

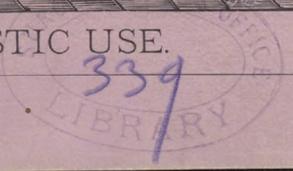
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CHOLERA:

ITS PREVENTIVE

AND

CURATIVE TREATMENT,

SIMPLIFIED FOR

DOMESTIC USE.

BY

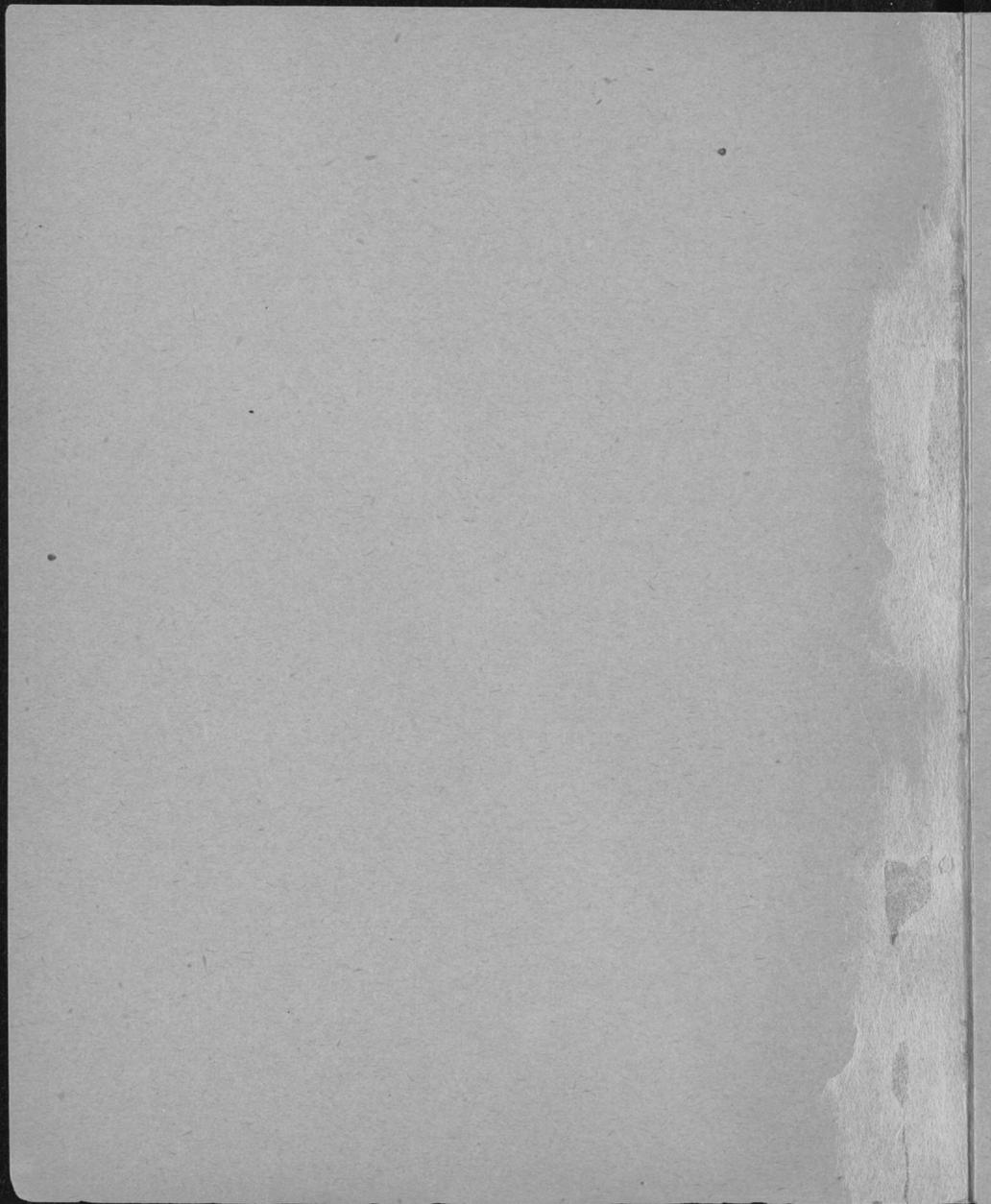
JNO. GEO. BOWEN, M. D.



"Be sure you are right, then go ahead."

--DAVID CROCKETT.

⇒1885.⇐



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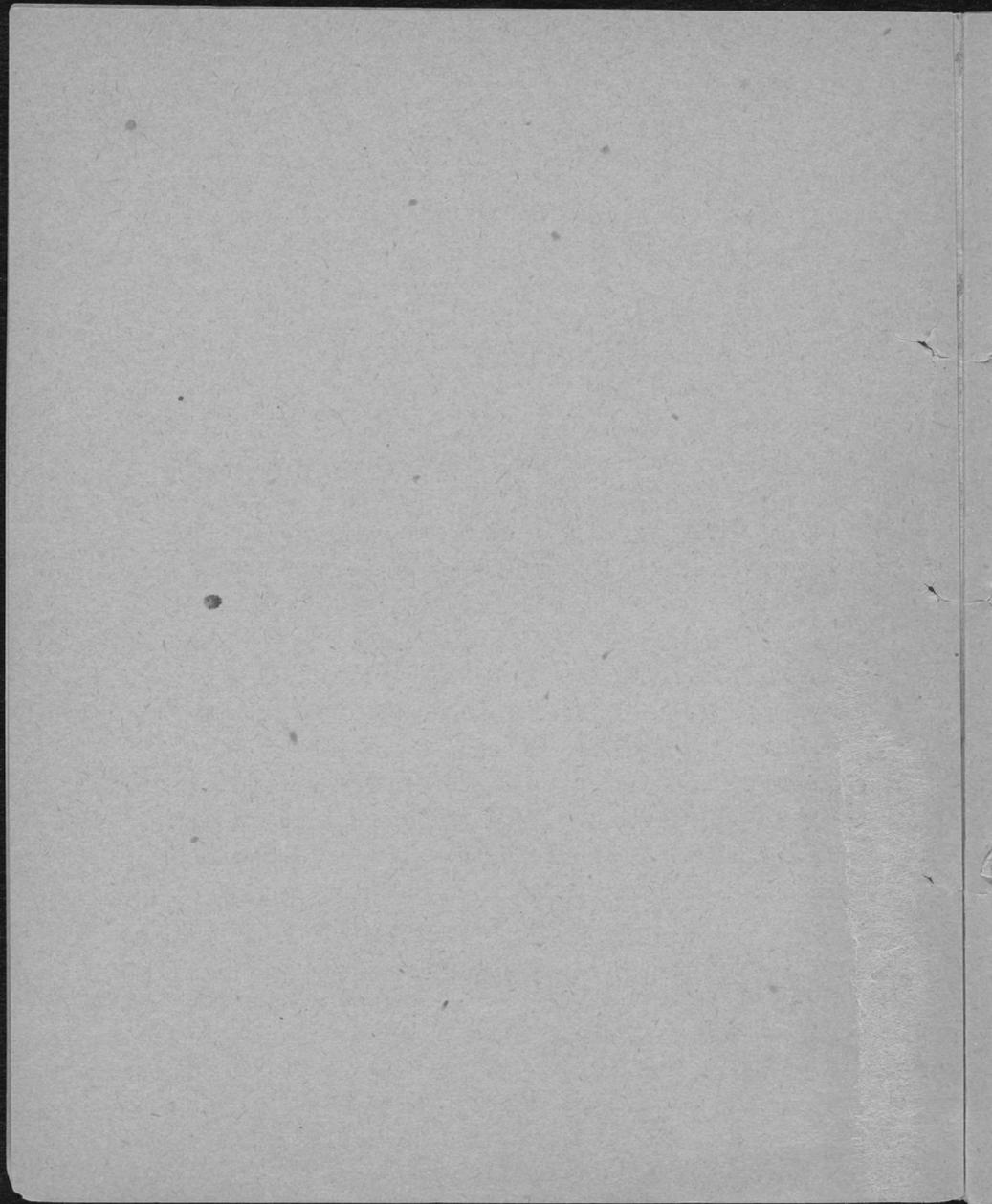
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INTRODUCTION.

THE subject of Cholera has been written upon, and fully discussed, in all its departments, by many able and experienced physicians and journalists. My modest effort is not to present anything new to the scientific reader, or to the Medical public, but merely to briefly, plainly and intelligently offer the subject for the consideration, especially of that portion of the reading public, who do not know what Homœopathy is, or who can not obtain or readily avail themselves of the services of a Homœopathic physician, in time of need. It will enable them to secure the best means for protecting themselves and their families against the inroads of that dreadful scourge, Cholera, which is threatening to invade this country during the ensuing summer, or during the summer of 1886. It is on its march, and will most certainly come to us, sooner or later. My intention is, to present a carefully arranged compilation from the writings of the best authorities on this subject, and thus place within reach of every family, such knowledge as will enable

them to prevent an outbreak of the epidemic among themselves; and if it should occur, to treat all cases from the very beginning with the proper Homœopathic remedies, which will in the majority of cases, produce the most favorable results, even in the last stages of this most malignant disease.

I have endeavored in my language to avoid all ambiguous and medical terms, so that any one of even ordinary intelligence, can not fail to understand my meaning.

One of the principal objects of this work is to perform a double mission: on the one hand introducing Homœopathy where it is unknown, and on the other, furnishing an intelligent method of treating cases of Cholera or other diseases by those who can not readily secure the services of a Homœopathic physician.

I have also added a short analysis and proving of the drugs, I recommend herein for Cholera, giving the special indications for the use of each drug, so that the purchaser of these few remedies will not be at a loss to use them for other diseases, in the event of his not needing them for Cholera. My comparisons and arguments in favor of Homœopathic treatment are made in a true spirit of fairness, liberality and justice. My statements are well authenticated facts, and I refrain from anything that even savors of that spirit of bigotry and narrow-mindedness which is characteristic of the attitude of the Old

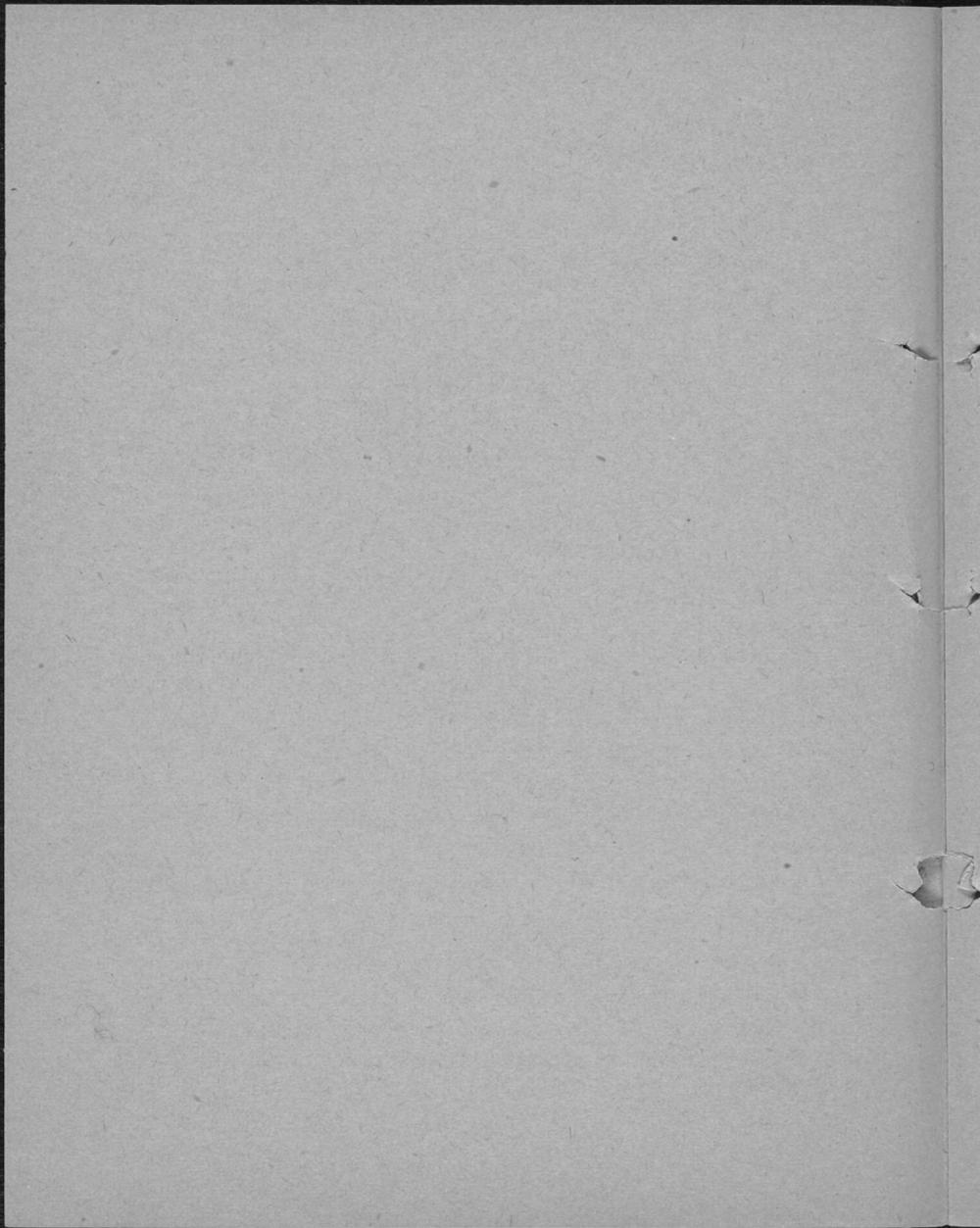
School towards the New. We are none of us infallible; and I, for one, am always glad to learn something new.

