes an *aggravation* of the symptoms, *amelioration* will soon follow; and as long as amelioration proceeds, so long no repetition of dose is needed: when the amelioration ceases to progress, then either the medicine, previously administered, must be repeated, or some other medicines selected, best suited to the remaining symptoms.

If these remarks hold good with the use of remedies in acute diseases, it is decidedly the case with remedies used in *chronic* cases: as long as amelioration progresses, we should not repeat the remedy.

But it may be enquired, how is the homœopathic remedial aggravation to be distinguished from the aggravation produced by the destructive progress of the disease. Hahnemann gives the rules:

The *remedial* aggravation occurs almost immediately after the administration of the remedy, and with intensity, so that it is seen to arise from some new agent operating.	The *progress* of *disease* aggravation proceeds on regularly; and bears the same ratio of progress *after* as *before* the exhibition of the remedy.

This is the chief distinction; but there is another which powerfully helps to distinguish the aggravation as *remedial*, and this is, that some of the *symptoms* of the remedial agent, distinct from those, in which it is homœopathic to the disease, become manifest in the patient.

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This additional evidence is principally available to the homœopathic physician, because it cannot be supposed that non-medical individuals are likely to be acquainted with these symptoms.

If, however, in four hours after administration, no effect should be produced by the medicine, either *aggravating* decidedly the symptoms, or *diminishing* decidedly the symptoms, it is certain that the remedy, homœopathic to the disease, has not been selected, or that some circumstances, such as diet, (see chapter on Diet,) have interfered with the operation. It will be necessary then to go over the symptoms of the patient again, and to compare these symptoms with some other remedy or remedies, so as to find the one most homœopathic to the symptoms.

In regard to diet, the particulars, to be attended to, will be found in the Fourth Part.

It is necessary always to select articles of diet in which the *nutritive* property, unattended by strong flavours, preponderates.

Cocoa is the best of all flavoured drinks. It is highly nutritive, It contains an oil and a fecula, compounded in such suitable proportions, that the most delicate stomach will, after a time bear them thus joined. At first sometimes the stomach does not seem to agree with the cocoa; a little perseverance will obtain the victory. The author of this work takes cocoa three times each day.

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CHAPTER I.

THE SKIN AND ITS DISEASES.

VARIOUS are the diseases of the membrane, investing the body.

1. Milk Crust.
2. Excoriation.
3. Itchings.
4. Irritability.
5. Whitlow.
6. Boil.
7. Chilblain.
8. Scald Head.
9. Warts.
10. Corns.
11. Chicken Pox.
12. Small Pox.
13. Varioloid.
14. Measles.
15. Scarlet Fever.
16. Purples.
17. St. Anthony's Fire, or Erysipelas.
18. Miliary Fever.
19. Nettle Rash.
20. Burn and Scald.
21. Wound.
22. Sprain.
23. Bruise.

Of these, one appearing the earliest, is

THE MILK CRUST.

Little vesicles, containing a clear lymph, in clusters, appearing generally, first on the face, and thence extending sometimes over the whole body, soon becoming yellow, then break, forming hard crusts, constitute this disease.

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When the surrounding parts swell, are red and tender, and the little sufferer scratches and is restless, *Aconite** can be administered, followed on the second day, when the restlessness and the inflammatory symptoms are subdued, by the *Viola Tricolor*. The viola tricolor not affording relief, *Sulphur* will be useful.

When depending upon constitutional tendency, and relief not being attained by these means, the physician must be consulted.

Another malady of the skin in children is

EXCORIATION.

This takes place at the folds of the skin.

Cleanliness, by the use of lukewarm water, and in drying the parts, not by rubbing, but the free use of the common drying† powder, are often sufficient; if insufficient, then *Chamomilla* can be used for four or five days.

If chamomilla has been used previously, under the form of chamomile tea, then *Pulsatilla* or *Ignatia* is applicable.

* It may be beneficial here to record the general conditions, under which the utility of *aconite* is apparent; as thus the reader will be able to see the reason why aconite is so frequently employed, inasmuch as the circumstances of the system, represented by these conditions, attend a majority of diseases.

"Burning and continued heat over the whole body, with redness of the skin; puffing and redness of the face: dryness, redness, and in some cases a mucous coating of the tongue, and strong thirst: constipation or suppression of stools, want of appetite, a small quantity of red and hot urine, sleeplessness, tossings about, uneasiness, anxiety." HARTMAN.

† This powder should be made of the flour of wheat and not of that of the potato.

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When the child's body becomes, as it were, one wound from the galled parts becoming as raw, *Mercury* is best.

Mercury not succeeding, *Zinc* may be employed: but, on the failure of mercury, advice should be sought.

If the infant suckles, both the mother and the child should take the medicine.

A third malady of the skin, affecting *adults* as well as children, may be designated, from the prominent symptom,

ITCHINGS.

Little colourless knotty bodies, appearing more particularly at the nape of the neck, on the bosom, at the inner part of the thighs, itch, and being scratched, become red, discharge at their tops, and, in a few hours, form minute white, yellowish, or dusky crusts or scabs.

The itching and the inflammation are augmented by scratching, stimulating drinks, exercise at the monthly periods, and in the evening. Variations in the weather often occasion a return.

Sometimes the irritation is very extended; the skin of the whole neck being affected.

Sulphur is the chief remedy; if not wholly curing, *Carbo vegetabilis* will succeed.

Should the little knotty bodies appear as flea bites, and the itching be diffused, pricking and burning, and if, on scratching, it leaves one part to proceed to another, then *Ignatia* is to be used.

If these means, aided by cleanliness, are inefficient, the physician's aid must be sought.

If the itching occurs after getting warm in bed, *Pulsatilla* can be taken.

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A fourth malady of the skin may be designated

IRRITABILITY.

In some skins the least circumstance produces irritation, attended with inflammation and suppuration: a condition, indicating a *peculiar constitutional state*, which, being removed, this irritable state will cease. *Calcarea carbonica* is often useful; but generally, the selection of the remedy should be left to the physician.

A fifth malady of the skin is

THE WHITLOW.

This is an inflammation, affecting generally the ends of the fingers at the nail; being attended often with severe pain, and ending very frequently in suppuration.

Mercurius is the best remedy in suppuration.

If in the course of eight hours after taking the mercurius, *two globules* as a dose, no improvement be apparent, use *Aconite* and *Hepar Sulphuris*, as recommended for acute diseases, p. 13: this will often prevent suppuration and the loss of the nail, and even, if not preventing suppuration, the process of suppuration will be rendered less troublesome and painful.

When *suppuration* is taking place, *Hepar Sulphuris* aids nature.

Should the whitlow again threaten, then *Silica* may be employed, alternating this with *Sulphur*.

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A sixth malady of the skin is

THE BOIL.

This is a painful, well-defined, pointed tumour, of a deep red colour, ending, for the most part, in suppuration; a head forming in the centre, which being removed, pus mixed with blood, is discharged.

Arnica will promote the healing, and prevent the return. Arnica being unsuccessful, and if, with the boil, there is an enlargement of the glands in the neighbourhood of the boil, *Belladonna* will, in most cases, cure.

If the inflammation still persist, and there is feverish heat, then aconite and hepar sulphuris, as directed for the whitlow, will be serviceable.

Often *Mercurius*, after arnica or belladonna has, or arnica and belladonna have exercised the full extent of its or their beneficial agency, without perfectly curing, will complete the curative process.

It should be remembered that boils indicate a constitutional state, which should be eradicated, because, while remaining, there is always a liability to attack from other diseases; for this the physician must be consulted.

A seventh malady of the skin is

THE CHILBLAIN.

This inflammatory affection attacks the toes and the fingers, and seems to be constitutional. If children liable to chilblains are treated constitutionally, the return of them will be prevented.

I have just been informed of the children of a patient of mine in Sussex, who every winter severely suffered from chilblains for *three* months. I prescribed the alternate use

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of *Calcarea* and *Sulphur*, and they have not been troubled this winter with the chilblains.

The following table will guide in the selection of the remedies :

Arnica,	*Belladonna*,	*Chamomilla*,	*Nux Vomica*,	*Pulsatilla*,	*Sulphur*,
swelling hard :			swelling.		
inflammation, *shining.*	inflammation, *bluish red*, and very severe.		inflammation, bright red colour.	inflammation, livid hue.	very violent.
painful.		excessively painful.			
itching.	creeping, tingling sensation.	itching with a burning sensation.	itching *increased by warmth.*	itch, burn, break up and bleed, beating or throbbing.	itching very severe.
			show a tendency to burst.	suffering increased in evening and night.	

Sulphur is particularly indicated where the other remedies have failed, or where the chilblain has, before homœopathic means have been used, been of long duration.

Sometimes the following plan is useful : lay some strong glue warm on the part : put over it some strong paper covered with glue. When the pains are gone, wash the part cautiously with warm water.

An eighth malady, in which the eruption takes place in *the hair of the head*, and which, under common treatment, is very tedious, is that well-known complaint, called

SCALD HEAD.

In this disease diet is of the greatest importance, and, in the most obstinate cases, *Silica* has a most powerful effect.

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A ninth disease of the skin is the

WART.

This is generally indicative of a constitutional diseased condition; and the use of *Calcarea Carbonica*, one of the most powerful means of acting upon such constitutional condition, is generally successful.

When the corn assumes more of the cauliflower growth; when running into each other, and difficult to keep clean, then *Rhus Toxicondendron* is useful.

But in case of warts, the constitutional condition should be inquired into by the physician, before adopting any particular medicine.

A tenth disease of the skin is the

CORN.

The best plan for the treatment of corns, which have originated in the use of badly-made shoes, is to bathe the feet every other night in warm water, for about five minutes; then rub two drops of the Tincture of Arnica on the corn, having previously pared it as close as is prudent; and, in the morning apply a piece of arnica plaster.

If the corns resist these means, pursued for a fortnight or three weeks, the inference is, that they depend upon constitutional disease, and, as such, must be treated by Sulphur and Silica: Silica being especially indicated if the corns are painful at the change of weather.

Should the corns at any time, even during the alternate use of Sulphur and Silica, become inflamed or cause severe pain, especially after exercise, the use of Arnica will be an excellent auxiliary: a foot-bath, to which 40 drops of the tincture have been added, is the best form.

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When the skin becomes hardened on the sole of the foot, then *Antimonium Crudum* is very useful.

Corns, it should be remembered, depend often on constitutional causes.

Many other affections of the skin might be noticed; but these will serve as affording general rules: for other common cutaneous affections will be seen to be similar in most respects to one or other of these, and the treatment can thence be deduced.

One remark particularly demands attention. It is never to get rid of cutaneous affections by *external remedies*.

Besides these more particularly local affections of the skin, this membrane is affected by several *eruptive* maladies, attended with fever, and with an affection of the general constitution.

Of these, the first is

THE CHICKENPOX.

This occurs in children, resident in neighbourhoods wherein smallpox abounds. Hence pretenders to medical science call it *smallpox*, and thus they, impudent from ignorance, bring disrepute upon vaccination.

The little elevations, containing matter or pus, hence called *pustules*, in chickenpox are more pointed and irregular in their appearance than are those of smallpox: the disease, too, is milder in its progress, and shorter in its duration, terminating generally in a week. It is attended generally, with cold in the head, and slight fever.

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Aconite at the commencement will subdue the fever: and *Coffæa* will remove any agitation, exhibited in restlessness and anxiety.

Should spasm supervene, especially if the child be teething, *Chamomilla* is to be preferred.

If the child raises the head with difficulty, and the head and the hands are hot, and there is agitation with griping pains, *Belladonna* is indicated.

When suppuration is taking place, *Mercury* aids towards the cure.

Another eruptive pustular disease is

THE SMALLPOX.

This disease still exists, a fruit of the ignorance and the prejudice of mankind.

It presents itself in *four* stages: the *febrile*, the *eruptive*, the *pustule-maturative*, and the *desiccating* stage.

Each stage is attended with its peculiar symptoms and its peculiar dangers.

In the *febrile* stage numerous spots appear; this stage being attended with lassitude, headache, oftentimes bleeding at the nose, vomiting, tenderness on pressure at the pit of the stomach, and excessive pain in the loins.

In this stage *Aconite* moderates the fever and the congestion of the internal organs.

When the nervous system is excessively irritable, the eyes particularly sensitive of light, the glands of the neck much swollen, then *Belladonna*; if the sleepiness is overpowering, then *Opium*.

In the *eruptive* stage, the red spots become elevated and filled with a semitransparent fluid; and on the third to the

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fourth day the pustules are completely formed on the face, and the patient complains of itching.

It is proper to keep the patient from the light as much as possible, as soon as the pustules are formed. Thus marks will be prevented.

In this and in the third stage, medical aid is necessary: particularly if any symptoms, indicating affection of internal organs are apparent.

In this stage, symptoms of cold, affecting the nose, eyes, throat, show themselves.

In the third stage the *pustule-maturative*, the pustules become perfectly developed, have an indentation in the centre, and the cellular tissue around, particularly about the face and the eyes, become swollen: and the nose and the throat are inflamed: *Arnica* I have found useful.

Should the eruption be very severe, a second fever supervenes, called *sccondary* fever: the urine becomes clouded, and the odour exhaled from the patient is peculiarly unpleasant. Here the greatest skill is required to regulate the progress of the disease.

In the forth stage, the *desiccating*, wherein scabs form, cleanliness, by frequently cleansing the skin with warm water, is absolutely necessary: and thus disfigurement can, in many cases, be prevented.

VACCINATION IS A PERFECT PREVENTIVE AGAINST SMALLPOX.*

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*See Report for 1839, of the Royal Jennerian and London Vaccine Institution. This institution is recommended to the attention of the benevolent, being wholly dependent upon voluntary contributions, and being the institution that supplies the principal part of the world with vaccine. Its expenditure is not 600*l*. a year, and its expenses are more than its income. Subscriptions received by Dr. Epps; or at the Head Vaccine House, 18, Providence Row, Finsbury Square.

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Another eruption attended with fever, approaching in many of its features to smallpox, is called VARIOLOID.

Belladonna is useful if there is much headache and a furred tongue. Sulphur helps by bringing the eruption to maturity more quickly.

Another eruptive disease, affecting the skin, in which the eruption consists not of *pustules*, but of *pimples*, (*papular*,) is

THE MEASLES.

This disease seems to increase its danger with the age of the parties attacked.

Its fatality science has of late years much diminished.

Its dangerousness is connected with the affections, consequent upon its attack: the lungs suffer much: sometimes the bowels.

The eruption in measles is always preceded by the febrile symptoms, attending a severe cold, hence called *catarrhal fever*. The eyes water, are swollen, and red: cough, attended with hoarseness and difficult breathing, are present.

In about four days' time the skin becomes red, the fever is intense: the eyes are more affected: the cough is incessant, and attended with an annoying tickling in the larynx: the hoarseness increases: the patient is sleepy, and is agitated in his sleep: the eruption papular, and of a semi-lunar form, becomes defined, first on the face, then behind the ears, on the neck, the chest, the upper limbs, then on the body, and, finally, on the lower limbs. The redness disappears under pressure, but quickly returns.

The fever increases towards evening.

The eruption being perfected, the fever ceases: desqua-

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mation, or the formation of scales, which fall off, takes place : and the cough becomes moist.

Twelve to fourteen days is the usual period during which the disease continues.

The great object at the outset of this disease is *to regulate and to lessen the eruption ;* and this is effected by *Pulsatilla*, which should be given when the first symptoms appear.

If the fever is violent at the outset, or in the progress, *Aconite* should be used.

If constant thirst, the tonsils and the veil of palate inflamed, a hoarse, dry, spasmodic cough affecting the chest, a shooting or pricking pain in swallowing are present : if the eyes are much affected, and great restlessness with irritability, watchfulness, and delirium prevail, then *Belladonna* must be used.

When the eruption has appeared and it retrocedes, the danger is great : *Bryonia* then must be used. This is particularly useful, where symptoms of *inflammation of the chest* appear.

Another eruptive disease affecting the skin, and influencing powerfully the general constitution, is

SCARLET FEVER, OR SCARLATINA.

A *sore* throat is often the only warning of the attack ; and this affection of the throat is the condition with which the fatality of this disease is associated.

The skin in scarlet fever is of a bright red colour, is smooth and glossy ; the redness gradually dying away in the surrounding skin : pressure produces a whiteness, disappearing on the removal of the pressure.

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The eruption begins generally on the face, and other exposed parts; being fully developed in about five days.

When the eruption passes into desquamation, (actual scales being disengaged from the skin,) the fever ceases.

Belladonna is the sheet anchor in this disease, and should be administered when the disease appears.

If, however, the throat is much charged with viscid mucus, and ulceration and swelling are present, *Mercury* is absolutely necessary.

In this disease,* other complications appear, requiring the physician; remembering always, that where febrile excitement or inflammatory action distresses, *Aconite* is to be employed.

THE PURPURA OR PURPLES.

This has been confounded with scarlet fever. It is distinct. The spots are *purple red*, like red wine: and the spots, when pressed upon by the finger, do *not* turn white, as *is* the case in scarlet fever. At the spots within the skin are numerous little granules.

Aconite is serviceable in this affection, and it should be given alternately with *Coffæa*.

If, however, by the alternate use of aconite and coffæa, the symptoms do not diminish, *Sulphur* should be given, waiting some hours, and then aconite.

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* For the poison (if such language may be used,) of this disease and the preceding, the skill and the research of Hahnemann discovered *antidotes* or *preventives*; so that these diseases, existing in any family, can be stayed in their progress. To measles, the preventives are aconite and pulsatilla, used alternatively, a globule every other day; to scarlet fever, belladonna, a globule every day, or every other day.

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Another affection, in which the skin is of a deep red, sometimes yellow, glistening, swollen, hot, with burning pains, tightness and itching, attended with fever, is called

ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, OR ERYSIPELAS.

Women at the change of life, and elderly persons of a bilious temperament, are most subject to this disease, which, very frequently, is produced by *mental* excitement.

If the fever is intense, *Aconite* can be used: if not, *Belladonna:* and, if aconite has been used, then belladonna, this latter being particularly indicated when "the erysipelas is radiated, and the streaks are produced in different parts." Dr. Hering.

In erysipelas affecting the *joints*, *motion* augmenting the pain, *Bryonia* is indicated, and afterwards *Hepar Sulphuris*.

If the erysipelas moves from one part to another, then *Pulsatilla*.

When *vesicles* appear filled with serum, and typhoid symptoms threaten, the *Rhus Toxicondendron* is useful: aconite having been previously used.

When the head and the scalp are affected, the physician's aid *must* be sought. In reference to external applications in erysipelas, dry applications only are to be used. *Rye meal* is the best of these. Fine powder from wheaten starch abates the itching.

MILIARY FEVER.

This eruptive disease, consisting of small *transparent* elevations, about the size of millet-seed, of the skin, attended

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with fever, great anxiety and restlessness, and symptoms indicating affection of the chest, is, when unconnected with other diseases, which it very frequently is, treated best by Aconite followed by Coffæa, when there is much nervous excitability.

When the head is affected, and delirium supervenes, then *Belladonna* is preferable to Coffæa.

If there is diarrhœa, and particularly when undue warmth in clothing has induced the attack, Chamomilla is generally very beneficial.

NETTLE-RASH.

This eruptive disease, consisting in the appearance of red pimples, often presenting a white spot in the centre, and attended with itching, suddenly appearing and suddenly disappearing from one part to appear on another, is well known.

As this eruptive affection is attended with fever, when the symptoms indicated by Aconite occur in a strong degree, Aconite can be given first, followed by *Dulcamara* or by *Nux Vomica;* Dulcamara being indicated, according to Dr. Jeanes, under the following circumstances: the eruption preceded by a sensation of sticking as with needles; attended with fever; with a bitter taste in the mouth, a slimy, coated tongue; nausea; vomiting; pressing pains at the pit of the stomach; diarrhœa; dark, cloudy urine; pains in the limbs; extreme itching; and after scratching, burning.

When, however, there is headache, constipation, thirst, hoarseness, and when the eruption has appeared from

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taking stimulating or indigestible substances, then *Nux Vomica* is to be taken after the Aconite.

Should the eruption have suddenly disappeared, and symptoms indicating affection of the chest make their appearance, *Bryonia* will be highly serviceable.

External injuries produce affection of the skin and parts beneath, which require domestic attention. The first affection is

THE BURN AND THE SCALD.

The treatment of the burn and the scald differs according to the severity; this being dependent considerably upon the surface injured.

Where the skin is destroyed, and the *parts below injured*, the physician's aid must be sought.

Where the affection is slight, the old practice of holding the part burned or scalded to the fire is quite homœopathic.

Where the affection is more extensive, the use of heated brandy, hot turpentine, applied by soaking and keeping constantly moist, old soft clean rags or lint, or cotton, is also homœopathic.

When febrile action is induced, *Aconite* must be employed. Soap may be used with benefit.

Another affection, requiring immediate treatment, is

THE WOUND.

The parts should be washed with warm water to remove any dirt or foreign substance: the edges of the wound, whether cut or torn, should be brought as nearly as pos-

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sible together, and then strap with arnica plaster, so as to keep the edges in contact.

If compresses are necessary, let them be steeped in a dilution of *Arnica;* a teaspoonful of the tincture to six table-spoonfuls of water.

If the wound be severe, arnica should be taken internally; one to three globules be administered during the twenty-four hours, succeeding the infliction of the wound.

When the wound becomes very painful, *Coffæa* will do much service; and any tendency to suppuration will be checked by *Mercury.*

If the margins of the wound are swollen, and are red, *Pulsatilla* will be very useful.

If the laceration is extensive, it will be well to cover the bandages used by a soft compress of lint, covered with cerate, taking arnica internally.

Should suppuration take place, then the treatment with *aconite* and *hepar sulphuris*, as directed for the Whitlow, will be serviceable and curative.

Where much blood has been lost, the *internal* use of the arnica may be preceded by *cinchona*, two globules in a wine-glass of water, and eight hours after proceed with the arnica.

Should a severe fright attend the infliction of the injury, it will be well to administer *Opium* before the arnica.

In connexion with the wound, the affection, called

A SPRAIN,

may be noticed.

The parts, which bind the bony joints together are called *ligaments.* They are extremely strong; but when a joint

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is subjected to any violent shock, or extension, the ligaments become morbidly affected, and pain, weakness, and swelling, occur.

In these cases, *Arnica* is to be used, both internally in solution, and externally by friction.

Should not the arnica remove the pain, the swelling, and the redness, *Rhus Toxicodendron* must be employed.

Another very common affection is

A BRUISE.

Any injury by a rounded or blunted substance to a soft part of the body, is attended with swelling, and often an extravasation of blood, giving a mottled appearance to the part.

Here again *Arnica*, externally and internally used, is the best remedy.

Instead of using friction, as in a strain, an application by rags, soaked in a solution of arnica, should be employed.*

* For further particulars respecting and cases illustrating the virtues of *Arnica*, see "On Arnica Montana, for Bruises, Falls, Wounds, Sprains, Lacerations, Excessive Fatigue and its consequences, Corns, Swellings." By John Epps, M.D. Sold by Sherwood & Co., 23, Paternoster Row, London. 6d.

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CHAPTER II.

AFFECTIONS OF THE HEAD.

1. Inflammation of the brain.
2. Water in the Head.
3. Headache.
4. Megrim.

The head contains the *brain*, the part through which the mind performs its various operations. Affections of this organ must, therefore, be highly dangerous, and require much care.

The brain is invested with coverings within the skull, which are called the *meninges*. These meninges serve for the protection of the brain, and are closely connected with it.

INFLAMMATION

is a diseased state, to which both the brain and its coverings are subject: which inflammation, once established, is most difficult to subdue.

It is important, therefore, to anticipate its attack: and the symptoms, which precede an attack, are frequently the following: head hot and heavy: face red and swollen: excessively irritable and sensitive: sometimes a comatose state: delirium: desire to bury the head in the bolster: eyes suffused and brilliant, pupils often contracted: inclination to thrust the fingers into the nostrils: grinding the teeth: many indications of spasm: great heat, but no thirst: visible throbbings in the neck: forcing down of the lower part of the abdomen: constipation: sometimes slight diarrhœa.

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When the disease is more fully advanced, the patient manifests strong fits of passion: has intolerance of light: often wrinkles his brows: has pains in his ears: has nausea, attended often with vomiting, and cannot sleep: or, if sleeping, has frights.

The first step to be taken is to give *Aconite*, which will subdue the symptoms connected with the congestion in the head.

This should be followed by the use of *Belladonna*, when the symptoms just described are prominent.

When, however, the patient lies in bed, without cognizance, with the eyes closed: sinks down without cognizance: raves upon his own private affairs: the mouth opening with difficulty: the tongue loaded with white and frothy mucus: dilatation of the pupil and fixedness of the eye; redness of face: smiles: stutters inarticulately: is, at times, perfectly quiescent: has frequent twitchings: moves his hands as if to withdraw the coverlid, attended with anxious and weak respiration, full pulse, tense abdomen, and skin dry and disposed to crack, then *Hyoscyamus* is the best remedy.

When the patient is in a sleepy state, the sleepiness is attended by snoring: the eyes half open: the patient uttering no complaint, and in need of nothing, and has frequent vomiting, then *opium* is to be used.

When the patient slumbers naturally, but has startings in his limbs, snorings, his movements irregular, and, when waking, appears without cognizance: sometimes fixing his attention, sometimes withdrawing himself slowly and with apprehension: sometimes retreating with exclamations of dread: and when these are associated with ardent fever, red face, and moist skin, then *Stramonium* is applicable.

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WATER IN THE HEAD.

This affection is generally preceded by the symptoms described in conjunction with inflammation of the brain.

It is, however, often, very insidious in its approach. Two indications which ought not to be disregarded are, first, *the unwillingness of the child to play;* and second, *fractious peevishness whenever raised from the horizontal position.*

No parent is, however, justified in treating such an affection; the physician's aid must be sought.

Another well-known affection of the head is that called

HEADACHE.

Headache is generally a symptom of other diseases, more particularly affections of the stomach: still there are some headaches sufficiently uncomplicated as to admit of treatment as distinct.

Numerous remedies are applicable to the different forms of headache: the choice will be aided by a careful examination of the following tables.* As, however, headache is associated with INDIGESTION, it will be well to examine the symptoms connected with the remedies for indigestion, before deciding on the remedy to be used; more particularly if the headache is attended with indigestion.

* When the numbers are put down in a column, it indicates that the remedy has the symptom with which that number is connected in the column where it first occurs.

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	Aconite.	*Belladonna.*	*Bryonia.*	*Chamomilla.*	*Nux Vomica.*	*Pulsatilla.*
Nature of Sensation.	1. Head heavy, weight and fulness.	1. Pain *concentered* in forehead.		1. Great heaviness at the root of nose, as if *from a cold coming.*		1. Head heavy.
	2. Weight and fulness, particularly in *forehead* and *temple.*	2. A deep-seated dull pain, pressing and *drawing outwards* to the forehead.	2. Expansive.	2. A pressing and *stunning* pain.	2. Deeply seated.	2. A deep-seated dull pain *on one side* of the head.
	3. Pressing, throbbing pain.			3. Shootings in temples.	3. Shootings at *top of head*, with *tendency to fall forwards.* Shooting and throbbing on *left side* of the forehead, and often over left eye.	
	4. Burning heat in head, *especially in forehead.*	4. Burning spot in the bones of the nose, with pain.				
	5. Pricking sensation *in forehead.*		6. *Contraction*, affecting the whole head, nearly depriving of senses.			
				7. Tearing pains in head.		
					8. Headache as after excess of wine; and feeling as if the head were *fractured.* 8*a*. As if a nail were driven into the head.	

