Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

THE

HOMŒOPATHIC

POCKET COMPANION;

OR,

A SIMPLIFIED ABRIDGMENT

OF THE

"Homœopathic Practice of Medicine."

DESIGNED EXPRESSLY FOR THE USE OF FAMILIES AND TRAVELLERS.

BY DR. M. FRELIGH,

AUTHOR OF THE "HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTICE OF MEDICINE," LATE RESIDENT AND VISITING PHYSICIAN TO THE NEW YORK HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY ASSOCIATION, MEMBER OF THE HAHNEMANN ACADEMY, AND OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

TENTH EDITION.

New York:

CHARLES T. HURLBURT,

3 EAST 19TH STREET.

1881.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Entered according to Act of Congress in the **year 1856,**

BY M. FRELIGH,

in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States

for the Southern District of New York.

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

PREFACE.

It is now nearly two years since the publication of the author's "Homœopathic Practice of Medicine." The flattering reception which that work has had throughout the country affords additional evidence of the steady increase of popular confidence in the principles and practice of Homœopathy, and has encouraged the author to contribute still further, if possible, to the universal and permanent adoption of the safest and most successful of the healing arts. The former volume was designed both for professional and non-professional use. Its extensive circulation among the laity, however, has suggested the propriety and utility of issuing a simplified abridgement adapted exclusively to domestic use. Homœopathy being, from the specific, sure, and systematic nature of its treatment, more readily serviceable, in all cases, for non-professional use, than any other method of practice, it is reasonable to believe that a book convenient in size, and describing in brief and familiar terms, the nature, symptoms, and treatment of all ordinary diseases, would be very useful in numerous cases, as, for example, as a pocket companion for private use during travelling, and when the assistance of the physician is scarcely necessary, or when such assistance could not

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

easily be obtained. It is with the hope of furnishing such a complete, simple, and safe manual for family guidance that the present volume is presented to the public. Although an abridgement of the former work, it yet contains all that is essential for this purpose, and only those portions of the other work are omitted which are exclusively historical or theoretical, and therefore of interest solely to the professional reader, as also those more complicated and dangerous forms of diseases which demand the knowledge and skill of the physician and not unfrequently the surgeon. It has been the author's care to avoid everything that would tend to confuse and embarrass the reader, and to bring the work within the comprehension and use of an average degree of intelligence. To prevent confusion and mistake, the administration of the medicines is indicated for every disease, both as to form (whether pillets, powders, or tinctures,) and the dose required.

The alphabetical arrangement is adopted as being the simplest and more convenient, and all technical terms are avoided as far as possible. The author offers his little volume to the public as nothing more than its title declares it to be, and claims for it no more appreciation than its merits deserve.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

LIST OF REMEDIES

CONTAINED

IN THIS VOLUME, WITH THEIR ANTIDOTES.

Remedies.	Antidotes.
ACID-MURIATIC, . .	*Camphor.*
ACID-NITRIC, . .	*Mercurius-sol.*
ACID-PHOS., . . .	*Camphor.*
ACONITE, . . .	*Vinegar.*
AGARICUS, . . .	*Coffea,*
ALUMINA, . . .	*Bryonia.*
ANTIMONIUM-CRUD., .	*Hepar-sulph.*
ANTIMO.-TART., .	*Ipecac.*
ARNICA, . . .	*Camphor.*
APOCYNUM-CAN., .	*Bryonia.*
APIS-MEL, . . .	*China.*
ARSENICUM, . .	*China, Pulsatilla.*
AURUM, . . .	*China,*
BELLADONNA, . .	*Coffea, Camphor.*
BORAX, . . .	*Cham., Coffea.*

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Remedies.	Antidotes.
Bryonia,	*Rhus-tox.*
Calcarea-carb.,	*Acid-nit.*
Camphor,	*Opium.*
Cantharides,	*Camphor.*
Carb.-veg.,	*Camphor.*
Carbo-animal,	*Arsen., Lachesis, Camph*
Causticum,	*Coffea.*
Chamomilla,	*Coffea.*
Cicuta,	*Arnica, Camph.*
Cina,	*Bry., Chin., Ipecac.*
Cinchona or China,	*Arsen., Pulsatilla.*
Cocculus,	*Camphor.*
Coffea,	*Nux-vom.*
Colocynth,	*Coffea.*
Conium,	*Coffea.*
Crocus,	*Acon., Bell., Opii.*
Cuprum,	*Ipecac.*
Digitalis,	*Opium.*
Drosera,	*Camphor.*
Dulcamara,	*Camph., Ipecac., Merc*
Euphrasia,	*Camph., Pulsatilla.*
Ferrum,	*China.*
Graphites,	*Arsen., Nux-vom.*
Hellebore,	*Camph.*
Hepar-sulph.,	*Vinegar.*
Hyosciamus,	*Belladonna.*