Medicine should be regarded by all as a *liberal science*, and if any of my "old school" friends should read this little work, I ask them in justice to their patrons, to science, and to themselves, not to condemn before giving an impartial trial. I ask for no jury, nor do I ask for the benefit of any doubt; the results alone will furnish the necessary proof.

For a more complete work on this subject, I respectfully refer to Joslin, Wells' work on Epidemic Cholera.

JOHN G. BOWEN.

San Antonio, Texas,
July 1, 1885.



PART I.
CHOLERA:
Its Preventive and Curative Treatment,

SIMPLIFIED FOR DOMESTIC USE.

DEFINITION.

ASIATIC CHOLERA, as this disease is generally called, is an acute specific and usually epidemic disease, presenting the following symptoms: Uneasiness in the stomach, then nausea or pain and burning in the stomach; *frequent vomiting*, and rapidly occurring *rice water* discharges, with or without pain; profuse perspiration and *great prostration*; *severe cramps*, *intense thirst* and *husky voice*.

The secretions, urine, bile, saliva and tears are frequently suspended.

HISTORY.

We have no positive knowledge of the existence of a specific cholera germ. This disease was reported in India as early as the year 1503. It prevailed from time to time, with more

or less severity, thereabouts, until the year 1817, when it broke out, in the commencement of its *first general epidemic*, in the marshy regions of the Ganges, at Jessore, near Calcutta, and died out in 1821, on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea.

THE SECOND EPIDEMIC commenced in India, in 1826, and was forwarded by the traveling public to Central Asia, thence through Europe as far as England and Ireland; thence to the United States.

THE THIRD EPIDEMIC commenced in India, in 1842, was spread in like manner by the traveling public through Europe and as far as California, in America.

THE FOURTH EPIDEMIC commenced in India during the month of April, 1865, and was transported by pilgrims and emigrants to Europe and America.

THE FIFTH EPIDEMIC began in India about the year 1869, and slowly advanced through Persia, transported by infected caravans. It appeared in Russia in 1871-'72, and spread to Germany, thence to New Orleans by vessel, during the winter of 1873. Its entrance was overlooked by the same quarantine officer, who disregarded the Yellow Fever, in 1873, which so heavily afflicted the South and West.

THE SIXTH AND LAST CALL.

This began in 1883, in Egypt, and appeared in the south of France in 1884. Fifty thousand people were carried off by this plague in Egypt, in 1883. It has been raging with great violence in France and Spain, and we may confidently expect it

to reach Germany, England and America, during the this or the following year.

THE CAUSE.

We know what the Cholera is not, but all the scientific observations and experiments up to the present, have not discovered to us what it is.

The true nature of the poison is unknown. Quite a number of theories have been advanced, but they are all open to more or less objection.

It is, however, a well established fact, that this *virus originates in the ejecta* from affected persons, and that persons exposed to it are very liable to become affected, in from a few hours to about three days afterwards.

This poison is taken by inhalation or otherwise; and it is propagated or diffused by contact with infectuous material or infected persons, and it becomes epidemic wherever there is putrescence, filth, or impure air. It has been noticed that the present epidemic in Spain followed the water courses and infected all cities along said streams, below the place in which the disease originated.

It is a disease that is not considered as strictly contagious, but I think the safest way is to consider it, for practical purposes, *a very contagious and highly infectious disease*, that is *portable and communicable*; and to advocate the most rigid quarantine against all infected districts, and the fumigation of all freight, ships, trains, etc., that are allowed to enter the town or city therefrom, and especially to thoroughly disinfect the contents of all trunks, valises, and loose or enclosed baggage

containing the wearing apparel of travellers from infected localities.

Petenkofer has shown that the contact of the discharges, with putrid animal matter, especially favors its development, and that the poison is not usually present in stools just discharged, but is generated at a later period; hence there can be no question that the imprudence with which cholera discharges are emptied into common privies, gutters and sewers, promotes the disastrous spread of this disease. During a Cholera epidemic, the discharges from a person who apparently has only an ordinary diarrhœa, should be subjected to a disinfecting process, such as hereinafter described, because if this is not done he may leave behind him in the closet, matter which may give rise to a most deadly epidemic.

Hotels and all public houses should not only be required by law, to disinfect daily, but the law should be strictly enforced, by the Board of Health, during an epidemic.

The predisposing, and exciting causes, and controlling factors are, according to the order of their importance, as follows:

1. *Direct exposure to the Choleraic discharges or to the contagion of the disease.*
2. Fear.
3. Persons subject to diarrhœa.
4. Intemperance and licentiousness.
5. Nervous depression due to fatigue or debauch.
6. Improper food and impure water.
7. Impure air and filthy surroundings.
8. Heat, moisture, and vegetable or animal decomposition.
9. Exposure on cool nights following hot days.

The Cholera poison may be swallowed, inhaled or absorbed by the skin.

PROPAGATION AND SPREAD.

1st. By contact or direct exposure, carried by the travelling public, *in clothing*, by trade, especially fruits, vegetables, etc.

2nd. To some extent (not more than a few miles), it is carried by the wind; to a much greater extent it is propagated by a close, hot and stagnant atmosphere, impregnated with products of fermenting human excrement, and also where the ground is rich, low, swampy, or containing decomposing vegetable matter.

3rd. By drinks, especially water; the poison is drained through the soil into the well or river water; and by drinking or bathing in such water, the poison enters the system.

5th. Low, flat lands, where there is a subsoil of clay which retains moisture in the surface soil, are localities, that favor the propagation of this, as well as other infectious diseases.

Mr. Farr, Registrar General of England, for 1848-'9, after considering the contributory conditions to the development of Cholera, such as density of population, poverty, intemperance, uncleanness, etc., concludes that the influence of low and unwholesome soil, is by far the most potent exciting cause. This observation is as old as is Cholera itself, and the exceptions to this do not affect the value of this statement.

In Toledo and Sandusky, Ohio, both situated on low, rich plains, the fatality was terrible. In Sandusky alone, seventeen

physicians died. All excavations within the city limits should be prohibited during an epidemic. To illustrate the necessity of this, I will relate the following:

On Saturday night, July 24, 1852, a ditch was commenced for the purpose of laying pipes through Ellicott street, Buffalo. On Monday the work was renewed, and it was opened completely, on Tuesday. The Cholera was prevailing in a mild form, in some other part of the city, but Ellicott street had always been regarded as healthy, and had almost escaped in previous epidemics. It was occupied by the best class of citizens. There were twenty residences on this street, contiguous to the ditch.

On Monday, July 26, the first case of Cholera occurred among the residents of this street, and on this and the two following days, there were nineteen cases and nine deaths. The ditch was closed by order of the mayor, on Wednesday, July 28, and from this date there were no new cases."

SYMPTOMS.

These may be divided into four stages, namely:

- 1st.—*Stage of Invasion.*
- 2nd.—*Stage of Development.*
- 3rd.—*Stage of Collapse.*
- 4th.—*Stage of Reaction.*

First Stage, we have a watery diarrhœa, lasting only a few hours, or several days; depression of spirits and muscular prostration; griping pain, thirst, and occasional vomiting, and at any time it can pass into the

Second Stage. Many cases begin at this stage and pass quickly into the stage of collapse. This stage presents copious watery evacuations; the characteristic "*Rice Water*" discharges, very painful, or at times painless. The vomiting is frequent, often simultaneous with the purging, but not occurring so often, and being bile-stained water, leaving a bitter foul taste.

This drain upon the system causes intense *thirst* and *exhaustion*; the eyes sink into their sockets and stare; the *temperature* falls below normal, and the hands, feet, nose, ears, lips, and even the tongue, get *cold* and *blue*.

The *voice* (*vox chorERICA*), husky and hoarse, which is again quite characteristic. The *pulse* may be entirely lost at the wrist; *cramps* occur in the calves of the legs, and may travel to any part of the body. This last is also a characteristic symptom of cholera, and is the most distressing and painful feature of the disease. This stage may last only an hour or so, or it may extend to twenty-four hours.

Third Stage. This exhibits the *stage of collapse* or the *Algide Stage*. If the second stage does not terminate in improvement, the vomiting and purging continue, but less frequent and less copious.

The consistency of the stools vary, and finally become very offensive. The unquenchable thirst continues; the body becomes shrivelled, livid or pale, and covered with a cold, clammy sweat. This sweat is first noticed on the forehead. The distressing appearance of the *second stage* is augmented, and

the secretions, such as the tears, bile, saliva and urine are suspended, the entire picture being "*death.*"

Breathing becomes difficult and rapid; ringing sounds in the ears, and the stools passed involuntarily. This stage seldom lasts more than a few hours, but may even last as long as forty hours.

If *reaction* does not take place, stupor and coma supervene, and death, with smothered moans, closes the scene.

Fourth Stage. This is the *Stage of Reaction*. The urine appears and increases gradually; vomiting and purging become frequent, and the stools are thicker.

The *pulse* appears and the *cramps* disappear; the *voice* regains its tone and the *temperature* rises; appetite returns and the patient may fall into a gentle slumber. Vomiting or hiccup may persist. Many minor symptoms may now appear which I will not detail; but of the

COMPLICATIONS AND SEQUELLÆ.

I will mention

Relapse from improper management, such as errors in diet, etc.

Imperfect Reaction, from lack of reactive force of the system, and other causes.

Typhoid State, from the retained poison in the blood being carried into the brain. The prognosis is generally very bad.

Symptoms are: general restlessness, fever, vomiting, thirst, delirium, etc.

Uremia, Ulceration of the Cornea, and Uterine complications may also exist.

DIAGNOSIS.

The best plan to pursue is to err on the safe side by following the strict treatment prescribed herein of all suspicious cases during an epidemic of Cholera. Arsenical poisoning, Bilious Diarrhœa, and Choleraic Diarrhœa may be differentiated by the vomiting of arsenical poison containing blood, and the vomiting generally preceding the purging. The two latter by not having the characteristic discharges of Cholera.

The medicines I recommend herein may be indicated for either Bilious or Choleraic Diarrhœa.

PROGNOSIS.

The prognosis for recovery is nearly always bad, and is governed, to a great extent by the circumstances and surroundings of the case. Under Homœopathic treatment the prognosis is decidedly more favorable, than under any other method of treatment.

An improvement of bad hygienic surroundings, by the free use of disinfectants or the immediate removal of the patient to a decidedly healthy locality, will favor a speedy recovery; and it does not necessarily cause a fresh outbreak in a healthy locality by so doing. I have reference to moving patients from one portion of a city to another. Typhoid symptoms, symptoms of collapse, or an attack during pregnancy, are all indicative of a fatal issue; while the return of the pulse at the wrist, more regular and easy breathing (about twenty inspir-

ations per minute is normal), quiet, natural sleep, slight rise of temperature, ($98\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ is normal), less frequent and thicker stools, are among the more favorable indications toward recovery.

TREATMENT.

Under this heading I expect to embrace the most important information contained in these few pages. I will tell you what I consider best for you to do; and I will also tell you what I would advise you not to do.

PREVENTIVE TREATMENT.

CLEANLINESS. You must cleanse yourself, both morally and physically,—the soul as well as the body. This is a disease in which the mind exerts an all-powerful influence, and if the soul is unclean and sinful, it greatly predisposes the body to this fatal disease, by its influence on the mind, producing *fear*, one of the most frequent exciting causes of this disease. Your body should be kept clean by maintaining a healthy action of the skin. This may be accomplished by exercise, bathing, or by dry friction, over the whole surface of the body once a day.

During a Cholera epidemic avoid bathing entirely.

Use disinfected water to wash the parts of the body which require washing.

I advise you not to bathe for the following reasons:

1st. Because the desired object of keeping up a healthy action of the skin can be better accomplished by not bathing.

2nd. Because bathing water is more liable to contain the disease, as it is stated on good authority that when the Cholera miasm floats over water, it impregnates it with the Cholera poison by absorption.

3rd. Because the healthiest people are those who *bathe* only occasionally, and who keep up a healthy action of the skin, by exercise, friction, and the moderate use of water.