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	Aconite.	*Belladonna.*	*Bryonia.*	*Chamomilla.*	*Nux Vomica.*	*Pulsatilla.*
Relieved by	10. Movement. 11. Speaking. 12. Drinking. 13. Rising from a recumbent position.	10. Becoming insupportable from the least motion of the eyes. 14. Free air. 14*a*. A current of air.	10. Movement. 16. Walking.	17. During sleep. 18. Caused by a cold. 19. Sitting and reflecting.	10. Movement. 15. Lying down *in a room.* 15*a*. *After a meal.* 16. Walking. 19. Intellectual labour. 20. Stooping. 21. Rough weather. 22. Hot weather. 23. Noise.	10. Especially of the eyes. 16. Walking. 19. Intellectual labour. 20. Stooping.
Increased by	24. In the open air.	25 Holding the head back. 26. Supporting the head.	27. Is forced to lie down.			

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Relieved by	Aconite.	Belladonna.	Bryonia.	Chamomilla.	Nux Vomica.	Pulsatilla.
				28. Ceasing on suddenly awaking, and when risen.		
					29. Pressure.	29. Pressure
						30. Binding the head tight.
Time when			31. Continuing from morning till night.			
				32. Morning.	32. Increased and increasing towards the middle of the day	
						33. Evening.

A third, very troublesome, affection of the head is known under the name of

MEGRIM.

It is characterized by affecting one side of the head, and of that only a portion, which the patient states he can cover with his finger, and feels as if a nail was being driven into the part. The part affected is generally very tender, so that not the slightest pressure can be borne.

This malady is generally connected with a constitutional condition, which requires removal; but, in affording relief, the characteristics already given of headache, will be of utility.

The physician should, however, be consulted in the choice of the remedy for this severe complaint.

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CHAPTER III.

AFFECTIONS OF THE EYES AND THE EYE-LIDS.

1. Inflammation.
2. Catarrhal Ophthalmia.
3. Stye.

THE eyes are organs, which, by their use, delicacy, and importance, well deserve the place they hold.

They are subject to disease, more particularly INFLAMMATION.

Children, just born, have often inflammation from sudden exposure to too strong a light. A viscid secretion is formed on the membranes of the eye.

Aconite, with cleanliness, will remove this; when the intolerance of light is excessive, *Belladonna* may be administered after the aconite.

The remnants of the disease are removed by *Sulphur*: or if not, *Calcarea Carbonica*, will, in general, cure.

If the eye is inflamed from anything in it, common sense dictates the removal of the body, and aconite will prevent the inflammation: sulphur may be used after.

When the eye has become inflamed from a bruise, *Arnica* is very useful.

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There is an inflammation of the eye and the eyelids, *connected with cold*, called

CATARRHAL OPHTHALMIA.

The eyes and eyelids are red : there is a sense of burning and pressure, as from a grain of sand : light is dreaded : tears flow : to these symptoms are added catarrh, with or without fever, and a dry troublesome cough.

Aconite will subdue the inflammation, and *Nux Vomica* the other symptoms.

Where the inflammation is intense, the redness is intense, also the other symptoms ; when there is a severe cold in the head, producing excoriation of the nostrils, the wings of the nose and the lips, attended with small pustules, and cough at intervals, with a suffocation and wheezing, *Belladonna* should be used after the aconite.

When the redness extends over the whole of the eyes, and the secretion of tears is abundant, then *Euphrasia* is best.

The eyelids have at their margins, glands, which separate an oily substance.

These glands become inflamed and form a

STYE.

Pulsatilla is the remedy, taken internally, and applied as a lotion externally during the day. At night a warm bread poultice, on which two or three drops of the tincture, at the third dilution, have been dropped, can be applied.

Should the stye return, or should a hard lump remain and a viscous matter adhere, *Staphysagria* can be taken.

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If the lumps still remain, *Calcarea Carbonica* can be taken.

There are numerous other remedies suited to the affections of the eyes, but the choice among these requires the medical man's judgment.

In reference to affections of the eyes, it should be remembered that every kind of eyewater, all ointments and salves, unless homœopathic, injure the eyes. It is true that diseases of the eyes and of the eyelids may disappear under their use ; but then diseased states supervene, and often internal diseases are produced.

Pure cold or warm water, according to the feelings of the patient is the best eyewater.

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CHAPTER IV.

AFFECTIONS OF THE EAR AND OF THE CHEEKS.

THE EAR.

The ear is an organ, the importance of which is recognized by all.

It is subject to various affections.

1. Earache.
2. Inflammation of the Ear.
3. Discharge from the Ear.
4. Swelling of the Cheek.
5. Enlargement of the Parotid and Submaxillary Glands.

One very common is

EARACHE, *or* OTALGIA.

This affection is sometimes very troublesome and difficult to cure. Various remedies are applicable. The choice may be aided by the following table.

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Arnica.	*Belladnona*	*Chamomilla.*	*Mercurius.*	*Pulsatilla.*
1. Pressing, Stinging pains, or darting behind and within the ears.	1a.	1. Single violent stitches, as if a knife pierced in.	1. Violent twitches.	1. Jerking tearing pain, as if something would be pressed out.
	2. The stinging within, extending to the throat.	2. Passing from the ear to the ear-flaps, and even to the lips.	2. Pain in interior of ear tearing and shooting, reaching to the cheeks.	2. Passing to the whole side of the face.
	3. Pricking and shooting pains in parotid glands.	3. Pains intolerable.		
	4. Tingling and rumbling sound in the ears.			
			5. Burning outwardly with an *inward cold* feeling.	
	6. Head and eyes affected			
				7. Externally red.
				7a. hot.
				7b. swollen.
		8. Inner ear dry and without cerumen.	8. *Ear damp with sweat.*	
			8a. Discharge of pus.	
			9. Ulceration of the ear.	

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Arnica.	*Belladonna.*	*Chamomilla.*	*Mercurius.*	*Pulsatilla.*
	10. Pains returning more violently at intervals.			
	10*a*. By touching, or			
	10*b*. By moving.			
11 Heat and irritability at any loud noise.		11. Pains making patient irritable. Ill-humour.		11. Persons of melancholy disposition.
		12. When caused from a cold or suppressed perspiration.		12. Rheumatic.

INFLAMMATION OF THE EAR.

This disease is very distressing. The symptoms presented indicate *Aconite* and *Pulsatilla*. The symptoms, particularly indicative of pulsatilla, are the following:

Ear red,
hot,
swollen;
painful,
so much so that the ear cannot be touched.

Pains tearing,
boring,
throbbing,
piercing, and
burning.

The pain causes to talk wildly: the patient begins to rave.

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I have found great benefit from the use of the tincture of *pulsatilla* of the third dilution, a few drops being dropped on a poultice of bread, and applied to the ear.

Dr. Hering does not recommend sweet oil, or hot steam. He recommends a sponge dipped in warm water and bound upon the ear.

DISCHARGE OR RUNNING FROM THE EAR.

If the discharge has resulted after symptoms, described under pulsatilla, or after *measles*, pulsatilla can be taken : if following the *scarlet fever*, or if it occurs in connexion with symptoms, belladonna can be taken : if decided benefit does not result, then give *Mercurius*, and in a week's time repeat the belladonna.

When mercury under any form has been taken previously to excess, give sulphur.

SWELLING OF THE CHEEK.

Often swelling of the cheek takes place from toothache, and the toothache ceasing, it disappears.

Often the medicine, say belladonna, which cures the toothache, produces swelling of the cheek.

If this swelling should not disappear, the antidote to belladonna, or whatever may have been the medicine employed for the toothache, must be used.

If the swelling is obstinate, and rather solid, *Arnica* will be useful : if there is much salivation, *Mercury*.

If these remedies are used too late, and suppuration must take place, a fig poultice is a very good one.

When the suppuration is established, let it alone, except to wash the mouth frequently with warm water.

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In connexion with the ears, the affection indicated by

MUMPS, OR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE PAROTID AND SUB-MAXILLARY GLANDS,

may be noticed.

The parotid and submaxillary glands are situated the one below the ear, the other under the jaw. They separate the saliva from the blood.

These glands from cold, from atmospheric changes, and as puberty approaches, become enlarged, and are often very troublesome.

Mercury is the remedy that most frequently relieves this affection: more particularly when suppuration is about taking place.

If erysipelas attends the swelling, *Belladonna* should be used; and after the pain has been removed, *Hepar Sulphuris* is very serviceable.

If mercury and hepar sulphuris have been used without success, *Dulcamara* is often of the greatest service.

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CHAPTER V.

AFFECTIONS OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

THE next organ in the face is the nose, and as this organ is, as it were, the commencement of the apparatuses by which breathing or respiration is carried on, it forms a proper commencement for the enumeration of the diseases, connected with the organs engaged in respiration.

1. Bleeding from the Nose.
2. Cold in the Head.
3. Catarrhal Fever.
4. Hoarseness.
5. Cough.
6. Hooping Cough.
7. Croup.
8. Asthma of Millar.
9. Inflammation of the Lungs.
10. Pleurisy.
11. Spitting of Blood.

The changes, which take place in the blood in the process of breathing, being essential to the enjoyment of health, any disordered condition of the organs connected with this process must, of necessity, claim attention.

Concerned in this process are the *nose*, the *windpipe*, the *bronchial tubes*, the *substance of the lungs*, the *membrane*, covering the lungs and lining the ribs, called the *pleura:* and to these may be added the *heart*.

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THE NOSE.

The nose being, as well as a respiratory organ, the organ of smell, is covered internally with a most delicate membrane or skin, through which the impressions are made upon the nerve of smell.

This membrane, called the Schneiderian, from its discoverer, covers a large surface, the interior of the nose being divided into cavities, formed by very thin bony partitions. These cavities are called *nasal fossæ*.

Through this membrane an immense number of blood-vessels are distributed. From these blood-vessels, in young people of full habit, particularly females before the natural change, and, in adult females, at the cessation of the natural discharge, a discharge takes place, called

BLEEDING FROM THE NOSE, OR EPISTAXIS.

Bleeding from the nose is sometimes beneficial. When it occurs frequently, and when the quantity of blood discharged is considerable, then medicine is required.

In curing bleeding from the nose, two objects present themselves: first, to remove the bleeding; and second, to prevent a recurrence, and relieve the other consequences likely to result from the bleeding.

Several remedies can be employed. The choice can be regulated by the symptoms.

Aconite is useful where the symptoms recorded, p. 18, are present; or if the person looks much heated, or if the bleeding occurs after being overheated.

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		Arnica.	*Belladonna.*	*Crocus.*	*Mercurius.*	*Nux Vomica.*	*Pulsatilla.*
Causes.		From a blow.	By stooping, or strongly blowing the nose.				
Sensation.		Titillation in the nose or forehead, as from an insect.	Darting pains in one side of the head in paroxysms.				
			Swelling of the veins of the head.				
			Sparks before the eyes. Tingling in the ears.				
		Nose hot.		Diffused heat.			
Character of Blood.		Thin, and bright red.		Thick black blood.	Coagulates in flowing, and remains suspended.	Flow of venous blood.	
Persons most affected.		Men.		Irritable, sensitive.	Children, and persons predisposed to inflamuation.		Adult females, with insufficient menses. Persons of sweet and placid temper.
Time of Day.		Awakens out of sleep at night.				Morning.	Evening, and before midnight.

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Bryonia is useful under similar circumstances as the belladonna, more particularly when the bleeding from the nose takes place from sudden suppression of the menses. *Rhus* is useful in cases similar to those suited to belladonna and bryonia, where these do not cure.

When the discharge produces weakness, or is so profuse as to occasion paleness of face, coldness of limbs, and even convulsions, *China* is useful.

Cina is useful if the putting the fingers into the nose, caused by the irritation of worms, causes the hemorrhage.

The common practice of drawing cold water into the nostrils is not good: and plugging the nose is to be avoided, except under peculiar circumstances.

To prevent a recurrence of the bleeding, the general constitutional state must be investigated and treated: *Sulphur* will be useful in most cases.

To prevent both the return of this discharge of blood, and any bad consequences from the discharge already having occurred, *China* is the best remedy.

When the membrane, *lining the nasal fossæ*, becomes affected with inflammation, it is called

COLD IN THE HEAD.

This affection is characterized by a peculiar feeling of dryness in the nose, and also by swelling. There is frequent sneezing: there is loss of smell: and the patient speaks, as it is called, through the nose. The discharge is, at first, watery, drop by drop; it excoriates, and produces crusts on the nostrils and the lips, and pain oftentimes is felt at the root of the nose.

The symptoms vary, and so do the remedies. The following table will aid in the selection.

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	Chamomilla.	*Mercury.*	*Nux Vomica.*	*Pulsatilla.*	*Arsenicum.*
State of Organ.	1. Nostrils inflamed, chapped and ulcerated.	1. Nose excoriated within and without.	1. Painful sensibility of the interior of the nose.	1. Nostrils painful and ulcerated.	1. Swelling of the nose.
	2. Discharge of acrid mucus.	2. Excessive discharge.	2. Secretion from nose during *the day*.	2. Thick often fetid mucus.	2. Profuse discharge of watery, acrid, excoriating mucus.
			3. Violent sneezings.	3. Violent sneezings; and	3. Violent sneezings.
				4. Discharge of blood from blowing the nose.	
			5. *Obstruction* of the nose during the night.		5. Obstruction of the nose with No. 2.
Sensations, &c.			6. Itching in the nose.	6. Tickling as from snuff.	6. *Burning* sensation in the nostrils.
	7. One cheek red, the other pale.		7. Heat in face.		
	8. Pain and scaling; chapped lips.				
	9. *Intense thirst.*		9. Dryness of the mouth and fauces.		
	10. Confusion in the head.		10. Confusion, and 10*a*. Heat in the head.		

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	Chamomilla.	*Mercury.*	*Nux Vomica.*	*Pulsatilla.*	*Arsenicum.*
Sensations, &c.				11. Sensibility of the eyes to light.	11. *Inflammation of the eyes*, with sensibility to light.
	12. *Shivering.*			12. Shivering.	12. Shiverings and shudderings.
		13. Rheumatic pains in limbs.			13. Severe pains in the limbs.
			14. Vexation and irritability.	14. Melancholy.	14. Anxiety.
			15. Grief.	15. Inclination to weep.	
			16. General languor.		16. Great prostration of strength.
				17. Broken sleep.	17. Restlessness.

The plan I generally adopt is, directly sneezing commences, to place two globules of nux vomica or pulsatilla on the tongue. This I have often found prevents the usual progress of the cold.

When the inflammation extends, and affects the whole interior of the nose and the membrane, lining the throat, and even the lungs, being attended with a copious secretion of mucus with pain, and a feeling of heat, the mucus itself first thin, afterwards thick and yellow, the affection is called, being associated with fever —

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CATARRHAL FEVER.

The symptoms, indicative of this fever, are shiverings, transient chills, shifting from one part to another, alternating with heats: head confused and heavy: pressive pain above the eyes: taste bitter and mucous: appetite deficient: taste and smell diminished in power: pressure at the pit of the stomach, attended with anxiety: the back, both in its middle and at its lowest part, feels as if broken: there is a sense of heaviness, with twitchings in the limbs: symptoms increase towards night: pulse soft, and rather frequent: oppression, increasing towards night: wakefulness, or disturbed slumber.

Aconite must be taken at the commencement of the attack, its suitability being apparent from the perusal of the symptoms and the comparison of its effects, (p. 18:) afterwards *Belladonna*, *Chamomilla*, *Ignatia*, *Nux Vomica*, *Pulsatilla*, according to the symptoms.

With catarrhal fever, *cough* is generally connected: and as the symptoms, now to be recorded, will have relation to the *general* symptoms, the particulars in connexion with the coughs, associated with the catarrhal fevers, will be found recorded under the title of COUGHS, (pp. 59, 60-1-2-3.)

Previous to noticing the individual remedies, it is proper to notice, that, when the catarrh has been brought on by exposure to wet, *Dulcamara* is, when administered early, a most valuable preventive against the consequences of such exposure: Dulcamara being further more particularly indicated when, with taking cold, as the expression is, *the urine becomes turbid.*

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Belladonna.	*Chamomilla.*	*Nux Vomica.*	*Pulsatilla.*
1. Hoarseness.	1. Hoarseness.	1. Hoarseness.	1. Hoarseness.
2. Sore throat.			2. Sore throat; 2a. particularly in swallowing the saliva.
3. Rattling of mucus in chest.			
4. Redness of face.	4. Redness of the face. 4a. Redness of one cheek, but paleness of the other.	4. Shivering on the slightest motion, followed by flushes of heat.	
		5. Coldness and shivering, affecting the back and the limbs, relieved by artificial warmth.	
	6. *Thirst.*	6. Thirst.	
		7. Tongue furred.	
		8. Appetite failing.	8. Loss of appetite.
		9. Nausea.	9. Nausea.
		10. Vomiting.	10. Vomiting.
		11. Constipation.	
12. Sleepiness in day.			
13. Sleeplessness at night.			
14. Sleep with sudden starts.			
15. Sleep with sudden fits of screaming.			

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Belladonna.	*Chamomilla.*	*Nux Vomica.*	*Pulsatilla.*
16. Delirium.			
17. Sadness.			
18. Excessively irritable.	18. Ill humour.	18. Irritability.	18. Mild disposition.
	18*a*. Impatience.		
19. Great prostration of strength.		19. Feeling of great weakness.	19. Languor.
	20. Children.		

Another very common affection, in which the fauces and the windpipe are affected, is

HOARSENESS.

Various are the features attendant upon hoarseness, and, according to these must be the choice of the remedy.

Cough is generally associated with each kind of hoarseness: and, in the narration of the symptoms, indicating the choice of remedies for the various coughs, the remedies for the various hoarsenesses will appear.

As a general rule, when hoarseness or soreness of throat makes its first appearance, two globules of *Belladonna* will often prevent any further progress of the diseased condition.

It may be remarked, that bathing the feet for from five to ten minutes in hot water, on going to bed, is very useful.

INFLUENZA.

Certain conditions of the atmosphere induce peculiar modifications of the symptoms, connected with catarrhal fever, which are designated under the title of INFLUENZA.

Influenza is a catarrhal fever with *peculiar* symptoms, induced by the peculiar atmospherical conditions. As produced by atmospherical conditions, and as affecting many

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individuals, (for who can avoid the atmosphere?), influenza may be defined an *epidemic* catarrh.

The most characteristic symptom of the influenza, in addition to the usual symptoms of catarrhal fever, is *extreme prostration of all the powers, mental and bodily:* the person is unmanned.

ARSENICUM is the remedy; when with this prostration there are the symptoms, described as pertaining to arsenicum, (pp. 53, 54,) under the title of COLD IN HEAD, and those under the title of COUGH, (pp. 59, 60, 62.)

The influenza that prevails now (February, 1842) and has prevailed the last month, is attended with *affections of the throat*, the glands swelling, &c. I have treated, with uniform and rapid success, these cases with *Aconite*, followed by *Belladonna*, and then by *Mercurius*.

Each influenza requires, according to its peculiar modifications, its own homœopathic remedies.

There is one point which all should remember; viz., that the influenza is more dangerous in its *effects* than in its *first symptoms*. Every medical man's experience will demonstrate, that serious affections of *the lungs* very often develope themselves *after* the influenza. Great care should be taken in eradicating by appropriate remedies *all remaining* symptoms.

The next affection of the respiratory organs is general in its character, and is described under the title of

COUGH.

Cough may be regarded as a spasmodic affection. It presents various forms, and its characters are so delicate in their shades, that it is very difficult for any but the physician to select the right remedy.

To aid the non-medical person the following table has been compiled:

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Aconite.	*Belladonna.*	*Chamomilla.*	*Hyoscyamus.*	*Ignatia.*	*Ipecacuanha.*	*Nux Vomica.*	*Pulsatilla.*	*Arsenicum.*
1. Dry.	1. Dry.	1. Dry.	1. Dry.	1. Dry cough.	1. Dry.		1. *Moist*, loose.	1. Dry.
					2. Expectoration of mucus, with *nausea and vomiting*.	2. Much tenacious mucus in chest	2. *Expectoration*, after long coughing, of matter yellow, salt and bitter, producing nausea occasionally tinged with blood.	2. Thick mucus in throat, difficult to detach.
3. Lasting fits of coughing.	3. Spasmodic; with asthmatic, suffocating, stertorous breathing.		3. Convulsive.		3. Spasmodic.			
		4. Strong.						
			5. Frequent.			5. Constant.		
						6. Exhausting.		6. Exhausting.

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Aconite	*Belladonna.*	*Chamomilla.*	*Hyoscyamus.*	*Ignatia.*	*Ipecacuanha.*	*Nux Vomica.*	*Pulsatilla.*	*Arsenicum.*
7. *After* coughing, a sense of burning in the chest;						7. A sensation of a heated substance pressing on the chest.		7. Sensation of burning.
8. and a sense of laceration in the chest.					8. Feeling of a wound in the chest.		8. Pain in throat and chest as from excoriation.	
	9. Constriction in the chest.			9. Tightness across chest.				
	10. Pain beneath the breast bone at night, or after a meal, with difficult breathing.	10. In coughing, as though something rose in the throat, as if it would take away the breath.						
	11. Pain in the *hypochondria*.				11. Painful jerking in stomach.	11. After coughing a pain as from a blow beneath the ribs.	11. Pain at both sides.	

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Aconite.	*Belladonna.*	*Chamomilla.*	*Hyoscyamus.*	*Ignatia.*	*Ipecacuanha.*	*Nux Vomica.*	*Pulsatilla.*	*Arsenicum.*
	12. Pain in the loins, with feeling of alarm.			12. Pain at the *lower belly.*		12. Cough, when less violent, a pain as of a *blow* or *bruise*, in the lower belly.		
					13. Painful jerking in head.	13. Cough, causing pain in head, as if it would burst.		
14. Cough attended with feverish heat, inflammation, see note, p. 18.								
	15. Chiefly at night, sometimes occurring in sleep.	15. Worse at night, continuing even during sleep.	15. Cough, especially during the night, preventing sleep.	15. Day and night, equally severe.		15. Cough worse towards 5 a. m.	15. Distressing by day and night.	15. Worse in the evening and at night.

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Aconite.	*Belladonna.*	*Chamomilla.*	*Hyoscyamus.*	*Ignatia.*	*Ipecacuanha.*	*Nux Vomica.*	*Pulsatilla.*	*Arsenicum.*
							16. Cough in morning with general tremor.	
	17. Excited by an insupportable tickling in throat.	17. Excited by a constant tickling in the trachea *behind the hollow* of the throat.	17. Tickling irritation in the *trachea.* with a convulsive cough.	17. Cough, proceeding from the windpipe.	17. Tickling in throat as if constricted.	17. Excited by a *rough dryness in the throat, and tickling in the palate.*	17. Excited by a rough dryness in the throat, and tickling in the palate.	
	18. Excited by the slightest movement.							
	19. Swelling of the belly.					19. Excited by motion.		
		20. Aggravated by speaking.				20. Excited by speaking.		
		21. Excited by a fit of passion: especially in children.						

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Aconite.	*Belladonna.*	*Chamomilla.*	*Hyoscyamus.*	*Ignatia.*	*Ipecacuanha,*	*Nux Vomica.*	*Pulsatilla.*	*Arsenicum.*
					22. Increased by cold air.			
			23. Excited constantly by lying down, ceasing when sitting up in bed; obliged to sit up.					
					24. Cough, with suspension of breathing.	24. Breathing impeded in the night.		
					25. *Constant obstruction of nose, with loss of smell.*			
					26. Diffused perspiration.		26. Profuse nightsweats.	
	27. Sanguine.	27. Children.		27. Gentle, passing rapidly from joy to grief, from grief to joy.		27. Irritable, quick.	27 Mild placid tempers.	
	28. Lymphatic.						28. Emaciation.	
							29. Loss of appetite.	
							30. Small frequent pulse.	

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This spasmodic cough *without* physic, will often wear itself out in four or five months; with physic, under the old system, will continue much longer; and this, on these grounds, that the physic complicates the disease, and produces a weakness of the general constitution.

Under homœopathic treatment it is often cured in three to four weeks; sometimes in two weeks, sometimes in a few days.

When hooping-cough is prevalent and children begin to cough, give one or other of the remedies already detailed (pp. 59 to 63) as suitable to cough, selecting the one most nearly allied to the symptoms of the existing cough.

Aconite will be serviceable when the cough is dry (1. p. 59), whistling, attended with burning (7. p. 60) in the *windpipe*, the child *putting his hand to the throat* at the situation of the windpipe; and when there is fever (14. p. 61) the aconite should be given immediately, and repeated as the symptoms may indicate.

If the cough at the commencement is *moist*, easily loosened, and *begins* after a *violent cold*, and is attended with *hoarseness*, *Dulcamara* will be most useful.

Nux Vomica will be serviceable, if the cough is dry, and attended with *vomiting* and *anxiety*, so severe as almost to induce *suffocation:* also, if the sufferer from the beginning turns almost blue in the face, and if the cough occurs *after midnight*, continuing till the morning (15. p. 61). If, after the nux vomica, the cough becomes loose and moist, *Pulsatilla* (1. p. 59) will become appropriate.

Should the VOMITING *cease*, but the ANXIETY, approaching

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to suffocation *continue*, *Ipecacuanha* (24, p. 63.) will then be useful.

Should these means be ineffectual, and the cough occurs as a spasm in single attacks, most during the *day*, the *evening*, and the *first part* of the night, attended with a *redness* of and pains in, the *throat* when swallowing: also with watering of the eyes, *Carbo Vegetabilis* can be given, and repeated in twenty-four hours. This medicine is particularly serviceable when children "complain of a *pricking* in the head, pains about the chest and in the neck, and at the same time, have *eruptions on the head and the body*. It is a *sovereign remedy* when the hooping-cough is on the decline." (Dr. HERING.)

When, however, the hooping-cough is fully developed, other medicines are required.

The following description by Dr. Hering of the attack of hooping-cough is so graphically correct that I have adopted it:

"In real hooping-cough, the children have frequent single paroxysms, before which they run after their mother, become anxious, and grasp and hold something: then cough violently with a sounding hollow tone, in such quick succession, that they can scarcely draw breath again, or only with a long, sobbing, whistling tone; this is succeeded by great anxiety, as if they would suffocate, and they become red and blue in the face. They stretch out the neck far, everything is strained and cramped, and they can bear nothing to touch them. These paroxysms end with struggling and vomiting of mucus, frequently mixed with blood, which also is often discharged from the nose. Afterwards the children are again lively: but owing to their throwing up everything they eat or drink, they become, as the attacks are frequent, weaker and much debilitated."

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Dr. Hering recommends to try *Veratrum* first, as its operation is speedy; to give one globule, and wait till the next attack: then give a second globule, and wait twenty-four to thirty hours: if the cough improves, not to repeat the dose till the cough is worse again.

This course of administration applies to the other remedies for hooping-cough.

Among these remedies, *Drosera* is a most valuable remedy, especially when the *whoop is well defined*. I have cured many with it.

To direct in the choice of the appropriate remedy, the following table will be useful.