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Remedies.	Antidotes.
IGNATIA,	*Camphor.*
IPECAC.,	*Arsen.*
JALAPPA,	*Camphor.*
KALI-CARB.,	*Camphor.*
LACHESIS,	*Arsenicum.*
LAUROCERASUS,	*Camphor, Coffea, Ipecac.*
LEDUM,	*Camphor.*
LYCOPODIUM,	*Camph., Puls.*
MERCURIUS-SOL.,	*Sulphur.*
MERC.-CORS.,	*Hepar-sulph., Mezeri.*
MEZERIUM,	*Camph., Mercurius.*
NUX-VOMICA,	*Camphor.*
OPIUM,	*Camphor.*
PETROLEUM,	*Acon., Nux-vom.*
PHOSPHORUS,	*Camphor.*
PLATINA,	*Pulsatilla.*
PULSATILLA,	*Nux-vom.*
RHEUM,	*Camphor.*
RHUS-TOX,	*Bryonia.*
RUTA,	*Camphor.*
SABADILLA,	*Camphor.*
SABINA,	*Camphor.*
SAMBUCUS,	*Camphor.*
SECALE-CORNU,	*Solan.-nigr.*
SEPIA,	*Aconite.*
SILICEA,	*Hepar-sulph.*

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Remedies.	Antidotes.
SPIGELIA, . . .	*Camphor.*
SPONGIA, . . .	*Camphor.*
STAPHYSAGRIA, .	*Camphor.*
STANNUM, . . .	*Pulsatilla.*
STRAMONIUM, . .	*Belladonna, Vinegar.*
SULPHUR, . . .	*Merc.-sol., China.*
SYMPHYTUM, . .	*Merc.-sol., China.*
TEUCRIUM, . . .	*Camphor.*
THUYA, . . .	*Camphor.*
URTICA-URENS, . .	———
VERATRUM, .	———
ZINCUM. . . .	*Camph., Ignatia.*

Tinctures used for External Application.

Tincture of *Arnica.* Tincture of *Ruta.*

" *Symphytum.* " *Urtica-urens.*

" *Cantharides.* " *Camphor.*

Aqua Ammonia.

The Tinctures of *Arnica*, *Symphytum*, and *Ruta*, are used for Strains, Sprains, Bruises, Contusions, and Wounds.

The Tincture of *Urtica-urens* for Burns and Scalds.

The Tincture of *Cantharides* for Chilblains and some forms of Erysipelas.

The Tincture of *Camphor* and *Aqua Ammonia* for the bites and stings of insects.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

DIETETICS.

The success of Homœopathic treatment, in many instances, depends as much upon the proper observance of dietetic rules as upon the selection of the drug. For if the diet is not in accordance with the ends to be accomplished by the medicines, the latter must fall far short of accomplishing the object for which they were administered, and this depends as much (and frequently more) upon the influence of improper articles of food and condiments in interfering with the action of the medicines, by partially or fully antidoting their effects, than upon their pernicious effects upon the system singly considered.

Under the several diseases, I have generally indicated the appropriate diet; but it may not be amiss to note under a general head the articles considered objectionable or positively injurious during the use of homœopathic medicines, viz.:

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

beef, pork, fish, and other meats, salted, or salted and smoked, or pickled in vinegar. Fish not having scales, as catfish, eels, lobsters, crabs, and clams. Highly seasoned dishes, with pepper, spices, or aromatics. Cakes or other pastry prepared with soda, cream of tartar or saleratus; spiced, aromatic, or flavored confectionery.

Vegetables and fruits, celery and spinage, water cresses, lettuce, peppergrass, parsley, radishes and parsnips, pineapples, sour oranges, lemons, bananas, and the ordinary sour fruits and nuts of an oily and aromatic nature.

* * * Distilled and malt liquors; mead, soda, and mineral waters; lemon, root, soda, and spruce beers. Avoid also Allopathic drugs of every name and form; and the use of mustard paste, the fumes of vinegars, colognes, camphor, hartshorn, aromatic vinegar, smelling salts and the ordinary pungents; also carefully guard against the inhaling of carbonic acid or sulphurous gas which frequently escapes from grates, furnaces and stoves, in which anthracite coal or the ordinary charcoal is burned.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

THE DOSE

AND FORM OF MEDICINE.

