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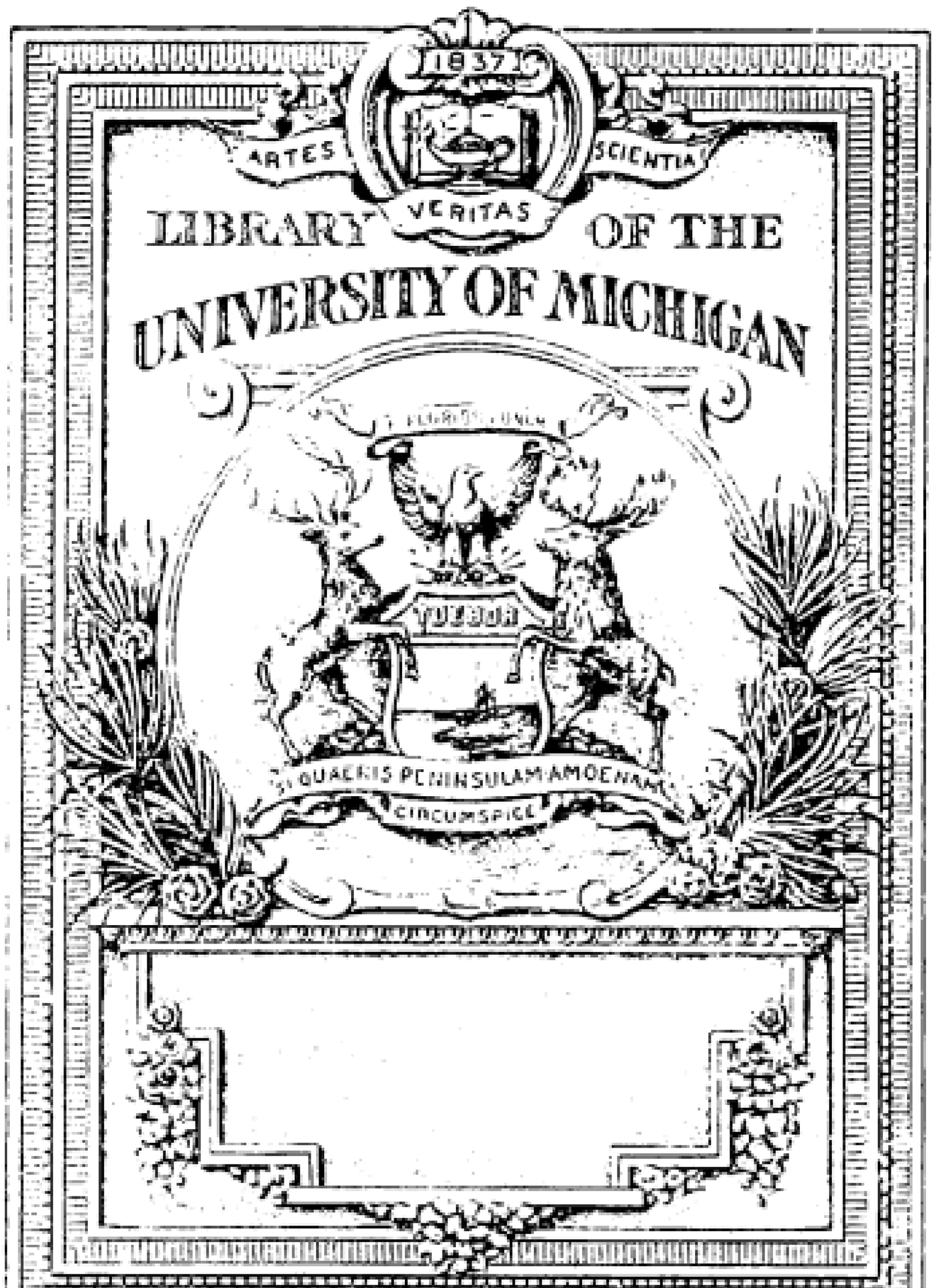

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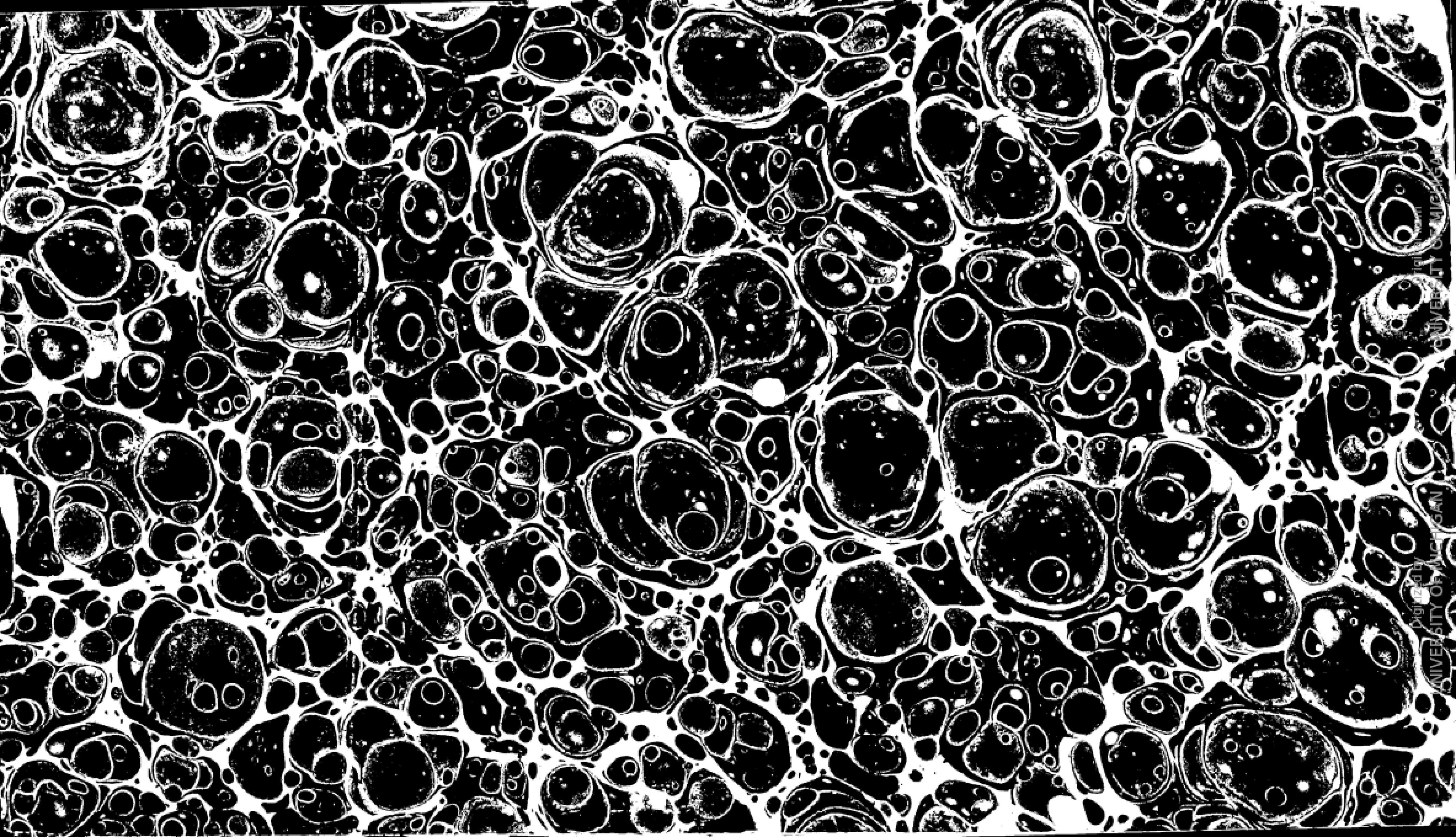

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HOMŒOPATHIC

DOMESTIC MEDICINE.

BY

J. LAURIE, M.D.,

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, EDINBURGH.

SENIOR PHYSICIAN TO THE WESTMINSTER AND LAMBETH HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL INSTITUTION AND DISPENSARY.

ARRANGED AS A PRACTICAL WORK FOR STUDENTS.

CONTAINING

A GLOSSARY OF MEDICAL TERMS.

FIFTH AMERICAN EDITION, ENLARGED AND IMPROVED,

BY

A. GERALD HULL, M. D.

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PREFACE TO THE AMERICAN EDITION.

THE editor recommends laymen who make use of this book, to resort to lower dilutions in the treatment of acute attacks of disease in preference to those set down in the text.

For example: where *Aconite*, *Belladonna*, or *Chamomilla* of the 24th or 30th attenuation, are prescribed by Dr. Laurie, the editor would put one drop of the tincture of either of these remedies in a tumbler full of water and give a tablespoonful at a time; but in chronic maladies the editor earnestly recommends the doses set forth in the text.

The editor considers the tinctures, and the first, second and third, dilutions, when used in water, as nearly of the same medical power; perhaps, however, it is best to put two or three drops of these dilutions to the tumbler of water when they are applied in the place of the tinctures. When the triturations are contained in a medicine chest,—instead of the higher dilutions, which are preferred to them,—one grain of any of them can be dissolved in a tumbler of water, and used as above indicated.

In general, it may be best to repeat the doses of these solutions at the same intervals of time as are prescribed in the work; but the editor respectfully suggests, that in very severe cases of acute diseases, as in convulsions, or rapidly exhausting diarrhœa, or hemorrhage, it is proper to make the intervals much shorter than the author prescribes. It is quite probable that the water solutions can be repeated at shorter intervals, *cæteris paribus*, than the pellets or powders; and for this reason physicians often dissolve the pellets themselves in water, and repeat the spoonful doses twice or thrice as frequently as they would give them dry.

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The editor's mode of using this work in acute diseases, then, is to put one drop of the tincture, or two drops of a first, second, or third dilution, into a tumbler of water, and to administer of this solution a tablespoonful to an adult, and a teaspoonful to a child as a dose. Or, again, when a trituration (a dry powder) is preferred, to stir one-third of an ordinary penknife blade full (about equal to one grain in weight) of it in a tumbler of water, and use the same doses.

And finally, when the pellets are good, and are preferred by the prescriber, the editor recommends that five or six of them be dissolved in a tumbler of water, and that they be repeated twice as frequently, as a general rule, as the dry pellets are ordered in the text.

The water should be very pure, and the glasses and spoons should be scrupulously cleansed before using them for medicines.

In all instances of additions made to this volume by the American editor (as, indeed, with all the foreign works edited by him), where he has not specified his own experience or given the authorities, he wishes to be understood to have compiled the same from the best practical results of the school at large, without formal signs of quotation.

A. G. H.

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PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION.

From the favourable reception, and the rapidity of sale, of the last edition, the Author at first contemplated making little or no alteration in the contents of the present one, concluding that the aforenamed circumstances might be held as satisfactory indications that the work had been found sufficiently copious for domestic purposes. As, however, on the preceding occasion, he entered upon the experiment of bringing out the work in such a form, that it might prove of some slight service to the medical man commencing to make a practical inquiry into the *homœopathic* system, and having since had reason to determine that his hopes have not been disappointed, he has on that account been induced to change his original intention, and will feel amply rewarded for the additional labour which he has bestowed, should he thereby be the means of leading an increased number of his professional brethren to become converts to the all-important reformation in medicine effected by Hahnemann.

In compiling this, and the past editions, the Author has derived considerable aid from Jahr's 'Manual' (Nouveau Manuel de Médicine Homœopathique), and Hartmann's Acute and Chronic Diseases, as also from Constantine Hering's 'Hausarzt,' or Domestic Physician.

It being impossible to give minute and infallible directions for the treatment of all the various forms that diseases, even of daily occurrence, are so liable to assume, the author has added, at the termination of most of the chapters, a few of the medicines which the medical reader may, in many cases, either complicated or otherwise, find useful to refer to in the Materia Medica and Chronic Diseases of Hahnemann,—which every student who wishes to acquire a proper knowledge of Homœopathy ought to possess, and make a constant habit of carefully studying and consulting, if he wish to avoid falling into an indolent and unsafe method of practice.

J. L.

12 *Lower Berkeley Street, Portman Square.*

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PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

In offering to the public a Second Edition of this work, of which an impression of upwards of one thousand copies has been sold in less than eighteen months, the Author feels that a few words of explanation are required.

On a comparison with the first edition, the reader will find a great number of serious and acute affections added, some others more deeply entered into, several alterations in the potencies prescribed, and more explicit directions given for the administration and repetition of the different remedies.

When the Author first committed this work to the press, it was simply intended to be, what its name implied, a Treatise on Domestic Medicine, by which individuals might be enabled to treat themselves or their families in slight affections, or even, in case of necessity, in more serious diseases, subject to the restriction mentioned in the preface to that edition. Since that time, however, the Homœopathic system has been daily attracting more attention from the medical world, and the want of a work which might serve for a practice of Physic for beginners, has been repeatedly a subject of complaint. In order *partially* to supply this want, the Author has materially added to the number of diseases treated, and prescribed the potencies found most useful in practice in the more severe forms of disease; he has also given the book a more medical character by the addition of the diagnosis of disease, causes, &c., and the employment of medical terms; but in order not to interfere with the utility of the work, a *glossary* has been added for the non-professional reader.

The non-medical public who confine themselves to their proper sphere, viz., the treatment of slight and ordinary ailments, will still find this Treatise useful as a Domestic Medicine; in such cases the globules at medium and high potencies are amply sufficient. It may be remarked, moreover, that the globules are much better adapted for *keeping* than the tinctures, and, with proper precautions, will retain their medicinal virtues for *many years*.

At the request of several friends, directions have been given

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for the administration and repetition of the medicines in each disease; some remarks, also, are made upon this important point, in the *Introduction*, to which, and the article upon the *Potencies of the medicine*, the attention of the reader is *particularly* requested.

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

In presenting this little work to the public, the Author may be allowed to state, as briefly as possible, the motives that have led him to the undertaking.

Of these, the principal are, the present paucity* of homœopathic practitioners; the refutation, by a plain statement of the treatment of *acute disease*, of the too prevalent idea, that Homœopathy is available only in *Chronic* affections; and the hope that this work may, under proper restrictions, prove of service in cases of ordinary derangement, or where the advice of a homœopathic physician is unattainable; and by assisting in the selection of the proper remedy, save many from having recourse to allopathic modes of relief, such as aperients, &c, which are so calculated to undermine the strongest constitution, and convert trifling affections into permanent maladies.

From the first-mentioned motive, (the present want of homœopathic practitioners,) the Author has found himself compelled to include many acute diseases, which fall more particularly within the province of the physician; in so doing, he has given a range of treatment that will meet a great variety of cases, and in almost all so far obviate immediate danger, and place the malady in such a position, as to give time, when imperatively necessary, for seeking suitable advice.

In cases that require prompt and decided measures, such as "Convulsions," "Croup," &c., the treatment has been pretty fully

* I have sincere gratification in remarking, that even since the first publication of this work, this want has been, to some extent, diminished, by the great number of medical converts who are daily joining our ranks, and whose extensive practice, wherever they have settled, holds out most cheering prospects for the future. Still, in many of the great towns and densely-populated districts of this empire, as well as in our possessions abroad, a homœopathic practitioner would be eagerly welcomed. Much has been, but more remains to be done.—AUTHOR.

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gone into. In others, such as "Inflammation of the Brain and Lungs," the course to be pursued to ward off all *immediate* danger, has been briefly, but it is to be hoped, clearly pointed out. Other acute or dangerous maladies, such as "Puerperal Fever," "Phlegmasia Alba Dolens," (puerperal tumid leg,) "Epilepsy," "Cancer," &c., have been slightly glanced at, or wholly omitted; convinced, that to do justice to their several treatments, would carry the work far beyond its intended limits and purpose, and that an imperfect sketch would be rather productive of injury than benefit.

In many instances Domestic Medicines do considerably more harm than good, by inducing individuals to rely too fully upon their own resources, and to omit having recourse to those who have made the diseases of mankind their peculiar study; but still greater injury results *from an ill-regulated perusal of elaborately written medical works, which require the previous education of the physician fully to comprehend, and his practical experience properly to apply.*

To the Student, still at the threshold of our science—to the Allopathist, willing by *fair experiment* to put the system to the test—it is hoped that this little work may prove peculiarly valuable.

It may be here remarked, that the beautiful simplicity and harmonious uniformity of the homœopathic system, conjoined with its invariable rule of administering only one medicinal substance at a time, have misled many into the idea, that it is so much easier of practice than the old system, as scarcely to require the qualification of a medical education; acting upon these false premises, many amateurs, after having studied a few of the leading medicines, although wholly destitute of other physiological or pathological knowledge, imagine themselves qualified to prescribe for every variety of ailments, and their presumption is generally in exact ratio with their ignorance. No doubt, from the inherent excellence of the system, some of these zealous individuals have cured diseases that have defied allopathic mode: but generally, from the absence of a medical education, and of a perfect knowledge of the *Materia Medica*, by a circuitous route; whereas the practised mind of the physician, frequently detecting the exact *nature of the disease*, and at all times carefully discriminating the primary from the purely sympathetic, or secondary symptoms, is thereby enabled to make a more ready selection of a *specific* remedy, and save the patient from a course of needless suffering.

If such be the case in Chronic, how much more so in severe

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and complicated Acute diseases; such, it is evident, no individual, not fully competent, should take upon himself the serious responsibility of treating, unless coerced by an imperious necessity, and then with the *closest attention to, and most minute observance of, the symptoms.*

Under such conditions, the Author hopes that this work may prove useful; and when the symptoms are *perfectly* in accordance with those given under the different medicines, the administration of the latter will be always marked with decided benefit.

In conclusion, it may be observed, that from the unfair impressions of the science, that have been so industriously propagated, Homœopathy has been too frequently treated as a species of charlatanism, to which people resort only when every other mode of promised relief has utterly failed. After enduring with patience a long and ineffectual treatment under the old system, they feel disappointed if Homœopathy does not work an *immediate* cure; nay, in acute diseases, when danger appears to threaten, some individuals fall back upon allopathic measures, and undo all that the Homœopathist has effected: perhaps again seeking his assistance when the mischief has been rendered irremediable by their own fatuity. Others, who have seen members of their families (whose diseases were beyond the power of medicine) die during homœopathic treatment, reproach the science with failure; whereas their minds would have felt perfectly satisfied, had such a misfortune occurred under the old system; forgetting that, in many instances, the patient only sought Homœopathy as a last resource, in cases where the affection was of its own nature incurable, or had been rendered so by a long course of improper treatment.

What Homœopathy stands upon, is the simple fact of success in thousands of cases, in which every other mode has signally failed—upon the firm and irrefragable basis of a multitude of unimpeachable and incontrovertible proofs.