5th. Because the Cholera Epidemic generally lasts from one to two months, and during that time, if no longer, any individual can keep up a healthy action of the body by adopting the following rules:

I would recommend every one to rise not earlier than sunrise and take moderate exercise in any avocation, until sundown. After sunset every one should be in doors. The second story is best, with the windows and doors of the first floor closed. The house must be thoroughly ventilated and sun admitted to all rooms for several hours during the day. At bed time take a wet cloth or sponge, and sponge off the skin under the arms and in the folds of the joints with disinfected water; after rubbing dry, take a flesh brush or rough towel and rub the entire body, head, neck, arms, chest, back, and lower limbs. While you are thus occupied your body is airing, as it is exposed to the air of your room. For invalids and persons of low vitality after the dry friction, it is well to annoint the entire body with pure olive oil, rubbed in well, until the skin thoroughly absorbs it. It is nutritious, and is a preventive to colds in sensitive patients. Put on fresh, clean night clothes, and strictly avoid wearing the same undercloth-

ing at night that you use during the day. Having followed these rules, and invoked the protection of the Almighty, you will retire to rest with peace of mind and health of body, and awake to repeat the same life next day.

Before using the bath water disinfectant the same by adding about one part of Labarraque's Disinfectant Solution to forty parts of water; also add a few tablespoonfuls of salt (Ditson's Sea Salt, if obtainable). Do not *bathe*, but merely wash, and always produce a reaction upon the surface of the body by rubbing dry. Labarraque's Solution is a disinfectant, and deals death to the Cholera germ. Salt is a natural preservative agent; excites a healthy action to the skin, and is a prophylactic against taking cold or malaria.

Cleanliness is next to godliness, no doubt, and a proper and judicious use of water is to be commended, but human beings are not amphibious. Nature indicates that the functions of the skin should be kept in order, mainly, by muscular exercise; exciting natural perspiration; and, delightful as is the bath and healthful, under proper regulation, yet it is no substitute for exercise, without which all the functions of the body become abnormal.

Crowded sleeping apartments, schools or public buildings should be avoided. Dark rooms are also unhealthy.

DISINFECTANTS.

If the epidemic has not already reached your city or town, it is best to prepare for it, by removing all the filth and debris from houses, lots and streets, and by thoroughly disinfecting

them; but if the epidemic is already upon you it is better to leave undisturbed, except by as thorough disinfection as possible, all large accumulations of filth, and remove them only when absolutely necessary.

We have been shown striking examples in Toulon and other places, of how dangerous it is to clean sewers, privies, etc., *during* an epidemic. In such a case our only resource is to modify the evil where it exists, and this can best be done by a thorough disinfection, as recommended in the following chapter on Disinfection. In privy vaults use the proper disinfectant first, and then cover the contents with lime.

DISINFECTANTS, ANTISEPTICS AND DEODORIZERS.

We will consider them as follows:

A **DISINFECTANT** is any chemical agent capable of destroying the procreative germs of **SPECIFIC INFECTIOUS MATERIAL** which give rise to infectious disease.

AN ANTISEPTIC: as any chemical agent that will destroy the germs of disease created by **INFECTIOUS MATERIAL**, and it also exercises a restraining influence upon the development of these germs.

A **DEODORIZER:** as any chemical agent which will destroy bad odors or arrest putrefactive decomposition.

A deodorizer or antiseptic is not necessarily a disinfectant; yet all disinfectants are antiseptics, but not all are deodorizers; hence, if we acquaint ourselves with the requirements of the

case at hand, and also know the nature and sphere of usefulness of the chemical agents we use, our efforts to disinfect and deodorize in and around our homes will be successful. If we use a disinfectant and deodorizer, we must use it properly and effectually; that is, in sufficient quantities and strength to insure the total destruction of the *infective power* of the infectious material, and to render the surrounding atmosphere pure, odorless and wholesome. For my part I consider it almost criminal negligence on the part of the attending physician, if he does not use every effort in his power to prevent the extension of Infectious Diseases, by ordering the proper use of suitable disinfectants, in the sick room and about the premises.

DISINFECTANTS

Which are of sufficient germicidal power worth considering, are, viz: Corrosive Sublimate (Mercuric Chloride), Potassium Permanganate, Chlorine, Bromine, etc.; Chlorinated Soda (Labarraque's Solution), etc.

ANTISEPTICS.

Chlorinated Soda, Potassium Permanganate, Chlorides of Sodium and Magnesium, or other chlorides; Sulphate of Iron or Zinc, Sulphur or Brimstone, Carbolic Acid, etc.

DEODORIZERS.

Chlorinated Soda, Potassium Permanganate, Sulphate of Iron, etc.

I recommend the following Disinfectants, Antiseptics and

Deodorizers, during the prevalence of any epidemic, or at times when there exists any contagious or infectious disease about the premises.

Park Davis & Co.'s Concentrated Disinfectant Solution (red).

DESCRIPTION AND USE.—It is composed of Corrosive Sublimate and Permanganate of Potash. It is highly poisonous, and care must be taken when using it. It is probably the most effectual Disinfectant, Antiseptic and Deodorizer we have, that is easily obtained. It is useful for destroying the germs of disease, by Disinfecting and Deodorizing the discharges of Cholera, Yellow Fever, Typhoid Fever, etc., etc.; also used for purifying privies, cesspools, sewers, sinks, etc., rendering them harmless, and thus preventing the spread of disease.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—One Fluid Ounce or two table-spoonfuls of this concentrated solution will make, by adding water, one (1) pint of powerful disinfectant liquid. If placed in a chamber vessel it will destroy all the germs of disease in infected human excrement that it comes in contact with, if left standing for one hour. A clean vessel containing Labarraque's Disinfectant Fluid should be kept in the bedroom; the discharges left standing should be kept in another vessel away from the house and disinfected with the Red fluid. The discharges after disinfection should be buried in dry soil and lime. A solution of one pound of Corrosive Sublimate and half a pound of Permanganate of Potash will Disinfect and Deodorize Five Hundred (500) Pounds (estimated) of fecal matter contained in a vault. One pound of Chloride of Lime will

disinfect every thirty (30) pounds of fecal matter. Professor Koch states that the Bacilli spores do not develop in a solution containing Corrosive Sublimate, one part, to pure water — 300,000 parts.

Labarraque's Solution: It is a powerful Disinfectant and Deodorizer.

DESCRIPTION.—It will destroy foul odors and prevent putrefaction and decay. It is a true germicide, also. It is a powerful bleaching agent.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—This solution may be diluted with five times its volume of pure water, for washing nurses' hands, or for washing the patient when soiled by the discharges; this should be followed by a second washing with dilute alcohol, Antiseptic Cologne, or pure water. The pure solution may be used to disinfect vessels, spittoons, etc., etc. Infected clothes to be washed after soaking in this solution for twelve hours, should be well boiled in carbolic soap suds and then washed with carbolic laundry soap. Such articles as can not be boiled can perhaps be baked and thus submitted to a temperature of 212 °F. It is not necessary to destroy them. The foregoing disinfectant solutions should not be put into *metallic* or *wooden vessels*.

ROOMS, CLOTHING, ETC.

To disinfect rooms, clothing, etc., where contagious diseases have been rife, put from one to six ounces of Brimstone, saturated with Alcohol, in an earthen pan. Place it in the room and set it on fire leaving it to burn until the apartment is thor-

oughly fumigated. The Alcohol is added to the Brimstone, so that it will burn more readily.

If there are any clothes in the room, they should be hung about the room, loosely, on chairs or racks. Before igniting the Sulphur or Brimstone, all metallic substances should be removed and the room kept *closed* for twenty-four hours; after which open all the doors and windows; expose it to the fresh air and sun (Nature's disinfectants), which will be sufficient to rid it of all contamination. Avoid breathing the fumes of the Sulphur, as they are poisonous.

ANTISEPTICS AND DEODORIZERS.

To neutralize the noxious gases emanating from cesspools, sewers, etc.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Two lbs. Sulphate of Iron (Copperas), dissolve in two gallons of water. Throw it into the pit or drain from whence the foul air emanates.

Ordinary gray lime should be used about yards, lots, along alleys, streets, etc. The copperas solution in privies, cellars, sinks, cesspools, sewers, etc.

ANTISEPTIC LIQUID.

This fluid combines all the requisites for a general household Antiseptic and Deodorizer. It has no caustic or corrosive properties, and does not stain the most delicate fabrics. For use in cellars, barns, out-houses, stable; in store-rooms; in sick rooms, etc.

CONSTITUENTS.—Chlorides of Aluminum, Sodium, Mag-

nesium, Calcium and Zinc, with the oils of *Eucalyptus globulus* and *Gaultheria procumbens*.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Dilute with eight or ten times its volume of water and sprinkle about the barn, cellar, outhouses, in short, wherever there is the least disagreeable odor. This “liquid” or the “Copperas Solution” should be substituted by a True Disinfectant during the prevalence of an epidemic.

DEODORIZATION.

To destroy the fetid effluvia of a sick room, arising from morbid secretions, exhalations of the body, etc., dissolve one-half ounce of Permanganate of Potash in half a gallon of water and saturate towels with the solution, and hang them in various parts of the room. This will entirely remove the most offensive odor. Antiseptic Cologne is an active disinfectant and deodorizer. It is somewhat expensive, but refreshing and agreeable.

Five of the most effective destroyers of the *Cholera Germ*, contained in the excretions and ejecta of Cholera patients, are, viz :

1. Sulphate of Copper, 2 ounces to a quart of water.
2. Chloride of Zinc, - 1½ “ “ “ “
3. Bichloride of Mercury, 1-6 “ “ “ “
4. “ “ Copper, 2 “ “ “ “
5. Sulphuric Acid, - 4 “ “ “ “

The above chemicals are useful for disinfecting all other seats of decomposition or infection.

WATER.

The simplest and safest way during an epidemic is to filter and boil the water we use for drinking and other household purposes. The regular distribution of pure drinking water in sufficient quantities to the public is of the utmost importance.

A heavy rainfall or thunder shower has been known to greatly diminish the severity of an epidemic.

We may divide the water we meet with around us into Drinkable and Polluted water; the latter being fouled by the drainage of towns or the refuse of manufactories, so that it is no longer fit for domestic use. As the result of researches and observations carried on during the past fifteen or twenty years, it is a well-known fact, that water is one of the most ready means of transmission of the germs of epidemic diseases; especially water contaminated with the excrementitious matter of persons affected by these diseases. Many people will not believe this to be true, because the idea is so revolting; but it is nevertheless the case. People in large towns are constantly in the habit of drinking water which is thus contaminated, and this is one of the most certain means of rapidly spreading Cholera. I could give instance after instance of this; let the following suffice: In 1873 a young man residing at Jonesborough, Tennessee, was attacked with Choleraic diarrhœa, as he was riding home to Lebanon, Kentucky. On reaching home he became very sick, and was attended by his father-in-law. The young man rallied, and his father-in-law feeling indisposed, started for his residence, which was about six miles distant from Lebanon. When he

was half way, he felt so badly that he stopped at a tavern and went to bed. The proprietor of the house who was a negro, nursed him, but felt sick himself in a day or two, and died almost at the same time as his patient. There was a favorite well near the tavern, which became impregnated with this disease, from the discharges of the patient becoming in some way mixed with the water. The consequence was that seventeen persons who used the water from this well, died within a short time. The young man, the first victim, rallied for a short time, but finally died.

TEST FOR PURE WATER.—There are means for testing the purity of your drinking water. I will mention one simple test: To a given quantity of water add sufficient *Perman-ganate of Potash* to produce a pinkish hue; cover it carefully, and if organic matter is present, the color will gradually change from the *beautiful pink* to a brownish color, depositing a brownish sediment in the course of a few hours. *Be-ware of such water!* This test is best tried in a glass beaker. Two grains of alum to the gallon of water will precipitate these impurities. Leave undisturbed the water at the bottom of the vessel which contains the sediment, and pour off the clear water; then filter the clear water through druggists' ordinary filtering paper, and boil. A pinch of salt added to a gallon of boiled water will improve the taste.

When the Cholera was raging in Paris, Kentucky, in 1849, a family of thirty persons passed through the ordeal, unharmed, the only precaution taken being the boiling of the water used for drinking and culinary purposes, and the thor-

ough cooking of all food consumed. This is now advanced as a basis for the theory that heat is fatal to Cholera germs. If you have good cistern water, and an epidemic breaks out in your city, it will be advisable to close the supply pipe to prevent any fresh water from entering the cistern, because the air during an epidemic is more or less impregnated with disease, and during a rain the falling water carries with it the impurities in the atmosphere. Keep your drinking water in a covered vessel, in the second story.

QUARANTINE.

As it has been repeatedly demonstrated that Quarantine stops short the spread of Cholera. It is of vital necessity to strictly Quarantine against all infected districts, and to thoroughly fumigate all freight ships, trains, etc., that are allowed to enter the town or city therefrom.

THE CHOLERA DISCHARGES.

These discharges from a patient being the *hotbed* which generates the germs of the disease, it is of the utmost importance that we should carefully attend to this department.

The poison is not generated in the stools or discharges until a short time after they have been acted upon by the atmosphere; hence, if constant immediate cleanliness and disinfection is adopted it will prevent the generation of many fresh cases. The discharges should be thoroughly disinfected with a true disinfectant, then buried a considerable depth if possible,

in dry soil and covered with lime. Avoid throwing these discharges into water-closets, ditches, small streams, or burying them in the neighborhood of any cesspool, well or sewer. The body and bedclothes of both patient and attendant, contain the poison to a more or less degree; also urinals, bed-pans, spittoons, etc., etc., in fact every article or person connected with the disease or diseased, should be carefully disinfected, in the manner already explained.