It will be observed that I have in most instances named, or prescribed the proper dose of medicine to be given, but where I have not, the following rules must be observed, viz: When pillets are used, one or two may be placed on the tongue and allowed to dissolve, followed by a draught of water; or five or six may be dissolved in a tumbler half full of pure cold water, well stirred, and from a tea-spoonful, to a table-spoonful, given at a dose, as the case may seem to require, and whether the patient be a child or an adult. When tinctures are used, mix from one to three drops in a similar quantity of water, stir it well, and give it in spoonful doses similarly. When triturations (powders) are used, give as much as will lay on the point of a penknife-blade, either dry on the tongue, or dissolved in water similar to the pillets.

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

THE

HOMŒOPATHIC

POCKET COMPANION.

ABSCESS.

An abscess is "a collection of pus in the cellular membrane, or in the viscera, or in the bones, preceded by inflammation."

TREATMENT.—The remedies usually employed in the treatment of abscesses are *Arsenicum*, *Assafœt.*, *Belladonna*, *Bryonia*, *Chamomilla*, *Hepar-sulph.*, *Ledum*, *Mezerium*, *Phosphorus*, *Pulsatilla*, and *Sulphur*, viz:

When the abscess is attended with severe burning pains, and threatens to become gangrenous, or when there is great debility, *Arsenicum* every four or six hours.

When the abscess discharges a colorless, watery

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

pus; pains severe on contact; and sensitiveness of the adjoining parts, *Assafœt.*, as above.

But when attended with a pressing, burning and stinging in the abscess; and a floculent cheesy pus is discharged, *Belladonna* three times a day.

When the tumor is either red or pale, and attended with a tensive pain, *Bryonia*, every three or four hours, until relief is obtained.

When the abscess is of the *fibrous parts*, and of *tendons*, and *ligaments;* or when it arises from the abuse of mercury, *Mezerium*, morning and evening.

When the abscess is of a *Lymphatic* character, with fistulous openings, surrounded with callous edges and discharging a fœtid unhealthy pus, and all the symptoms are worse at night, *Phosphorus*, morning and evening.

When there is a tendency to bleed, with stinging and cutting pains, or an itching and burning in the surrounding parts, *Pulsatilla*, every four or six hours.

When the abscess is located in the *axillæ* (arm pit) or the parotid gland (of the cheek and angle of the jaw); the swelling painful to the touch, and if the discharge is of a bloody serous character, *Rhus-tox* two or three times a day.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

When the abscess originates from a diseased bone, *Arsen.*, *Calc-carb.*, *Assafœt.* and *Aurum*, to be given twice a day. Give the remedy first named for one week; should the patient improve-continue it, but if there is not a material improvement give the next similarly, and so continue them until a cure is effected.

For Lumbar Abscess, an abscess in the lumbar region, (small of the back), or, for Psoas Abscess (located between the psoas muscles, which lie posterior to the kidneys), *Calcarea-carb*, *Kali-carb*, *Ferrum*, and *Silicea*, given three times a day, each remedy to be continued from three days to a week.

For Abscess of the Liver, (*Hepatic Abscess*,) *Belladonna* and *Silicea.*

When an abscess appears of a decidedly scrofulous character; or for an abscess in a scrofulous subject, *Arsen.*, *Calc-phos*, *Ferrum.* The remedies should be given (as they are here arranged) morning, noon, and night, and continued until a manifest improvement or cure is effected.

Administration.—Give five or six pillets at a dose; but if the medicine is in the form of a tincture, mix two or three drops in a tumbler about

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

one third filled with pure cold water; stir well, and give from a tea-spoonful to a table-spoonful at a dose.

External Applications.—There is no objection to the use of poultices, such as ground flax seed, slippery elm, bread and milk, and such like, during the forming stage of an abscess, but they should never be used in case of a fully matured and discharging abscess. Washing with tepid water and castile soap, and the use of simple dressings, are best.

Diet and Regimen.—In many instances a nourishing diet is strictly demanded, together with such other means as will tend to invigorate the system. But when an abscess occurs in a robust subject, with a predisposition to inflammatory diseases, the diet should be restricted to the simplest kind.

ABDOMEN.

Abdomen, (from *abdo*, to hide, because it hides the viscera,) the belly, "the largest cavity in the body," separated from the chest (*Thorax*) by the midriff (*diaphragm*) and bounded inferiorly by the bones of the pelvis.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ABDOMINAL DROPSY.—(*Ascites.*) Vide Drōpsy of the Abdomen.