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N. B.—$^{000}_{3}$ or $^{00}_{30}$, indicates: *three* globules of the *third*, or *two* globules of the thirtieth dilution.

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TABULAR INDEX

OF THE

MEDICINES, THEIR ABBREVIATIONS, SYNONYMES, AND ANTIDOTES.

Ac-hydr.—**Acidum hydrocyanicum.** Prussic acid. (*Ammon. carb. Camph. Ipecac. Coff Opium.*)

Ac-m.—Acidum Muriaticum. Muriatis Acidum, s. Hydrochloricum. Muriatic acid. (*Camph. Bryonia.*)

Acon.—**Aconitum napellus.** Aconite. Monk's Hood. (*Camph Nux vom. Wine, Vinegar, Paris*)

Ac-sulph.—**Acitum Sulphuricum,** s Sulphuris Acidum vitrioli. Sulphuric acid. Vitriolic acid Oil of Vitriol (*Pulsatilla.*)

Alum—**Alumina.** Argilla Pura. Aluminum oxydatum. Alumine (*Bryonia. Camph. Chamom Ipecac*)

Am-c.—**Ammonium Carbonicum.** Carbonas (sub) ammonii. Sal volatile Carbonate of Ammonia. (*Arnica Camph. Hepar sulph.*)

Am-caust.—Ammonium Causticum. Caustic Ammonia. (*Dilute Vinegar.*)

Am-m—**Ammonium muriaticum.** Murias. s Hydrochloras Ammonii. Sal Ammoniacum. Muriate of Ammonia. Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, Sal Ammoniac. (*Camph Hepar sulph*)

Ant-c.—**Antimonium Crudum.** Stibium Sulfuretum Nigrum. Antimonii Sulfuretum. Crude Antimony. Sulphuret of Antimony. (*Hepar sulph. Mercur.*)

Arn.—**Arnica Montana.** Arnica. Leopard's Bane. (*Camph. Ignatia. Ipecac.*)

Ars.—**Arsenicum Album.** Acidum Arseniosum. Sesquioxide Arsenic—White Arsenic. (*China. Ferrum met. Graph. Hepar. Ipecac. Kali carb. Nux vom. Samb. Verat.*)

Aur.—**Aurum Foliatum.** Leaf Gold. (*Bellad. China. Cuprum met. Mercur.*)

Bar-c.—**Baryta Carbonica.** Carbonas (sub) Barytæ. Carbonate of Baryta. (*Camph*)

Bell.—**Belladonna.** Atropa Belladonna. Deadly Nightshade. (*Coffea. Hyosc. Hepar. Pulsat.*)

Bov.—**Bovista.** Lycoperdon Bovista. Puff-ball. (*Camph.*)

Brom.—**Brominium.** Bromine. (*Coffea. Opium. Camph.*)

Bry.—**Bryonia Alba.** White Bryony. (*Acon. Chamom. Ignat. Nux-vom.*)

Calc-c—**Calcarea Carbonica.** Calcis Carbonas, Carbonate of Lime. (*Camph. Nitr. ac. Nitr. spir. Sulph.*)

Can.—**Cannabis Sativa.** Hemp. (*Camph.*)

Canth.—**Cantharis.** Cantharis Vesicatoria, Melóe Vesicatorius. Cantharides. Lytta Vesicatoria. Spanish Blistering Fly. (*Camph.*)

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CAP.—CAPSICUM ANNUUM. Cayenne, Capsicum, or Guinea Pepper. (*Camph.*

CARB-A.—CARBO ANIMALIS. Animal Charcoal. (*Camph.*)

CARB-V.—CARBO VEGETABILIS. Carbo Ligni. Wood Charcoal. (*Arsen. Camph. Coffea. Lach.*)

CAUST.—CAUSTICUM. (Tinctura acris sine kali.) Caustic. (*Coffea. Colocyn Nitr spir. Nux vom.*)

CHAM.—CHAMOMILLA. Matricaria Chamomilla. Wild Chamomile. (*Acon. Coccul. Coffea. Ignat. Nux vom. Pulsat.*)

CHINA. Cinchona Officinalis. Chinæ Cortex. Quinquina. Yellow Bark. (*Arnica. Arsen. Bellad. Calcar. Carb. veg. Ipecac. Sulph.*)

CIC.—CICUTA VIROSA. Water Hemlock. (*Arnica. Tabacum.*)

CINA. Artemisia Santonica. Worm Seed (*Ipecac.*)

COCC.—COCCULUS. Menispermum Cocculus. Cocculus Indicus, Cocculus Tuberosus. Indian Berries. (*Camph. Nux vom.*)

COFF.—COFFEA CRUDA. Coffea Arabica. Mocha Coffee Berries. (*Acon. Cham Nux vom.*)

COLCH.—COLCHICUM. Colchicum Autumnale. Meadow Saffron. (*Nux vom. Coccul. Pulsat.*)

COLOC.—COLOCYNTHIS. Cucumis Colocynthis. Bitter Cucumber, Colocynth. (*Camph. Caust. Coffea. Chamom.*)

CON.—CONIUM. Conium Maculatum. Hemlock. (*Coffea. Nitr. spir.*)

CROC.—CROCUS. Crocus Sativus. Saffron. (*Opium.*)

CUPR.—CUPRUM METALLICUM. Copper. (*Bellad. China. Ipecac. Mercur, Nux vom.*)

CUPR-A.—CUPRUM ACETICUM. Acetas Cupri. Acetate of Copper. (*Bellad. Calc. carb. China. Coccul. Ipecac. Mercur. Nux vom.*)

DIG.—DIGITALIS Digitalis Purpurea. Common Foxglove. (*Nux vom. Opium.*)

DROS.—DROSERA. Drosera Rotundifolia. Round-leaved Sun Dew. (*Camph.*)

DULC.—DULCAMARA. Solanum Dulcamara. Bitter Sweet, Woody Nightshade. (*Camph. Ipecac. Mercur.*)

EUPHR.—EUPHRASIA. Euphrasia Officinalis. Eye-bright. (*Pulsatilla.*)

FERR.—FERRUM. Ferrum Metallicum. Pure Iron. (*Arnica. Arsen. Bellad. Ipecac. Mercur. Pulsat.*)

FER-AC.—FERRUM ACETICUM. Ferri Acetas. Acetate of Iron. (*Arsen. Bellad. Mercur. Nux vom.*)

GRAPH.—GRAPHITES. Plumbago. Pure Black Lead. (*Arsen. Nux vom. Vinum.*)

HELL.—HELLEBORUS NIGER. Black Hellebore, Christmas Rose. (*Camph. China.*)

HEP-S.—HEPAR SULPHURIS. Hepar Sulphuretum. Sulfuretum Calcis. Liver of Sulphur, Sulfuret of Lime. (*Acetum. Bellad.*)

HYOS.—HYOSCYAMUS. Hyosciamus Niger. Henbane. (*Bellad. Camph. China.*)

HYPER.—HYPERICUM PERFOLIATUM. (*Mesmerism.*)

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IGN.—IGNATIA AMARA. Strychnos Ignatia. Faba Ignatia. St. Ignatius' Bean. (*Pulsat. Chamom. Coccul. Arnica. Camph. Vinegar.*)

IOD.—IODIUM. Iodine. (*Arsen. Camph. Coffea. Phosphor. Sulph.*)

IPEC.—IPECACUANHA. Cephaelis Ipecacuanha, Ipecacuanha Root. (*Arnica. Arsen. China.*)

JAL.—JALAPPA. Convolvulus s. Ipomœa Jalappa, Ipomœa Macrorrhiza. Jalap. (*Camph.*)

KALI-B.—KALI BICHROMATUM. Bichromate of Potash.

LACH —LACHESIS. Trigonocephalus Lachesis. Lance-Headed Serpent, (poison of the). (*Alum. Arsen. Bellad. Nux vom. Rhus tox.*)

LED.—LEDUM PALUSTRE. Rosmarinus Sylvestris. Wild Rosemary, Marsh Tea. (*Camph.*)

LYC.—LYCOPODIUM. Lycopodium Clavatum. Lycopodii Pollen. Club Moss. Wolf's Claw. (*Camph. Pulsat.*)

MAGN.—MAGNESIA CARBONICA.. Carbonas (sub) Magnesiæ. Carbonate of Magnesia. (*Camph.*)

MERC.—MERCURIUS SOLUBILIS. Mercurius Hahnemanni. Black Oxide of Mercury. (*Arnica. Bellad. Camph. Hep. sulph. Iod. Laches. Sulph.*)

MERC-V.—MERCURIUS VIVUS. Hydrargyrum. Quicksilver. (Vide *Mercurius Solubilis.*)

MEZ.—MEZEREUM. Daphne Mezereum. Mezereon. (*Camph. Mercur.*)

MOSCH.—MOSCHUS. Moschus Moschiferus. Musk. (*Camph. Nux mosch.*)

NATR-C.—NATRUM CARBONICUM. Carbonas (sub) Sodae. Carbonate of Soda. (*Arsen. Camph.*)

NATR-M.—NATRUM MURIATICUM. Murias Sodæ. Hydrochlorate of Soda. (*Arsen. Camph. Nitr. spir.*)

NIT-AC.—NITRI ACIDUM. Acidum Nitricum. Nitric acid. (*Calc. Carb. Conium. Camph. Hep. sulph. Sulph.*)

NUX-V.—NUX VOMICA. Strychnos Nux Vomica. Nux Vomica. (*Acon. Camph. Coffea. Pulsat.*)

OP.—OPIUM. Papaver Somniferum. Opium. White Poppy. (*Camph. Calc. carb. Hep. sulph. Mezer. Sulph.*)

PETR.—PETROLEUM. Rock Oil. (*Acon. Nux vom.*)

PLUMB.—PLUMBUM METALLICUM. Lead. (*Alum. Bellad. Hyosc. Opium.*)

PHOSPH.—PHOSPHORUS. Phosphorus. (*Camph. Coffea. Nux vom.*)

PHOSPH-A.—PHOSPHORI ACIDUM. Acidum Phosphoricum. Phosphoric Acid. (*Camph. Coffea.*)

PLAT.—PLATINA. Platinum. (*Pulsat.*)

PULS.—PULSATILLA. Anemone Pratensis. Meadow Anemone. Pasque Flower. (*Cham. Coffea. Ignat. Nux vom.*)

RHAB.—RHABARBARUM. Rheum. Rhubarb. (*Camph. Cham. Nux vom.*)

RHUS-T.—RHUS TOXICODENDRON. Sumach. Poison Oak. (*Bellad. Bryon. Camph. Coffea. Sulph.*)

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SABAD.—SABADILLA. Veratrum Sabadilla. Caustic Barley. (*Camph. Pulsat*)

SABIN.—SABINA. Juniperus Sabina. Savine. (*Camph.*)

SAMB.—SAMBUCUS. Sambucus Niger. Elder. (*Arsen. Camph.*)

SQUIL.—SQUILLA. Scilla Maritima. Squill. (*Camph.*)

SEC.—SECALE. Secale Cornutum. Ergot of Rye. (*Camph. Opium.*)

SENEG.—SENEGA. Seneka. Snake Root. (*Arnica. Bellad. Bryon. Camph.*)

SENN.—SENNA. Cassia Senna. Senna. (*Chamom.*)

SEP.—SEPIA. Sepia Succus. Inky juice of the Scuttle Fish. (*Acon. Nitr. spir. Vinegar.*)

SIL.—SILICEA. Silex. Siliceous Earth. (*Camph. Hepar. sulph.*)

SPIG.—SPIGELIA. Spigelia Anthelmintica. Indian Pink. (*Camph. Aurum.*)

SPONG.—SPONGIA. Spongia Usti. Spongia Marina Tosta. Burnt Sponge. (*Camph.*)

STANN.—STANNUM. Pure Tin. (*Coffea Pulsat*)

STAPH.—STAPHYSAGRIA. Delphinium Staphysagria. Stavesacre. (*Ambra. Camph.*)

STRAM.—STRAMONIUM. Datura Stramonium. Thorn Apple. (*Bellad. Nux vom.*)

SULPH.—SULPHUR. (*Acon. Camph. Mercur. Nux vom. Pulsat.*)

SULPH-T.—SULPHURIS TINCTURA. Spiritus vini Sulphuratus. Tincture of Sulphur. (*Vide Sulphur.*)

THER.—THERIDION CURASSAVICUM. Black Spider of Curacoa. (*Camph.*)

TART-E.—TARTARUS EMETICUS s. Stibiatus, Antimonium Tartaricum. Tartras Potassii et Antimonii. Tartrate of Antimony and Potassa. Tartarized Antimony. Tartar Emetic. (*Coccul. Ipecac. Pulsat.*)

THUJ.—THUJA OCCIDENTALIS. Thuj., Arbor vitæ. Tree of Life. (*Camph. Pulsat.*)

VAL.—VALERIENE OFFICINALIS. Valerian. (*Bellad. Camph. Coffea. Mercur.*)

VER.—VERATRUM ALBUM. Helleborus Albus. White Hellebore. (*Acon. Arsen. ac. Camph. Coffea. China. Mercur.*)

VIO-T.—VIOLA TRICOLOR. Jacea. Pansea. Hearts'-ease. (*Camph.*)

VERB.—VERBASCUM THAPSUS. Mullein. (*Camph.*)

ZINC.—ZINCUM. Zincum Metallicum. Zinc. (*Camph. Hep. sulph. Ignat.*)

NOTE. In the SELECTION OF THE REMEDY, it is not necessary that *all* the symptoms noted should be present; at the same time, care must be taken, that there are no symptoms of any consequence not covered by the medicine, or more strongly indicative of another.

When symptoms are met with, *not* covered by a remedy, which nevertheless appears indicated, the TABULAR INDEX may, with advantage, be availed of, in order that it may be ascertained if the symptom required to complete the group, is given under the medicament in any other part of the work. In other cases, where different medicines are pointed out as useful in an affection, the table may be made use of, for, by carefully noting the symptoms given under them elsewhere, the reader may thereby be enabled to select the remedy most clearly indicated.

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HOMŒOPATHIC

DOMESTIC MEDICINE.

PART I.

INTRODUCTION.

THE principal points we have to notice in this part are, the Regimen to be observed under treatment—Clothing, and Habits—the Administration and Repetition of the medicines—and the Potencies in general use.

REGIMEN.

The excellence of the homœopathic rules on regimen has wrested approbation even from our own opponents, although at the same time they disingenuously make use of it as a handle against the science itself, and ascribe the cures effected to its observance, rather than to the efficacy of the medicines employed.

To individuals unacquainted with Homœopathy, the regimen is represented as extremely rigid: to that assertion a plain statement of the course to be pursued in general cases will prove the best refutation; and it may also be observed, that at the first sight the self-denial imposed seems more stringent than it would prove on being carried into effect, and that many individuals in the Author's own experience have pursued the same system of diet, after they have had no further occasion for medical assistance, thus continuing from choice what they had begun from necessity.

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The homœopathic regimen consists merely of the avoidance of medicinal and indigestible substances during treatment, both as calculated to interfere with the actions of the medicines and the proper functions of the alimentary system. Consequently, among liquids the articles generally proscribed are green tea or strong black tea, coffee, malt liquors, wine, spirits, and stimulants of every description; lemonade, or other acid or alkaline drinks, and natural or artificial mineral waters; cocoa, unspiced chocolate, toast, rice, or barley water, oatmeal gruel sweetened with a little sugar, or raspberry or strawberry syrup, if desired, whey, milk and water, or pure milk not too recent from the cow, boiled milk, and in some instances buttermilk, or in fact any non-medicinal beverage, is allowable.*

In animal food, pork, young meats—such as veal, lamb, &c.; and among poultry, ducks and geese—had better be avoided, particularly when derangement of the digestive function exists. Beef, mutton, venison, and most descriptions of game, if not too long kept (high), pigeons, larks, rabbits, are allowable at discretion. (Vide Synopsis.) Ham, and neats' tongues, under certain restrictions.

Fish is a wholesome article of diet, and may in most cases be partaken of without scruple, with the exception of the oleaginous species, such as eels, salmon, &c., or shell fish, as oysters, lobsters, &c.

Eggs, raw, or soft boiled; butter, if free from rancid or unusual taste; cream, plain unseasoned custards, and curds.

Stimulating soups and made dishes are so evidently opposed to homœopathic regimen, as scarcely to require further notice. Beef-tea, veal, or chicken broth, &c., thickened with rice, maccaroni, or sago, and seasoned merely with a little salt, are of course allowable.

* The idiosyncrasies in some individuals in respect of diet are very remarkable; as for example, some cannot take the smallest quantity of milk without serious inconvenience; others throw out a rash after partaking of fish; and, again, others loathe the very sight of animal food. These peculiarities should not only be attended to in prescribing a suitable course of regimen, but should also be taken into account in the selection of the remedies.

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Among vegetables, all of a pungent, aromatic, medicinal, or indigestible description, or greened with copper, are probibited; such as onions, garlic, eschalots, asparagus, radishes, horse-radish, celery, parsley, mint, sage, mushrooms, tomatoes, beets, artichokes, parsnips, etc.; but others free from such qualities, such as potatoes, French beans, green peas or beans, cauli-flower, spinach, seakale, etc., may be used with the needful precaution of avoiding any particular article of diet, whether of the animal or vegetable kingdom, that may seem to disagree with the individual. Lemon or orange-peel, laurel leaves, bitter almonds, peach leaves or kernels, fennel, aniseed, marjoram, are objectionable; acids, and the ordinary condiments, such as pepper, mustard, pickles, etc., and salads, ought either to be sparingly partaken of, or entirely abstained from, particularly by the dyspeptic. Salt and sugar in moderation are admissible.

Acid or unripe fruits are clearly objectionable, and even ripe fruits possessing little or no acidity, if fresh, or prepared by cooking, such as peaches, raspberries, sweet cherries, grapes, and dried or preserved fruits, as figs, prunes, apples, pears. should be used in moderation, particularly by dyspeptic individuals; and by those subject to colic or diarrhœa, not at all. Cold fruits, such as melons, and raw vegetables, such as cucumbers, etc., are inhibited; nuts of every description are forbidden.

All kinds of light bread and biscuit, free from soda or potash and such like, not new-baked; also simple cakes composed of flour or meal, eggs, sugar, and a little good butter; or light puddings, such as bread, rice, sago, semalino, without wines, spices, or rich sauces, are admissible: but coloured confectionary, pastry, and also honey, are not so. Regularity in the hours of meals should be observed, and too long fasting, as well as too great a quantity of food at one time, should be avoided.

During fevers and inflammatory affections, the patient must of course be kept upon a low regimen: gruel, barley-water, etc.; and at the commencement of convalescence a light pudding, with a little weak beef-tea or mutton or chicken broth,

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should form the whole of the nourishment given. Nature, however, is our best guide; and when she takes away appetite, thereby intimates the necessity of not taxing the digestive functions.