INDIVIDUAL PRECAUTIONS.

No. 1. Avoid all kinds of exposure, and if your body gets chilled, warm yourself as soon as possible, by friction or heat, especially the abdomen.

No. 2. The body should be kept clean, as I have stated before, and comfortable. The amount of clothing to suit the habits and peculiarities of the individual.

No. 3. If possible, be in-doors from sunset to sunrise, and keep the air in and around your houses as pure as possible.

No. 4. Your habits must be regular, and your food simple, nutritious and easily digested, and such as has always agreed with you.

No. 5. Unripe, decaying or canned fruits and vegetables, also tainted meat are all more or less poisonous. Good fresh fruit and vegetables when put up in glass jars are not objectionable.

No. 6. No food should be allowed to stand in the sick room. Cabbage, beans, peas, new potatoes, cucumbers, tomatoes, spinach, rhubarb, corn, carrots, turnips, mushrooms, clams,

pork, ham; all food prepared with lard; fermented and alcoholic liquors of all kinds, and very rich or fried articles of diet must be abstained from, if you desire to avoid all risk.

No. 7. Fasting is strictly prohibited.

No. 8. Purging or the use of laxative medicines is very injurious. An enema is to be preferred.

No. 9. Keep a clear conscience and a cheerful spirit, and thus Nature will be able to protect herself, where otherwise she would yield to the disease.

No. 10. Filter and boil the water you drink, as recommended.

No. 11. Disinfect privies, water closets, and sewers, daily.

No. 12. *Beware of nostrums lauded as Homœopathic Cholera Specifics, also the Cholera Specifics of the Allopathic school.*

No. 13. Wear a flannel bandage around the abdomen, or, if obtainable, an anti-Cholera belt, which contains a copper plate adjustable to the pit of the stomach.

No. 14. Sprinkle half a teaspoonful of the Flowers of Sulphur into each shoe twice a week, and change your stockings daily, if possible. The Sulphur is justly considered as a good preventive.

No. 15. As to preventive medicines, Cuprum Metallicum and Veratrum Alb. are the two best. Either of these may be taken. A dose or *one tablet* night and morning, during an epidemic of Cholera. It is an established fact that men who work in copper mines or copper factories never take the Cholera during an epidemic.

DIET.

I have already stated that this should be simple and nutritious. As I am writing for the public and not the profession, I will enumerate a number of articles that you may use with safety, viz: Beef, mutton poultry, venison, fresh eggs, weak black tea, coffee, cocoa, milk, *pure* water, oatmeal, cracked wheat, hominy, grits, mush, farina, corn and wheat bread, fish, sound old potatoes, etc., etc. Every article should be well cooked. Sulphuric Acid lemonade may be moderately indulged in, and is said to be beneficial as a preventive.

It is most probable that all persons in an infected district, breathe the Cholera germ or virus, but it does not necessarily infect the system or give rise to Cholera, because there must be a condition of the system favorable to the reception and development of the germ, and our great effort must therefore be to keep our systems in such a condition that the germ will die or be expelled by the preservative force of Nature.

THE BEST CURATIVE TREATMENT KNOWN

Is thoroughly Homœopathic; which fact you will all admit when you have thoroughly read this work, and tested the merits of our medicines. As an illustration I will describe several cases of Asiatic Cholera and Choleraic Diarrhoea, which present most of the leading indications for the drugs I recommend.

CASE No. 1. Called in a hurry to attend Mrs. D., a farmer's wife, who lived on a very rich piece of land, and who had

been up to that time in perfect health. Hearing of a number of cases of Cholera in the neighborhood, it frightened her into an immediate attack. I found her prostrated and restless; features pale and anxious; eyes sunken; *face and hands very cold, with coldness of the limbs and shoulders; cold sweat on face; cramps in calves of her limbs; large, watery, dark-colored stools*, occurring frequently; *burning in the Stomach and abdomen*, preceded by coldness. I at once prescribed CAMPHOR, one drop of the tincture every five minutes and as I saw improvement beginning to show itself in my patient, I left her to see another. Six hours later I was suddenly stopped by the farmer, who told me that I had scarcely left, when the medicine was accidentally spilled, and he had been hunting me ever since, and begged me to call at once, saying his wife was very much worse. I went and found the existing symptoms as follows: anguish; great fear of death, copious *rice water stools and vomiting*, often simultaneous; *great thirst*, vertigo, cold nose, face distorted and bluish; eyes sunken; cramps and severe colic in bowels; cramps in hands, legs and feet; pulse very weak; cold perspiration and great exhaustion, with huskiness of voice. Vomiting worse whenever she moved or drank. I prescribed Veratrum Album, every five minutes, and before long I was pleased to see improvement take place. I spoke to and encouraged my patient, and her mind became very much more composed. The cramps, however, persisted and continued very severe. They now being the most prominent symptoms I prescribed: Cuprum, every fifteen minutes, and discontinued the Veratrum

Alb., except after every evacuation of the bowels, which were occurring about every two hours. The farmer called at my office next evening and notified me that his wife was steadily improving. I instructed him to give the medicine less frequently, and to give the *Veratrum Alb.* alone, if the cramps had stopped. These were the only remedies needed for a complete recovery. [Reported by Dr. L., N. Y. City.]

CASE No. 2. A Banker's Clerk: In this case I was preceded by an Allopathic doctor, and the case having rapidly run into the stage of collapse, I was asked to take it. The symptoms were as follows: The face livid, pinched and cold; the breath cold and the breathing labored; voice husky; the vomiting and stools were watery, not so frequent as before, but occurring involuntarily and with retention of urine; entire body was cold and bathed in a clammy sweat, but patient refused to be covered with bed clothes; great exhaustion; upper lip drawn so as to expose the teeth; the eyes sunken and wild in expression; the muscles in the calves of the legs drawn into knots. A condition of collapse. I immediately prescribed Camphor Tincture, as in Case No. 1, and in twenty-four hours followed it with several doses of *Carbo Veg.*, and when convalescence was fairly established gave three doses a day of *Arsenicum 6x*, for a few days, which proved sufficient to insure a perfect recovery. You see that Camphora was indicated in both cases, No. 1 and 2; but in No. 1 the disease was in the first stage, whereas in No. 2 the disease was in the third stage. [Reported by Dr. J., N. Y. City.]

CASE No. 3. Called in to attend Mr. A., a consumptive

young lawyer. He had been under Old School treatment for two weeks, for Diarrhœa. When I was called he had just had a Hæmorrhage from the bowels, followed by collapse without stool. Nose, cheeks and finger-tips icy cold; lips bluish; breath and tongue cold. Before the Hæmorrhage occurred he had frequent involuntary cadaverous smelling stools. Much fetid flatus passed from the bowels; urine was suppressed. Respiration was weak and labored. Great desire to be fanned. Wants air; cramps in legs; hiccough at every motion; vomiting; husky voice; pulse thready, almost entirely lost. I prescribed Carbo Vegetabilis and got the most pleasing result. One by one the bad symptoms began to disappear, after the first dose. I gave the medicine every five minutes at first, and diminished the frequency of the dose as improvement appeared. In twenty-four hours I followed with a dose of Arsenicum every two hours, and it, together with a careful diet, brought my patient safely through. [Reported by Dr. H., Paris.]

Carbo Vegetabilis is, in the very last stages sometimes the only remedy that is capable of producing a favorable change. It will not often be required in cases that have good Homœopathic treatment, but much more frequently in those coming from Allopathic hands.

CASE No. 4. (From my own practice). A lady aged 55; married, had felt badly since the evening previous. Symptoms: Awoke at 5 A. M. with sudden urging to stool. She quickly responded, passing a profuse, gushing, painless, watery stool, with meal-like sediment, but very offensive. (The weather was hot, and several cases of Cholera were

reported in the city). Her tongue was dry, but no particular thirst; gagging and empty retching. She felt faint and sick, and the stools followed each other rapidly, with violent cramps in the feet, calves and thighs. She was very restless, yawning and stretching frequently. When I arrived, at 9 o'clock A. M. she had had nine profuse, watery, painless stools. I gave her one dose of Podophyllum 200 x, on her tongue, and then mixed some in a glass and told her to take one dose (a teaspoonful), after each stool, and instructed the family to call on me at once if there was any aggravation. I called the following day and found my patient up. She told me she was entirely well; that the one dose I had placed on her tongue was all she needed. She had no occasion to take any of the medicine I left, as she had had no more stools and felt perfectly well. I ask you if anything could more beautifully illustrate the superiority of the Homœopathic treatment?

If you have similar cases I hope you may generally have similar results. I can not say always, because that is impossible. I have given you a brief history of four cases, any one of which may occur at any time during a Cholera epidemic, and also at other times. If you will carefully study the indications for the use of the several drugs that I recommend, you will succeed well in the cases you may treat. Besides the medicines used in treating similar cases, you must also use the following

ADJUVANT TREATMENT:

Place your patient at once in bed, between blankets (not

sheets). The air in the room and house should be kept as pure as possible, and everything in and about the room, kept well disinfected, as I have already explained, under "Deodorizing and Disinfecting Agents." The windows and doors should be thrown open and fire kept in the room, if the weather is at all damp. Give nothing besides the medicine to the patient, except ice or ice water, given frequently if desired, until after the purging and vomiting cease; then small quantities of farina, boiled sago, tapioca, corn starch, arrowroot, chicken broth, beef tea, or milk may be given. It is best to select an up-stairs room, separate from the balance of the house, and easily ventilated. A single bed is best and placed in the centre of the room. The floor should be bare, and the room should be kept as free from furniture, curtains and decorations as possible. Below the blanket the mattress should be protected by a rubber sheet, upon which should be sprinkled a mixture of equal parts of pulverized charcoal and copperas; or Disinfectant Powder. The nurses should occupy an adjoining room. No visitors should be allowed. If any talking is done in the sick room, it should be done in an audible tone of voice. I have already given you a fair idea of the necessary treatment of a patient; but I will recapitulate by telling you during what stages and to what extent, the different remedies I will enumerate are useful, and also give you their special and general indications in Bowel Troubles. I recommend the following medicines:

In selecting and giving a medicine, observe the following:

1. What the mind symptoms are.
2. What the exact character of the stools are.
3. What the accompaniments of the stools are.
4. What the exciting cause was, and what makes any of the symptoms worse or better.
5. Refer carefully to the "Special and General Indications," as given.
6. Always increase the interval between doses of medicine given, as improvement takes place.
7. Drop doses of Ipecac Tincture will sometimes control persistent vomiting after all other remedies have failed.

The remedies recommended herein have been carefully selected as the best medicines for Cholera that the experience of the entire Homœopathic Profession, during previous epidemics, offer. You see by the enclosed statistics of Homœopathic Treatment of Cholera, that our average "death rate" is not one-third as great as that of any other known treatment, and the remedies I recommend are the same as have been used with success during every epidemic. A painless, yellow, watery diarrhœa will generally indicate *Podophyllum*; a painful diarrhœa will often indicate *Veratrum Alb.*; and a painful Cholera Morbus will frequently indicate *Iris Vers.*, even if there are no other special accompanying symptoms. It is not necessary for a patient to exhibit all the symptoms given under any remedy in order to have the remedy indicated; but the more symptoms there are corresponding to the remedy, the better indicated that remedy will be. These medicines, with their

TABULATED

REMEDY.	WHEN USEFUL.	HOW GIVEN.	WHEN TO STOP.	SPECIAL INDICATIONS.
ACONITE	During the First Stage.	2x strength given until relieved or until symptoms change	When improvement ceases or does not occur.	Strong restlessness; great thirst for large drinks; dry heat fear of death; full, hard, quick pulse.
PODOPHYLLUM.	During Premonitory Diarrhoea.	6x strength, 1 tablet on the tongue after each stool or for disposition or urging to stool, every 4 hours, one dose.	When stool and urging to stool ceases.	Painless, yellow watery diarrhoea; painless Cholera Morbus.
IRIS VERS	During 1st Stage.	6x strength given the same as Arsenicum.	When improvement ceases or other symptoms appear.	Cholera Morbus; severe, burning colicky pains in stomach and bowels, with vomiting and purging.
CAMPHORA	During any Stage, but especially the 1st and 3rd Stages.	A dose of one to 3 tablets, given in sugar or ice water every 5 minutes to every 2 hours as may be required. If Camphor tincture is given the dose should be 3 to 10 drops of the strong tincture on sugar.	When warm perspiration breaks out; when a warm glow spreads over the body; when temperature of the body rises during reaction from collapse.	Sudden onset. First stage and stage of collapse.
ARSENICUM ...	During any Stage. During Collapse. During Convalescence,	6x strength, 1 tablet on the tongue after each stool, or 6 tablets dissolved and well stirred in ½ an ordinary sized glassful of pure water and giving 1 or 2 teaspoonful doses every five minutes to every 2 hours, as may be required for stools and other symptoms comb'd.	When another remedy is indicated.	Fear of death; weak restlessness; great thirst for small drinks; Prostration; Collapse

DIRECTIONS.