ABDOMINAL PAINS. — Vide Pains in the Abdomen.

AFTER-PAINS.

After-pains appear necessary in the contraction of the womb, and are sometimes quite severe and distressing, when coagulums are formed. They are not so severe during the first confinement, but seem to increase at every subsequent accouchment.

TREATMENT.—Give *Arnica* immediately after delivery, to soothe and remove the soreness.

If the pains continue severe, of a drawing or tensive character, with a pale face and a degree of coldness, use *Pulsatilla* every two hours until relieved.

If the pains are of a pinching, spasmodic character, in the abdomen, and attended with discharges of coagulated blood, *Chamomilla* as above.

When the pains are of a contractive character and mostly in the back and hips, *Nux-vomica* every two hours until easier.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

For after-pains in those who have had several children; when the patient is rather weak, with a disposition to flooding, *Secale*, as in the case of the last remedy.

When the pain is attended with great sensitiveness, weariness of the limbs, and extreme nervousness, *Coffea* every hour until the patient is better.

ADMINISTRATION.—Mix one or two drops, or dissolve six or eight pillets in six tea-spoonfuls of water, and give a tea-spoonful at a dose. Keep the patient perfectly quiet and well bandaged.

AGUE IN THE BREAST.

This painful condition of the breasts is generally caused by cold or some obstruction, and requires *Aconite*, *Bryonia*, *Pulsatilla*, *Chamomilla*, *Calcarea-carb.*, and *Phosphorus*.

When head-ache and fever are present, give *Aconite* every hour or two until the fever abates.

When the breast is swollen and inflamed, and there is a suppression of milk, use *Bryonia* every three or four hours until relieved.

When the breasts are swollen, and attended with

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

a painful pressure, or a sticking sensation, and the discharge of milk is thin and acrid, *Pulsatilla* every three or four hours.

When there is a hard, indurated condition of the breast; soreness of the nipples, which are painful to the touch; give *Chamomilla*, every four hours.

For a bruised, sore pain in the breast, and soreness of the nipples, *Calcarea-carb.* twice a day.

When there is hardness, erysepelatous inflammation, swelling and stitches, accompanied with burning and stinging; *Phosphorus*, morning and evening.

When the breasts are swollen and painful and threaten suppuration, give *Hepar-sulph* every two or three hours.

ADMINISTRATION.—If the medicine is in the form of pillets, take five or six at a dose. But if it is a tincture, mix two or three drops in a tumbler half full of water, stir well and take a dessert-spoonful at a dose.

APOPLEXY.

Apoplexy is defined as a sudden loss or suspension of the sensorial functions and voluntary motion. It frequently comes on suddenly without any

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

warning symptom or assignable cause. But it is generally preceded by dizziness, a dull pain and degree of weight in the head, throbbing of the temporal arteries, ringing in the ears, sparkling before the eyes, confused ideas, drowsiness and heavy sleep.

TREATMENT.—When the face is flushed; the eyes injected, and there is a violent beating and throbbing of the temporal arteries, give *Aconite* and *Belladonna* in alternation every four hours.

When the attack is incomplete and the patient is conscious of suffering, and evinces signs of sore pain in the head; and if attended with numbness of the limbs, full pulse, and an occasional twitching of the extremities, *Aconite* and *Nux-vomica*, as above.

When the patient appears as if in a profound sleep, face of a natural appearance, pulse rather slow and not increased in volume, *Opium* every two hours until the patient rouses from the stupor.

When caused by a blow or fall, *Arnica*.

When caused by suppressed menstruation, from cold, *Pulsatilla* and *Sulphur*; then, *Opium* or *Belladonna*.

When caused by repelled eruptions, *Sulph.* *Ipecac.*

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

When caused by fright, *Ignatia*, *Pulsatilla*, *Artemisia*.

ADMINISTRATION.—Apply three or four pillets to the tongue of the patient every four hours, as there is generally a difficulty of swallowing.

EXTERNAL APPLICATIONS.—Cold water to the head and warm or even stimulating applications to the feet and legs.

APPETITE.

Loss of APPETITE, (ANOREXIA.)—This condition generally arises from a derangement of the stomach and digestive organs, but sometimes appears as symptomatic to other affections.

TREATMENT.—For loss of appetite, indifference to food; flat, watery, or bitter taste; use *Chamomilla* an hour before eating.

If the loss of appetite is attended with sickness of the stomach, use *Antim-crud.* a few minutes before eating.