CLOTHING AND HABITS.

Upon the first point it were scarcely worth while entering into any observations, were it not simply to remark upon the impropriety of wearing garments impervious to air, and fitting closely to the shape, and the custum of exposing the extremities and chests of young children to the chilling atmosphere of our peculiarly variable and humid climate, under the absurd idea of making them hardy. The evil consequences arising from the check given to perspiration, by the first mentioned practice. are too well known to require any particular comment; but as the other is an error widely prevalent, I consider it my duty to mention it; and feel assured, that if mothers will only reform their system, and clothe their children in a more rational manner, they will make no slight advance towards the prevention of serious affections, not only during childhood, but in after life. Linen, cotton, or even leather, worn next to the skin, is generally preferable to flannel.

As regards habits, it may be briefly observed, that a systematic course of life, avoiding ill-ventilated apartments, late hours, dissipation, over-study, anxiety, and other mental emotion, and taking sufficient air and exercise, are the best preservatives of health.

The frequent use of hot-baths is injurious, and liable to retard the cure uuder homœopathic treatment. The idea that sea-bathing is almost universally beneficial is exceedingly erroneous; there are many constitutions on whom it produces far other than a salutary effect. Medicated baths, either natural or artificial, are, it is scarcely necessary to observe, strictly forbiddeu. Bathing the whole frame daily with a sponge or wet towel, with cold or scarcely tepid water, and the use of the flesh-brush, are by no means objectionable, and frequently indoed strongly to be recommended.

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The use of any medicinal or aromatic substances in the arrangement of the toilet, such as camphorated or otherwise medicated dentrifices, lip-salves, smelling salts, or cosmetics, is detrimental to the action of the medicines, and had therefore better be avoided.

The deleterious gas that flowers emit during night, renders their presence in bed-chambers highly reprehensible.

POTENCIES OF THE MEDICAMENTS.

In homœopathic practice there are three points which merit the most particular attention: the first and principal is the CHOICE of the PROPER REMEDY; the second the *potency* at which it should be exhibited, and the third its *administration* and *repetition*. I shall now proceed to the consideration of the second; the selection of the potency, attenuation, or dilution, and give such directions as may serve for a guide in general cases, premising at the same time that much depends upon the discrimination of the administrator, and that it is impossible in this case to give any rule to which there are not exceptions.

The principal points to be attended to are, the susceptibility of the patient to medicinal influence, how far modified by circumstances, the age, sex, temperament, and habits—the disease itself, and further, the nature of the medicament employed.

As regards the first, the susceptibility of the patient, we find four classes:

First class. Those who are comparatively insensible to medicinal influence, particularly at high potencies, upon whom the medicines show neither marked action nor re-action. Such individuals are generally of what is denominated the leuco-phlegmatic temperament; they require generally low potencies and frequent repetition—such cases are not without their parallel in allopathic practice. Also, in disease, we find some persons who appear to enjoy a peculiar exemption from infections and even contagious influence. To this rule, however, of giving the low potencies in such cases, there are ex-

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ceptions: I have found in practice, after a careful study of the individual, and a selection of a remedy suitable to temperament, a marked action and re-action produced by a very high potency, where a lower of the same medicament had failed to elicit any apparent effect, and *vice versâ*.

Second class. A marked susceptibility to medicinal action without a corresponding reflex action: such patients are generally of a highly nervous temperament, exceedingly difficult to treat, and require particular study; here the higher potencies are generally called for, although we frequently find benefit in resorting to the lower.

Third class. Those in whom no marked or a scarcely perceptible medicinal action declares itself, but a well-marked re-action; in such cases we must be guided by other indications in the selection of the potency; watch the effect carefully, and avoid too frequent a repetition.

Fourth class. Those in whom the medicines show a well-marked action and re-action; here, also, we must be guided by other circumstances in the selection of the potency, so as to obtain the greatest possible benefit without materially increasing the sufferings of the patient.

We generally find a particular susceptibility to medicinal influence, at any potency, in persons dwelling in the country, of robust frame, simple habits, and regular lives, who are not subject to any peculiar dyscrasia. In towns, particularly in large, densely-populated cities, this susceptibility is greatly developed, but the re-action less evident; however much depending upon the individual's employment, habits, and pursuits, it is difficult to give any fixed rule.

Age. In infancy and early childhood, we find a marked receptivity to medicinal influence, a decided action and speedy re-action, consequently the higher potencies are the most applicable in their diseases, and they rarely require so frequent a repetition; however, in acute diseases of any of the more noble organs, we may exhibit lower potencies, particularly of some of the less energetic medicines: for example, *Sambucus*, *Ferrum*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Chamomilla*, etc., a globule constituting the maximum

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dose. Some further remarks upon this subject have been made in Diseases of Infancy.

SEX. Females, for the most part, possess a higher degree of susceptibility than males, in which they approach nearer to children; for them the higher and medium potencies are generally most suitable; to this rule, however, there are many exceptions, particularly in those who are engaged in laborious employments.

TEMPERAMENTS. In the *Sanguine* temperament, there is considerable susceptibility to all the potencies, and a speedy re-action. In the *Nervous*, we find great susceptibility, sometimes without an equivalent re-action: here we should be cautious in administering, and generally use the higher potencies. In the *Bilious*, there is generally but little susceptibility, but the re-action, when roused, is powerful and prolonged; hence a necessity for low potencies, generally given at long intervals. The *Lymphatic* being the least susceptible of all temperaments, the medicines may be given at low potencies, and frequently repeated till some effect is produced.

Since these temperaments often occur in a mixed form, the rules above given must be modified accordingly.

I may observe that the remarks above made refer principally to chronic and subacute diseases.

THE DISEASE. In severe acute diseases I am generally in the habit of resorting to the low potencies, and in tinctures, from the circumstance that I have usually found them more certain in their effect in such affections. In the cases of children, an exception may be made, as already observed. In ordinary cases the best range is from the third to the twelfth potency; this rule should, of course, be modified according to the remedy itself, the disease, and the individuality of the patient.

THE NATURE OF THE REMEDY. Medicaments which in their crude state possess little or no appreciable medicinal property, but whose virtues have been developed by trituration

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and segregation of particles, such as *Lycopodium*, *Natrum muriaticum*, *Calcarea carbonica*, *Sepia*, *Carbo vegetabilis*, *Silicea*, etc., should generally be used at the higher potencies. Others also which have been found from experience to display considerable efficacy, even when greatly attenuated, such as *Phosphorus*, *Sulphur*, *Lachesis*, *Acidum nitricum*, *Arsenicum*, etc. On the contrary, some which have a short-lived, but well-marked action, may be used in some cases in the original substance; for example, *Moschus*, *Valerian*, and *Camphor*, but in exceedingly small doses. Others again have been found most useful at the first, second, or third potency, such as *Tartarus emeticus*, *Ferrum*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Hepar sulphuris*, *Stannum*, *Rhus toxicodendron*, *Opium*, and in many cases *Cinchona*. Still, all these remedies in peculiar cases act well at the higher.

Throughout this work I have given a variety of potencies, specifying those which the nature of the affection treated of seemed to require; but I beg it to be understood that I by no means insist upon a strict observance of what I have laid down, for it is undeniable that when a remedy is *correctly chosen*, whatever may be the potency, it will in most instances be followed by the desired results. From the tenor of the foregoing remarks, however, as well as from what will be found stated under the succeeding paragraph, the importance to practitioners and others who make an extensive use of the homœopathic remedies, of being in possession of several potencies of nearly every medicine, will be rendered sufficiently obvious. In highly perilous acute affections, and, indeed, in all cases, our great point is to obtain as speedy an effect with as little suffering as possible; and when the physician succeeds in effecting this, he may rest satisfied with himself, even although it was by the assistance of a low potency, of a powerful drug, and given in drops. But I must warn the *tyro in our system* not to imagine that because with a *minute* dose he has done much, that by *increasing* it he may do more; the faults of most beginners is to fly too hastily to very low dilutions, and repeat too frequently —patience, coolness, firmness, and attentive observation, are

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necessary to make a good homœopathist. For my own part, I consider the whole range, from the *first attenuation to the thirtieth, and even upwards*,* useful, according to the nature of the case, and the properties of the remedy, and moreover, that a rigid adherence to any particular dilution in all instances, savours rather of the empiric than of the professor of a liberal art.

ADMINISTRATION AND REPETITION OF THE MEDICINES.

Upon this subject I will offer a few remarks, premising at the same time that it is almost impossible to give any general rule that will serve in all cases, much more depending upon the

* Hahnemann, in his latter years, was much in favour of an extension of the scale of potencies; and Grosse and other continental homœopathists of repute have recently spoken strongly of the striking results obtained from *Arsenicum* and other medicines at the 200th and even the 1800th attenuation! Their opinions and recommendations, being derived from experience, are at all events well worthy of considerate attention and careful investigation, whatever the *material-headed reasoners* may say to the contrary.

If tinctures are used, put one drop, or three or four drops of the first dilution, into a tumbler full of pure rain water, (or spring water, if very pure,) and give of this solution a teaspoonful for a dose, which is to be repeated according to the rules. The dose may be increased to a dessert or tablespoon, or even more, if the patient be of a strong bodily constitution, and especially if he be of an insusceptible temperament.—The dose is one or two grains of the powdered remedies, according to the strength and susceptibility of the patient; and this quantity is to be mixed with twice or three times as much powdered sugar of milk. A grain is about as much as will lie on the point of an ordinary penknife blade. In cases of doubt, as to which of two or three remedies, named in this book in any given case. ought to be applied, we recommend a resort to *Jahr's New Manual of Homœopathic Practice.* Turn to the Clinical Chapter, (always in Vol. II,) which precedes the tabular exposition of the effects of medicines upon the part affected in the case, and find the disease under which the patient is labouring; this chapter alone will often contain the desired information. But if it do not, the table following the Clinical Chapter must be studied, and if this do not suffice to determine the choice satisfactorily, the notices of the remedies in question contained in first volume may be read.

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discrimination of the administrator, and a careful observance of the symptoms, than routine.

However, throughout this work I have given directions for the exhibition and repetition of each medicine; these are intended, of course, to be modified according to circumstances, not blindly adhered to; the following observations may, therefore, prove useful:

In *acute* diseases, we must carefully watch the symptoms, and when we feel assured we have chosen the proper remedy, if no perceptible medicinal aggravation or amelioration declare itself, but the disease seems to gain ground, *repeat* the medicine. In cases of high inflammatory action, *Aconite* has sometimes to be repeated every two hours, hour, or even less.

If a *medicinal aggravation* take place, followed by *amelioration, we must let the medicine continue its action, until the amelioration appears to cease*, and the disease again make head; if new symptoms set in, we must then have recourse to the medicine thereby indicated. Should, however, no perceptible *medicinal aggravation* take place, but an *amelioration* follow, we may safely await its approach to its termination, ere we again administer. If any symptoms remain, from the remedy first selected having afforded only partial relief, we must have recourse to some other medicine which seems best fitted to meet them; *but refrain from changing the remedy as long as benefit results from its employment.*

In chronic, sub-acute, and indeed almost all cases, when a very striking improvement takes place, it will generally be found advantageous to cease to administer the medicine as long as the improvement continues, and only to repeat as soon as the slightest symptoms of activity in the morbid phenomena reappear. But when a sudden or marked improvement of comparatively short duration follows the first dose of a remedy, and, on repeating the dose, the symptoms of the complaint increase instead of subsiding, as they did in the first instance, it may be concluded that the medicine does not answer, and that another must accordingly be had recourse to, in the selection of which it will be necessary to choose one *related to* the remedy first prescribed.

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The distinguishing of the medicinal aggravation, from that of the disease, being a point of material consequence, we will here give the usual characteristics of each. The *medicinal aggravation* comes on *suddenly and without* previous amelioration; the aggravation of the disease more *gradually*, and frequently *following* an amelioration. Moreover, in the former, several of the *medicinal* symptoms, some of which we may meet under the *indications* for the remedy, and not *before* remarked, declare themselves.

I feel I cannot lay too much stress upon the necessity of carefully watching the effects of each dose, as in addition to the temporary aggravation of the symptoms which sometimes sets in, a development of collateral or pathogenetic signs occasionally takes place, particularly after frequent repetition of different remedies in susceptible patients: by a want of attention to this important point, we may incur confusion, and may be unconsciously treating a medicinal disease of our own creation. Such, unhappily, but too frequently occurs in allopathic practice, from ignorance of the real properties of the drugs employed. We must also guard against falling into the opposite extreme, and allowing the disease to gain head unchecked.

Slight diseases are often removed by a single dose of well-chosen medicine, but more severe and deeply-seated disorders require a frequent repetition.

In severe acute affections, we may often repeat the *same medicine at the same dose, at regular intervals, as long as it does good;* but this rule has many exceptions, and the directions already given at the commencement of this article should be borne in mind.

In chronic cases, by a long-continued administration of the same medicine, the patient often becomes less susceptible; in such instances, if the improvement remain stationary, or progress slowly, we may gradually increase the dose, or, still better, give at suitable intervals some other remedy or remedies of as nearly analagous medicinal properties to that first administered as possible, and then return to the original remedy, if needful; if, on the other hand, decided amelioration follows each adminis-

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tration, we should allow a longer interval to elapse before repeating, by which means the system gradually recovers itself, and the susceptibility to the medicinal influence remains unimpaired until the cure is completed.

In rare cases, this susceptibility increases; in such instances a higher potency should be selected,—provided the remedy still appears to be appropriate,—and the *intervals* between the exhibitions *lengthened*. This occasionally occurs when the medicine has been frequently repeated, and given in solution. When the beneficial effect of a medicine is interrupted by an attack of cold, diarrhœa, &c., some other medicine must be given for the new affection, on the removal of which, the medicine which was previously acting favourably must be recurred to.

In the SELECTION OF THE REMEDY, it is not necessary that *all* the symptoms noted should be present; at the same time taking care, that there are no symptoms not covered by the medicine, or more strongly indicating another.

REMARKS. When it is requisite to keep a medicine in solution for some days, a few drops of proof spirit may be added to the water, which should be as pure as possible, in order to preserve it from decomposition.

It may be scarcely necessary to explain the PHARMACEUTICAL SIGNS used in this work, to signify the potency and quantum of the dose; but as the book may fall into hands otherwise wholly unacquainted with the science, we do so as a measure of precaution; it will therefore be sufficient to remark, that BELLADONNA $\frac{0}{3}^{0}$, means two globules of the third potency, $\frac{6}{6}$, six of the sixth, and the same with any other medicine.

In conclusion, it is necessary to state that the medicines should be taken fasting, and food or drink, as also excessive bodily or mental exertion, abstained from for half an hour to an hour afterwards. The homœopathic remedies should be kept in a clean, dry, dark place, free from odours. Every description of allopathic medicine, patent or domestic, is prohibited; likewise bleedings, blisters, medicated fomentations, perfumery and everything containing camphor. In cases of obstinate con-

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stipation, recourse may be had to an enema or lavement of cold, or of tepid water when the former disagrees, to which may be added, if necessary, a tablespoonful of olive oil.

It has repeatedly been found that some remedies act very beneficially when administered after the previous employment of certain others.

The subjoined list affords a few such examples, and may prove useful in the treatment of particular cases: the remedy to be selected must be in accordance with the symptoms.

ACIDUM NITRI. *Calc.*, *Petr.*, *Puls.*, *Sulp.*, are often used with success after *Acidum nitri.*

ACIDUM PHOS. *China*, *Lach.*, *Rhus*, *Verat.*, are sometimes suitable after *Acidum phos.*

ACIDUM SULP. *Puls.* is sometimes useful after *Acid. su'ph.*

ACONITE. *Arn.*, *Ars.*, *Bella.*, *Bryon.*, *Cann.*, *Ipec.*, *Spong.*, *Sulp.*, &c., will frequently be found of use after *Aconite*, whether given from the commencement or in the course of treatment.

ALUMINA. *Bryon.* is often of great use after *Alumina*, when it is indicated.

ANT. CRŪDUM. *Puls.* and *Merc.* sometimes answer well after *Antimony.*

ARNICA. *Acon.*, *Ipec.*, *Rhus.*, *Sulp. ac.*, are sometimes suitable after *Arnica.*

ARSENICUM. *China*, *Ipec.*, *Nux vom.*, *Sulp.*, *Veratr.*, will sometimes be found beneficial after *Arsenic.*

BELLADONNA. *China*, *Con. Dulc.*, *Hepar.*, *Lach.*, *Rhus.*, *Seneg.*, *Stram.*, *Valer.*, are sometimes the most appropriate medicines after *Belladonna.*

BRYONIA. *Alum.* and *Rhus* will sometimes be found suitable after *Bryonia.*

CALCAREA CARBONICA. *Lycopodium*, *Nitr. ac.*, *Phos.*, and *Silicea*, will be found most useful after *Calcurea.*

CARBO VEGETABILIS. *Arsen.*, *Kali.*, *Merc.*, will often be found suitable after *Carbo vegetabilis.*

CAUSTICUM. *Sepia*, and *Stann.*, will sometimes be found of service after *Causticum.*

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CINCHONA. *Arsen.*, *Bella.*, *Puls.*, *Veratr.*, are sometimes suitable after *Cinchona.*

CUPRUM. *Calc.* and *Veratr.* are sometimes of service after *Cuprum.*

HEPAR SULP. *Bella.*, *Merc.*, *Nitr. ac.*, *Spong.*, *Silicea*, are sometimes suitable after *Hepar sulp.*

IPECACUANHA. *Arn.*, *Ars.*, *Chin.*, *Cocc.*, *Ign.*, *Nux*, are sometimes suitable after *Ipecacuanha.*

LACHESIS. *Alum.*, *Ars.*, *Bell.*, *Carb. v.*, *Caust.*, *Con.*, *Dulc.*, *Merc.*, *Nux vom.*, *Phos. acid.*, are sometimes useful after *Lachesis.*

LYCOPODIUM. *Graph.*, *Ledum*, *Phos.*, *Puls.*, *Silic.*, are sometimes serviceable after *Lycopodium.*

MERCURIUS. After *Mercurius*, *Bell.*, *China.*, *Dulc.*, *Hepar*, *Lach.*, *Nitr. acid.*, *Led.*, *Sulph.*, are sometimes suitable.

NUX VOMICA. *Bryon.*, *Puls.*, and *Sulp.*, will frequently be found efficacious after *Nux vomica.*

OPIUM. After *Opium*, *Calc.*, *Petr.*, *Puls.*, will sometimes be found of use.

PHOSPHORUS. *Petr.* and *Rhus* will be found suitable after *Phosphorus.*

PULSATILLA. *Asa.*, *Bryon.*, *Nitr. ac.*, *Sepia*, are sometimes suitable after *Pulsatilla.*

RHUS TOXICODENDRON. *Am. c.*, *Ars.*, *Bryon.*, *Calc.*, *Con.*, *Phos.*, *Phos. ac.*, *Puls.*, and *Sulph.*, are sometimes useful after *Rhus tox.*

SEPIA. After *Sepia.*, *Curbo v.*, *Caust.*, *Puls.*, are sometimes suitable.

SILICEA. After *Silicea*, *Hepar*, *Lach.*, *Lyco.*, *Sepia*, are sometimes of service.

SPONGIA. *Hepar sulph.* is sometimes suitable after *Spongia*, (in the croup.)

SULPHUR. *Acon.*, *Bell.*, *Calc.*, *Cupr.*, *Merc.*, *Nitr. ac*, *Puls.*, *Rhus.*, *Sepia*, *Sil.*, are sometimes suitable after *Sulphur.*

TARTARUS EMETICUS. After *Tartar emetic*, *Bar-c.*, *Ipec.*, *Puls.*, *Sep.*, are sometimes useful.

VERATRUM. After *Veratrum*, *Ars.*, *Arn.*, *Chin.*, *Cupr.*, *Ipec.*, are sometimes suitable.

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SYNOPSIS

OF THE

RULES FOR DIET, UNDER HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT.

ALIMENTS ALLOWED.

Soup or broth made from the lean of beef, veal, and mutton; to which may be added, well boiled, sago, tapioca, vermicelli, rice, semolina, or macaroni, seasoned merely with a little salt.

Meats. Beef, mutton, (poultry, rarely,) pigeons, larks, rabbits, (venison, and game in general, may in most cases be partaken of in moderation, but never when high,) plainly cooked and roasted, broiled, or stewed, in preference to boiled. Ham or neat's tongue rarely.)

*Fish.** Soles, whiting, smelts, trout and flounders, broiled in preference to fried; when cooked in the latter manner, the white must alone be partaken of, and the outer or fried portions rejected.

Vegetables. Potatoes, brocoli, green peas, cauliflower, spinach, turnips, French beans, seakale, vegetable marrow, stewed lettuce, well cooked, and prepared with the gravy of meat, where required, instead of butter.

Eggs lightly dressed; all kinds of light bread not new-baked, and biscuit free from soda or potash and the like.

Light puddings, such as those made from vermicelli, semolina, fecula of potato, sago, arrow root, rice; simple cakes composed of flour or meal, eggs, sugar, and a little *good* butter.

Fruit. Baked, stewed, or preserved apples or pears: also gooseberries, raspberries, grapes, or any other fruit not of an acid quality, fully ripe, preserved, or in the form of jelly, may occasionally be partaken of.

* From the extensive varieties of American fish may be most safely selected—shad, king-fish, striped bass or rock-fish, Otsego buss (shad salmon,) lake trout (salmon trout,) halibut, haddock, sea buss or black-fish, sheep's head, pike, pickerel and perch.—Ed.

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Beverage. Water, milk, cocoa, chocolate, (unspiced), arrow-root, or gruel, made thin, toast-water, barley-water, milk and water, sugar and water, rice-water.

Salt should be used in moderation.

ALIMENTS PROHIBITED.

Soups. Turtle, mock-turtle, ox-tail, giblet, mulligatawny, and all rich and seasoned soups.

Meats. Pork, bacon, calf's head, veal, turkey. duck, goose, sausages, kidney, liver, tripe, and every kind of fat and salted meats.

Fish. Crab, lobster, oysters,* and shell-fish in general; and almost all other fish not specified in *Aliments alloced.*

Vegetables. Cucumber, celery, onions, artichokes, radishes, parsley, horse-radish, leeks, thyme, garlic, asparagus; and every description of pickles, salads, and raw vegetables, or vegetables greened with copper.

Pastry of all kinds, whether boiled, baked or fried.

Spices, Aromatics, and *Artificial Sauces,* of all kinds; as also the ordinary condiments, mustard and vinegar.

Cheese.

Chestnuts, filberts, walnuts, almonds, raisins, and indeed almost the entire complement of a dessert, except what has been mentioned in *Aliments allowed,* under *Fruit.* (See also REGIMEN, p. 1.)

The above regulations are subject to considerable modifications in particular cases; but only under the direction of the medical attendant. Regularity in the hours of meals should be observed; and too long fasting, as well as too great a quantity of food at one time, should be avoided.

* The inhibition of the *European* OYSTER is justly demanded on account of its flavour and effects; but the American oyster, according to our experience, is one of the most valuable esculents that, at times, can be furnished either to the invalid or convalescent.—*Ed.*

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PART II.

ON THE SYMPTOMS, CHARACTER, DISTINCTION, AND TREATMENT OF DISEASES.

FEVERS. *Febres.*

GENERAL CONSIDERATION OF FEVER.

CAUSES, TREATMENT, AND DIET TO BE OBSERVED.

PERHAPS no form of disease has more occupied the attention of pathologists, or given rise to a greater number of theories, than fever. Many authors consider fever and inflammation as synonymous terms, others as mere modifications of the same pathological state of the system. The investigation is certainly one possessing peculiar interest, but, fortunately, in the homœopathic system, no theory can in the slightest degree affect the practice, since in the treatment of this class of disease, the external phenomena present sufficient indications for the selection of the proper remedies.

Acute diseases have always been considered as the true touchstone of every system of therapeutics. Homœopathy has been submitted to this test, and the results have at once proved the bold assertion of its founder, that its principle was a law of nature,—the minute doses in these cases act with a promptness and certainty scarcely to be credited, except by those who have either witnessed or experienced their power; under this system the disease is brought to a salutary crisis before any great expenditure of vital energy has taken place; from this, and the absence of debilitating measures,

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the period of convalescence is greatly shortened, and in many instances scarcely perceptible, the patient being, as it were, at once restored from a state of disease to one of perfect health.

Although I shall avoid entering into any of the theories respecting fever and inflammation, I cannot but render the tribute of my admiration to the gifted men who have devoted so much of their time and energies to the elucidation of this difficult point, since every new pathological discovery serves to throw light upon the specific action of medicinal substances. Practically speaking, when we find a medicine produce a change of health resembling that present in fevers, we know that in such fevers it is curative: still it would be a satisfaction to be enabled to trace the connexion more closely, and to show the perfect affinity between medicinal and morbid action. There is no doubt that, if a perfect theory of fever be ever given to the world, it will be found in perfect accordance with the homœopathic law.

In all forms of acute diseases fever is present; in fever, properly so called, there is generally functional disturbance, accelerated action of the vascular, with the participation of the nervous system, and a tendency to increased development of heat. The symptoms common to most fevers are—at first, a feeling of coldness or shivering, then heat, accelerated pulse, thirst, restlessness and languor. Fever also possesses the property of passing from one species into another. Thus inflammatory fever may, by severe antiphlogistic measures, be altered into a low typhus; or, on the other hand, a simple fever, by injudicious treatment, into an inflammatory one, and that again assume the intermittent form; also, one attack may present all these different phases.

Fevers terminating fortunately and running a regular course, may be divided into five stages; the accession, increase, crisis, decrease, and convalescence. When the result is fatal, it may arise from a metastasis, the exhaustation of a vital energy of the patient, or the disorganization of some important function.

The belief in critical days is of very ancient origin, though

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there is some difference in the calculations of physicians upon that point; some counting from the day the shiverings declared the onset, others from the first hot fit; except in cases where a marked periodicity exists, as in quotidian and other forms of ague, such distinctions are of little value, inasmuch as the homœopathic treatment is directed to forwarding the crisis, and thereby materially shortens the duration of the disease. Statistics prove that the average continuation of acute affections is much shorter under the homœopathic system than it is where they are treated allopathically, or left to nature; consequently, any calculations based upon other modes of treatment are not to be depended upon, and the best plan for the physician to follow is to watch attentively the disease before him, and apply the remedies his knowledge and experience point out as best calculated to conduct it to a satisfactory issue.

A crisis may declare itself by diarrhœa, profuse perspiration or increase or alteration of other secretions, or by the appearance of an eruption, after which, if salutary, the skin becomes moist and resumes its functions, and the pulse returns to its usual standard.

Fevers have been differently classified by various medical writers. The arrangement we shall adopt is as follows: simple irritative fever, inflammatory fever, typhus, putrid, and gastric or bilious fevers, intermittent fevers, and then eruptive fevers, such as scarlatina, measles, etc.

Although this mode of classification is adopted for the sake of convenience, the author has no intention of generalizing disease: every febrile attack presents peculiar features, and is to be treated as an individual affection, and according to the nature of the symptoms presenting themselves, not by a blind adherence to the mere nomenclature of disease.

CAUSES OF FEVER. It cannot be denied but that there exists in certain individuals, a particular predisposition to acute diseases, and, as before remarked, in introduction, the sanguine, nervous, and bilious temperaments possess this susceptibility in a far more marked degree than the phlegmatic.

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The exciting causes are numerous. Miasms, epidemic influences, contagion, powerful mental emotions, derangement of some important organ, external lesions, excess or errors in diet, heat or cold, or alterations of temperature, exposure to cold or damp, repercussed exanthemata—in fact, anything that causes derangement of the equilibrium of the system may produce fever.

GENERAL TREATMENT IN FEVER, AND DIET.

The great essentials in the treatment of fever are:

Perfect rest, mental and bodily.

Pure air and a cool apartment; the temperature of the patient's room should never exceed 55 degrees.

Feather-beds should be discarded, and mattresses substituted, when practicable, and the bed-clothes be light but sufficient.

Nature herself generally prescribes the regimen to be observed by taking away appetite, while the thirst present, as an eminent medical writer has well observed, may be considered as her voice calling for fluid. Water is the best diluent; no solid food, broth, or even gruel and the like, should be permitted in cases where the inflammation runs excessively high; and the utmost caution is to be observed, in allowing gruel or weak broths during the decrease: an error in this respect often causes irreparable mischief, and it is always safer to err a little on the side of abstinence than on that of indulgence.

A little toast-water, or weak barley or rice-water, sweetened with a little sugar, raspberry or strawberry syrup, may be allowed when the fever is somewhat abated, though then we must still carefully avoid incurring the risk of a relapse, by giving any aliment likely to tax, in however slight a degree, the digestive powers.

SIMPLE OR EPHEMERAL FEVER.

Febris Simplex.

The disease seldom presents any distinct character, and generally runs its course in twenty-four hours; as, however, it

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frequently forms the initiative of other more serious disorders, it deserves attention. Before attacks of scarlatina, measles, small-pox, etc., it is generally present, although occasionally showing itself as a distinct affection.

DIAGNOSIS. Shivering, followed by heat, restlessness, thirst, accelerated pulse, general uneasiness and lassitude, terminated by profuse perspiration.

In allopathic practice, unless they could trace the immediate cause of the affection, for instance indigestion, the treatment is occasionally hazardous; for, if the simple fever was merely the commencement of an attack of severe inflammation, they incur the risk of increasing it by using stimulants, under the idea of its being a precursor of typhus; or acting upon the opinion of its being a forerunner of inflammation, of weakening the constitution by antiphlogistic methods, if it should unfortunately run on to the former. In this case the safer plan was to await quietly the development of the affection, to see if it would terminate in a crisis, or take upon it a more virulent form, and so deal with it accordingly.

THERAPEUTICS. Throughout this work the disease will be found treated of, when arising from indigestion or cold, and found as the precursor of other affections; but when it is encountered along with the symptoms already detailed, and cannot be traced to any particular exciting cause, and particularly when *hot, dry skin* is present, ACONITE $\frac{0}{0}$ may be administered* in a teaspoonful of water, which, if it be simple fever properly so called, will speedily dissipate all the symptoms; and if it be the forerunner of any more severe disorder, either at once check its further progress or materially modify its malignancy. The former is more peculiarly the case with purely inflammatory attacks: the latter holds good as far as relates to typhus, exanthematic diseases, and some other affections which run a regular course.

* In all cases where directions for the *administration* of a medicine are given, the attention of the reader is directed to the article on that subject in the introduction.

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INFLAMMATORY FEVER. *Synocha.*

DIAGNOSIS. Shivering or chill (generally considerable) followed by burning heat; pulse strong, hard, and greatly accelerated; dryness of the skin, mouth, lips, and tongue; the latter generally of a bright red, in some cases slightly coated with white; thirst; urine red and scanty; constipation; respiration hurried, in accordance with the pulse; amelioration of symptoms as the pulse assumes a more normal state. It runs its course with rapidity, rarely exceeding fourteen days, and progressing with regularity to a crisis, which shows itself in profuse perspirations, critical urine, diarrhœa, or hæmorrhages, principally epistaxis. The period mentioned is its ordinary average of duration, but under homœopathic treatment, the perfect crisis is considerably hastened, without the long convalescence entailed by the usual antiphlogistic means.

It is peculiarly apt, if not carefully treated, to change into typhus, or by metastasis to fix upon some important organ.

CAUSES. Sudden chill or check of perspiration, exposure to damp or wet, dry easterly winds, violent mental emotion, high living, external injury or lesion, local inflammation, and slight febrile attacks mismanaged.

Individuals of what is denominated a plethoric habit are particularly subject to this disease; it generally attacks between the ages of 15 and 30 years.

Under the *diagnosis* we have given the pathogonomic symptoms of synocha; we, however, find it complicated, in the majority of cases, with more or less cerebral disturbance, which we shall consider more in detail under INFLAMMATION OF THE BRAIN AND ITS TISSUES.

THERAPEUTICS. Although throughout this work the author purposes to confine himself to pointing out the remedies most valuable in disease, without entering into any disquisition upon their efficacy, or the principle of their employment, yet he cannot refrain in this instance, from briefly noticing a medicament which has so successfully superseded all the antiphlo-

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gistic measures of the old school, subduing inflammation without lowering the vital energy. No one who compares the pathogenetic symptoms of ACONITE given in the *Materia Medica Pura* of Hahnemann, and carries in mind the principle of its application, can forbear being struck with the close resemblance which they present to those of pure inflammatory disease; and by this powerful auxiliary the author has no hesitation in declaring, that disease of the said description is brought so fully under the control of the physician, as to be in a great measure divested of its malignancy, and in *no case* is the superiority of Homœopathy more strongly evidenced.

ADMINISTRATION.* When, therefore, the symptoms above mentioned are present, we should at once administer ACONITE, six globules of the third potency, in an ounce of pure water, a dessert-spoonful to be given every quarter of an hour, every half or every two or three hours, according to the intensity of the fever, and the *pulse carefully* watched, lengthening the intervals according to the effect produced, till marked benefit results.

A slight degree of delirium is frequently present in this affection, chiefly at night, which, unless it threatens to run on to inflammation of the brain, in which case Belladonna must be had recourse to, *Aconite* is of itself sufficient to subdue. When, however, during the course of the affection other symptoms besides those mentioned develop themselves, we may find it necessary to have recourse to different remedies, such as *Belladonna, Bryonia,* &c.

BELLADONNA. When there is *great heat in the head*, with violent cephalalgia, particularly in the *forehead, and redness of the face; distention of the arteries of the neck and temples;* nocturnal sleeplessness, with furious *delirium;* eyes red, shining and fiery; general internal and external heat; burning thirst, and agonizing restlessness.

ADMINISTRATION. Six globules of the third potency in an ounce of water; a dessert-spoonful exhibited every four hours until amelioration takes place, or we observe unequivocal symptoms, of *medicinal aggravation;* in which latter case we

* Vide note, page 21.

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must cease to prescribe altogether until the reaction has taken place; and in the former, lengthen the intervals of repetition as the improvement advances.

BRYONIA. This medicament is indicated when, in addition to the usual symptoms of inflammatory fever already given, we find a heavy stupifying headache, with a sensation as if the head would burst at the temples, much aggravated by movement, *vertigo and giddiness on rising up or moving; burning heat, redness* of the head and face, with redness and swelling of the latter; delirium; *oppression at the pit of the stomach;* excessive thirst, sometimes followed by vomiting; *constipation;* aching or shooting pains in the limbs. dry cough, or cough with adhesive phlegm tinged with blood, stitches in the chest or side, and laborious breathing; when these latter symptoms are present, we may infer that the pleura or lungs are affected. In the latter case the practitioner should test the diagnosis by auscultation.

ADMINISTRATION. Six globules of the third potency may be added to an ounce of water, and a dessert-spoonful given every four or six hours; few cases are so particularly urgent as to require more frequent administration of the remedy; indeed, when the virulence of the disease has been subdued, a single dose is generally found sufficient, and no further exhibition should take place as long as the patient manifestly continues improving.

When inflammatory fever seems to arise from a primary inflammation of some important organ, such as the Head, Lungs, Liver, or Stomach and Bowels, the treatment will be found under the head of INFLAMMATION of the function most evidently the seat of the disorder.

It is sometimes the result of severe lesion, in which case the patient is to be treated as prescribed under EXTERNAL INJURIES.

NERVOUS FEVER. *Febris Nervosa.* TYPHUS.

It is sometimes extremely difficult, particularly when it arises from some local affection of the more important viscera, to discriminate at the commencement between a nervous or

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inflammatory attack, so as to give a decided prognosis. However, in such cases, the marked advantages of the homœopathic system is again shown: by exhibiting medicines in accordance with the symptoms that declare themselves, we run no risk of weakening the vital energies, should we err in diagnosis, and treat it on its first appearance as an inflammatory attack —or of stimulating the inflammation by what is commonly denominated an anti-nervous treatment, should the precursory symptoms lead us to consider it typhus, and it afterwards assume the inflammatory form.

DIAGNOSIS. Typhus rarely sets in with such marked symptoms as announce the approach of inflammatory fever—instead of severe chill or shiverings, we first find a complaint of general uneasiness, a sensation of chilliness, occasionally followed by a greater or less degree of heat. The patient either complains but little, or of pains in his head, chest, and abdomen, and frequently an unusual degree of drowsiness is present, arising from a comatose state of the brain—there is also occasionally a slight dyspnœa; after various alternations of cold and heat, the former sensation predominates in the feelings of the patient, while to those around him he appears hot; the extremities, however, on examination, are found cold. Different characters of pulse present themselves; sometimes it is full and soft, at others accelerated, frequently about the natural standard or below it, or quick and weak, but not strong and hard as in inflammatory fever. The difference between the action of the pulse and heart is worthy of notice: the former may be so weak as scarcely to be perceptible, and the action of the latter strong; the pulse also may be hurried and the respiration natural. As the disease progresses, the tongue, at first moist, becomes thickly coated, dry, glazed, and tremulous; there is faintness, cephalalgia, giddiness, and vertigo: the delirium, at first slight, and manifesting itself only at night, becomes unintermitted, and is characterized rather by wandering and low muttering, than fury and violence: we may also meet with spasms and convulsions. All these symptoms, if the disease is allowed to gain ground, increase

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in malignancy, the evacuations become involuntary, the weakness and lassitude excessive, and the patient sinks down to the bottom of the bed—an evidence of complete prostration of strength, while all endeavours to rouse him are fruitless, and he is perfectly blind to all around. Tenderness of the abdomen or pain in the region of the cœcum is also frequently met with.

Some only of the above symptoms may be present, or the fever may be complicated with others: when only a few of the less virulent symptoms declare themselves, it is called mild typhus; when complicated with considerable disturbance of the vascular system, great heat and quick hard pulse, inflammatory typhus: a distinction is also found in the type, as in continuous and intermittent typhus; in the accidental circumstances or exciting causes present, as in the gastric and catarrhal complications, which, although generally treated as gastric or catarrhal fevers with typhoid symptoms, may be considered as modifications of this affection,—this difference in arrangement can, however, make none in practice, as we must be guided by the symptoms that present themselves in selecting our remedies.

The CONGESTIVE FEVER of some authors may be considered as a variety of typhus, in which, from the balance of the circulation being destroyed, the blood is determined to some particular organ—the external heat of the body diminished, and the pulse becomes slow and oppressed. The symptoms vary according to the organs attacked. It may be remarked, that in most forms of this malady, the course is extremely irregular,—the precursory symptoms may precede the disease only a few days or several weeks, and its duration is also uncertain.

Death may take place from exhaustion of the vital energies, paralysis of the whole system, or of the brain, apoplexy, disorganization of some of the nobler viscera, or a change to the putrid form.

CAUSES. Densely populated neighbourhoods, where a number of individuals are crowded into small apartments, and the

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air rendered impure by exhalations from decomposed animal and vegetable matter, stagnant water, and a want of circulation, are the very hotbeds of typhus; deficiency and improper quality of food are often added to the above, and are of themselves sufficient to produce it; other causes are, overexertion, either of body or mind, or excesses of any kind, the prevalence of cold or damp weather, mental emotions, and contagion.

In fact, anything tending to depress the vital energies may be productive of typhus; it may consequently arise after inflammatory fever treated by bloodletting or other severe antiphlogistic measures, or even by the reaction of the organism, or an imperfect crisis after the same affection. We shall now proceed to consider the treatment of this malady, and under the indications for the different medicaments used, will be found the symptoms that declare themselves under the various phases which the disease presents.

THERAPEUTICS. At the commencement, where gastric symptoms set in, such as headache, giddiness, nausea, vomiting, watery, yellow, or *greenish*, slimy evacuations; particularly when attended with slight chills, alternately with heat or considerable shivering with slight heat, or marked heat with but little shivering, we may administer—

ADMINISTRATION. IPECACUANHA $\frac{0}{3}\frac{0}{0}$ in a teaspoonful of water, and repeat it every three or four hours.* Or *Pulsatilla* may be selected at this stage of the disorder, when there is frequent shivering, bitter taste, whitish tongue, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting of mucus, slimy evacuations, and particularly when the above symptoms occur in phlegmatic subjects, with extreme depression of spirits, and tearfulness. Two globules of the sixth potency in a little water every three to six hours.

NUX VOMICA. Gastric or bilious symptoms, constipation with frequent inclination and ineffectual efforts to evacuate. *Nux vomica* is further indicated when the spasms, which not unfrequently accompany this disease, are confined to the

* Vide note, p. 21.

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stomach and intestines, particularly the rectum, a frequent cause of the above-mentioned constipation; painful pressure, and tension in the epigastrium and hypochondria; sensation as if the limbs were bruised; general nervous excitability, with great nocturnal restlessness and slight delirium; weakness, and exacerbation of the symptoms in the morning. Temperament, sanguine or bilious; disposition, irritable and impatient.

ADMINISTRATION. Two globules of the sixth potency every twelve hours.

When the disorder assumes the asthenic form of *abdominal* typhus, or when the inflammatory diathesis is more lymphatic than arterial. from the occurrence of the disease in venous-lymphatic subjects. with pale or yellowish appearance of the face, severe headache, or sensation as if a tight band were across the forehead; thickly-coated tongue; bitter or foul taste; little thirst; sensibility of the scrobiculus or umbilical region to the touch and distention of the abdomen; evacuations *copious*, *watery*, flocculent, and even bloody, sometimes attended with *tenesmus*; at first dry burning skin, followed by profuse debilitating *sweats*; depressed pulse, and great prostration; extreme restlessness and anxiety, with constant tossing about in bed; disturbed unrefreshing sleep, with anxious dreams, — MERCURIUS will be found a most efficient medicine.

ADMINISTRATION. Three globules of the sixth in a little water every two hours, until the evacuations become diminished in number, and improved in appearance, and the tenderness and pain in abdomen, etc., relieved.

CINCHONA. This remedy is frequently of service in the first stage, or when there is paleness of the face, lancinating, rending, aching, or pressive headache, cloudiness of vision, buzzing or roaring in the ears, dulness of hearing; yellow or white coating on the tongue, dryness of the mouth, insipid, clammy, or bitter taste; inclination to vomit; sensibility and distention of the abdomen; thin, yellow, watery motions, occasionally intermixed with undigested substances; urine scanty, pale, or dark coloured, and cloudy; oppression at the

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chest; dragging shooting pains in the limbs; anxiety, sleeplessness, and general coldness and shivering. In an *advanced stage* of the disease, china is moreover occasionally of considerable value, especially when the attack has become lengthened and tedious, and the following symptoms have set in: nocturnal sweats, obstinate diarrhœa, but with clean tongue, and absence of abdominal pain; followed by *Sulphur*, should the sweats not yield.

ADMINISTRATION. Three globules of the third potency every six hours, until benefit result.

When inflammatory symptoms declare themselves from the commencement, *Aconite* and *Belladonna* are the best remedies; when the disease becomes more developed, and still retains the inflammatory character, *Bryonia* and *Rhus* will generally be found more useful. For the employment of *Aconite*, we have given the fullest indication under Inflammatory Fever;, and in all cases where these decided symptoms are present, it is imperatively called for, and should be administered as there prescribed. The following symptoms indicate BELLADONNA:

Alternate heat and chills, or general heat externally and internally, with redness, burning heat or bloated appearance of the face; violent throbbing of the carotids, redness, sparkling, and protrusion of the eyes, with dilatation of the pupils, extreme sensibility to light, and strabismus; singing or noises in the ears to a greater or less degree; wild expression of the countenance, with uneasy glancing around, as if from fear, sometimes attended with a marked inclination to run away; violent shooting pains in the forehead, or dull heavy pain, causing the patient to put his hand frequently to his head; furious delirium or loss of consciousness; silent delirium and carphologia, or spasmodic or convulsive attacks; parched lips, soreness of the corners of the mouth, redness and dryness of the tongue, which is sometimes also foul and covered with a yellow coating; skin hot and dry; bitter taste in the mouth, intense thirst, difficulty of deglutition, especially of liquids, nausea, pressure at the pit of the stomach; meteorismus; and constipation, or watery motions; scanty and red or amber-

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coloured urine, rapid respiration, pulse full and accelerated, or quick, hard, and wiry; parotid glands inflamed and tumid.

STRAMONIUM may be given when, in addition to the above symptoms, we find twitching of the muscles of the face, subsultus, strabismus, trembling of the extremities, tremulous motion of the tongue on protrusion, burning heat of the body, suppression of the urine, fantastic gesticulations, and risus sardonicus.

HYOSCYAMUS, with similar symptoms, and moreover, twitching of the tendons, strong full pulse, fulness of the veins, burning heat of the skin, sensation of pricking all over the body, and constant delirium; frequent *but ineffectual urging to urinate*.

ADMINISTRATION. Of the three last mentioned remedies, six globules of the third potency may be added to an ounce of pure water, and a dessert-spoonful given every three or twelve hours, according to the violence of the malady or the improvement that ensues. When the skin continues *hot and dry*, and the bowels relaxed, or the motions even passed involuntary; or when there is phlegmonous inflammation of the tonsils; the alternate administration of *Belladonna* and *Aconite* every two or three hours until the skin becomes moist, etc., will be attended with a desirable result.

We will now proceed to the consideration of the two medicines, *Rhus* and *Bryonia*, whose value in typhus, in the form in which it appeared in Germany in 1813, was proved by Hahnemann's treatment of 183 patients, not one of whom died, while thousands perished under the means employed by the professors of the old system of medicine. The two medicines above mentioned possess many striking points of similarity, but also many of difference; they may on some occasion be administered alternately with great advantage in the manner below described; for the several employments the indications are as follows:

BRYONIA. More particularly when the disorder assumes the character of a *Febris nervosa versatilis*, or *Typhus cerebralis*, with *violent stupifying* headache, as from a blow, and

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pain across the temples, as if the head would burst. *Aggravation* of these sensations by *movement—continued* delirium, violent, with excessive febrile heats, foul thickly-coated yellow tongue, with dryness of the mouth and great thirst, and vesicles on the mouth or tongue, furred lips, nausea, inclination to vomit, or vomiting of mucous and bilious matter; tenderness of the scrobiculus when touched; general heat of the whole body, dryness of the skin, redness of the face, and *profuse perspiration* during the fever; sensibility of the epigastric region, distended abdomen.—*Constipation*, or relaxed stools; urine of a deep orange colour or bright yellow, with yellow sediment; sensation as of a plug in the throat, with difficulty of hearing; stitches in the side; drowsiness or disposition to sleep during the day; sleeplessness, fugitive heat and excessive restlessness, or continued drowsiness or coma, with startings and unpleasant dreams; painful shootings and soreness of the limbs, *aggravated by movement*, trembling of the hands; pulse *quick*, soft, *frequent*; or irregular, *small* and *intermitting*. Petechiæ, IRRITABILITY, IRASCIBILITY, *despair of recovery*.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON. This medicine is more peculiarly suitable to the *debile* form or stage, the *Febris nervosa stupida*, as is Bryonia to the *inflammatory*; but will frequently be found serviceable in all the stages of the disease, particularly when there is *diarrhœa*, and congestion to the head and great weakness. The headache is generally of a stupifying nature, with a feeling as if from a bruise, but not so *severe* as that of Bryonia; the tongue presents nearly the same character, *less* nausea and inclination to vomit exists; *violent pain* is present at the epigastrium, especially when *touched*. Constipation as in *Bryonia*, but more particularly, *copious yellowish or loose* sanguineous evacuations; the symptoms of general heat, and those of the face, resemble those given under *Bryonia*, but *without* the perspiration, or at most, a clammy feeling of the skin. The urine is hot, *dark coloured*, or at first clear, and afterwards turbid, the symptoms of the ears the same; sleep also the same; *difficult deglutition of solids*, as if from *contraction* of the throat and œsophagus; *general trembling*, *debi-*

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lity and prostration, almost amounting to paraly'ic weakness of the different limbs, shooting pains in various parts of the body, *aggravated* when at *rest* or at night, and *momentarily relieved* by *moving* the part affected; pulse quick and small, or weak and slow. In the *morale* we may notice, excessive anguish, anxiety, extreme lowness of spirits, and inclination to weep. Petechiæ, as in Bryonia, are frequently present.

ADMINISTRATION. As before remarked, *Rhus* is particularly suitable in the debile form or low typhus; we may add six globules of the third potency to an ounce of water. In some extreme cases, however, the practitioner will find it necessary to prescribe a more frequent administration of the dose, and at a still lower potency, (such as the second dilution, or even the mother tincture,) and administer one dessert-spoonful every three to four hours in ordinary cases, lengthening the intervals as improvement ensues, and then quietly awaiting its action. The *Bryonia* may be given in the same manner when it appears indicated, and in many cases it will be found useful to give these medicines alternately at six hours' interval, a dessert-spoonful of the mixture above mentioned as a dose.

ARSENICUM. This is decidedly one of the most important remedies in *abdominal typhus*, sometimes restoring the patient when almost beyond the reach of hope, and renovating the vital spark. The chief indications for its employment are EXTREME PROSTRATION OF STRENGTH, falling of the lower jaw, open mouth, dull and glassy eyes, burning thirst, and colliquative diarrhœa, pulse scarcely perceptible and intermittent.

ADMINISTRATION. Six globules of the third, sixth, or twelfth potency may be added to an ounce of water, and a dessert-spoonful given every quarter, or half hour, until improvement is perceptible, when the intervals between the doses may be extended.

CARBO VEGETABILIS is another remedy of great utility in these desperate cases; it is indicated where we find drowsiness with rattling respiration, face pinched, sunken, and deathlike, pupils insensible to light, pulse scarcely perceptible, and rapidly sinking, cold perspiration on the face and

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extremities, involuntary and offensive evacuations, deep red urine, with a cloud floating in it or rising towards the surface.

ADMINISTRATION. Six globules of the sixth potency in the same quantity of water as the preceding, administered in the same manner. An alternate administration of these two medicines, at intervals of from four to eight hours, has been attended with the most fortunate results.

ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM. When at the very commencement of the disease, we find great exhaustion and prostration, with wandering even when awake; or in almost hopeless cases, either alone, or still better in alternation with *Rhus*, when the patient is always found lying on the back in a comatose state, and either gives no reply when talked to, or if he does it is in an incoherent manner; constant loquacious delirium, or low muttering; carpologia, fixed look; seeming efforts to escape from some alarming object; black incrustations on the lips; dry, hot skin, continued *copious watery diarrhœa*; the motions are generally passed involuntarily; sanguineous evacuations; frequent, weak, and occasionally an intermitting pulse. Should the debilitating sanguineous evacuations continue, *Acid. nitri um* should be administered, or *Cantharides*, should strangury also be present.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as the above.

SULPHUR may often be had recourse to with advantage when *Bryonia*, *Rhus* and *Acidum phosphoricum* have been fruitlessly administered; the following, however, are its characteristic indications in this disease: pale and collapsed countenance, burning itching eruptions on the lips, dryness of the mouth; foul, dry tongue; bitter taste; slimy or bilious vomiting; tenderness of the epigastrium, and pain in the umbilical region increased on pressure; borborygmus; frequent watery, flocculent or yellow evacuations; cloudy urine, depositing a reddish sediment; stitches in the chest, oppressed breathing; dry cough, worse towards evening and at night; sleeplessness, or whining during sleep, dry heat during the day, with moderately quick pulse, profuse sweating at night.

ADMINISTRATION. Six globules of the sixth in an ounce of water, a dessert-spoonful every six hours.

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OPIUM. Great drowsiness, or coma with stertorous breathing, open mouth, half closed eyes, or fixed look, slight delirium or muttering; CARPOLOGIA; the patient is in a continual state of sopor from which it is extremely difficult to rouse him, and is scarcely aroused ere he relapses into his former state; dry offensive stools, which together with the urine are passed involuntarily.

ADMINISTRATION. Six globules of the third potency in half an ounce of water, a teaspoonful every three hours.

CALCAREA C. may sometimes be administered advantageously, alternately with *Belladonna*, *Arsenic* or *Rhus*, according to symptoms; it is further sometimes a most efficient remedy in cases in which debilitating diarrhœa or epistaxis will not yield to such remedies as, *Ac. phos.*, *Rhus*, *Cinchona*, etc.: when the nasal hemorrhage does not yield to *Calcarea*, *Hepar sulphuris* is generally the most appropriate remedy to follow up with, provided the entire feature of the disease is not better embraced by *Pulsatilla*, *Belladonna*, *Rhus*, or *Sulphur*.

PHOSPHORUS. When the disease becomes as it were concentrated in the lungs, and there is consequently congestion with extremely laborious breathing and excessive anxiety, dulness on percussion, mucous rale, stitches during respiration; cough with copious expectoration of mucus mixed with blood, or even offensive pus; more benefit may be looked for from this than from any other remedy.

ADMINISTRATION. Six globules of the third in an ounce of water, a dessert-spoonful every four hours.

ACIDUM MURIATICUM. Weakness, with *a constant tendency to sink down in the bed*, with groaning during sleep, almost paralytic state of the tongue, rendering it almost impossible for the patient to speak, even when in a collected state, and great dryness of the mouth.

ADMINISTRATION. The same potency and in the same manner as *Arsenicum*.

After severe cases of Typhus, a period of debility generally supervenes of greater or less duration, according to the violence of the attack. In such instances CINCHONA ♀♀♀,

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in a little water, repeated in five days, followed by VALERIAN in about four days to a week, according to the result produced. Of this latter medicine, three or four globules of the third potency may be given in a glass of water, and repeated every two days, if necessary, until the desired result is attained.*

An alteration of these two medicaments, at intervals of twenty-four hours, has also been found very useful in these cases. When debilitating sweats supervene, Cinchona should be administered, followed by Sulphur if required.

Should symptoms of deranged digestion remain after the fever has been subdued, *Nux vomica* and *Pulsatilla* will be found most serviceable according to the temperament of the individual, and the symptoms present. (See article INDIGESTION.) The other medicaments mentioned under the head referred to, may also be advantageously consulted. Where a peculiar morbid state of the constitution exists, denominated by some Homœopathists, a psoric tendency, a drop of the third potency of the TINCTURE OF SULPHUR in three dessert-spoonfuls of water, one daily, and the medicine then allowed to act from one to three weeks, according to circumstances, may be administered.

DIET. In a disease that presents so many varieties, it is difficult to give any rules upon this head applicable to all cases. When a marked inflammatory character is present, the same abstinence should be enjoined as already noted under Fevers; and in all cases, either during the progress of the disease or the period of convalescence, the greatest possible care should be taken to avoid taxing the digestive functions; the diet should be light and simple, and the patient never allowed to indulge the appetite to its full extent.

PUTRID FEVER, OR TYPHUS.

Typhus Putridus.

We have already alluded to this form of the disease under *Typhus*, particularly in the indications given for the employ-

*Vide note, p. 21.

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ment of Arsenicum and Carbo vegetabilis; but consider it of sufficient importance to be remarked on separately, although of course, except in cases of decided emergency, no individual not properly qualified would think of treating so serious an affection.

DIAGNOSIS. The symptoms of Typhus already given, running on to the colliquative state; extreme debility, pulse exceedingly small and weak, so as to be scarcely perceptible; a peculiar sensation of burning pungent heat, communicating itself to the hand when placed upon the body of the patient, heavy cadaverous smell of the whole body, putrid odour of the breath, perspiration, and secretions in general; profuse oily and clammy sweats; involuntary evacuations; colliquative or sanguineous diarrhœa; dark and bloody urine; epistaxis, petechiæ, and other marked tendencies to organic dissolution. The patient is always found lying on his back, and continually shrinks down to the foot of the bed, a sign of utter helplessness and prostration.

THERAPEUTICS. ARSENICUM corresponds closely to the foregoing symptoms, and is, therefore, our principal remedy when the disease assumes this form, particularly when we find involuntary and sanguineous evacuations and tenesmus. *Carbo vegetabilis* may also be with advantage alternated with it, when the symptoms already given under Typhus for the exhibition of that medicine are present; *Mercurius* is called for in case of *great tenesmus*, and when the discharge of blood is principally alvine, followed by *Acid. phosph.*, *Acid. nitr.*, or *Cantharides*, should sanguineous diarrhœa continue. (See NERVOUS FEVER, p. 29.)

ADMINISTRATION. When *Arsenicum* itself is found called for, we may add one drop of the third potency to an ounce of water, and administer a dessert-spoonful every six hours, or even every hour if the patient seems sinking, until an improvement takes place. If, however, from the symptoms given under that medicine, an alternation with *Carbo vegetabilis* seem desirable, they may be thus exhibited at intervals of

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from six to twelve hours, according to the urgency of the case; in some instances, where *Arsenicum* does not produce all we could desire, this mode has been adopted with success.*

CINCHONA will be found useful when the more dangerous symptoms have been in a great measure subjugated, but at the same time great weakness remains from the loss of humours; it is also useful when the little nutriment the patient may have partaken of passes off undigested.

ADMINISTRATION. Six globules of the third potency in an ounce of water, a dessert-spoonful every four hours. In those cases where *Arsenicum* and *Carbo vegetabilis* seem to fail, the employment of the Mother Tincture of Rhus, one drop in a tea-spoonful of water every three hours, has, in a number of instances, been found most efficacious.†

CONTAGIOUS FEVER, OR TYPHUS.

Typhus Contagiosus.

DIAGNOSIS. The symptoms of typhus caused by infection or contagion.

THERAPEUTICS. The same as already given under Typhus. We may, however, here remark upon one remedy of especial value in this form of the disease, namely, OPIUM, indicated by drowsiness or coma.—Coma somnolentum, especially,—stertorous breathing, mouth partly open, eyes open or partially closed, loss of speech, rigidity of the limbs, smallness or in-

* It may here be remarked that Gross and others have recently recommended, and are in the habit of administering, *Arsenicum* at extremely high potencies (the 200th and even the 1600th) in typhus and other diseases, when the vital energies seem rapidly sinking. See also "*Potencies of the medicaments*" in the Introduction.

† Many of the remedies, along with the indications for their employment, which have been given in the preceding chapter, will also be found equally appropriate in particular cases or in certain stages of so-called *putrid fever*—the attention of the practitioner is therefore particularly called to them in such circumstances.

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termission of the pulse, meteorismus, involuntary evacuations, or constipations.

ADMINISTRATION. We may add six globules of the third potency to an ounce of water: give a dessert-spoonful every three or four hours until a favourable change is observed.

When in addition to the above-named paralytic affection, we find jerkings in individual limbs, we should have recourse to *Hyoscyamus* or *Stramonium* administered in the same manner, choosing the remedy which most closely approximates to the symptoms we have given for their individual use, under TYPHUS (p. 30.)

It may be remarked, that whenever the symptoms given under *Opium*, and the other medicines, present themselves in Typhus, *from whatever cause arising*, the remedies are of course indicated.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT—PROPHYLAXES, &c.

We need hardly insist upon what every practitioner knows to be essentially adjuvant in the treatment of this affection, a constant supply of fresh and continually renewed air.

PROPHYLAXES, during the prevalence of Typhus. Cool pure air, thorough ventilation, the avoidance of dark or dismal-looking apartments into which the genial daylight does not freely penetrate; and the removal of all causes generating the disease, such as stopped sewers, or collection of decaying vegetable and animal matter; a plain wholesome diet, with a moderation in the use of fermented liquors or wine, and total abstinence from spirits; refraining from late hours, intense study, and excessive mental or corporeal exertion; exercise in open situations, with proper precautions against exposure to cold or damp; and finally, the preserving a healthy tone of mind and cheerful temper.

The absurd practice of keeping the bowels constantly open by means of aperient medicines, and the use of sudorifics, cannot be too strongly reprobated; both these practices weaken the system, and predispose to the disease.

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Standing between a fire or open window and the bed of the patient is to be avoided, as unnecessarily increasing the risk of taking the infection.

The safest plan for the physician to pursue in epidemic or endemic typhus, is to form an aggregate of the symptoms by carefully collating those of individual sufferers, so as to present a perfect image of the existent malady, and to choose his remedies accordingly, which should be administered directly on the premonitory symptoms declaring themselves, without waiting for the further development of the disease.

It may be remarked, that *Bryonia* and *Rhus* cover a great number of the symptoms of typhus, as met with in this country; when, therefore, this point has been ascertained, they may be given alternately, BRYONIA $\frac{0}{6}$ and RHUS $\frac{0}{3}$ each in one dose, at intervals of twenty-four hours, which will often either check the malady at its outset, or materially modify its virulence—in some cases one of these remedies is of itself sufficient, according to the leading symptoms of the reigning epidemic; in a great variety of instances, ARSENICUM may prove a valuable *prophylaxis*; but at the same time, the indications we have already given of the several medicaments should be carefully consulted, as the same rule holds good for them all.

INTERMITTENT FEVERS—AGUE.

Febres Intermittentes.

We have now to enter upon a class of fevers differing essentially from those already considered, in possessing a marked character of their own, in the simplicity of their form, the periodicity of the different stages, and the uncertainty of their duration.

DIAGNOSIS. A chill or cold fit, followed by heat, and terminating by perspiration, more or less profuse; these three stages constitute a paroxysm; after which for a certain period,

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called the *Apyrexia*, the patient is generally free from suffering.

These periods are generally of definite duration;—if the paroxysms return at regular intervals of *twenty-four* hours, the fever is termed a Quotidian; of *forty-eight*, a Tertian; of *seventy-two*, a Quartan; even longer intervals have been observed between the attacks; hence the Octanæ of some writers,—if two paroxysms take place within each period, the ague is said to be doubled, as a double Quotidian or Tertian.

These fevers are sometimes found existing in the simple form above noted, and at others complicated with other forms of disease, as in intermittent catarrhal or gastric fevers.

They are exceedingly indefinite in duration, and frequently assume a chronic form. An individual once attacked with ague is frequently liable to a return in after-life, if the disease has not been radically cured at the commencement; nay more, any attacks of disease he may be hereafter subjected to, are peculiarly apt to assume the intermittent form.

Nervous or inflammatory fever may change into an intermittent, or the latter take upon itself, if it continue, the character of either of the two former, or become remittent; this frequently happens in hot climates.

Ague is rarely dangerous in this country, except when of long continuance, by the weakness it occasions and the injury it inflicts upon the constitution; it may, however, lead to obstructions and indurations of the more important viscera, particularly of the liver and spleen, or induce dropsical affections.

But in hot climates or in low marshy countries, this disease is exceedingly fatal; and on dissection, the brain and its tissues, the mucous coat of the stomach and bowels, the lungs and peritoneum, have been found affected; in such instances, when the disease gains ground, the patient loses strength and becomes emaciated, every fresh paroxysm entails an increase of suffering, and the perspiration fails to relieve; he complains of a sense of weight in the hypochondria, particularly the right, with griping pain in the bowels, flatulent distention of the

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abdomen, diarrhæa, or constipation, and constant thirst; or of headache, cough, and dyspnœa: the tongue is furred, and dry at the tip; the skin hot, harsh, and dry; the urine scanty, the abdomen tumid, the extremities become dropsical, and sleep is restless or broken.

Death may ensue from collapse in the cold stage, the absence of perspiration, and the disease passing into continued or remittent fever, or from disorganization of some important function, such as the brain, lungs, spleen, or liver.

We shall now proceed to a general consideration of the three stages of the disease, premising that the various modifications of the symptoms will be found more in detail under the medicaments when we enter into the therapeutic treatment.

Premonitory symptoms. Sense of languor, or general uneasiness; yawning, headache, stupor, pains in the limbs or dorsal region, the toes and fingers becoming numb, and the nails blue.

Cold Stage. Coldness of the extremities, with a feeling as of a stream of cold water running down the back, and extending itself to the chest and abdomen; general prostration of strength, insupportable coldness, external and internal tremors, chattering of the teeth, respiration laboured and hurried, with inability to draw a full inspiration, and oppression at the chest. The head is variously affected, sometimes with headache, at others with coma, stupor, or delirium; the pain noticed in the premonitory symptoms are generally present, and in some instances the patient complains of pain all over; the tongue is moist, the eyes are heavy and sunken, the features pinched, and the lips and cheeks livid; the rigors sometimes run on to convulsions.

The pulse is weak and oppressed, sometimes slow, at others quick, and frequently intermitting, and often, from the severity of the rigors, scarcely perceptible.

The heat of the body, except at the extremities, is generally above the natural standard, while the patient complains of cold.

Sometimes the patient feels only a slight degree of cold, without tremors, but accompanied with symptoms of functional

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derangement, and in a few hours the hot fit declares itself. The duration of the cold stage is from an hour to four hours; and it runs into the hot without any marked interval.

The *Hot Stage* presents all the characteristics of a modified inflammatory attack, with hot, dry skin, and thirst, oppression at the chest, hurried and anxious breathing, and acute pain in the head, region of the spleen, liver, &c.; there is also occasionally a degree of cerebral disturbance, or even delirium.

The general duration of the hot fit is from four to twelve hours, when it terminates in the sweating stage; when this does not take place, it is apt to run on to continuous fever, or take the form of a remittent,—a not uncommon issue of this disease in warm climates.

Sweating Stage. After the hot fit has continued a longer or shorter period, profuse perspiration sets in, commencing in the forehead and extremities, and quickly diffusing itself over the whole body; as soon as it makes its appearance, the uneasiness and other symptoms begin to disappear, and the patient, in simple ague, continues free from suffering until the next paroxysm.

Causes. Marshy districts are noted as being the hot-beds of this malady; a continuance of fish or farinaceous diet is also apt to produce it; it may, moreover, arise from taking cold, indigestion, internal obstructions, peculiar constitutional tendency, or local irritation.

The medicines should generally be administered in the apyrexia or interval between the paroxysms.

Therapeutics. The following remedies have been found most appropriate in ordinary cases of this affection:

Cinchona, Arsenicum, Ipecacuanha, Nux vomica, Pulsatilla, Antimonium crudum, Bryonia, Veratrum album, Cocculus, Sabadilla, Ignatia, and Carbo vegetabilis.

Cinchona. This well-known but too frequently abused remedy, is undoubtedly of the greatest efficacy in those fevers which owe their origin to the influence of marsh miasm, and are peculiarly prevalent at particular seasons of the year. It

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may be given as soon as the *precursory symptoms* manifest themselves, when we find a degree of fever, with anxiety, palpitation of the heart, headache, sneezing, great thirst, bulimy, or nausea, and pain in the bowels. It is also indicated when the fever has set in by adypsia *during* the cold stage—but thirst AFTER the heat and *during* the sweating. It is *contra-indicated* when thirst exists *during* the hot stage.

ADMINISTRATION. When properly selected, a single dose of this medicine (three or four globules of the third potency) will generally remove the fever; but in other cases frequent repetitions and still lower potencies will sometimes be found necessary.*

ARSENICUM is indicated when the different stages are not definitely marked, but the fever, and heat, and shivering, appear simultaneously—or we find cold shuddering alternately with heat, or a sensation of cold internally, with heat, or an *imperfect development* of the paroxysms; or burning heat, as if molten lead were coursing through the veins, communicating an unpleasant sensation of heat (*calor mordax*) to the hand when placed upon the body of the patient—great restlessness; and excessive, almost *insatiable thirst*, obliging the sufferer to drink constantly, although but little at a time; depression, *marked prostration of strength* and anxiety; nausea, desire to vomit, retching, and even vomiting; severe and burning pains in the stomach, and insupportable pains all over the body, especially in the limbs.

A marked characteristic of *Arsenicum* is, that all the sufferings of the patient, pains in the limbs, &c., increase in intensity *during* the paroxysm, and others develop themselves; another is, its marked *periodicity*, generally either Tertian or Quartan, and the rigors generally setting in towards evening.

It is therefore called for in these cases where we meet with *a well-marked periodicity of imperfectly developed paroxysms*, with some or any of the symptoms above mentioned.

ADMINISTRATION. Of this medicament $\frac{0}{6}0$ given during the apyrexia, will be generally found a sufficient dose; however, in some cases, when the vital energies of the patient

* Vide note, p. 21.

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seem insufficient to rally, and the cold fit continues, *two drops* of the tincture of the third potency may be added to an ounce of water, and a dessert-spoonful given every four or two hours, or every twenty minutes, according to the exigency of the case. Such cases are happily rare in this country, but I have thought it advisable to touch upon the means to be employed when they do occur; in such instances also *Veratrum* (which see) is occasionally useful.*

IPECACUANHA. This remedy will be found useful in most cases of this affection, for although it may not always prove competent to the entire removal of the complaint, yet when administered at the commencement it rarely fails to prove of considerable benefit, and in many instances, when judiciously selected, it of itself performs a cure,—the most marked results have been derived from its ADMINISTRATION with *Nux vomica* in the following mode: exhibit IPECACUANHA $\frac{gtt}{3}$ in a little water, and repeat the dose in three hours; NUX VOMICA $\frac{gtt}{6}$ twelve hours after, and if possible, in the evening. Should, however, the apyrexia take place towards evening, lengthen the intervals, giving the *Ipecacuanha* every five hours, allowing twelve hours to intervene, and administering the *Nux vomica* in the evening, and if the attack be quotidian, repeating the latter medicine in the apyrexia preceding it.

Either of these remedies is of itself sometimes found sufficient to shorten the duration of the disease; the indications for IPECACUANHA are as follows: much shivering, with but little heat, or vice versâ; *increase of the shivering by external warmth*; oppression at the precordial region; *adypsia*, or at least, little thirst; dryness of the mouth, nausea, vomiting, and other symptoms of deranged digestion.

For NUX VOMICA. Giddiness, with feeling in the head as if from intoxication, desire to lie down, with trembling of the limbs, or a feeling of a paralytic weakness and prostration, with cramps in the different extremities, particularly the calves of the legs and feet, difficulty of breathing, anxiety, irascibility, fear of death, and even slight delirium; gastric derangements, such as anorexia; dislike to bread; bitter and

* Vide note, p. 37.

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sour eructations, tension of the abdomen, or spasms of the abdominal muscles, and constipation. *During the fever:* Coldness and blueness of the skin, desire to be constantly covered, even during the access of heat and perspiration; occasionally stitches in the side, shooting pains in the abdomen, aching in back and limbs, and *dragging* pain in abdomen during the rigors. During the *hot fit* particularly, headache, buzzing in the ears, heat in head, face, with redness of the cheeks, and thirst.

ADMINISTRATION. In most cases the dose before mentioned will be found sufficient; but when the disease is violent, a few globules or a drop at the third potency may be added to an ounce of water, and a dessert-spoonful taken every night to the day a return is expected.

PULSATILLA, like the two remedies last mentioned and *Antimonium crudum*, *Bryonia* and *Ignatia*, is an excellent remedy in Agues complicated with gastric or bilious symptoms, whenever the slightest dyspeptic attack brings on a relapse; its more peculiar indications are: adypsia all through the fever, or thirst *only* during the hot fit; simultaneous heat and shivering—aggravated *in the afternoon or towards evening*; shivering when uncovered; anxiety and oppression of the chest during the shivering. *During the hot stage*, redness and swelling of the face, or redness of the cheeks only, and perspiration on the face. The presence of diarrhœa, and the patient being of a mild disposition, are corroborative indications for its employment.

ADMINISTRATION. In ordinary cases $\frac{0}{0}\frac{0}{0}$ may be given in a dessert-spoonful of water during the apyrexia; in very severe attacks, a few globules, or a drop or so of the third potency, may be added to an ounce of water, and a dessert-spoonful given every six or twelve hours during the same period; in some instances, it will be sufficient to give a dose about three hours before the expected attack.

ANTIMONIUM CRUDUM. The indications for this remedy closely resemble those of Pulsatilla, but it is particularly called for when *the perspiration breaks out simultaneously with the accesses of heat, and then suddenly disappears, leaving the skin*

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dry and hot. It may be exhibited at the same potency and the same manner as *Pulsatilla*.

BRYONIA is indicated by headache and vertigo, with dry heat preceding the attacks of shivering; by the predominance of cold or shivering, with redness of the cheeks, heat in the head, and headache; or marked heat followed by shivering; by stitches in the side, excessive thirst, thickly coated tongue, bitter taste in the mouth, disgust at the sight of food, nausea or vomiting, and constipation.

ADMINISTRATION. Bryonia may be exhibited at the same potency and in the same manner as Nux vomica, (which see,) with the distinction of administering it when practicable in the morning, instead of at night.

VERATRUM ALBUM is indicated by the predominance of *external coldness, with heat internally, cold clammy* perspiration, especially on the forehead, or general coldness of the whole body; or by shivering followed by heat and perspiration, and then relapsing into shivering; coldness, great thirst, deep-coloured urine, diarrhœa with griping, or constipation; sometimes nausea or vomiting and vertigo, and pains in the dorsal and lumbar regions.

ADMINISTRATION. This medicament may be exhibited in the same manner as *Arsenicum*, if the cold fit continues beyond the usual time; or may be had recourse to either singly or in alternation with that medicine, as circumstances may point out.

COCCULUS $\frac{2}{6}\frac{2}{6}\frac{2}{6}$ in a little water, at the customary period, when, in addition to the usual symptoms of Ague, we find during the apyrexia, symptoms of spasmodic affections, particularly of the stomach and abdomen, such as cramp-like pains at the epigastrium, or constrictive pinching, or tearing, burning, colic-like pains in the hypogastrium.

SABADILLA has been found useful in cases where the attacks return always at the same hour, with chills of short duration, then thirst followed by heat; also where thirst is present just at the close of the cold stage, and in such affections as consist entirely of chills.

ADMINISTRATION $\frac{2}{2}\frac{2}{2}\frac{2}{2}$ as given under *Arsenicum*.

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IGNATIA is indicated when with heat of some parts of the body there is coldness, chill, and shuddering of others, also where the heat is only external. Its best characteristic is, when the chills are *easily relieved by external warmth, and attended with thirst.*

ADMINISTRATION, $\frac{0}{6}\frac{0}{6}$ at the same potency and in the same manner as *Pulsatilla.*

CARBO VEGETABILIS, in constitutions with a peculiar morbid tendency, will be found a most useful remedy. It is particularly indicated when thirst is present *only* during the shivering; and there are rheumatic pains in the teeth or limbs before or during the attack, nausea, giddiness, redness of the face during the hot fit.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{0}{12}\frac{0}{0}$ may be dissolved in a little water, and given morning and evening during the apyrexia.