Drosera.	*Veratrum.*	*Cina.*	*Cuprum.*
1. Without fever, or, if present, slight.	1. With fever.		
2. Cough loose, or dry with hoarseness.			
3. If phlegm not easily discharged, vomiting first of *food* and then of *phlegm* and *water*.			
4. Expectoration bitter, offensive, purulent.			
	5. *Cold* sweat, particularly on forehead.		
	6. Pulse small, weak, rapid.		
7. No thirst, when chilly.	7. Much thirst.		
	8. Much chilliness.		

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Drosera.	*Veratrum.*	*Cina.*	*Cuprum.*
9. Pain in breast and under ribs, obliging to hold the parts with the hands.	9. Pains in chest.		
10. Inclination to vomit.			
	11. Much reduced; nape of neck so weak, can not hold the head up.		
	12. *During the cough*, discharges the urine.		
13. Gripes in bowels.	13. Complains of pains in abdomen.	13. Frequent griping.	
	14. Kidneys.		
	Between attacks.		
	15. Not lively.		
	16. Dislikes to move.		
	17. Unwilling to speak ;		
19. Oppression when coughing, as if something held the breath back in the chest, so as to be able scarcely to cough or speak.			19. Respiration is suspended.
	20. Dry small eruption on the body, the face, and the hands.		

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Drosera.	*Veratrum.*	*Cina.*	*Cuprum.*
21. Patient worse when *at rest*, than when *moving about.*			
		22. During cough *becomes stiff.*	22. During cough *becomes stiff.*
		23. Recovers with much difficulty after vomiting.	
		24. After cough a clucking noise, passing down the throat into the bowels.	24. Audible rattling of phlegm in the throat.
		25. Bore with fingers in the nose.	
		26. Frequent itching at anus.	
		27. Have had before fits from worms, or have voided large worms.	

As the cough improves, avoid attempting much: should the sufferer's state remain stationary, select some medicine suited to the remaining symptoms. *Pulsatilla* will often be found serviceable.

When there are relapses, or when the *vomiting* continues, *Carbo vegetabilis* does good: if still there is *abundant expectoration*, *Dulcamara:* if much crying after the cough, *Arnica:* if the cough, when decreasing, is still hollow and shrill, or dry and hoarse with retching afterwards and crying, *Hepar Sulphuris.*

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An affection of the windpipe and bronchial tubes, most dangerous to the sufferer, is now to be noticed: it is

CROUP.

The first symptoms are often those of common cold. The real symptoms soon appear, and so clearly are they marked that no mistake can exist.

The cough is sonorous, whistling: it is *croup*. The cough excites pain, the patient carries his hand to his throat: the face is red at first, or mottled: as the disease advances, blue: a clammy sweat suffuses the body, the breathing is difficult, and the head is thrown back to aid respiration.

Aconite is the first resource to subdue the inflammatory action.

About two to four hours after the aconite, *Spongia* must be used; and if this does not succeed, *Hepar Sulphuris*.

If the spongia relieves but does not cure, then hepar sulphuris will be peculiarly serviceable, more especially if the cough has become *moist*, or loose with an evident *accumulation* of mucus in the respiratory tubes.

Lachesis, Dr. Hering has shown, can be employed with benefit in the worst cases of this disease, but no patient in such a disease can be trusted to mere domestic treatment.

This disease is too severe to be entrusted to any one except a physician.

There is one disease approaching, in many of its characters, to croup: it is

THE ASTHMA OF MILLAR.

Croup is often, as was stated, *preceded by symptoms of a cold*. *This* is sudden in its attack, and is preceded by no

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warning symptoms; and it occurs several times, and the parties are said to be subject to sudden attacks of croup. It is not croup.

The patient is seized with choking, great anxiety, and difficult breathing: the voice has a deep harsh tone: the cough is hoarse, broken, and devoid of mucus.

The first attack is often fatal.

If not, the attack ends in a few hours in sneezing, belching, and vomiting: the little patient sleeps tranquilly, but awakes languidly and weak, with symptoms like a common cold. A fresh attack, worse than the former, comes on in twenty-four hours.

Sambucus is the best remedy for this affection, especially if, being obliged to sit down, the air enters the lungs with a whistling sound: if he strikes his hands behind him: and if his hands and face are swollen and purple: and when the attack *comes on in the middle of the night.*

There are other remedies; but the severity of the affection will be sure to cause the parent to send for the physician, who will decide.

THE LUNGS.

The lungs themselves, so important in the process of respiration, are subject to attacks of inflammation, which require medical aid, but which may be partially met till such aid is obtained.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS,

is indicated by difficult respiration: by darting pains in the chest when respiring: great anxiety: cough, attended with much pain, dry at first, afterwards moist, and the sputa

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tinged with blood. The pulse is full, strong, and frequent, often palpitation of the heart: the face is red and livid: thirst excessive: generally constipation: urine high colour, red.

Aconite should be at once administered, in successive doses, during the first twenty-four hours.

After the inflammatory and febrile symptoms have given way partially, (often they will be entirely removed by the aconite,) *Bryonia* can be given, especially if the sputa, tinged with blood, have a *rusty* appearance.

Rhus and *Squilla* are useful under circumstances, which will require the physician to decide.

The lungs are covered by a *membrane*, which covers also the inner surface of the ribs.

This membrane, called the *pleura*, is subject to *inflammation*, known by the name of

PLEURISY.

The peculiar catching in the side, on taking a full breath, and the intense pain, are strikingly characteristic of this affection.

Here again *Aconite* and *Bryonia* are employed with success; and if followed up by the use of *Thuja*, much benefit will result, more particularly if there exists a feeling of something adhering within at the place where the pain was.

The last disease to be noticed, in connexion with the respiratory system, is

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SPITTING OF BLOOD (HÆMOPTYSIS).

Generally, before a discharge of blood from the lungs, occur heaviness and tightness in the chest, difficult breathing, palpitation of the heart, anxiety, saltish or sweetish taste in the mouth, tickling in the fauces, and cough, bringing up blood.

Aconite is the best remedy: it subdues the general increased action very effectually.

China and *Pulsatilla* are the remedies most frequently useful after the hemorrhage. The selection may be deduced from the following table.

China.	*Pulsatilla.*
Patient shivers.	Shiverings with general debility.
Patient has transitory heats.	
Short sweats.	
Inclined to lie down.	
Limbs tremulous.	
Sanguineous excitement lessened.	
Expectorates blood, more or less, every day.	Blood expectorated, deeply coloured and in clots.
	Shootings in the chest, and an uneasiness in the lower part of the chest.
	Difficult breathing.
	Feet cold.
	Oppressed with grief.
	Inclined to tears.
	Women, whose menses are suppressed.

When *China* is given, it should be given in the intervals between the hemorrhages.

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CHAPTER VI.

AFFECTIONS OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

The organs, which are engaged in the preparation of the articles taken for food, so as to produce the changes necessary in order to render them nutritive, are numerous, and are liable to diseased states.

These organs are the mouth, the teeth, the throat, the gullet, the stomach, the duodenum, the small intestines and the large intestines, the cæcum, the colon, and the rectum.

The diseases may be classed —

1. Aphtha
2. Stomacace
3. Teething
4. Toothache

} of the Mouth.

5. Quinsy, affecting the throat.
6. Derangement of the Stomach, or Dyspepsia
7. Cardialgia, or Heartburn
8. Flatulence
9. Vomiting
10. Cramp of the Stomach

} of the Stomach.

11. Constipation
12. Diarrhœa
13. Cholera
14. Cholic
15. Inflammation
16. Hemorrhoids
17. Worms

} of the Intestines.

18. Jaundice.
19. Liver Complaint.

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Diseases of the Mouth.

The lips, the entrance to the mouth, and the mouth itself, are lined by a membrane.

This membrane becomes diseased, small pale, grayish spots appear, and, gradually enlarging, form round pustules, like millet seeds, filled with a sanious fluid; this being discharged, little scabs form and fall off, and are renewed and again fall off.

These appearances constitute the disease, called

APHTHA, OR THRUSH.

The formation of these bodies is often attended with uneasiness, watchfulness, difficult breathing, breath fetid, voice hoarse and feeble, tongue dry and swollen, mouth and throat dry, hot, and red, exhaustion, and dulness of sense.

The white aphthæ, affecting infants, are, in general, not dangerous, and are cured by *Borax*.

Sometimes they become, in very bad constitutions, malignant, the choice of the remedy must be left to the physician.

In children of gross habits, *Mercurius* is often useful.

Sulphur is useful when the whole interior of the mouth is covered with thick scabs, when the evacuations are frequent, greenish, with tenesmus, the body covered with a rash, and the thighs excoriated, with a vesicular eruption on the back.

To prevent this disease, and to aid in its removal, cleanliness, good and simple food, cleansing the milk-bottle (if using one), before each suckling, and not allowing the infant to suck improper things, are essential.

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A second affection of the mouth, attacking adults more frequently, consists in the formation of ulcers on the gums, these becoming spongy and swollen. These ulcers discharge a bloody sanious matter, having an intolerable stench.

The patient feels extremely weak and is feverish. This disease is

STOMACACE, OR BAD MOUTH.

In this affection, *Mercury* is the remedy. When swelling and inflammation preponderate over the ulceration, then *Nux Vomica* can be employed.

THE TEETH.

The teeth are thirty-two in number, sixteen in each jaw. They make their way in infancy through the gums, and the process, constituting this exit, is

DENTITION, OR TEETHING.

This ought to be unattended with fever or with pain. Frequently, however, fever and severe pain attend this process, and sometimes serious diseases are developed during the irritation of teething.

The progress of teething requires to be watched with care.

Should the gums be much swollen, be hot, red, and painful — should the child constantly drivel; put his fingers in his mouth; forcibly bite the nipple; or suddenly let go his hold, and be restless, *Aconite* will relieve.

Should the child be violent as if delirious, not to be

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pacified, and sleepless, *Coffœa;* but if the mother use coffee, *Chamomilla.*

Should dry cough, with panting and hurried perspiration be present, then *Belladonna.* Belladonna will be serviceable, whenever symptoms present themselves, indicating *cerebral* congestion.

Belladonna and chamomilla, as well as coffæa, are serviceable when *convulsions* occur.

Chamomilla is eligible, when the symptoms indicate affections of the abdominal organs, such as gripings, diarrhœa, and greenish evacuations.

When the diarrhœa is watery, *Mercurius* is useful. Constipation, when attendant, is relieved by *Nux Vomica.*

When convulsions occur, and have resisted the action of belladonna and chamomilla, *Ignatia* may be administered, one dose every quarter or half hour.

When the teeth are delayed in their appearance, a constitutional condition, opposed to health, is indicated: and for this the best remedies, as experience has convinced me, are *Calcarea* and *Belladonna*, used alternately.

TOOTHACHE.

Hollow teeth are peculiarly subject to this affection. Taking cold is generally stated as the cause.

The symptoms of toothache vary much: the following tabular view will serve to help in the selection of the appropriate remedy.

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The phrase "do" in the adjoined tabular view, implies that the characteristic in the first column belongs to the medicine in the column in which the "do" is under the name.

	Aconite.	*Antimon. Crud.*	*Arnica.*	*Arsenicum.*	*Belladonna.*	*Bryonia.*	*Calcarea.*	*Carbo Veg.*	*Chamomilla.*	*China.*	*Coffæa.*	*Hyoscyamus.*	*Ignatia.*	*Mercurius.*	*Nux Vomica.*	*Phosphorus.*	*Pulsatilla.*	*Rhus.*	*Silicea.*	*Staphysagria.*	*Sulphur.*	*Hepar Sulph.*
Pains *passing* into the jawbones and face	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do	..	do	do	..	..	do	..	..	..	..
the cheeks	..	..	..	..	..	do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do	..	..	..
the ears	..	..	..	do	..	do	..	..	do	..	..	..	..	do	..	..	do	do	..	do	do	..
the eyes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do	..	..	..	..	..
the head	..	do	..	do	..	..	..	..	do	..	..	do	..	do	do	..	..	do	..	do	do	..
Pains in *hollow* teeth particularly	..	do	..	..	..	do	do	..	do	do	..	..	..	do	do	do	do	..	do	do	do	..
the *whole row* of teeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do	..	..	..	..	do	..	..	..	do	..	do	..	..
with swollen cheeks	..	..	do	do	do	do	..	..	do	..	..	..	..	do	do	..	do	..	..	do	do	..
the teeth feel loose	..	..	..	do	..	do	..	..	..	..	..	do	..	do	do	..	..	do	..	..	..	..
too long	..	..	do	do	..	do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do	..
gums swollen	do	..	..	..	do	..	..	..	..	do	..	..	..	do	do	do	..	do	..	do	do	do
Pains worse *when* eating	..	..	..	..	do	do	..	do	..	..	..	..	..	do	..	do	do	..	..	do	do	do
after eating	..	do	..	..	do	do	..	..	do	..	..	..	do	..	do	..	..	..	..	do	do	..
when rubbed	..	..	do	do	do	do	..	do	..	..	..	..	..	do	do	do	..	..	..	do	..	do
with tongue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do	..	do	..	..	do	do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Worse in the open air	..	..	..	..	do	..	..	..	..	do	..	..	..	..	do	..	..	do	..	do	do	..
the wind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do	..	..	..	..	..
from a draught of air	..	..	..	..	..	..	do	..	..	do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do	..
Better in the open air	..	do	..	..	..	do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do	do	..	..	..	..	..	do
Worse from warmth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
warm liquids	..	..	..	..	..	do	..	..	do	..	do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do	..
warm food	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do	..	..	..	do	do	..	do	..	..	..	..	..	..
in a warm room	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do	do	..	..	..	..	..	do
by warmth of bed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do	..	..	do	..	..	..	..	..	do

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	Aconite.	*Antimon. Crud.*	*Arnica.*	*Arsenicum.*	*Belladonna.*	*Bryonia.*	*Calcarea.*	*Carbo Veg.*	*Chamomilla.*	*China.*	*Coffea.*	*Hyoscyamus.*	*Ignatia.*	*Mercurius.*	*Nux Vomica.*	*Phosphorus.*	*Pulsatilla.*	*Rhus.*	*Silicea.*	*Staphisagria.*	*Sulphur.*	*Hepar Sulph.*
BETTER by warmth	..	..	..	do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do	do	do	do	do	..	do	do	..
WORSE from coldness	..	do	..	do	..	..	do	..	..	..	..	..	..	do	do	do	do	do	..	do	do	..
cold air	..	do	..	..	..	do	..	..	..	..	..	do	..	do	do	do	do	..	..	do	do	..
cold water	..	..	..	..	do	..	..	do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do	..	..	..	do	..
cold drink	..	..	..	..	..	do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
washing in cold water	..	..	..	..	do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do	do	do	do	do	..	do	do	..
drawing cold air into the mouth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do	..	..	..	..	do	do	do	do	do	..	do	do	..
BETTER by applying a cold hand	..	..	..	..	..	do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do	do	do	do	do	..	do	do	..
cold air	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do	do	do	do	do	..	do	do	..
cold water in an instant	..	..	..	..	..	do	..	..	do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
by dipping the fingers in cold water	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WORSE in the morning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do	do	do	do	do	do	..	do	do	..
in the forenoon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do	..	..	..	do	..
at night	..	..	..	do	do	..	do	..	do	..	..	..	..	..	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
in the afternoon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do	..	..	do	..	..	..	do	..
towards evening	..	..	..	..	..	do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do	do	..	do	..	..	..	..	..
in the evening	..	do	..	..	do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do	..	do	..	do	do	..	..	do	..
Pains when caused by a *cold*	do	..	..	..	do	..	..	..	do	..	..	..	do	do	..	..	do	do	..	..	..	..
Toothache with children	do	..	..	..	do	..	do	..	do	..	do	..	do	do	do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
men	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
women	do	..	..	..	do	..	do	..	..	do	..	do	..	..	..	..	do	..	..	..	..	..
before, during, and after menstruation	..	..	..	..	..	..	do	do	do	..	do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
during pregnancy	..	..	..	do	..	do	..	..	..	..	..	do	..	..	..	..	do	do	..	do	..	..

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These tables will show that *Mercurius* and *Sulphur* are the two medicines, most extensively curative of toothache. Mercury, it should be remembered, being so injuriously prescribed by so many practitioners, is the cause of numerous toothaches. It should therefore be always ascertained whether the patient has or has not been mercurialized previously to prescribing *Mercurius*.

Next to sulphur stands *Nux Vomica:* and next to nux vomica, *Pulsatilla:* next to it, *Staphysagria:* then *Belladonna*, *Bryonia*, *Chamomilla*, and *Rhus Toxicodendron*.

Persons, liable to toothache, should abstain from *coffee:* toothache being one of the effects of *coffee*.

The insertion of a globule of the selected remedy on the tongue is a most effectual method of cure: sometimes smelling the medicine will be enough.

Often the pain is increased at first, a homœopathic aggravation; the patient should wait patiently, and, in a short time, the desired relief will be obtained.

The best means to prevent toothache is to take care of the teeth by cleaning them with water and a brush after each meal. As a general rule, the use of toothpowders is unnecessary, when the teeth have been preserved by the means just stated. But if a toothpowder be used, no medicated or scented toothpowder* should be used while taking homœopathic medicine.

The use of a toothpick is to be avoided. The teeth are injured by this practice.

Opium should never be taken. The pains are always increased. Creosote, another common remedy, should never be used unless under medical superintendence.

* Mr. G. N. Epps, Homœopathic Chemist, 112, Great Russell Street, has prepared a homœopathic toothpowder.

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Sometimes toothache assumes a chronic character: and then means, acting upon the general constitution, must be employed.

THE THROAT.

The throat may be regarded as a continuation of the mouth.

There is a division, called *the hanging veil of the palate*, (velum pendulum palati), between the mouth and the part behind, called the *fauces*. From the centre of this hanging veil a little fleshy body hangs, called the *Uvula;* and between the fleshy pillars, forming the sides of this fleshy veil, are glandular bodies, called the *tonsils*.

Opening into the fauces is the *gullet*, the fleshy tube, which conveys the food into the stomach: the upper part of this tube, connected with the fauces, being called the *pharynx*.

These parts become affected frequently with inflammation. They become red, swell, and produce a powerful effect upon the constitution, constituting a disease, called

THE QUINSY, OR SORE THROAT.

According to the symptoms, the remedies for this affection must be chosen; remembering that a liability to attacks is dependent upon constitutional conditions, requiring a well-directed and long-persevered in course of treatment.

An examination of the following tabular view will guide in the selection.

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Belladonna.	*Chamomilla.*	*Ignatia.*	*Mercurius.*	*Nux Vomica.*	*Pulsatilla.*
1. Feeling as of *a ligature* round the throat.	1. Feeling as of *a plug* in the gullet.	1. Sense of a *ball* or *hard tumour* in swallowing.	1. *Contracted* feeling in throat.	1. *Pressing* pains, particularly when swallowing.	1. *Cutting* pains in throat.
2. Pain in the throat as of *excoriation.*		2. A feeling of a *wound* in swallowing.		2. A rawness and a soreness in the throat.	2. A rawness and soreness in the throat.
3. Burning or			3. Burning sensation in throat.		
4. Shooting pains, or both, in the act of swallowing.		4. *Stitches* in upper part of the throat.	4. *Shooting stinging*, extending into the ears.		
	5. A sense of *obstruction* in swallowing: this				
	5*a*. produced by bending the neck.				
				6. A scraping and itching in the throat, causing a desire to press the tongue backwards.	
7. *Bright redness* of the whole throat.	7. Deep redness of the throat.		7. Bright redness of the throat.		7. *Bluish redness* of the throat.
		8. Tonsils inflamed.	8. Tonsils inflamed.		
		8*a*. swollen.	8*a*. swollen.		
		8*b*. ulcerated.			

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Belladonna.	*Chamomilla.*	*Ignatia.*	*Mercurius.*	*Nux Vomica.*	*Pulsatilla.*
			8c. *Back part of tongue swollen.*		
			8d. *Gums swollen.*		
9. Thirst.	9. Thirst; with 9*a*. great dryness of the throat.				9. & 9*a*. Mouth dry but *without thirst.*
10. Salivation.			10. Mouth filled with *viscid tenacious mucus.*		
			11. Offensive odour from mouth.		
			12. Ulcers in the throat.		
13. External swelling of the throat, of the muscles, and of the glands of the neck.	13. Glands of lower jaw swollen, with throbbing pains.				13. Glands of neck swollen, and tender to the touch.
14. Pain in speaking.					
15. Sometimes inability to drink, *liquids returning through the nose.*		15. *Liquids* more difficult to swallow than *solids.*	15. Throbbings in tonsils in swallowing.		15. Pain in swallowing the *saliva.*

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Belladonna.	*Chamomilla.*	*Ignatia.*	*Mercurius.*	*Nux Vomica.*	*Pulsatilla.*
16. Fever, sometimes with delirium.	16. Fever, with alternations of heat and cold.	16. Fever, with alternations of heat and cold.	16. Fever, with alternations of heat and cold.		16. Sense of diffused coldness, increased towards night, succeeded by heat.
	16*a*. Fever worse towards evening.				16*a*. In the evening.
17. Hoarseness.			17.	17.	17.
	18. Caused by a cold:			18. Caused by a cold.	
	19. or a cold draught of air when perspiring.			19. Cold air produces pain.	
	20. Children.				

The Stomach.

The stomach, performing very important duties in the process of digestion, its affections become of very considerable moment.

It should be remembered that the stomach, of which, in conjunction with the next intestine, the woodcut, (in the following page) is a representation, is situated under the ribs on the left side of the body, in the upper part of the abdominal cavity, extending across to the right side, passing behind the triangular part, formed below the end of the breastbone and the margin of the ribs, called the *pit of the stomach.**

* For a full description of the stomach and its uses, and also of the other organs of digestion, see "Constipation Curable." Second edition. By John Epps, M.D.

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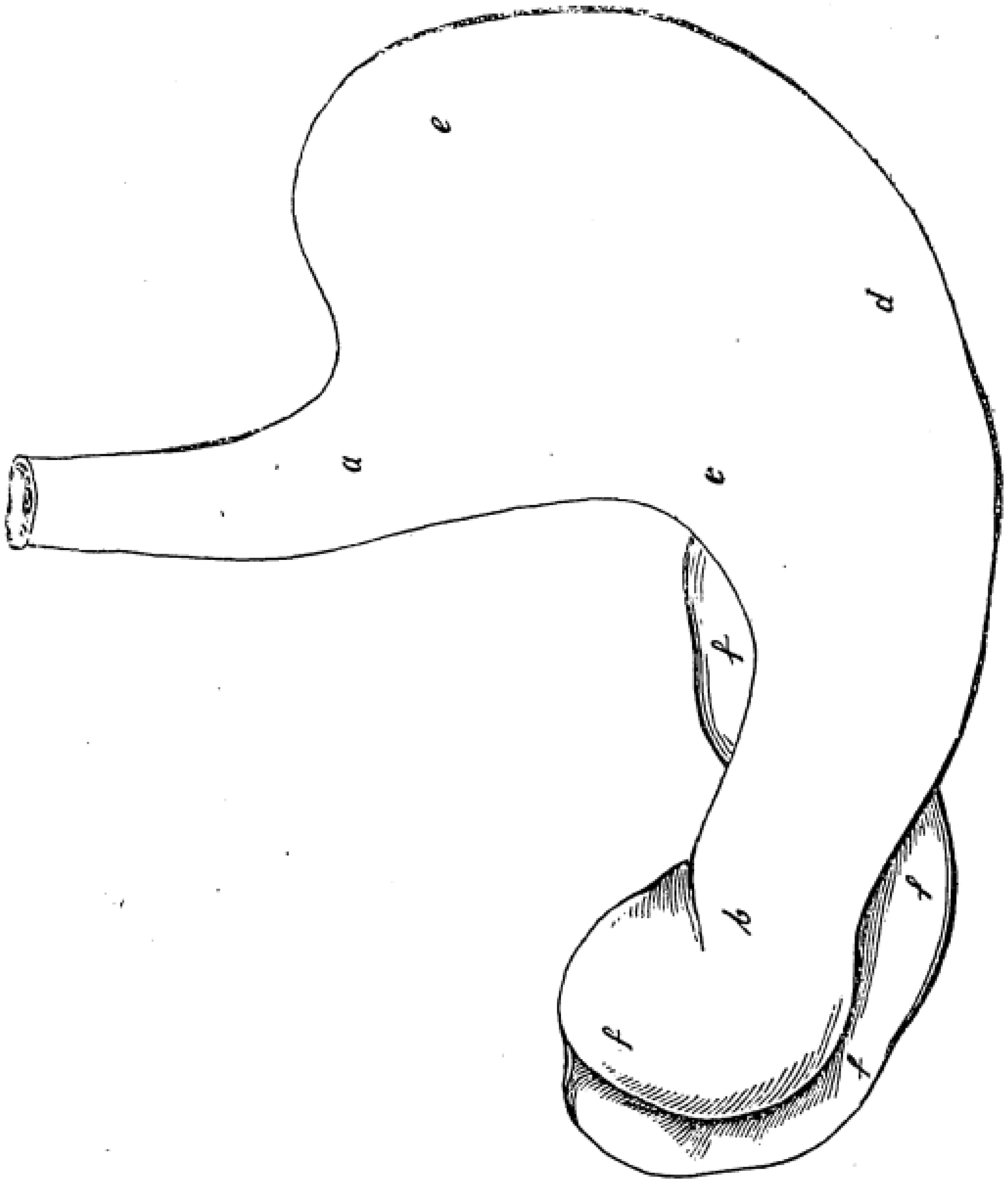

a. *Cardia*, where the gullet ends in stomach.
b. The *pylorus*, where the stomach ends in
ffff. The *duodenum*.
c. The small curve of the stomach.
e. The bulging extremity of the stomach.

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The first affection to be noticed is

DERANGEMENT OF STOMACH,

sometimes called

DYSPEPSIA, OR INDIGESTION.

The term Dyspepsia covers a multitude of disordered states: hides a multitude of professional sins: forms a most successful opportunity and means for medical pillaging; and, when the sufferer is tired of physic, of being pillaged, both as to his purse and his remaining health, it affords an excuse to the disappointed patient for leaving the diseased state to progress without disturbance on his part, till permanent organic mischief is produced; the excuse being based on the idea, deduced from the past want of success, that *there is no cure*.

Dyspeptics should ever remember, that *diseases almost always progress*, when *unaided*: true, many dyspeptic patients get well when they "throw physic to the dogs;" but then, they had not dyspepsia, they had *physicpepsia*: and, desisting from physic, the affection, caused by physic, ceases: and the previous state, now *minus* physic, is found, to the patient's astonishment, to be HEALTH.

The stomach, however, is often in a diseased state; and, when in this state, certain symptoms present themselves, to which the pathogenetic effects of certain medicines correspond. These effects of medicines may be enumerated, and thence may be deduced the kinds of derangement, curable by each medicine. *Nux Vomica*, *Pulsatilla*, *Bryonia*, and *Chamomilla*, are the principal remedies; the symptoms, suited to each of them, are recorded.