If it is attended with a sweet, insipid taste, and sickness of the stomach, *Ipecac.*, as above.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

If it is attended with a putrid taste, and a desire for acid drinks, use *Bryonia* in the same manner.

If attended with sickness of the stomach, with great aversion to milk and warm food, *Ignatia*, two or three times a day.

When there is a salt, or metallic taste; pressure in the pit of the stomach, with nausea, and gulping up of sour water after eating, *Lachesis*, three times a day, from half an hour to an hour before eating.

When loss of appetite is associated with a putrid, bitter, or bad taste, sour raisings and frequent hiccough; pressure, tension, and cramp-like pains in the pit of the stomach; and the bowels are constipated, use *Nux-vomica*, three times a day, until the symptoms are removed.

For loss of appetite, with a bad taste in the mouth; when the throat appears narrowed; pressure and tension when swallowing, and pressure in the pit of the stomach, *Pulsatilla* three times a day, an hour before eating.

For complete loss of appetite, with bitter taste, and dryness of the throat, *Rhus-tox*, as above.

For a loss of appetite, attended with a putrid or sour taste, and constant thirst, *Sulphur* three times a day before eating.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ADMINISTRATION.—Dissolve ten or twelve pillets, or if the medicines are tinctures, mix two or three drops in a tumbler from half to two thirds full of water, stir well, and give from a tea-spoonful to a table-spoonful at a dose.

DIET AND REGIMEN.—The diet should be unirritating, easily digestible, and of the most agreeable kind to the patient, but in accordance with homœopathic rules.

APPETITE VORACIOUS.

A voracious appetite or insatiable hunger is frequently produced by worms, particularly the Tape Worm, and it not unfrequently occurs during convalescence from severe diseases, such as Typhoid and other fevers, and sometimes during pregnancy.

TREATMENT.—For excessive hunger, particularly at night, a "yearning for dainties;" great thirst, but drinking little at a time, with a desire for wine and sour drinks, *China* three times a day, an hour before eating.

For voracious appetite, attended with nausea

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

after eating, and colic or colic and diarrhœa, give *Colocynthis* similarly.

For a voracious hunger, from a sickish feeling of emptiness, weakness of digestion, and frequent eructations, *Natrum-mur.* and *Nux-vom.*, the former in the morning and the latter at night.

For great appetite, with increased thirst, *Stramonium* or *Sulphur*, an hour before meals.

For an insatiable hunger when the stomach is full, *Staphysagria* as above.

When there is a great desire for sweet things, *Lycopodium* every morning.

When there is a desire for earthy substances, such as chalk, lime, &c., *Nit-acid.* once a day.

If the hunger is attended with unquenchable thirst for cold drinks; the tongue dry, and dark or yellow-coated, *Veratrum* before breakfast and dinner.

When it is caused by the common intestinal worm, *Cina* three times a day.

When caused by the Tape Worm, *Mercur.*, *Graph.*, *Stramonium.*

ADMINISTRATION.—Give five or six pillets at a

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

dose, or if the medicines are in the form of powders, give as much as can be held on the point of a pen-knife blade at a dose; if they are tinctures, mix two or three drops in a gill of water, stir well, and give from a tea-spoonful to a table-spoonful at a dose.

DIET AND REGIMEN.—The diet should be nutritious and of easy digestion, and restricted to a moderate quantity.

APTHAE, (*Thrush or Sprue.*)

This disease is almost exclusively confined to children. It consists in white flakes, of the appearance of magnesia, chalk, or curdled milk, which appear on the tongue, inside of the mouth, gums, fauces, and frequently extend to the stomach and bowels.

TREATMENT.—*Sulphur* is the best remedy in this affection while the thrush appears white.

Mercury.—When it changes to an ash, bluish, or grayish color.

Ferrum.—When it changes to a yellowish brown, which is frequently the case when the attack is severe.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ADMINISTRATION.—Dissolve ten or twelve pillets in about a wine-glassful of water, and give a small sized tea-spoonful every four or six hours, or if powders are used, place a small quantity on the tongue once or twice a day.

ASTHMA (*Phthisic.*)

Asthma is a paroxysmal affection of the respiratory organs, characterized by great difficulty of breathing, tightness and oppression of the chest, and a sense of impending suffocation.

TREATMENT.—For oppressed, laborious breathing, gasping for breath, with the mouth open and face flushed, give *Aconite* every fifteen or twenty minutes, until the patient is relieved.

When the breathing is laborious and irregular; short and hurried and then slow; face changing from pale to redness, and bloated, *Belladonna* every half hour, or hour, until relief is obtained.