When the hot-fit continues long without perspiration supervening, and the intermittent threatens to change into a remittent or inflammatory fever, we must have immediate recourse to ACONITE, of which we may give $\frac{0}{6}\frac{0}{0}$, and if no relief follows in three or four hours, add six globules of the third potency to an ounce of water, and administer a dessert-spoonful every hour until perspiration sets in, or the pulse is reduced.

Arsenicum, Carbo vegetabilis, and *Lachesis*, are three of the most important remedies against intermittent fevers which return every year.

The preceding are the medicines that have been found useful in ordinary cases of this affection; but as the disease is frequently found complicated with other complaints, it has only been found practicable to give a general statement of the course to be pursued when met with in its more simple forms, and merely to allude to the others—there being scarcely a disease known that may not assume the intermittent type, as there *is scarcely a proved medicine that does not also partake of the same character.* All the author has endeavoured to do, in the preceding pages, is to give a clear idea of the treatment of ague, commonly so called, as frequently met with; as he feels it would be vain to attempt to enter upon the many various forms and appearances which this malady presents.

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ERUPTIVE FEVERS.

Under this head, I intend to treat of those diseases possessing the common property of febrile symptoms, preceding an eruption which is present during a part of their course, that eruption varying in character according to the nature of the affection.

In this class are comprised scarlet fever, purples, measles, small-pox, chicken-pox, miliary fever, and nettle-rash.

SCARLET FEVER.

This disease, in its simple generic character, consists of a contagious fever, with swelling of the face and a scarlet appearance of the skin—(hence its name)—which is of a bright raspberry colour, or of a hue resembling a boiled lobster, *smooth and glossy*, upon which the finger being pressed leaves a white imprint, which almost immediately disappears. However, in the present day, we seldom meet with it in this simple form, but more frequently complicated with severe or ulcerated sore throat, delirium, congestive or violent inflammatory symptoms, and often with more or less deviation from the characteristic efflorescence above described.

Diagnosis. Fever with extreme quickness of pulse; a feeling of soreness or pain in the throat; and in one or more days, the appearance of an eruption of the colour above mentioned, in large indefinitely marked patches, gradually growing paler towards their margins, and often extending over entire limbs with an uniform scarlet colour; the efflorescence disappears in five or six days, when the skin desquamates, and comes off in large pieces.

We sometimes find scarlet fever with scarce any, or even no external redness, but at the same time marked angina and bright redness of the tongue; in such cases the disease, instead of showing itself on the skin, has fixed upon the mucous

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membrane; end even the angina and redness of the tongue present in most cases of this disease may be considered as an internal scarlatina.

Scarlatina was formerly confounded with measles, from the resemblance which the two eruptions bear to each other at their commencement; but they are easily distinguishable, even without taking into consideration the peculiar appearance of the skin above mentioned—characteristic of the disease,—by the eruption in scarlet fever generally developing itself in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours from the commencement of the fever, whereas that of measles rarely sets in before the third or fifth day; and moreover by the absence of catarrhal symptoms, such as cough, sneezing, lachrymation, the usual precursors of measles. The greatly accelerated pulse, which denotes the approach of scarlatina, is also never met with to the same extent in any other disease.

THERAPEUTICS. In those cases in which it appears in its simple form, BELLADONNA is a specific remedy. We may dissolve four globules of the sixth potency in four teaspoonfuls of water, and administer one every six or even three hours, if the fever run high, lengthening the intervals as it decreases in intensity, only repeating when a cessation of the amelioration takes place. We ought to watch carefully after each administration, for if the fever increases soon after, we may conclude it is a medicinal action, and avoid aggravating it by a repetition of the dose.*

The next form which we shall treat of is, when the scarlatina becomes a severe and dangerous disease, when the throat is considerably affected (*Scarlatina anginosa*), and high fever or congestive symptoms set in, which, if not properly treated, may assume the malignant type (*Scarlatina maligna*), attended with ulcerated sore throat, extension of the inflammation to the air-passages, delirium, spasm, &c. (Vide ULCERATED SORE THROAT.)

The fever and sore throat increase with the eruption in mild cases, and cease with its decline; but in the more severe, con-

* Vide note, page 21.

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tinue; it is when the disease appears principally to attack the head, throat, thoracic or abdominal viscera, that it becomes dangerous.* The eruption frequently does not appear before the third day, and then only in isolated patches:

BELLADONNA should therefore be administered as soon as the throat and tongue become affected with dryness and burning; and there is desire, but complete inability, to swallow even drinks or saliva, with sense of suffocation; further, when the throat presents a *bright-red* appearance, sometimes excoriated, with white specks, *or* stringy mucus, *or* appearance like thrush; tonsils swollen, and the tongue of a *bright fiery red*, sometimes interspersed with dark red patches, but generally appearing later in the disease, if at all; also when delirium is present.

ADMINISTRATION. We should dissolve six globules of the third in six teaspoonfuls of water, and exhibit a teaspoonful every four hours; to a child under twelve years of age, $\frac{0}{6}$ in a teaspoonful of water repeated as above, which will generally be sufficient to bring about a speedy amelioration.

If the disease have taken a favourable turn, we may allow the *Belladonna to continue its action*;† but if we *clearly* perceive an appearance of *ulceration commencing*, with increase of mucus, and swelling of the throat and tongue, we must have immediate recourse to MERCURIUS.

ADMINISTRATION. One grain of the third trituration in six dessert-spoonfuls of water, one dessert-spoonful every four hours; but when the ulcers present a livid appearance about the edges, and emit an offensive odour; or when there is excessive thirst, with great dryness of the mouth, and *extreme prostration of strength*, we must exhibit ARSENICUM $\frac{0\,0\,0}{6}$ in a little water, every four or six hours, according to the effect produced, and follow it with NUX VOMICA $\frac{0\,0\,0}{6}$, in the same manner, if the former prove inadequate to complete the cure. (Vide ULCERATED SORE THROAT.)

* When scarlatina anginosa occurs in complication with pneumonia, phrenitis, or enteritis, the remedies mentioned under these different heads must be had recourse to.

† See the article on the "*Administration of the remedy*" in the Introduction.

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When the fever assumes a clearly inflammatory type, and the pulse runs high, we may administer ACONITE,* at the same potency and in the same manner as already given under *Inflammatory Fever*, which see.

When the quickness of pulse and other inflammatory febrile symptoms are subdued, and the affection of the throat again appears prominent, we may return to *Belladonna*, especially if the skin retain the peculiar scarlatina hue.

OPIUM may follow the administration of *Belladonna* when there is burning heat of the skin, drowsiness, stupor, stertorous breathing, open mouth, eyes half closed, restlessness with vomiting, or convulsions.

ADMINISTRATION. Six globules of the tincture of the third potency, added to an ounce of water, a dessert-spoonful every four hours; if, however, a marked improvement follow the first dose, we may allow the remedy to continue its action.

We may here notice a remedy which has been found particularly efficacious in a peculiar affection of the brain, that frequently declares itself in cases of repercussed exanthemata, and which if not speedily checked, may terminate in paralysis of that organ. We shall therefore treat of this remedy here, and refer to this place, when we may hereafter have occasion to allude to it. The discovery of its value in such cases is

* ANTIMONIUM TARTARICUM. The indications for Tartar emetic, according to Dr. Gray, are: a soporose condition from which the patient does not of itself fully arouse, and when awakened by the attendant, answers correctly without confusion or delirium; intense heat with nausea or spasmodic jerks or general convulsions, and varying colour of the skin from pallor to deep redness, with imperfect patchy development of the eruption. The occurrence of sweat around the mouth, with pallor of the perspiring parts, increases the balance in favour of the Antimony. The Doctor gives it when Aconite proves unavailing, the indications for the latter being present.

Our own views and results fully corroborate those of Dr. Gray.

Dr. George W. Cook strongly commends the Antimony in his essay on Scarlet fever (Homœopathic Examiner, new Series, p. 133, vol. I.). He presents the following indications for its use: convulsions which often precede the cutaneous efflorescence, colliquative diarrhœa, cold clammy skin, hurried respiration, hippocratic countenance, hoarse voice, retchings and vomiting of glairy mucus.—ED.

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due to Dr. Schmid of Vienna, whose formula for its exhibition we shall give herewith.

CUPRUM ACETICUM. When the eruption during efflorescence is suddenly repercussed, the result of which is frequently fatal, this medicament may be almost considered *specific*; or at least the substance with which the greatest degree of certainty can save the patient; if in this condition death should happen, it is in consequence of paralysis of the brain.

Symptoms indicating its employment: Quick, small, weak irregular pulse; temperature of the skin considerably reduced, in more severe cases chilly, and covered with perspiration. *Affections of the nervous system are never absent*; to this belong convulsive movements of various parts of the body, distortion of the eyes, face, mouth, head, &c., spasmodic affection of the chest, sometimes even eclampsia; as well as great restlessness, frequent change of position, sopor, delirium, &c.

It displays its efficacy in reproducing the eruption, when the cerebral affection disappears, and the disease runs its usual course.

FORMULA. One grain of the Cuprum aceticum triturated with one hundred, one hundred and fifty, or two hundred grains of sugar of milk previously triturated so as to feel as fine as flour; the process should occupy from twenty to thirty minutes. Of this preparation take from three to four grains, dissolve in a tumbler of pure water, and administer in tablespoonfuls, every quarter, half, one, or two hours, according to the violence of the disease.*

PULSATILLA, when derangement of the stomach and digestive organs is a prominent symptom, the face pale, red, or bloated; also constipation—or looseness, especially at night,—occasionally with pains in the bowels, and shivering; disposition fretful and sensitive, or melancholy.

ADMINISTRATION. We may exhibit to an adult $\frac{gtt}{6}$, and

* The remarks made on this medicine are taken from the translation of Dr. Schmid's paper on the subject, in that excellent and useful medical periodical, the British Journal of Homœopathy, No. III., page 233, to which the reader desirous of further information is referred.

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repeat in six hours if no improvement takes place; to a child, one globule of the same potency.

We frequently find this affection in a complicated form, distinguishable from pure scarlet fever by the absence of the peculiar hue of the skin, of which we have spoken at the commencement, and by the pressure of the finger leaving no white imprint. This so widely different type of the disorder will be found treated of in the succeeding chapter, under the denomination of *Purpura miliaris* or *Scarlatina miliaris.*

In strumous habits, or in instances when the disease has been allopathically treated from the commencement, many troublesome sequelæ are frequently left. And we may remark, that even after the desquamatory process is completed, the whole of the danger is not altogether passed, any exposure to cold or infringement of dietetic rules being likely to entail unpleasant and even dangerous consequences.

CHAMOMILLA may be employed with advantage, either alone or alternately with Belladonna against rawness of the face, &c.

ADMINISTRATION. Six globules of the sixth or third potency in six dessert-spoonfuls of water, one twice a day.

AURUM. Against the offensive and purulent discharge from the nose with soreness and swelling of the interior.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{0\,0\,0\,0}{6}$ in half an ounce of water, a teaspoonful taken morning and evening.

MERCURIUS VIVUS against soreness of the nose and face with swelling of the submaxillary glands; followed by Hepar sulphuris, Silicea, Sulphur, and Calcarea if necessary.

ADMINISTRATION. Half a grain of the third trituration in six dessert-spoonfuls of water, one three times a day.

Against the following, *Belladonna* is extremely efficacious: Puffiness of the face, swelling of the hands and feet, lingering fever in the evening, glandular enlargements, chaps about the mouth, severe headaches, stammering, &c.; and may frequently be advantageously alternated with the medicines just mentioned.

Dropsical swellings of the whole body is not an unfrequent

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sequela, sometimes requiring a most careful and discriminating treatment. The following remedies will generally be found the best adapted to the successful treatment of the same: *Helleborus*, *Arsenicum*, *Belladonna*, and, in obstinate cases: *Arnica*, *Bryonia*, *Phosphoric acid*, *Digitalis Baryta m.*, *Sulph.*, *Lycopod.* Against Otitis, or Otorrhœa: *Belladonna*, *Hepar sulphuris* or *Pulsatilla*:—and in the case of Boils, *Arnica* followed by *Bryonia* and *Sulphur* when necessary:—Deafness, *Belladonna*, *Pulsatilla*, *Dulcamara*, *Sulphur*, chiefly.

Scarlet fever is chiefly dangerous when a latent constitutional virus is called into activity, and associates itself with the disease; in such cases, the allopathist finds himself baffled by an evil against which he possesses no specific remedy, and the utmost skill of the homœopathic practitioner is called into play. Such, it is evident, are far beyond the sphere of a work of this nature:

We may, however, remark, that *Ammonium carbonicum*, *Arsenicum*, *Secale cornutum*, and *Acidum phosphoricum*, have been found very useful in scarlatina when it assumes the typhoid form; and *Arsenicum* in frequently repeated doses,—or *Acidum nitricum*, *Aconitum*, *Lycopodium* and *Belladonna* alternately, a dose of each remedy being given every hour, or oftener if necessary, to rouse the vital force to new efforts, for several successive hours,—in the severe and dangerous *sore-throat* which accompanies malignant scarlatina; the amygdalæ being swollen into hard tumours, often as large as apples, with difficult, snorting, breathing, enlargement of the neighbouring glands, remitting pulse, and sopor.

Belladonna is valuable as a preservative against *pure* scarlatina when epidemic, and moreover greatly assists in modifying the character of the disease, in such individuals as do not wholly escape its attacks; with children $\frac{0}{12}$, in a teaspoonful of water, and with adults, or robust children above ten years of age, $\frac{0}{6}$ every three or four days, for from two to three weeks at farthest, which will generally be found sufficient to obviate any risk; should the disease continue to rage, the treatment may in some instances be renewed: if the ruling epidemic be scarlatina in a complicated form, that is,

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not possessing the clear scarlatina hue, we should alternate this medicine with ACONITE, one or two globules of the 6th potency, according to the age, allowing the *Aconite* an action of about twelve hours, and afterwards proceeding with the *Belladonna* as before. While taking these medicaments, the patient must adhere strictly to the homœopathic diet, particularly avoiding *wine* and *acids*. *We must, in administering prophylaxes, carefully watch their effects, and if a medicinal action set in, discontinue immediately.*

DIET. During the course of this malady, the greatest possible attention must be paid to this point. In the more severe accesses of fever, no other nourishment must be given than toast-water or weak barley-water; and after the fever has abated, every care must be taken, and a return be gradually made to a more nourishing diet, as negligence in this respect may be productive of the most serious consequences. In mild attacks the patient may be allowed gruel or weak broths.

PURPURA RUBRA *s.* MILIARIS HAHNEMANNI.

Scarlatina miliaris. Miliaria purpurea.

This affection is sometimes met with in complication with smallpox, measles, and scarlet fever, more particularly the latter, of which disease, indeed, it is regarded by many as a mere modification.

It is easily distinguishable from pure scarlet fever, by the dark redness of the efflorescence, by the slight pressure of the finger leaving no white imprint, and by the small granular elevations, the cause of the dark red hue, which are felt on passing the hand over the affected cutaneous surface.

This eruptive fever does not run a defined and regular course, like other exanthematic fevers. The efflorescence often disappears suddenly, and is then productive of extreme danger, frequently terminating in a fatal result. The extent

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of the efflorescence does necessarily add to the danger, as the latter is often greatest when the efflorescence is scarcely perceptible.

Sweat is only met with on the surfaces affected with the eruption, and it is consequently only when the eruption covers the whole body that the sweat is general.

Those who have been affected with the disorder are by no means exempt from future attacks. Soreness of the throat is chiefly encountered when the eruption is altogether wanting, but it is also frequently met with before the outbreak of the rash, becomes trivial during the full bloom, and again very severe on the disappearance of the same.

This disease, dissimilar though it be to the true scarlatina, has yet been frequently confounded with it by careless observers. It requires a totally different treatment, and Belladonna, the specific in scarlatina simplex, will in this case neither be found to be a preventive nor an indispensable curative remedy, but simply an auxiliary in some complicated cases.

ACONITUM. When the disorder occurs in an idiopathic form, there are few exceptions in which any other remedy but Aconite is required for the entire removal of the disorder. In administering it, we may dissolve three globules of the sixth potency in as many teaspoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful every three or four hours. Sometimes it is found necessary to administer a dose of *Coffea* ($\frac{0}{3}\frac{0}{3}\frac{0}{3}$) a few hours after the first or second dose of *Aconite*, when the patient complains of severe pain in the head, trunk, or extremities, and is extremely restless, fretful, agitated, and disposed to shed tears; and then again to return to *Aconite*, after a similar interval; and so on, alternately, until the cure is completed; which, under favourable circumstances, is speedily accomplished by means of these remedies.

When, however, this eruptive fever occurs in complication with scarlatina, smallpox, or measles; or when it breaks out in unfavourable seasons, during the prevalence of one or more of the said exanthemata, it generally becomes a much more serious disorder, and requires the aid of other remedies in

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addition to the above mentioned Amongst these: *Ipecacuanha*, *Pulsatilla*, *Bryonia*, *Dulcamara*, *Belladonna*, *Arsenicum*, *Phosphorus*, and *Rhus*, are the most important, preceded by *Aconite*, when symptoms of inflammatory fever, or the following, present themselves: Slight, general fever chills, with rapidly alternating redness and paleness of the face; quick, full pulse; slight confusion of ideas, increasing to a mild degree of delirium at night, combined with dryness of the mouth and lips, and thirst; eyes somewhat inflamed; oppression at the chest, short cough, sometimes attended with reddish sputa, and followed by a shooting pain under the ribs; occasional vomiting; *angina pharyngea*. In such cases, then, a dose or two of Aconite, at intervals of four hours, will be found of considerable service, if not sufficient to put a check to the further progress of the affection.

IPECACUANHA $\frac{0\,0\,0\,0\,0\,0}{3}$. In many instances, either at the commencement of the attack, *before* the appearance of the eruption, or during its full development, but particularly the former, this is a most efficient remedy. It is indicated when there is a sensation of *distressing tightness of the chest*, with laborious breathing, and heightening of the febrile action towards evening; with symptoms of nausea, or even vomiting; extreme restlessness and agitation; deep sighing, or moaning; disposition to tearfulness or whining in children; diarrhœa, colic.

When the oppression at the chest and excessive restlessness have been removed by *Ipecacuanha*, but considerable nausea or frequent fits of vomiting remain, *Pulsatilla* will generally put an early termination to the latter.

BRYONIA $\frac{0\,0\,0\,0\,0\,0}{6}$, is frequently more efficacious than either *Coffea* or *Ipecacuanha* in relieving the extreme anxiety, restlessness, deep sighing and moaning, which so generally attend this affection; it should therefore be had recourse to in all cases in which these remedies fail to afford speedy relief. In some rare cases even *Bryonia* is not sufficient, and it is then found necessary to administer *Cinchona*, followed by *Phosphorus*. *Bryonia* is further indicated when the accompanying fever partakes of a nervous character, attended with delirium and other symptoms mentioned under *Bryonia* in the article on

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Nervous fever—which see. The excessive and continual urging to urinate, which sometimes sets in, in the course of the disease, is often very readily subdued by *Bryonia* or by *Conium*.

BELLADONNA $\frac{0\,0\,0\,0\,0\,0}{6}$. When the disorder is met with during the prevalence of Scarlatina, (as also when symptoms more or less characteristic of the latter affection make their appearance in the course of purpura miliaris,) this remedy is a most efficient auxiliary; it is, moreover, a most important remedy when symptoms of cerebral disturbance exhibit themselves; or when the patient complains of the throat, which, on being examined, is found to be in a state of phlegmonous inflammation. *Mercurius* may follow *Belladonna* when the tonsils become much inflamed and tumefied, or ulceration supervenes; in this latter instance, however, *Arsenicum* or *Acid. nitricum* may become necessary under particular circumstances. (Vide SCARLATINA, p. 47; SORE THROAT, p. 84; and SCARLATINA MALIGNA, p. 50.)

PHOSPHORUS $\frac{0\,0\,0\,0\,0\,0}{6}$. This remedy is very useful in cases in which there are symptoms of congestion in the chest, with extreme anxiety and oppression, and also when there is considerable cerebral irritability, characterized by over-excitability of the senses; further, when the patient appears extremely listless and apathetic, and complains of burning sensations in isolated parts, causing a frequent change of posture necessary. Phosphorus is often of great utility after Bryonia or Belladonna.

DULCAMARA $\frac{0\,0\,0\,0\,0\,0}{6}$. When severe aching or gnawing (rheumatic) pains are complained of in the back or extremities, either in the course of the disease or at its termination, and when, in addition, there is an apparent complication of Scarlatina with this affection, *Dulcamara* should be administered.

ARSENICUM $\frac{0\,0\,0\,0\,0\,0}{6}$, may be had recourse to in any advanced stage of the complaint if the vital power seems rapidly sinking, and the organs which perform the act of deglutition are as it were paralyzed, so that the patient is incapacitated from swallowing; or when, from a metastasis to the throat, the latter

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has become so rapidly and seriously affected, as to have assumed a gangrenous aspect. (See ULCERATED SORE THROAT.)

When the disease, in cases of a bad type, takes on a nervous or even a putrid character, with extreme offensiveness of all the excretions, and hemorrhage from the nose, mouth, &c. The medicines mentioned under fevers of the said description, (which see, p. 32,) must here also be employed. *Cuprum aceticum* and *Kreosote* have been found useful in some of these almost hopeless but fortunately somewhat rare cases; the former particularly, when the efflorescence appears and disappears suddenly in the course of the disease.*

ADMINISTRATION. Six globules of the remedy indicated, at the potency mentioned, may be dissolved in about an ounce of water, and one dessert-spoonful administered every three, four, or six hours, according to the urgency of the case.

The remedies required for the occasional sequelæ, are the same as those enumerated at the conclusion of the chapter on Scarlatina.

MEASLES. *Rubeola.*

This disease generally reigns as an infectious epidemic, and for the most part confines its attack to children, in which cases it is seldom, when properly treated, either severe or dangerous; when it occurs in adults it generally assumes a more critical character. It rarely attacks an individual a second time.

Measles is not to be so much dreaded for itself, as for the deleterious consequences it, under an improper mode of treatment, frequently entails, or to use the technical term, the *dregs* it leaves after it, in many constitutions developing an inherent disposition to consumption.

* *Rhus* and *Sulphur* may also be mentioned as having been found useful in this disorder; the former when the exanthema degenerated into a species of vesicular erysipelas, attended with lethargy, great thirst, and strangury; and the latter in cases where *Belladonna* had failed to effect all that could be expected. In the event of repercussion of the eruption, *Bryonia*, *Phosphorus*, *Sulphur*, and *Cuprum aceticum*, have been recommended as the most useful.

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DIAGNOSIS. *Catarrhal symptoms*, such as short dry cough, lachrymation, with redness of the eyes, and a degree of fever, more or less marked, preceding the eruption from three to five days, and generally continuing as long after, or all through the disease.

Eruption of a number of small red spots (frequently papular), the skin in the intervals between them generally preserving its natural colour, and sometimes exhibiting a faint reddish hue. We often find them in the shape of small irregular arcs. They for the most part make their first appearance on the face and neck, become confluent, and extend themselves gradually downwards over the rest of the frame. About the sixth or seventh day from the time of sickening, the eruption begins to turn pale on the face, and afterwards on the rest of the body, and generally entirely disappears about the ninth day, with a *bran-like* desquamation of the epidermis, a distinguishing sign of this disease.

ACONITE has been regarded, in some instances, as almost specific against measles, and in its mild form will frequently be found sufficient, in a few doses, to conquer the disease, or at least materially to shorten its duration; it is particularly indicated when the fever assumes an inflammatory form, attended with dry heat of the skin, heat in the head, with confusion and giddiness, redness of the eyes, intolerance of light, general weakness or prostration; and is more or less useful throughout the course of the disease, either alone or in alternation with *Pulsatilla*, or any of the other remedies which may be better indicated, whenever marked febrile or inflammatory action becomes prominent. (*Coffea* or *Hepar* are frequently useful after *Aconite*, when there is a distressing, dry cough.)

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{0}{6}\frac{0}{6}$, or to very young children $\frac{0}{6}$, in a teaspoonful of water, every twelve hours; or in severe cases, exhibit it as under INFLAMMATORY FEVER, (which see,) and continue the treatment till we find an amelioration, should none of the symptoms hereafter mentioned, indicate the necessity of having recourse to another remedy.

PULSATILLA is also very efficacious, and even specific, in

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this disease, and is frequently indicated in the commencement, from the strong resemblance which some of its pathogenetic * properties bear to the *catarrh* attendant upon measles, together with the characteristic exacerbation of the symptoms towards evening, &c. † This remedy is moreover of great utility in bringing out the eruption when it is longer than usual in making its appearance; but whilst the fever is high, *Aconitum* must be administered; and if the febrile irritation does not diminish after a dose or two of *Aconitum*, *Sulphur* may be given; after which, if the fever return with increased force, *Aconitum* will rarely fail to answer our expectations.

When there is great oppression at the chest, before the eruption is evolved, a dose or two of *Ipecacuanha* is very useful.

ADMINISTRATION. Of *Pulsatilla* $\frac{\text{gtt}}{3}$ in an ounce of water, giving a dessert-spoonful every four hours while the same indications continue, until amelioration sets in. *Pulsatilla* is also valuable when any gastric derangement is present, or when the cough which so generally accompanies the disease, is worse *towards evening* or in the *night*, and is attended with considerable mucous ronchus, or copious, thick, yellowish or whitish expectoration, sometimes followed by vomiting, or symptoms of threatening suffocation; further when there is coryza with a thick yellowish or greenish nasal discharge. (*Sulphur* is frequently of considerable service after Pulsatilla, particularly in strumous subjects.)

BELLADONNA. When the inflammation attacks the throat, presenting many of the throat symptoms, we have given for this medicine under Scarlet Fever, attended with great thirst, which the patient is often prevented from indulging by the acute *shooting or pricking pain in the throat* produced by swallowing; and further, when there is a hoarse, *dry*, barking, and somewhat spasmodic cough, *worse at night*, with mucous ronchus, great restlessness and high nervous excite-

* *Pathogenetic* symptoms. Those caused by the action of a medicine upon a healthy individual.

† *Pulsatilla* and *Bryonia* are two of the most important remedies when there is prominent bronchitic complication. (See also BRONCHITIS.)

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ment; also in those cases of measles where no eruption declares itself, but simply headache and catarrh, with *inflammation of the eyes*, which present a glassy appearance, are bloodshot, or streaked, and watery; finally, when evident signs of *cerebral irritation*, &c. set in.

ADMINISTRATION as under SCARLET FEVER, (which see.)

BRYONIA is an excellent remedy when the eruption is faint, or imperfectly developed, and the respiration much oppressed and laborious; achings in the limbs, also when there is dry cough, and the patient complains of shooting pains in the chest, increased by a full inspiration. (Vide PLEURITIS.)

ADMINISTRATION. In mild cases $^{0}\frac{0}{0}{}^{0}$ in a teaspoonful of water, given when practicable in the morning, and repeated in twenty-four hours; but in severe attacks, we may find it requisite to add six globules, or in some cases a drop or so of the third potency, to an ounce of water, and administer a dessert-spoonful every six hours until improvement set in.

This disease has frequently terminated fatally, from the eruption being driven in by sudden exposure to cold or change of temperature; in such cases, BRYONIA, administered as above, is generally found efficacious in re-evolving the eruption, and preventing this disaster; if diarrhœa, with mucous discharge, follow the suppression, PULSATILLA is indicated; if the *vomiting* with great oppression at the chest be the more prominent symptom, IPECACUANHA should be substituted, and followed in turn by *Arsenicum* if symptoms of improvement do not speedily show themselves.—In the case of children, *Chamomilla* is to be preferred to *Ipecacuanha* when there is dyspnœa and diarrhœa with colic and vomiting: When symptoms of cerebral disturbance supervene, *Cuprum aceticum*, * *Belladonna*, and *Stramonium*, or *Helleborus niger*, *Arsenicum*, and *Sulphur*, have proved of the greatest utility:—And in the case of pulmonic inflammation, *Phosphorus*, *Bryonia*, or *Sulphur*. In those comparatively rare cases in which *typhoid* symptoms manifest themselves, either during the course of the disease, or at its termination, *Bryonia*, *Arsenicum*, and *Phos-*

* Vide SCARLATINA, p. 52.

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phorus will be found useful, where any chance of recovery remains. (Vide TYPHUS.)

For the treatment of coughs which measles sometimes leave after them, *Sulphur*, *Sepia*, *Carbo v.*, *Conium*, *Chamomilla*, *Drosera*, *Dulcamara*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Ignatia*, *Nux-v.*, *Belladonna*, &c., are very serviceable. (See COUGHS.)

For the diarrhœa remaining under similar circumstances, *Cinchona*, *Pulsatilla*, *Mercurius*, and *Sulphur*, are in general the most appropriate: For their indications, see DIARRHŒA. Otitis or Otorrhœa: *Pulsatilla*, *Carbo v.*, *Sulph.*, *Merc.*, and *Hepar sulphuris*, chiefly. Parotitis: *Arnica*, and *Phos.* Tenderness of the skin: *Mercurius.* Miliaria alba: chiefly *Nux v.* Burning, itching, rash, which bleeds after scratching: *Arsenicum* and *Sulphur.*

As a precautionary measure against the attacks of this disease, when epidemic, we may administer PULSATILLA $\frac{0}{6}\frac{0}{6}$, in a little water, followed by ACONITE $\frac{0}{6}\frac{0}{6}$, three days after; allow the latter medicine to act for twenty-four hours, and continue the alternation for a fortnight, renewing it when necessary at the termination of a week or ten days. This treatment will frequently be found sufficient in warding off this disease, or, if taken, it will generally be in an extremely mild form.

DIET. In this respect we may follow the rules given under SCARLET FEVER.

SMALLPOX. *Variola.*

This disease is, by pathologists of the present day, divided into two varieties—the *distinct*, when the pustules on the face are clearly defined, and do not run into one another; the *confluent*, when they coalesce and form one continuous whole.

When the symptoms are less severe than those properly characteristic of the disease, and the eruption on the face slight, it is called the modified smallpox. We generally find this description in such persons as have been properly vaccinated, which precaution, although not always a preservative

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from the attacks of variola, greatly lessens its virulence, and gives a milder character to the complaint when taken.

DIAGNOSIS. This disease is frequently very sudden in its attacks, commencing with chilliness and shivering, followed by febrile symptoms, with headache, severe pains in the small of the back and loins, languor, weariness and faintness; the patient also complains of headache, oppression of the chest, and acute pain in the pit of the stomach, *increased by pressure*. The eruption makes its appearance at the close of the third day, first on the face and hairy scalp, then on the neck, and afterwards spreads over the whole body. Catarrhal symptoms, as sneezing, coughing, wheezing, and frequently difficulty of breathing, often accompany this disease.

The eruption first appears in the shape of small hard-pointed red elevations, which become depressed in the centre as they enlarge, and contain a semi-transparent fluid, with inflamed circular margin; about the sixth or eighth day, the lymph in the pustule becomes converted into pus, and the depression in the centre disappears.

When the pustules are very numerous on the face, it generally becomes much swollen, and the eyelids are frequently closed up. On the first day, a small lump like a millet-seed may be felt in each of the elevations above noticed, distinguishing this eruption from all other exanthemata. The pocks continue coming on the first three eruptive days, and each pock runs its regular course; thus, those which first appeared are dying off, while the others are suppurating; and as the first dry and form into scab on the eleventh day from the commencement of the disease, the seventh from the appearance of the eruption, the general desiccation happens on the fourteenth day.

When the pustules have attained their full development, they generally burst, in mild cases emitting an opaque lymph, which dries into a crust and falls off; in severe ones, we find a discharge of puriform matter, forming scabs and sores, which leave, on their healing, permanent marks or pits. Red stains, caused by increased vascular action, always remain for

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a while after the eruption; but if no ulceration has taken place, they disappear in process of time.

In Confluent Smallpox, all the precursory symptoms are more severe, the fever runs high, and frequently continues so throughout the course; the pain in the pit of the stomach, and difficulty of breathing, are more complained of, and in children the eruption is frequently preceded by convulsions and delirium; the latter symptom is frequently present with adults during the suppurative or secondary fever, which frequently assumes a typhoid character, and sometimes carries off the patient on the eleventh day; and all cases in which we have a deeply-rooted morbid constitutional taint to contend against, require the utmost skill of the experienced practitioner to ward off a fatal result.

Salivation, with soreness of the throat and aphthæ, or pustules on the tongue and pharynx, frequently declares itself in both forms of this disease, but more particularly the confluent.

Before we come to the medicines to be administered in the different stages of the disease, we may say a few words upon the treatment of the patient.

Cool and fresh air are our best auxiliaries, the variolous virus is one which rests upon the organism, and warmth is calculated to increase its activity. So beneficial is cool air found in this malady, that taking a child to an open window when attacked with the convulsions, frequently present, will generally be found to afford immediate relief. Great cleanliness must also be observed, and the linen frequently changed.

When the vesicles declare themselves, and begin to form into pustules, the room ought to be kept as dark as possible, to aid in preventing the risk of disfigurement, a precaution deducible from common experience, since we find that the parts of the frame exposed to the action of light are always those most strongly marked by the ravages of the disease.

To avoid the cicatrices and consequent disfigurement left by this disease, many physicians have adopted a mask or plaster for the face, of different substances, such as gum, mucilage, calamine, &c. We have, however, in general course of practice, found the specific action of the medicines, and the precau-

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tion above mentioned, sufficient materially to obviate all evil consequences of this nature.

THERAPEUTICS. In the first or febrile stage of the disorder, COFFEA is valuable in allaying the nervous excitability generally present.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{0}{3}^{0}$ in a dessert-spoonful of water, repeated in four hours, if necessary.*

ACONITE may either follow or precede this medicine when the fever runs high, and visceral congestion threatens. Administration as in INFLAMMATORY FEVER, page 23, (which see.)

CHAMOMILLA is often of great service at this period, or during the course of the disease, in children, when there is dyspnœa and diarrhœa, with colic and vomiting; or when *startings* or *convulsions* set in prior to the appearance of the eruption; and again during the maturative stage, when the nights of the little patient are much disturbed by a troublesome cough. Should *Chamomilla* afford but slight relief, *Belladonna* may be administered.

When considerable tightness and oppression at the chest, sometimes attended with *nausea* and *vomiting*, are experienced before the appearance of the eruption, the alternate use of *Ipecacuanha* and *Antimonium tartaricum* affords speedy relief; the latter remedy is, moreover, well indicated in this disease from the close analogy which the eruption it is capable of producing, bears to that of smallpox, and may therefore be also administered with advantage during the eruptive and maturative stages, unless some other remedies should be more urgently called for by the nature of the symptoms; the existence of a hollow-sounding cough, with *loud mucous ronchus*, is an additional index for the employment of *Antimonium tartaricum*.

ADMINISTRATION. Three globules of the sixth potency of each remedy, in a dessert-spoonful of water, alternately every one, two, or three hours, according to the severity of the

* Vide note, p. 21.

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symptoms, until symptoms of improvement set in. When *Antimonium tartaricum* is given alone, it will be sufficient to repeat the dose every three to six or even twelve hours, according to circumstances.

BRYONIA is sometimes useful in assisting the natural course of the eruption; it is also indicated when considerable symptoms of gastric derangement are present, such as bitter taste in the mouth, foulness of the tongue, headache, *rheumatic pain in the limbs, increased by motion*, constipation and irritability of disposition; also when there are occasional shooting pains in the chest, especially during inspiration.

RHUS is equally serviceable at this stage of the disease, and particularly when the acute pains in the head, back, and loins, are aggravated when in a state of rest, and temporarily relieved by movement.

ADMINISTRATION. In slight cases, ♀♀ in a teaspoonful of water, given every twelve hours, as the eruption continues developing itself; in severe cases, six globules at the third potency to an ounce of water, a dessert-spoonful every six hours; it may be preceded or followed by ACONITE, should there be considerable fever, with dry heat of the skin, the medicine being administered as above ordered until these symptoms are abated.

BELLADONNA. This remedy may follow *Aconite, when the latter has been indicated*, should symptoms of cerebral disturbance have set in, characterized by flushed countenance, intolerance of the eyes to light, headache and delirium; great thirst, nausea and vomiting; or when there is redness of the tongue at the tip and margins; abdomen tumid and painful, particularly at the epigastrium, with sensibility on pressure; prostration of strength, stupor, &c.

For further indication for the employment of this remedy, and the mode of exhibition, see INFLAMMATION OF THE BRAIN AND ITS TISSUES.

OPIUM is useful when there are symptoms of stupor or strong *inclination to somnolence*. ♀♀♀.

Should vomiting set in attended with diarrhœa, we may administer IPECACUANHA ♀♀, followed by *Pulsatilla* ♀♀, if the

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