GENERAL INDICATIONS.

Stool watery, also green or bloody, small and frequent dysenteric.

CAUSE OR AGGRAVATION.—Cold nights in summer; after getting wet or overheated; from cold winds; after anger or fright.

AFTER STOOL.—Relief except from nausea and sweat. Cutting pains during and before stool.

ACCOMPANIMENTS.—Anxiety, restlessness, thirst, nausea, vomiting, external dry heat, internal chills. Collapse. First Stage.

Profuse, frequent, yellow, painless watery stools, containing a mealy sediment; worse early in the morning, at night, and in hot weather. Before and During Stool: Violent colic or no pain. Better by bending double, and by warmth. After Stool: Prolapsus Ani and exhaustion.

ACCOMPANIMENTS.—Gagging and empty retching, cramps in feet, calves and thighs.

Watery or bloody mucous stools, frequent, profuse and corrosive. Worse at night, at 2 or 3 A. M.; also in hot weather. Better from bending double (colic.)

Before and During Stool—Rumbling in abdomen. Severe cutting pains. Burning in anus. After Stool—Severe burning in anus. Prolapse of rectum.

ACCOMPANIMENTS.—Burning in mouth, throat, stomach, bowels and anus. Nausea and vomiting of a sour acrid fluid. Much exhaustion and debility. Violent pain while vomiting. Rumbling in bowels.

Large, dark, watery, stools; attack very sudden. Worse during Epidemic Cholera.

ACCOMPANIMENTS.—Icy coldness of the whole body; wild, staring look; no thirst or violent thirst. Cramps in calves of legs; Prostration; Collapse; cold sweat on face; cold as death, but can not bear to be covered.

Much thirst; takes only a little drink each time, but repeats often. Frequent painful or painless watery stools, containing undigested food. Dark-colored or yellow watery stools. Caused by overeating, and at night, and by ice cream or spoiled food, etc. From taking cold; from fruit; during Typhoid Fever. Better, by external heat and by bending double (pains). Before and During Stool—Chilliness and pain. After Stool—Exhaustion. Prostration; restlessness; thirst for small drinks; fear of death; vomiting after eating or drinking.

[Continued]

TABULATED

REMEDY.	WHEN USEFUL.	HOW GIVEN.	WHEN TO STOP.	SPECIAL INDICATIONS.
VERAT. ALB...	During any Stage, but especially the 2nd and 3rd Stages.	6 x strength given the same as Arsenicum.	Stop when all the indications for its use have entirely disappeared.	Painful stools; severe vomiting worse when moving or drinking; great thirst; painful Cholera Morbus.
CUPRUM MET..	During 2nd and 3rd Stages, especially the 2nd Stage.	6 x strength given the same as Arsenicum.	When cramps and collapse cease.	Cramps.
CARBO VEG ...	During 3rd Stage.	30 x strength given same as Arsenicum.	When reaction is fully established.	Last Chance.

indications are endorsed by the entire Homœopathic Profession throughout the world.

Before closing this subject let me insist upon your being calm as well as careful and faithful, in the administration of the medicines. I have instructed you how to use them, and under no condition, interrupt or interfere with the quiet and certain effect of our Homœopathic medicines, by giving the patient any Cholera Mixtures or other remedies of any kind whatever; because if you do, you will in nine cases out of ten lose your patient. Give the Aconite, the Podophyllum, and the Camphora, alone. Do not interfere with the particular sphere of action of each drug, by alternating any two of them if you can avoid it. *The Camphora especially should be given alone.* Any two of the other remedies can be alternated, that is given turn about, if deemed necessary. For example: if you are giving Veratrum Alb. after each stool and the cramps become

A POCKET CASE
OF DR. BOWEN'S
HOMŒOPATHIC HOME REMEDIES,
FOR CHOLERA,

With full directions, containing 405 full doses of medicine, and a copy of this book can be purchased for \$2.00 from L. Orynski, or Jas. D. Devine, Druggists, or from Dr. J. G. Bowen, San Antonio, Texas. Will be forwarded by mail postage prepaid, on receipt of price.

Any of the *Disinfectants*, *Antiseptics* or *Deodorizers*, or the *Anti-Cholera Belt*, recommended herein, can be obtained from

L. ORYNSKI, Druggist,
San Antonio, Texas.



DIRECTIONS.

[Continued]

GENERAL INDICATIONS.

Frequent, profuse, painful, greenish, watery stools, involuntary at times; gushing, profuse, rice-water discharges, with rigid cramps. Worse at night; in hot weather. Moving or drinking causes vomiting. Before and During Stool—Cold sweat; severe colic; vomiting; weakness. After Stool—Exhaustion.

ACCOMPANIMENTS.—Cold sweat; great thirst; desire for acids.

Frequent black or green watery stools; Worse—During Epidemic Cholera. Vomiting is better after drinking cold water.

ACCOMPANIMENTS.—Violent Cramps in the Legs and Feet; restlessness; eyes sunken; tongue cold. Desires warm food and drink; violent colic and cramps. Short breath and spasms of any part of body. General coldness; Collapse; Convulsions.

Frequent brownish, watery, cadaverous smelling stools, often involuntary.

Aggravation—After severe, acute disease. From chilling the stomach with cold food or drink.

ACCOMPANIMENTS.—Restless; worse from 4 to 6 P. M.; irritable; profuse and constant flow of stringy saliva. Cramps. Emission of large quantities of putrid flatus. Feet and legs icy cold. Great desire to be fanned. Can not get enough air. Sopor—profound sleep.—Collapse without vomiting, stool or cramps.

very severe, you may give a dose of Cuprum occasionally as an intercurrent remedy for the cramps.

I strongly urge you to prepare yourself by securing these drugs, the cost of which is purely nominal compared with the benefit you will derive during a Cholera epidemic, they being the *best* medicines with which the science of to-day has furnished us to *successfully* combat the mighty scourge of Cholera. But in order to make your investment still more advantageous I will give you the special symptoms separately, in Part IV of this little volume, that each drug produces. These symptoms may appear in any form of disease, so that you may use these medicines for other diseases, in case you have no occasion to use them for Cholera. Thus you will be doubly protecting yourselves, and giving Homœopathy a trial; which, when fairly given invariably results in a victory for Homœopathy.

PART II.

COMPARATIVE RESULTS OF HOMŒOPATHIC AND ALLOPATHIC TREATMENT OF CHOLERA, AND OTHER SEVERE DISEASES.

DR. ROCCO RUBINI, of Naples, treated 377 cases of Cholera, during the epidemic of 1854-'55, with *Camphor* alone, without a single death. His colleagues swelled that number to 592 cases under the same treatment, without the loss of one case.

CHOLERA.

Various modes of Allopathic Treatment of Cholera in Europe in 1832 and in 1849:

<i>Mode of Treatment.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Tartar Emetic	19 per cent.
Salts and water	20 "
Cold water and ice	30 "
Ipecac	57 "
Calomel and Opium	57 "
Opium (excepting cases in the first stage)	58 "
Bleeding, Calomel and Opium	59 "
Calomel alone	62 "
Stimulant	66 "
Bleeding alone	85 "
Injection into the veins	90 "

HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT.

<i>Name of Place.</i>	<i>No. of Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Rate Per Cent.</i>
Vienna.....	581	49	8½
“.....	998	95	9½
Prague, in Moravia,	1,269	85	6¾
Russia and Austria,	2,753	264	9½
Russia.....	1,270	108	8½

The following statistics of the treatment of Cholera in 1854 have been extracted from documents printed by order of the House of Commons:

CHOLERA WITH OR WITHOUT COLLAPSE.

Allopathic treatment, deaths.....	45 per cent.
Homœopathic “ “.....	17 “

IN COLLAPSE CASES.

Allopathic treatment, deaths.....	69 “
Homœopathic “ “.....	30 “

The General Board of Health of Edinburgh and Leith reported 817 cases treated between October 4, 1848 and February 1, 1849. Here are the figures:

Treated Homœopathically:

Cases, 236. Deaths, 57. Mortality, 24 1-5 per cent.

Treated Allopathically:

Cases, 681. Deaths, 489. Mortality, 84 1-5 “

HOSPITAL TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.

HOMŒOPATHIC.

<i>Place and Name.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Vienna, Sisters of Charity..	1834 to 1850	1,202	409
Vienna, Leopoldstadt.....	1850	156	58
Berlin, Homœopathic Hosp.	—	32	6
Bordeaux, “ “	1832	131	6
Marseilles, Convent of Refuge	1849	260	15
London, Homœopathic Hosp.	1854	37	7
Total.....		1878	501

Death Rate, 27 per cent.

ALLOPATHIC.			
<i>Place and Name.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Edinburgh, Drummond Street Hospital	—	461	291
Halle, Krunckenberg's Wards	—	104	53
Hamburg Hospital	1831	283	175
Berlin Cholera Hospital	—	97	60
St. Petersburg	—	636	314
Bordeaux Hospital	1832	104	72
Raab Hospital	1832	284	122
New York Hospital	1849	1790	923
London, St. George's Hospital	1854	140	69
Total		3899	2099
Death Rate, 51 per cent.			

Dr. Fewster Robert Horner was president and perpetual vice-president of the British Medical and Surgical Association, late Surgeon-General to the Hull General Infirmary. In 1851, before he had investigated Homœopathy, Dr. Horner presided over a meeting of 200 medical men, at Brighton, who passed resolutions strongly condemning Homœopathy. But in 1857, after investigating it, he announced himself a convert to the Homœopathic doctrine. He states that in the statistical report of the late Cholera epidemic in England, by the medical board appointed for that purpose, the returns of the Homœopathic Hospital were *deliberately and designedly suppressed*, because they showed, that by Homœopathic treatment, *two-thirds* were *cured*; while, according to the aggregate statistics of the other hospitals, *two-thirds* died; and this also after that report had been verified by the Allopathic Inspector.

During the Cholera epidemic in Cincinnati, the Allopaths lost 45 per cent.; the loss of the Homœopaths being but 5 per

cent. In 1849, in Cincinnati, Drs. Pulte and Ehrmann treated successfully seventy-three cases of decided collapse; the principal remedy given being *Carbo Vegetabilis*. Of 2,410 patients treated by them, only eighty-five died, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. If we compare the average mortality under both treatments, we will see that Homœopathy can save at least thirty lives that Allopathy loses; out of every hundred; and considering the enormous number of deaths during a Cholera epidemic, we see that thousands of lives might be saved if the Homœopathic mode of treatment was generally adopted.

According to Dr. Rosenberg's work, the summary of Cholera cases treated Homœopathically, in different countries, by different physicians, are 14,014 patients; 12,748 cured, 1,266 died. Mortality, 9 per cent. Under Allopathic treatment in various countries, 457,536 patients, 184,044 cured and 222,342 died. Mortality 48.39 per cent.

YELLOW FEVER.

New Orleans, between 1853 and 1878: 6,569 cases Homœopathically treated, 360 deaths; mortality, 5 4-10 per cent.; under Allopathic treatment the mortality averaged about 20 per cent. The Allopathic fraternity, although solicited, refused to give in their statistical returns, therefore their report is incomplete; nevertheless the Homœopathic per cent. challenges comparison.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

	<i>No. of Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Allopathic Hospital, Vienna....	1,134	260	23
Homœopathic " "	533	28	5

PLEURISY.

	<i>No. of Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Per Cent.</i>
Allopathic Hospitals.....	1,017	134	13
Homœopathic "	386	12	3

INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.

Allopathic Hospitals.....	628	84	13
Homœopathic "	184	8	4

DYSENTERY.

Allopathic Hospitals.....	162	37	22
Homœopathic "	175	6	3

New York: duration of treatment, Five Years, (according to Dr. Joseph Buchner).

<i>Diseases.</i>	—HOMŒOPATHIC.—		—ALLOPATHIC.—	
	<i>No. Treated.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>No. Treated.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Erysipelas	349	3	325	75
Diarrhœa.....	310	3	316	68
Fever without Typhus	3,273	41	1,994	107
Pleurisy.....	371	5	51	8
Small pox, Varioloid..	211	6	<i>Accounts Insufficient.</i>	
Scarlatina	102	3	"	"
Inflammation of Bowels	211	13	46	19
Fever of all kinds.....	5,399	334	4,367	487
Pneumonia.....	710	45	309	91
Dysentery	98	7	447	120
Typhus.....	2,126	293	2,373	380
Organic Heart Disease.	109	17	56	29
Apoplexy.....	21	6	35	17
Consumption of Lungs	502	194	247	120
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	13,792	970	10,566	1,521

Consequently the mortality here figures up in *Homœopathic Hospitals*, 7.03 per cent., and in *Allopathic Hospitals*, 14.36 per cent. Dr. John C. Peters exclaims at this report: "*Who, with such data before him could be so great a fool as to subject himself to the heroic treatment of the Old School!*"

INOCULATION, ITS THERAPEUTIC RANGE AND ITS DANGERS.

If there exists any virtue in Dr. Ferran's system of Inoculation, like other grand departures of the Old School, e. g., Vaccination, it is by virtue of its conformity with the only true law of medicine, the Homœopathic Law of "Similia Similibus Curantur." It is claimed and not denied that those inoculated became less liable to be attacked by the epidemic, but on the other hand it is proven that such inoculation often produced the most loathsome and angry ulcers, actual symptoms of blood poisoning, and even Cholera itself. Dr. Ferran inoculated eighty sister of the poor, in one convent, and it is said that up to date forty-seven have died, and all are sick, with exception of five who refused to be inoculated, and who are now engaged in nursing their unfortunate "sisters."

Dr. Ferran claims that he cultivates the "bacilli commas" to the maximum of their virulence, in a nourishing bouillon, and when introduced into the cellular tissue of man, they are harmless. This statement is however bitterly contradicted by many, and in consequence the Spanish government interfered by prohibiting inoculation. The power of the medical profession secured a temporary revocation of this order, but it is again reimposed in all parts of the kingdom, where Cholera is not already present. Dr. Pasteur claims that this inoculation secures immunity from the epidemic for a period of eight days. It is now stated that the virus has been attenuated, and is being

used with much greater success at present. If the poison can be attenuated, it is probable that before the next epidemic it will be prepared so as to overcome all its dangerous or objectionable features, and yet retain its preventive, and possibly develop a curative property. Thus it could be taken internally several times a day, as long as the Cholera lasts, by which the protective influence would be continuous. It would then be a preparation similar to "Variolinum" or the attenuated Small Pox Virus, which many Homœopaths use in preference to vaccination, thus avoiding the many objectionable features of vaccination. Variolinum, besides being a better preventive to Small Pox than vaccination, is also an excellent curative agent during any stage of the disease. Because eminent members of the Old School condemn Inoculation as fraudulent, empiric and unscientific, yet that is no proof that there is no virtue in it. As practiced by Drs. Ferran and Pasteur, all this may be true, still when a more certain knowledge of the cause of the disease is discovered it may lead to a more successful use of the specific poison.

When Hahnemann first discovered the law of "Similia," he used in all cases the strong, or we may say, poisonous drugs, selecting and applying them, however, according to the law of "Similia." Although in most cases he got very good results, yet there were many instances where the poisonous effects of the drug would aggravate the case and create serious trouble. Therefore he saw the necessity for discovering some method by which he could retain the curative action of the drug and at the same time do away with its poisonous action. This,

after diligent inquiry and investigation, he accomplished by the attenuation of the drug, and his method is followed to-day in the preparation of our medicines.

Experiments have developed the fact that the contagion of Cholera is most probably spread by the "little berry-shaped bodies" that break up and form the "comma bacilli." It is also stated that potato rot, vine disease, etc., assume the same form as the "coma bacillus," therefore it may be considered more the result than the cause, of any specific poison. At all events, the researches that have been made up to the present times have not lessened the fatality of the disease. Thousands of people are dying in Spain every week, the average mortality amounting to something like 40 per cent. This method is to a certain extent valuable as a preventive, and I have no doubt that it will be a servicable therapeutic agent when those who use it become better acquainted with the principles upon which they apply the same. Valencia oranges and Malaga raisins of this year's crop may carry Cholera germs to consumers even in distant countries.

PART III.

WHAT IS HOMŒOPATHY ?

AN EXPLANATION AND AN ARGUMENT.

Homœopathy is that portion of medical science which teaches us how to apply medicines in order to cure disease. Within the limits of what domain of medical science does the Homœopathic law of "Similia Similibus Curantur" hold paramount control? Many of our own doctors and the majority of the public are entirely ignorant of the relative position of Homœopathy to the science of medicine. In discussing the matter briefly I will first state that the science of Homœopathy is founded and based upon, I may say, the greatest law of medicine ever yet discovered — the law of "Similia Similibus Curantur," which here applies only to medicines and their application in the cure of disease. In other words, all symptoms in the primary or secondary action of a drug that can be

produced in a *healthy* person, by *taking* the drug, those same symptoms when produced by *disease*, that drug will cure.

Herein lies the essential difference between the Old and the New School of Medicine. The Old School doctor gives "Jalap" to produce a forcible action of the bowels, but when the characteristic discharge of "Jalap" is produced by disease, the Homœopathic doctor gives an attenuated or Homœopathically prepared dose of "Jalap" and thus cures the patient.

The law of Similia is the true guide of the practice of medicine, and it is an erroneous idea that most of our Allopathic brethren have, that the essential difference between Homœopathy and Allopathy, is the size of the dose; and that a doctor can not be a good Homœopath if he does not give infinitesimal doses. I will here state, and I will be sustained by every fair-minded Homœopath in the land, that the science of Homœopathy has no more to do with the size of the dose than Allopathy, further than it is directed by the judgment of the physician, to give the smallest dose, that in his experience will produce the desired result in any given case. When by judgment and experience we find better results by giving very small doses, it would be worse than folly to allow narrow-minded prejudice to over-rule our convictions or run us into the time-worn ruts made by the routine practice of our forefathers. The ridicule of our enemies is no argument, and it is cowardly. Truth and statistics speak loudly in favor of Homœopathy, and it is fast becoming the accepted and preferred treatment by the most intelligent classes of all nations. President Cleveland and most of his cabinet, Ex-President Arthur,

and many others of equal rank and acknowledged ability are firm advocates of Homœopathy. I was always taught to believe that the Science of Medicine was a liberal science, but it is a noted fact that many eminent physicians of the Old School prefer to act from popular prejudice and narrow-minded jealousy, rather than for the advancement of science or public interests. If a foreign body is lodged in any of the cavities of the body (e. g., eye, ear or nose), it may produce painful symptoms; hence, "ridicule" says treat the case according to the Homœopathic law of Similia. Common sense Homœopathy says to remove the foreign body, and the remaining symptoms which result from the irritation caused by it, may be treated according to the law of Similia. It is difficult to make people understand that the Homœopathic law refers and applies only to abnormal conditions produced by *disease*. In mechanical conditions, and in Operative Surgery, both Schools are alike, and the judgment and skill of the doctor must appear in all cases. But when disease complicates a surgical operation, therein Homœopathy again has the advantage; hence it is that the Homœopathic surgeons are much more successful in conservative surgery than the Old School; and many a limb and many a life has been saved by its simple and yet scientific methods. The principal difference between Homœopathic and Allopathic prescribing is, that in the former we have a basis and a guide for individualizing every case and making every prescription; and the more thorough our fundamental knowledge of medicine is (which is the same in all schools), the better off we are. We, therefore, have all the

advantages possessed by the Old School, and in addition thereto we have this law of Nature, which, as I have said, is a true basis and guide for prescribing; while in the Old School they depend almost entirely upon empirical knowledge or that gained by experience, and their diagnostic ability. If they err in their diagnosis, which is very often the case, their empirical prescription will likewise be astray, and every dose of medicine taken, that is thus misapplied, renders the patient's life so much nearer the jaws of death. We all know the fallibility of the average practitioner in diagnosis and pathology, even of simple cases. Then is it not far better to have for a basis of prescribing the symptoms we know to exist, than to depend upon what we suppose is the cause, when we know that by prescribing symptomatically, that we can positively remove the cause? With the best interests of the patient at heart, this should be our guide. Knowledge is power; and our knowledge of diagnosis and pathology, or any other branch of medicine, makes us more or less superior, as medical practitioners. Why is it that the Homœopath prefers attenuated medicines and small doses?

First — Because it is always best to give the smallest dose of medicine that will produce the desired result.

Second — Because the attenuated medicines are more molecularly active, being more finely divided and therefore more quickly assimilated, reach the seat of the disease almost immediately.

Third — Because we thus get the curative action of the drug without its poisonous action.

Fourth — Because we do not have the reaction from our medicines to combat, as well as the disease.

Fifth — Because it is surer, safer, and pleasanter to take, and does not shock the nervous system, as all nauseating and obnoxious preparations or even large doses of medicine do.

Referring to reason No. Two, I will say a few words on the molecular activity of attenuated drugs. We all know the theory of molecular activity: that the atoms composing the molecules even of the densest solids, are in continual motion; and the extent of this motion is dependent on the minuteness of the atoms and density of the substance; thus, as we go from solids to liquids, and from liquids to gases the molecular activity is increased. Therefore, if we take one grain of Arsenic, for example, and mix it with nine grains of Sugar of Milk, grind or triturate the mixture well for a given number of hours, let it rest for a while, then triturate again, and so on, according to the rules for preparing Homœopathic medicines, we thereby impart the medicinal properties of the drug thoroughly to the Sugar of Milk. Having by the process of triturating divided the atoms composing the entire substance more finely, we have a substance thoroughly, medicinally, and more molecularly active, and the properties of the drug more thoroughly developed. While the curative action of the drug is increased by this process, the poisonous properties are proportionately lost.

This process completes what is called the "first decimal attenuation," marked (1 x). We then take one grain of the 1 x and nine grains of Sugar of Milk, and in the same manner make the second decimal (2 x); from the (2 x) we make the

(3x), and so on. The (3x) is the preparation used in general practice, by most practitioners. As a rule, the most severe and difficult cases are controlled best by the higher attenuations; and the best and most correct prescribers of the Homœopathic School are those who use the higher attenuations. Thus you see, to reach a high attenuation the medicine is worked over a great many times, and the medicinal and curative power and molecular activity is highly increased; hence, its action is much quicker because it is rapidly assimilated by the system.

An ordinary mind will at once ridicule the idea that the medicinal properties of any drug could possibly be transmitted from one body to another so many times, in order to make a high attenuation. It is a *fact* that thousands of cases of the most severe disease are cured by high attenuation medicines alone. A magnet will magnetize a piece of steel by touching it. This piece of steel thus becomes a permanent magnet itself and will again magnetize another piece of steel; the second will magnetize a third, the third a fourth, and so on, *ad infinitum*. The question of quantity in attenuated drugs, which is the subject of so much ignorant ridicule from the Old School, is not a factor in the case, at all. The magnet transmits its magnetic and the drug its curative property, *ad infinitum*. Then, again, in a diseased state, a very minute particle of a given substance will profoundly affect an organ of the body, which organ in a healthy state could scarcely be affected by the same substance. Take, for example, the eye and the light of day. God made the light for the eye and the eye for the light; and it is a pleasure to the healthy eye to admit its rays, they being

necessary to its preservation; but let the eye become diseased, then from the minutest ray of light it will shrink and quickly close its natural protectors, the lids, to shut out the light completely. Thus, at certain times, this natural food of the eye may become its greatest torture. Hence, you see how profoundly diseased conditions can be affected and aggravated by minute substances, and likewise can they be alleviated. All wonderful discoveries and inventions are more or less the subject of ridicule on account of public ignorance and prejudice. I am sorry to say that this prejudice exists among the medical fraternity to an absurd degree. As an example of this in the history of surgery, it is stated that it took surgeons only *two hundred years* to make up their minds to use the "ligature" after the surgeon first introduced it into surgery; and thousands upon thousands of valuable lives were lost, on the battle-fields and other places, simply because prejudice would not allow the surgeon to tie the open ends of the ruptured artery with a piece of string. This same prejudice to-day makes thousands close their eyes and their ears to the truths and stubborn facts of Homœopathic practice.

FIFTY REASONS

FOR PREFERING HOMŒOPATHY TO ANY OTHER SYSTEM OF MEDICAL TREATMENT.

1. Because it is attended with less mortality in all diseases than any other practice.
2. Because it cures more rapidly.
3. Because it is pleasanter to take.
4. Because it is safer to life.
5. Because the doctor alone is responsible for his prescriptions and medicines.
6. Because you can scarcely pick up any number of a large paper without seeing a notice of death on account of accidents in the administration of Allopathic compounds or in consequence of carelessly-written prescriptions, resulting in fatal mistakes, not to mention the number of death notices wherein the "cause of death" is laid at the door of disease, when it should be placed to the credit of "poisonous drugs."
7. Because the Homœopathic doctor seldom has the severe cases of the Allopathist because he does not aggravate his cases by giving them poisonous drugs.

8. Because in Homœopathy a physician can cure his patient of a disease when the diagnosis is uncertain and the cause is obscure, by prescribing Homœopathically, according to the symptoms presented by the case.

9. Because a wrong diagnosis followed by the average Allopathic prescription, is frequently adding death to disease.

10. Because every Homœopathic prescription is guided by an infallible guide: viz., "Similia Similibus Curantur."

11. Because the prescription based upon diagnosis alone is very uncertain. The old saying is, "Doctors never agree." One says it is "gastritis;" another says it is "cancer;" a third says it is "ulceration;" and still another says it is "liver complaint," and between them all the treatment generally ends the case.

12. Because you have only the doctor to pay.

13. Because the duration of sickness is invariably less under Homœopathic treatment, hence expenses are less.

14. Because in Allopathic hospitals they spend ten times as much for medicines for an equal number of patients as they do in Homœopathic Hospitals.