When the breathing is spasmodic, chest oppressed, and palpitation of the heart, *Cocculus* every half hour, until relieved; then extend the time to two hours.

When the breathing is spasmodic, attended with

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

spasmodic cough, or the breathing is short, quick, and attended with wheezing, and the patient is almost suffocated, use *Cuprum* every half hour until relieved.

When the breathing is short and panting, and the chest feels as if contracted, *Ipecac.* every half hour, or hour, until the patient is better.

When the tightness and difficult breathing come on in paroxysms; face hot, with dizziness of the head; use *Lobelia* every hour until the paroxysms cease.

When there is loud breathing, and panting; or with a feeling of suffocation, *Phosphorus* every half hour.

When the difficulty appears more in the throat than the chest, and is attended with a hoarse cough; use *Petroleum* every hour or two, until it is relieved.

ADMINISTRATION.—Dissolve ten or twelve pillets in a tumbler half full of cold water; or if the medicine is a tincture, mix two or three drops in a like amount of water, stir well, and give to an adult a table-spoonful at a dose, and to a child a tea-spoonful.

It will be perceived that the remedies are recommended at short intervals, because the attack is

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

generally very severe and exceedingly threatening.

But in chronic Asthma, once a day, or every second day, is sufficiently often to take the remedies.

DIET AND REGIMEN.—The diet should be light, unirritating, easy to digest, and such as will not interfere with the medicines employed. Avoid night air and a humid atmosphere.

BILIOUSNESS.

The term bilious is generally used to express diseases and conditions arising from a derangement of the liver, and is applied to colic, diarrhœas, fevers, etc. But we are frequently called upon to prescribe for a biliary derangement, producing languor, heaviness, headache, loss of appetite, a disinclination to physical and mental exertion, and other associate symptoms, independent of the more formidable diseases above mentioned.

TREATMENT.—When there is headache, with a yellow appearance around the nose and mouth, and the bowels are constipated, give *Nux-vomica* and *Pulsatilla*; the latter morning and noon, and the former at night.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

But when there is a sluggishness and a disposition to sleep during the day, face yellow and scurvy, loss of appetite, and the bowels are irregular, *Mercurius* night and morning.

When there is headache, a confused state of the mind, flat and bitter taste, thirst and pain in the region of the liver, *China* three times a day.

When the skin appears yellow in spots, with loss of appetite and restlessness at night, *Colchicum* as above.

But when it produces a general yellowness of the skin; loss of appetite, with nausea; pain in the bowels, and a frequent desire to urinate, give *Arsenicum* two or three times a day.

Chamomilla is a good remedy when there is a dull, oppressive headache, bitter taste, nausea, and uneasiness in the pit of the stomach.

For a mere bilious condition, attended with languor, heaviness of the head, yellow skin, variable appetite, etc., *Pulsatilla* and *Mercurius* in alternation, one in the morning and the other in the evening, will generally prove sufficient; but if the bowels are constipated, use *Nux-vomica* at night.

ADMINISTRATION.—Give to an adult five or six

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

pillets at a dose, to a child two or three. If the medicines are in liquid form, mix two or three drops in about a gill of water, stir it well, and give from a tea-spoonful to a table-spoonful at a dose.

DIET.—The diet ought to be light, so as not to tax the digestive organs, for dyspepsia is prone to set in upon biliary derangement.

BILIOUS COLIC.

This is a severe and dangerous form of colic, characterized by severe pains in the stomach and bowels, attended with bilious vomiting and obstinate constipation, and is generally caused by an excess of acrid bile.

TREATMENT.—In case of severe bilious colic, attended with pain of a twisting or cutting character; sickness of the stomach, and obstinate constipation, give *Aconite* and *Nux-vomica* in alternation, every fifteen or twenty minutes.

When the pain is writhing and twisting about the navel, give *Bryonia* every half hour.

When the pain is above the navel, and so severe as almost to arrest breathing, and attended with

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

constant sickness of the stomach, give *Cocculus*, as above.

When the pains are severe, with a violent bearing down and straining, with nausea, or vomiting of bile and mucus; give *Belladonna* every fifteen or twenty minutes until relief is obtained.

External applications, such as hot fomentations—by applying cloths wet in hot water, and wrung sufficiently dry to prevent soiling the clothes, will generally afford great relief.

Another important feature in the treatment is, to move the bowels as soon as possible, by means of injections.

Allopathy invariably prescribes cathartics; never use them, as the stomach is too irritable to retain them; and they always aggravate the difficulty by their irritative effects.