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Nux Vomica.	*Pulsatilla.*	*Bryonia.*	*Chamomilla.*
SYMPTOMS.			
3. 8. 8*a*. 15*a*. 19. 24. 32. (See "Headache.")	Symptoms same as *Nux Vomica*. (See "*Headache.*")	Symptom 2. (See other symptoms of headache.)	3. 7. 17. (See "Headache.")
1. Face yellowish.			
1*a*. Especially about the mouth and the wings of the nose.			
2. Face red.			2. One cheek red, the other pale.
3. Eyes, a yellow tint of the opaque cornea.			3. Ditto.
4. Mist before the eyes, or spots.			4. Eyesight obscured.
5. Sparkles before the eyes.			
6. Giddiness.		6. Giddiness.	
7. Tongue foul.		7. Tongue dry.	
7*a*. Tongue dry and white,		7*a*. ,, white.	7*a*. Tongue dry and *cracked*.
7*b*. or yellowish.		7*b*. ,, yellow.	7*b*. Thick yellow coating.
8. Thirst.	8. A *want* of thirst.	8. Great thirst.	8. *Excessive* thirst.
			8*a*. Desire for cold drink.
9. Bitter taste.			
10. Heartburn.	10. Ditto, an hour after eating.		
11. Acidity.	11. Acidity.	11. Acidity.	11. Acidity.
12. Flatulence.	12. Flatulence.	12. Flatulence.	12. Flatulence.
13. Water-brash.		13. Water-brash.	13. Regurgitation of food.
14. Hiccough.		14. Hiccough.	

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Nux Vomica.	*Pulsatilla.*	*Bryonia,*	*Chamomilla.*
14*a*. Nausea in the open air.	14*a*. Aversion to fat foods.	14*a*. Aversion to food so strong, cannot bear the smell.	14*a*. Nausea.
			14*b*. Vomiting of food.
15. Fulness at the pit of stomach,		15. Ditto.	15. Ditto, chiefly after eating.
15*a*. and at the sides of the stomach.			15*a*. Oppressive pain at the region of the heart.
			15*b*. Feeling of sinking at pit of stomach.
16. Tenderness of the pit of the stomach to touch.		16. Ditto.	
17. Clothes felt tight.		17. Pressure as if from a stone.	
18. Cramps in the stomach.		18. A *burning* at the pit of the stomach, especially when moving.	18. Ditto, especially when from coffee.
			18*a*. Ditto.
19. Constipation.	19. Diarrhœa, or if not, slow evacuations.	19. Constipation.	19. Relaxation as a more general feature.
20. Irritable.	20. Timid, phlegmatic.		
21. Passionate temper.		21. Passionate, obstinate.	
22. Men.	22. Women and children.		
		23. Complaints worse by motion.	
		25. In summer.	
		23. In damp weather.	
		26. Chilliness a common attendant.	

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Ipecacuanha is useful when there is much *nausea and vomiting*. *Ignatia* often follows *Pulsatilla* with effect.

Sulphur must always be employed, where, after the use of the previous medicines, the disease remains, more particularly if there are eruptions.

When tea has been the cause of dyspepsia, then *China* is a valuable remedy.

From the symptoms detailed in these columns, it will be seen that HEARTBURN, FLATULENCE, NAUSEA, VOMITING, and CRAMP IN THE STOMACH, are removable by most of the medicines: the choice depends on the accompanying symptoms.

The following general remarks, in reference to each of these diseased states, may be useful.

CARDIALGIA, OR HEARTBURN.

When it occurs in children and sensitive persons, and appears not complicated with other diseased affections, but is attended with a swollen painful condition of the region of the stomach and of the lower belly, with frequent acid and disagreeable risings of the food, with little or no flatulence; with palpitation of the heart, anxiety, tightness across the chest, difficult breathing, and pains in the head, with a tendency to faint, then the treatment is easy.

Young children manifest this affection by bending their legs on the body, by short breath, agitation, and restlessness.

Chamomilla is the principal remedy; and if this is not successful, medical aid must be sought.

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A second affection of the stomach and of the bowels, very common, is

FLATULENCE.

Flatulence is dependent in numerous cases upon general causes; such as food of bad quality or excessive quantity; unsuitable drinks; and then immediate relief can be afforded.

When, from the wind, the lower intestines are affected with pains and a sense of tightness, the tightness being felt also under the false ribs, the wind not effecting its escape, *China* is very serviceable.

When constipation exists, as will be seen from the table, and the sufferer is of a lively temperament, *Nux Vomica* is useful.

When flatulence follows the use of rich food, and when it occurs in women of a mild and gentle disposition, *Pulsatilla* is an appropriate remedy.

A more active remedy is *Cocculus;* it is useful when, in adition to the sense of tightness and contraction in the lower belly, *similar feelings exist in the reproductive organs;* also when there is swelling at the pit of the stomach: uneasiness at the stomach: gripings, twitchings, anxiety, and pressure under the cartilages of the ribs, not diminished by the discharge of wind, but relieved by the expulsion of the offending matters.

A third affection, in which the stomach is intimately concerned, is

VOMITING.

This, when from excess of food, should be aided by warm water, drank plentifully.

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Should aversion to food, nausea, and heavings of the stomach continue after full vomiting, the tongue being *furred*, then *Antimonium Crudum* is useful; but, if the tongue is *clean Ipecacuanha*.

When vomiting is caused by food that is fat, *Pulsatilla* is the remedy.

When vomiting has been preceded by a fit of passion, and is attended with a bitter taste, bilious and bitter risings, the matter ejected being green, bilious, and producing a grating sensation in the throat: with fulness, and a pressing pain at the pit of the stomach: general languor: total loss of appetite: anxiety: thirst: giddiness, and semilateral pains in the head, then *Chamomilla* must be used.

Add to these symptoms, the continuance of the passion and a sensation of coldness, then *Bryonia* is to be employed

When children, who have pains in the belly, frequent nausea, excess of saliva, with a vapid taste, pale complexion, discoloured lips, with general coldness and debility, then *Valeriana* is the best temporary remedy; permanent relief being obtained by the use of those means, which expel the worms, the cause of these symptoms.

A fourth affection of the stomach, with which the bowels sympathise, is that designated

CRAMP OF THE STOMACH.

This cramp of the stomach presents itself in very numerous forms, being attended with constriction, pressure, pinching tearing pains at the pit of the stomach; with a feeling as

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though the clothes compressed the body at the pit of the stomach ; a feeling as of accumulated wind in the left side under the ribs : pain extending to the back and the left side : strong pressure at the back as from a hard substance : hot, cramp-like feeling, extending to gullet, with a sense of suffocation : increased saliva, fainting, and oftentimes vomiting.

When these symptoms are present, and where coffee has been much used, then *Nux Vomica* is the remedy.

Where, in addition, the lower belly is swelled with wind, where constipation exists, semilateral headaches, pressive pains in the forehead, *Nux Vomica* is useful.

As a proof that coffee often causes this cramp, the fact is interesting, that coffee taken augments all these symptoms.

When nux vomica does not relieve, *Cocculus* often will, especially where constipation, pain at the lower belly, relieved by a discharge of wind, and a fretful, self-absorbed, sombre disposition, attend.

When the cramps are connected with *nausea and vomiting* and severe darting pains at the pit of the stomach, then *Ipecacuanha* will cure.

When the nervous system is very excitable, so that the slightest circumstance annoys the patient, then *Chamomilla* is useful.

The Bowels.

The first affection of the bowels is that, in which the bowels do not perform their duty ; but require longer intervals than usual to expel their contents.

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'This affection is called

CONSTIPATION.*

Constipation is generally an effect of disease : not of want of power in the intestines : not sluggishness, but the effect of the vital power being occupied in developing disease in some other part of the system.

When constipation occurs, unassociated with any chronic diseases, (very rarely indeed does such constipation occur,) the following tabular view will be of use in selecting the appropriate remedy ; ever remembering, that *without exercise*, and without proper food, there is no remedy for constipation. The bowels may be *forced*, but they will not *act :* they may be *emptied*, but they will not *empty* themselves.

When newly-born infants are troubled with constipation, the food they receive is generally the cause. If a change of food does not relieve, then employ *Nux Vomica*, if the child be active, noisy, lively : *Pulsatilla*, if the child be mild and placid ; if there are acid risings, burning heat in the pharynx, gripings, livid complexion, debility, and shiverings.

These remarks apply to children as well as infants.

In *women* mild and placid, where constipation is attended with chilliness, thirst absent, tendency to shed tears, melancholia, *Pulsatilla* is useful.

Ignatia is suitable to gentle, amiable, lively ; variable, sometimes lively, sometimes depressed.

In coustipation generally, the following remedies are useful.

* For some views on the origin, the nature, and the cure of constipation, the reader is referred to a treatise, entitled "Constipation Curable," by John Epps, M.D.

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Bryonia.	*Nux Vomica.*	*Opium.*
1. Disposition much influenced by the constipation.	1. Ardent, hasty, and inclined to anger.	1. Persons devoid of energy, and torpid, weak, nervous system.
2. Flow of blood to head.	2. Face full of blood	
3. Giddiness.	3. Giddiness.	
4. Headache.	4. Headache in walking, in lowering the head.	
	4*a*. Pain in the forehead.	
5. Pressure from without inwards at temples.	5. Pressure in the temples, not relieved by sitting up or lying down.	
5*a*. On stooping, the brain feels as if forcing through the temples.		
	6. Loss of appetite.	6. Loss of appetite, thirst.
	7. Tongue loaded with mucus.	7. Dryness in the mouth.
	8. Lancinating, pressing pains in the lower belly.	8. Throbbings in the lower belly.
		8*a*. Pressure at the stomach.
	9. A feeling of constriction at the anus.	9. Desire to go to the closet, with a feeling as though the passage were closed.
	9*a*. Hæmorrhoids.	
10. Persons easily chilled.	10. Disturbed sleep.	
11. Occurring in warm weather.		

Nux Vomica is useful in constipation from excess of food; nux vomica, bryonia, ignatia, and opium, are useful in the constipation of pregnant women, alternating, beginning with nux vomica.

Constipation, not giving way to these means, requires the advice of the physician.

Let it ever be remembered, PURGING *is* POISONING.

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An intestinal affection, regarded as the opposite of constipation, is that called

DIARRHŒA.

When the bowels act more frequently than natural, and when the evacuations have a less solid character than natural, this is named *diarrhœa*, or looseness.

The nature of the evacuated matter differs very much; and so do the attendant symptoms.

Chamomilla.	*China.*	*Dulcamara.*	*Mercury.*	*Pulsatilla.*	*Sulphur.*
1. Produced by cold or by passion.	1. Produced by cold liquids.	1. Produced by cold, especially by becoming wet.	1. Cold from night air.	1. From errors in diet.	
2. Motions watery.	2. Clear, and without any admixture.	2. Watery.	2. Watery, profuse.	2. Frequent.	2. Acrid.
2*a*. Motions mucous.	2*a*. Containing portions of undigested food.	2*a*. Slimy and yellow.	2*a*. Green, sometimes tinged with blood.		2*a*. Excoriating the anus and surrounding parts.
3 Odour of rotten eggs.	3. Sour.			3*a*. Risings in the mouth of rotten eggs, colic.	
4. Pains violent and tearing, obliging him to writhe and turn over.	4. Preceded by violent colic.	4. No pain in the belly.	4. Tearing pain in the lower belly, which is cold.		
		4*a*. Pain in the region of the navel.	4*a*. A pinching pain in the hollow of the stomach.		

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Chamomilla.	*China.*	*Dulcamara.*	*Mercury.*	*Pulsatilla.*	*Sulphur.*
			4*b*. Painful straining called tenesmus, before, during, and after an evacuation.		
5. Feeling as if the belly is hollow.	5. Weakness in the belly.			5. Fulness of the lower belly.	
6. Constant movement, as of a ball rolling from side to side.	6. Much noise.				
7. Nausea.		7. Nausea.		7. Nausea.	
		7*a*. Vomiting occurring at night.		7*a*. Vomitings.	
8. Eyes encircled with a bluish ring.					
	9. Occurring immediately after partaking of food.		9. Shivering and weakness.		9. Gradual emaciation, and consumption at its last stage.
		10. In infants in teething.			

Another disease of the intestines, approaching in some features to diarrhœa, is

CHOLERA.

This disease occurs most frequently in the summer; is referred, generally, to the fruits eaten, but is more justly

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referrible to the heat of the atmosphere deranging the liver, and thereby modifying the secretion of the bile.

Before an attack of cholera, many symptoms, called *bilious*, generally appear: inactivity: heaviness: jaundiced complexion: tongue covered with a yellow mucus: bitter taste: dislike to food: bitter risings: fulness at the pit of the stomach, with pressure and cramps: urine deposits a reddish sediment, and smells offensively.

Chamomilla will remove these symptoms.

If these symptoms are neglected, the patient vomits first his food, and then a watery bilious fluid; violent diarrhœa takes place, the secretions being at first fetid, afterwards watery and bilious. These symptoms neglected, or improperly treated, the pulse sinks: spasms in different parts of the body appear: tenesmus, cold perspirations, and even syncope.

Ipecacuanha is to be used when the vomitings and the diarrhœa are established.

If cold sweats appear, and the vomitings and purgings do not abate under the use of ipecacuanha, *Veratrum* must be employed.

If there is insatiable thirst: pulse scarcely perceptible: excessive prostration of strength: almost constant purging, the matter tinged with blood, then *Arsenic* must be employed.

The medicines in this disease must be frequently repeated.

Chamomilla is particularly useful when passion causes the attack.

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Another disease of the intestines is that, well known under the name of

COLIC.

This is a disease which affects the *larger* intestines.

Sometimes it is produced by *lead*, and then it is called *painter's colic.*

Colic consists, essentially, of tearing, pulling, racking pains, unattended with inflammation, passing through the interior of the belly from above downwards, being seated principally about the navel.

In children the disease is manifested after a copious discharge of urine, by considerable agitation, crying, screaming, twistings during sleep: the legs are bent upon the body: and by an inability to suck.

When, in addition to these general symptoms, the eyes are distorted, the saliva is accumulated in the mouth, and there is diarrhœa, with green, watery, mixed with mucous, evacuations, then *Chamomilla* is the remedy: in very mild dispositions, *Pulsatilla.*

When, in addition to the general symptoms, the following symptoms occur, *Nux Vomica* is indicated, namely hardened fæces, constipation; weight in the lower part of the belly:

Pain, as if the intestines are squeezed in different directions: pain in the belly upon pressure: and coldness of the extremities at the time when the affection is most violent.

Nux Vomica is the best remedy for *windy colic*, which is attended by a feeling, when the wind is about to escape, of a sharp cutting instrument making its way to the bladder, rectum, and the parts of the lower part of the belly: this

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being felt more particularly in an erect posture, and being lessened by lying down or sitting in a curved position.

When, however, the colic assumes the following characters, then *Colocynth* is useful.

Violent pains in the belly, constant;

If not constant, returning with augmented intensity:

The pains having departed, a bruised feeling remains behind:

The pain limited to one particular point:

So severe as to make the patient scream: and even to bite anything:

Twists about like a worm:

Causes profuse sweating.

I have cured many most urgent cases by three globules of the decillionth dilution, dissolved in four spoonfuls of water; two immediately, and one every two hours till relief was obtained.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.

This disease is attended with so much danger that the physician's aid must be had.

It is characterized from *Colic* by the existence of *excessive sensibility to touch*; so much so that the weight of the clothes is quite unbearable. In *colic* pressure generally *relieves*.

Aconite is always useful. Belladonna is oftentimes the next remedy.

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The next affection of the intestines is that, called

PILES, OR HÆMORRHOIDS.

When this malady occurs in persons of middle age, they should consult a physician, as the occurrence of this affection is dependent generally upon constitutional causes.

At the termination of the intestines these piles are found. The pain is severe there and at the loins: itching is experienced at the anus, and around it there are excrescences, painful, often livid: blood and mucus frequently escape after the action of the bowels. Sometimes no discharge of blood takes place, and then the piles are called *dry*.

The sufferer may obtain relief by the use of arsenic, belladonna, nux vomica, and sulphur.

Arsenic is indicated when in the rectum, in the hæmorrhoidal tumours, and the parts adjacent, *a violent burning* is felt: when there are watery evacuations attended with great prostration of the bodily powers.

Belladonna relieves moist piles, attended with a pain in the loins as if broken asunder.

Nux Vomica is suited to piles brought on by sedentary habits, irregularity in living, late hours, intense mental exertion: with a feeling of contraction of the rectum, with catching pains in the loins upon the slightest movement, and the flow of clear fluid blood after the action of the bowels.

Sulphur is useful when the desire to go to stool is continual, even after evacuations: when the pain in the rectum is darting: when there is itching and burning, and the excrescences are moist: when there is a feeling of fulness in the rectum, with shooting pains in the loins.

In hæmorrhoids, attended with colic, especially if the pain makes the patient constantly desire to make water, without having the power, *Nux Vomica* is very serviceable.

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Another affection of the intestines is that connected with

WORMS.

An accumulation of mucus in the intestinal canal seems particularly favorable to the multiplication of worms.

The intestinal worms are three, the *Ascaris*, the *Lumbricus*, and the *Tænia*.

The *Ascaris* is a short worm about an inch long. It produces an itching, and a frequent inclination to relieve the bowels.

The *Lumbricus* is like an earth worm, only white, the head being studded with slight eminences. It fastens itself to the intestines, and by its motion and sucking, produces painful griping about the navel.

The *Tænia*, or tape-worm, is flat, white, and jointed. It is very difficult to recognise its existence by symptoms: the only positive proof of its existence is the discharge of portions.

Worms are looked upon with considerable horror. They form a most powerful means by which quackery is enabled to pillage the pockets of parents, and to destroy the health of children. Almost every affection of childhood is referred to worms, whereas diet, want of fresh air, too warm clothing, perpetual rocking, and in-lap-sitting are the most frequent causes of the symptoms which children have.

Worms are not so injurious as are the medicines taken for their removal. But, say these nostrum vendors and these drastic purges administrators, *the worms are killed by the medicine;* and so oftentimes are *the children:* or if destruction does not take place, the bowels are so injured that years are passed before the injury is removed. Worms, too, are the scavengers of the intestines; they remove many

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obnoxious bodies; and the *mere removal* of worms without removing the *intestinal condition*, favouring their production, is no benefit. The common idea that, if the worm is killed, the victory is gained, has been the justification for the destructive practice of giving large doses of oleum terebinthinæ (oil of turpentine) under the old system; a practice fraught with danger, and often quite ineffectual.

When worms become decidedly numerous and troublesome, then remedies should be employed. The choice will be aided by the tables.

It may be remarked that very generally *febrile symptoms* attend the injurious agency of worms. Hence *Aconite* is generally useful to begin with. Where *small* worms exist, *Ignatia* is beneficially used after aconite. Where the *tapeworm* exists, *Sulphur* is peculiarly efficacious generally. In all obstinate cases, sulphur alternating with mercury is highly efficacious. The symptoms recorded in the tabular view are those presented by worms: the symptoms more particularly belonging to each medicine are indicated by "do" placed in a parallel line with the symptom.

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JAUNDICE.

This is produced by an affection of the liver.

It seems as if the bile passed into the circulation, for the eyes become yellow, also the countenance ; and the evacuations become white and slimy, and the mouth has a bitter taste.

Chamomilla is the best remedy, to be followed up by *Nux Vomica* and, if chilliness attends, *Bryonia*.

If Chamomilla has been taken to excess, then *Pulsatilla* and *Ignatia* are to be employed, which are followed beneficially by *China*.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

Jaundice is a manifestation of disturbed liver.

The term liver complaint is very common, and very erroneously applied. In almost all cases of indigestion the liver is disturbed: when, however, its diseased state is attended with pain, sense of weight, and sometimes enlargement, in the region of the liver, with pain at the collar-bone and at the top of the right shoulder, with a dry cough, and inability to lie on the left side, the liver is considered to be in a state of inflammation.

Aconite is the first remedy ; and this must be followed by *Bryonia*, or *Nux Vomica*, or *Pulsatilla*, or *Mercurius*, according to the symptoms.

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CHAPTER VI.

DISEASES OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.

Besides the affections already enumerated, there are a few, belonging to the

MUSCULAR SYSTEM.

These are

1. Rheumatism. 2. Gout. 3. Lumbago.

RHEUMATISM

is an affection, very extensive in its range, embracing the muscles, their coverings, the tendons, the ligaments, and, in some cases, affecting the membrane investing the bones.

Sometimes the affection is limited to a few muscles, and then the sufferer finds relief from the non-use of those muscles.

Sometimes the affection is so extensive, that the patient cannot move himself in any direction without excruciating pain.

Pain on motion is the most striking feature : *diminution or cessation of pain on rest*, a weakness remaining, are other features.

The heat of the bed generally increases rheumatic pains.

Rheumatism is generally a very obstinate disease.

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Homœopathy presents several means of relief, and the following tabular view of the symptoms will direct the choice.

Aconite will be seen, from a reference to the symptoms, p. 18, to be suited to almost all cases of rheumatism at the commencement.

Bryonia.	*Chamomilla.*	*Dulcamara.*	*Nux Vomica.*	*Pulsatilla.*	*Rhus Toxicodendron.*
1. Aching pains in the joints of the arm, the back, the nape of the neck, the breast.	1. Tearing pains in the joints.	1. From a cold damp atmosphere. Shooting, drawing, and plucking.	1. Tension and pressure in the external parts of the chest, shootings in muscles of the chest; between the shoulders; tearing pain in the nape of the neck.	1. Drawing pains in the muscles near the joints.	1. Tension, drawing and tearing in the limbs.
1*a*. principally *during motion* and *inspiration*.	1*a*. Aggravated at night, diminished by sitting up in bed.				1*a*. Patients suffer at night, and are *relieved by motion*.
2. Drawing tearing pains in the tendons where uniting with the bones, on *rising* in the morning.			2 Pain in the cervical vertebræ during motion and respiration.	2. Pains in the joints of the *feet*.	2. Pains of bruising, as if the flesh was torn from the bones.
			2*a*. Pain like cracking at shoulder-joint and shoulder-blade.	2*a*. Pains frequently *changing their position*. Exacerbated *towards evening*.	2*a*. Pressing drawing pain, as if the *periosteum* was *scraped from the bone*.

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Bryonia.	*Chamomilla.*	*Dulcamara.*	*Nux Vomica.*	*Pulsatilla.*	*Rhus Toxicodendron.*
3. Stiffness of the body especially aftermidday.		3. Upper limbs feel as bruised, worse at *night*, and at *rest*.	3. Stiffness of the back.		3. Sense of torpor, and dulness in the parts affected, after motion.
	3*a*. All the limbs as if paralysed.	3*a*. Upper limbs as paralysed and cold.			
	4. Toothache affecting the whole side of the face, extending to the ear.		4. Coldness of the feet and hands.		
			5. Shiverings.	5. Shiverings.	
	6. General uneasiness.			6. Sense of great weakness.	
				7. Cough and sneezing.	

GOUT.

With rheumatism, GOUT is in many most important particulars intimately allied.

Homœopathic remedies afford most successful results in respect to gout; but it is a disease so complicated in its production and in its concomitant symptoms, as to require the judgment of the physician to select the right remedy.

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The next affection is

LUMBAGO.

This is an inflammatory affection of some muscles of the loins; and manifests itself by violent, fixed, drawing, tearing pains in the loins, extending to the back and shoulders, down to the thighs. It is attended often with an affection of the bladder, cramps being produced: difficulty in the discharge of urine, with an inclination to go to stool: the thigh afterwards feels weak, numbed, &c. and the sufferer cannot bend or extend the limb. The pain in the back becomes so bad, that he cannot lie on it: fever supervenes: there is strong thirst: the pulse is hard, full, and incompressible.

To subdue the febrile symptoms, *Aconite* must be repeatedly employed, if necessary.

When the pains are worst *during motion*, *Bryonia* and *Nux:* when worst in a *state of rest*, *Rhus* and *Pulsatilla:* when insufferable during the night, *Mercury* and *Chamomilla:* when the pains are pulsative, and suppuration threatens, *Staphysagria:* when spasmodic affections of the bladder appear, then *Cantharides*.

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CHAPTER VII.

GENERAL AFFECTIONS.

1. Faintings.
2. Coma, lethargy, or somnolency.
3. Suspended animation;
3*a*. *At birth;*
3*b*. From *starvation;*
3*c*. From *a fall;*
3*d*. From *drowning;*
3*e*. From being *frozen;*
3*f*. From *lightning;*
3*g*. From *foul air;*

FAINTING.

The first advice is, be not in a hurry. This produces confusion and often injury. Let all tight garments be loosened; let the patient lie horizontally; let the crowd be dismissed; and let one or two persons, and those, if possible, *known to the patient*, be in the room. Many persons have been seriously injured by discovering themselves, on recovery, unexpectedly in the presence of numerous strangers.

Having loosened the garments, sprinkle with a feather a little clear water lightly on the face, sprinkle some on the nape of the neck and the back of the head, and, if not successful, then on the pit of the stomach.

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If these have no effect, let the patient smell the *Spirit of* CAMPHOR.

The *cause*, being known, will often lead to the appropriate remedy. If *fright* has been the cause, then *Opium* or *Aconite*; the latter if there is heat; if from *loss of blood* or debilitating causes, *China*, also wine, but then it should be given only in drops. *Phosphorus* is often very useful.

If *mental emotions* have been the cause, then *Ignatia* or *Chamomilla* can be employed, (See Chapter 1st, on the Causes of Disease.) If, fainting follows after SEVERE *pains*, *Aconite* and sometimes *Coffœa*; if, after *slight* pains, *Hepar Sulphuris*. If fainting occurs after the *slightest exertion*, then *Veratrum* will be useful. If coming on in the *morning*, especially with those, who have used much mental labour, and those who have used ardent spirits, then *Nux Vomica* will be the best remedy; also, if fainting occurs *after meals*.

When these remedies are used, they are to be *smelled* only: the smelling not to be repeated more than once after five or ten minutes; and then, if no effect is produced, choose another remedy. If a beneficial effect is produced, but *ceases*, then repeat the remedy.

If the patient is sick after awaking, do not attempt to resist it; if he sleeps after, let him not be disturbed.

Moschus is suitable to girls of a chlorotic habit, to women of a hysterical tendency, and to irritable delicate men.

To repeat: let not persons be frightened when a person faints. It is oftentimes beneficial; changes in diseased states have followed fainting from the influence the fainting exerts on the constitution.

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COMA, LETHARGY, SOMNOLENCY.*

Persons lose their consciousness, lie in a deep sleep, snore, and cannot be awaked.

The eyes should be opened; if the pupils are very *small*, or *one very small*, the *other very large*, bleeding must *not* be practised. But if the pupils are *large*, or the one very large and the other *as usual*, bleeding may be resorted to, if a skilful homœopathist, able to select a remedy suitable to the case, is not present.

If the pulse be full and slow, the face red or pale, give opium to smell, and lay a few globules on the tongue; and if relief is not obtained, inject a pint of water, in which some globules have been dissolved: if the *pulse is very weak*, give *Lachesis* likewise.

Tartar Emetic is useful, when a nausea or inclination to vomit has preceded the attack, or a choking has appeared, then, when the patient is waking, give some teaspoonfuls of a weak solution of tartar emetic, one grain dissolved in half a glass of water; if requisite, give an ejection of the same.

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3. SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

Suspended animation, when produced suddenly, should not be regarded as *death*. No person should be regarded as actually dead till putrefaction has taken place: and therefore all those, suffering from suspended animation, induced

* For the remarks on this Section and the succeeding Sections of this Chapter, I am indebted to Dr. Hering; and to the statements in reference to the recovery of drowned, strangled, and frozen persons, the attention of the benevolent is particularly directed.

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by the operation of some violent cause, should not be regarded as dead, till means have been employed for restoration.

It may be useful to notice the circumstances, under which suspended animation presents itself.