15. Because Homœopathic medicines do not weaken the patient like the depleting measures of the Old School.

16. Because the Allopath gives certain remedies for certain diseases, and what may cure you may seriously injure your neighbor, who apparently has the same disease (by name).

17. Because Homœopathy is able to cure new diseases with as much certainty as old ones.

18. Because the expressions of the most eminent members

of the Old School prove that they have no confidence in their own form of practice.

19. Because the Old School claim that medicine (their medicine), has done more harm than good.

20. Because without Quinine, Opium and Mercury, the average Old School doctor would be in a state of collapse.

21. Because Opium, Quinine and Mercury have done more to deprave and injure the human race in the hands of ignorant and pretending Allopaths, than ten times the amount of good these drugs have done in the hands of the scientific prescribers of that school.

22. Because Homœopathic medicines can be administered in many cases where it is almost or quite impossible to give anything else.

23. Because children all love the Homœopathic doctor with his enticing sugar pills.

24. Because the most intelligent and best classes of society are always the first to accept Homœopathy.

25. Because Homœopathy will relieve suffering in many chronic and incurable cases, without resorting to Morphine and other narcotics of the Old School.

26. Because I can safely assert that 50 per cent. of all the prescriptions made by the average Allopath, are poisonous in their effect upon the system, and extra hazardous.

27. Because the practice of the Old School doctor of trying the effect of new drugs on persons who are already suffering from disease, is cruel, dangerous, and unsatisfactory.

28. Because those who are treated Homœopathically can

insure their lives, at a much less rate than those who are treated Allopathically.

29. Because patients who recover after Homœopathic treatment are in a better condition after they recover, less apt to have bad results left, and less liable to future disease.

30. Because Homœopathic medicines are conceded by professors in the Allopathic colleges, to be much purer and better than the same drugs sold by the average druggist.

31. Because good Homœopaths give each medicine separately, hence it is more scientific than the Old School compounds.

32. Because in the last five years over three thousand Allopathic physicians in good standing have given up Allopathy and are now practicing Homœopathy.

33. Because no good Homœopathic doctor is ever converted to Allopathic practice.

34. Because Homœopathic treatment follows Nature, and neither interferes with nor opposes her.

35. Because the Homœopathic practice with her "Domestic Cases" of medicine do, save families much suffering and disease by the timely administration of a few medicated sugar pills, properly selected.

36. Because Allopathy ran Homœopathy from the bedside of President Garfield, and he died, from the effects of Morphine injudiciously applied and a wrong diagnosis, and because Emperor William adhered to Homœopathy in spite of opposition, and it raised him by its gentle administration after all

the usual methods had failed, from what was thought by all to be his deathbed.

37. Because Homœopathy claims to and does abort Typhoid fever, and other serious diseases by the prompt administration of the proper Homœopathic remedies, which Allopathy does not claim or try to accomplish.

38. Because Homœopathy does abort "colds," which are the exciting causes of half our diseases, thus preventing the diseases which would naturally have followed.

39. Because Dr. C. Herring and others of the most scientific Allopaths of this country, have become faithful adherents to Homœopathy, in consequence of investigating it for the purpose of exposing its errors to the world, and the investigation resulting in their conversion.

40. Because Homœopathy seeks investigation of her ways and methods, and is open and above board in all she does.

41. Because in Surgery as well as in Medicine, the Homœopath can save limbs and life also, by the timely and judicious administration of the proper Homœopathic medicines.

42. Because with babies and children it has no equal, and when we get sick we are all babies.

43. Because the Homœopath is not afraid to consult with the Allopath; but the Allopath is afraid to consult with the Homœopath.

44. It is a stubborn fact that the Homœopathic physician is able to keep twice as many families in health as an Allopathic physician can do.

45. Because Homœopathy has facts and figures to prove her superiority.

46. If Homœopathy has accomplished such wonders, and proved its superiority over the Old School, notwithstanding all its bitter opposition, the New School being scarcely one hundred years old, while the Old School has the strength and experience of thousands of years,— is not this sufficient evidence in favor of Homœopathy ?

47. Because the practice of Homœopathy is scientific, being guided by a true law of Nature and facts; while Allopathy is nothing but theory and hypothesis.

48. Because the patients of the Homœopathic doctor have as firm a belief in the efficiency of his medicines as does the doctor himself.

49. Because the Homœopathic doctor has fixed faith in the efficiency of his drugs.

50. Because the obituary notices of our Homœopathic patients are not quite as pathetic as many belonging to the Old School, e. g.:

“They puked him and they purged him;

They blistered and they bled him;

With squills and anti-bilious pills and ipecac they fed him,

And then they gave him calomel to act upon his liver;

But all in vain, his little soul was wafted o'er the ‘River.’”

PART IV.

THE CHARACTERISTIC PROPERTIES AND USES OF THE FOLLOWING EIGHT HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

ACONITE.

Common Name — *Monkshood.*

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind and Head : Raging delirium ; fear of death ; excessive restlessness ; variable humor. Vertigo, with nausea ; vertigo, from congestion ; burning, throbbing headache ; sunstroke, face hot and red ; arteries in neck throb strongly. Pulse full and strong.

Eyes : Violent, acute inflammation in the earlier stages, from exposure to cold winds.

Ears : Great sensitiveness to every noise ; external ear hot, red and swollen.

Nose : Sense of smell very acute ; Sneezing, catching cold, with fever, thirst, restlessness.

Face : Anxious expression ; red and pale alternately, or one cheek red and the other pale.

Mouth and Throat : Dryness ; toothache from cold ; tongue coated yellowish white. Stinging, burning and dryness of throat.

Stomach and Abdomen : No appetite ; *burning and unquenchable thirst* ; desire for beer. Inflammation of the stomach or bowels from drinking ice water while overheated, with burning, sharp pains. Vomiting, with anxiety, heat, thirst, pro-

fuse sweat. Stomach and abdomen swollen, hot and sensitive.

Stools : Green, watery, like chopped herbs in summer complaint. In dysentery, black, fetid, bloody and slimy. Scanty, frequent and straining ; seat worms.

Urinary Organs : Micturation painful, scanty, hot, and dark colored. Retention or suppression of the urine from cold.

Male and Female Organs : Testicles swollen and hard. Menses suppressed from fright, anger or cold. Active, uterine hæmorrhage ; vagina hot, dry and sensitive. Inflammation of the ovary from suddenly checking the menstrual flow.

Respiratory Organs : Croup, first stage (second stage Spongia and Hepar Sulph. 3x) ; dry, short cough, from exposure to cold winds ; cough dry, hoarse and loud ; expectoration of bright red blood ; hæmorrhage from the lungs ; stitches in chest from excitement, wine, exposure, cold. Short anxious breathing.

Heart and Pulse : Palpitation, with great anxiety and restlessness. Short breath ; pulse strong, hard and full in fever.

Neck and Back : Tearing pain in nape of neck ; stiff neck pain extending down right shoulder ; pain in back which prevents breathing deeply.

Limbs : Numbness and tingling of the left arm and hand ; hands icy cold ; cold sweat in palms, or palms hot. Drawing pains in shoulder, elbow joints, wrist and fingers. Legs almost powerless, after sitting. Numbness ; cramps in calves ; coldness of feet.

Generalities : Rheumatic inflammation of the joints ; worse in the evening and at night. Intense, bright red swelling and sensitiveness of the parts ; fine stinging and burning in many parts. *Excessively restless.*

Skin : Rash of children, in measles and scarlet fever.

Sleep : Very restless, vivid dreams ; awakening with a start.

Fever : Chill, with internal heat and red cheeks. Heat, with great thirst ; hard, full, frequent pulse tossing ; about in agony ; impatient.

Aggravation : Worse in the evening and at night ; when lying on the left side or back ; after getting in bed ; in a warm room ; from tobacco smoke.

Better : In the open air ; when sitting still (rheumatism) ; from wine.

CURATIVE RANGE.

It is useful in the beginning of nearly all inflammatory conditions. In pure, inflammatory fever, or in fever accompanying meningitis, bronchitis, pleuritis, pneumonia, peritonitis, rheumatism, croup or cold. It is principally useful during the first stage of the disease, and it often cuts short the disease during that stage.

CONDITIONS.

It is indicated in troubles arising from the bad effects of exposure to cold, dry air; from suppressed perspiration; from excitement, fright, anger, chagrin, etc. Especially applicable to plethoric persons, those who lead sedentary lives, dark hair and dark eyes; persons of rigid fibre. The three characteristic indications for the use of Aconite are: great restlessness, fear of death, and excessive thirst, frequently drinking large or small draughts of water.

PODOPHYLLUM PELIATUM.

Common Name — *May Apple, Mandrake.*

It acts especially upon the liver and digestive tract. The chief feature of this drug is a morning diarrhœa, with sour, green, bilious evacuations,

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind and Head: Depression of spirits; morning headache; vertigo, with fullness over eyes, alternating with diarrhœa. During dentition, hot head and diarrhœa.

Mouth and Throat: Tongue furred white, with foul taste; throat dry or with rattling of mucous. Goitre.

Stomach and Abdomen: Hollow sensation above stomach; vomiting of food and bile; waterbrash; belching hot, sour flatus. Gagging, fullness and pain in liver; rumbling in bowels; torpid liver.

Stool and Anus: Chronic diarrhœa; worse in the morning; greenish, watery stools, or chalk-like stools in hand-fed children. Prolapsus of the bowels; faintness and sensation of emptiness in abdomen after stool. Frequent, painless, watery,

gushing, fetid yellow, liquid discharges, with mealy sediment or green, sour, watery; may be preceded by griping and colic with heat and pain in anus.

Genitals: Leucorrhœa or whites of thick, transparent mucous. Pain in the right ovary. Pain in the womb with prolapsus.

Generalities and Characteristic Peculiarities: Pain under right shoulder blade; sleepy, especially in the forenoon; symptoms worse in the morning, especially those of abdomen. Painless Cholera morbus; cramps in calves and thighs.

Curative Range: Bilius conditions, congestion of the liver, gallstones, jaundice, diarrhœa, cholera infantum, hæmorrhoids, especially during dentition. Prolapsus ani, lead colic, constipation, bilious fever, dyspepsia.

IRIS VERSICOLOR.

Common Name — *Blue Flag.*

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind and Head: Low-spirited; easily vexed. Sick headache, especially affecting the right side of the head.

Face: Neuralgia, which involves the nerves above and below the eye, and those of the upper and lower jaws. It begins every morning, with a stupid headache; free flow of urine; disposition to go to stool, and burning of the anus.

Tongue: Flat taste feels scalded and greasy; loss of taste; coated white.

Mouth: Burning in mouth, with ulceration on inside of cheeks; nausea and vomiting of a sour, bilious, burning fluid.

Stomach and Abdomen: Great burning and colicky pains every few minutes preceding the vomiting. Cutting, burning, colicky pain in stomach, liver, and in both sides of the abdomen above the hip bones.

Stool: Thin, watery, tinged with bile; profuse, green, and perhaps undigested. At times bloody mucous, with much straining and burning in anus and rectum after stool. May be yellow, watery and excoriating.

Urine : Scanty and red, burning when passed, or clear and profuse.

Limbs : Sciatica in left hip and leg ; shifting pains in right hip and both knees, also especially in the right foot and first joint of the great toe.

Nerves : Faint, weak knees, trembling ; sunken eyes after stool.

Generalities : It excites a secretion of all the glands and acts powerfully upon the stomach and intestines. It produces pustular eruptions on scalp, face and around mouth. Shingles on right side of body, etc., etc.

Curative Range : Cholera Morbus. Summer Complaint. Indigestion. Neuralgia. Shingles. Sick Headache, etc., etc.

CAMPHORA.

Common Name—Camphor.

The action of Camphor is rapid and intense, though comparatively evanescent. Its chief sphere of usefulness is in the treatment of Choleraic conditions and the effects of cold.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind and Head : Great anxiety and extreme restlessness. Vertigo and throbbing in back of head.

Eyes : Fixed and staring.

Nose : Sneezing and fluent discharges on sudden change in weather. (This is a symptom of taking cold and this remedy will frequently abort it if taken during this stage. And as cold is the exciting cause of half our diseases it is quite necessary to abort it, in the first stage), Aconite and Camphor are the two principal remedies used to abort cold.

Face : Pale, cold and anxious.

Mouth : Tongue cold, voice hoarse.

Stomach and Abdomen : Pain and burning or coldness in stomach. Coldness, followed by heat.

Stool : Dark, large, thin, watery, often involuntary. Attack very sudden.

Accompaniments of Stool : Anguish or mental apathy ; icy coldness of whole body ; no thirst or great thirst ; wild, staring,

unconscious look ; upper lip drawn up, exposing teeth ; foaming at the mouth ; cramps in calves ; sudden and great sinking of strength ; vomiting and diarrhœa suddenly cease, and patient lies almost unconscious ; face and hands blue. Tongue cold and icy coldness of the body ; cold sweat on face ; hoarse, weak voice ; *cold as death but can not bear to be covered.*

Urinary Organs : Scanty urine ; retention of urine ; strangury.

Respiratory Organs : Suffocation, shortness of breath.

Heart and Pulse : Great anxiety and distress about heart ; very weak.

Generalities : Coldness of limbs or entire body ; cramps in calves ; great prostration ; cold clammy sweat.

Worse : All night, in the dark ; from motion, from cold or cold air.

Better : In open air. Pains disappear when thinking of them.

CURATIVE RANGE.

Cholera or choleraic conditions, Coryza, Influenza, Strangury, Convulsions, Cramps, Nervous Irritability, Epilepsy.

Camphor is principally useful in the very commencement of bowel troubles. If in the latter stages, the symptoms present seem to indicate either Camphor, Veratrum or Cuprum, you may prescribe as follows : Give *Camphor* where *Collapse* is most prominent ; give *Veratrum* where the *evacuations, vomiting* and *pain* are most severe, and give *Cuprum* where the *cramps* are the predominant indications.

ARSENICUM ALBUM.

Common Name — *Arsenic.*

Arsenic has a specific action on almost every organ, tissue, and secretion of the body. The leading features of this remedy are its nervous restlessness, prostration with rapid emaciation, and the peculiar thirst of drinking very often, but only a little at a time.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind and Head. Delirium at night and great restlessness. Sad, tearful, anxious mood ; dread of death ; anguish and dis-

pair. Vertigo; frontal headache, with heaviness of the head which is relieved in the open air, but returns on re-entering the room. Neuralgic pain in head and face, especially severe on the left side; scalp sensitive to the touch.

Eyes. Redness of the eyes with heat and burning; eyelids swollen, often completely closing the eyes; feeling of sand in the eyes from inflamed eyes and lids.

Ears. Ringing in the ears; hard of hearing.

Nose. Stopped up from cold; better in the open air. Cold in the head, with fluent, watery discharge, chafing the nostrils and lips.

Face. Pale face, pointed nose, sunken eyes, with blue margins. Neuralgia, especially of left side. Dropsical swelling of the face.

Mouth. Lips sore and ulcers in mouth; lips dry, parched and chapped. Tongue has a thick, dirty coating, or dry, red and burning; irritable; thickly furred with red tip; gangrene of the tongue.

Stomach and Abdomen. No desire for eating or drinking; or violent thirst for cold water, drinking often but very little each time. Vomiting after eating or drinking; nausea; violent burning in stomach, which is sore and painful. Pinching colic; abdomen distended, and burning pains, with intolerable anguish.

Stools. Diarrhoea after chilling the stomach or from fruit; diarrhoea — painless or painful, debilitating, containing undigested food; black or yellow, thin, watery stools, often involuntary; worse after eating or drinking. Dark offensive hæmorrhages from the bowels.

Urinary Organs. Involuntary micturition. Urine dark, turbid, scanty, with brick-red sediment; urine scanty and hot.

Sexual Organs. Scrotum œdematous; emissions during diarrhœic stool. Menses too early and too profuse; Leucorrhœa, profuse, yellow and corroding. Burning pains in the right ovary, worse from motion, bending or sitting stooped.

Respiratory Organs. Spasmodic cough from irritation of the throat, as if caused by the fumes of sulphur. Cough, with bloody expectoration. Hæmorrhage from the lungs, in drunkards, or from suppressed menses, with burning heat all over. Asthmatic breathing, worse at night and in wet stormy weather. Gangrene of the lungs; stitches in upper right

chest during respiration. Pleurisy, with tendency to faint catarrh of the chest.

Extremities. Tired, aching pain in all the limbs; weakness and weariness; uneasiness of the limbs. Rheumatic pains in the feet and hands; heaviness and swelling of the feet. Ulcers on the finger tips, soles of the feet and toes; bruised pain in the knee-joint.

Fever. Pulse small and frequent; chilliness, especially after drinking; internal coldness and external heat, much thirst, drinks often but little at a time. Internal burning heat; chills and heat intermingled. Great weakness, exhausting sweat during sleep. Dropsy.

Generalities. Prostration; extreme restlessness; great thirst; drinking often but little at a time. Burning pains.

CURATIVE RANGE.

Effects of poisoning from decayed or morbid animal matter. General dropsy. Intermittent fever, especially after the abuse of Quinine. Typhoid and hectic conditions. Inflammation of the mucous membranes, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, etc. Skin diseases, Nervous affections, Neuralgia, Chorea, Epilepsy. Asthma, Pneumonia, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys.

VERATRUM ALBUM.

Common Name—White Hellebore.

The chief feature of Veratrum is its Choleraic condition.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind and Head. Mania, persistent, raging, with inconsolable weeping and screaming over some fancied misfortune. Headache, with nausea and vomiting; cold sweat on forehead. Coldness on top of head.

Eyes. Double vision; excessive dryness of lids; fixed, sunken, lustreless, and surrounded by dark rings.

Face. Nose cold and pointed; face cold, pale, sunken, hippocratic.

Mouth and Throat. Tongue red and swollen, or dry, black and cracked. Roughness and burning.

Stomach and Abdomen. Violent hunger in certain cases of mania. Excessive thirst for cold drinks; desire for acids; continuous nausea and violent vomiting, vomiting even black bile and blood; vomiting whenever he moves or drinks. Cutting, griping, twisting pains, as if the intestines were twisted into knots; flatulence and cold sweat; burning in the abdomen.

Stool. Greenish watery, with flakes; bilious, corrosive, frequent and profuse; Rice Water discharges, often involuntary. Worse at night and when moving or drinking.

Before Stool. Severe, pinching colic and rumbling in abdomen.

During Stool. Paleness, cold sweat on forehead; pinching colic; nausea, prostration.

After Stool. Great sinking and empty feeling in abdomen. Prostration.

Accompaniments. Dispair; cold sweat; contracted pupils; violent thirst for large quantities of cold water or acid drinks. Desire for fruits and acids; violent vomiting; great weakness after vomiting; violent colic; fainting; cramps. Its special indications are the immediate accompaniments of the stool with the thirst and cravings. Veratrum also cures constipation from inactivity of the rectum where the stools are large and hard.

Urinary Organs. Urine greenish; suppressed or frequent and scanty, dark red.

Female Organs. Menses too early and too profuse. Painful menstruation with vomiting and purging; suppressed lochia and milk, with delirium. Nymphomania of lying-in women.

Respiratory Organs. Difficult breathing, with tightness of chest; deep, hollow cough; cough aggravated on entering a warm room, from the cold air; convulsive state of whooping cough.

Heart and Pulse. Palpitation, with anxiety. Rapid or slow, feeble and intermittent.

Limbs. Nails blue from coldness; Icy coldness of hands and feet; cramps in calves.

Generalities. Extreme prostration; after fright involuntary stools; shocks in limbs, and spasms in hands and feet; cold sweat, external coldness and internal heat.

CURATIVE RANGE.

Chronic affections from abuse of Quinine; bad effects of fright, fear or vexation. Colic; Cholera; Cholera Morbus; Diarrhoea; Summer Complaint; Constipation, and Whooping Cough, Lockjaw.

CUPRUM METALLICUM.

Common Name—*Metallic Copper.*

Mind and Head. Mania, with biting and tearing things to pieces; over-sensitive in Whooping Cough; Vertigo; strange tingling in vertex. Affections of the brain in childhood, with catarrhal fever; difficult dentition and eruptive diseases. Child can not hold the head up.

Face. Very red; eyelids closed, and eyes rotating from side to side, in convulsions. Pale face, sunken, pinched and very cold in Cholera.

Tongue and Mouth. Red; dry and rough; or coated white or brown. Mouth dry in brain affections.

Throat. Audible gurgling of drink passing down the throat. Great thirst.

Stomach and Abdomen. Excessive nausea; vomiting relieved by drinking cold water, (the opposite of *Veratrum Alb.*) Violent pressure on stomach, with spasmodic, constrictive pains; abdomen tense, hot and tender. Spasmodic movements of the abdominal muscles; violent intermittent colic.

Stool. Painful green stool, with cutting pains. Violent, watery diarrhoea

Pregnancy. Most distressing after pains, especially in women who have borne many children.

Respiratory Organs. Hoarseness; cough, with interrupted respiration (whooping cough); spasmodic attacks of suffocation (*Asthma.*)

Limbs. Cramps in all the limbs, but especially in the calves.

Nerves. Epileptic Convulsions, falling unconscious without a scream. Convulsions of teething children. The child lies upon its belly and spasmodically thrusts its breech up.

Worse. Symptoms worse by contact and from vomiting.

Better. Some symptoms better by drinking cold water.

Veratrum follows well after *Cuprum* in whooping cough.

CURATIVE RANGE.

Brain Affections, Convulsions, Spasmodic Affections, Cramps, Epilepsy, Cholera, Paralysis, Mania, Asiatic Cholera, Spasmodic Colic, Gastro-Intestinal Inflammation.

CARBO VEGETABILIS.

Common Name—*Vegetable Charcoal.*

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind and Head. Anxiety; Stupor; Collapse. Confusion, and can not think. Vertigo; head feels heavy; dull headache in back of head. Head and scalp painfully sensitive.

Face. When blood is forced from the eyes in whooping cough, give this remedy. Severe nose-bleed, several times a week, with pale face before and after the attack. Face hippocratic, covered with cold sweat, and blanched skin.

Mouth and Tongue. Gums painfully sensitive and bleed. Tongue raw and dry or black (severe diseases), coated white, yellow or brown; tongue and breath cold. Hæmorrhage from nose and mouth.

Stomach and Abdomen. Aversion to meat, fat or milk which cause flatulence. Violent, almost constant belching, sour, rancid, empty. Nausea; constrictive cramps, extending into chest, with distension of abdomen. Vomiting of blood; body icy cold; cold breath, thready pulse, etc., etc. Colic from flatulence; abdomen full to bursting; worse from the least food; better from passing flatus; abdomen greatly distended; better after passing wind up or down.

Stools and Anus. Much offensive flatus; involuntary cadaverous smelling stools. Cholera during last stage; stools burning, light-colored, fetid, watery, bloody, with straining.

Urine and Genitals. Dark-red and turbid swelling of testicles during mumps. Menses too early and too profuse; blood too thick and of a strong odor; morning Leucorrhœa or whites, excoriating the parts.

Respiratory Organs. Long, lasting hoarseness, worse from talking and in the evening; loss of voice; spasmodic, hollow cough, with burning in chest; sensation of weakness of chest;

rawness and soreness of chest. Asthma of old people; short and cold breath, with cold hands and feet. Must have more air, must be fanned.

Heart and Pulse. Palpitation excessive after eating, continuing for days. Blood stagnates in the capillaries; cold face and limbs, complete torpor; impending paralysis of the heart; pulse thread-like, weak and small, intermittent.

Extremities. Drawing pain in left fore-arm and wrist; lameness, heaviness and numbness of all the limbs; icy cold hands, cramps in legs and soles of feet.

Generalities. Vital forces nearly exhausted; great sleepiness and yawning during the day, and sleepless at night. Night full of dreams, when he sleeps after 1 A. M.; blueness and coldness of skin; great foulness of all the secretions; bad effects from the loss of animal fluids.

Aggravations. Some symptoms are worse in the morning and others in the evening or at night: debility, worse at noon; in warm, damp weather; changes in the weather.

CURATIVE RANGE.

Ailments from Quinine, especially suppressed chills and fever; ailments from abuse of Mercury; from salt or salt meats; from putrid meat or fish or rancid fats. Scurvy, Dyspepsia, Palpitation, Diarrhoea, Heartburn, Constipation, Hemorrhoids, hoarseness or loss of voice; Emphysema, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Intermittent Fever, Typhoid Fever, Ulcers, Eczema, Glandular diseases.

CONDITIONS.

Suitable conditions for the use of this remedy, are in persons whose vital powers are low; venous system predominant, that is, where there is a bluish appearance of the skin, lips, etc., rather than a healthy pinkish or reddish hue. Especially old people and children, after exhausting diseases. An excessive accumulation of gas in the stomach and bowels is the chief characteristic of this drug.

REMARKS.

Under the heading, "Curative Range," in the provings given of the foregoing drugs, I have mentioned a number of diseases, in which these medicines are of service; but they will relieve or cure the patient only in such cases, where the symptoms of the disease correspond with the proving of the drug.

These remedies are not "cure-all" medicines, but they will be frequently *indicated*, especially in bowel troubles and *when indicated* they will promptly respond. Ordinarily a dose of medicine is given every two hours. Always increase the interval between the doses as improvement takes place. The greater the number of symptoms of any one remedy that may appear in a given case, the more forcibly indicated is the use of that remedy. But a case may present only *one* symptom, as a "stiff neck, right side, from cold," in which case Aconite is indicated and will relieve.

Of the eight foregoing medicines I have taken great care to select such a strength as will in the majority of cases produce the best results. None of these medicines, except possibly

Camphor can produce any bad results, if taken accidentally or very frequently, and if any aggravation ensues during treatment, it is due most likely to the disease, and another remedy is probably indicated.

Under the different headings there appear symptoms apparently contradictory, as under "Stool," Diarrhœa and Constipation. Suffice it to say the drug produces and also cures these conditions in different cases, and you will not be likely to have both conditions existing at the same time.

THE END.



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