ADMINISTRATION.—Give five or six pillets at a dose, or if the medicine is in liquid form, mix two or three drops in a gill of water, stir it well, and give a large-sized tea-spoonful at a dose.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

BITES AND STINGS OF INSECTS AND SNAKES.

For the pain and inflammation arising from the sting of a bee, apply to the part the ordinary *Spirits of Hartshorn.*

For the bite of spiders and ants, wash the part with *Spirits of Camphor*, or diluted *Tincture of Arnica;* one part of *Arnica* to three of water.

For the bite or sting of the small fly, called the gnat, or for the bite of mosquitoes, *Camphor* or *Arnica*, as above.

For the bite of that most poisonous serpent, the Copper-head, the internal administration and the external application to the part bitten, of a decoction of the *Broad-leafed Plantain* is advised, and I have known it used successfully in two or three instances.

BLEEDING FROM THE NOSE.

(*Epistaxis.*)

Bleeding from the nose generally occurs among the young, those of full habit and not yet arrived at maturity; and more frequently in males than females, particularly after menstruation becomes established.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

TREATMENT.—When it occurs in persons of full habit, who are subject to head-ache, dizziness, flushed face, and heating and throbbing of the temporal arteries, give *Aconite* and *Belladonna*, in alternation, every fifteen or twenty minutes, until it is arrested.

But when it attacks the weak and delicate, with a pale face, and general weakness, *China* and *Ferrum* every half hour.

When it occurs at night, give *Rhus-tox*, every fifteen or twenty minutes, until it arrests it.

When in the morning, *Bryonia* in the same manner.

When caused by a blow or an injury, *Arnica* similarly.

When caused by the free use of intoxicating drinks, *Nux-vom.* and *Lachesis*, separately or in alternation, every half hour until it ceases.

When caused by a violent exertion in lifting or straining, *Rhus-tox*, or *Carbo-veg.*

To correct a disposition to bleeding from the nose, give *Aconite*, *Sulphur*, *Sepia*, and *Lycopodium*, a dose of each every second day.

DIET.—The diet should be in accordance with homœopathic rules during the administration of medicines.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

BLEEDING FROM THE LUNGS.

(*Hæmoptysis.*)

Bleeding from the lungs is generally preceded by pain, or a degree of fullness in the chest, some heat in the throat, and a sweet, insipid, saltish taste in the mouth; and is characterized by coughing up a florid, frothy blood, which last distinguishes it from hæmorrhage from the stomach, which is dark in appearance.

TREATMENT.—When bleeding of the lungs occurs in a full, plethoric habit, or in a young, vigorous person, give *Aconite* and *Belladonna*, in alternation, every fifteen or twenty minutes, until it ceases.

When the bleeding is preceded by oppression in the chest; some difficulty in breathing; fetid breath, and bad taste in the mouth; a tickling sensation in the throat, exciting a dry, hacking cough; and the blood raised by coughing is bright red and frothy, intermixed with small clots, or coagulums, give *Arnica* every half hour.

When the breathing is laborious, with hurried expirations; or oppressed breathing, in consequence of stitches in the chest; dry cough, producing retching, and an expectoration of pure blood, or bloody

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

mucus, give *Bryonia*, every fifteen or twenty minutes.

When there is an asthmatic shortness of breath, and a continuous, uninterrupted cough which occasions spitting of blood, give *Ipecac.* every half hour.

When there is a loss of appetite; bitter or sweetish taste; nausea; the heart beats quick and laborious; the pulse small and slow; face pale; lips livid; sore feeling in the chest; cough, with a bloody expectoration, or florid blood, use *Digitalis* as above.

When the bleeding occurs in a person of mild temperament, or in one disposed to melancholy, *Pulsatilla* every half hour or hour.

And *Pulsatilla* more especially if there are asthmatic symptoms, with cough, relieved by sitting up; occasional stitches in the side; alternate chills and flashes of heat; and the attacks occur towards evening, or during the night.

When the bleeding from the lungs is caused by the drying up of an old ulcer: the patient is weak and somewhat emaciated; some cough, with constant hawking up of pure blood, use *Rhus-tox** every fifteen or twenty minutes.

---

* I have successfully treated several attacks of this dis-

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

When the bleeding occurs in a person addicted to intemperance, *Nux-vomica* or *Lachesis*, every half hour or hour.

When caused by a blow, fall, or the inhalation of irritating particles of dust or other substances, *Arnica*, as above.