3*a*. *Suspended Animation at Birth*

Newborn infants are sometimes *apparently dead*. The mouth is to be cleansed with the finger, around which some linen has been put, and the nose also carefully cleaned. The infant is to be wrapped round in warm clothes, and rubbed on the breast and the hands with soft flannel. If the umbilical cord does not soon begin to pulsate, it is then to be cut asunder as usual, and the child put into a warm bath, so as to cover the whole body, except the face, with water. In this bath the breast and the limbs are gently to be rubbed and moved about. Should no sign of life appear after five or ten minutes, then take as much emetic tartar as will lie on the end of a penknife, and put it in a large tumbler of water, and lay a little drop of the solution on the infant's tongue. Should no alteration take place in fifteen minutes, repeat the drop. Again in fifteen minutes take a tablespoonful of the solution, mix it with a teacupful of luke-warm pure water, and give it as an injection. In the interim, nothing should be used to smell at, or to rub with, or otherwise. If, after the application of the preceding means, no change is produced in half an hour, then take, if the face is *blue*, opium, if it is *pale*, *China*, and dissolve some globules in a teacupful of water, and use for an injection. In the meantime, several drops of very cold water, or a very small stream of it, may pass from a teakettle and fall from the height of five

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or six feet on the breast of the infant, but particularly on the *left* side of the breast: one person stands on a chair or table with the kettle, another raises the infant with its breast out of the water, and immediately after puts it again into the warm water, repeating this several times; afterwards, the gentle rubbing and pressing of the limbs, with warm hands, must be renewed, and thus alternated for some time. Old persons are not as fit for this service as are the young, vigorous, and healthy. As soon as symptoms of *urination* appear, which in many instances may be after two or three hours, then cease to rub and to pour water; let the infant remain in warm water until it begins to breathe and cry, then wrap it in a good cloth, and lay it by its mother, or by a young, vigorous, healthy person.

If the face of the infant then be *red and blue*, give *Aconite*; if *pale*, *China*.

3*b*. *Suspended Animation* from STARVATION.

Small injections of warm milk should be administered and often repeated. If signs of life appear, throw a drop of milk into the mouth; afterwards some teaspoonfuls of milk, and gradually more: when the recovering person begins to express want, give spoonfuls of sopped bread, afterwards of broth, and after that some drops of wine. A sound sleep ought then to occur: and for some days, he should eat only a little at a time. Eating too quickly or too much is often fatal.

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3 *c*. *Suspended Animation from a* Fall.

Convey the patient carefully on a bed, his head raised, so that he can remain at ease, and put some globules of *Arnica* in water on his tongue, and wait till a medical examination of his body is made. If a vein is opened, only a little blood should be drawn; for whoever is brought to life in this way, would probably have otherwise recovered.

If the arnica fails, or if the bleeding does not appear proper, give the arnica in injections. If the patient revive after the bleeding, then give *China*, and, after it, *Arnica*, in order to hasten the cure. If the patient, from the injuries, has lost much blood, it is madness to bleed, but give *China*, a little wine, a few drops, and, after all, *Arnica*.

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3 *c*. *Suspended Animation from* Strangling, Throttling, Hanging, Stifling *through a* Weight *or* Pressure.

Remove all tight clothes: place on a good bed, so that the neck be quite free and not bent any way, as it commonly is when a person lies in bed. Rub very gently but constantly with warm clothes, giving immediately an injection of opium, ten to twenty globules dissolved in half a pint of water, well shaken and given at once, but injecting slowly. This is to be repeated every quarter of an hour, while the limbs are to be well rubbed up and down, especially on the inside. From time to time a small mirror should be held before the mouth and the nose, to see if breath begins to escape, whether he opens his eye and sees, or the pupils move at all. Lay warm clothes, hot stones, wrapped in cloths, on the feet, between the legs, on the back, the sides, and under the armpits. If no alteration appear in one or two hours, take a bitter almond,

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pound it fine, and mix with a pint of water, put some of it in the mouth, lay two or three drops on the tongue or in the nose, and give the remainder in small injections. If the injection goes forward, then take a longer pipe and keep to the anus: after withdrawing it, place the thumb upon it for five to ten minutes, and see whether the injection remains. In addition, a healthy person may stroke with the palm of his right hand, keeping the hand some inches from the body, very quickly from the top of the head to the toes: at each fresh stroke turning himself about, and carrying the hand in a wide circle again to the head.

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3 *d.* *Suspended Animation from* DROWNING.

Drowned persons are immediately to be undressed, the mouth and the throat cleansed for half a minute or so, with the abdomen and the head bent rather forward, so that the water may run out; then put in a warm bed, wrapped in warm clothes, or placed in warm sand and ashes, covered therewith: if in summer, place the drowned person in that season, wrapped in a coverlet, in the warm sunshine, the face turned against the sun; the head lightly covered. Give the opium injection, and begin to rub the limbs with warm clothes, and continue so for hours. The passing of the hands down may be tried. Bleeding is madness. If no benefit is gained, lay on the tongue several globules of *Lachesis*, and use them in an injection, and rub again for some hours.

"*By such continued and unwearied exertion, persons,*" says Dr. Hering, "*who had been under water for* HALF *a day, have been brought to life.* Again: there is scarcely an individual who falls into the water whose life is indeed immediately destroyed by it; he dies a long time after it, and commonly on the third day. Our skill only is not always adequate or our patience fails."

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3 *e*. *Suspended Animation from being* FROZEN.

Persons frozen may, says Dr. Hering, *even* after several days, be restored to life. They must be taken up and removed with the utmost care, as the limbs may be broken: they must be brought into a room not heated or into a shed, but where there is *no draft of air*. They are then to be covered completely with snow, at least to the depth of the hand, even over the face, leaving a space that the nostrils and the mouth be free. They should be so placed, that the melted snow may quickly run off, and the snow melted must be replaced. If no snow can be had, place in a cold bath, coldened by ice; if the ice attaches to the body or the limbs, it must be removed. The body is thus thawed, becoming soft and pliant: then cover gradually and cut what is necessary of the garments from the body. If becoming soft and movable, commence rubbing the soft parts with snow, and continue till *redness* is produced. This process should be gradually discontinued, undress, lay on a dry bed, and rub with cold flannel, stockings, old pieces of blanket, &c. If still no signs of life appear, take a morsel of camphor or some spirit of camphor, shake it in some water, and administer as an injection. Repeat this every fifteen minutes. If during the rubbing or by use of the camphor, symptoms of life or recovery appear, give a small injection of luke-warm black coffee, and as *soon* as able to swallow, give some coffee, a teaspoonful.

When the signs of life increase, let everything wet be removed, rub every part till quite dry, but not luke-warm. The sufferer must acquire warmth of himself in bed, *and no other warmth should come near*.

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"*If we do not shun the labour*, we can sometimes, AFTER MANY HOURS, *restore the apparently dead to life.*"

Very often violent pains now arise. Give *Carbo Vegetabilis*, and repeat as often as necessary. If it fail to relieve, *Arsenicum* must be given. Should stitching pains occur, or heat in the head, *Aconite* will relieve.

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3 *f*. *Suspended Animation from* LIGHTNING.

Persons struck by lightning, should be placed with the face towards the sun, in pure fresh earth, and covered with it, so as to be on a half-sitting and half-lying posture, and nothing but the face exposed. As soon as the eyes move, the face should be shaded, and several globules of Nux Vomica should be placed on the tongue. Should no signs of life appear in half an hour, repeat the Nux Vomica: in fifteen minutes after, put Nux Vomica in water, and lay it on the nape of the neck: after another fifteen minutes, remove the soil from the lower part, and give an injection of ten to twenty globules of Nux Vomica in half a pint of water. Put some cotton wool in the anus, to prevent any evacuation; cover every part again with earth, and let the person lie in this position until he begins to breathe, on which, remove the earth from the chest, and bring the person into a clear sunny chamber.

For any complaint which may follow, Nux Vomica and Sulphur are very efficient.

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3 *g*. *Suspended Animation from* FOUL AIR.

From various causes, such as gasses disengaged from deep cesspools, from limekilns, from charcoal fires, persons have life suspended.

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The sufferer should be brought immediately into the fresh air, undressed, placed on his back and the breast elevated. Throw cold water in his face and breast. If a solution of chloride of lime in water is at hand, dip a sponge in and hold it before the nose, the solution to be weakened so as not to excite cough in a sound person who happens to breathe it. Put a teaspoonful of the strong solution into a tumbler full of water, and inject half a teaspoonful into the mouth of the sufferer. Repeat this from five to ten minutes, discontinùing gradually as the patient improves.

If chloride of lime solution is not at hand, mix some vinegar with an equal quantity of water, and sprinkle the face with it; and hold a sponge, dipped in vinegar before the nose and the mouth.

During this time the patient should be rubbed with hot flannel. If the face has been sprinkled, wipe it dry after a little while: then rub it with hot flannel and repeat the sprinkling. The feet, the stomach, breast and arms particularly ought to be well rubbed. The soles of the feet and the back may be brushed a little with a stiff brush.

Be not too hasty, but proceed gently and continue patiently. Life sometimes will not return till after three or four hours.

If the patient, apparently dead, does not breathe at all, it is useless to hold a sponge before his nose; only try from time to time by holding a light feather there, whether his breathing has recommenced. Blow breath occasionally into his mouth, which is best done by a person inhaling as much as he can, and then placing his mouth on that of the apparently dead (whose nose should be held shut), and blowing in the breath gradually. If you perceive the breast rising thereby, let the breath go out of itself, and repeat the operation. If the breath will not come out again of itself, pla~

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a towel around the breast, and after the breath has been blown in, pull it gently. Thus by keeping up an artificial respiration, a person apparently dead may often be restored again, but he who undertakes the operation should himself be healthy and have a clean breath, and either drink, or rinse his mouth occasionally with vinegar. As soon as the sufferer begins to breathe, or the exhalation of the breath infused becomes more rapid, cease the infusion, blow gently fresh air towards him, and only when the breath becomes stronger, hold a sponge to his mouth, dipped in a very weak solution of chloride of lime, or vinegar. You ought to be very careful, indeed, lest you extinguish the feeble life just returning. If the patient recovers, give him a few drops of a weak solution of chloride of lime or vinegar. If he complains of cold, inclination to go to stool, or nausea. and vinegar will not remove this feeling, or the patient dislikes it, give him a little black coffee; if he complains of heat and great weakness, give him a little good, and, if possible, old wine. The smell of camphor is also often beneficial. Consult in this respect the wishes of the patient; whatever is most agreeable to him, or affords him relief, deserves the preference.

Another mephitic gas is developed in deep wells, vaults, and lime furnaces, which is suffocating. It has no bad smell, but makes him who inhales it sleepy, giddy, and at last senseless.

Persons affected by it will usually revive in a short time, if they are speedily brought into the fresh air, sprinkled with cold water, and with vinegar, and particularly by the infusion of black coffee. Do not act with too much precipitation — delay is not dangerous in such a case. If respiration does not return, it will be necessary to blow in some breath.

The vapour of *charcoal* is very dangerous, particularly to persons sleeping. Never sleep with lighted charcoal in a

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chamber without a chimney. This refers also to stone-coal. It has also happened that old wood work has been glimmering, and thus continued for days without smoke, and that the inhabitants of such a house, not minding the not very perceptible smell of something burning, were found on the point of death, before the glimmering had even been discovered. It is remarkable that persons exposed to this exhalation become so feeble as to be unable to go into the fresh air, to open doors and windows, or to call for aid. They labour under the greatest inconvenience, perceive their danger, yet cannot resolve to remove from the spot, or save themselves. A similar sensation seizes those who in very cold weather sit down in the open air to rest themselves; although they know the fate that hangs over them, they cannot recover courage to resist it.

The signs of poisoning from the effect of coal-fire, before apparent death prevails, are: — headache with nausea, violent exertion to vomit, vomiting, even of blood; a heavy load seems to oppress the breast; the face becomes red, purple, and full of blood; the patient is seized with an involuntary, convulsive weeping, talks incoherently, falls down suddenly into fits, becomes senseless and apoplectic.

Carry him into the fresh air, rub him with vinegar and let him inhale it. If the face is already purple, and he talks incoherently, throw ice-cold water over his head. In general it is well to apply *cold* to the *head*, *warmth* to the *feet*. After the patient has recovered, it will be well to give him *Opium*, removing the vinegar. Should *Opium* help, but not long, repeat it. After some hours, or sooner, *Opium*, and no effect, give *Belladonna*, and let it have time to operate. In case of apoplexy only it will be useful to bleed first.

The dry rot in old buildings has a similar yet slower effect

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than that from coal-fire upon their inhabitants. Such buildings ought to be pulled down; however, if people have to live in them, endeavour to kill the dry rot by stone-coal fire. Apply this, as much as possible, above, below, and about the spot where the dry rot breaks out. Brush the spot itself with a strong solution of blue vitriol, or sulphate of copper. To guard against the effects of the dry rot, put a few drops of sulphuric acid into a gallon of rain water, and take occasionally a drink of it.

To obviate the bad consequences of exhalations from chloride of lime, to which people are sometimes exposed, smoke tobacco; or drop some strong brandy, rum, or spirits of wine on a piece of loaf-sugar, and put it into your mouth.

In accidents from inhaling poisonous vapours, such as prussic acid, or mineral acids, take spirits of hartshorn, or spirits of sal ammoniac, which will afford relief; but do by no means apply the vial containing such spirits to the nose, you would only increase the evil thereby — pass the open vial at the distance of about six or eight inches slowly before the sufferer, so as to communicate the smell feebly to him; continue this as often as may be necessary. Or put a drop on a bit of paper, insert this into an empty bottle, and let him sometimes smell at the bottle. But if the vapours were from alkali, this would avail nothing; in that case let him inhale the smell of vinegar. Whether the vapours are from acid or alkali, you will find out by blue paper; acids will make it turn red, alkali will make that which is stained red from acids blue again. In cases of poisoning from acid vapours you may put one drop of spirits of sal ammoniac into a tumbler full of water, and give of this mixture a teaspoonful every ten minutes; in poisoning from vapours of alkali give from time to time a teaspoonful of vinegar.

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PART II.

CHAPTER I.

THE CONDUCT DURING THE STATE OF PREGNANCY.

A PREGNANT woman occupies a position of the highest interest. She bears about with her a living being, whose future physical, and, it may be added, intellectual, moral, and animal condition is dependent, in a great measure, upon the conduct and the state of mind, which she pursues and cultivates during the period of pregnancy.

The mental and moral influence of the pregnant female on her offspring is a subject too wide to come within the limits of this work. The *physical* influence may be noticed.

To enable a mother to realize for her child that excellence of constitution, a child has a right to expect to receive from its parent, she must pay attention during her pregnancy to her DIET, her EXERCISE, and her DRESS.

In reference to *diet*, the mother should avoid both all *stimulating* foods and all *excess* of food *not* stimulating.

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In regard to stimulating foods, many think these are justified by the *peculiarities of appetite* existing during the period of pregnancy. But these peculiarities are not the products of health, but the consequences of disease, and, as such, should be treated medicinally and morally; not pampered by articles of diet, which augment the diseased states, upon which these peculiarities are dependent.

Another decisive evidence that stimulating foods or drinks are injurious, because unsuitable, is afforded in the fact, that the *pulse* of the pregnant female is much *more rapid* than the usual pulse of the same female when not pregnant.

Plain, nutritious, unstimulating food should be the constant source of nourishment to the pregnant female. And this food should not be taken *in larger quantities* than usual. Many think that, because a pregnant female has to nourish a *second* being, she needs this increase of supply: but it must be remembered, that, during the period of healthy pregnancy, the natural *monthly discharge*, common to women, ceases: and the cessation of this must be almost, if not quite, an equivalent to the increased demand upon the constitution by the living being.

The food should be nutritious and digestible. Indigestible articles of diet, by producing excruciating colic, have, as Dr. Eberle has proved by several remarkable instances, produced abortion, even so early as the fourth month: a result, still more likely to happen as the period of pregnancy advances nearer to its termination.

But, besides the diet of the DIGESTIVE organs, there is a diet of the LUNGS, necessary to be followed, in particular by the pregnant female. The food the lungs require is *good air*. The bed-room should always be a well-aired, good-sized room: this is particularly required by the female in this con-

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dition. She should avoid late hours and rise early ; make as much use as possible of day-light ; bed-curtains should be avoided, and the bed-clothes should be exposed to the air so as to be deprived of the perspiration accumulated during the night. The practice of making beds immediately on rising may be a *tidy* but is not a *healthy* practice.

The second point to which attention must be paid, is *Exercise.*

The MUSCULAR system requires *exercise*, which is its diet ; *Walking* is the best exercise : Dancing, riding on horse-back, unless at very easy paces, travelling over rough roads should be avoided. Well regulated exercise gives power to the *muscular fibres*, forming the external investment of the bowels ; and, as on their healthy state depends, in a considerable measure, the *expulsive* power, necessary to aid the womb in the expulsion of the child at birth, the importance of walking, by which chiefly these muscles are strengthened, must appear.

These remarks lead to the third circumstance, necessary to be attended to by the pregnant female ; it is DRESS.

The dress should be loose — stays are to be deprecated — they tend to destroy the power of the abdominal muscles by preventing their regular action ; and there can be but little doubt that the *ineffectual labour-pains*, from which many women in confinement suffer so much, depend upon the inability of the womb, unaided by the abdominal muscles, (these having been weakened by the want of healthy action, from the impediments of tight lacing,) to expel the child.

Stays, tight stays or tight abdominal supporters, produce worse effects than this. They often occasion the child to occupy a *position* in the womb, not according to its natural position, and thereby, if not occasioning deformity, which

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often is the case, causes trouble and oftentimes danger in the birth. Dr. Eberle remarks, "the custom of wearing tightly-laced corsets during gestation, cannot be too severely censured. It must be evident to the plainest understanding, that serious injury to the health of both mother and child, must often result from a continual and forcible compression of the abdomen, whilst nature is at work in gradually enlarging it for the accommodation and development of the fœtus. By this unnatural practice, the circulation of the blood throughout the abdomen is impeded,— a circumstance which, together with the mechanical compression of the abdominal organs, is peculiarly calculated to give rise to functional disorder of the stomach and liver, as well as to hemorrhoids, uterine hemorrhage, and abortion. The regular nourishment of the fœtus, also, is generally impeded in this way — a fact, which is frequently verified in the remarkably delicate and emaciated condition of infants, born of mothers who have practised this fashionable folly during gestation. It may be observed, that since the custom of wearing tightly-laced corsets has become general among females, certain forms of uterine disease are much more frequent than they were sixteen or eighteen years ago."

To these valuable remarks may be appended the following statements of Dr. Andrew Combe: "The Romans were so well aware of the mischief caused by compression of the waist during gestation, that they enacted a positive law against it; and Lycurgus, with the same view, is said to have ordained a law compelling pregnant women to wear very wide and loose clothing."

To conclude: the female should remember that childbearing is a *process of health*. The formation of a child in

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the womb, when the exciting cause has been applied, is as natural and as healthy an action as the formation of *chyme* by the stomach when the food has been introduced into it: and therefore, this condition should not be regarded with a feeling of anxiety, but rather should be looked upon as a *means of developing health;* and that this is the case is rendered evident by the fact, that a female, who has brought a child into the world, presents a few days after, in her countenance, a peculiar freshness and clearness, that must strike even the most casual observer.

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CHAPTER II.

THE DISEASES OF, OR DISTURBED STATES CONNECTED WITH, PREGNANCY.

THOUGH the state of pregnancy is one perfectly natural and therefore perfectly healthy, yet, from the existence of disordered constitution, from the influence exerted on the frame, by the excessive use of medicines prescribed under the old system, and by numerous other causes, it often happens, that, attendant upon the state are many *deviations from health*, which may be noticed, and the best means for removal detailed.

One of the earliest manifestations is presented in what is called

MORNING SICKNESS.

Under the old system the difficulty of curing this unpleasant affection all must know. In fact, the inefficacy of the means used had led medical men to recommend their patients to consider it as a *thing that must be*, and that they *must wait till the quickening:* just as they call all complaints, for which they know no medicines, *nervous*, forgetting that a nervous affection *is* a complaint, is a *disease*, and being a deviation from the natural order, called health, consequently admits of cure.

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Homœopathy presents remedies, one in particular, for this morning sickness. I have tried the one referred to, namely, *Nux Vomica*, in numerous cases with success.

Three globules are to be dissolved in eight spoonfuls of water; and let the patient take two spoonfuls at eight, P.M., for two successive evenings, and then every other evening. (*Nux Vomica*, given to a person *in health*, produces morning sickness, nausea, vomiting, and heartburn. Hence its efficacy.)

If, with the morning sickness, there is *relaxation of the bowels*, *Ipecacuanha*, dissolved, and taken as the *Nux Vomica*, will be successful.

No. 2. CONTINUANCE OF MENSTRUATION.

The discharge of the menstrual fluid is the healthy action of the womb in the non-pregnant state.*

The pregnant state is a new action. It suspends the previously existing action, namely; that connected with the formation of the menstrual fluid. If, therefore, this fluid *continues to be formed*, such continuance is a deviation from health, and must tend to prevent the proper concentration of the powers of life to the formation of the new being. Under such circumstances the physician's aid should be sought, and that early, as thus he will be able to devise means by which miscarriage, often connected with this continuance of the menstrual discharge, will, it is likely, be prevented.

*See *Affections of Women. The Monthly Period.* By John Epps, M.D.

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No. 3. CONSTIPATION.

In many pregnant females the bowels do not act except with difficulty. If any inconveniences result from this impeded action, *Nux Vomica*, *Bryonia*, and *Opium* are the principal remedies; and, in reference to their use, full particulars can be found in the article on constipation.

No. 4. TOOTHACHE.

It is a curious fact that pregnant females are often subject to toothache. Whether or not this arises from the increased action in the system, dependent upon the pregnant state, developing latent tendencies, would form an interesting inquiry; but the fact is so, and the remedies for toothache, detailed under that head, will be useful.

Olfaction or *smelling* of the selected medicines is quite enough in such cases; indeed, the internal use of the medicines is sometimes too powerful: both facts being explicable upon the increased susceptibility to impression in the pregnant state. The selection of the appropriate remedy will be rendered easy by reference to *Toothache*, (pp. 76, 77, 78.)

Another affection, dependent in part on the impediment to the return of the blood to the heart, but, in a greater degree, upon a diseased state of the constitution, appears, and occasions, sometimes, considerable trouble during pregnancy. It is an enlargement of the veins of the leg, as-

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suming a corded appearance, and often attended with considerable pain. This affection is named

VARICOSE,

and the vessels are named

NO. 5. VARICOSE VEINS.

Gentle friction, before going to bed at night, is very useful: the use of a bandage well applied, that is, applied, so as *to press equally on every part*, will do much good.

The internal remedies most useful are *Nux Vomica* and *Sulphur*, alternately exhibited. When in the veins there is a *burning* sensation, and the hue is livid, *Arsenicum* is useful: when the parts surrounding the veins appear as legs do that have been long exposed to the heat and the air, a kind of bruised burnt appearance, *Pulsatilla* is useful.

A sixth affection, connected with the stage of pregnancy, is the *too early* introduction of the human being into the world: namely,

No. 6. MISCARRIAGE OR ABORTION.

There perhaps is no point of view under which the power of homœopathic remedies is more interestingly apparent than in the prevention of miscarriage. I have succeeded in several instances in enabling mothers, who have been unable to go the regular period, to attain that desirable state.

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One lady, in particular, who, in spite of the best medical allopathic and antipathic aid, and notwithstanding the greatest care, had miscarried four times, consulted me, and was enabled, although having all the usual threatenings, to escape miscarriage, and to present to her husband a most beautiful and healthy child.

To prevent miscarriage in persons, who have had previous miscarriages, these occurring about the same time in the pregnancy, Hartmann recommends to give *Secale* on the first cessation of the monthly discharge, and to repeat it every fourteen days till the period has passed by.

The medicines that I have used with most success are *Sabina* and *Belladonna*. Where, however, such a hemorrhagic tendency exists, the advice of the physician should, and no doubt will, be sought in the selection of the appropriate remedy or remedies.

One thing should however be attended to, it is *total abstinence* from all *warm* drinks. Milk is the best drink, and that should be cooled.

The common remedies and the usual medical treatment when hemorrhage does take place, often do more harm than good. The dashing of cold water has often produced inflammation and other serious diseases, the injection of alum has frequently been the originating cause of indurations: and the practice of stuffing clothes up the passage only conceals the bleeding, but does not stop it.

The first thing is, that the sufferer should lie quite quiet, moving herself as little as possible, trying to compose her mind by reflecting that blood is lost from the nose in large quantities, and that still larger are often taken by the allopathist's lancet. The utmost stillness should be preserved, both in the room and in the house: and the attendants should

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cultivate the habit of self-command. Medical men are obliged to appear *joyous* when they are often *sad* at beholding the condition of a patient; others should try and imitate them.

With every violent hemorrhage Dr. Hering advises, "the thighs may be firmly bound with a cloth, a silken one being preferable: also the upper part of the arms. A little cold water should be swallowed, and should paleness and fainting appear, some drops of wine, only not more than one drop at a time, will be found very serviceable. Smelling vinegar, rubbing the nose, the temples, and other parts with vinegar is, in many cases, very good, only the patient, as is often done, should not be inundated with it; the utmost that need be, is a teaspoonful brought in the hand, or the finger may be dipped, so that the smell of the vinegar may afterwards be easily removed," as such smell might interfere with the operation of a remedy that the physician may prescribe.

Other remedies may be seen under the heads of Epistaxi and Hæmoptysis.

Purgative medicine is one frequent cause of miscarriage; in fact, it is had recourse to for that effect. No homœopathist uses such medicines; and the fact, that miscarriage is often induced by such medicines, shows strongly the value of homœopathy, which affords remedies that regulate the bowels without purging them.

The following table will direct as to the choice of the medicine in cases of hemorrhagic discharge from the womb:

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Belladonna.	*Bryonia.*	*Chamomilla.*	*Crocus.*	*Hyoscyamus.*	*Ipecacuhana.*
1. Blood rather dark; rather red.	1. Blood dark red.	1. Blood dark coloured and coagulated, discharged at intervals.	1. Blood black, clotted, tough.	1. Blood bright red, but flowing most during the spasms.	
2. Downward pressure of internal genital organs, as if they were about to descend.		2. *Labour*-pains in the lower part of abdomen, attending each discharge.	2. *Cutting*-pains in the lower part of abdomen extending		2 Cutting-pains about the navel.
3. Violent pains in the lowest part of back-bone or sacrum.	3. Severe pressing pains in the sacrum.		3. towards the sacrum.		3. Pressure towards womb and anus.
	4. Pain in head, especially the temples.				
		5. Much thirst.			
		6. Coldness of the extremities.			6. Chill and coldness of body with internal heat rising to head.
				7. Discharge accompanied by spasms of the whole body, or single limbs followed by	
				8. stiffness of the joints.	
				9. Pulse slow, weak, and intermittent.	

Subinus, its Cranius, cutly blood bright red.

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CHAPTER III.

ON CHILD-BIRTH AND ITS SEQUELS.

SECTION 1.

THE BIRTH OF THE CHILD.

THE *birth* of a *child* is, in reference to the *womb*, what the *expulsion* of the *fæces* is in reference to the *bowels*.

When the intestine has received from the *accumulated fæces* that *amount of stimulus*, necessary to call its contractive expulsive powers into action, it contracts, and, aided by the *abdominal* and *other* muscles, expels that which it contained; so, when the *child* has attained that *development*, both as to condition and to size, generally attained at or before the ninth month after conception, it becomes to the womb a stimulus of such a nature, that the womb is called upon to expel it, which expulsion, aided by the abdominal muscles, it effects.

THE ONE EXPULSIVE PROCESS IS JUST AS NATURAL AS THE OTHER; the differences being, that one is an expulsion taking place every day in the year, the other, perhaps not more than *once* in *two* or *three* years, and, also, that the one is a living mass, tied to us by the bonds of affection, the other, an offensive mass, which we hasten to remove. But the child born is, in reference to the *expulsive* process, as much the *fæces* of the *womb*, as the expelled matter of the gut is the fæces of the last intestine.

To attempt therefore to identify the process of delivery, that is, the expulsion of the contents of the womb at the time that nature dictates the expulsion, as a process of *dan-*

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ger, as a *disease* that requires medical aid, is as absurd as to maintain, that the gut delivery is a process of danger and requires medical aid.

It is true that the last intestines of some persons pass into so disordered a state as to require medical skill; and so some child-deliveries may, from diseased conditions of the womb, require medical aid; but, to suppose that such conditions are the *usual* conditions, and that medical aid is required in the generality of cases, is as foolish as to suppose, that every person, when he has a healthy action of the bowels, requires to be aided by a *groom of the* not *stole*, but *stool*.

PAINS, however, in *badly* CIVILISED society, that is, society that has, in many most important respects, founded its civilization on bases, quite *opposed to nature's precepts*, do attend the bringing a child into the world. These pains are sometimes severe, and are felt with strong intensity by women of peculiarly sensitive constitutions: particularly at the birth of the first child, and more particularly, when the parent has her first child at an advanced age.

To relieve the pains connected with labour, I have found, in numerous cases during the last two years, the following extremely useful; in fact, a written copy of these directions with the appropriate medicines have been presented to many patients, who have passed through their confinement, since they have embraced homœopathy, using no means but homœopathic.

Should the labour-pains be *ineffectual*, but *intense*, take three globules of COFFÆA.

Should this fail in affording relief, or, if affording relief, *cease* to afford relief, the sufferers, in the course of two hours, may take *two* globules of ACONITE, or else two globules of NUX VOMICA; the choice between the two being that if

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there is a *constant urging to stool*, Nux Vomica is to be preferred.

Should the labour-pains be *absent* or *weak*, or at *long intervals*, and the expulsive attempts *ineffectual*, then two globules of PULSATILLA can be taken.

Sometimes Pulsatilla is ineffectual, and the labour-pains occur every quarter of an hour, and there are very severe pains in the hips and at the thighs, then two globules of SECALE can be given with benefit.

In some cases the labour-pains *suddenly cease*, and *tremor*, *stupefying sleep*, with *snoring* occur, the eyes *half closed*, and *great difficulty* exists in *arousing* the patient, then two globules of OPIUM can be given with advantage.

Dr. Hering, of America, whose works corroborate the above use of the above remedies, remarks, that, when the pains *suddenly disappear*, and are *unattended* with the above symptoms, two drops of the mother tincture of cinnamon are very effectual.

The after-birth, when not expelled by the womb's own power, or removed by the usual mechanical means, will be aided in its discharge by pulsatilla, or secale, or some one of the remedies already detailed, selecting according to the symptoms.

During the process of child-birth *all stimuli* are to be avoided.

SECTION 2.

DIRECTIONS AFTER DELIVERY.

To all homœopathists, ARNICA is known as a specific against *bruises of soft parts*. The process of forcing the child through the passage from the womb to the air may be regarded as a process, in which the soft parts are *bruised*; although, here, it is worthy of remark, the Creator has so

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appropriately constructed the parts, that form the walls of the genital apparatus in women, that these parts are capable of dilatability, so that they expand during delivery, and thereby give room by diminishing their mass by diffusing that mass over a wide surface.

But still the process is a slightly bruising process. This idea led me to use arnica, and the benefits resulting from its use are so great, that I know no remedy so serviceable, and no use of a remedy more delightful than this of arnica. I could give many cases illustrative.

The arnica can be used both *internally* and *externally*: internally, two globules in a wine-glass of water: externally, by means of *a lotion*, formed of forty drops of the tincture to a small tumbler of water.

The use of arnica is the most effectual preventive of what, to many women, is more distressing than the labour itself, namely, the

AFTER PAINS.

These after-pains are caused, in most cases, by the medicines and the stimuli given during delivery, by the too great officiousness of the medical attendant, and often by the too hasty removal of the after-birth.

The use of arnica will, in general, prevent them: and the medicines detailed, as suitable for pains before delivery, will be useful.

Section 3.

DIET, &C., AFTER DELIVERY

The patient should be kept quiet. No opiates should be given to induce sleep. Slumber comes "of nature's wont;" should, however, there be great nervous excitement, three

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globules of Coffæa will subdue the *restlessness* and *turning about* in bed : but, if, with these symptoms, there is *fever*, or if coffæa does not relieve, or if *feverish heat* is the *prominent feature*, then two globules of *aconite*, every six or eight hours, can be given.

The mother should remain in bed from five to ten days ; after that she may rise daily, each day lengthening the period during which she sits up ; keeping the legs more raised than dependent. If there is much weakness the horizontal position should be used.

The diet should be *light*, that is, not concentrated nutriment.

All stimulating foods are to be avoided ; and so are the stimuli to the senses ; hence, in reference to the *sight*, the room should be left dark ; in reference to the sense of *smell*, all flowers and aromatics and scent boxes should be excluded ; in reference to the sense of *hearing*, quietness should be enforced ; and in reference to the *higher* senses, the moral, the religious, and the intellectual, tranquillity should be sought after.

The same reason, which demonstrates that no necessity exists, that the *pregnant* woman should take stimulating foods or drinks, demonstrates that the woman *suckling* needs no stimuli, or no great increase of nutriment.

The menstrual discharge does not exist in either : the child *formation* is its substitute in the *pregnant* state : the child *nourishing* its substitute in the *suckling* state.

Porter, the liquid generally taken to nourish, is hardly ever pure. Different ingredients are introduced, which are deleterious both to the mother and the child.

Good cocoa is the best drink, and supplies quite sufficient nutriment, and that without undue stimulus : an advantage both to the mother and the child.

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CHAPTER IV.

DISEASED STATES AFTER DELIVERY.

Constipation, No. 1.

Do not be troubled about the bowels not acting. Nature is busy restoring the natural condition of the womb and the genital organs; all her powers are occupied in that direction and therefore she leaves the intestines. When she has effected her purposes, the *intestines will act of themselves.*

Remember this — that ACUTE diseases, *inflammation of the bowels*, *puerperal fever*, and the CHRONIC diseases, the *bearing down of the womb*, the *inability of retaining water*, which so much trouble women who have borne children, are, in most cases, the consequences of the purging system.

About the fifth or sixth day after confinement the bowels generally act. If more than a week occur without an action, take two globules of BRYONIA; and, if no action takes place in twelve hours, take another globule of bryonia; and, if in twelve hours after that *there is no action*, use a lavement of about three quarters of a pint of warm water, if friction over the bowels is not effectual.

Dr. Hering remarks, that "for constipation in childbed nothing should be done, and if it continue fourteen days, as it is always a very good symptom, the woman will, in consequence, be healthier and stronger." After that time he recommends the already recorded remedies. (See pp. 92, 93.)

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DIARRHŒA OF LYING-IN-WOMEN.

If it be not desirable that the bowels should be purged by medicine during the first few days after confinement, it is quite apparent, that a *looseness* of bowels, a DIARRHŒA, must be decidedly injurious, and requires remedial treatment.

The symptoms recorded in connexion with the remedies for diarrhœa, pp. 94, 95, will indicate the medicine to be chosen to subdue this state; but, generally speaking, *Dulcamara* is the best remedy; as the diarrhœa, affecting lying-in-women, is peculiarly likely to originate in a check to the natural perspiration, for which, i. e. *thus produced*, diarrhœa, *Dulcamara* is the specific.

Hyoscyamos seems to be particularly useful when the diarrhœa is *without pain*, and when the evacuations are *involuntary* or *almost so*.

When much debility is induced by the continuance of the diarrhœa, when there is much perspiration with the diarrhœa, *Phosphorus* will be useful, or *Phosphori Acidum*, but under such circumstances, medical aid ought to and will, it is likely, be sought.

THE LOCHIAL DISCHARGE.

A discharge takes place after delivery, continuing for some days. This discharge is called the *Lochia*, or the *Lochial Discharge*.

When it continues abundant beyond nine or ten days medical aid is required.

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Crocus is the principal remedy. The characteristics indicating its use, will be seen page 51, article Epistaxis.

Bryonia will be useful when the discharge is of a *deep red*, attended with burning pains in the uterine region, but with chilliness in other parts.

Calcarea is indicated where there is itching in the womb.

Belladonna is indicated when the discharge is nauseous and offensive.

Sometimes *pure blood flows* each time that the child is *put to the breast;* then *Silicea* is the remedy.

If the lochia should be suddenly suppressed, puerperal fever may be produced. *Pulsatilla* is the best remedy under such suppression.

SORE NIPPLES.

To prevent the sore nipples, the best plan is a few weeks before confinement to wash the nipples with cold water, or with spirits of wine, obtained from distillation of grain: to continue this after the confinement, adding five or six globules of arnica to the water used to wash with.

If, notwithstanding these means, the nipples should become sore, give sulphur for two days, and wash the nipples with cold water, having five or six globules of the sulphur dissolved therein. If after two or three days there is no change for the better, use calcarea carbonica: and wash with water, having had six globules of the calcarea dissolved therein. If still the soreness is not much improved, use alternately for three days the sulphur and the calcarea.

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INFLAMMATION OF THE BREASTS.

Fright, cold, sudden weaning, and numerous other causes, may induce this disease.

The milk coagulates in the milk vessels, swelling takes place: the skin becomes tense, an inflammation, approaching to erysipelas, takes place; this, if not stayed, proceeds to suppuration, cold sweats break out over the body, the head becomes affected, and, after almost intolerable agony, the matter discharges externally.

Belladonna, if administered when the erysipelatous appearance and the swelling first appear, will often stop the progress.

When the breast is hard and swollen and the milk suppressed, then *Bryonia* can be used.

In conjunction with these affections of the breast there is a disease, called

MILK FEVER.

This fever is developed, when, from any cause, the free formation of milk is interfered with.

The treatment depends greatly upon the exciting cause.

If a blow, or a severe and protracted labour, be the cause, then *Arnica*, internally administered and externally applied, is the best remedy; premising that, should decided inflammatory symptoms present themselves, *Aconite* must be previously used.

When rheumatic pains exist in the breast, then *Bryonia*, after aconite, if the fever be strong; without aconite, if the fever be slight.

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When erysipelas threatens, then *Belladonna:*

When joy is the exciting cause, *Coffæa:*

When passion is the exciting cause, and the fever is high, *Chamomilla*, preceded by *Aconite:*

When fright has been the cause, *Opium:*

When fright and passion have been combined, then *Aconite:*

When a chill, suppressing an existing perspiration, has been the cause, *Dulcamara:*

When concentrated grief, then *Ignatia:*

When milk fever is attended with symptoms, indicating affection of the head, chest, or abdomen, there is reason to suspect *puerperal fever*, in which not a single step should be taken without the physician.

When, after the inflammation has been subdued a hardness still remains, *Mercurius Solubilis* can be given with effect.

I have succeeded in several instances in preventing abscesses in the breasts by the means narrated.

When, however, suppuration, it is evident, must take place, then aconite and hepar sulphuris, as directed at p. 13, will be of the greatest service in bringing about a satisfactory termination to the disease.

When suppuration has established itself before homœopathic remedies are used, and there are ill-looking sores, discharging a fetid discharge, *Silicea* will cure in a short time, using sometimes *Phosphorus* alternately. I have succeeded, in cases where fatal results were expected, by these homœopathic means in so completely restoring a healthy condition, that the mothers, at their next confinement, have experienced no inconvenience in the breasts previously affected.

If the inflammation has arisen from a blow, *arnica* is, as might be inferred, a most efficient remedy.

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MODIFICATIONS OF THE SECRETION OF MILK.

The action having ceased in the womb, an action takes place in the breast. A fluid, fitted for the nourishment of the young being is formed, and upon its continuance and proper condition, much of the comfort of the mother depends.

Sometimes, however, the milk is *suppressed*, and a dangerous fever, called PUERPERAL, is produced. When the milk is suppressed, *Pulsatilla* should be immediately taken, following its use with Aconite if the symptoms of Aconite, p. 18, are present, and taking the two medicines alternately, as directed p. 13, for acute diseases.

Sometimes the milk is secreted in too great quantity; the breasts are distended and painful; the milk often escapes from the nipple; much weakness is induced. In such cases *Calcarea* is highly valuable.

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CHAPTER V.

THE TREATMENT OF THE INFANT AFTER BIRTH.

Before birth the child, lodged in the mother's womb, was surrounded with a temperature, equal to that of the mother's body, namely, 96° to 98° Fahrenheit. To expose it, when born, to a temperature much lower, must be injurious: it should therefore be enveloped in a soft flannel, heated to a temperature similar to that in which it was previously. The tenacious mucus, with which it is enveloped, should be removed by a sponge and warm water, heated to the temperature referred to. The Germans use "an oval-shaped, shallow wooden bath with a raised portion at one end for the head, the bath containing a quantity of water just sufficient to cover or float the child." After being immersed three or four minutes the sponge will remove easily all the mucus, no soap or oil being needed.

In drying the child, the advice given in the work, entitled "A Grandmother's Advice to Young Mothers," is excellent. It is, as the child from its weakness cannot be held in an erect posture, to have a large flat pillow or cushion, ready prepared, and covered over with two or three large soft napkins, on which to lay and dry the child immediately on its being taken out of the water.

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When dried, if the skin is ruffled, it should be dusted with flour; but not if there is no ruffling.

After being dried, a flannel bandage, of five or six inches in breadth, and of a length sufficient to go round the body twice, is to be applied, but not to be applied tight.

The child is then wrapped up in a flannel shawl or blanket; or, if not exhibiting signs of fatigue, is dressed. If exhibiting these signs, then the child is allowed to sleep before being dressed.

The dress itself ought to be light, soft, warm, and loose, and not long: the use of very long petticoats often has induced deformity; moderate lengthed clothes keep the lower extremities warm. The clothes, as Dr. Eberle suggests, should cover the neck, the shoulders, and the arms: for why should the legs be kept warm, and these exposed to the cold: The custom of exposing these parts, Dr. Eberle rightly judges, is "one of the principal reasons why inflammatory affections of the respiratory organs are so much more common during the period of childhood than at a more advanced age." Of 379 fatal cases of inflammation of the lungs, which occurred in the British metropolis, 228 were children under three years of age. (*Registrar's Report*, p. 74.)

Warm nightcaps are to be avoided; indeed all caps, except when going into the air.

The child, as a general rule, should be washed daily, night and morning; immersing the body is the best mode.

Many persons think it necessary to give the infant immediately after birth, *laxatives*, to expel the meconium. The milk of the mother is the best agent to effect this. The child is put to the breast about six or eight hours after its birth: the milk then is very dilute, and produces the desired effect. If not, a little sugar and water will produce the effect: if not,

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a lavement of a quarter of a pint of warm water can be used.

Should these means not succeed, then the means for constipation can be used by the mother.

As absurd as giving the child *physic* directly it is born, is that of giving the child *food*. It has just come from a rich depositary of nutriment: it needs to wait a few hours, not exceeding twelve.

In regard to the diet of the infant, the fact that the milk comes when the child is born, points out that the mother's milk is the proper nutriment of the child, unless constitutional taint affects the parent. If the child is suckled by a nurse, a nurse whose child is of the *same age* as that of the *one to be fostered*, is to be selected: and this for the reason that the milk *varies in strength* according to the period after birth: becoming more concentrated each month, so that the milk of a woman, whose child is six months old, is not suited to a child who is only a month old.

If the mother cannot supply the proper amount of nourishment, then cow's milk can be used, diluting it to a degree in which its strength will be on a par with that of the mother's milk.

In taking this milk or any other milk, not direct from the breast, the sucking-bottle should be used; because *the exercise of the lungs in sucking* is an excellent means of developing the lungs, and thereby promoting the child's health.

A small quantity should be put each time into the bottle: what is left, milk being so apt to turn *sour*, should always be thrown away.

The child should be held in a *reclining* posture, just like as if at the mother's breast: the practice of placing infants *flat* to feed them endangers them, by rendering suffocation likely.

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About the sixth month the diet can be changed : arrow-root, sago, and the other usual articles, can be given in small quantities daily, milk still being the principal food.

The infant's stomach rapidly converts the milk into chyme : once every three hours it may suckle ; as its age advances lengthening the intervals. Regularity ofttimes is as important to the infant as to the adult.

Many children's tempers have been spoiled, as well as their health injured, by not attending to this.

One point more is worthy of notice. THE CREATOR HAS GIVEN THE FEMALE TWO BREASTS. For what ? That she should use them ; and, by so doing, prevent disease in herself and deformity in her child : for children, being suckled at one breast, often become deformed on that side : the same reason explains the cause of the impropriety of always carrying the child on one arm.

In reference to carrying the child, — a practice most extraordinary prevails among nurses of carrying children with one hand under the petticoats ; a practice bad in every respect, but dangerous as exposing the child to cold.

WEANING.

The mother's milk ceases to be beneficial after the eleventh month. It should therefore be discontinued between that and the twelfth month. It is thought, that *when the teeth are delayed*, suckling may be continued even longer : but the development of teeth may be ensured by the use of remedies hereafter to be noticed.

Weaning will, by attending to the rules regarding diet, be *gradually* brought about.

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SLEEP.

The fact, already referred to, that the child, before birth, was exposed to a temperature from 96° to 98° and was incased within the walls of the womb, indicates that, in *sleep*, when the vital powers are less active, the infant particularly requires that its *warmth* should be *preserved*. With this view, the child should sleep with its parent for the first few weeks. After the second month it should be transferred to the cradle, *without curtains*. The child in the earlier periods of its existence has little more than a vegetative existence. *It lives to eat, to grow, and to sleep*, and ought to sleep much.

The best time for sleeping is the *morning:* afternoon sleep may interfere with the night sleep.

Nature will bring sleep. Any nurse that gives any syrup, cordial, or carminative, ought to be dismissed. All these advertisement-praised remedies are *poisons*.

Children, that have these poisons administered, never attain that age they might have attained, or become so vigorous as they otherwise would.

Parents should remember, then, that sleeplessness *now* will be sleep *hereafter*, whereas *forced* sleep *now* will bring, from diseases thus induced, *weeks of sleeplessness* hereafter.*

* For the causes of sleeplessness, see p. 13, "Homœopathy and its Principles Explained." By John Epps, M.D.

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VACCINATION.

Before the child is weaned it should, if possible, always be *vaccinated*.

The vaccination can be performed with success at any time and at any season.

The vaccine fluid should be taken from children free from all eruptions, and it should be clear; which it is always when pure, and when not mixed with the blood, which latter need not be drawn if the vaccine vesicle is opened in a proper way.

The vaccination, when properly performed, is a protection against smallpox as effectual as smallpox itself. Persons have had smallpox a second time; and some have died of the second attack.

At the Royal Jennerian and London Vaccine Institution, the board of managers have, for the last three years, given to each child, after vaccination, a powder of sulphur, as a preventive against eruptions: and when children are brought for vaccination, having at the time eruptions, a powder is given to be taken before the operation is performed; and the benefits resulting in reference to long-standing cutaneous affections, from the use of this sulphur powder, have been evidenced in numerous cases.

This plan, from the experience at the Royal Jennerian and London Vaccine Institution, where, in the time referred to, I have vaccinated nearly twenty thousand children, I can recommend as worthy of adoption by parents towards their children after vaccination.

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TEETHING, OR DENTITION.

About the *sixth* month the teeth begin to appear.

This development of the teeth, being a natural process, ought to be unattended with pain. Oftentimes it is attended with severe affections: a circumstance, dependent generally on the improper diet of the mother, or on the mismanagement of the child.

The teething seems to *direct the life power to the head*, and hence affections of the head very often are developed, and death occurs. Four hundred and seventy-seven children died in one year, in the thirty-four metropolitan unions, from teething.

The best plan to prevent disease affecting the head in connexion with teething, is to keep the head cool; and, to realize this, caps should cease to be worn directly the hair becomes a little abundant. Another excellent plan is to rub the backbone every night. This, for the benefits resulting in other respects, should be continued till the child is six or seven years old.

Dr. Hering remarks, "When the teeth approach, the gums are broader, as if angular, and tickle and itch, are whitish, particularly on the edges; the mouth is, at the same time, hot, the child restless, especially at night, has flushes of heat, succeeded by paleness, puts everything to the mouth, in order to bite it, and sometimes bites the nipple hard when suckling."

The well-known phenomenon of *drivelling at the mouth*, is another symptom: and one which shows the direction of

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action to the jaws and the parts neighbouring in developing the teeth, and, at the same time, the means which nature adopts to relieve the irritation.

Another means, which nature seems to adopt to relieve the irritation, is a slight *relaxation of the bowels*.

These two augmented actions, namely, the increased discharge of saliva, and the increased action of the bowels, need not any medicinal treatment, unless they become too severe: then *Mercurius* will be serviceable, followed by *Sulphur*.

The use of a crust of bread is an excellent means for diminishing the irritation; but what is still better, and what the child always endeavours to get, is a *finger* to rub the gums with.

Lancing the gums, except in very sickly children, is a bad plan, and never should be performed except when the remedies, hereafter to be noticed, have been used without success. If lancing is performed, the incision should be only a nick, not on the edge but on the side of the gum.

If the premonitory symptoms of teething continue too long, and the teeth *do not seem to progress*, I have found the alternate use of *Calcarea* and *Belladonna* highly serviceable. I have succeeded in several cases in families, where the previous children had cut their teeth with fits, in preventing the children, born after the families came under my homœopathic care, having any fits with their teething, by the use of these remedies.

The principal remedies in addition are, *Aconite*, *Coffæa*, and *Chamomilla*. When the symptoms (p. 48,) attend the teething, then *Aconite* will be useful.

When the child is uneasy, will not sleep, starts, at one

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time too peevish, at another too cheerful, is difficult to soothe, *Coffæa* will be useful.

Give coffæa generally first: if relief is not obtained and there is fever, give *Aconite:* and, after it, chamomilla.

Chamomilla is particularly indicated if the child, in addition to the symptoms described as suited to coffæa, has a dry whooping kind of cough, throws himself about, drinks often, with a burning heat, redness of the skin and eyes, anxiety, with sobbing, groaning, short quick rattling breath, and tightness on the chest, and tremor of the limbs.

Belladonna: The many remarks already made in connexion with it, will be seen to be indicated wherever there is *cerebral* irritation.

It was noticed that *diarrhæa* often attends the process of teething: sometimes the opposite state attends, namely, *constipation:* then *Nux Vomica* will be serviceable.

Further particulars in reference to teething, when spasms attack the child, will be seen under the head of

CONVULSIONS.

The *flesh* of the human body is technically called *muscle:* each muscle is composed of numerous little muscular fibres or *threads:* each fibre or thread being endowed with the power of *contraction*, and afterwards of *relaxation*. When the muscles dependent on the will, hence called *voluntary*, in their contraction and relaxation follow the will of the individual, they act naturally: but when the muscles contract without the will of the individual, such contraction, being irregular, is called a spasm: and when such contractions

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occur in rapid succession, the term COVULSIONS is applied thereto.

The contraction and the relaxation of the muscular threads depend upon the nervous power, conveyed to them by the nerves, connected with the brain or with the spinal cord : and therefore whenever any convulsions occur, these can be traced in most cases to some irritation of the brain or of the spinal cord.

Children, from the great excitability of their frames, (an excitability dependent upon the great size of the brain and the great preponderance of the nervous system,) are peculiarly liable to be acted upon, so to have induced in them these convulsive attacks. The infantile nervous excitability is particularly great at the time of teething, and hence at that time more particularly these attacks present themselves.

The first thing to be attended to is that the attendant be calm. Generally speaking there is not much danger, unless the attack continues very long, or unless attack succeeds attack, and each succeeding attack becomes more severe.

If homœopathic remedies are not at hand, the old practice of immersing the feet and the legs in hot water, taking care to wipe them perfectly dry afterwards, and to wrap them up warm, can be adopted : and, to this can be added, if relief is not obtained, the pouring of cold water on the top of the head, and the smelling of *Camphor*.

But the best plan is to use homœopathic remedies, many of which have a specific power over convulsions.

Among these *Belladonna*, *Chamomilla*, *Cina*, *Cicuta Virosa*, *Ignatia*, *Mercurius*, stand pre-eminent.

Chamomilla is, generally speaking, the most suitable.

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Belladonna.	*Chamomilla.*	*Ignatia.*	*Mercurius.*
1. Body or limbs rigid.	1. Convulsed in arms and legs.	1. Trembling of the whole frame, with crying and shrieks.	
2. Clenching of hands, attended with burning forehead and hands.	2. Thumbs clenched.	2. Muscles of single limbs convulsed.	2. Limbs convulsed.
	3. Twitches of eyelids.		
	4. Twitches of muscles of the face.		
5. Stares about wildly.	5. Eyes half closed.		
6. *Pupils much dilated.*	6. Rolling of the eyeballs.		
	7. Thirsty.		
	8. Appears without consciousness.		
	9. Rolls head on pillow from side to side.		
10. Starts suddenly when asleep.	10. Restlessness.	10. When asleep, suddenly flushed with burning heat, awakes with a convulsive start.	
	11. Moans.		
	12. Disposition to drowsiness when awake.		
	13. One cheek flushed, the other pale.		

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Belladonna.	*Chamomilla.*	*Ignatia.*	*Mercurius.*
14. Involuntary passing the water on recovery.			
15. Excessively sensitive to touch, so that a slight touch will often renew the attack.			
16. When the attacks are preceded by smiles and laughter.		16. Followed by fever and perspiration.	16. A great weakness after the fits.
	17. Peevishness.	17. Peevish, with alternations of joy and sadness, of laughter and crying. Pale, delicate infants.	
	18. Fretfulness.		
		19. Fit returning at a regular time.	
			20. Belching, and a watery saliva from the mouth; stomach swollen and hard, before, during, and after an attack, attended with fever and perspiration.

Cina and *Cicuta* are particularly useful where worms are present: cina being particularly indicated when the little sufferer habitually *wets the bed.* Stiffness of the limbs and of the whole frame is another characteristic.

In the more violent attacks, the medicine may be given

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during the attacks: but, more generally, after the attack, or in the interval between one attack and the other.

Nux Vomica and *Pulsatilla* will be useful in cases where derangements of the *digestive* organs are the exciting cause.

Where convulsions occur from fright, *Opium* is the remedy: especially when there are *great vacancy of expression* and *great difficulty of breathing*.

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CHAPTER VI.

DISEASES OF INFANTS.

INFANTS are particularly liable to some affections, which are worthy of notice.

I. SLEEPLESSNESS.

When this occurs in infants and young children, disease is clearly indicated. *Diet* of an improper nature is often the cause, and the green stools, the flatulence, and swollen condition of the bowels testify to this. In these cases *Chamomilla* will succeed, provided this has not been given to excess previously: if so, then *Coffæa*.

When the stomach has been overloaded, and flatulence and constipation attend the sleeplessness, then *Pulsatilla* can be used.

If the infant cries constantly, and contracts the legs upon the belly, tosses about incessantly, and has severe griping pains, with purging, *China* will be found useful.

When some children are *weaned* they are very sleepless; the deprivation will in part explain the watchfulness; but if the watchfulness continues, *Belladonna* will afford relief.

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A second affection is

THE CRYING OF INFANTS.

Some infants are incessantly screaming, and apparently without cause; though this is more the case in children under a year old.

A dose of *Belladonna* will often cause this to cease.

If much agitation and restlessness are present, *Chamomilla.*

If there is a frequent disposition to relieve the bowels, and the actions present large feculent portions, *Rheum:* if no looseness of the bowels, *Jalap:* if much flatulence, *Senna.*

Infants are troubled oftentimes very much with

HICCOUGH.

This is generally relieved by laying the child warm on the mother's breast: a little lump sugar, as much as will cover the blade of a penknife, or a little sweetened water will remove this affection. Treacle is to be avoided, this producing acidity and phlegm.

REGURGITATION OR RETURN OF THE MILK.

Some infants seem particularly subject to this. *They should be allowed to suckle less long each time.* If the return of the milk amounts to *vomiting*, then *Ipecacuanha* can be used.

Another disease of infants is

EXCORIATION.

For a description of this, see p. 18.

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Another diseased state is

THE THRUSH OR APHTHA.

For the treatment of this, see pp. 74, 75.

Another disease of infants is

THE MILK CRUST.

For the treatment of this, see pp. 17, 18.

The diseased states connected with

DENTITION OR TEETHING

have been detailed pp. 75, 76.

The method of treatment for

CONVULSIONS,

another affection of children, has been fully detailed, p. 152.

Another diseased affection of infants is that peculiar asthma called

MILLAR'S ASTHMA.

The treatment is detailed at pp. 69, 70.

Another diseased affection of infants is

JAUNDICE.

The remarks under that head, (p. 103,) will make clear the mode of treatment.

Chamomilla, it may be added, is the most suitable remedy in the majority of cases.

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Another affection of infants, occurring often from the pressure in the process of birth, is

SWELLING OF THE HEAD.

Arnica * given to the mother, as recommended under the

* The subjoined will show the value of arnica in the relief both of swelling and injuries to the infant's head, and of the inconveniences connected with difficult child-bearing on the part of the mother.

Mrs. K. was delivered on Sunday, Dec. 13, 1842, at 6 p. m., of a child. The child was in an *unnatural* position. The labour-pains for twenty-four hours were intensely severe but ineffectual: and at length the surgeon felt compelled to effect delivery by the *aid of instruments*.

The labour concluded, the surgeon stated to the husband, a homœopathist, that he dreaded *inflammation*. Mr. K. gave his wife, on hearing this, three globules of *Aconite*, and two hours after, two globules of *Arnica*. The patient used also the arnica lotion, and with such benefit and refreshment as to cause her to express her feelings in regard to the arnica, "*It is worth a shilling a drop.*"

She passed the night tolerably well.

In the morning the *arnica* globules were repeated; also the lotion was again used.

The effects were marked: though delivered by instruments, there were no *after pains*, or at least so trifling as not to be deemed by herself worthy of notice. *No symptoms of fever* or of *inflammation* presented themselves; and she recovered most rapidly.

In reference to the baby, the effects of the arnica were quite as well marked. The following is the description by the father: "The baby's head was bruised and *crushed* in a most *pitiable* manner. Of *what shape it is* I can hardly describe. It is alive, but *unless you can do something for it*, I think it *cannot* live. The surgeon is of opinion that it will *go off in convulsions*."

Mr. K. bathed the infant's head four hours after birth with the arnica lotion, and repeated the bathing the following morning. At eleven at night on Dec. 14, it was convulsed, the head and the face becoming quite black. Mr. K. administered chamomilla, and it recovered. The following morning it had a slight convulsion. It cried much during the night. Excepting the head it is a fine child. It seems unable to swallow easily. *The head is of all shapes*. The centre of the forehead round Benevolence is very large or swelled, and the back part of the head is all forced to one

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head of "Treatment after Delivery," will in most cases remove this. If not arnica should be applied externally.

Sometimes a swelling, filled apparently with fluid, appears at the *fontanel*, or the *opening of the head*, as it is commonly called. If not disappearing from the use of the arnica, *Rhus Toxicodendron* should be administered.

Should the swelling still continue, notwithstanding these means, Dr. Hering recommends to make a slight incision, and let the fluid discharge.

Sometimes, from bad management, ulcers arise. In such cases *Silicea* should be given.

Another affection troubling infants is

RUPTURE OR HERNIA.

Often the naval protrudes, called *Umbilical Hernia*. In such a case a bandage should be applied, a piece of folded linen being placed upon the naval, and the bandage going two or three times round the body: the parent should see that the linen is kept in its place, and when replacing the bandage, the rupture should be slightly pressed back by the hand.

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side. The mouth is distorted; the right side of the face is much swollen; and the inside of the mouth is in a dreadful state.

"*Can anything be done for it?*"

I ordered aconite to be followed by arnica; and then, if there was no decided improvement, to give *Rhus Toxicodendron:* if convulsions should recur, *Chamomilla:* and, if this failed, *Ignatia.*

On Dec. 17, I heard that the baby was doing well; no convulsive symptoms; no fever. The arnica lotion has been used ever since. *The head is almost well:* and the baby sucks and eats very well.

Feb. 1842, I saw the little dear; it was hearty, and joyful, and observant. The head of a natural form, and no indications of any of the inconveniences to which it had been subjected.

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When the rupture is at the groin, called *Inguinal Hernia* no bandage need be applied.

The infant should take for either rupture, first *Nux Vomica:* if this is not successful, then *Veratrum:* follow this by *Chamomilla:* and should these not succeed, *Sulphur* must be used. The rupture generally gets well.

Another diseased state of infants is

INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES.

The cause of this and the means of avoiding it have been already explained.

Another diseased state is a sort of catarrh, which is very troublesome. It is called

A COLD IN THE HEAD.

This affection causes the trouble it does by the *obstruction of the nose*, produced by it, impeding suckling. (Children, as is well known, when suckling, always breathe through the nostrils, as all people ought.) From the remarks under catarrh it will be seen that *Nux Vomica* is the most likely remedy suited to it. It will be seen under catarrh, that, *with the obstruction* there is *dryness;* and there is irritable disposition.

Chamomilla will suit in many cases.

In cases where, with the obstruction in the nose, the matter obstructing being of a *slimy nature*, and symptoms, similar to those presented in the asthma of Millar, are present, *Sambucus* has been recommended.

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PART III.

On the Causes of Diseases, and of Remedial Agents in Connexion therewith.

It has been the practice, with the view of discrediting homœopathy, to charge homœopathic practitioners with looking at nothing save the *symptoms;* with disregarding the CAUSES of disease.

The assertion, that they neglect the consideration of causes, is untrue. Its untruth the perusal of the treatment of the diseases, already described, will prove.

An attention to causes forms a most essential part in the investigation of diseases in reference to homœopathic practice.

Tolle causam, "Remove the cause."

is as much the motto of the homœopathist as of the allopathist and of the antipathist: but the homœopathist can do more than can these practitioners of the old systems; he can by *his* medicines act *directly* upon the *effects* produced by these causes. The practitioners of the old systems can often do no more than remove the cause: the effects they are obliged to let alone: or to leave (as they observe) them to

Time's all healing hand.

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The homœopathist, having means, which produce symptoms *similar to those* induced by the causes, can, by giving such remedies, take away, by a homœopathic operation, these effects: and, at the acquaintance with these remedies, and at this, their application, he could not possibly have arrived, except by the recognition of the doctrine, that *diseases are cured most quickly, safely, and effectually, by medicines, which are capable of producing in a healthy person symptoms, similar to those existing in the diseases.*

The causes may be arranged under two Divisions; those acting upon the MIND, and those acting upon the BODY.

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CHAPTER I.

MENTAL CAUSES.

FRIGHT

is a most common cause of diseased states.

I have been consulted, this day, among others, by two patients; one, who has epileptic fits, which were produced by the fright caused by suddenly discovering her mother dead; the other, who has become partially *paralysed* on one side from a sudden fright.

Fright produces in the individual frightened symptoms, such as stupor, and sometimes an idiotic, lost appearance; loss of power, fainting, trembling of the limbs, startings, oppression, difficulty of breathing, and cold sweat.

Opium if taken by a person in health, produces similar symptoms; and opium is thereby, namely, by its homœopathicity, constituted so useful an agent in cases of fright, that no remedy is equal to it in efficacy, when administered according to the homœopathic formula, in infinitesimal doses, *immediately* or *soon after* a fright.

When *some interval has elapsed after* the fright, *Sambucus* will be more serviceable than opium, particularly when, from the fright, the *respiratory* system is principally affected.

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Whenever a person has been frightened, two globules of opium or of sambucus should be taken. Thus any bad effects will be prevented.

I have known irremediable disease of the heart, produced by an accident; a lady was standing in the street with two other ladies, and the two beside her were killed on the spot by a horse that had run away with a gig. Had she taken opium immediately, this disease would not have taken place.

How often has miscarriage been produced by a fright! Suppose a mother, who has miscarried several times, and that from slight causes: let her be frightened: let her experience the same symptoms, as those which preceded her miscarriages: give her immediately afterwards opium, and she will not miscarry: though, under previous conditions, a far less cause would have caused this lamentable condition.

A bad case of epilepsy * which I had cured in a boy, and who had remained free nearly two years, was attacked with fits a few weeks since. He had been playing in a field: a brute, miscalled a man, came up to the child, struck him with a heavy stick on his arm, and broke the arm. The child was dreadfully frightened: and, as was likely, a fit was produced. Had that child taken *Opium* immediately, no fit would have taken place.

I am thus positive in making this assertion by the fact, that I have known children, who, by slight frights, have been thrown into convulsions, and have, by taking opium after a fright, had no such effects produced.

Again: a child has been frightened. He awakes in the night suddenly with a dreadful fright, exhibiting great anx-

* See "Epilepsy, and some Nervous Affections its Precursors; being twenty-two cases, successfully treated, by John Epps, M.D." Sherwood & Co.

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iety, difficulty of breathing, &c.: he takes *Sambucus*, and sleeps quietly afterwards, and no untoward symptoms present themselves.

The cause here leads to the use of the remedy: and the remedy chosen, and given with such beneficial effects, is pointed out for use by the fact, that it produces effects upon a *healthy* person, *similar* to those presented in the frightened person. What beautiful scientific results, equal to these, can the old system of medicine present?

PASSION AND VEXATION

are other causes of diseased states.

Fits of rage have brought on *Jaundice*, and *Inflammation of the liver*.

Vexation has caused the same effects, and also violent attacks of *asthma*, and, more frequently, *looseness of the bowels*.

Chamomilla is found to be the most effectual remedy for diseased states, brought on by passion or vexation: and this because the effects, produced by it on a healthy person, are similar to the effects produced by passion and vexation.

When, however, *rage* is associated with vexation, and is followed by *shivering* and *coldness* over the greater part or the whole of the body, then *Bryonia* is the best remedy.

If the rage is attended with indignation, so violent that the party *dashes away that which he held in his hand*, as children often do, then *Staphysagria* is the best remedy.

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is another cause of disease.

In this case the party retains within herself or himself the grief: the indications are occasional sighs, flushed cheek on one side, pale on the other: constipation.

Ignatia in such cases is the remedy, because it produces *sighing*, the condition of cheek referrred to, constipation, &c.

AN INTENSE DESIRE, when ABSENT from home, to RETURN HOME, called NOSTALGIA,

is a frequent cause of bodily disease.

This is attended generally with redness of cheeks and sleeplessness.

Capsicum is the best remedy.

UNHAPPY LOVE WITH JEALOUSY,

is often the cause of bodily disease.

Hyoscyamus is the best remedy.

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CHAPTER II.

PHYSICAL CAUSES.

BLOWS, OR BRUISES.

MULTITUDES of diseased states are brought on or developed into activity by a blow or *bruise*.

Miscarriages have often been caused by a blow: so have inflammations.

To prevent the bad effects resulting, *Arnica* must be used: and, if not decidedly beneficial, must be followed by *Rhus Toxicodendron*.

Suppose EPISTAXIS, or *bleeding from the nose*, should take place from a blow, arnica will be the appropriate remedy: whereas were the bleeding to occur spontaneously, arnica is oftentimes not suited.

Suppose a person suffers from HÆMOPTYSIS, or *spitting of blood*, and this occurs after an *injury*, such as a *blow*: then arnica will be the best remedy: though had this occurred without any injury, then arnica would not be so suitable as several other remedies would be.

ERYSIPELAS, or rather an *erysipelatous, swollen* condition of parts, is induced by injuries in many persons: and when this is the case, *Arnica* is more specific than belladonna. The homœopathicity of arnica in such cases is founded, not only upon the *cause*, namely, the injury, but also upon the power which arnica has of producing *an* erysipelas. I have known several cases, where arnica, applied to wounds, has

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produced erysipelas. It should, when employed for wounds, affecting persons liable to erysipelatous attacks, be in the very lowest dilutions.

Suppose an INFLAMMATION OF THE EYE is presented: that this inflammation is consequent upon a blow: then *Aconite* and *Arnica* would be the two remedies; although had symptoms of inflammation of the eye occurred from other causes, then aconite and some other remedy would have been more appropriate.

CONVULSIONS, especially in infants, result oftentimes from an injury. In these cases arnica will be the appropriate remedy, though in itself, not a specific for convulsions, the cause here operates: and, if not curing the convulsions, it will render the operation of the medicine, afterwards to be employed, certain.

A fall on the head has frequently caused an aggravation of a previously existing HEAD affection. In such a case, arnica will prevent the aggravation, or remove the induced symptoms, and thereby counteract any additional danger, which otherwise might, by the superaddition, be caused.

In connection with the use of arnica under such circumstances, I may add, that the successful result of several cases has led me to believe, that, though the injury may have been inflicted months before, so as almost to be forgotten, yet, when the symptoms existing can be traced so as to be decidedly consequent upon such injury, even then arnica is exceedingly useful, and is often the first step towards cure.

DERANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH.

This condition has often been the forerunner of many severe diseased states, which, if the derangement could have been arrested at the outset, would not have appeared.

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In these derangements, *Antimonium Crudum*, *Bryonia*, or *Pulsatilla*, will arrest the progress : antimonium crudum, if there are risings, nausea, and feeling as if the person must be sick ; bryonia, if there is gastric fever, with shivering and cold ; and pulsatilla, if the derangement has been brought about by *fat* foods, and more particularly by eating *pork*.

EXPOSURE TO COLD OR WET,

Commonly called *taking cold*, is a frequent source of inconvenience and of danger in the progress of diseases, and a frequent cause of diseased states themselves.

Nux Vomica (as will be seen from the treatment of Catarrh, pp. 61, 62, 63,) taken at once, will often arrest the progress of the symptoms, usually occurring after such exposure.

If, however, the taking cold is attended with a *sense of suffocation* and nausea, then *Ipecacuanha :* if followed with pain and shedding of tears, *Coffæa :* if followed by a copious discharge from the nose, and by the loss of smell and of taste, *Pulsatilla :* if followed by *relaxation of the bowels* and *thickening* of the water, then *Dulcamara :* if followed by relaxation of the bowels and *griping*, then *Chamomilla*.

The homœopathist further believes, that, even the *injurious influence of weather* can be, to a certain extent, prevented by the use of remedies : this subject is however one too extensive and too important to be treated of in this work.

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PART IV.

On Diet, Foot-bathing, Poultice-making, Fomenting.

CHAPTER I.

DIET.

The homœopathist knows, that, though diet will not cure disease, *improper* diet will *interfere with the cure* of disease: the homœopathist therefore strives to gain, in reference to diet, that no *impediment* shall be presented by the diet used to the efficacy of the means, which he uses.

Thus far he trusts to diet, no farther: he knows that all articles of diet, except those which are *purely nutritious*, have a medicinal character. These articles, he knows, tend to keep up disease; and, if not keeping up disease, prevent the full effect of the homœopathic remedy or remedies.

Persons using homœopathic medicines should avoid all articles of diet, which, having properties *additional to their*

* "Homœopathy and its Principles explained," by John Epps, M. D.; in which the amount of power in the curing of disease derivable from diet is explained.

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nutritive qualities, which may be considered medicinal, must necessarily interfere with the operations of the homœopathic medicines.

It is necessary therefore to select articles of diet, in which the *nutritive* property, unaided by strong flavours, preponderates.

The following articles of diet, either having *medicinal* or stimulating qualities, *in addition to*, or *not* possessing, nutritive qualities, are to be avoided.

Animal.	*Vegetable.*	*Liquids.*
VEAL: i. e. *meat spoiled in killing;*	Unripe fruits;	Coffee;
PORK: i. e. meat of an animal, *loaded with scurf;*	Unsound fruits;	Tea;
DUCKS: i. e. strong flavoured meat;	Sorrel;	Spirits;
GEESE: i. e. strong flavoured meat;	Radishes;	Wine;
SEASONED DISHES;	Onions;	Ale;
ROTTEN OR DECAYED CHEESE;	Celery;	Porter;
BACON;	Garlic;	Soups flavoured;
HAM.	Asparagus;	Soda-water;
	Watercresses;	Ginger-beer;
	Pepper;	All Mineral Waters;
	Mustard.	Vinegar.

SMOKING, SNUFF, and TOBACCO in all its forms, are to be avoided.

The following articles can be taken:

Animal.	*Vegetable.*	*Liquids.*
BEEF;	BREAD;	COCOA;
MUTTON;	POTATOES, mealy;	CHOCOLATE;
FLAT FISH;	BROCOLI;	MILK;
COD;	PEAS;	WATER.
and all fish not *oily;*	BEANS, French and Broad;	
FRESH GAME;	CARROTS;	
EGGS.	RICE;	
	SAGO;	
	ARROW ROOT.	

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Some foods may be taken occasionally ;

Animal.	*Vegetable.*	*Liquid.*
Lamb ; Oysters ; Chicken ; Fowls.	Asparagus under medical direction.	Tea, under medical direction.

Where persons have been habituated to wine the homœopathist does not forbid its use ; but the wine should be taken with water : generally speaking its use is contra-indicated in all forms of disease.

Cocoa * is the best of all flavoured drinks. It is highly nutritive. It contains an oil and a fecula compounded in such suitable proportions that the most delicate stomach will after a time bear them thus joined.

It may be asked, " *Why object to coffee and tea ?* " The reason is that both *coffee* and *tea* are medicines. *Coffæa* is frequently mentioned as a remedy, as will be seen in the preceding pages : it cannot be good to give medicines to interfere with medicines which the patient is taking.

Coffee is more decidedly medicinal than tea : tea produces that peculiar *sinking at the pit of the stomach*, so common to tea-drinkers.

Exercise is another part of the diet. There can be no health without exercise. Where parties, from age or from loss of power, or from injury, are unable to take exercise, they should use friction, be shampooed.

Exercise should be taken every day ; and it should be taken in the fresh air : if the weather be very wet, the exerciser should dress as if going out ; put up the windows of the room in which she is, and exercise there.

* Homœopathic chemists generally keep cocoa for sale, with the view of ensuring that patients shall have it pure.

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CHAPTER II.

BATHING THE FEET.

How ought a person to bathe his feet so as to derive the full remedial benefit? He should always have, previously to immersing his feet in the warm water, (which should be comfortably warm and not scalding hot, causing him to wait till it is cold,) a kettle of *boiling water* beside him, so that he can continually add fresh hot water, so as to keep augmenting the stimulus to his feet by augmenting the heat of the water.

He should allow the *feet to remain in the water for five to ten minutes*. But in cases where bathing the feet is adopted as a remedial measure, it is necessary to use a *liniment* to rub the feet, so as to render the effect *permanent*.

The plan to be adopted is the following: the party should be provided with a well-dried towel, or with towels. When the feet have been in the water *five* minutes, he can remove one from the water, rub it well dry, and then rub, or have rubbed, the foot with the liniment for five minutes; keeping up all the time the heat of the water, applied to the other foot, by adding occasionally fresh hot water. After rubbing for five minutes, slip on a stocking. Take out the other foot, rub it dry, and then rub with the liniment in a similar way.

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The liniment used in homœopathic practice will be one similar to the medicine in use. I have found this use of liniments very useful in cases, where patients have, before coming under homœopathic treatment, been for a considerable time under the allopathic and the antipathic treatment. I generally use the tincture at its first dilution. But in cases where persons have not the tinctures, about fifty globules of the medicine in use dissolved in a teaspoonful of spirit and two teaspoonfuls of water will be efficient.

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CHAPTER III.

MAKING A POULTICE.

Few persons know how to make a poultice; and many a sore and many a tumour has gone on its destructive course, because poultices — but poultices not properly made — have been applied.

How then is a poultice to be made? Some persons cut *slices of the crumb of bread*, and pour boiling hot water on the same, and then bruise and press them into one mass. Such is their poultice: but this is not a proper poultice.

Some persons reduce the bread to crumbs, and then pour the boiling water on the crumbs: but this is not a proper poultice.

Some persons get old, stale bread, cut out the crumb, rub it fine into small crumbs, then boil some water in a saucepan, then pour the boiling water on the crumbs placed in a basin, and then put the whole into a saucepan, and boil, stirring constantly, one minute or two, adding a little butter or lard at the last: now this is a proper poultice. If we wish to retain the warmth, after putting the poultice on a linen rag, then put outside that a flannel, and this being a bad conductor, it will keep the heat of the poultice within for a considerable time.

I generally put in the poultice, before application, a few globules of the medicine taken at the time.

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CHAPTER IV.

ON THE PROPER WAY OF FOMENTING.

THOUGH homœopathic practitioners rarely use *fomentations*, sometimes they are employed with benefit; more particularly where persons have taken injurious and unsuited agents to remove the diseased state or states.

Hot water and *flannels* form the materials.

These require some judgment to prevent *the use* being *abuse*.

In fomenting, there should be, if possible, a fire in the room. There should be a vessel of boiling water on the fire: there should be a large earthenware pan in the room: there should be at least two large pieces of good flannel. The patient, if in bed, should have a blanket doubled passed under him and then folded over him, so that the two edges of the fold below and those of the fold above may hang over the side of the bed; then the heated and wetted flannel can be introduced without wetting the bed and without pulling down the bed-clothes. (Many a person has been more injured by the exposure induced in removing the wet things off the bed than he has been benefited by the fomenting.) The flannel, after being shaked in the hot water, should be well rinsed

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out, and then applied to the part; and before this flannel is removed, the other flannel, soaked and rinsed in a similar way, should be ready for application.

Often the fomentation increases the pain at first: this, unless the augmentation continues, should not be regarded; or at least, not so far regarded as to cause cessation of the fomenting process.

In colic the use of heated flannels is preferable to flannels soaked in hot water and rinsed.

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PART V.

Explanation of some Terms used in this Work: Directions as to the points to be attended to in Consultation: and the Names of the Medicines used: and the Diseases in which employed: and the Index.

CHAPTER I.

EXPLANATION OF SOME TERMS.

HEALTH. "As long as the organs of the body are in their *natural*, called sometimes their *normal* state, the life, acting through them, presents the *phenomena of vitality* in so beautiful an order, so suitable a harmony, that, were we not constantly habituated to the contemplation, we should be struck with wonder. These orderly phenomena, these beautifully harmonizing manifestations are HEALTH. (*Homœopathy and its Principles Explained*, p. 7.)

DISEASE. "What then is disease but IRREGULAR, ABNORMAL *manifestations of life?* Disease is *vitality disturbed in its manifestations:* life, not disturbed in *its own nature*, but disturbed, because the *apparatuses*, the *organs*, through which it acts, are not in their *natural*, their *normal*, their *regular* state." (*Ibid.* p. 9.)

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ALIMENT. A substance, placed in such a relation to the human body in a state of *health* as to, when taken, afford *nourishment*.

MEDICINE. A substance, placed in such a relation to the human body in a state of *disease* as to, when taken, *restore* the body to its *regular* and *natural* condition.

REMEDY. The same as Medicine.

THERAPEUTIC *agent*. The same as Medicine.

PATHOGENETIC. *Παθος*, *pathos*, a suffering; and *γενετικος*, *genetikos*, producing. A term applied to the *effect* or the *effects*, produced upon a *healthy* individual, by taking any medicine, remedy, or therapeutic agent.

ALLOPATHY. *Αλλος*, *allos*, another; and *παθος*, *pathos*, suffering; is the doctrine that developes the principle that diseases are to be cured by inducing other diseases in *some other part* of the system.

ALLOPATHIC. Of or belonging to Allopathy.

ANTIPATHY. *Αντι*, *anti*, against; and *παθος*, *pathos*, suffering; is the doctrine that developes the principle that diseases are to be cured by inducing states, directly antagonistic, to those produced in the diseases.

ANTIPATHIC. Of or belonging to Antipathy.

HOMŒOPATHY (from *ομοιος*, *omoios*, like; and *παθος*, *pathos*, suffering;) is the doctrine that developes the principle that *diseases are cured most quickly, safely, and effectually, by medicines, which are capable of producing in a healthy person symptoms, similar to those existng in the diseases.*

HOMŒOPATHIC. Of or belonging to Homœopathy.

GLOBULE. A term applied to the round little grain, made of sugar and fecula, which, impregnated with any remedy, is the form under which the remedy is administered.

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ABDOMEN. The part of the body situated between the chest and the pelvis; the cavity in which the stomach, the liver, the spleen, and the intestines are contained. This part foolish delicacy miscalls the *stomach* — whereas the stomach occupies but a part of the abdomen.

PERIOSTEUM. (See p. 105.) The delicate membrane investing the bones of the body.

PSORA. Hahnemann considers that the *eruptive* state, designated by the term psora, is the most frequent cause of disease: or more correctly, that psora exists in the majority of individuals in a dormant state; and, that the constitutional condition, thus induced, is one which is, so to speak, a peculiarly favorable soil for the production of diseases by the influence of noxious agents.

SEMILATERAL. Affecting one half either of the whole body, or of any part of the body.

SPECIFICITY. (See p. 93.) The peculiar relationship established in nature between the properties of a remedy and the symptoms of a disease, that they are mutually active, when brought to act on one another so as to remove the disease.

MECONIUM. The name given to the feculent matter, contained in the bowels of the just born infant.

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CHAPTER II.

INSTRUCTIONS,

BY WHICH PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE, AFFLICTED WITH CHRONIC DISEASES, MAY COMMUNICATE THEIR CASES TO A PHYSICIAN BY LETTER.

Re-published from the American Journal of Homœopathy.

The patient should first describe his complaints in his own way, as though these instructions were not before him; viz., their commencement, progress, and presumptive causes. The age and sex of the patient, and whether he be married or single; whether of a large or diminutive frame of body, meagre or stout, feeble or robust. Whether the complexion be florid, or pale, or dark. Concomitant bodily infirmities, as hernia or rupture, prolapsus uteri, curvature of the spine, lameness, &c., should be made known. The disposition mild and placable, or boisterous and violent; firm or yielding, lively and communicative, or reserved and taciturn; anxious, apprehensive, or timorous, or irritable, &c.

The patient is next required to give an accurate and particular description of the incidents or symptoms of his disease, such as pains and other morbid sensations, and their exact character. He should describe precisely the region or part, and on which side of the body they are seated, and how

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large is the space they occupy. Are the symptoms continued, or do they remit or vary in intensity from time to time? Do they recur at particular times of day, or at certain intervals of one or more days? Is their recurrence, aggravation, diminution or cessation connected with the exercise of any bodily function? Do they arise or disappear, are they increased or diminished by exercise, or during rest, by lying down, or sitting, by stretching out, or bending up the body, by walking, by standing, by warmth or cold, in the open air or within doors, by light, by noises, by talking, by eating, by drinking or swallowing, soon after eating, by the motion of the affected part or by touching or pressing it, by mental emotion — fright, anger, during bodily or mental exercise, reading? &c. &c. Are the symptoms associated with anxiety greater or less? do they impair the powers of thought or recollection, or the due exercise of the senses?

During the sufferings of individual parts or functions of the body, (even when these sufferings are not the principal ones,) further information is to be given respecting the state of the patient's mind; whether he suffers patiently, or is inclined to weep, to be morose, passionate, despairing, greatly anxious, or fearful, &c., or whether the mind is remarkably affected in these respects by the disease. Are the intellectual functions, power of thought, memory or desire, or ability for mental or bodily exercise weakened? Aberrations of mind, morbid affections of the moral and intellectual faculties are to be described by the narrators strictly as they are manifested by the patient's words or conduct.

Is there dizziness, or "a dull, heavy sensation" of the head. Disorders of sight. Does the patient see objects indistinctly, as through a veil or mist? Does he see dark specks floating before the eyes, or sparks, or false colours?

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Do objects appear double or quivering? Is the patient short or long-sighted? Is the pupil contracted, dilated, or very changeable? Are the eyes watery, red, inflamed, averse to the light? Do the eyelids frequently adhere together? Do they open and close properly? Are they affected by convulsive motions or twitchings, or beset with sties? Are there specks upon the cornea?

Disorders of hearing. Is there a roaring, whizzing, or ringing noise in the ears? Is the ear-wax dry or fluid, oozing from the ears, or fetid?

Are the nostrils obstructed? Is there a cold in the head, with or without a discharge from the nose? Sneezing. Sense of smell. Soreness and rawness of the nostrils, or a bad smell from them. Bleeding at the nose.

Are the teeth incrusted with tartar, loose, decayed, and have any fallen out or been extracted? Are the gums pale or red, hard or soft, spongy, swollen, apt to bleed, or retracted from the neck of the teeth?

Is there a dryness of the mouth? Or excessive flow of saliva? Is the saliva viscid, slimy, fetid, bloody? Is the surface of the tongue, tonsils, uvula, palate, fauces or lips affected with blisters, swellings or ulcers, or covered with mucus? Is the tongue dry or moist, acutely sensible, chapped, sore or raw, clean or covered with fur (white or yellow)? Are the functions of speech, chewing or motion of the tongue unembarrassed? Is swallowing performed without difficulty? (Is the swallowing of fluids or solids, or of the spittle, attended by no inconvenience?) Has the patient a bad breath? Is the taste natural or absent, slimy, salt, bitter, sour foul? Have the different articles of food their proper taste, or are they insipid, slimy, bitter, sour, salt, &c. How are the appetite and thirst? What articles

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of food or drink are preferred? What complaints arise after eating and drinking? Is the patient troubled with frequent belching of wind, with or without taste, — or does it taste of the food just eaten, or of what? Is there regurgitation of fluids from the stomach, or a confluence of saliva in the mouth? and of what taste in either case? Is there vomiting of water, saliva, or mucus, of an acrimonious, acid, or bitter taste; or of a putrid taste and smell, or of a yellow, green, or bloody aspect? Does the patient vomit coagulated blood, or food? Is there sickness or nausea? Is the abdomen tense, full, hard, or empty and retracted? In the case of pains or other complaints in the abdomen, the particular region in which they are seated should be accurately defined (for example: pit of the stomach, region of the navel, immediately below the ribs, in which side, &c.) Is the patient troubled with flatulency? Is there frequent rolling and rumbling in the bowels? Does the wind readily escape, or is it retained; and what are the complaints which it seems to give rise to? Are the evacuations from the bowels effected with ease or difficulty? How frequent are they? what is their consistence? are they fæcal, or slimy, or bloody, &c.? What is their colour? Are there any complaints immediately preceding, during, or following a stool? Are any large or small worms discharged? Are there abrasions or sore places, warts, or piles in the rectum or anus; and do the latter sometimes protrude or bleed? What complaints arise before, or during, or after the urinary discharge? and is the discharge sparing, or copious? What is the aspect of the urine? (is it clear, high coloured, or turbid?) Does it soon change after evacuation, and deposit mucus or sand, or a white or red sediment? Does it contain blood, pus, or gravel?

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Is the breathing short, or otherwise oppressed? Can the patient ascend a height? Is the breathing asthmatic, wheezing, or rattling? Does the patient make any complaint on drawing a deep breath? How is the voice; rough, hoarse, hollow, &c.? Is there a cough? is it slight and short, or hard and difficult? does it seem to come deep from the breast? do the paroxysms of coughing last long, and are they attended by swelling of the face and loss of breath? How does the cough sound? Is it dry, or followed by expectoration? Is expectoration easy or difficult, sparing or copious, mucous, purulent, resembling saliva, bloody, (interspersed, or tinged with blood, and of a bright, or dark colour, or is it pure blood?) white, yellow, green, ash-coloured, &c.? Does it taste salt, sweet, bitter, or what taste has it? Is there a superabundance of mucus in the larynx or trachea; or does it seem to lie deep in the breast? In what part of the organs of respiration is seated the irritation to cough? and from whence proceeds the matter expectorated? Is there palpitation of the heart? or throbbing in other parts of the body? Does the patient suffer from transient flushes of heat? He can perhaps describe the condition of the pulse. Are the glands under the ear, under the jaw, in the arm-pits, on the head, in the groins, swollen or suppurated? Is the patient afflicted with goitre, or an enlargement of the gland over the windpipe?

Are there swellings of the bones or joints? are there tubercles or swellings, or swollen or knotted veins? Are there any parts red, swollen and painful? Are the hands or feet swollen? Is there lameness of one or more of the limbs? Are there cramps or spasms, tremor, twitching or starting, stupor or falling asleep, or other morbid sensations in any of the limbs? Is the skin pallid, yellow, &c.?

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Is it dry, or inclined to sweat, or otherwise in an unhealthy condition?

Is there itching of the skin (tickling, slight prickling, or a sensation of biting, burning, crawling, sticking)? is it relieved by scratching, or is the sensation thereby only changed for another? The presence in the skin of wheals, swellings, boils, chilblains, and corns is to be mentioned, and the attendant sensations described: also cutaneous eruptions.

Is there chilliness, or a feeling of heat? Chilliness, heat, or sweat of particular parts? Sweating of the feet; whether warm, cold, or fetid? When the patient has fever, does the paroxysm consist of a cold, hot, and sweating stage? Do they alternate with or succeed each other? What is the order of their succession? With what intensity, and how long does each continue? Are they general, or do they affect particular parts only? with or without thirst? with paleness or redness of the face and skin? Are there other symptoms accompanying the paroxysm of fever (cold, hot, and sweating stage)?

Does the patient sleep long, or is he restless, and is the sleep interrupted by frequent waking or startings? Does he talk or moan in his sleep, or has he the nightmare? Is the sleep disturbed by anxious dreams, and of what character? In what posture does the patient lie during sleep? Is he accustomed to sleep with his mouth open? How is his strength? Is he obliged to lie down, or can he remain up? Does he feel languid, weary, or sluggish, &c.? Is he emaciated?

The patient should relate his previous diseases, — particular cutaneous diseases, — itch, eruptions of the head, tetter, erysipelas, smallpox, measles, pimples on the face, or any itching eruption of the skin.

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CHAPTER III.

THE REMEDIES USED, AND THE DISEASES IN WHICH EMPLOYED.

ACONITE : p. 18, Milk Crust ; 20, Whitlow ; 21, Boil ; 25, Chickenpox ; 25, Smallpox ; 28, Measles ; 29, Scarlet Fever — Purpura ; 30, Erysipelas ; 31, Miliary Fever — Nettle-rash ; 32, Burns and Scalds ; 33, Wound ; 36, Inflammation of Brain ; 38, 39, 40, Headache : 41, Inflammation of the Eye ; 42, Catarrhal Ophthalmia ; 46, Inflammation of the Ear ; 50, Bleeding from the Nose ; 55, Catarrhal Fever ; 58, Influenza ; 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, Cough ; 64, Hooping-cough ; 69, Croup ; 71, Inflammation of the Lungs ; 71, Pleurisy ; 72, Spitting of Blood ; 75, Teething ; 77, 78, Toothache ; 98, Inflammation of Bowels ; 103, Liver complaint ; 106, Rheumatism ; 107, Lumbago ; 109, Fainting ; 112, Suspended Animation at Birth ; 116, Suspended Animation from being frozen ; 134, Labour Pains ; 141, 142, Milk Fever ; 143, Puerperal Fever ; 151, 152, Teething.

ANTIMONIUM : p. 24, Corns ; 77, 78, Toothache ; 90, Vomiting of Food , 171, Diseases increased by Derangement of Stomach.

ARNICA : p. 21, Boil ; 22, Chilblain ; 23, Corns ; 26, Smallpox ; 33, Wound ; 34, Sprain ; 34, Bruise ; 41, Inflammation of

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the Eye ; 45, 46, Earache ; 47, Swelling of the Cheek ; 51, Bleeding from the Nose ; 68, Hooping-cough ; 77, 78, Toothache ; 113, Suspended Animation from a Fall ; 135, After Labour ; 140, Sore Nipples ; 141, 142, Milk Fever ; 160, Swelling of the Head ; 169, Miscarriages, Inflammations, Bleeding from the Nose, Spitting of Blood, Erysipelas, Inflammation of the Eye, Convulsions, *produced by blows or injuries.*

ARSENICUM : pp. 53, 54, Cold in the Head ; 58, Influenza ; 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, Cough ; 77, 78, Toothache ; 96, Cholera ; 99, Piles ; 117, Suspended Animation from being frozen ; 129, Varicose Veins.

BELLADONNA : p. 21, Boil ; 22, Chilblain ; 25, Chickenpox — Smallpox ; 27, Varioloid ; 28, Measles ; 29, Scarlet Fever ; 30, Erysipelas ; 31, Miliary Fever ; 36, Inflammation of the Brain ; 38, 39, 40, Headache ; 41, Inflammation of the Eye ; 42, Catarrhal Opthalmia ; 45, 46, Earache ; 48, Mumps ; 51, Bleeding from the Nose ; 55, 56, 57, Catarrhal Fever ; 57, Hoarseness ; 58, Influenza ; 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, Cough ; 76, Teething ; 77, 78, Toothache ; 81, 82, 83, Sore Throat, or Quinsy ; 98, Inflammation of the Bowels ; 99, Piles ; 119, Suspended Animation from Coal-fire ; 130, 132, Abortion ; 140, Lochial Discharge ; 141, Inflammation of the Breasts ; 142, Milk Fever ; 151, 152, Delayed Teething ; 153, 154, 155, Convulsions ; 157, Sleeplessness ; 158, Crying of Infants.

BORAX : p. 74, Thrush.

BRYONIA : p. 28, Measles ; 30, Erysipelas ; 32, Nettle-rash ; 38, 39, 40, Headache ; 52, Bleeding from the Nose ; 71, Inflammation of the Lungs ; 71, Pleurisy ; 77, 78, Toothache ; 86, 87, 88, Derangement of Stomach ; 90, Vomiting of Food ; 92, 93, Constipation ; 103, Jaundice ; 103, Liver Complaint ; 105, 106, Rheumatism ; 107, Lumbago ; 128, 138, Constipation of Pregnant Women ; 132, Uterine

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Hemorrhage ; 140, Lochial Discharge ; 141, Inflammation of the Breasts ; 141, Milk Fever ; 167, Vexation or Passion ; 171, Diseases increased by Derangement of the Stomach.

Calcarea Carbonica : p. 20, Irritability ; 22, Chilblain ; 23, Wart ; 41, Inflammation of the Eye ; 43, Stye ; 76, Teething ; 77, 78, Toothache ; 140, Lochial Discharge, Sore Nipples ; 143, Profuse Secretion of Milk ; 151, Delayed Teething.

Camphor : p. 115, Suspended Animation from Drowning.

Cantharides : p. 107, Lumbago.

Capsicum : p. 168, Desire to return home, or Nostalgia.

Carbo vegetabilis : p. 19, Itchings ; 65, 68, Hooping-cough ; 77, 78, Toothache ; 116, Suspended Animation from being frozen.

Chamomilla : p. 18, Excoriation ; 23 ; Chilblain ; 25, Chickenpox ; 37, Miliary Fever ; 38, 39, 40, Headache ; 45, 46, Earache ; 53, 54, Cold in the Head ; 55, 56, 57, Catarrhal Fever ; 54, 60, 61, 63, Cough ; 76, Teething ; 77, 78, Toothache ; 81, 82, 83, Quinsy, or Sore Throat ; 86, 87, 88, Derangement of Stomach, Heartburn ; 90, Vomiting of Food ; 91, Cramp of Stomach ; 94, 95, Diarrhœa ; 96, Cholera ; 97, Colic ; 103, 159, Jaundice ; 105, 106, Rheumatism ; 107, Lumbago ; 109, Fainting ; 132, Uterine Hemorrhage ; 142, Milk Fever ; 151, 152, Teething ; 153, 154, 155, 160, Convulsions ; 157, Sleeplessness ; 158, Crying of Infants ; 162, Rupture or Hernia of Infants ; 162, Cold in the Head of Infants ; 167, Vexation, Passion ; 171, Diseases increased by taking Cold.

China : p. 33, Wounds ; 52, Bleeding from the Nose ; 72, Spitting of Blood ; 77, 78, Toothache ; 89, Flatulence ; 94, 95, Diarrhœa ; 103, Jaundice ; 109, Fainting ; 111, 112, Suspended Animation at Birth ; 113, Suspended Animation from a Fall ; 157, Sleeplessness.

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Chloride of Lime: p. 117, Suspended Animation from Foul Air.
Cicuta: p. 153, 155, Convulsions.
Cina: p. 52, Bleeding from the Nose; 66, 67, 68, Hooping-cough; 132, Worms; 153, 155, Convulsions.
Cocculus: p. 89, Flatulence; 91, Cramp of Stomach.
Coffæa: p. 25, Chickenpox; 29, Purpura; 31, Miliary Fever; 33, Wounds; 76, Teething; 77, 78, Toothache; 109, Fainting; 134, Labour Pains; 142, Milk Fever; 151, 152, Teething; 157, Sleeplessness; 171, Diseases increased by taking Cold.
Colocynth: p 98, Colic.
Crocus: p 51, Bleeding from the Nose; 132, Uterine Hemorrhage; 140, Lochial Discharge.
Cuprum: pp. 66, 67, 68, Hooping-cough.
Drosera: pp. 66, 67, 68, Hooping-cough.
Dulcamara: p. 31, Nettle-rash; 48, Mumps; 55, Catarrhal Fever; 64, 68, Hooping-cough; 94, 95, Diarrhœa; 105, 106, Rheumatism; 139, Diarrhœa of Lying-in Women; 142, Milk Fever; 171, Diseases increased by taking Cold.
Euphrasia: p. 42, Catarrhal Ophthalmia.
Hepar Sulphuris: p. 20. Whitlow; 21, Boil; 30, Erysipelas; 33, Wounds; 48, Mumps; 68, Hooping-cough; 69, Croup; 77, 78, Toothache; 109, Fainting.
Hyoscyamus: p. 36, Inflammation of Brain; 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, Cough; 77, 78, Toothache; 132, Uterine Hemorrhage; 139, Diarrhœa of Lying-in Women; 142, Milk Fever; 167, Unhappy Love, with Jealousy.
Ignatia: p. 18, Excoriation; 19, Itchings; 53, Catarrhal Fever; 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, Cough; 76, Teething; 77, 78, Toothache; 81, 82, 83, Quinsy or Sore Throat; 88, Derangement of Stomach; 92, Constipation; 101, Worms; 103, Jaundice; 109, Fainting; 153, 154, 155, Convulsions; 167, Silent Grief.

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Ipecacuanha : pp. 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, Cough ; 65, Hooping-cough ; 96, Vomiting of Food ; 91, Cramp of Stomach ; 96, Cholera ; 127, Morning Sickness ; 132, Uterine Hemorrhage ; 158, Return of Milk ; 171, Diseases produced or increased by taking Cold.

Jalapa : p. 158, Crying of Infants.

Lachesis : pp. 69, 110, Fainting ; 114, Suspended Animation from Drowning.

Mercury : p. 19, Excoriation ; 20, Whitlow ; 21, Boil ; 25, Chickenpox ; 29, Scarlet Fever ; 33, Wound ; 45, 46, Earache ; 47, Running from the Ear ; 47, Swelling of the Cheek, 48, Mumps; 51, Bleeding from the Nose ; 53, 54, Cold in the Head ; 58, Influenza ; 74, Thrush ; 75, Stomacace ; 76, Teething ; 77, 78, Toothache ; 81, 82, 83, Quinsy, or Sore Throat ; 94, 95, Diarrhœa ; 101,, 102, Worms ; 103, Liver Complaint ; 107, Lumbago ; 142, Milk Fever ; 154, 155, Convulsions.

Moschus : p. 109, Fainting.

Nux Vomica : p. 22, Chilblain ; 31, Nettle-rash ; 38, 39, 40, Headache ; 42, Catarrhal Ophthalmia ; 51, Bleeding from the Nose ; 53, 54, Cold in the Head ; 55, 56, 57, Catarrhal Fever ; 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, Cough ; 64, Hooping-cough ; 74, Stomacace or Bad Mouth ; 76, Teething ; 77, 78, Toothache ; 81, 82, 83, Quinsy or Sore Throat ; 86, 87, 88, Derangement of Stomach, Heartburn ; 89, Flatulence ; 91, Cramp of the Stomach ; 92, 93, Constipation ; 97, Colic ; 99, Piles ; 102, Worms ; 103, Jaundice ; 103, Liver Complaint ; 105, 106, Rheumatism ; 107, Lumbago ; 109, Fainting ; 116, Suspended Animation from Lightning ; 126, Morning Sickness ; 128, Constipation of Pregnant Women ; 129, Varicose Veins ; 134, 135, Labour Pains ; 152, Teething ; 156, Convulsions ; 162, Rupture, or Hernia of Infants ; 162, Cold in the Head of Infants ; 171, Diseases increased by taking Cold.

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Opium : p. 25, Smallpox ; 33, Wound ; 36, Inflammation of the Brain ; 93, Constipation ; 109, Fainting ; 111, Suspended Animation at Birth ; 113, Suspended Animation from Strangling, &c. ; 119, Suspended Animation from Coal-fire ; 128, Constipation of Pregnant Women ; 135, Labour-pains suddenly ceasing ; 142, Milk Fever ; 156, Convulsions ; 165, 166, Fright.

Phosphorus : pp. 77, 78, Toothache ; 109, Fainting ; 139, 141, Milk Fever.

Phosphori Acidum ; p. 139, Milk Fever.

Pulsatilla : p. 18, Excoriation ; 19, Itchings ; 22, Chilblain, 28, Measles ; 30, Erysipelas ; 33, Wound ; 38, 39, 40, Headache ; 42, Stye ; 45, 46, Earache ; 46, Inflammation of the Ear ; 51, Bleeding from the Nose ; 53, 54, Cold in the Head ; 55, 56, 57, Catarrhal Fever ; 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, Cough ; 68, Hooping-cough ; 72, Spitting of Blood ; 77, 78, Toothache ; 81, 82, 83, Quinsy, or Sore Throat ; 86, 87, 88, Derangement of Stomach — Heartburn ; 89, Flatulence ; 90, Vomiting of Food ; 92, Constipation ; 94, 95, Diarrhœa ; 103, Jaundice ; 103, Liver Complaint ; 105, 106, Rheumatism ; 107, Lumbago ; 129, Varicose Veins ; 135, Labour-pains ; 140, Lochial Discharge ; 143, Puerperal Fever ; 156, Convulsions ; 157, Sleeplessness ; 171, Diseases increased by Derangement of the Stomach — Diseases increased by taking Cold.

Rheum : p. 158, Crying of Infants.

Rhus Toxicodendron : p. 25, Wart ; 30, Erysipelas ; 34, Sprain ; 52, Bleeding from the Nose ; 71, Inflammation of the Lungs ; 77, 78, Toothache ; 169, Miscarriages, Inflammations, &c., produced by physical injuries.

Sabina : 130, Abortion.

Sambucus : p. 70, Asthma of Millar ; 162, Cold in the Head of Infants ; 165, Fright.

Secale : p. 130, Abortion.

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Senna : p. 158, Crying of Infants.
Silicea : p. 20, Whitlow ; 22, Scaldhead ; 23, Corn ; 77, 78, Toothache ; 140, Lochial Discharge ; 142, Milk Fever ; 161, Swelling on Head of Infants.
Soap : p. 32, Burns.
Spongia : pp. 12, 69, Croup.
Squilla : p. 71, Inflammation of the Lungs.
Staphysagria : pp. 77, 78, Toothache ; 107, Lumbago ; 167, Passion.
Stramonium : p. 36, Inflammation of the Brain.
Sulphur : p. 18, Milk Crust ; 19, Itchings ; 20, Whitlow ; 22, Chilblain ; 23, Corn ; 29, Purpura ; 52, Bleeding from the Nose ; 74, Thrush ; 77, 78, Toothache ; 94, 95. Diarrhœa ; 99, Piles ; 101, Worms ; 129, Varicose Veins ; 140, Sore Nipples ; 148, After Vaccination ; 162, Rupture, or Hernia of Infants.
Tartar Emetic : p. 110, Coma.
Thuja : p. 71, Pleurisy.
Turpentine : p. 32, Burns.
Valeriana : p. 90, Vomiting of Food.
Veratrum : pp. 66, 67, 68, Hooping-cough ; 96, Cholera ; 109, Fainting ; 162, Rupture, or Hernia of Infants.
Vinegar : p. 117, Suspended Animation from Foul Air.
Viola Tricolor : p. 18, Milk Crust.
Zinc : p. 19, Excoriation.

This enumeration of the medicines used will afford the best answer to the ignorance-founded assertion, that *homœopathists use but* ONE *medicine*, because they are colourless : **a circumstance dependent upon the medicines being prepared by trituration with sugar of milk.**

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INDEX.

Page

Title 1
Preface to Second Edition 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
Introduction; containing the Method of administering Medicines in Acute and Chronic Diseases; Remarks on remedial Aggravation 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

The Skin, and its Diseases.

The Milk Crust . . . 17
Excoriation . . . 18
Itchings . . . 19
Irritability . . . 20
Whitlow . . . 20
Boil . . . 21
Chilblain . . . 21
Scaldhead . . . 22
Warts . . . 23
Corns . . . 23
Chickenpox . . . 25
Smallpox . . . 26
Varioloid . . . 27
Measles . . . 27
Scarlet Fever . . . 28
Purples . . . 29
St. Anthony's Fire, or Erysipelas . . . 30
Miliary Fever . . . 30
Nettle-rash . . . 31
Burn and Scald . . . 32
Wound . . . 32
Sprain . . . 33
Bruise . . . 34

CHAPTER II.

The Head and its Diseases.

Inflammation of the Brain 35
Water in the Head . . 37
Headache . . . 37
Megrim . . . 40

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CHAPTER III.

The Eye, and its Diseases.

	Page		Page
Inflammation	41	Stye	42
Catarrhal Ophthalma	42		

CHAPTER IV.

The Ears, the Cheeks, and their Diseases.

Earache	44	Swelling of the Cheek	47
Inflammation of the Ear	46	Enlargement of the Parotid and Submaxillary Gland	48
Discharge from the Ear	47		

CHAPTER V.

Affections of the Respiratory Organs.

Bleeding from the Nose	50	Hooping-cough	64
Cold in the Head	52	Croup	69
Catarrhal Fever	55	Asthma of Millar	69
Hoarseness	56	Inflammation of the Lungs	70
Influenza	57	Pleurisy	71
Cough	58	Spitting of Blood	72

CHAPTER VI.

Affections of the Digestive Organs.

Aphtha	74	Cramp of the Stomach	90
Stomacace	75	Constipation	92
Teething	75	Diarrhœa	94
Toothache	76	Cholera	95
Quinsy	80	Colic	97
Derangement of Stomach, or Dyspepsia	85	Inflammation of Bowels	98
Cardialgia, or Heartburn	88	Hæmorrhoids	99
Flatulence	89	Worms	100
Vomiting	88	Jaundice	103
		Liver Complaint	103

CHAPTER VII.

Diseases of the Muscular System.

Rheumatism	104	Lumbago	106
Gout	105		

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CHAPTER VIII.

General Affections.

	Page		Page
Faintings . . .	108	Suspended Animation,	
Coma . . .	110	from Strangling, &c.	113
Suspended Animation .	110	from Drowning .	114
at Birth . .	111	from being Frozen	115
from Starvation .	112	from Lightning .	116
from a Fall .	113	from Foul Air .	116

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

The Conduct during the State of Pregnancy . . . 121

CHAPTER II.

The Diseases of, or Disturbed States connected with, Pregnancy.

Morning Sickness . .	126	Toothache . . .	128
Continuance of Menstruation	127	Varicose Veins . .	129
Constipation . . .	128	Miscarriage, or Abortion	129

CHAPTER III.

On Child-Birth and its Sequels.

Birth of a Child . .	133	After Pains . . .	135
Labour Pains . .	134	Directions, &c., after Delivery	136
Directions after Delivery .	135		

CHAPTER IV.

Diseased States after Delivery.

Constipation . . .	138	Inflammation of the Breasts	141
Diarrhœa . . .	139	Milk Fever . . 141,	142
Lochial Discharge . .	139	Modification of the Secretion	
Sore Nipples . .	140	of Milk	143

CHAPTER V.

The Treatment of the Infant after Birth 144

Weaning . . .	147	Teething . . .	150
Sleep . . .	148	Convulsions . .	152
Vaccination . . .	149		

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CHAPTER VI.

Diseases of Infants.

	Page		Page
Sleeplessness	157	Dentition	159
Crying of Infants	158	Convulsions	159
Hiccough	158	Millar's Asthma	159
Return of the Milk	158	Jaundice	159
Excoriation	158	Swelling of the Head	160
Thrush	159	Rupture, or Hernia	161
Milk Crust	159		

PART III.

CHAPTER I.

Mental Causes of Diseases.

Fright	165	Nostalgia	168
Passion and Vexation	167	Jealousy	168
Silent Grief	168		

CHAPTER II.

Physical Causes.

Blows or Bruises	169	Exposure to Cold or Wet	171
Derangement of Stomach	170		

PART IV.

Chapter I.	*Diet*	172
" II.	*Bathing the Feet*	175
" III.	*Making a Poultice*	177
" IV.	*The proper way of Fomenting*	178

PART V.

Chapter I.	*Explanotion of some Terms used in this Work, &c.*	190
" II.	*Instructions by which Patients may communicate their cases to a Physician by Letter*	183
" III.	*The Remedies used, and the Diseases in which employed*	189

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RULES

FOR THE

DOMESTIC TREATMENT OF THE MALADIES

OF

INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND ADULTS,

AND FOR

THE CONDUCT AND THE TREATMENT

DURING

Pregnancy, Confinement, and Suckling.

By JOHN EPPS, M.D.

GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, AND DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL JENNERIAN AND LONDON VACCINE INSTITUTION.

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION.

BOSTON:

OTIS CLAPP, 12, SCHOOL STREET;

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