When caused by metastasis from Gout or Rheumatism; or by the drying up of an old ulcer, *Bryonia*, or *Rhus-tox.*

When caused by suppressed menstruation, treat for the primary difficulty, establish normal action there, and the bleeding from the lungs will cease.

When caused by a violent exertion, use *Rhus-tox.*

ADMINISTRATION.—Dissolve ten or twelve pillets of the medicines in a tumbler half full of iced water, or if Tinctures are used, mix three or four drops in a like quantity of water, stir it well, and give a dessert-spoonful as directed above, until a favorable impression is made; then extend the

---

ease in a person whose condition was similar to that expressed in the above paragraph, with *Rhus-tox*; it was employed after the other drugs which were more strictly indicated had failed, and afforded almost immediate relief; subsequent attacks in the same patient were also almost immediately arrested by it.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

time to every hour, or to two, three or four as may be necessary.

DIET AND REGIMEN.—If food be necessary before the bleeding is arrested, or during the intervals, it must be of the simplest character, and eaten cold; such as cold, soft boiled rice, and cold gruel or ponade; the drinks must consist of iced water. Keep the patient perfectly quiet and preserve a tolerably low temperature in the apartment.

BLEEDING FROM THE STOMACH.

(*Hæmatemesis.*)

Blood raised from the stomach can readily be distinguished from that of the lungs by the appearance of the blood, which is dark and grumous, and frequently mixed with the ordinary contents of the stomach; it is also generally preceded by a sense of weight, by pain, or a degree of uneasiness in the pit of the stomach, and is unattended with cough.

TREATMENT.—*Aconite* and *Belladonna* are in this, as well as in the other forms of hæmorrhage, the best remedies we possess for cases occurring in those of full habit. Give them in alternation every hour until the bleeding ceases.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Hyosciamus and *Crocus* are also good remedies, the former when there is that peculiar congested state, with a red, bloated or bluish face; livid lips and sickness of the stomach. The latter when there is a degree of heaviness in the head and vertigo, and when the blood raised is dark and viscid.

When it occurs during low fevers, *Arsenicum* every two or three hours.

When it occurs during pregnancy, *Nux-vomica* every hour; and if this does not arrest it, give *Kreosote* every hour.

If it is caused by a blow or mechanical injury, *Arnica.*

If caused by a suppression of the menses, *Pulsatilla* and *Sulphur*, in alternation, every four hours.

ADMINISTRATION.—Give the remedies as in the other forms of hæmorrhage.

DIET AND REGIMEN.—The most simple, bland, mucilaginous and unirritating articles of food, and these should be cold. Iced water as a drink, and the occasional swallowing of small pieces of ice is beneficial, and the apartments should be of a low temperature.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

BLEEDING FROM THE URETHRA.

(*Hæmaturia.*)

Bloody urine is generally the result of an injury, either from a fall or calculous concretions in the kidneys and bladder, or from their lodgement in the urethra. It is sometimes occasioned by the injudicious use of acrid and stimulating diuretics, such as *Spanish fly*, *Turpentine*, etc.

TREATMENT.—When it is caused by a fall, bruise, or any kind of mechanical injury, *Arnica*; mix five or ten drops of the tincture in a tumbler half full of cold water, and give a table-spoonful every two or three hours.

When it is attended with much pain and burning, and a constant desire to urinate, *Arsenicum* as above. If that does not arrest it, give *Cantharides* similarly.

When it is attended with stitches in the parts, and the urine deposits a bloody sediment, or is mixed with blood, *Calc.-carb.* every two or three hours until relief is obtained.

When it is attended with a cutting pain in the bladder, or a bleeding from the urethra, without pain, *Lycopodium*, as above.

When there is a cutting, painful urinating, attend-

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ed with bloody discharges, *Phosphorus* every hour until relief is obtained.

ADMINISTRATION.—Give the remedies as above directed, and extend the time according to the improvement.

DIET AND REGIMEN as in the other forms of hæmorrhages.

BLEEDING FROM THE WOMB.

(*Menorrhagia.*)

This consists in an immoderate flow, or hæmorrhage from the womb, and is generally attended with pain in the back, loins, hips, and abdomen.

TREATMENT.—If an immediate flow of the menses occurs in a person of full plethoric habit, give *Aconite* every two or three hours.

When it is attended with much bearing down pain, the blood discharged appears bright red, and contains clots, *Belladonna* every hour or two until it is arrested.

But when it is attended with cutting pain in the abdomen, pain in the small of the back, and the blood discharged is mostly in clots, use *Nux-vomica*, as above.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN