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AN INDEX
OF
COMPARATIVE THERAPEUTICS

WITH

TABLES OF DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS,
A PRONOUNCING DOSE-LIST IN THE GENITIVE CASE,
A LIST OF MEDICINES USED IN HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTICE,

MEMORANDA CONCERNING

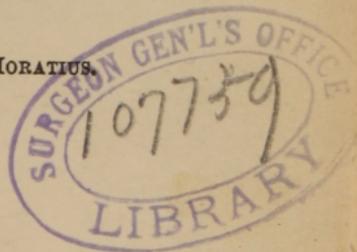
NICAL THERMOMETRY, INCOMPATIBILITY OF MEDICINES, ETHICS,
OBSTETRICS, POISONS, ANÆSTHETICS, FEES, ASPHYXIA,
URINARY EXAMINATIONS, HOMŒOPATHIC
PHARMACOLOGY AND NOMEN-
CLATURE, Etc., Etc.

BY SAMUEL O. L. POTTER, A.M., M.D.,

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Author of "The Logical Basis of the High Potency Question," and many other
essays in defence of the Milwaukee Test.*

[SECOND EDITION.]

"*Bullius addictus jurare in verba magistri.*"—HORATIUS.



CHICAGO:
DUNCAN BROTHERS.
1882.

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1880

BY SAM'L O. L. POTTER.

TO
THE MEMORY
OF
MY PRECEPTORS AND FRIENDS,
R. H. COURTENAY, M.B. (LOND.), L.R.C.S.I.,
AND
GEORGE KEMP, M.R.C.S. (EDIN.),
THIS COMPILATION
IS AFFECTIONATELY INSCRIBED.

PREFACE.

The object aimed at in this book is to present the therapeutics of the two great Medical Schools in the manner best adapted to comparative study and quick reference. In parallel columns are placed the remedies recommended by the most eminent and liberal teachers in the regular and homœopathic branches of the profession. The drugs common to both schools are in **black type**, and following them, in *italics*, are the remedies peculiar to each; with short, concise indications for their use, and references to authorities for all statements except those made by the compiler. These references enable the book to be used as an index to the authorities, for more strict differentiation between indicated drugs.

As this Index is intended for the use of all physicians, the giving of undue prominence to the methods of either party has been avoided as much as possible. The plan necessitated giving precedence in the drug arrangement to the *similar* remedies; and therefore the precedence of position has been given to the older school.

The critical reader will no doubt notice, under any given title, the omission of some favorite remedies, and the insertion of others which to him may seem less important. The compiler has been compelled to use his own judgment in regard to this, and cannot expect that the result will please all. Homœopaths will miss many names from the list of authorities. The nature of the plan prohibited the use of references to authors who deny disease-entity, or omit pathological and physiological indications for drug-usage. To have presented pure symptomatology properly would have been to expand the book to the dimensions of a ten-volume octavo, and to incorporate material which would be essentially foreign to an Index of *Comparative Therapeutics*.

Many difficulties were encountered in following the arrangement as designed. Remedial agents and measures would constantly appear on apparently the wrong side of the page. The necessity of

forcing each article into two equal parts has proven to be a mechanical difficulty not easily overcome.

In presenting this book to the students and practitioners of the medical profession, the author would remind them that it is not intended to be used as a substitute for, but as an index to many great works upon Therapeutics. This science, the end of all medical knowledge, the capstone in the temple of Æsculapius, deserves the most earnest and unremitting study; and in the hope that his compilation will make that study more comprehensive, and at the same time less difficult, the author commits the book to the consideration of his brethren.

The undersigned is under many obligations to Prof. H. G. Piffard, of New York, for encouragement and many kind suggestions; to Dr. Lewis Sherman, of Milwaukee, for his invaluable assistance in revising the proof of the Dose-Lists; and to Dr. Edwin A. Gatchell, of Milwaukee, for his cheerful assistance in reading the proof of these pages.

SAM'L O. L. POTTER.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.,
Sept., 1880.

The sale of a large edition of this book within a few months after its appearance has given me the opportunity of thoroughly revising the text. Many typographical and other errors have been corrected, and additions have been made to several articles. I desire to return my thanks for the many appreciative notices which my labor has received from reviewers and practitioners in both schools of medicine.

MILWAUKEE,
Sept., 1881.

ABBREVIATIONS

[Compare DOSE-LIST, and HOMŒOPATHIC DOSE-LIST, on page 81 et seq.]

āā—Ana, *Of each.*
 Ad—To, *up to.*
 Ad lib.—Ad libitum, *At pleasure.*
 Aq. bull.—Aqua bulliens, *Boiling water.*
 Aq. dest.—Aqua destillata, *Distilled water.*
 Aq. ferv.—Aqua fervens, *Hot water.*
 Aq. font.—Aq. fontana, *Spring water.*
 Bis die—Bis in die, *Twice daily.*
 C.—Congius, *A gallon.*
 Cerat.—Ceratum, *A cerate.*
 Comp.—Compositus, *Compound.*
 Cort.—Cortex, *Bark.*
 Decoct.—Decoction, *A decoction.*
 Dil.—Dilutus, *Dilute.*
 Emp.—Emplastrum, *A plaster.*
 Esp.—*Especially.*
 Ext.—*Externally.*
 Extr.—Extractum, *An extract.*
 Fl.—Fluidus, *Fluid.*
 Ft.—Fiat, *Let be made.*
 Gr.—Granum, grana, *A grain, grains.*
 Gtt.—Gutta, guttæ, *A drop, drops.*
 Haust.—Haustus, *A draught.*
 Inf.—Infusum, *An infusion.*
 Int.—*Internally.*
 Lb.—Libra, *A pound.*
 Liq.—Liquor, *A solution.*
 M.—Misce, *Mix.*
 Mist.—Mistura, *A mixture.*

Mucil.—Mucilago, *A mucilage.*
 No.—Numero, *In number.*
 O.—Octarius, *A pint.*
 O, in the dose-list—*Crude drug, original substance.*
 Par. æq.—Partes æquales, *Equal parts.*
 Pil.—Pilula, pilulæ, *A pill, pills.*
 P. r. n.—Pro re nata. *According to circumstances.*
 Proph.—*Prophylactic.*
 Pulv.—Pulveris, *A powder.*
 Q. s.—Quantum sufficiat, *As much as is necessary.*
 R̄—Recipe, *Take.*
 Ss.—Semissis, *A half.*
 S., Sig.—Signa, *Write.*
 Solv.—Solve, *Dissolve.*
 Sol.—Solutio, *A solution.*
 Spt.—Spiritus, *A spirit.*
 Suppos.—Suppositoria, *A suppository.*
 Syr.—Syrûpus, *A syrup.*
 Tablesp.—*A tablespoonful.*
 Teasp.—*A teaspoonful.*
 Tinct., φ—Tinctura, *A tincture.*
 Trit.—Trituratus, *A trituration.*
 Troch.—Trochiscus, *A lozenge.*
 Ter die—Ter in die, *Thrice daily.*
 Ung.—Unguentum, *An ointment.*
 Vin.—Vinum, *A wine.*

NOTE.—Fractions below $\frac{1}{4}$ are expressed thus: 1-10 (one-tenth), 1-60 (one-sixtieth). All quantities not fractional are usually expressed by Roman numerals, thus: gr. x-xv (ten to fifteen grains).

Such abbreviations as *inflam'n*, *temp.*, *oint.*, scarcely require explanation. Many such are used throughout the book.

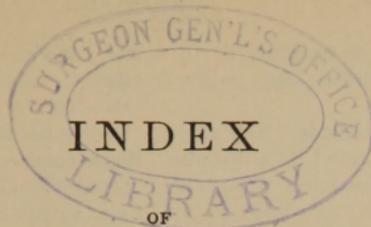
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COMPARATIVE THERAPEUTICS.

ABDOMINAL PLETHORA. (Compare ASCITES.)

Cathartics, saline, mercurial, and hydragogue; compound cathartic pill best (B).
MINERAL WATERS, the saline, benefit (B).
GRAPE-CURE, has cured many cases (P).
ALIMENT, water-free food, esp. cases from excessive beer-drinking (B); avoid bread, salted, seasoned, or twice-cooked meat, rich sauces, solid vegetables esp. cucumbers, soups, and fruit. Biscuits, lemons, fresh meat, fish, fowl, game may be used.

Silica, *Sulph.* 1x, *Ars.* 3x, in scrofulous children (R). *Cina*, from worms (R).
Bapt. typhoid condition (R).
Dig., *Terreb.*, *Ars.*, dropsy (R). See ASCITES.
Coloc. or *Nux vom.* tympanitis (R).
Cimicif. pains shooting across (R).
Iod., *Phyto.*, *Ferr. mur.*, ʒij ter die; *Calc.*, *Ars. iod.* 3x, *Merc. iod.*, mesenteric (R).
China, *Carbo veg.* 3x, *Iris*, *Bovis* 3x, *Ign.* 3x (R).

ABORTION. (Compare HEMORRHAGE UTERINE.)

Ergot, in threatened abortion, small tonic doses have given excellent results (P).
Cimicifuga, to prevent miscarriage when irritable uterus and prolapsus (R).
Savin, the dried powder of the leaves, gr. xv-xx ter die; one of the most powerful and valuable remedies against the hemorrhage indicative of approaching abortion (Wa); one of the most powerful emmenagogues, with the advantage of being safe (P). See AMENORRHEA.
Aurum, the chloride, to avert tendency to habitual abortion (B).
Tannin, combined with opium and ipecac. in threatened abortion (Wa).
Opium, often valuable, cautiously (Wa).
ABORTIFACIENTS. Aloës, cotton-root, savin, rue, cantharis, apiol, colocynth, quinia, lead—all are dangerous to life in quantities sufficient to produce abortion (B).

Secale, as prophylactic, to check tendency (H). **Secale** or *Caul.* severe spasmodic irregular pains (R).
Cimicif. has frequently caused, and has been successfully used to prevent “habitual abortion” (Ha); when from uterine irritation depending on rheumatic causes (Hpl).
Sabina, free discharge of blood (R); when from irritation (H).
Arn. if from fall or mechanical injury (R).
Cham. if caused by anger, fright, etc. (R).
Acon. quick pulse, febrile symptoms (R).
Ham. discharge, but no pain (R).
Ustil. 3x, bearing-down pains (Ha).
Caul. much recommended as prophylactic (H); esp. when pains spasmodic (Ha).
Nux vom. as prophyl. with constipation (R).
Calc. carb., *Sulph.*, scrofulous subjects (R).
Sepia, *Helon.*, as prophylactics (R).

ABSCESS.

Belladonna, as plaster, to subdue (B); internally, often successful (R); painted around areola (Wa).

Calcic or **Potassic Sulphide**, half-grain doses, frequently repeated, to abort abscess, or to hasten formation of pus (B); gr. 1-10 of sulph. calc. every hour or two with a gr. of sugar of milk, gives striking results in healing large abscesses (R).

Calcic Phosphate, in large abscesses (R).

Mercury and Morphia, oleate of, locally, diminishes induration due to old abscesses; prevents formation of new (R).

Carbolic Acid, a weak solution as injection after evacuation, and as dressing (Lister).

Silver Nitrate, a strong solution in nitrous ether, if applied early to adjacent territory, will check inflammation (B).

Counter-irritation, by blisters or iodine around or adjacent to the disease (R).

Poultices, to check, or assist in maturation, may be smeared with Bell. or Opium (R).

Potassæ Permang. ʒj-Oj aquæ, to correct fetor (B).

Iodine, tinct. injected after opening large (B, R); esp. in scrofulous abscess (Wa)

Salicylic and Boracic Acids, dressings (B).

Sarsaparilla, in chronic abscess, with profuse discharge, very useful medicine (P).

Cod-liver Oil, improves and diminishes discharge from scrofulous abscesses (Wa)

SURGICAL. Opening necessary in deep abscess, when on face, near anus, mammary, or danger of its opening into an internal cavity. Open with grooved director and forceps (Hilton). Never open a deep abscess with a plunge. Drainage tube may be required; also irrigation of cavity and pressure (Agnew).

Bell. Merc., Acon., before suppuration. **Bell.** in mammary abscess, shining, red, swollen. A solution of the same locally. Severe pains, headache, etc. (R).

Hepar sulph. checks when impending, and promotes when inevitable (H, R).

Calc. assists healing after suppuration is completed, and the elimination of disease from the constitution (R).

Merc. averts when pus threatens (H); painful abscesses, nocturnal aggravations of pain (R).

Ac. Carbol. scrofulous (R); highly-diluted injection freely into indolent abscesses (Hpl).

Silica, tardy, long-continued, or unhealthy discharge, chronic abscess, and abscess of bone. Facilitates suppuration, and moderates it when excessive (R, H).

Arn. early stage, and when arising from an injury (R).

Arsen. severe burning pain, symptoms of general vital depression (R).

China ϕ , 3 to 5 drop doses, sustains during suppuration or excessive discharges (R).

Calend. locally (R); kills suppuration (H).

Ac. phos., Silic., Aurum, chronic abscess, diseased bone (R).

Merc., Hepar sulph., Acon., abscess of liver (R); evacuation by aspirator (R, Js).

Bry., Silicate of Calc., earliest signs of mammary abscess (R).

Phos. in mammary, int. and ext. during formation, with hot-water dressing (R).

Phyto. 1 \times , int. and ext. in mammary, if **Bry.** and **Phos.** fail (R, Ha).

Calc. iod., Calc. sil., Ars. iod., Sulph., Aur. 3 \times , scrofulous (R).

Tomato, poultices (R).

ACIDITY. (Compare DYSPEPSIA.)

Acids, Hydrochloric or phosphoric, before meals, acid wine—a genuine Rhine wine best; sulphurous (IIIv-ʒj. well diluted,) for acid fermentation of starchy elements (B, R). Acids after meals for alkaline pyrosis (R). See TANNIC and CARBOLIC ACIDS, below.

Alkalies, after meals relieve, effects not permanent (B, R); Bicarbonates best (R).

Ac. sulph. recommended by Hah'n (H). gtt. xx-xxx in water, for pyrosis (R).

Ac. cit. Lemon-juice 2 hours after meals, 1 part to 2 of water, teasp. doses (K).

Alkalies, inadmissible; except as a very rare temporary expedient (H).

Nux vom. nausea after meals, cannot bear tight clothing; patients of dark, bilious complexion and sedentary habits (R).

Nux Vomica, excellent in small doses (B); especially in acidity of pregnancy (R); gtt. ij-ijj before meals

Pulsatilla, gtt. v, every 4 hours in water in acidity of dyspepsia (P).

Silver Oxide, extremely useful (B).

Bismuth, ℞ Bism. subnitrat. ʒij; ac-carbol. gr. ij-iv; mucil. acaciæ ʒj; aq. menth. pip. ʒijj. M. Sig.—A tablesp. for adults 3 or 4 times a day. Gives excellent results (B); combined with morphia or opium, sometimes with magnesia (R).

Ipecacuanha, in acidity of pregnancy (R).

Mercury, Gr. ss. ter die, when with clayey stools (R).

Manganese Oxide, gr. x-xv of the purified black oxide, relieves (B).

Tannic Acid, useful in pill, ℥j. of glycerin with gr. iv. of tannin (B).

Carbolic Acid, often arrests eructations (B); see BISMUTH.

Kino, a favorite remedy (B).

Puls. φ, food tastes bitter, gentle disposition (R).

Arg. nit. heartburn (H); eructations, acute stitches in liver (R).

Calc. carb. the most useful medicine in acidity (H).

Iris, vomiting, indigestion of milk (Ha).

Carbo veg. great fullness after eating, flatulence (R).

Bry. Loss of taste, vomiting of bile, pressure or weight as of a stone after food (R).

Lyc. elderly persons (R); sour eructations (H).

Ver. alb. 1x, thirst for cold drinks (R).

Robinia, or **Calc. carb.** chronic acidity (R).

Phos. 3x, during pregnancy (R).

Acon. rising of sweetish water to mouth, burning sensation along œsophagus, qualmish stomach (Hpl).

DIET. Use lemon-juice, aerated bread, and plain biscuits. Avoid new bread, much vegetables, pastry (R).

ACNE.

Phosphorus, the compound syrup of the hypophosphites in acne indurata. Is excellent as a substitute for arsenic (B).

Arsenic, in old cases, esp. acne rosacea; often disappoints. Given with potass. brom. prevents the bromic acne (R, B).

Belladonna, locally of some slight service, checks abundant secretion from the sebaceous follicles (R).

Sulphur, internally, and as lotion. In severe forms an ointment of the iodide (R); sulph. ʒi; glycerin ʒi; aquæ rosæ O ss. Sig. Lotion.

Potassic Bromide, cures, in mod. doses (R).

Borax, a solution in rose or elder water, of great benefit in acne simplex (Wa).

Mercury, in lotions much employed (B). In early stages a lotion of hydr. chlor. corr. 1 part to 100 of water, with alcohol enough to dissolve it. A teasp. of this to O¼ of water to be applied with a sponge to the face bis die (R).

Alkaline Lotions, for persons with greasy skin. ℞ Liq. potassæ ʒj; aq. rosæ ʒiv; apply with soft sponge bis die (B).

Bismuth, locally to skin, as cosmetic (B)

Glycerin, int. has been successful (B).

Phos. praised in obstinate cases (H); *Ac phos.* from onanism (R).

Arsen. chron. cases (H); acne rosacea (R).

Ars. iod., **Ars. brom.**, **Sulph. iod.**, **Carbo. an.** promise best in acne rosacea (H).

Bell., **Puls.** simple acne in young people (H); in the plethoric, **Bell.**, esp. when bright-red pimples (R); severe cases of acne rosacea, **Bell.**, **Ars.** (R).

Sulph. chronic cases of acne simplex, φ locally with brush each day (H); sometimes aggravates (R).

Kali brom., *Kali-iod.* acne indurata (H).

Kali brom. crop of boils; on face, scalp and back (H).

Borax, acne of plethoric young women; red, papulous eruption on cheeks and chin (Hpl).

Bary. carb., **Calc. carb.** maggot pimp. (R).

Rumex φ, with rumex and sulph. oint. (R).

Jug. C., **Dros.**, **Sep.** 3x, **Borax**, **Petrol.** (R).

Agar., **Nux vom.**, **Opi.** acne rosacea from use of alcohol (R).

Rhus. 3x, **Merc.** 3x, acne rosacea in young persons (R).

Sulph., **Ant. cru.**, **Apis**, **Rhus. rad.** acne rosacea (R).

WATER, hot sponging for acne indurata, with soap several times a day. If this irritates, rub in glycerite of starch after each washing (R).

DIET AND HYGIENE. Require careful attention, saline mineral waters (B).

Ant. cru., *Puls.*, *Hepar sulph.*, *Calc. carb.* acne strophulosa (R).

Sarz. φ. acne vulgaris, especially at time of puberty (R).

Iod. Homœopathic to acne punctata, which it often causes (R).

ADDISON'S DISEASE.

Iron, the tinct. of the chloride, spt. chloroformi āā ℥xv-xx, glycerini ʒij in a single dose, produced decided advantage (Greenhow).

TREATMENT, of little use; hygienic management, and perhaps iron or other tonics; disease always fatal (H).

Ars. would seem indicated (H).

Iod. might aid to attack the serofulous process in the capsules (H).

Kreas., *Apomorphia*, may perhaps do something for the vomiting (H).

Arg. nit. a promising remedy; benefited one case (L).

ADYNAMIA. (Compare CONVALESCENCE.)

Cinchona, gr. vj-xij a day, with iron or arsenic (B); for pale, badly-fed town dwellers (R); as a general tonic when flesh flabby, skin perspiring (P).

Arsenic, for swelled feet of old or weakly persons, and breathlessness from weak heart (R); tonic in continued doses of gr. 1-60 to 1-12 (Wa).

Nux Vomica, in adynamia of drunkards. ℞ Tinct. capsici ʒvj; tinct. nucis vom ʒij gtt. xx in water every four hours (B).

Lime Salts, the phosphate, when from prolonged town life or overwork, gr. j, with gr. j each of phosphate of iron and carbonate of lime, for a dose (R). Hypophosphites, of lime or soda, in nervous or general debility (R).

Iron, promotes appetite and digestion. Gr i-ij of the sulphate, or the officinal iron and aloes pill, or with manganese (B); anæmic subjects (R).

Hydrastia, as substitute for quinine, to promote appetite and digestion and improve assimilation (B).

Digitalis or *Eucalyptus*, with weak heart-action (B).

Bitters, especially *Calumba*, useful for a short time (B).

Manganese (B); *Gentian*, *Quassia* (R).

Sanguinaria, when stomach needs stimulation (P).

Sarsaparilla, broken-down, syphilitic constitutions (P).

China, great debility, with trembling, excessive nervous sensitiveness; disposition to sweat (L); nervous debility, and that from loss of animal fluids (R).

Arsen. nervous debility, malarial, and asthenic fevers, with great prostration (R, H).

Nux vom. irritable, aversion to open air and exercise, disposition to lie down (L); digestive derangement; nervous debility from sexual excess (R).

Calc. carb. in constitutional (R); from loss of animal fluids or sexual excesses (L).

Ferr. debility from loss of fluids, anæmic (R). *Ferr. phos.* constitutional debility, especially of children (R).

Ac. phos. the best nerve-tonic. Debility without erethism [with **China**] (H); from loss of fluids, extreme delicacy, irritability (R).

Anac. sexual debility, nervous prostration from seminal emissions (H).

Mosch. nervous, feeble pulse, cold extremities (R).

Curare, debility from exhaustive illnesses (H).

Iod. constitutional, tendency to faint, glandular enlargements (R).

Ac. picric, asthenia from diminished nutrition; better in open air and when at rest (L).

Selen. great nervous debility after typhus; sexual desire, debility of organs (L).

SEA-BATHING, in chronic illnesses, with debility (R).

ALCOHOL, is of great value, but has been abused; hurtful when it increases temp. and pulse, dryness of tongue, etc. (B). A wine with much ether in debility of old age, especially where sleeplessness, indigestion and stomach cramps (R).

ALIMENT, sugar and saccharine fruits, vegetables, oil, milk, cod-liver oil, wine of good body and strength (B). Porter or rum-and-milk for town-living women (R).

Aletris, debility of females from long illness, or defective nutrition; debility after diphtheria (L).

Helon, from loss of fluids (R).

Ign. nervous debility (R).

COD-LIVER OIL, GLYCERIN (R).

WATER-CURE, mild, in some cases (R).

TURKISH BATHS, when caused by the tropics; caution necessary. When town-dwellers become stout and flabby, are easily tired, suffer from lack of energy and mental depression, a course of baths is beneficial (R).

AFTER-PAINS.

Gelsemium, suspends, large doses (IIIxx) necessary (B).

Cimicifuga, relieves and allays general nervous excitement (P).

Ergot, preferable to Cimicifuga (R).

Camphor, gr. x-gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ morphia, an effective remedy (B); $\mathfrak{5j}$ in \mathfrak{vj} of mucilage, tablesp. doses every hour or two (Wa).

Belladonna, as ointment, used in France (L). See MORPHIA below.

Chloroform, linim. chlorof. $\mathfrak{5j}$, soap linim. $\mathfrak{5vj}$ to abdomen on flannel (Barker).

Quinia, gr. v-x night and morning, with the above chlorof. lin. locally, in neuralgic after-pains which do not yield to opiates; uterus tender on pressure (Barker).

Chloral, will stop; large doses (gr. xx-xl) necessary (R).

Morphia and Atropia, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1-100 combined (B); morph. hypodermically (Wa).

Opium, valuable, and more certain in action than any other remedy (Wa).

POULTICES, warm, over hypogaster, soothing injections into vagina (L).

Gels. 1x, most to be relied on (H); is recommended (R).

Cimicif. 2, rheumatic uterus (H); neuralgic or irritable disposition (Ha).

Secale, pains continuous (H); in high dilutions (R).

Camph. severe, cramp-like pains (R).

Bell. with headache, flushed face, nervousness (R).

Chloroform, gtt. v- $0\frac{1}{2}$ aquæ, teasp. doses, when chloroform has been given to excess during labor (Ld).

Caul. when spasmodic (Ha).

Nux vom. pains press on rectum or bladder (H); flatulence, discharge of large, firm clots (R).

Cocc. pains intestinal rather than uterine (H).

Arn. ext. and int. (R); given just after delivery will do much (H).

Coff. extreme sensibility, restlessness (R).

Cham. irritable patients (R, H).

Xanthox. neuralgic pains in thin, nervous subjects (Ha).

Ign., Puls., sometimes required (H).

AGALACTIA. (Compare LACTATION.)

Ricinus Communis, Gr. v, of extract, or $\mathfrak{5j}$ - \mathfrak{ij} of strong decoction, daily in water; also the leaves, or an infusion, locally to mammæ (T).

Gossypium, an emulsion of the seeds has repute in India, as a galactagogue. A winegl. of the decoction every 20 or 30 minutes (P).

Asaf. has repute, when with hypersensitiveness (H).

Puls. promotes the secretion (H).

Urt. ur. 1x, (R); sudden suppression, or deficiency after labor (Ha).

Bell. may afford great aid, in scrofulous patients with tendency to cerebral congestions (Hpl).

ALBUMINURIA. (Compare BRIGHT'S DISEASE.)

Aconite, in incipient, high body temp. (R).
Lead, diminishes the albumen (R).
Turpentine, gtt. ss-j, every 2 to 4 hours (P).
Cannabis Indica, bloody urine (R).
Chimaphila, has unquestionable power (P).
Cantharis, ℥j every 3 hours; bloody urine, after subsidence of acute symptoms (R).
Galic Acid, for acute. Aitkin's formula is: ℞ Acidi gallici ʒj-5ʒj; acid sulph. dil. ʒss; tinct. lupuli ʒj; infus. lupuli ʒvj. M. Sig.—A tablesp. ter die (B, P).
Alkalies, citrates and acetates as diuretics (R).
TURKISH BATHS, benefit (R).
MILK-CURE, esp. with buttermilk (B).
CHALYBEATE WATERS, the purgative (B).

Acon. incipient cases (R).
Plumb. in incipient; diminishes the albumen (H).
Tereb. urinary symptoms (R); blood in urine (H).
Cann. ind., Chimaph. Canth. (Hpl).
Bell. early in the case (H).
Ac. phos. or **Helon**, when from nervous irritat'n, probably a frequent cause (H).
Lyc. urates, renal colic, pain in back (R).
Silic. diminishes the albumen (H).
Apocyc. can. œdema and dropsy (R).
Aur. general and local dropsy (H).
Arsen., Apis. in albuminuria of pregnancy (H).
Merc. corr. in alb. of pregnancy (Ld).

ALCOHOLISM. (Compare DELIRIUM TREMENS, VOMITING.)

Arsenic, for distressing vomiting, one drop of liq. arsenit. before breakfast (R).
Capsicum, in dyspepsia of chronic alcoholism, and to induce sleep; also as substitute for the alcohol. Gr. x, with honey (B). With bromide or arsenic and bitters to assist in overcoming habit, ℥x doses of tinct. (R).
Quinia, esp. the cinchona rubra, for gastric catarrh of drunkards (B); gr. ij-vj daily to raise the nervous tone (P).
Nux Vomica, for after-stomachal disorders (B); in tremor of chronic alcoholism, of much value (P).
Bromides, ʒj every 4-6 hours in the "horrors" (B).
Phosphorus, in chronic alcoholism (R).
Opium, cautiously, if at all (B).
Chloral, very successful; gr. xv-xx; cautiously with old worn-out drunkards (B).
Picrotoxine, for tremors. Small doses. Gr. 1-20 repeated (B).
Zincic Oxide, in chronic. ℞ Zin. ox. ʒj; piper. ʒj. M. ft. pil. no. xx. Sig.—One ter die (B).
Lupuline, ℞ Ext. lupulinæ fl., tinct. capsici āā ʒj. Sig.—1 or 2 teasp. as necessary. This is the best substitute for alcoholic stimulants, also extremely useful for the "horrors" (B).

Ars. vomiting, in the morning usually (R).
Caps. large doses in sugar water (R); ℥x doses of tinct. for atonic dyspepsia of drunkards (H).
Sulph. quin. with tremors (R).
Nux vom. the most frequently indicated remedy (R); in chronic of value for nervous degeneration (H).
Kali brom. to produce sleep (L).
Phos. in chronic alcoholism, for nutrition of nervous centres. Also fatty foods (H).
Opium, stertorous breathing, coma (L).
Chloroform, internally (R).
Bell. delirium, φ gtt. ij every 2 hours (R).
Agar. recommended from exper'nce (H).
Ant. tart. gastric irritation; delirium tremens from beer (H).
Asar. of great repute in Russia for effects of excessive drinking (H).
Hyos. hysterical subjects, sanguine temperament (L).
Zinc, in nerve degeneration from chronic alcoholism; is homœopathic (H).
S'ram. in active mania-à-potu; furious rage, hallucinations (H).
IN ACUTE ALCOHOLISM use emetic, or stomach-pump; cold douche to head and breast; warmth to feet and limbs; artificial respiration may be required.

Ammonia, a full dose of sp. of ammonia will often speedily sober a drunkard (R). A few drops of liq. ammoniæ, diluted, have prompt action (S).

MILK, mucilaginous drinks, black coffee, are principal remedies for acute cases of alcoholic poisoning (*Hg*). A milk diet often creates a disgust for alcohol (*L*).

ALLOPATHY. (Compare HOMŒOPATHY.)

The common rendering of ALLŒOPATHIA, a term invented by Hahnemann, and applied by him and his followers to designate the ordinary method of medical practice, as opposed to Homœopathy. The "regular" medical profession is now vulgarly known by this title, which is, however, repudiated by the members thereof, who consider it a contemptuous epithet.

ALOPECIA. (Compare TINEA.)

Cantharides tinct., 1 part to 8 of castor oil, well rubbed into roots of hair, night and morning (Wa).

Arsenic, ℥v of liq. arsen. ter die, exercises a more or less powerful influence (Wa).

Nitric Acid, with olive oil, makes a serviceable liniment (Wa).

Ammonia, Wilson's favorite wash is ℞ Ol. amygd., liq. ammoniæ āā ʒj; spt. rosmarini, aq. mellis āā ʒiij. M., ft. lotio (Wa).

Glycerin, in combination with the above remedies (Wa).

Sulphur Iodide, has been found very effectual, ext. and int. (Wa).

FREQUENT SHAVING may often save the hair in alopecia after illness (R).

Canth. int., and ext. in pomade (R).

Arsen. in non-syphilitic cases; has caused alopecia (*H*).

Ac. nit. *Kali carb.* after nervous fevers (R).

Kali carb. great dryness of hair (R).

Ac. fluor. has cured when syphilitic history (*H*).

Ac. phos. after illness; from general debility (R, *H*).

Phos. ʒj, ad Ol. ricini ʒj, locally thrice weekly (R).

Sulph. with chronic headache (R).

Also *Hepar sulph.*, *Calc. carb.*, *Aloes*, *Aurum*, *Iod.*, *Natr. mur.*, *Sil.*, *Sepia*. Use clean brushes with long bristles, brush against the natural lay of the hair. (R).

AMAUROSIS AND AMBLYOPIA.

Arnica, has long been a popular remedy in Germany. Mannoir employed it with much success (P, Wa).

Rue, in minim. doses night and morning, for dimness of vision from functional amaurotic condition. Elgákaji says it produces dim vision, and in smaller doses improves the eyesight (P).

Strychnia, may cure, in functional amaurosis, from lead, tobacco and alcohol (B). Gr. 1-40 hypodermically (Nagel). Hypodermically in tobacco and traumatic amaurosis, and in progressive nerve atrophy not dependent on inter-cranial disease (R).

Santonin, has given very satisfactory results (Wa).

Arn., *Ruta*, from over use of eyes (R).

Nux vom. excessive mental labor, from stimulants (R, A & N).

Santon. 1x, hyperæsthesia of retina, dimness, haziness; gr. j at night (R).

Zinc, periodie, with headache (R).

Merc. corr. organic change, struma (R).

Bell. congestion, photophobia (R).

Phos. debility, or old age. *Ac. phos.* self-abuse (R).

Ferr. mur. from anæmia in the young (R).

Euphrasia, lachrymation, catarrh (R).

Lith. carb. hemiopia, right obscured (*H*).

Macrotin, retinal hyperæsthesia (A).

Gels. thirst for light, post-diphtheritic (R).

Tabacum, when due to excessive smoking (*H*).

Veratria, as lotion brushed over eyelids, brows and temples, once a day; often useful. ℞ *Veratriæ* gr. x; æther. sulph. ʒij; sp. vini rectif. ʒj. M. Should not touch the conjunctiva (Wa.)

SETON, a small seton in the temple, kept open for a long period, has been found effectual when other remedies failed (Wa.)

China, debility, loss of fluids (*H*).

Acon. rheumatic, from cold, or pressure of internal carotid artery (*R*).

Glon., *Cacl.* complicated with heart-trouble (*R*).

Puls. if suppressed menses (*R*).

Sang. severe throbbing headaches (*R*).

Cimicif. aching in eyeballs (*R*).

Crocus, gauze before the eyes (*H*).

AMENORRHEA.

Aconite, sudden suppression from cold (B, R, P).

Pulsatilla, in sudden suppression, also aconite (B); often of the greatest value in functional form (P).

Iron, when from anæmia, the most frequent cause. Small doses preferred. Solution of acetate, or ferri et ammoniæ citras (gr. ij), or ferri et strychniæ citras (gr. j), also chalybeate waters. Caution.—Careful diagnosis before giving iron (B).

Cimicifuga, has been recommended (*R*); is of very great value (P).

Arsenic, combined with iron, when from functional inactivity of ovaries (B).

Aurum Salts, from torpor of ovaries (B).

Ignatia, in suppression of hysteria (P).

Nux Vomica, small doses of the extract, of benefit in some obstinate cases (Wa).

Silver Nitrate, in substance lightly to the os uteri, at time of expected discharge (Wa).

Colocynth, in chlorotic amenorrhœa (P).

Ergot, has cured when due to plethora (B); when anæmia after use of iron (*R*), in chlorotic (P).

Rue, in functional inactivity. Ol. rutæ, ℞j-v (B, P).

Sanguinaria, functional, in absence of plethora. ℞ Tinct. sanguin., tinct. nucis vom., āā ʒij; tinct. aloes, ʒss; M. gtt. xx bis vel ter in die (B, P).

Savin, general atony. Ext. sabinæ fl., ℞j-v-x (B, R, P).

Serpentaria, with anæmia or chlorosis (B).

Ammonium Chloride, for headache (*R*).

Aloes, when dependent on anæmia (B); at the periods, with hot pediluvia, friction, etc. (*R*, P).

Acon. from chill or fright (*H*); full-blooded patients, disturbed circulation, delay of first menses (*R*); exposure to wet or similar rheumatic causes (*Hpl*).

Puls. simple cases of scanty menstruation (*R*); from chill; mild, tearful disposition (*H*); delay of first menses (*R*).

Ferr., Helon., with anæmia; delay of first menses (*R*).

Cimicif. torpor of ovaries, hysteria, pain in left breast and side, rheumatic tendency (*R*); pains in limbs, headache, nervous excitement, peevishness (*Hpl*).

Arsen. prostration and emaciation, poor appetite, swollen ankles, feet, or face (*R*).

Auri et Sodii Chlor. 1, 3, in atonic (*Ha*).

Ign. *Hysos.*, suppressed, from grief (*R*).

Nux vom. morning headache, constipation, spasms, acute indigestion, sedentary habits (*R*).

Arg. Nit. watery discharge (*R*).

Coloc., *Cham.*, suppressed, from anger (*R*).

Phos. delicate constitution, chronic diarrhœa, tendency to chest-disease (*R*).

Bell. symptoms of cerebral irritation (*Hpl*); during intervals, with **Acon.** at period, in scanty menstruation, due to plethora (*H*). **Graph.** delayed, scanty, with constipation (*H*); unhealthy skin (*R*).

Sepia, much leucorrhœa, chlorosis, hemorrhoids (*R*); constipation, chronic cases (*H*).

Calc. with incipient tuberculosis (*Ld*).

Kali carb. has specific action (*H*).

Merc. sallow complex., liver derang't (*R*).

Apis, congestion to head, delirium, tendency to dropsy, mental depression (*Hpl*).

Coff., *Opi.*, suppressed, excessive joy (*R*).

Opi. heat and redness of face (*L*).

Apiol, when from functional inactivity. First give iron for the blood; next, aloëtic purgatives, then apiol (gr. xv) just preceding the period; or a daily dose for a week, or several days before (B).

Senega, a saturated decoction of the root, to extent of a pint in 24 hours, during preceding two weeks, advantageous (P).

SITZ-BATHS, hot, for six days before period; mustard may be added at period. Often effectual in sudden suppression (R).

SPINAL-ICE-BAG, to lower dorsal and lumbar vertebræ; or cold sponging useful (R).

ELECTRICITY, in atony of uterus and ovaries (B).

Helleb., *Cyclam.*, *Senecio*, may serve if *Pulsatilla* fail (H).

Sulph. scrofulous, skin eruptions, temporary flushes of heat (H).

Nat. mur. constipat'n, dry, sallow skin (H).

Conium, general torpor of organs (H).

Bary. carb., *Plat.*, *Ver. alb* (R).

Arn. when due to over-exertion, a cold, etc.; when symptoms of abdominal plethora (Hpl).

Bry. when induced by rheumatic exposure, cutting pains in bowels, nausea, determination of blood to head (Hpl).

SITZ-BATH, 58°-60°, at bed-time, with friction (R).

ANÆMIA.

Nux Vomica, stimulates blood-making organs. R Ferri sulph. exsic. ʒij; quiniæ sulph., ʒi; strychniæ sulph. gr. ss. M. fit pil. no. xx. Sig.—One ter die (B).

Iron, its chief value is to improve digestion; also furnishes hæmatin to the blood. The most astringent preparation after meals, best. Also chalybeate waters (B). Some stomachs, with irritable mucous membrane, require bland preparations. A pale, flabby tongue indicates large doses of the perchloride or sulphate (R).

Arsenic, as adjunct to iron, and where iron cannot be borne, or fails (B).

Quinia, for badly-fed town dwellers (R).

Hypophosphites of Lime or Soda, should not be given with iron, cod-liver oil, or stimulants (R).

Phosphate of Lime, in anæmia of growing persons, and of women weakened by rapid child-bearing or excessive menstruation (R).

Lacto-phosphate of Lime, for nursing mothers, or in waste from suppuration (B).

Acids, added to purgative salts as tonics to the mucous membrane (R).

Pepsin, is recommended by Hollmann (B).

Manganese, alone not of much use; is best combined with iron (B). Is not, like iron, found in the fæces, nor does it cause constipation (Wa).

GALVANIZATION, as aid to remedies (B).

COLD SPONGING, is useful (R).

WINES, red wines best (B).

Nux vom. persons of sedentary habits, digestion feeble from debauchery (H).

Ferrum. the acetate or iodide, 2x, 3x, is homœopathic to the condition (H); with scanty or suppressed menses (R). *Ferr. pyro phos.* by some considered the best chalybeate (R). Iron of no use in progressive, pernicious anæmia (H).

Ars. rapid prostration, fear of death, great emaciation, coldness, esp. in idiopathic or progressive pernicious anæmia (H).

China, for the exhaustion consequent on loss of blood or other fluids (H).

Puls. with disordered menstruation (R, H).

Argen. and Zincum, homœopathic (H).

Helon. 1x, when iron disagrees (H).

Nat. sulph. has been recommended as a specific (R).

Ac. phos. loss of seminal fluid (R).

Nat. mur. 3x, when iron fails (R).

Iod., *Merc.*, *Macrot.*, are also used (R).

Ac. picric, very highly recommended, esp. in idiopathic anæmia (Hpl).

Acon. when of chlorotic origin; the 6, if from loss of vital fluids (Hpl).

COLD SPONGING, needs great caution, or may lower tone by minute degrees (R).

DIET AND HYGIENE, of prime importance. Nourishing, digestible food, in as large quantities as can be assimilated—milk, eggs, animal broths; afterwards, fish, poultry, game, mutton, etc. Moderate daily out-of-door exercise, in pure air, is indispensable. Bathing, especially sea-bathing, aids restoration (R).

ANÆSTHESIA.

The purest anæsthetics indispensable. Never administer chloroform where fatty degeneration of heart exists. Old drunkards are peculiarly unfavorable subjects. Dangerous where tumor or abscess of brain. Enlarged tonsils, swollen epiglottis, œdema of glottis, emphysema of lungs, are contraindications. No operation should be commenced in incomplete anæsthesia. Administration should be slow at first, with a *nearly* empty stomach, clothes all loose, *recumbent posture*. Whisky or brandy ʒj-ij before inhalation, to sustain heart and prolong narcosis (B). Morphia, subcutaneously, diminishes danger, and relieves the after-pain of operation (Nussbaum). In chloroform a., 96½ per cent. of atmospheric air necessary for safety and anæsthesia. The "London Committee" recommend a mixture of alcohol, part j; chloroform, parts ij; ether, parts iij; given on a handkerchief, or a flannel stretched over a wire frame. Chloroform is the most dangerous, but produces less vomiting. Ether is regarded as safer; bichloride of methyl still more safe. Watch the pulse, respiration, and countenance. If heart stops, remove the vapor and invert the patient (Nélaton). If respiration arrested, artificial respiration by Sylvester's method (see ASPHYXIA), forcible drawing out of tongue, and artificial warmth, with faradization of the respiratory muscles (B). *In obstetrics*, caution necessary with primiparæ. Only during existence of the pain should it be practiced, and not usually before the end of the first stage. If it causes great excitement, and lessens uterine contractions, it should be withdrawn. Incautiously used, anæsthetics have produced many evil results in labor (B). *Vomiting* may be relieved after anæsthesia by morph. gr. ½ with gr. 1-125 of atropia, injected subcutaneously (B).

LOCAL ANÆSTHESIA. Use ether (sp. gr. not to exceed 0.723) or rhigolene, with hand-ball spray apparatus (B).

ANEURISM.

Potassic Iodide, in large doses (gr. xv-5ss), 3 or 4 times a day, gives great relief, and has cured (B); combined with recumbent position and restricted diet (R).

Veratrum Viride, aids surgical expedients: also in large internal aneurisms, with absolute recumbence and a little opium; vomiting to be avoided (B).

Ergot, with recumbent position; favors coagulation of the blood in sac (B); ergotine (P).

Chloroform, inhalation, great dyspnœa (R).

Plumbic Acetate, a valuable auxiliary to the more important items of rest, diet, and mechanical appliances; gr. iij-v ter die (Wa); use limited to the sacculated form (S).

ELECTROLYSIS. Galvano-puncture in deep aneurisms. Not very successful (B).

ALIMENT. Milk regimen, for denutrition (B). A low diet, with absolute rest: ergotine and iodide of potas. for deep aneurisms, beyond reach of surgical treatment (B).

Kali iod. in large doses (R); gr. v. ter die (F); gr. doses, bis die (H).

Verat. vir. in recent aneurism, to control arterial excitement, and favor the deposit of fibrin. Gtt. v of φ every three hours, until the pulse is reduced to 50 or 60 per min., said to be very beneficial (R).

Secale, hypodermically, in doses of gtt. iij-x of tinct. or watery extract, has effected cures (Hel).

Acon. to relieve pain and quiet arterial excitement (R).

Digit. φ, as a palliative (R).

Arn. alt. *Acon.* in traumatic aneurism (R).

Ac. gall. ʒss doses, comb'd with rest (Hel).

Bell., *Gels.*, *Cimic.*, are also recommended for the acute symptoms (R).

Calc. phos., *Lyc.*, two cases of cure (H);

Sulph., *Nat. sulph.*, for the chronic degenerative metamorphosis (R, Hel.)

REST, in recumbent posture, and light unstimulating diet, are primary and essential elements in treatment of aneurisms (R).

ANGINA PECTORIS.

- Aconite**, believed by Gubler to be appropriate (P).
- Arsenic**, lessens or prevents paroxysms, if used in the intervals (B, R, Anstie).
- Amyl Nitrite**, as inhalation, affords signal relief (R, B); unsafe in advanced degeneration of cerebral vessels and fatty degeneration of heart (B).
- Laurocerasus**, as anodyne (P).
- Strychnia**, in the milder forms; very small doses. Gr. 1-100 to 1-32 (P).
- Glonoinum**, doses of 1-100 $\frac{m}{l}$ have been used with success (Pf, R).
- Chamomile**, in pseudo-spasms of hysterical persons (P).
- Ether**, aborts a mild attack (B). Sulphuric ether, in nervous form; a spoonf. immediately on commencement of attack will greatly mitigate it (Anstie).
- Phosphorus**, often serviceable (R).
- Morphia**, hypodermically, esp. in cardiac dyspnoea. Strengthens the heart (R).
- Turpentine** applications, hot over chest, to mitigate severity of the paroxysms, especially in the aged (Wa).
- Quinia**, when intermittent (Wa).
- Acon.** recent cases, plethoric habit, great anxiety (R).
- Ars.** when a cardiac neuralgia (H); dyspnoea, debility, pale, haggard face (R).
- Amyl nitrite**, gives rapid and certain relief, when of spasm form, causing oppression. Useless where spasm is absent (H). Inhaled, the best palliative (R).
- Ac. hydrocy.** recent cases, muscular (H).
- Nux vom.** gouty, hemorrhoidal subjects (Js).
- Glou.** face pale in paroxysm (R).
- Spigelia**, irregular pulse, tendency to syncope; aggravation by movement (Js); darting pain (H).
- Cuprum**, muscular; of long standing (H).
- Digit.** advanced stage, frequent parox. (R).
- Verat.** slow pulse, cold extremities, cold sweats (R).
- Cactus grand.** hand-grasp sensation, rheumatism (R).
- Tabac.** frequently causes. Should be prohibited to sufferers if used by them; if not, may be of use homœopathically (H).
- BRANDY**, in frequent small doses, with hot bran poultice over heart, and warmth to extremities (R).

ANUS, FISSURED.

- Hydrastis**, locally, promotes healing (B).
- Rhatany**, tinct. krameriaë $\frac{m}{l}$ xv, fl. ext. krameriaë gr. xv-xl, aquæ $\frac{m}{l}$ ij, as injection, night and morning, after enema in the morning, to move the bowels (Pf, Tr).
- Iodoform**, improves, and relieves pain (B).
- Iodo-tannin**, well applied, effective (B).
- Belladonna**, locally, of great service for painful spasms of sphincter (P).
- Opium**, with gall ointment for fissures of anus. Mild purgatives should be simultaneously employed (R).
- Sulphur**, as a mild purgative, to cause soft motions (R).
- Tannin** $\frac{m}{l}$ j-glycerin $\frac{m}{l}$ ij; introduced on a tent, night and morning, with great advantage (Wa).
- Collodion**, as protective covering (P).
- Potassic Bromide**, with 5 parts glycerin, as local application (R).
- Castor Oil**, as a mild purgative (R).
- Hydras.** the cerate locally, cures (Ha).
- Rhatan**, *Petrol*, important medicines (R). The former when burning in anus, with and preceding defecation (L).
- Nit. ac.** in high dilutions, has cured many cases without operation (H, Hel).
- Ign.** has also been of service (H); controls return of spasm (R).
- Ham.** 2, has proved useful in my own hands, with *Æscul.* for pain (H).
- Æscul. int.**, locally after defecation (R). In slight cases gives good results (Ha).
- Sedum acre**, empirically used, but with very good results (Js).
- Phyto.** has rendered good service (Ha).
- Ac. carbol.** 1-10, injected daily, affords great comfort (R).
- SURGICAL** means, the most efficient (R); forcible dilatation of sphincter, or partial division in severe cases, through the mucous mem. and a few fibres of sphinc.

APHONIA.

Ignatia, in hysterical women (P).

Atropia, in hysterical aphonia, and for fatigue of vocal chords. Gr. 1-120-1-80, morning and evening (B).

Nitric Acid, $\mathbb{N}\nu-x$ of the dilute acid, for hoarseness of singers, in fatigue of vocal chords, and when stomachal (B).

Alum, gr. x- ξ j aq., as spray, in chronic coughs and hoarseness (R).

Borax, a piece the size of a pea allowed to dissolve in the mouth (R).

Glycerin of Tannin, locally, in chronic inflammation of the throat (R).

Sulphurous Acid, by inhalation, spray, or fumigation, in clergyman's aphonia (R).

Ipæcacuanha, wine, as spray, when congestion of vocal chords (R).

Ammonium Chloride, vapor inhaled, of great value in catarrhal aphonia (Wa).

TURKISH BATH. At commencement of a feverish cold (R).

Ign. *Nux vom.*, nervous and hysterical (R); also *Nux mosch.*, *Plat. (Js)*.

Bell. sudden, cerebral origin (L).

Caut. catarrhal (H); also *Acon.*, *Bell.*, *Merc.*, *Brom.*, *Amm. brom.* in crystals (R).

Kali bich. tenor voice, from over use [*Caut.* soprano, *Phos.* bass]; also *Arn.*, *Bary, carb.*, with rest, galvanism, magnetic pad to throat (R).

Arg. met. has cured hoarseness (H).

Carbo veg. in chronic hoarseness (H); catarrhal aphonia (R).

Ant. tart. from cold, bronchial râles (R).

Spong. 2 \times , or *Iod.* 2 \times , with dry, laryngeal cough (R).

Phyto. complete or partial loss of voice (R).

Gels. weak voice at menstrual period (H).

Ant. cru. when exposed to heat (H).

Phos. paralytic aphonia (H).

GALVANISM, localized, the best means for hysterical aphonia (H).

APHTHÆ.

Potassic Chlorate, the best remedy. Sol. ξ j- ξ iv to affected part, and gr. x- ξ j by stomach (B).

Borax, with honey, or as glycerin of borax, frequently used (R); crystals allowed to dissolve in the mouth (W).

Sulphurous Acid, as solution, strong or diluted, locally (R); dilute as spray (B).

Mineral Acids, formerly much used (B).

Mercury. Hydr. cum creta in small doses, borax being used locally, when aphthæ exist in the mouth (Wa).

Copper Sulphate, a weak solution painted over mucous membrane (R).

Potassic Iodide, gr. j-v- ξ j aquæ, locally (B).

Salicylic Acid, one part (dissolved in alcohol) to 250 of water (R).

Quinia, gr. j every 2 or 3 h., in infants (B).

Coptis, the infusion has repute in New England (B).

Bismuth, freely to parts (B).

Glycerin, will sometimes cure (R).

Rhubarb, as draught. \mathbb{R} Pulv. rhei. mag. carb. $\mathbb{a}\mathbb{a}$ gr. x-xv; spt. ammon. a. $\mathbb{N}\nu$ xx; aq. cinnam. ξ jss. M. fit haust. In small doses this is highly useful (Wa).

Kali chlor. a crystal sucked occasionally, or ξ ij with Oj aquæ as mouth wash (R); very useful (H).

Borax, has specific power. Gr. iv- ξ j aquæ, locally (R); internally alone will cure, in almost any dilution (H).

Ac. sulphs. 1 \times , ulcerous, in adults (R).

Ac. sulph. int. and locally (*Hartmann*).

Ac. mur. int. and locally (*Teste*).

Merc. offensive breath, dribbling saliva, diarrhœa (R).

Ant. tart. with vomiting of milk after nursing (R).

Ars. dark-colored eruption, exhausting diarrhœa (R); has no rival in severe forms (H).

Sulph. intercurrent with indicated remedy. Skin eruptions (R).

Bry. or *Nux vom.* gastric derangement, dry mouth, tongue white or yellow (R).

Caul. in pregnant and nursing females (*Johnson*).

WASHES. *Borax*, *Hydras.*, *Ac. carbol.* 1 \times , or *Sang.*, one part of any to 12 or 15 of water (R). A wash of *Kali permang.* preferred (*Burnett*).

APOPLEXY. (Compare CEREBRAL CONGESTION.)

Aconite, full strong pulse; hot, dry skin, plethoric cases. The best remedy (P).

Colocynth, appears to act well (P).

Elaterium, as a purgative; a large dose (gr. ij) in suppository with soap, or as injection into large bowel (P).

Croton Oil, as purgative; ℥℥ $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ each hour (R).

COLD WATER, often harmful, though frequently used. Injurious when face pale, surface cool, circulation depressed (B).

ELECTRICITY. Very mild galvanic currents to promote absorption. Caution necessary, especially if much headache and vertigo (B).

DIET AND HYGIENE, of great importance in patients subject to ap. Avoid stimulating food and drink (especially beer), overeating, excitement, haste, exposure to hot sun, heated rooms, etc. At no subsequent period should a full animal diet or the use of undiluted wines be indulged in (A).

DIAGNOSIS. Should be carefully differentiated from drunkenness, with which it is often confounded.

Acon. alt. *Bell.* every hour, in early symptoms, with hot-water fomentations to head every two hours (R).

Acon. full quick, strong pulse (R); active cerebral congestion, much arterial excitement (H).

Bell. when congestion the most prominent symptom (H, B, J); red face, convulsive movements (R).

Opium, rivals *Bell.* esp. where stupor more profound (H); bloated, dusky-red face, stertor (R).

Glou. full sensation, throbbing headache in temples (R).

Nux vom. sedentary habits, high liver, congestive state of brain, favoring ap. (R).

Arn. old people; symptoms of shock (H).

Gels. intense passive congestion, nervous exhaustion (R).

Verat. vir. the best remedy for cerebral congestion (Ha).

Sang. distention of temporal veins (R).

Phos. retards calcareous degeneration of arteries (R).

Caut., *Zinc.*, *Cupr.*, *Plumb.*, *Cocc. Phos.*, *Rhus.*, *Lyc.*, for after-effects (H, R).

APPETITE. (Compare DYSPEPSIA.)

Ignatia, corrects diseased appetite (P).

FOOD should be eaten slowly.

HABITS require careful attention, especially in loss of appetite.

Ign., *Merc.*, *Sil.*, *Calc. carb.*, *Gels.*, excessive; *China*, *Ac. phos.*, excessive after illness; *Cina*, from worms; *Ars.*, *Ferr.*, *Chin. sulph.*, *Nux vom.*, *Ac. nit.* (R).

ARTERIES, DISEASES OF. (Compare ANEURISM.)

Phosphorus, in minute doses, for atheroma, with cod-liver oil (B).

Arsenic, often of great value in atheroma; indicated when there are puffy eyes, drowsiness, intellectual torpor (B).

Quina, gr. iij-x daily, in atheroma, with advantage (B).

Ammonium Bromide, in atheroma, to promote absorption of deposit (Wa).

Digitalis, may be useful in general capillary atheroma. Cautiously! (W).

COD-LIVER OIL, with phosphates, hypophosphites, or the lacto-phosphate of lime, in combination (B).

Phos. is a remedy which, in atheroma, is full of promise, when a primary fatty degeneration (H, R).

Ars. in chronic aortitis, esp. as arseniate of antimony, in the lowest triturations, the best remedy (Js).

Spig. for pain of chronic aortitis, resembling that of angina (Js).

Secale, in senile gangrene, wherein its homœopathicity is evident (H).

Plumb. in atheroma, when a general chronic endarteritis (H).

Acon. low dilution and repeated doses, in acute arteritis (H).

ASCITES. (Compare DROPSY.)

Digitalis, of the greatest service, except where aortic regurgitation and cardiac hypertrophy (P); fresh infusion best (R).

Arsenic, when from feeble heart, and in old age (B).

Apocynum Can. an active diuretic (P).

Copaiba, excellent. ℞ Res. copabiæ ʒiij; alcohol ʒv; spt. chloroformi ʒj; mucil. acaciæ ʒij; aquæ ad ʒxij. M. Sig.—A tablesp. ter in die (B).

Jaborandi, has given good results (B).

Stillingia, due to hepatic changes (B).

Jalap, the compound powder, with podophyllum, the most generally approved hydragogue purgative (B).

Elaeterium, to produce free watery evacuations. Cautiously in debilitated subjects. Contraindicated when gastro-intestinal irritation or inflam'n. Is depressent (B).

MILK-DIET, successful; an ancient practice; causes profuse alvine and urinary discharges (B).

Digitaline ℞, with caution. Small, feeble, irregular pulse, pale face, livid lips, dyspnœa. Infusion in ʒss doses (R).

Ars. in ascites from enlargement of liver or spleen. Debility, emaciation, depression, burning thirst, feeble, irregular pulse (R).

Apocy. has remarkable virtues (H); φ or an infusion for cardiac or portal dropsy (R); teasp. doses of tincture (Hpl).

Crot. tig. the most reliable remedy in ascites from cirrhosis of the liver (R).

Apis, Ars., China, Apoc., most efficient (H).

Apis, after peritonitis and pleuritis (H).

Aur. mur. has cured ascites of scrofulous patients, from disease of liver, when every other remedy failed (Hpl).

China, specific for ascites after intermit. fever (Hpl); exhausting discharges (R).

PALLIATIVES, when incurable: warm baths, gin, tapping, etc., to alleviate (R).

WATER may be drunk in abundance (R).

ASPHYXIA AND APNŒA.

From Drowning.—Remove the person from the water as rapidly and gently as possible, turn the face downwards for a moment, and depress the tongue, in order that water, mucus, etc., may be removed from immediately over the entrance of the windpipe. Give the patient plenty of fresh air, fully exposing neck and chest to the breeze, unless inclement. Turn gently on the face, one forearm being under the forehead, and raise the body up that the water may have free discharge from the mouth. Place patient upon the side and apply stimulants (ammonia, etc.) near the nostrils; or the cold douche, in order to excite respiration.

The above measures being ineffectual, convey the body to the nearest convenient spot, strip it carefully and dry it, and place it on a warm bed, with head and shoulders slightly raised, and at once employ one of the following methods, known as Silvester's and Marshall Hall's.

SILVESTER'S METHOD.—Pull the tongue forward, to prevent obstruction to entrance of air into the windpipe; produce expansion of the chest by drawing the arms from the sides of the body and upwards until they almost meet over the head. Then bring the arms down to the sides again, causing the elbows almost to meet over the pit of the stomach, and thus producing contraction of the chest. This imitation of the act of respiration should be continued at the rate of fifteen or sixteen times a minute, as in health.

MARSHALL HALL'S METHOD.—The person should be placed flat on the face, gentle intermittent pressure being made with the hands on the back, the body turned on the side, or a little beyond, then on the face, and the same pressure, etc., continued as at first. The whole body must be worked simultaneously. The same number and frequency of these artificial processes of respiration should be employed as in the other method.

THE MICHIGAN METHOD.—Lay the body face down, the head upon the arm, and stand astride it; grasp it then about the shoulders and armpits, and raise the chest as high as you can without lifting the head quite off the arm, and hold it about three seconds; then replace the body upon the ground, and press the lower ribs downwards and inwards, with slowly-increasing force, for ten seconds; then suddenly let go, to perform the lifting process again.

Whichever process be employed, the effort to restore the temperature of the body must be maintained, the body being well rubbed in an upward direction with the hands, with warm flannels, etc.; bottles of hot water, hot bricks, etc., being applied to the stomach, the axillæ, the soles of the feet, etc., stimulants and beef-tea being judiciously administered when restoration is about taking place. The attempts at resuscitation must be persevered in for several hours, if necessary.

Laryngotomy or tracheotomy, with or without catheterization, or forced insufflations of air or *oxygen*, have proved successful, as also electro-puncture (Garratt).

In artificial *inflation*, always press the larynx and trachea against the vertebral column, so as to close the œsophagus and thus prevent the air entering the stomach.

AFTER LONG SUBMERSION IS RECOVERY POSSIBLE?—According to Harley (p. 881), dogs kept under water $1\frac{1}{2}$ minutes always died, if water had entered the lungs. If it had not, the trachea being plugged, they survived a submersion of 4 minutes. When persons rise after sinking they usually get some air, and less speedily come into a state from which recovery is impossible. The greatest period between the last inspiration and the stoppage of the heart is 4 minutes. Some think that no recovery has been made after complete cessation of the heart's action. We infer that after complete submersion for 5 minutes recovery is improbable, unless the person had been previously choked, or in a fainting state, so that no water entered the lungs. But in Anderson's case, the patient had been under water at least 15 minutes, and in Garratt's the time was variously estimated at from 15 to 60 minutes.

WHEN IS A CASE HOPELESS?—Harley says (p. 892): "If the eyes are open, the pupils dilated, the conjunctiva insensible, the countenance placid, the skin cold, frothy mucus round the nostrils and mouth, no attempt at respiration, and the heart's action inaudible (when the ear is applied to the chest), the case is hopeless."

SIGNS OF DEATH.—The following have been suggested as methods of deciding whether death has occurred:

a. Tie a string firmly about the finger. If the end of the finger becomes swollen and red, life is not extinct.

b. Insert a bright steel needle into the flesh. If it tarnishes by oxidation in the course of half an hour, life may be considered not extinct.

c. Inject a few drops of liquor ammoniæ under the skin. During life a deep red or purple spot is formed.

d. Moisten the eye with atropine. * During life the pupil will dilate.

e. Look at a bright light, or at the sun, through the fingers held closely side by side. During life the color is pink; after death a dead white.

f. After death a dark spot is said to form gradually on the outer side of the white of eye, from the drying of the sclerotic, so that the dark choroid shows through.

g. *Putrefaction* is an absolute sign of death. Better delay for it than run any risk of burying alive.

From Foreign Bodies in Air Passages.—If round and smooth, invert the patient and strike on the back; laryngotomy; tracheotomy.

Of the New-Born.—Clean the mucus out of nostrils and throat; catheterize the trachea, and suck up the mucus. "Marshall Hall's method:" by placing child on abdomen, then bringing into lateral posture, repeating slowly and deliberately. "Schultze's method:" by placing the thumbs upon the ant. surface of thorax, the

indices in the axillæ, and the other fingers along the back, the face of the child being from you; rotate the child, by swinging upwards, so that the inferior extremities turn over towards you. In a moment re-rotate to the original position. Do not support head or legs in the forward rotation; their bending upon or towards the abdomen gives a forced expiration.

ASTHENOPIA. (Compare MYOPIA.)

The proper glasses; cold douche; rest of eyes. *Atropia*, systematically instilled, to prevent strain, and control spasm of the accommodation (C).

Strych. nit. 1-200 (R).

Macrot. in muscular form, for irritability of eye; also *Nux vom.*, *Spig.*, *Gels.* (A).
USE, daily, but with moderation (A).

ASTHMA.

Aconite, in spasmodic (P); often averts the attack, if given at commencement; useful also in the asthma following coryza and sneezing in children (R).

Ipecacuanha, the wine as spray to the fauces, sometimes useful in severe bronchial asthma, but not of much service in genuine asthma (R); nauseating and emetic doses in spasmodic (B).

Lobelia, gtt. x of tinct. every $\frac{1}{4}$ hour during paroxysm, ℞x ter die, with additional doses at night, in bronchitic, when worse at night. Cautiously if heart disease (R). Often gives permanent relief (B).

Arsenic, as cigarettes. ℞ *Arseniat* potassæ gr. xv; vel. sodæ gr. xxx-lx; aq. dest. ʒj . Moisten unsized white paper, and roll into 20 cigarettes; 2 or 3 daily (B). One drop of liq. arsen. ter die, in attacks from bronchitis, local irritation, etc., allied to hay fever (R).

Belladonna, relieves paroxysm when expectoration abundant, skin cool and moist. Cigarettes. *Belladonnæ* gr. v. *stramon.* et *hyoscy.* āā gr. iij; ext. *opii* gr. 1-5; *aquæ lauro-cerasi.* q. s., or *Atropia* gr. 1-60, at bedtime, for morning paroxysms (B). Large doses required, but very satisfactory (R). Was much valued by Dr. Salter and M. Sée (P).

Potassic iodide, when from acute bronchial catarrh, gr. xv-xx each 2, 3, or 4 hours. See BROMIDES (B, R).

Nux Vomica, in nervous subjects (B); in spasmodic a., often of great benefit (P).

Chloral, may arrest paroxysm (B, R).

Acon. during paroxysm of spasmodic asthma; also in bronchitic from cold (R); anguish, suffocative cough at night (L).

Ipec. ϕ , gtt. j every half-hour; spasmodic asthma, with retching, paleness, and troublesome cough (R); bronchitic symptoms (H); difficult expiration (L).

Lobel. 2 to 6 (H); large doses, for purely nervous form; spasmodic cough, vomiting, giddiness (R); worse from exertion, with disordered stomach (L).

Ars. in aged and feeble; in chron. asthma, with heart disease, or after catarrh or bronchitis. Burning heat, prostration, aggravation by lying down (R). In acute asthma, suitable after *Ipec.* (L).

Bell. nightly attacks (R); occasionally benefits (H); plethoric subjects, esp. in hot, damp climates (L).

Kali iod. ϕ to 3x , perseveringly; of great value when other remedies fail, and in rheumatic or syphilitic patients (R).

Nux vom. probably the best anti-asthmatic (K); spasmodic asthma, with digestive derangement (R); asthenia, with imperfect and slow digestion (L).

Ant. tart. bronchitic asthma in children (H); especially old people or children; dyspnœa, suffocative fits (L).

Caffeine, in spasmodic asthma (Ha). Coffee, black, without milk or sugar (R).

Amyl nit. has been found very useful (Ha, Hpl); often gives speedy relief (R).

Chlor. hyd. Gr. xv. at a dose, in inveterate cases; if necessary, may be repeated every 3 or 4 hours. Cautiously (R).

- Antimony**, in an affection of children like asthma. Dissolve a gr. of tartar-emetica in half a pint of water, and give a teasp. of this every $\frac{1}{4}$ hour for the first hour, then hourly. If vomiting induced, lessen the dose (R).
- Coffee**, a small cup of very strong coffee often useful in a paroxysm (R). Asthmatics should not use it as beverage (P).
- Amyl Nitrite**, inhaled, quickly checks spasmodic asthma (B, R).
- Chloroform**, inhaled from warm water. Anæsthetics relieve, but increasing doses required, leading to habit (B, R).
- Ether**, full dose, may abort mild attack (B).
- Cannabis Indica**, has been useful (R).
- Sulphurous Acid**, by inhalation, spray, or fumigation (R).
- Opium**; *Morphia*, hypoder., quickly cuts short a paroxysm (B); in some cases morphia will induce a paroxysm (R).
- Stramonium**, twenty grs. of the dried leaves or ten of the powdered root may be smoked. *Datura tatula* sometimes better. *Stramonium* preparations often bad. Asthmatics advised to grow the drug themselves (R).
- Grindelia**, gives relief in spasmodic form (B); three grs. of extract thrice daily to prevent attacks, or $\mathbb{N}\text{xxx}$ -xxx of liquid extract every half-hour or hourly from onset of paroxysm (R).
- Tobacco* smoking sometimes relieves (R, P).
- Asafetida*, has been recommended (R); palliative only (P).
- Colchicum*, in gouty subjects (R).
- Bromides*, relieve, but soon lose effect. \mathbb{R} Pot. brom. \mathfrak{z} j; pot. iod. \mathfrak{z} ss; aq. \mathfrak{z} iv. M. S.—A teasp. in water every half-hour or hour (B, R).
- Eucalyptus*, smoked with stramonium, belladonna, tobacco (B).
- Quinia*, after acute symptoms subside, as antipyretic to succeeding fever and restorative tonic (B).
- Potassic Nitrate*, the inhalation of fumes of burnt nitre paper will sometimes avert a paroxysm. Different methods of preparation useful for different cases (R).
- Oxygen*, when no heart disease (R).
- Silver Nitrate*, sometimes injected into trachea (R).
- Chloroform**, inhaled, to relax contracted muscular fibres; affords immediate relief. Not always safe (R).
- Cann. ind.** 1x, often promptly relieves spasmodic asthma; anguish, with great oppression; better in open air (Ha).
- Cann. sat.** humid asthma; dyspnœa, mucous râles, rattling cough, thick, yellow sputa (R).
- Sulph.** chronic asthma, with skin eruptions or gout. Also after use of other remedies (R).
- Opium**, pulmonary spasms, deep stertorous breathing, suffocative fits, and cough during sleep (L).
- Grind.** mucous asthma, tenacious sputa, nervous and cardiac asthma (L).
Ver. vir. labored breathing, cold sweats, violent paroxysms of spasmodic a. (R).
Cupr. (R), or *Ac. Hydrocy.* (H), in nervous asthma. *Cupr.* spasmodic asthma, dyspnœa and fear of suffocation; aggravation at night (L).
- Samb.* relieves when much dyspnœa (Js); profuse perspiration in children (R); nightly suffocative attacks, great restlessness (L).
- Pulmo vul.* 1, in chronic humid asthma: a precious remedy (Von G.).
- Aralia rac.* in humid asthma; gtt. x of tinct. every h.; for children the 2x (Ha).
- Rhus gla.* has popular reputation (Ha).
- Cactus*, when of cardiac origin (Ha); oppression of the chest as from a weight, stitches in the heart, worse lying on left side, amelioration in the open air (L).
- Stann.* should be noted (R); oppression, especially in the evening or at night; cough, with copious expectoration, especially of sweetish mucus (L).
- Brom.* asthma with spasm of glottis, tickling, dry cough, wheezing and rattling in larynx (Hpl).
- Cocc.* may do good service in spasmodic asthma (Hpl).
- Eup. perf.*, *Rumex*, and *Liq. sodæ chlor.* should be noted (R).
- PROPHYLAXIS.**—Avoidance of exciting causes, esp. indigestible food, wet, damp, and sudden changes of temp. Attention to the stomach will do most for many asthmatic patients. An important point

GALVANISM of pneumogastric often relieves; + pole beneath mastoid process; — pole to epigastrium. Faradism of no use (B).

is to take the heaviest meal early in the day, and very little solid food after 2 P. M. Shower-bath and out-of-door exercise, not, however, to a fatiguing extent (R).

ASTIGMATISM.

ATROPIA, a weak solution to aid examination of eye by dilating pupil (B).

DUBOISIA, as substitute for atropia (B).

CYLINDRICAL GLASSES in simple, bi-cylindrical in mixed astigmatism (A). Spectacles, best form (Hart).

ATROPHY. (Compare LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA, and EMACIATION.)

Cod-liver Oil, has proved beneficial (Wa).

Olive Oil, by inunction, every 12, 6, or 4 hours, successfully employed (Wa).

Arsenic, has had remarkable success in muscular atrophy (Tr).

ELECTRICITY, in progressive muscular atrophy, the induced current very strong at first, then weaker as improvement. Interrupted currents from vertebral column and plexuses to nerves of affected muscles. In more extended forms, the constant current to the nerves, the induced to the muscles (Ros).

Cod-liver oil, with frictions, and exercise alternated with perfect rest (R).

Olive Oil, by inunction (R).

Ars. in that of the aged and of children a main stay (Hpl).

Sulph. followed by *Calc.* in atrophy of children (L).

Ant. cru. when signs of digestive derangement, with unhealthy skin; tendency to sores (Hpl).

Ars., *Zinc.*, *Iod.*; *Cal. carb.*, *Calc. acet.*, *Bary. carb.*, scrofulous; *Sil.* 3x, *Phos.*, *Sulph.* (R).

BALANITIS. (Compare GONORRHŒA, PHIMOSIS.)

Mercury. Hydr. chlor. corr. gr. j to ʒjss aquæ calcis, as lotion, if not much inflammation (D).

Oil, on linen, to inflamed part, beneath foreskin, which must be again drawn forward. Strict cleanliness.

Astringent Lotions. Alum, sulphate of zinc, with warm-water injections (D).

Lime-water, the best lotion if much inflammation (D).

Merc. will rapidly subdue (H); when from a hard sore (Mg).

Merc. corr. 3x (R); **Merc. sol.** best (H).

Thuja, should be used (H).

Calendula, locally, in neglected cases (H).

Corall. rub. 3x, has done good service, esp. where accompanied by gleet (Mg).

Ac. nit. int. and ext., in weak solution; when from a soft sore (Mg).

Acon. or *Bell.* inflam. symptoms (Mg).

BED-SORES.

Alcohol. Brandy or eau-de-cologne, to harden skin of parts exposed to pressure (R); as wash to parts threatened (B).

Glycerin, or glycerin cream, rubbed over the parts exposed to pressure, after washing, morning and evening, is one of the best preventives (R).

Alum ʒss, whites of four eggs, tinct. camphoræ ʒij; an excellent application (B).

Charcoal, sprinkled over the black slough, which is then covered with poultice (R).

Alcohol, as preventive. Spirit of proof strength best (R).

Glycerin, or glycerin of starch, gently rubbed over the parts, after washing frequently with soap and water (R).

Ac. carbol. ʒj-qt. j of water, on lint, cured a very bad case (Hpl).

Ac. sulph. dilute on compresses, when bed-sores threaten to become gangren's (Hpl).

Calendula lotion, benefits (R).

Arnica, as plaster (R).

Galvanic Couplet, of zinc and silver, connected by a copper wire; one element on sore, the other on adjacent part (B).

Silver Nitrate, a solution (gr. xx-3j) to be painted on threatened but unbroken skin, as soon as it becomes red, will prevent sores. If nitrous ether solution be used, 5 grs. to the oz. is enough (R).

Iodoform, dusted over sores (R).

Olive oil, 3 parts, with 1 part laudanum and 2 of brandy; a liniment highly recommended by Miss Nightingale (R).

Ointments of zinc or coal tar (R).

Arn., *Carbo veg.*, *China.*, *Plumb.*, *Ac. sulph.* (L).

LINEN, air-dried better than that which is ironed or mangled, by reason of its greater softness (R).

BILIOUSNESS. (Compare DYSPEPSIA.)

Bryonia, bilious headache, vomiting (P).

Podophyllum, acts as a cathartic (B); corrects deficient secretion of bile, esp. in children and infants. Gr. 1-20 to 1-10 every 6 hours, to correct white or clayey stools. Also in general hepatic derangement (P).

Aconite, in occasional doses, improves the effect of podophyllum (R).

Mercurial Cathartics, act as purge only. Hydrarg. chlor. mite gr. j-x; or pil. hydrarg. gr. v-xv. Mercury restricted as purgative to cases where there is excess or deficiency of bile (B). Frequent small doses of grey powder for deficiency (R).

Hydrastis, gtt. v-xv fl. ext. daily before meals, when with chronic gastric catarrh and dyspepsia (B).

Mineral Acids, before meals. Hydrochloric acid and pepsin after meals, in atonic dyspepsia (B).

Stillingia, when deficient biliary secretion. ℞ Ext. stillingiæ fl. ʒv; tinct. aloes ij; tinct. nucis vom. ʒj. M. Sig.—20 drops in water ter in die (B).

Ammonium Iodide, gr. j-ij in water each 2, 3, or 4 hours, when catarrh of duodenum and biliary ducts (B).

Sal-ammoniac, is used with success (B).

Manganese, gouty subjects (B).

Rhubarb, as a cholagogue (B).

Aloes, with constipation (B).

Angustura, is suitable to worst forms of bilious fevers (P).

Calumba, is of benefit in many forms (P).

Alkalies, and their laxative salts. When bilious state, with uric acid diathesis (B).

MILK-CURE, in obstinate cases; butter-milk or skimmed milk often agrees best (B).

Bry. or **Puls.** from indigestible food; vomiting of bile and mucus (R).

Pod. torpidity of liver, sallow complexion, constipation (*Ha*); hyperæmia of liver, with flatulence, pain, soreness (L).

Acon. from cold or excitement (R); liver derangement from rheumatism (*Hpl*).

Merc. torpidity of liver, pale stools (*H*); bad taste, tongue moist and furred, thirst for cold drinks (L).

Hydras. headache and constipation (*Ha*).

Ac. nitro mur. much praised (*H*).

Cham., in females, and when from worry or passion (R).

Iris, Ver. alb., sick headache, with vomiting or diarrhoea (R).

Nux vom., from stimulants, overeating, etc, with constipation (R); recent hyperæmia of liver (*H*).

Sulph. ʒ, in chronic cases, at bed-time, assists the action of *Nux* by day (R).

Leptandra 1xt, with *Nux vom.*, one of the efficient remedies. Black stools (*Ha*).

Hepar sulph. chronic liver engorgement (*H*); if mercury has been too freely prescribed; craving for stimulants (R).

Chel. has a high repute (*H*). Pain in hepatic region and under right scapula; jaundice (*Ha*).

Carduus, "stitches in the side," generally the right; dark green stools (*Ha*).

Eupat. perf. bilious headaches, vomiting of bile (*Ha*).

Sang. torpid liver, vomiting of bile, flatulence, sick headache over right eye (R).

Æscul. congestion of liver, piles (*Ha*).

EMETICS.—A teaspoonful of mustard in a tumbler of hot water, or drink freely of hot water and vomit the bile; after that, *Nux vom.* 1x (R).

BLADDER, IRRITABLE.

(Compare CYSTITIS, DYSURIA, URINARY DISORDERS.)

Belladonna, in nocturnal incontinence, due to relaxation of sphincter, or irritable mucous membrane (B); grt. v-xx of tinct. every 3 or 4 hours, give gradual but sure relief (P).

Cantharis, in women, without acute inflammation (B); on coughing (R).

Benzoic Acid, when from enlarged prostate, removes fetor of urine; also renders phosphatic or alkaline urine acid (P).

Cubebs, in women; cantharis better (B).

Aqua-puncture, has been used with extraordinary success (B).

Bell. children and hysterical females (R); the tinct. ℥x-xx (H).

Canth. with or after cystitis (R).

Ac. benz. strong-smelling, high-colored urine (R); alkaline urine, with phosphatic or muco-purulent deposit (H).

Copaib. in old women (H).

Nux vom. gouty persons; spasm (R); from alcoholism (H).

Ferr. diurnal irritability (H). **Bell., Canth., Sulph.,** nocturnal (R).

Acon. strangury from cold (R).

Dulc. from exposure to wet (R).

BLADDER, PARALYSIS OF.

Cannabis Indica, retention from spinal disease (R).

Ergot, in paralytic dysuria, esp. when sensation of bladder being only partially emptied (P); when incontinence from paralytic sphincter, and in paralysis from overdistension (B, Wa).

Arnica, has proved curative (P).

Strychnia, gr. 1-60 to 1-30, useful (B).

Cantharides, often given with excellent effect, when bladder atonic (Wa).

GALVANISM, may greatly benefit (B). Electro-magnetic current from the bladder to the spine, of great use (Wa).

Cann. ind. strongly affects the nerves of the bladder; has many symptoms of paralysis (Ha).

Secale, has repute; when sensation of bladder being imperfectly emptied (H).

Arn. from overdistention; with electrical and mechanical aid (H).

Strych. 3x, 6x, often cures when from habitual distention or uterine pressure (Ha).

Gels., Caust., paralysis of sphincter, occurring in adults (H).

Opium, when idiopathic (H).

Bary. carb., Bell., Acon., Nux vom. (R).

Ferr. mur. φ, from disease of spine (H).

BLEPHARITIS.

Pulsatilla, internally and externally (P, B).

Mercury, after detaching crusts, rub in brown citrine ointment (B).

Tannin, powdered, or tannic acid solution, gr. j-x-3j (B).

Alum, after acute symptoms subside. ℞

Aluminis ʒj; aquæ rosæ ʒiv (B). A solution, gr. viij-3j aquæ, every ¼ or ½ hour; an excellent application (R).

Hydrastis, as lotion, very serviceable (P).

Bismuth, equal parts of the subnitrate and glycerin to the inflamed surface, in ciliary and glandular blepharitis (Wa).

Puls: in recent simple cases (H).

Merc. simple cases; also unguent of white precip., gr. j-5j simple cerate. In severe cases, red precip. gr. ij-5j simple cerate, as unguent at night, with **Merc.** (red oxide) 2 or 3 trit. (A).

Kali iod. int., with unguent of same (gr. ij-5j cerate), alternately with mercurial treatment (A).

Hepar sulph. meibomian glands (H).

Graph. inflam'y symptoms absent (H).

Euph., Clem., Sulph., Calc. carb. (R).

CLEANLINESS and removal of crusts (A).

BOILS. (Compare CARBUNCLE.)

Belladonna, as plaster, to subdue inflammation, or use lint wetted with atropiæ gr. iv, aquæ rosæ ʒj (B); with glycerin locally, to allay pain; internally, often successful (R, Wa).

Sulphides, in small doses (gr. ss-j) every hour or two (potas. sulphuretum), or *Sulphurous Mineral Waters*, will abort or mature, and aid to expel pus (B, R). Of no use in the boils of diabetes (R).

Silver Nitrate, gr. v-ʒj-ʒj of nitrous ether, painted over adjacent part, to abort. Specific, if used early (B, R).

Arsenic, long continued, for succession of boils (B).

Opium, a thick extract locally (R).

Camphorated Alcohol, smeared over boils in the earliest stage, then when skin dry smear with camphorated oil, to abort (R).

Counter-irritation, by blisters or iodine around the boil (R).

Collodion, at papular or pustular stage (R).

POULTICES, to assist maturation and allay pain; may be smeared over with belladonna or opium (R).

Bell. 1, repeatedly (H); locally and int. Crop of boils (R). **Bell.** or *Arn.* alt. *Acon.* when forming (R).

Sulph. prevents recurrence and checks tendency (H). **Sulph.** alt. *Bell.* and hot poultices, with equal parts of *Succus*, *Bell.*, and *Glycerin* painted over; or with *Ver. vir.* φ, when formed (R).

Hepar sulph., *Sil.*, when suppuration has set in, but is torpid (R).

Silic. 3, to disperse in later stages; favors and expedites suppuration (H).

Arn. prevents and cures; locally (gtt. j-ʒj) to abort (H).

Calc. mur. as lotion, when very painful, or to prevent formation. Must be applied early (R, H).

Arc. lap. persistently recurring crop of boils (Ha).

Hydras. small "blind" boils; great irritation and burning (Ha).

Phyto. tendency to painful boils, esp. on back and behind ears (Ha).

Sulph., *Hep. sulph.* (R, H); *Kali brom.*, *China*, *Hydras.*, tendency to boils (R).

BONE DISEASES.

(See CARIES, EXOSTOSIS, NODES, PERIOSTITIS, RACHITIS, SPINA BIFIDA, etc.)

Iodine, in scrofulous affections of bones, should be used locally, with the iodide of iron or cod-liver oil internally; nutritious diet, wine, out-door exercise (Wa).

Cod-liver Oil, in scrofulous affections, may be relied on, if perseveringly used, and accompanied by good hygienic conditions (Wa).

Ruta 3x and *Ruta lotion* externally, in contusion of bone (R).

Aur., *Asaf.*, *Merc.*, *Ruta*, *Ac. nit.*, *Ac. fluor.*, *Ac. phos.*, *Staph.*, *Phyto.*, pain in bones (R); *Mez.*, *Eup. perf.*, bone-pains of epidemic influenza (H).

Calc. carb., *Sil.*, *Ac. phos.*, *Calc. phos.*, *Phos.*, *Merc.*, *Sulph.*, softening of b. (R).

BREATH, FETID.

Potass. Permang. gr. j-ʒj aquæ rosæ, as toilet application (B).

Chlorine. R̄ *Calc. chlorinat.* ʒij; aquæ destil. alcoholis, āā ʒij; ol. rosæ gtt. iv. M. Sig.—A teasp. to a tumblerful of water, as lotion for mouth (B).

Carbolic Acid, as wash for mouth (W).

Camphor, is used as a corrective (R).

Look for bad teeth, disordered digestion; in very offensive cases, gangrenous lungs.

Merc. sore or aphthous mouth (R).

Carbo veg., *Hep. sul.*, *Ac. nit.*, decayed teeth, bad gums, merc'l salivation (I).

Spig. white or yellow mucus in mouth, back of tongue painful (R).

Nux vom., *Puls.*, *Ant. cru.*, indigest'n (R).

Aur., *Puls.* 1x, females near puberty (R).

Sulph. following the above remedies (R).

Kali Chlor. gr. x ter die; *Nux mosch.* (R).

CLEANLINESS of teeth and mouth essential.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE. (Compare ALBUMINURIA, NEPHRITIS.)

Turpentine, as diuretic (R); hæmaturia (see HÆMATEMESIS for formula). Also in hydronephrosis with constitutional depression (B). Dropsy, albuminous urine, $\frac{1}{2}$ -drop doses (P).

Aurum, the chloride, in pill, gr. 1-30 to 1-20 ter die, persistently. Useful in chronic interstitial form (B).

Lead, diminishes the albumen (R).

Cannabis Indica, as diuretic, esp. useful when bloody urine (R).

Iron, to improve digestion and correct anæmia. The tinct. of the chloride, or tinct. ferri acet. ætherea preferred (B).

Hydrastis, lessens excret. of albumen (B). **Chimaphila**, has power in various forms, when albuminuria (P).

Jaborandi, in uræmia, is very satisfactory (B).

Eucalyptus, improves; cautiously (B).

Elaterium, for the dropsy; cautiously (R).

Gallic Acid, to lessen albumen (B).

Potassic Iodide, has improved cases (B); possibly only when due to syphilis (R).

Potassic Bromide, for convulsions (R).

Potassic Bitartrate, to prevent dangerous accumulations in cellular tissue or important cavities; also to draw off effete matters. Care must be used, as it is a brisk purgative, and is weakening (R). In form of "cream-of-tartar lemonade," an agreeable diuretic (B).

Tartrates, excellent diuretics (R).

Col-liver Oil, is very useful (R).

BATHS, warm and Turkish, when uræmic symptoms and dropsy; discretion needed, as baths may weaken (R).

MILK-CURE, has been very successful. Skim-milk alone for some time, then gradual addition of other diet (B).

WATER, in large draughts, as diuretic, hot fomentations to lumbar region (B).

Tereb. the leading remedy in chronic parenchymatous nephritis, after an acute attack, from cold, wet, malaria, etc., with severe albuminuria and dropsy (H). Scanty, dark, smoky, bloody urine, with albuminuria (R).

Aur. mur. dropsy; acts as diuretic; also when *Ars.* is indicated, but has failed of results (H).

Plumb. in granular degeneration, or chronic desq. neph., the most hopeful drug. Is known to decrease albumen and increase the urea (H).

Cann. ind., *Opium*, *Cupr. acct.*, *Ac. carbol.*, are found useful for uræmic symptoms, convulsions, etc., but diaphoresis necessary here (H).

Ferr. sulph. in convalescence (R).

Ars. to aid **Tereb.**; best when of malarial origin. Also in fatty kidney has cured (H). When from alcoholic excess, ascites, hydrothorax, general anasarca (R).

Phos. should be important, esp. in cases (not amyloid) arising in the course of chronic suppurations. The best remedy in fatty degeneration (H).

Ac. phos. the most promising remedy in waxy kidney (H).

Apocy. will check dropsy (Ha).

Colch. granular degeneration from lead, pericarditis, gouty diath., amaurosis (R).

Merc. cyan. in diphtheritic (Ha); **Merc. corr.** for the bronchitis (H).

Nux vom. for the dyspeptic vomiting (Js); when from alcoholic excess (R).

Ac. nit. urged for dyspepsia, etc. (R).

Cactus, if over-action of heart (H).

ACCESSORIES.—Milk-diet (H, R). Warm baths, or better, vapor baths. Vegetable food; healthy residence; abundance of mild exercise; bathing or cold sponging, and friction (R).

BRONCHIECTASIS. (Compare EMPHYSEMA.)

Quinia, the most useful tonic (B).

Phosphates and hypophosphites, are undoubtedly useful (B).

Stann., **Sulph.**, **Calc.**, with deodorizing inhalations, for this "putrid bronchitis" (H). **Amm. carb.** dilatation of bronchi (R).

BRONCHITIS, ACUTE.

Aconite, gtt. ss-j every hour (B); in catarrh and bronchitis of measles (R).

Tartar Emetic, first stage, gr. 1-20 to 1-12.

If cough violent, Ant. et pot. tart., morph. acet., āā gr. ss, aquæ ʒij. M. Sig.—A teasp. every hour or two (B). Gr. ¼ to ½ every 2 or 3 hours (R).

Ipecacuanha, as wine, when expectoration profuse, and difficult to expel (R); dry stage (P); see below, *Opium*.

Lobelia, as expectorant (B). For paroxysmal dyspnoea (R).

Sanguinaria, after subsidence of acute symptoms. ʒ Tinct. sanguin., tinct. lobeliae āā ʒj; vini ipecac. ʒij; syrup tol. ʒss. M. Sig.—A tablesp. every 3 hours as expectorant (B). Very successful (P).

Quinia, to reduce temperature (R).

Turpentine, small doses as a diuretic (R).

Colchicum, useful when gouty diath. (P).

Ammonium Carbonate, expectoration profuse, and condition low (R).

Opium. Morphia and quinia combined, or Dover's powder, to abort an attack; also with expectorants to allay cough (B). Frequent and violent coughs, without obstructed oxidation; also to check excessive secretion (R). As sudorific very useful, grs. x of Dover's powder (P).

Cimicifuga. Ext. cimicif. fl, ʒss; tinct. opii deod. ʒij; syrup tol. ʒx. M. Sig.—A teasp. every 4 hours (B).

Nitric Acid, ʒxx of dilute acid relieve (B).

Asafœtida or *Ammoniacum*, the last best in bron. with wheezing of old people (R).

*Cubeb*s, very useful, esp. when secretion copious and system relaxed (P).

Counter-irritants, mustard as poultice (large), with linseed or oatmeal, or both, very useful (R).

Iron, Lead, Zinc Oxide, to check profuse secretion (R).

Acon. early and frequently to abort; short, hard, tickling cough (R); often the only remedy required (H).

Ant. tart. 2x, suffocative cough, loose, lumpy expectoration, dyspnoea (R). In bron. of fever (H). Frequently indicated in children and in the aged (L).

Ipec. asthmatic (H). Spasmodic cough, sickness (R). Rattling mucus and sibilant râles in the chest, especially of children (L).

Lobel. cough, dyspnoea, esp. children (R).

Sang. red cheeks, pain in breast, dry throat, extreme dyspnoea, short, quick breathing (Ha).

China, sustains the system under abundant secretion of mucus (R).

Tereb. dry, hot throat (H).

Colch. when gouty diathesis exists (H).

Amm. carb. difficult expulsion of mucus in old persons (R); of great repute (H).

Kali bich., thickly-coated tongue; small bronchial tubes affected (H); tenacious, stringy, opaque-white phlegm (R).

Bry. common "cold-on-the-chest," trachea and large bronchi affected (H). Violent cough (R).

Phos. 3, lungs involved; cough, stringy, tough mucus (R).

Ver. vir. vomiting, diarrhoea, dry, hard cough, stomach complication (Ha).

Rumex 3, good in dry, tickling coughs (Ha).

Balsam Peruv. muco-purulent discharges. φ or 1x trit.; also by steam atomizer (Ha).

Ars. rarely indicated, except in aged people (H). Suffocation when lying down, dyspnoea (R).

Merc. corr. bron. of Bright's disease (H).

HEAT, by linseed poultice to chest, of great service (R).

DIET, light and liquid, free diaphoresis, warm, moist atmosphere (R).

BRONCHITIS, CAPILLARY.

Ipecacuanha, as emetic, preferred to tartar emetic in cap. bron. of very young or very old (B); as wine, when expectoration profuse and difficult to expel (R).

Ipec. spasmodic cough, after *Phos.* (H); dyspnoea, nausea (L).

Lobel. highly recommended (R).

Amm. carb. difficult expuls'n of mucus (R).

Lobelia, for paroxysmal dyspnoea (R).
Ammonium Carbonate, when expectoration profuse, and strength diminishing; in severe bronchitis or broncho-pneumonia of children, esp. when prostrate and livid (R); has probably a specific action on the diseased tissue and its products (Clymer).
Ammonium Iodide, in small, rapid doses, often gives great relief (B).
Ammonium Muriate, gr. ij every 2 hours, either alone or with potassic chlorate (Clymer).
Serpentaria, in cap. bron. of children, excellent results from R̄ Ext. serpent. fl. ʒss; ammon. carbon. ʒij; syrup tol. ʒjss. M. Sig.—A teasp. every 2, 3, or 4 hrs. (B).
Camphor, to allay cough and promote expectoration (B).
Hydrarg. Subsulp. effective as emetic (B).
MUSTARD, as poultice or bath, useful (R).
POULTICES, to encircle the whole chest, in children (R).

Ant. tart. the grand remedy for this condition (H). Lumpy expectoration, emphysema, aged persons (R). Of especial value when paralysis of lungs impending (H).

Acon. loose cough, burning sore pains in chest (R); good, if given early, in broncho-pneumonia of children (H).

Bry. 12 alt. *Ipec.* 12, to arrest in early stage (Js). Suffocative cough of children, great anxiety and agitation (I).

Phos. the great remedy for broncho-pneumonia (H).

Kali bich. severe cough, tenacious, stringy phlegm; from catarrh or influenza (I).

Solanina 6 alt. *Phos.* 2, senile or infantile weakness (R). *Sol.* 2, threatening paralysis of lungs (H).

Ars. anxious, labored breathing; in the aged or feeble (R).

Hepar sulph. in croupous bronchitis (B); in capillary (Hpl).

Chelid. urged by many (H).

BRONCHITIS, CHRONIC. (Compare COUGH.)

Antimony, when expectoration copious and difficult to expel (R).

Arsenic, where emphysema, in cigarettes. [See *ante*, ASTHMA, for formula] (B).

Sulphur, gr. v-x, in severe cases, with abundant discharge, especially where constitutional debility (R).

Sulphurous Acid Gas, inhalations, or the acid in form of spray, sometimes beneficial (B, R).

Lobelia, for paroxysmal dyspnoea (R).

Ammonium Chloride. R̄ Ext. eucalyp. fl. ʒj; amm. muriat. ʒij; ext. glycyrrhizæ ʒij; syrup tol. ʒiij. M. Sig.—A teasp. 4 to 6 times a day (B). When secretion thick and abundant; may be applied by atomizer (R).

Carbolic Acid, as inhalation of spray, 1 part to 100 of water; may be combined with tinct. iodine (B, R).

Hydrastis, fl. ext. locally and internally (B). Of great value internally and externally in chronic coryza (P).

Senega, especially in the aged (R).

Turpentine, small doses as a diuretic (R).

Ant. tart. much loose mucus (R); lumpy expectoration. Generally the first remedy (H); see *Kali bich.*

Ars. debility, deficient oxidation (R).

Sulph. in unhealthy constitutions (H).

Ac. sulphs. sulphur burned in room at night very useful; gr. ij-ijj. Ventilation necessary (R).

Lobel. obstinate bronchial cough, with dyspnoea (R).

Amm. mur. pulmonary catarrhs, with constant hacking; dry cough, worse at night; night heat, followed by sweat (L).

Ac. carbol. or *Kreas.* as inhalation from boiling water, checks secretion and corrects fetor (R).

Hydras. has marvelous control over chronic catarrh of mucous membranes (H).

Senega. harassing dry cough in old persons (H); thick mucus in bronchi, expelled with difficulty; tendency to diarrhoea (L).

Tereb. dry, hot throat (H); bronchial catarrh of the aged, with muco-purulent sputa (L).

Colchicum, in gouty subjects (R).
Iodine, inhalation, sometimes used (R).
Balsam of Peru, tolu, and copaiba, when copious secretion of pus (R).
Ammonia, inhalation, to lessen expectoration (R).
Ammoniacum, in old people, wheezing and abundant discharge (R).
Benzoin, 5j of the comp. tinct. to boiling water, as inhalation; eases cough and lessens expectoration (R). Sometimes used by atomization (B).
Phosphates, for the resulting cachexia (B). Phosphate of lime (R).
Serpentaria, as stimulant. ℞ Infus. serpentariæ ʒiv; amm. carbonat. ʒij. M. Sig.—A tablesp. every 3 hours (B).
Alum, powdered, dusted over surface (B).
Silver Nitrate, locally (gr. v-ʒj-ʒj) on sponge probang. (B).
Camphor, to allay cough and promote expectoration (B).
Sumbul, has decided efficacy (P).
Opium, with expectorants, to allay cough (B). When frequent and violent cough, without any signs of obstructed oxidation; also to check excess. secretion (R).
Codeia, gr. ʒ₆ every 3 to 6 hours, when other opiates are not well borne (P).
Squill, in chronic forms with tenacious sputa, but not when fever or acute inflammation. ℞ Syrup. scillæ ʒss; tinct. opii camph. ʒij; ammoniæ ʒss; syrup. tol. ʒx. M. Sig.—Teasp. as necessary (B).
Tar, diminishes the secretion and allays the cough (P). gr. ij in pill every 3 or 4 hours in chronic paroxysmal winter cough (R).
Digitalis, with interstitial pneumonia and general anasarca (B).
Eucalyptus, valuable in chronic cases of broncho-pulmonary catarrh (B).
Gallic Acid, useful in some forms of chron. broncho-pulmonary catarrh (B).
Iron, with free expectoration, mistura ferri composita; or better, the phosphate of iron, quinia, and strychnia (B). To check profuse bronchial secretion (R).
KOONISS-CURE, possesses great value (B).
COD-LIVER OIL, a teasp. ter die after meals, of great service, if continued (B); to control expectoration (R).

Colch. when gouty diathesis exists (H).
Iodine, overgrown young people, with weak chest and dry cough, subject to pulmonary hemorrhage and cardiac palpitations, enlarged glands, etc (L).
Balsam peruv. φ, trit., also by inhalation; of great utility for neglected bronchial catarrh, muco-purulent discharge (Ha).
Ac. nit. in chronic "winter cough" no remedy so efficacious (H).
Amm. carb. incessant cough, sensation of wool in the larynx, muco-pus (R). Has considerable repute (H).
Merc. purulent expectoration (R, H)
Bry. semi-membranous expectoration, bronchial polypi. Rare (H).
Kali bich. tough, stringy phlegm (R). Choice usually lies between this and *Ant. tart.*, which see (H).
Acon., *Bry.*, dyspnoea, asthma humidum, followed by *Iod.*, *Sulph.*, *Ars.* (M).
Cann. ind. 1x, humid asthma (M).
Calc. iod. scrofulous children (H).
Puls. subacute, in delicate persons (H).
China, sustains the constitution under the abundant secretion (R, H).
Hyos. severe cough, influenza, aggravation on lying down (H).
Silica, chronic, purulent (H).
Stann. chronic bronchial muco-purulent discharge (H).
Carbo veg. in the aged; great debility, profuse expectoration, loss of voice (R).
Myosotis 1x, may prove valuable in copious mucous expectoration (Ha).
Cactus, Iberus, cardiac complication (Ha).
Sticta, relieves "racking" cough (Ha).
Silphium, has proved useful (Ha).
Sang. severe dry cough, tickling in throat, pain beneath sternum, myalgic pains in chest (L).
Æscul. when with gouty diathesis; piles, and constipation (R).
Pulmo vulpis 1, "humid asthma," symptoms of much mucus in chest (Von G.).
POULICES, made large, of hot linseed meal, to cover the chest, when congestion of lungs (R).
OLIVE OIL, inunctions to chest, has soothing and strengthening effects (R).
DIET, nutritious, and stimulants necessary when great prostration (R).

BRONCHORRHEA.

- Ammonium Iodide*, small rapid doses give great relief (B).
- Eucalyptus*, of great utility (B).
- Sulphurous Acid Gas*, as inhalations, or acid as spray (B).
- Lead Acetate*, as astringent, to restrain secretion (B).
- Asafatida*. R̄ Misturæ asafœtid. ʒiv; ammon. muriat. ʒj. M. Sig.—Tablesp. as necessary (B).
- Grindelia*, an efficient remedy (B).
- Iodine*, as liniment, over front and back of chest (R).
- Spinal Ice-bag*, to restrain excessive secretion (R).
- Merc. 6*, of great service (H); purulent expectoration (R).
- Ant. tart.* mucous, lumpy expectoration, muscular debility (H).
- Amm. carb.* copious muco-purulent secretion, atony (R).
- Silica*, tendency to suppuration (B).
- Lyc.* purulent expectoration; is highly praised (H).
- Calc. carb.* in delicate leuco-phlegmatic children (H).
- Kali bich.* tough, stringy expectoration; yellow tongue, loss of appetite (R).
- China*, sustains the constitution under excessive secretion (H).

BRUISES.

- Arnica*, the infusion very useful for external bruises and cuts; also an excellent remedy for internal bruises, shake, falls, blows, or shock. πρv-x' every 2 or 3 hours (P); in bruises, sprains, etc. (Wa).
- Aconite*, the liniment locally to painful sprains and bruises (Wa).
- Capsicum*, a strong tinct. applied with gum, said to act like a charm on discolored bruises (R).
- Sulphurous Acid*, a solution constantly applied (R).
- Oil of Bay*, as stimulating liniment (P).
- Opium*. Tinct. opii ʒj, with lin. saponis ʒj, diligently rubbed in 2 or 3 times a day, affords great relief (Wa).
- Arn. φ*, 1 part to 10 water, as lotion; cover with oiled silk (R); int. also, in high dilution, for remote effects. The great remedy for muscular injury (H).
- Acon.* bruises near the eye, of joints, etc., with ice locally (R).
- Ham.* instead of *Arn.* when discoloration, broken skin, predisposition to erysipelas. One part to 6 water, as lotion (R).
- Ruta*, bruises of skin covering bone, as on the tibia (R).
- Coni.* bruises of mammæ, or of other glandular structures (R).
- Collin.* has been very useful (Ha).
- Erig. φ*, diluted, used as *Arn.*, an excellent application (Ha).

BUBO. (Compare CHANCRE, SYPHILIS.)

- Mercury*, necessary in the indurated buboes diagnostic of syphilis (Ricord); the powder of calomel locally for indolent buboes refusing to heal after opening (H).
- Nitric Acid*, indolent and broken bubo (R).
- Sulphides*, are less useful in maturing than in the case of ordinary boils or abscesses (R). To check suppurat'n (St).
- Iodoform*, locally, has proved useful (Wa).
- Iodine*, applied to produce vesication around a bubo, relieves inflammation (R); freely every day, with rest, and compression, to cause absorption (St).
- Merc. sol.* in specific buboes only (M).
- Merc. biniod.* 2x, gr. v-x in phagedenic bubo (H). *Merc. sol., Aur.* (R).
- Ac. nit.* 1, extolled in inflamed bubo; ten-drop doses of the 1x or 2x if mercury has been given (H).
- Hep. sulph.* if suppuration inevitable (H).
- Iodoform*, locally (R).
- Calend. φ*, 1 part to 8 water, as lotion, in phagedenic bubo, on cotton wool, laid in and over the wounds (H); on poultices (R); combined with *Ac. carbol.* and gum-water as dressing (M).

Silver Nitrate, lightly to surface, to stimulate indolent buboes (Wa).

Potassio-tartrate of Iron, 30 parts to 250 aquæ destil., 3 tablesp. daily; also as lotion to sore (Ricord); phagedena (St).

Tartar Emetic, gr. j every 2 hours, reduces inflammation in many cases (Wa).

ICE, greatly relieves (B).

SURGICAL. Open freely with a bistoury, when suppurating (H).

Ars. when of gangrenous type (*M*).

Aur. met., *Ac. nit.*, *Hep. sulph.* mercurialized constitutions (*M*).

Phyto. internally and externally, has specific glandular action (*Ha*).

Carbo an. has old repute in inflamed (*H*); for old, indolent buboes (*M*).

CLEANLINESS, rest, recumbent posture, emollient poultices (*M*); a generous diet, with cod-liver oil in phagedenic b. (*H*).

BUNION. (Compare BURSTITIS.)

Iodine paint, or Empl. hydrarg. for indolent form; thick but not tender (D).

REST, fomentations, and anti-anthritic remedies for thickened bunion. Burst it by pressure if recent and sac thin (D).

Iod. internally and externally for indolent bunion without tenderness (*R*).

Arn., *Ruta*; *Ver. vir.* ext. if inflamed (*R*).

Hepar sulph. or *Silica*; and *Calend.* or *Ac. acet.* lotion externally, if suppurating (*R*).

BURNS AND SCALDS.

Carbolic Acid, 1 part to 30 of lin. calcis; or 1 part to 6 of olive oil; the latter speedily relieves pain, and promotes healing without suppuration (Wa).

Boracic Acid, a saturated watery solution, used with great success by Lister (B).

Lead Carbonate, white lead paint; an excellent application to burns of small extent (B).

Salicylic Acid, ʒj-ʒviij ol. olivæ is an efficient local application (B).

Collodion, flexible, to burns of first degree (B, R, P).

Phytolacca, relieves pain (B).

Lime, as lime-water and oil, equal parts (R); or lime-water with linseed-oil. a favorite application (P).

Turpentine, in dangerous cases, where great constitutional depression (P); as wash to severe burns, then locally basilicon oint. mixed with turpentine (B).

COTTON-WOOL, to allay pain and exclude air (P).

WARM BATH, immerse for some days (R); exclusion of air the main indication (H).

Ac. carbol. and **Olive oil**, to be applied on layers of cotton wool. On renewing the application, the lowest layer should not be removed, but re-soaked. In treating burns by means of **Ac. carbol.**, the pain is much more speedily relieved by leaving the injured surface exposed to the air, and applying the carbolated oil with a feather or a camel's-hair pencil (R).

Urt. ur. on cotton-wool, in simple injury (R); 1 part of ϕ to 20 aquæ when cutis not involved (H).

Canth. ϕ , diluted, locally (H); burns of second degree, blisters (R).

Arn. the infusion, diluted, locally, in third stage, applied warm (*Hpl*).

Rhus, int. in extensive but superficial burns (H).

Camph. repeated doses, for shock in burns of third degree (H).

Kali bich. duodenal mischief attending severe cases (H).

Calend., *Glycerin*, *Urt. ur.*, ext.: *Sulph.*, *Phos.*, *Ars.*, int. for ulcers from burns or scalds (R).

BURSTITIS.

Iodine, painted on outside, after removal of fluid with aspirator (D); after blistering (Wa).

Iod. chronic, enlarged glands; painted over interior after opening with knife (R).

Arn. from friction or bruises (R).

- Blisters*, in rheumatic enlargement of bursæ, are almost indispensable for a rapid cure (Wa).
- FOMENTATIONS.** with rest, to relieve pain and swelling. If unavailing, a crucial incision into the bursa, care being taken not to open the capsule of the knee (D).
- EXCISION**, when chronic, tumor hard, resisting other measures (C).
- Sil.* 3x, of knee-joint (*H*); tendency to suppuration (*R*).
- Bell.* heat, redness and swelling; lancinating pains (*R*).
- Rhus tox.* has cured several cases (*R*).
- Puls.* or *Puls. alt. Lyc.*, with rest of part (*R*).
- LOCAL APPLICATIONS** of the indicated remedy should also be made (*R*).
- SETON**, by which to convert to abscess (*R*).

CACHEXIÆ.

- Lime**, the phosphate, in scrofulous affections and anæmia (Wa); in phthisis, and affections marked by mal-nutrition (B).
- Iron**, in splenic syphilitic, and strumous, and esp. in all anæmic states; also in the malarial, and phthisical; chalybeate waters (B). The ammonio-citrate the best tonic in the cachexia of gastric ulcers, esp. in chlorotic females (Wa).
- Arsenic**, a prompt remedy in the malarial cachexia; also in cancerous, of real value (Wa).
- Hydrastia**, in paludal and splenic cachexiæ, stands in high esteem (B).
- Nitric Acid.** is adapted to the cachexia following acute disease or intemperance; also as alternative after long courses of mercury (Wa).
- Potassic iodide**, in constitutional syphilis, and resulting affections of bones and skin (Wa).
- Mercury**, in the syphilitic; but its utility much questioned (Wa).
- Phosphates**, in bone diseases; wasting bronchitic, leucorrhœic, etc. (B).
- Arnica*, in very developed cachexiæ, has excitant action on nervous system (Wa).
- Eucalyptus*, a serviceable tonic and stimulant in cachectic states generally (B).
- Manganese*, the syrup of the iodide of iron and manganese in anæmic, syphilitic, strumous, malarial, cancerous, etc. (B).
- GRAPE-CURE**, often modifies most happily many conditions (P).
- AIR**, in good condition, an important element (B).
- WATER**, the Turkish bath and wet pack as aids to remedial action, in plumbic, mercurial and paludal (B).
- Calc. phos.** in all forms of assimilative derangement, when affecting the osseous system (*R*); see *Calc. carb.*
- Ferr.** in anæmia chlorosis, and associated ailments. The iodide especially in scrofula and tuberculosis (*R*).
- Ars.** in malarial (*H*); in scrofulous and cancerous cachexiæ, and those marked by debility, emaciation, thirst (*R*).
- Hydras.** in the cancerous (*R*).
- Ac. nit.** scrofulous, syphilitic, and mercurial, esp. when affecting the parts where skin and mucous membrane join (*R*).
- Kali iod.** syphilitic, rheumatic and gouty, esp. when pains are worse at night (*R*).
- Merc.** in rheumatic and syphilitic, and many manifestations of scrofula (*H, R*).
- Phos.* for fatty degeneration, wherever occurring, caries of bones, rachitis (*H*); organic hepatic disease (*R*).
- Sulph.* the most valuable remedy in most forms of cachexia, especially those in which the skin is involved. Of great value in the rheumatic (*H*). Rarely cures alone (*R*). Also *Hepar Sulph.* (*R*).
- Calc. carb.* a principal remedy in all forms of assimilative derangement, especially rachitis, scrofula, and tuberculosis (*H*).
- Bary. mur.* has been given with much benefit in scrofulous disease (*H*); enlarged glands, eruptions, etc. (*R*).
- Iod.* has a profound influence on the lacteo-lymphatic system; therefore valuable in scrofula, esp. the sanguine form, in all glandular affections, tabes mesenterica, and tertiary syphilis (*H*).
- China*, in neuralgic, malarial, and all cachexiæ marked by periodicity of symptoms (*R*).

OILS AND FATS, to promote constructive metamorphosis in many cachexiæ, esp. cod-liver oil (B); the latter a most valuable remedy in scrofula, phthisis, atrophy, tubercular and jail cachexiæ, anæmia, etc. (Wa).

MASSAGE, has been productive of remarkable results in many forms of c. (B).

ALIMENT, of prime importance (B). [See the various headings, SCROFULA, etc.]

Silica, in the enchondromatous diathesis, scrofula in bones and joints, rachitis (H).
Aurum, in cancerous, mercurial, and syphilitic cachexiæ (R); esp. when bones, glands, and oculo-nasal mucous membrane affected (H).

Coni. cancerous and strumous, affecting the aged, especially females (R).

Mæz. rheumatic, syphilitic, or mercurial disease of bones and skin (R).

CALCULI, BILIARY. (Compare JAUNDICE.)

Chloroform, undoubtedly affords some relief, but cannot act as a solvent (B).

Morphia and *Atropia*, hypoder. Morph. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, atropia gr. 1-120, as anodyne, for the vomiting (B).

Chloral, sometimes relieves the pain (R).

Nitro-Muriatic Bath, useful in India (B).

Sodium Phosphate, in ʒj-5j doses before each meal for several months, useful to prevent recurrence (B).

Turpentine and ether, partes æquales. Durande's remedy. Is not solvent, and, as anodyne, inferior to morph. or chloral (B).

Counter-irritants, relieve pain from passage (R).

ALIMENT. Withhold all starches and fats; alk. min. waters especially useful (B).

Chloroform or **Morphia** hypodermically (R).
Berb. φ, to relieve the pain (H).

Calc. carb. ʒo, has powerful influence in relieving the pain; better than chloroform or hot bath (H).

Chel. φ, expels, and prevents formation (R); has cured numerous cases (H, Ha).

Acon. with large hot compress over the seat of pain (R).

China. ʒi, never fails to cure the tendency (*Thayer*); said to dissolve calculi, and prevent their re-formation (R).

Podoph. to aid expulsion (R).

Nux vom., *Elat.* 2x, *Gels.*, *Acon.*, *Cham.*, spasm while passing (R).

Sulph. to prevent re-formation (R).

Ac. phos., *Lyc.*, *Canth.*, *Berb. φ*, (R).

CALCULI, RENAL AND VESICAL.

Anæsthetics, to relieve pain (B).

Morphia. [See CALCULI, BILIARY.]

Alkalies, salts of potassium long continued will effect solution; soda salts not to be used (B); to dissolve uric acid calculi (R).

Alkaline Mineral Waters will do the same. Waters rich in potassa preferred, especially the Vichy (B).

Ammonium Benzoate, long continued, will dissolve phosphatic calculi (B).

Potassium Citrate, in large doses, for patients with bloody urine, containing quantities of uric acid crystals (R).

Counter-irritants, relieve pain from passage of renal calculi (R).

Nitric Acid, very dilute, as injection for phosphatic calculi (R).

Chloroform or **Morphia** hypodermically (R).

Berb. φ, to relieve the pain (H).

Calc. carb. ʒo, better than chloroform or hot bath to relieve pain (H).

Nux vom., *Sarz.*, relieve the pain (H).

Gels., *Nux vom.*, *Acon.*, *Cham.*, spasm while passing (R).

Lithium citrate, gr. xv bis die, to increase secretion of kidneys, and dissolve or wash out gravel (R).

Ozonic ether, ʒss-j ter die in water, to dissolve uric acid calculi (R).

DIET. Restrict sugar in any form or combination, fat, and alcohol. Live carefully, with frequent abstinence from animal food. Lemon-juice, milk-diet, large draughts of soft water, useful (R).

Castor Oil, as a purgative, of value (P).
Cotton-wool, in decoction, as demulcent, in strangury and gravel (P).
Calumba, to alleviate the vomiting (P).

BATHS, or fomentations, hot, for spasm while passing (R).
 SURGICAL. Lithotrity or Lithotomy for removal of stone from bladder (R).

CANCER.

Arsenic, in cancer of stomach, diminishes pain and checks vomiting; also in scirrhus of stomach and epithelioma; is believed to retard the growth of uterine cancer (B). Arsenious acid, pure or with starch, as a caustic; enough should be used to set up active inflammation (R).

Belladonna, locally and internally (πρv-x of great benefit as palliative in severe pains of cancer (P).

Conium, as poultice, and internally to relieve pain (R). Is particularly applicable to pain of cancer (P). As palliative (Wa).

Hydrastis, has a renewed interest (Pf).

Carbolic Acid, undiluted, to sore, and injected beneath it, limits and retards (B); pure, as anæsthetic, before applying caustics; with glycerin, as application to fetid cancers (R).

Citric Acid, ʒj-ʒviij aquæ, useful in allaying pain of cancerous ulcerations (Wa).

Acetic Acid, 1 to 3 aquæ; πρxxx injected into the tumors, has been used with varying success (Wa).

Chloral, in gr. x doses, 3 times a day, has relieved most severe pain of cancer (R).

Chloroform, as vapor to raw surface (R).

Hyoscyamus, bruised leaves, locally (P).

Bismuth, relieves pain and vomiting of gastric. ℞ Bism. subnit. ʒij; morph. sulph. gr. j. M. Fit. pil. no. vj. Sig.—One ter die in milk (B).

Glycerin of Tannin, with glycerin of carbolic acid, checks discharge and stench of uterine cancer (R).

Carbonic Acid, injected up vagina in cancer of uterus, to relieve pain (R).

Iodoform, applied to diseased surface, relieves pain and removes fetid odor (B, R)

Pepsin, injections into tumor (B).

Salicylic Acid, pure, applied in powder (B).

Zinc Chloride, the most efficient and safe escharotic. Parts j-ij-v flour, or "caustic arrows" inserted at base of tumor (B).

Potassa Fusa, as escharotic (B).

Ars. preeveringly used has arrested growth, and gradually dispersed. *Ars. alb.* or Fowler's sol. (R); often cures epithelioma, relieves pain, retards advance (H); probably useful in cancer scroti (Hpl); ext. and int., remarkably controls cancer of the lip (H).

Bell. scirrhus indurations; cancerous ulcers, burning when touched (L); large doses in scir. indurations of glands (Hpl).

Conium, especially in mammary (H); also locally, to relieve pain (R).

Hydras. int. and ext., when glands or uterus effected; large doses; is much extolled. Several cases of cancer of the lip have been cured by **Hydras.** ext., with **Ars.** int. at the same time (R). In mammary scirrhus (H). In two cases given int. and ext., seemed to cure true cancer (K).

Ac. carbol. ext. and int., φ gtt. ij diluted, ter die, especially valuable after excision, to prevent recurrence (R. Hpl); indispensable in uterine cancer, alone or alternated with *Sodic sulphite* or *Bromo-chloralum* (Ha).

Ac. cit. as a local application (H).

Carbo an. of old repute; condition generally that of torpor (H); has effected much improvement, and revived the dormant energies of the system (R).

Thuja, epithelial (R); the 30th in soft cancer, fungus hæmatodes (H).

Phyto. in cancer of the breast (Ha).

Sang. to prevent recurrence (R).

Phos. cancer of stomach (R). The 30th in soft cancer (H).

Hydroc. asiat. in uterine cancer (R).

Cundurango, in open cancers, had good effects; but useless in scirrhus (H, Ha).

Aur. cancer of bone (R, H), antrum (H).

Acon. rad. φ, int. and ext., the best anodyne when severe pain (R).

Vibur. prun. topically has cured cancer of tongue (Ha).

Opium, to cancerous sores. *Morphia*, dissolved in glycerin and spread on lint, very useful where there is much pain. *Opium* is also used in cancer of the stomach (R). *Codeia* (gr. 1-15 to 1-10) a good hypnotic (P).

Zinc Sulphate, dusted over, dry. An excellent caustic. Remove the eschar by poultice (B).

Bromine, for destruction of uterine cancer, is preferred by some (B).

Chromic Acid, a powerful escharotic (B).

Iron and Manganese, the syrup of the iodide, for resulting cachectic state (B).

POULTICES of starch, applied cold (R).

WARM ENEMATA, to relieve pain and straining in intestinal cancer (R).

Ac. mur. 3x, 12, in cancer of tongue (*Hpl.*). *Galium*, has repute in cancer of tongue (*R. Ha*); large doses necessary (*Ha*).

Secale, cancer of uterus (*H*).

Sil. and *Calc.* in substantial though small doses, seem capable of abating pains, and causing the growths to wither (*H*).

Lapis alb. recommended by Von Grauvogl for many forms (*H*).

Merc. biniod., *Aur.*, *Puls.*, *Coni.*, *Cham.*, *Phos.*, *Sulph.*, sarcocele (*R*).

Kali chlor. as local application (*H*); dusted over the sore, and covered with a wet compress (*R*).

POULTICES. of bread, sprinkled with charcoal or freshly-ground coffee, as deodorizers to open cancers (*R*).

CANCERUM ORIS.

Arsenic. in medicinal doses (R).

Nitric Acid, to surface (R); strong nitric acid the best caustic for worse forms of the disease (Wa).

Potassic Chlorate, gr. xx-xl in 24 hours, has been strongly recommended (D).

Quinia, made into a syrup, or as enema, to support the strength (Wa).

Ars. has no rival (*H*); extensive disorganizations, prostration (*R*).

Ac. nit. when from excessive mercurial treatment (*R*).

Kali chlor. has proved very efficacious (*H*); as lotion (*R*).

Merc. closely resembles (*H*).

Hydras. a solution locally (*R*).

CARBUNCLE. (Compare ABSCESS, BOILS.)

Belladonna, with glycerin, as local application to relieve pain (R, P, Wa).

Carbolic Acid, on lint, with glycerin or oil, into discharging sinuses (R).

Iodine, to produce vesication around carbuncle; reduces inflammation (R); part j of tinct. to iij aquæ, locally, has most striking effect (Wa).

Calcic Sulphide, 1-10 of gr. hourly, or every two hours, of great service (R).

Opium, a thick extract locally (R).

POULTICES, the inflamed surface having been previously smeared with belladonna and glycerin (R).

STRAPPING, with plaster, concentrically from border inwards, will sometimes arrest extension (R).

COLLODION, as protective covering (P); as zone around base, leaving the centre exposed (Wa).

Bell. smooth, tense, bright-red (*H*).

Bell. alt. *Hepar sulph.* forming stage, and in simple cases (*R*).

Ac. carbol. and glycerin, after suppuration established, to arrest decay, etc. (*R*).

Iod., *Liq. calcis.*, and *Camph.*, locally, have each dispersed (*H*).

Arn. int. repeated doses may abort (*Von G*).

Ars. fever and prostration (*Js, H*); malignant cases (*R*).

Bry. to hasten suppuration (*J*).

Lach. prostration without nervous and vascular erethism (*H*); malignant (*R*).

Sil. to check excessive suppuration (*H*); indolent (*R*).

China, Lach., exhaustion or symptoms of blood-poisoning (*H*).

Apis, extending erysipelatoid swelling (*R*).

POULTICES, of yeast or tomatoes (*R*).

DIET, should be nourishing (*R*).

CARIES. (Compare NECROSIS.)

Aurum, in syphiloma of bones (B).
Phosphoric Acid, with 8 parts water, locally applied, has been of benefit (Wa).
Phosphates, best is syrup of lacto-phosphate of lime, or Parrish's phos. (B, R).
Villate's Solution, Cupri sulph., zinci sulph., āā partes xv.; sol. subacetat. plumbi, partes xxx; ac. acet. partes cc., as injection, has cured several cases (B).
Sarsaparilla, a very useful medicine (P).
Iodine, locally, with iron or cod-liver oil internally (Wa). [See BONE.]
Potassic Iodide, in syphilitic caries, holds the first place (Wa).
COD-LIVER OIL, to promote constructive metamorphosis (B, R).

Aur. when of syphilitic, mercurial, or scrofulous origin (H, R).
Ac. phos. 1x, highly valued by the German writers, especially when free suppuration and hectic (H).
Phos. with *Natr. mur.* reported as most efficient (H).
Merc. scrofulous periostitis (H).
Sulph. to begin with (J). *Silica*, *Ac. fluor.* valuable remedies (H). *Calc. phos.*, *Asaf.* 12, *Arg. met.*, *Phyto.* int. and ext. (R).
Ac. nit. has arrested caries of the zygomatic process (Hpl).
Caps. an. caries of the mastoid process, with acute, shooting pain (Hpl).
COD-LIVER OIL, *Calc. hypophos.* (Ha).

CATALEPSY.

Turpentine, in enemas, and embrocations along the spine, affords the best chance of stopping the paroxysms (Wa).
TREATMENT must be essentially tonic and restorative (H). No constant line can be stated (A).

Cann. ind. presents in its action a perfect picture of c. The 2, rapidly curative (H).
Ac. hydrocy. may control spasms (Hpl).
Artem. vulg. has effected cures (Hpl).
Opi., *Cupr. acet.*, *Cicut.* and cold douche (R); *Scutel.* with iron (Ha).

CATARACT.

Phosphorus, with oil, by frictions to the forehead, and by instillation of the same into the eye, may cause absorption of the lens or capsule (Wa).
Sodic Sulphate, a solution suggested as injection into anterior chamber, in hope to dissolve the nebula (Wa).
GALVANISM, has been successfully employed in incipient stage (Wa).
MYDRIATICS, belladonna, hyoscyamus, etc., to secure full dilatation of pupil, as a means of ascertaining when the operation should be made, which is when the cataract is mature, there being no vision even with dilated pupil (Wa).
DIET AND REGIMEN, may do much to retard degeneration of the lens, in cases due to diabetes, or malassimilation in gouty or rheumatic persons (Carter).
IRIDECTOMY, made early and effectually, may postpone the progress of lenticular opacity, if due to increased intraocular tension (Carter).

Phos., *Merc.*, *Euph.* (A); *Caut.*, *Magn. carb.*, *Sepia* (H).
Bell. after inflammation of eyes (H, R).
Sant. improved one case (H); cured four cases out of nine (Ha).
Colch. benefited three cases (H).
Conium, traumatic cataract (H).
Sang. relieves senile cataract (R).
Calc. carb. strumous patients (R, H).
Sulph. after cutaneous eruptions (R, H).
Silica, when opacity of lens after suppressed perspiration of feet (H).
Puls. suppressed menses (R, H).
Arn. int. and ext., cured a case caused probably by contusion (Hpl).
Cann. specks on the cornea (R). *Cann. sat.* from hard drinking (Hpl).
TREATMENT sometimes efficacious (R, H). No reason why it should not be (A). In Burnett's monograph (London, 1880); there "is found not one single case of undoubted cataract, cured by any method whatsoever" (F. Park Lewis).

CATARRH, ACUTE NASAL. (Compare HAY-FEVER, INFLUENZA.)

- Aconite**, in severe colds with much chilliness, aching of limbs, a hot, dry skin, and quick pulse. In catarrh of children and measles (R). In coryza (P).
- Belladonna**, gtt. v of tinct., then gtt. j each hour in acute nasal catarrh, with profuse watery secretion (B).
- Aconite and Belladonna**, in ordinary sore-throat from cold, with much fever. ℞ Tinct. aconiti radiceis ʒj; tinct. belladon. ʒij. M. Sig.—4 drops in water every hour or two (B).
- Nux Vomica**, has great effect on a dry "cold-in-the-head" (P).
- Euphrasia**, of decided utility (P).
- Pulsatilla**, in coryza; a warm lotion, ʒj or ij to ʒiv aque, syringed into the nasal passages (P, B).
- Camphor**, spirits in form of vapor: a useful inhalation (B, R).
- Tartar Emetic**, gr. 1-20 to 1-12, in first stage (B). In acute catarrh of children, often with vomiting and diarrhoea (R).
- Arsenic**, sneezing, frontal headache, itching of nostrils (R) Cigarettes (B). [See ante, ASTHMA, for formula.]
- Veratrum Viride**, if arsenic fails (R).
- Ipecacuanha**, for acute nasal and bronchial catarrh, and ordinary colds in children. Fl. ext. best (B).
- Potassic Iodide**, gr. x at bedtime, at the onset, to cut short acute cold in the head; also useful in chronic colds (R).
- Cimicifuga**, an excellent expectorant. ℞ Ext. cimicif. fl. ʒss; tinct. opii deodor. ʒij; syr. tolu. ʒ x. M. Sig.—A teasp. every 4 hours (B). Has been given with success when headache, stiff muscles, dull aching bone-pains (R). Rheumatic colds, neuralgic pain in jaws (P).
- Ammonium Iodide**, gr. j every two hours, unquestionably serviceable (B).
- Quinia and Morphia**, gr. x with gr. ½, at incipency, will often abort (B).
- Opium**, at night, if taken early, will often abort an attack of coryza; a glass of hot grog assists its action (R). Dover's powder, in a full dose at onset, may abort (B).
- Iodine**, by inhalation in daily attacks, with itching nose (R).
- Acon.** catarrhal fever (H); early stage, with feverishness (R).
- Bell.** larynx or trachea involved, congestion of head and face (R); fluent coryza of one nostril, with dry cough (Hpl.)
- Nux vom.** incipient dry stage of fluent coryza (Js); often useful, alt. with *Merc.* (R). in "stuffy cold" (H). The 2x or 3x, no better remedy to abort an incipient attack of coryza.
- Euph.** φ, 3x, acrid fluent coryza, profuse lachrymation, red conjunctiva (R, H).
- Puls.** in females and children; thick, fetid discharge, loss of taste and smell (R, H).
- Camph.** the most frequently used in incipient cold with chilliness (H).
- Ant. tart.** difficult expectoration (R).
- Ars.** thin acrid discharge, with influenza taint; much prostration (R, H).
- Ver. vir.** catarrhal fever, with vomiting, and catarrh of posterior nares (Ha).
- Ipec.** sneezing very hard (H); *Ipec.* or *Cact.* rattling mucus (R).
- Kali iod.** 3x, sneezing, and simple, fluid discharge (R); red nose (H).
- Cimicif.** rheumatic (Ha); when catarrh becoming chronic (R).
- Gels.** incipient cold, with chills (R, H); torpid heavy condition. The best remedy for undeveloped or suppressed catarrh, the whole head suffering (Ha).
- Merc. sol.** 6, sneezing, thick discharge, sore throat, chilliness, and perspirations (R); yellow expectoration (H).
- Merc. iod.** dull headache in the morning, much mucus in the posterior nares (R).
- Merc. cum Kali iod.** promptly curative, when profuse watery discharge (Ha).
- Bapt.** catarrh with feverish cough (R).
- Kali bich.** tough, stringy sputa, digestive derangement (R, H).
- Dulc.** when from damp, wet, etc. The best prophylactic against damp (R).
- Cham.** infants or children (R).
- Allium cepa**, fluent nasal catarrh (H).
- Mez.** pain in the lining membrane of the frontal sinuses (R).
- Samb.** obstructive coryza of infants (H).
- Sticta**, severe coryza; sneezing, headache, and conjunctivitis (Ha).

Cold Powder, camph. partes v dissolved in ether to consistence of cream; add ammon. carbonat. partes iv, and pulv. opii pars j. Dose. gr. iij-x. Useful for breaking up or modifying colds (B).
Ammonia, inhaled in early stage (R).
Potassic Chlorate, eight or ten lozenges a day will abort many a cold (R).
Sulphurous Acid, in coryza, by inhalation, spray, or fumigation (R).
OIL, inunction to whole body daily, to prevent frequent catarrhal attacks in cases of susceptibility to cold (B).
BATHS. A warm foot-bath before going to bed (R). Turkish bath, in coryza, at onset, will cut short feverish cold; also useful later on (R). Cold sponge bath, in susceptibility, supplemented by Turkish baths (R).

Plant. maj. sneezing and toothache (R).
Aur. offensive discharge, syphilitic subjects, depressed spirits (H).
Eup. perfol. severe bone-pains (H).
Phos., Bell., Spong., Hepar sulph., when larynx or trachea involved (R).
Camph., Iod., Kali iod., Rumex, Hepar sulph., Calc. carb. (habitual); *Sepia* (females), *Gels.*, etc., for sensitiveness to colds, with morning cold bath, and breathing through the nostrils (R).
INHALATIONS. **Puls. 1, Ars. 2, Iod. 1, Phos. 1**, to avert an attack. *Salt* and water, sniffed up the nostrils; *Arg. nit.* 1x, trit., as snuff (R).
DIET, should be light, very little meat; with hot foot-bath, or Turkish baths, rest in bed, and protection from atmospheric changes (R).

CATARRH, CHRONIC NASAL. (Compare OZÆNA.)

Pulsatilla, ʒj-ij to ʒiv aquæ as wash (P).
Hydrastis, ext. and int., of value (B, P).
Potassic Bichromate, solution (gr. j-x-ʒiv) is an excellent local application (B).
Sanguinaria, ten drops ter die of tinct. internally (or gr. 1-15 of alkaloid) and the powder locally in small quantity to Schneiderian membrane (B).
Iodine, the tinct. by inhalation (B).
Cod-liver Oil, in strumous subjects (R).
*Cubeb*s, finely powdered and blown into nares by insufflator (B); have proved useful (P); also smoked, and given in teasp. doses (Wa).
Ammonia, inhalations, in pain and inflammations of nose and frontal bones (R).
Carbolic Acid, a 1-100 solution as spray; combined with tinct. iodine, and vaporized by warmth of hand. Tinct. iodin. ʒss; ac. carbol. ʒj (B).
Iodoform and **Tannin**, by insufflation (B).
Senega, has been found serviceable (Wa).
Bromine, vapor may greatly benefit (B).
Alum, in powder, dusted over affected surface (B).
Eucalyptus. has been employed (W).
SEA-WATER GARGLE, in naso-pharyngeal space, has been used with great success (Prof. Mosler in Berlin Klinische Woch).

Puls. when of simple character, without constitutional taint (H).
Hydras. tenacious, stringy discharge, mucus dropping from posterior nares (H); also locally (Ha).
Kali bich. with tough sputa, digestive derangement (R, H).
Sang. 1, stinging tickling sensation, irritative swelling, with or without free discharge (H). Locally, the 2x, as snuff, with 3x internally, successful (Ha).
Iod. deserves special attention (B).
Cod-liver oil, the best radical remedy; anæmic, thin patients, sensitive to attacks of coryza (Ha).
Amm. brom. 1x, ter die for a few weeks; no more effective remedy in catarrh of posterior nares and fauces of thick, stringy mucus (Ha).
Ars. iod. discharge acrid, burning in nose and throat, delicate tuberculous subjects (H); old cases, discharge bloody and fetid, scabs and pus. Effectually cures, with a douche of glycerin and water (Ha).
Merc. biniod. catarrh of posterior nares, dull morning headache (R).
Sticta, scabs in nose and throat; rheumatic pains (Ha).

SPRAY, by atomizer, of warm *watery solutions*, cosmoline, etc., is used with much success. The atomizing tubes used are of annealed glass, with a cup on the tube for the remedy, permitting the latter to be heated over a spirit lamp (Cohen).

Aurum, discharge offensive; bones of nose sore; spirits very depressed. Mercurialized and syphilitic subjects (*H*).

Graph. catarrh extending to eustachian tubes, middle ear; tendency to eruptions on skin (*H*).

CEREBRAL ANÆMIA. (Compare INSOMNIA.)

Iron, the tinct. of the chloride, or mild chalybeate waters, in chronic cases from general anæmia (*B*).

Amyl Nitrite, in vaso-motor spasm (*B*).

Chloral, in small doses, with stimulants, warm baths (*Ros*).

Camphor, or other cerebral excitants, as asafoetida, valerian, serpentaria (*B*). The mono-bromide of camphor in one to five grain doses (Hammond).

Glonoinum, $\pi\pi j$ of 1 per cent. solution (*P*).

Phosphorus, supplies the needed material for healthy brain-action (*B*).

Nux Vomica, stimulates blood-making organs (*B*). [See ANÆMIA for formula.]

ELECTRICITY, through head (*B*).

Ferr., *China*, aided by *Dig.* and a blood-making diet, when due to feeble cardiac action; or deficiency of blood (*Ha*).

Amyl nit. may be remedial (*Ha*).

Chloral, 3x, 6x, suddenly appearing (*Ha*).

Camph. brom. is secondarily indicated, and will be useful (*Ha*).

Amm. brom. 3x, 6x, from diminished calibre of vessels, or vaso-motor spasm (*Ha*).

Kali-brom. 3x, 6x, profound melancholy, illusions (*Ha*).

Atropine 2, an excellent remedy in rambling muttering coma vigil, prostration, tongue dry, face pale (*Ha*).

Sil., *Bary. carb.*, *Graph.*, *Lyc.*, *Ambra*, *Ac. fluor.*, vertigo of cerebral anæmia (*H*).

CEREBRAL CONCUSSION.

Arnica, when from a fall, cannot be too highly spoken of (*P*).

WARMTH, to extremities, rest, expectant treatment, will suffice in mild cases (*Ag*). The indications are: (1) to recover from insensibility and collapse; (2) to prevent inflammation; (3) to restore impaired faculties (*D*).

STIMULANTS, or **VENESECTION**, cannot be too strongly reprobated (*Ag*).

Arn. alt. *Acon.* or *Bell.* the latter if signs of cerebral disturbance (*R*).

Arn. symptoms those of shock (*H*).

Acon. to moderate reaction, as soon as it sets in; *Bell.* if reaction established, inflammation threatening (*H*).

Opi. stertorous breathing, constipat'n (*R*).

Hyos. low or furious delirium (*R*).

QUIET indispensable, no attempt should be made to arouse him (*R*).

CEREBRAL CONGESTION. (Compare APOPLEXY, COMA.)

Aconite, in active form, renders important service (*B*).

Belladonna, one of the best remedies in all hyperæmic conditions of the brain or spinal cord (*P*).

Gelsemium, $\pi\pi v$ of the fluid extract every 2 hours, very useful (*B*).

Bromides, are very useful (*B*).

Colocynth, as counter-irritant, appears to act well (*P*).

Acon. acute active congestion, from cold or violent emotion (*H*).

Bell. arterial congestion from any cause; red face, tendency to delirium; cerebral congestions of childhood (*H*). **Bell.** 3x or *Atrop. sulph.* 3x first; if these fail, *Apis* 3x, when cerebral depression, or *Glou.*, when cerebral exaltation (*R*).

Gels: recent, passive, with diplopia, giddiness; venous hyperæmia (*H*).

Cathartics, lessen blood-pressure (B).
Colchicum, in plethoric subjects (B).
Galvanism, of brain and cervical sympathetics (B).
Chloral, when temperature high (B).
Arsenic, sluggish venous circulation, torpor (B).
Hydrocyanic Acid, $\pi\pi j-v$ of Scheele's dilute acid (B).
VENESECTION, will prevent injury to brain (B). Not to be adopted as a matter of course. Is contraindicated when anæmia, aortic valvular disease, or in cases commencing with syncope (A).
WATER, cold douche to head, feet in warm water; ice and hot water alternately to head and nape of neck, often more effective than ice alone (B).
DIET, should be low, but not too low, until all fear of relapse past. Full animal diet should be avoided, also undiluted wines (A).

Natr. brom. in first stage of inflammation, or active congestion, gr. xv per hour (adults) for 3 to 4 hours, better than **Acon.**, **Bell.**, etc. (*Ha*).
Kali brom. very valuable in acute (*Ha*).
Ver. vir. the best remedy (*Ha*).
Glou. sudden, intense; sunstroke, menstrual suppression (*H*).
Nux vom. hyperæmia of some standing in patients of sedentary life, using animal food and alcohol (*H*).
Bry. simple, non-inflammatory congestion of brain (*H*).
Cupr. retrocedent exanthemata (*H*).
Opi. drowsiness, stupor, coma (*H*).
Sulph., Iod., old congestions, erythema or acne on face (*H*).
Arn. chronic congestion; vertigo (*H*).
WATER. Hot water to head on flannels; mustard and hot-water packing, for 20 to 30 minutes, around legs, when active congestion. Protect bowels well (*R*).

CEREBRAL SOFTENING.

VENESECTION, and antiphlogistic treatment generally, most beneficial in red softening, result of inflammation. Require wise discretion, and should be used early. Not to be thought of in the yellow form, from want of nutrition; where restoratives and food, perhaps wine (A).

Phos. is truly homœopathic to the idiopathic form; in secondary softening from deficient nutrition, may be useful (*H*).
Hyper. pain and other nerve symptoms (*R*).
Merc. alt. Bell.; Ac. phos., Nux vom., Zinc, Ars., Phos., Zinc phos. 1x (*R*).

CEREBRITIS. (Compare MENINGITIS.)

Ammonium Muriate, in solution, with vinegar, as evaporating lotion, with local antiphlogistics, leeches. etc. (A).

Merc. the most homœopathic (*H*).
Iod., Plumb., are suggested (B).
Nux vom. may be beneficial (*Js*).

CHANCRE. (Compare SYPHILIS.)

Mercury, small doses steadily; pytalism must not be induced. Black wash (calomel gr. viij, aq. calcis ʒj), or yellow wash (hydr. chlor. corr. gr. j, aq. calcis ʒj-ij), on lint, to erosions and ulcerated indurations (B). Calomel alone as dry dressing. Internal use of mercury best postponed until secondary symptoms appear (St).

Carbolic Acid, as wet dressing. Gr. ij of crystals to ʒiv aquæ ter die (St).

Merc. sol. the leading remedy, and always will be, in indurated or Hunterian chancre (*J*). Dosage varies greatly (*H*). The 1x and 2x (*Mg*); in recent and hitherto untreated chancre, the 30th (*Hah'n*); the 1st (*J, B*); Mercury is antipathic to hard, homœopathic to soft chancre (*H*).

Merc. iod. or *Ac. nit.* in scrofulous and broken-down constitutions, where **Merc.** in any other form injurious (*Mg*).

Iodoform, heads the list of dry dressings.

With lycopodium, equal parts, or 1 to 2 zinci oxidi; 2 to 1 hydr. chlor. mite (St).

Hydrogen Peroxide, said to destroy the specific character. Wash lesion ter die, and apply lint soaked in it (R).

CAUSTICS, should never be used unless chancre attacked by phagedena (St).

Caustic Alkalies to hard edges (R). *Bromine*, *Chromic Acid*, best escharotics (B).

DRESSINGS, effective, as far as the local trouble is concerned, in the majority of cases; sometimes a piece of lint on the erosion will suffice (St).

Merc. oxyd. rub. 1x, gr. ½ twice daily, for neglected but not mercurialized chancre (J); the 2x for chancriform erosion, the most frequent form of primary syph. (Mg). *Ac. nit.* chancre which has been treated with large doses of mercury (B).

Ars. 3x, or Fowler's sol. gtt. v ter die, with perfect rest, for gangrenous or phagedenic type (Mg).

Calend. locally (Mg). [See CHANCROID.]

CLEANLINESS, of great importance; tepid water locally frequently suffices for the outward treatment of infecting chancre (Mg).

CHANCROID. (Compare BUBO.)

Mercury, the acid nitrate one of the best caustics; apply with a glass rod (B).

Nitric Acid, as caustic (B, R); ʒj to ʒviiij aquæ is an excellent dressing (St).

Carbolic Acid, injected into sore (B); ʒij-v to Oj aquæ, locally in phagedena (St).

Ferri et Potas. Tartras, the "born enemy of phagedena" (Ricord); ʒj to ʒvj aquæ, internally, teasp. doses, thrice daily; also locally (St).

Ferric Iodide, in sloughing phagedena, or simple c. in debilitated constitutions (B).

Iodoform, powdered and dusted over the sore, allays pain, changes morbid action, and is antiseptic (B, R); 1 part to 2 of lycopodium, or one of tannic acid; as stimulant and alterative (St).

CAUSTICS, in severe cases. The *white iron*, strong sulphuric acid, pure nitric acid, pure carbolic acid, are effective in the order named (St).

Merc. is homœopathic, and in moderate doses may be relied on (H). **Merc. corr.** in phagedenic chancre (J).

Ac. nit. 2x, 3x, thrice daily, with strict cleanliness, good plain diet, and a solution of *Calend.*, **Ac. carbol.**, or **Ac. nit.**, locally, in ordinary cases. Is a formidable opponent to chancroid (Mg); an effective ally to **Merc.** (H).

Ac. carbol. as solution, locally (Mg).

Calend. as cerate, locally; or in combination with **Ac. carbol.** and gum-water, acts admirably (Mg).

Ars. 2x, gangrenous form (J, B); bloody edges; corrosive, fetid discharge (Mg).

Causl. 2x, chancroid, with disposition to fungous growths; patients of gouty disposition, or subject to cutaneous eruptions (Mg).

Acon. at bedtime, when needed to soothe the nervous system (Mg).

CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS.

Sulphurous Acid, as solution, or by fumigation (R).

Glycerin, diluted, or better still, glycerin of starch, or with ½ the quantity of eau-de-cologne (R).

Benzoin, the comp. tinct., 1 part to 4 of glycerin; an admirable application (P).

Hydrastis, on compress, as lotion (P).

Collodion, is usefully employed (P).

Ac. sulph's, with glycerin, locally (R).

Glycerin, with *Arn.* and *Calendula*, mixed as lotion (R).

Petrol. 12, int. and vaseline ext., when unhealthy condition of skin (R).

Phos., *Sil.*, *Sang.*, *Lyc.*, *Trill.*, dryness and burning of skin (R).

Bell. swollen, with much redness (R).

Puls. blue-red; pricking pains (R).

CHEST-PAINS.

- Belladonna*, as ointment, when tenderness is in skin (pleurodynia) (R).
Iodine, oint.; pain in muscles (myalgia); skin may be pinched without pain (R).
Arn. stitch-in-the-side when walking (R).
Bry. pain catching the breath (R).
Puls., *Sep.*, *Cimicif.*, under left breast in women, and intercostal rheumatism (R).

CHICKEN-POX.

- Aconite*, is of great value (B).
WATER. Hot and cold baths and packs are of great utility; cold if hyperpyrexia; cold compress if sore-throat; hot or warm pack when free diaphoresis required (B).
TREATMENT, precautionary only required. Avoid exposure to cold and wet; maintain the action of skin and bowels (H).
Acon. sthenic febrile symptoms (R, H).
Rhus. tox. generally the first, and often the only remedy required (R).
Bell. headache, flushed face, sore throat (R).
Apis. excessive itch'g with erupt'n (R, H).
Merc. if any of the vesicles suppurate (R).
INUNCTION with camphorated oil, or thin starch, to relieve itching and allay inflammation (R).

CHILBLAINS.

- Arnica*, a useful application (Wa).
Iodine, ointment, the best application (R).
Carbolic Acid, an efficient application is: ℞ *Acidi carbol.* ʒj; tinct. *iodinii* ʒij; *acid. tannici* ʒij; *cerat. simplicis* ʒiv. M. Sig.—Ointment (B).
Sulphurous Acid, an efficient application; ʒiij-ʒj each of water and glycerin (B). As solution or fumigation (R).
Balsam of Peru, in ointment for broken chilblains (R).
Capsicum, tinct. painted over unbroken chilblains (R).
Cajeput Oil, applied locally (R).
Turpentine, as wash; then apply basilicon ointment, mixed with turpentine (B).
Arn. int. and ext.; never externally to broken chilblains (R).
Tamus comm. φ. as paint to unbroken; an almost infallible remedy (R).
Bell. bright-red, shining, swelling; pulsative pains (R).
Puls. blue-red, pricking, worse towards evening (R, H).
Rhus., *Canth.*, inflamed, excessive itching (R, H).
Sulph. obstinate cases; predisposition (R).
Agar. is homœopathic to them (H).
Petrol., *Bell.*, *Rhus.*, broken, cracked (R).
Ars., *Phos.*, *Petrol.*, *Kreas.*, *Ac. nit.*, ulcerated (R).
Ham. or *Calend.*, as glyceroles (R).

CHLOROSIS. (Compare ANÆMIA.)

- Iron**, combined with arsenic or strychnia. ℞ *Ferr. arseniat.* gr. ij; ext. *cinchonæ* gr. xij. M. ft. pil. no. xij. Sig.—One ter die after meals. Occasional purgation and active exercise. Also chalybeate waters for blood deficiencies (B, R). Is not a specific in chlorosis, and acts best in the purest types (Tr). The iodide, when much torpor of the system, is often speedily efficacious (Wa).
Arsenic, if iron fails, or disagrees (B).
Ergot, in chlorotic amenorrhœa (P).
Ferrum. *Ferr. redact.* 1x or 2x, specific for simple forms (B). *Ferr. phos.* 1x, strumous, lymphatic patients (H). *Ferr. acet.* 1x, gr. iij bis die (Js). *Ferr. et Strych. citras* 3x, strumous patients, lymphatic temperament (Ld).
Ars. menorrhagic (Js); when iron has been abused; great debility, œdematous, paleness, cardiac complications (B); dyspnœa, languor (R).
Puls. simple, uncomplicated; scanty or absent menses (R).

Manganese, the saccharated carbonate of manganese and iron (B).

Nux Vomica, stimulates the blood-making organs. Ferri sulph. exsic. ʒij; quiniæ sulph. ʒj; strychniæ sulph. gr. ss. M. ft. pil. no. xx. Sig.—One ter die. Or Aitken's syrup of iron, quinia, and strychnia (B).

Cocculus Indicus, with amenorrhœa and exhausting leucorrhœa (P).

Hypophosphites, of lime or sodium (R).

Benzoin, has been used with advantage (P).

Pepsin, benefits, especially where digestive derangement (B).

OILS AND FATS, as inunctions after baths, of great benefit (B).

GALVANIZATION, central; will aid the action of the remedies (B).

Helon. atonic uterus, defective digestion (R); is considered valuable in alternation with **Ferrum** (Ha).

Arn. nit. defective oxidation (H).

Cycl. from checked menstruation, with dizzy headache (H).

Plumb. obstinate constipation, general cachectic condition (R); has been used successfully (H).

Ign. nervousness, depression (R).

Ac. phos. symptoms traceable to masturbation (R).

Calc. carb. inveterate cases in strumous patients (R).

Senecio, with chronic catarrhal disorders, or strumous diathesis (Ha).

Ant. cru. with gastric complications, great depression, constipation (Hpl).

CHOKING.

Potassic Bromide, benefits a curious affection, sometimes found in children who from their birth can swallow solids with ease, but choke at drinks (R).

Ol. cajeputi, in one case of persistent "choking" sensation in the throat, a few doses removed the symptoms, which had lasted several weeks (Ha).

CHOLERA, ASIATICA.

Camphor, a drop or two of the saturated tincture, or v-x drops of the spirits with a little opium every ½ hour (B); gtt. iv-vj of strong spirits every 10 minutes until symptoms abate, then hourly (R).

Arsenic, in epidemic cholera. Some cases of arsenic poisoning not distinguishable from cholera (B). For the vomiting, and in collapse (R).

Copper salts, have been given (R).

Turpentine, ʒx-xx every 2 hours, promises to be a remedy of value (Wa).

Chloral, as injection, the most efficient treatment. ℞ Chloral. hydrat. ʒiij; morphiæ sulph. gr. iv; aquæ lauro-cerasi ʒj. M. Sig.—ʒxv-xx as injection (B). **Chloroform**, a few drops frequently repeated, or x-xxx drops of chlorodyne, of great value (B).

Opium, 1-10 to ½ gr. morphiæ hypoder. in preliminary diarrhœa (B, P); ¼ to ½ gr. of the greatest value even in collapse (R); dangerous if kidney complications exist (P).

Camph., Cupr., Ars., Ver. alb., the great remedies, all except **Ars.** having been indicated by Hahnemann (H).

Camph. premonitory symptoms, diarrhœa, chilliness, spasmodic pains in abdomen. Rubini's saturated tincture should be used (R, H). Prophylactic (R).

Ars. sudden prostration, cramps, suppressed urine (R). The remedy most trusted in collapse (H).

Cuprum, the best remedy for the cramps, and for vomiting when a marked feature. Is undoubtedly prophylactic against the disease (H). The arsenite in the 6x acts promptly (Ha).

Tereb., Canth., Kali bich., for suppressed urine, if **Ars.** fails (H).

Verat. alb. excessive vomiting and diarrhœa, with cramps (R) and coldness, but without collapse and lividity (H).

Ac. phos. frequently indicated in the consecutive typhoid fever (H).

Secale, Phos., large, watery, painless motions (H).

Lead, the acetate in early stages (R).
Carbolic Acid, with iodine. ℞ Ac. carbol. gr. iv; tinct. iodinii, gtt. xvj; aquæ menthæ pip. ℥iv. M. Sig.—A tablesp. every hour or more frequently (B).
Sulphuric Acid, the aromatic, with opium, is very effective (B).
Strychnia, as prophylactic during the preliminary diarrhœa, and in epidemic when nearing collapse (B).
Alcohol, small doses of iced brandy for vomiting (B).
Spinal-ice-bag for cramps (R).
Saline Injections, into the veins, have been successful in the collapse (B).
TRANSFUSION, of milk, in collapse (B).

Acon. ϕ , 1x, eminently useful in first invasion to restore pulse, and arouse the vital reaction (*Hpl*). In the collapse, perhaps more energetic and effective than **Cupr.** or **Ars.**, esp. when collapse comes on very rapidly, deadly chill (*H*).
Ac. hydrocy. great oppression of lungs or heart (*Russell*); pulseless, respiration slow, deep, gasping (*Sircar*, of Calcutta).
Cicut. spasmodic hiccough, belching (*H*).
China, Ac. phos. during convalescence (R).
ABSOLUTE REST, recumbent posture; no food, ice *ad libitum*. Enemata of warm milk. Fresh air; friction and heat to abdomen, legs, and feet. Stimulants worse than useless (R).

CHOLERA INFANTUM.

Ipecacuanha, greenish stools with mucus and often blood (B).

Arsenic, for vomiting and collapse (R).

Mercury, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ of grey powder hourly, of great service in infantile cholera with incessant sickness, profuse almost continuous diarrhœa, offensive and nearly colorless stools. A starch injection, with a minute quantity of laudanum, assists the grey powder, and should be given in urgent cases (R).

Zinc Oxide, with bismuth and pepsin, is very useful (B).

Camphor, \mathfrak{z} j- \mathfrak{z} iv of milk, very serviceable (B); an admirable remedy for summer and choleraic diarrhœa (R).

Copper sulphate, often very successful. ℞ Cupri sulph. gr. j; tinct. opii deodor. gtt. viij; aquæ dest. \mathfrak{z} iv. M. Sig.—A teasp. every 2, 3, or 4 hours, for child 1-1j years old (B).

Carbolic Acid, with bismuth, often arrests promptly. ℞ Ac. carbol. gr. iv; bism. subnitrat. \mathfrak{z} ij; mucil. acaciæ \mathfrak{z} j; aquæ menthæ pip. \mathfrak{z} ij. M. Sig.—A teasp. every 2, 3, or 4 hours (B).

Lead Acetate, one of the most useful astringents. ℞ Plumbi acetat. gr. xxiv; pulv. opii gr. xij; pulv. camphoræ \mathfrak{z} ss; sacc. alb. q. s. Ft. pulv. no. xij. Sig.—One every hour. Also lead acetate and morphia as enema (B).

Ipec. simple diarrhœa, with straining or blood-streaked motions, from overloading the stomach, or during hot weather, with *sickness* a marked symptom (R).

Ars. unquenchable thirst, aggravation at night, pale sunken face, prostration, chronic tendency (R).

Merc. dul. clay-colored stools, watery or mucous; straining, nausea, thirst (R).

Zinc ox. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -j every 3 or 4 hours (R).

Camph. brom. 2x, when with spasms (*Ha*).

Acon. should probably be the first remedy given (*H*); heat of body, much thirst and restlessness (*Hpl*).

Crot. tig. esp. when stools are ejected with great force; deserves trial (*H*).

Pod. sudden exhausting offensive discharges, worse in morning; retching without vomiting (R).

Verat. alb. watery discharges, in gushes, excessive vomiting and tenesmus. Cold sweat on forehead, abdominal coldness (R); the principal remedy (*Js*); "has always failed in my hands" (*H*).

Iris, vomiting frequent, bilious evacuations (R); checks the vomiting speedily (*H*); a very valuable remedy (*Ha*).

Cham. during dentition, from cold, with fretfulness, colic; greenish watery offensive stools (R).

Euphorb. corol. is quite homœopathic (*H*); in 3x acts well (*Ha*).

Potassic Bromide, when from nervous irritation or cerebral congestion (B).

Silver Nitrate, beneficial after acute symptoms have passed (B).

Caffein, when from nervous irritation (B).

ALIMENT. Milk, animal broths. No starches or fats (B).

ALCOHOL, in grave cases, with tendency to collapse; gtt. x-xx of brandy with milk, every 30 to 60 minutes (R).

DIET. Farinaceous food a common cause.

Cow's milk $O\frac{3}{4}$ with sacch. lactis $\mathfrak{z}j-O\frac{3}{4}$ aquæ-bul., or cold milk with lime-water (R).

CHOLERA SIMPLEX.

Camphor, an admirable remedy (R, B).

Veratrum Album, for the vomiting and purging (R).

Copper Salts, have been given (R).

Arsenic, for vomiting; also for collapse in the later stages (R).

Chloral, by injection, the most efficient treatment (B). [See C. ASIATICA for formula.]

Carbolic Acid, with bismuth, very effective (B). [See above, C. INFANTUM.]

Lead, the acetate, in early stages (R).

Opium, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ morphia, hypoder; very useful (B). Gr. $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, or $\frac{1}{2}$ opii, every 2, 4, or 6 hours, in early stage (P).

Calumba, as anti-emetic, of great value (P).

Ipecacuanha, has been used with much advantage (Wa).

Sumbul, said to have proved successful (P).

Mustard, as emetic in collapse, to stimulate a failing heart (P).

Cajeput oil, much used in India for choleraic affections (P).

Alcohol. Iced brandy in small doses for vomiting (B). The value of stimulants justly doubted; if given, should be largely diluted (Wa).

Camph. ϕ , strong chills (R); early stage.

The best routine remedy for choleraic diarrhœa (H).

Ver. alb. profuse vomiting and purging, coldness (H); cramps (R).

Cupr. the best for cramps, vomiting (H); blueness (R); the arsenite in the 6x acts promptly (Ha).

Ars. general depression of vitality, collapse, suppressed urine (H, R).

Acon. ϕ , 1x, passage green, bilious vomiting, intense thirst and restlessness (Hpl); violent vomiting and purging; collapse (R, H).

China 1, specific for summer choleraic diarrhœa (H); simple c. with griping (R).

Iris 1x, bilious motions, colicky pains (R); vomiting and purging (H). "Works like a charm" (Ha).

Croton, stools suddenly expelled and copious (H).

Dulc. when from alterations in temp. (H).

Elat. 2, evacuations copious (H).

Dios. excruciating abdominal pains (Ha).

Pod. has been very successful (Ha).

Secale, for women; large, watery, painless motions (H).

CHORDEE.

Aconite gtt. j hourly, will relieve (R, P).

Belladonna, combined with camphor or opium, gives the best results of remedies administered internally (St).

Camphor. Ricord's formula is: \mathfrak{R} Camphoræ, lactucarii, $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ $\mathfrak{z}j$. M. ft. pil. no. xxx. Sig.—One or more as necessary (B). $\mathfrak{z}j$ doses of the spt. will relieve (R).

Cantharis, gtt. j ter die, will prevent (B, R).

Cannabis Indica or *Cannabis Sativa* (P).

Lupulin, valuable (P); said to prevent (B).

Acon. int., and ext. **Bell.** (R); inflammatory symptoms (H).

Camph., *Nux vom.*, int. and ext., spasmodic form (M); *Camph. brom.* gr. ij-ijj at bed-time, controls effectually (Ha).

Canth., *Caps.*, *Puls.*, exercise marked power over inflammatory form. Also cold compress, low diet (M).

Cann. ind. with amorous dreams (Ha).

Gels. ϕ , in drop doses hourly (R, Ha).

Ac. picric, is indicated (Ha).

Colchicum, a $\pi\pi\text{xxx}$ dose nightly (B).
Morphia, Magendie's sol. ζiv ; with gr. j atropiæ; aq. dest. ζiv ; of this, $\pi\pi\text{v-viij}$ hypoder. in the perineum at bed-time. The one sure remedy (St).

Chloral-hydrate, gr. x-xv at bed-time, successful in severe cases (*Ha*).

DIET, plain and moderately low, copious draughts of barley-water or linseed-tea. No stimulants (*Mg*).

CHOREA.

Cimicifuga, in cases due to menstrual derangement, is very useful (B, P); when rheumatic history (R); a very valuable remedy (P).

Strychnia, in doses gradually increasing to toxic (Tr); minute doses (gr. 1-80 to 1-40) have been of much use when from fright or commencing puberty (B).

Arsenic, large doses required, $\pi\pi\text{v}$ ter die, when non anæmic (B); very successful in uncomplicated cases (R).

Zinc, the sulphate has similar action to arsenic, but is inferior (B). In large and increasing doses is very useful (R).

Iron, large doses of the subcarbonate in anæmic cases, about the time of puberty (B). Chalybeate waters often relieve or cure. Arsenic generally better, unless anæmia coexists (R).

Copper. *Cupr. ammoniatum* has been used successfully (B).

Veratrum Viride, has been employed (R).

Cocculus, picrotoxine, large doses (B, P).

Conium, in large doses, to quiet muscular agitation (B); is only palliative (R); evidence contradictory as to its value (P).

Valerian, said to restrain the movements (R). Useful when from worms (P).

Chloral, contributes to a cure by inducing quiet sleep (B, R).

Chloroform, inhalations, often of great service in severe cases (R).

Morphia, with chloral, hypoder. in large doses, for severe cases (Tr); when the movements prevent sleep (R).

Physostigma, is recommended (R); of doubtful benefit (B).

Musk, has been given (R).

Cod-liver Oil, in low nutrition (B, R).

WATER. Cold effusion to head and spine, and cold baths, important (B); not to be used if rheumatism, fever, or pain in joints. Tepid water first (R).

Cimicif. ϕ , a most valuable remedy in many forms (*Ha*); from rheumatism (R). Rheumatic, menstrual, and uterine disorders. Examine mental symptoms (*Hpl*).

Strychnia, when cerebral irritation (R).

Ars. of great value; often curative, esp. in simple cases (R). The prince of remedies in chorea (*H*).

Zinc, recent and simple (R); chronic (*L*).

Ferr. when anæmia coexists (R, *H*).

Cupr. periodical chorea; twitchings often confined to one side, better when lying down (*L*); ordinary cases of idiopathic form (*H*); stands at the head of anti-choreic remedies (*J, B*).

Ver. vir. is valuable (*Ha*); when cerebral irritation (R); a useful adjunct (*H*).

Cocc. in some rare forms (*H*).

Agar. is credited with the most cures. Twitchings cease during sleep (*H*). True cerebral chorea, idiotic expression (*L*).

Stram. in severe cases, until the violence of paroxysm is reduced, then **Cupr.** (*B*). the mydriatics most suitable in nervous, delicate children (*H*).

Acon., *Ign.*, when from fright (R, *H*).

Spig. when from rheumatism (*H*).

Iod. in grave forms (*J*s); when tuberculous diathesis (*H*).

Cupr., **Zinc.**, *Bell.*, *Agar.*, *Stram.*, *Hyo.*, recent, simple cases (R, *H*).

Ars., *Iod.*, *Ferr.*, *Sulph.*, from scrofula or other cachexia (R). *Ars.*, *Cupr. act.*, **Zinc**, *Iod.*, chronic cases (R, *H*).

Aur. with otorrhœa after scarlatina (R).

Mygale, *Tarant.*, have been used with advantage (*Ha, H*).

Liq. sodæ chlor. in small doses, when from uterine derangement (R).

GALVANISM, the constant current, used by Benedict in twenty cases, all recovering. Galvanic chain around neck and down the back (R).

CHOROIDITIS.

Mercury, as in iritis; cannot be borne to the same extent as in latter disease (A).

Opiates, necessary externally and internally, to overcome pain (A).

TREATMENT. Generally the same as in corresponding forms of iritis, but when atrophic spots appear on the choroid, no treatment can repair the damage (A).

Merc. the best of any one remedy (A).

Merc., *Kali iod.*, in syphilitic (H).

Bell. and *Gels.* in simple, recent (A & N).

Phos. in cases of longer standing (A & N).

Rhus. in suppurative choroiditis; can be depended on if any remedy can (H).

Sant. 1 \times , has cured (H).

Ipec. colored halos around objects (H).

COCCYODYNIA.

Chloroform, injected as deeply as possible about seat of greatest pain (B).

ELECTRICITY, has cured one severe case of 12 yrs. standing, and helped others (Ros).

SURGICAL treatment the only resource in rebellious and painful cases (Ros). Nott extirpated the coccyx; Simpson performed subcutaneous section of muscles and ligaments.

Cicuta, from injury or pressure during labor (R); tearing jerking in the coccyx, stiffness in lower limbs (L).

Ruta, pain extending from coccyx to sacrum, as if caused by a blow (L); as lotion (R).

Ac. fluor. aching pain in os sacrum and lumbar region, relieved by pressure, stretching, and bending backwards (L).

CLIMACTERIC DISORDERS. (Compare HEMORRHAGE UTERINE.)

Aconite, for nervous palpitations, and restlessness or "fidgets;" gtt. j hourly (R).

Cimicifuga, for distressing headache (R).

Nitrite of Amyl, in small doses when the "heats" predominate, followed by cold, clammy, pale skin (R).

Nux Vomica, *Opium*, and *Belladonna*, when symptoms described under **Iron** are limited to head and face (R).

Iron, for flutterings of the heart, with fullness of head, heat and weight on the vertex, frequent flushings, and hot and cold perspirations. Large doses of sesquichloride ter die (R).

Ammonia, Raspail's sedative, lotion to painful part of head, in headaches (R).

Potassic Bromide, for despondency, with sleeplessness and irritability, often also with heats, flushings, perspirations (R).

Camphor, for drowsiness and headache. Eau-de-cologne saturated with camphor rubbed to head (R).

Zinc Valerianate, hysterical symptoms (R).

CHANGE of air and scene, where other treatment only partially successful (R).

WARM BATH, to promote free perspiration. 90° to 95° Fah. for an hour, once a week, will obviate many of the symptoms (R).

Acon. 6, a most soothing remedy (H); invaluable and almost indispensable; has a wonderful influence over the disorders of this period (Ld).

Cimicif. 2 \times , for the "sinking at the stomach," rarely fails (H); cures mammary pains at this period (Ha).

Amyl nit., *Sang.*, *Ac. sulphs.*, flushes of heat (R, H, Ha); *Sumbul* (Ha).

Nux vom., **Ferr.**, *China*, headache, burning pressure on vertex (R, H); head feels as if opening and shutting; a symptom of debility from loss of fluids (H).

Jabor. flushing perspirations (H).

Glon. 3 \times , most efficient for head symptoms, rush of blood, throbbing, beating, roaring noises in ears (R, H, K). *Amyl nit.*, *Lach.* (H).

Lach. 6, 12, rarely fails to control the flushes (H); headache, insomnia (R).

Ac. hydrocy. invaluable for "sinking at the stomach" in idiopathic cases (H).

Sepia, for congestions due to failure of menses, is very helpful (H).

Sulph. piles, flushes of heat, mental depression (R).

Ambra, numbness, stinging in arms (R).

Valer. for hysterical symptoms (H).

COLDNESS.

Strychnia, cold hands and feet (R).

COLD WATER, as bath, with frictions, nightly for cold feet (R).

Camph., *Acon.*, *Cedr.*, *Bry.*, *Ver. alb.* (R).
China, *Merc.*, *Sepia*, *Natr. mur.*, *Helon.*,
for constant chilliness (R).

COLIC, INTESTINAL.

Nux Vomica, quickly subdues abdominal cramps and spasms (P).

Belladonna, especially in children (R.)
℞ *Atropiæ sulphatis* gr j; *zinci sulph.* ʒss; *aquæ destil.* ʒj. M. Sig.—3 to 5 drops two or three times a day (B).

Chamomile Oil, ℞ iv-vj, in colicky attacks of hysterical women (P).

Cocculus, of great value, especially during pregnancy (P).

Chloral, sometimes relieves (R).

Chloroform, effective in flatulent colic.
℞ *Spt. chloroformi*, tinct. *cardamomi comp.* āā ʒij. M. Sig.—A teasp. every ½ hour in water; also useful in hepatic and saturnine (B). Often combined with opium (R).

Potassic Bromide, in a peculiar form in young children (R).

Asafœtida, no better remedy in flatulent colic of infants. Teasp. doses of the *mistura asafœtidæ* (B).

Morphia, gr. ⅛-¼ hypoder., repeated in 15 minutes, gives more relief than any other remedy, in all forms of colic (B). Frequent small doses (R, P).

Arsenic, will cure in a surprising manner when enteralgia is idiopathic (B).

Essential Oils, especially those of cloves and cinnamon (R), anise, cardamon, etc. Oil of rue in flatulent colic of children (P).

Tobacco, as enema; dangerous! (B); as clyster, or by stomach (R).

Ammonia, in spasm of intestinal canal, and in colic of children or infants from bad feeding (R).

Lime Water, for young children who eject milk in lumpy masses, with colic and flatulence (R).

WATER. Hot fomentat'ns to ease pain (R).

MILK-CURE, efficacious in enteralgia (B).

Nux vom. spasmodic, flatulent colic; also to correct tendency to recurrence (R); from indigestion; habitual spasms (H).

Bell. especially in children; sensation as of a ball or lump forming; constipation (R); transverse colon prominent from flatulence (H).

Cham. φ, women and children; pinching, twisting pain, nausea (R, H).

Cocc. menstrual colic (R). Also *Plat.*, *Secale.*, *Cauloph.*, *Ignatia* (R).

Chloroform, a few drops of chloric ether in water, for flatulent colic of infants, will charm away the pain and flatulence (H).

Coloc. cutting, griping, or intermittent pains; severe colic, with flatulence or diarrhoea (R); when traceable to cold; *Coloc.* or *Plumb.* generally indicated (H).

Plumb. flatulence, constipation, chronic cases (R); retracted abdomen, scanty urine; cause obscure, probably neuralgic (H); see *Coloc.*, above.

Acon. when traceable to cold (Hpl).

Iris vers. severe flatulent colic; often controls when other remedies have failed (R). Grumbling bellyache (Ha).

Ver. alb. vomiting of bilious matter (R); colic of rheumatic origin (H).

Cina, worm-colic, and flatulent colic of older children (H).

Dios. 1x, bilious colic (R, H); pain radiating from umbilicus (Ha).

Lyc. to reinforce *Nux vom.*, checking the production of gas, in habitual flatulent colic (H).

Bry. less severe colic; sharp, stitching pains in sides or bowels, with irascibility, and distention of bowels (R).

WATER. A copious enema of warm water often gives immediate relief (R).

DRESS warmly; flannel binder around abdomen; avoid damp feet (R).

COLIC, LEAD. (Compare POISONING BY LEAD.)

Alum, singularly the best remedy. R Aluminis ʒij; ac. sulph. dil. ʒj; syrup limonis ʒj; aquæ ʒiij. M. Sig.—A tablesp. every hour or two (B). Gr. x hourly (R).
Opium, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$ of morphia hypoder., gives more relief than any other remedy (B); gr. ij–iv opii, with a moderate dose of castor oil (P).
Sulphuric Acid, dil., as prophylactic, and useful in treatment of the disease (B).
Tobacco, may control. Dangerous (B).

Alumen, has high repute (H); in massive doses (gr. xx every 4 hours) has effected some beautiful cures (Hpl).

Opium, the chief remedy, is not so much an anodyne as specific: relieves even in attenuated doses (H).

Ac. sulphs., *Plat.*, *Bell.* **Ac. sulphs.** as lemonade, to prevent lead colic; also great cleanliness of the person necessary. Nothing should be eaten while at work in lead (R).

COLIC, RENAL AND HEPATIC. (Compare CALCULI.)

Ether, inhaled in paroxysms of hepatic colic (R).

Chloroform, inhalation in renal and biliary colic, inferior only to morphia injection, superior to opium, warm baths, etc. 2 or 3 administrations may be required (R). [See also COLIC, INTESTINAL.]

Counter-irritation, flying blisters for renal colic (R).

Opium, small doses with spt. chloroformi, every 5 or 10 minutes until the pain gives way, or morphia hypoderm. (R).

Turpentine, has been given with benefit in biliary colic (R).

WATER. Warm baths to ease pain (R).

ALIMENT. Withhold all starches and fats.

Alkaline mineral waters are useful (B).

Berb. φ., and *Pereira brava*, seem to be homœopathic to renal colic (H); the latter is especially efficacious (Js).

Calc. 30, has extraordinary efficacy in relieving pain from passage of renal and biliary calculi (H, *Bayes*, *Dudgeon*, etc.).

China 6, has radically cured several cases of biliary colic (H).

Nux vom. *Sarz.*, to relieve the pain from urinary calculi (H).

Galium, *Equis.*, have a popular reputation (Ha).

Epigea repens, seems especially adapted to uric acid calculi (Ha).

Dios. in so-called "bilious colic," which is probably pain from gall-stones (H); is as useful in renal colic as in hepatic (Ha).

COMA. (Compare CEREBRAL CONGESTION.)

Blisters, in a comatose condition, large blisters or mustard poultices should be applied in quick succession to different parts of the body—chest, abdomen, thighs and calves; often very valuable in the critical condition near the end of an acute illness (R).

Cold Douche, for stupor of drunkenness or of opium poisoning. May have to be repeated if relapses occur. It should be kept up for a long time if pulse and breathing improve, or no worse (R).

Croton Oil, as purgative, $\pi\pi$ $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ every hour (R).

Potassic Bitartrate, as purgative, when blood is poisoned (R).

Bell. in slight cases is useful (R).

Opium, great difficulty in arousing the patient, stertorous breathing, throbbing of carotids, red face, contraction of pupils (R).

Gels. in coma from intense passive congestion (R).

Helleb. paleness of the face, slight convulsive movements (R).

Æscul. gla., *Bromides*, *Chloral*, *Cann. ind.*, *Ac. carbol.*, *Gels.*, *Gymnoc.*, *Lachnan.*, *Sant.*, *Solanum*, are mentioned as causing coma (Ha).

EXERCISE. In coma from poison, the patient should be persistently walked about (R).

CONDYLOMATA. (Compare CHANCRE, SYPHILIS.)

Nitric Acid, ʒj to Oj aquæ, as wash, frequently used (B, R).

Thuja Occid. locally a strong tinct. with gtt. v in water, night and morning, int. for warts with narrow base and pendulous body. Warts about anus or pudenda of either sex, whether syphilitic or not, often rapidly cured by Thuja (P). In non-syphilitic warts of penis or vulva, I have employed it with satisfaction (Pf).

Mercury. Calomel dusted over, after washing with a solution of chlorinated soda (Ricord, R, B), the nitrate locally, or a 20 per cent. oleate (R).

Zinc, the chloride, iodide, or nitrate, as local applications (R).

Arsenic, arsenious acid as a caustic (R).

Carbolic Acid, as a mild escharotic (B).

Chromic Acid, gr. c-ʒj aquæ dest; a good local application (B).

Ac. nit. 1, a prime remedy for syphilitic condylomata (H); on glans penis (R); complicated with chancreoid (Mg).

Thuja, int. and ϕ ext., when on glans, prepuce, scrotum, or anus (R); complicated with gonorrhœa (H); mulberry moist surface (Mg); efficacious in the 30th dilution (H).

Merc. sol., Merc. corr., Ac. phos., Staph., when with hard chancre (Mg).

Ant. tart. valuable often when other remedies have failed. Gr. x to ʒiv aquæ as lotion, internally gr. 1-100 to ʒviiij aq. A teasp. every four hours (Hpl).

Lyc., Cinnab., Sabina, ext. and int., have been very successful (Mg).

Caust., Dulc., Rhus., Thuja, are best for non-venereal warts (Mg).

LOCAL APPLICATIONS. **Zinc. sulph.,** dried; **Phyto. and Glycerin;** **Kali. iod.** oint. (R).

CONJUNCTIVITIS. (Compare OPHTHALMIA.)

Belladonna, locally and internally (R).

Euphrasia, as a mild astringent (P).

Mercury, calomel dusted over membrane, or after detaching scales rub in the brown citrine oint. (B). The oleate of mercury and morphia outside the eye, in palpebral conjunctivitis (R).

Pulsatilla, ʒj-ij to ʒiv aquæ, as wash, 8 or 10 times a day; also gtt. j-x internally, every 3 or 4 hours (P).

Zinc. A weak solution of sulphate as drops (R). \mathcal{R} **Zinci sulphat.** gr. ij-viiij; **morphiæ sulphat.** gr. ij-iv; **atropiæ sulphat.** gr. ss-j; **aquæ rosæ,** ʒj. M. Sig.—For the eyes (B).

Alum, after acute symptoms subside. \mathcal{R} **Aluminis** ʒj. **aquæ rosæ** ʒiv (B).

Copper Sulphate, locally once a day, in granular lids (B).

Silver Nitrate, solutions of various strength dropped into the eye (R). To granular lids, strong (ʒj-ʒj); weak in acute conjunctivitis (gr. j-iv-ʒj). Zinc and copper salts are preferred (B).

Opium, the wine dropped into the eye relieves pain, and improves condition of the membrane (R).

Bell. or Euph. generally sufficient in simple conjunctivitis (H).

Bell. congestion of head, frontal headache (D); ocular surface dry (H).

Euph. acrid flow of tears, coryza (D); the principal remedy (H, Js).

Merc. sol. or Hep. sulph. meibomian glands affected, crusts on ciliæ (H).

Merc. corr., Kali bich., chronic cases (H).

Puls. evening exacerbations (D); neuralgic pains in eyeball (R).

Zinc. sulph. gr. j; or **Alum** gr. ij; or **Arg. nit.** gr. j; or **Borax** gr. v-x, respectively, to the oz. of water, as simple and often serviceable collyria (A).

Cupr. sulph. in old cases, touched *very lightly* to the swollen papillæ: must not be repeated until the eye recovers from the application (A).

Arg. nit. in chronic cases, is a truly homœopathic remedy (H).

Acon. in first stage, with a cold compress (A, B, J).

Nux vom. considered by many to be the best remedy (R).

Staph. obstinate chronic catarrhal conjunctivitis, with swelling of lids (B).

Cadmium, as a collyrium. ℞ *Cadmii sulph.* gr. ij; *aquæ rosæ* ʒj (B).

Bismuth, is one of the numerous applications in chronic conjunctivitis and granular lids (B).

Castor Oil, a drop in the eye often allays pain and intolerance of light caused by an irritant (R).

Tannin, powdered, or tannic acid gr. j-x-ʒj (B).

Blisters, behind the ear (R).

Ars. the great remedy in chronic cases (H); burning pain, acrid flow of tears, œdema of lids (D).

Sulph. in recent cases, often effects a rapid cure (D); chronic cases in unhealthy subjects (H).

Chloral, grain doses or less (H).

HYGIENIC measures of great importance.

Protection by blue or smoked glasses, rest; avoidance of tobacco, and places where impure air prevails (A, R).

CONSTIPATION. (Compare FECES, INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION.)

Nux Vomica, gtt. j-ij of tinct. bis vel ter in die (R); gtt. v-x in a glass of cold water before breakfast and dinner, often overcomes the most obstinate c. (P); esp. useful when great fecal accumulations from torpor of bowel (B).

Sulphur, gr. x with confec. *sennæ*, often succeeds after other remedies fail (R). Sulphurous mineral waters (B); or sulphates in purgative waters; frequent small doses (R).

Podophyllum, the most generally used cathartic when deficient secretion (B). Gr. 1-12 to 1/6 night and morning, when c. with nervous and bilious headaches (P).

Mercury, calomel or grey powder as cathartic (R).

Hydrastis, very valuable, when constipation referable to a sluggish liver (P).

Magnesia, the bi-carbonate, a useful and mild aperient (R).

Alum, cheap and serviceable laxative (B).

Ipecacuanha, gr. j every morning, fasting, when great torpor of bowels (R).

Cocculus, flatus, hard, lumpy motions (P).

Turpentine, in purely atonic c., with gaseous distention of colon, has triumphed when all other remedies failed (P).

Physostigma, very effective in intestinal torpor. ℞ Tinct. *physos.*, *belladonnæ*, *nucis vom.* āā ʒij. M. Sig.—Gtt. xxx in water, morning and evening (B).

Stillingia, ℞x of fl. ext. in habitual c. (B).

Castor Oil, a mild, efficient cathartic (B).

Ammonium Chloride, in the so-called bilious state, with constipation (B).

Arsenic, small doses (℞ij) of Fowler's solution often overcome constip'n (R).

Nux vom. when frequent ineffectual efforts, piles, nausea, congestive morning headache, indigestion; abuse of coffee, tobacco, or alcohol; sedentary habits (R, H).

Sulph. 12, a good remedy to commence treatment with; bad constitution, hemorrhoidal tendency (H); in the ϕ , when piles, skin diseases (R).

Podoph., *Merc. corr.*, lumpy, pale stools, with mucus or blood, tenesmus (R).

Hydras. ϕ , gtt. j, once daily before breakfast, for a week, then gradually increase frequency. The most frequently curative remedy, especially when aperients have been abused (H, Ha).

Magn. mur. knotty, hard stools (H).

Alumen, constipation of infants, stools white or grey. difficult to expel (Hpl).

Opium, stools of small, hard, black balls, absence of *Nux vom.* symptoms; persons of sedentary habits, brain-workers (H); aged and plethoric patients (R).

Plumb. 3, 6, when opium indicated, but fails; motions small, hard, balls like sheep's dung; colic, retracted abdomen (H, R); frequent violent colic (L).

Bry. chilliness, throbbing headache, pain about liver, rheumatic tendency (R); hard, large, dry stools (Hpl).

Lyc. rumbling and flatulence, heartburn, (R, H); obstinate of young children (H).

Graph. large knotty stools, tendency to skin disease, amenorrhœa (H).

Natr. mur. sallow complexion, thin, dry state of system (H); dry, sore mouth, ulcerated tongue (R).

Æscul., *Aloes*, or *Collin.*, constipation with piles (R, Ha); *Æscul.* white stools (Ha).

Belladonna, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the extract at night, in habitual const. (B); gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ once a day, esp. when dyspepsia (R). Acts directly on the bowel as a stimulant (P).

Croton Oil, the most efficient cathartic, when simple impaction without inflammation. Gtt. j-ij (B). When evacuation of blackened feces (R).

Cathartics, especially *confectio sennæ*, *pil. rhei compos.*, *pil. aloës.*, the comp. cathartic pill, as well as those above (B). Purgation as usually practiced denounced by editor of *Lancet*, Oct. 1, 1870.

Saline Waters, are useful (B). Pullna, Friedrichshall, or Hunyadi; the first two, with milk, are good for children (R).

Enemata, of soap-suds and salt, or a pint of cold water (B); or turpentine, castor oil $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ $\bar{s}\bar{s}$, to Oss-j of gruel (P). The habitual use of warm enemata increases torpor of the bowels (R).

Tamar-Indien, a favorite mild aperient. Is proprietary, and supposed to contain cocculus, Glauber's salts, etc.

ALIMENT, important in habitual; corn bread, cracked wheat, oatmeal, bread of unbolted flour, fruits, green corn, tomatoes, and celery. $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. each of almonds and raisins daily. A glass of cold water before breakfast may overcome habitual constipation (B). An orange or a smoke after breakfast (R).

Ver. alb. 3x, **Alumina**, simple paralytic inertia of rectum (H).

Ign. constipation with prolapse of rectum, creeping sensation (R).

Plat. constipation while traveling (*Hahn*). Frequent urging, great straining, passing but small quantities; putty-like stool, sticking to the anus (L).

Kreas. emaciated, teething children (R).

Acon. recent, fever (R); after *Plumb* (H).

Caustr. much tenesmus, solid shining feces (H).

Mezer. ϕ , gtt. j at bedtime, in water, an all but never-failing aperient (*Cooper*).

PURGATIVES, APERIENTS, and ENEMATA, should only be used as temporary expedients in extreme cases; used habitually are very injurious (R, H). Recent and simple constipation generally needs only regulation of diet. In disease, it is usually only a single element in the whole morbid condition, and is best left alone (H).

DIET AND HYGIENE. Oatmeal porridge and brown bread, water before breakfast. Regularity in meals and time of going to stool, are of prime importance. A comfortable, warm closet a prime necessity. Friction of abdomen with hand dipped in cold water, every morning for fifteen minutes. In young children withhold starchy food (R).

CONVALESCENCE. (Compare ADYNAMIA.)

Lime, as lime-water, or the carbonate, in convalescence from serious diseases (R).

Quinia or *Hydrastia*, to promote digestion and appetite (B).

Fats, especially cod-liver oil (R).

Alcohol, before or during meals (R).

Koumiss, possesses great value (B).

Bitters, esp. gentian and calumba (B); the latter esp. when stomach weak (R).

Eucalyptus, a serviceable tonic (B).

Coca, $\bar{s}\bar{s}$ -ij of the fl. ext. as a dose (B).

Guarana, gr. xv- \bar{s} j may be given (B).

Opium, as laudanum, injected per rectum, for insomnia of convalescents (R).

SEA-BATHS, valuable in many cases (R).

Calc. carb., **China**, *Ac. phos.*, after acute disease, loss of animal fluids (L).

China or **Chin. sulph.** moderates the excessive hunger, especially useful if much waste of body (R).

Sulph. aids recuperative efforts of nature; should be continued (R).

DIET, requires the most careful attention; the prevalent error of giving food of difficult digestion too early must be guarded against, especially in intestinal or gastric disorders. The strictest moderation should be enjoined. The symptoms must be watched closely, and combated by appropriate medication (R).

CONVULSIONS.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.—In all cases, horizontal posture, fresh air, loosen the clothing; insert a plug of soft wood, or a cork, between the teeth, to prevent biting the tongue; sprinkle the face and chest with cold water.

EPILEPTIC.—the general directions above will usually suffice. See also **EPILEPSY**.

HYSTERICAL.—The diagnostic peculiarities are: pupils not dilated, but are sensitive to light; no wounding of tongue; face not livid; pulse usually normal. See also **HYSTERIA**.

INFANTILE.—Administer some anti-spasmodic, as *ether*, alone or combined with *musk* or *belladonna*; then search for any mechanical cause; as a pin in the dress, etc. Lance gums, if dentition the cause (A). See **CONVULSIONS, INFANTILE**.

UREMIC.—See **UREMIA**; **PUERPERAL CONVULSIONS**.

CONVULSIONS, INFANTILE.

Aconite, one of the best remedies (P).

Belladonna, is of special value, when of congestive origin (P).

Ignatia, in convulsions of children from intestinal irritation, no cerebral congestion present (P).

Potassic Bromide, in all forms (B. R).

Chloroform, inhalations of great service (R). *Anæsthetics* useful in all forms (B).

Chloral, full doses (B); gr. v, by mouth or rectum (R).

Opium, morphia, hypoder., best cure (B).

Veratrum, has been employed (R).

Valerian, when from worms (P).

Potassic Bitartrate, when due to blood-poisoning (R).

Asafetida, in convulsions of teething; a small portion in an enema, appears to mitigate (Wa).

Alcohol, has remarkable power in arresting convulsions of dentition; small doses of wine or brandy (Wa).

WATER, as general warm bath, with cold effusions or ice to head, very serviceable (B). Spinal ice-bag (R).

Acon. alt. Bell. frequent doses (R).

Bell. most frequently required; red, swollen face, patient full-blooded, excitement of brain [suddenly, *Glon.*], as indicated by elevated fontanelles [depressed, *Zinc.*, *Camph.*]. Convulsions of teething (H).

Ign., *Stram.*, convulsions of spinal, rather than of cerebral origin (H). **Ign.** or *Cina*, from worms (R). **Ign.** or *Cham.* convulsions of dentition (H).

Kali brom. reported successful in fifty cases of infantile convulsions (R).

Chloroform, gtt. ij in gum-water every 15 minutes, or one part to two of olive oil, rubbed along spine (R).

Opium, convulsions from fright (R).

Verat. alb., *Cupr.*, conv. with cramps (R). *Camph.* inhaled, will often calm (H).

Gels. rigidity, from cerebral disease (R).

Helleb. when apparently idiopathic (H).

Plumb. *Cupr.*, *Zinc.*, *Ipec.*, *Ac. hydrocy.* may be indicated (R, H).

ENEMATA, of warm water, important; also warm baths (R).

CORNEAL OPACITIES.

Mercury. Calomel by insufflation. The red iodide gr. ij, cerat. gr. xl, oil gtt. xx, successfully used as ointment (Wa).

Cadmium, said to promote their absorption. R Cadmii sulph. gr. ij-ʒj aquæ rosæ, as collyrium (R, Wa).

Silver Nitrate, gr. v-x-ʒj aq., as lotion (C).

Merc. corr. has cured many cases, when from interstitial deposit of lymph; esp. when mercury cured the original inflammation (H).

Cann. ind. is most in repute (H).

Euph (R); very efficacious for specks on the cornea (H).

Iodine, int; and in collyria, has been efficacious, esp. in strumous cases (Wa).

Sodic Chloride, gr. x-3j aq. dest., ℥v-x injected subconjunctivally, to hasten disappearance of turbidity (C).

PANNUS, LEUCOMA, are best let alone (D). Tattooing to relieve deformity (C).

Caust., *Sant.* (H); *Kali iod.*, *Phos.* 6x, and *Sil.* 6x; *Calc. carb. alt. Sulph.*; *Hydras.*, as lotion (R).

SURGICAL means have not been very successful. Opacities often disappear without aid of remedies. When old, and glistening, are incurable (A).

CORNS.

Silver Nitrate, solid after soaking and paring (Wa), the best application for soft corns; and very irritable ones (D).

Acetic Acid, strong, to remove corns (Wa).

Mercury. Corrosive sublimate in alcoholic solution, locally to remove corns (Wa).

Iodine, gr. xl, ad ʒj alcoholis, locally (Wa).

POULTICES, are useful; or a plaster of soft material, with hole in centre (D).

Arn. or *Ruta*, int. and ext., hard corns (R); *Arn.* φ, dilute, as plaster to soft corns, after paring (R).

Sulph., *Calc. carb.*, *Sil.* 3, 30, internally (R).

Ver. vir., as paint to inflamed corns (R).

Ferr. perchlor. or *Castor oil*, as paint (R).

WATER, hot and cold, alternately applied to inflamed corns. Keep a corn thin by frequent washing and paring (R).

COUGH. (Compare BRONCHITIS, PERTUSSIS.)

Aconite, irritable, tickling throat-cough; short, dry cough of asthmatics, with anxious look, full, strong pulse (P).

Belladonna, often useful. No indications. (R). Int., and ext. as plaster to the chest, very serviceable in spasmodic and nervous coughs (Wa).

Hyoscyamus, very useful in spasmodic, tickling night-coughs (P).

Hydrocyanic Acid, for nervous, irritable cough, and cough of phthisis and mothers' sympathetic cough. ℞ Ac. hydrocyan. dil. ʒj; tinct. sanguinariæ ʒiv; syrup senegæ ʒss; syr. toltan. ʒij; aq. lauro-cerasi ʒvij. M. Sig.—One or two teasp., according to age, every 3 or 4 hours (B).

Laurocerasus, as substitute for hydrocyanic acid, in spasmodic coughs (B).

Conium, supposed to be useful (R). Is very useful in spasmodic cough (Wa).

Ipecacuanha, the fl. ext. for troublesome night-cough (B); in obstinate winter-cough, with wheezing, the wine as spray to fauces, efficacious (R).

Lobelia, dry cough, continued tickling sensation, even in sleep (P).

Sanguinaria, combined with hyoscyamus, in nervous, spasmodic cough (P).

Acon. recent, dry cough, burning in throat, feverishness (R).

Bell. dry, spasmodic cough, worse at night, cerebral congestion (R).

Hyos., **Lauro.**, **Conium**, dry cough, worse at night on lying down, or coming on about 3 a. m. (R).

Ac. hydrocy. in spasmodic and whooping-cough (H). Prostration, oppression on chest, violent symptoms of cerebral congestion (Hpl).

Ipec. recent wheezing, nausea and vomiting (R); spray in winter cough (H).

Lobel. dry, spasmodic cough (Ha).

Sang. chronic bronchial or laryngeal dry coughs, with diarrhoea (Ha).

Gels. severe, dry cough in children (R).

Puls. loose cough by day, dry at night (H); worse lying down; women and children (R).

Iod., *Brom.*, *Spong.*, laryngeal, tickling cough (R). *Spong.* "barking" (H).

Alumina, dry hacking cough (H).

Kali brom., *Dros.*, spasmodic, tickling, retching; worse at night, like "whooping" without the "whoop" (R).

Sulph. moist cough, yellow mucus, or obstinate tight cough; asthmatic, following eruptions (R).

Gelsemium, excessive irritability of the respiratory centre (R); often remarkably relieves convulsive, or spasmodic, reflex, nervous coughs (B).

Pulsatilla, as anemonine, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. and gr. doses, very useful in irritative cough, asthma, whooping cough (P).

Iodine, by inhalation for children, in hoarse, hollow cough, wheezing (R).

Alum, int. in spasmodic. Gr. x to ʒj aq. as spray, in chronic cough (R).

Potassic Bromide, serviceable in various reflex coughs (uterine, renal, etc.) and in cough of phthisis occasionally ameliorative as a gargle (B).

Sulphur; see *Asafœtida*, below.

Asafœtida. Garrod ascribes its value to the sulphur oil in it (P). Very serviceable in after-cough from habit, and in mothers' sympathetic whooping-cough. R Misturæ asaf. ʒiv; ammon. muriat. ʒj. M. Sig.—A tablesp. as necessary (B).

Opium, in some form much used in cough-mixtures. Morphia with glycerin to fauces (B). When throat inflamed or even ulcerated (R).

Valerian, asthmatical and hysterical (P).

Chloroform, with morphia and molasses, in paroxysmal dry cough. May be painted on throat also (R).

Chloral, in convulsive coughs, ameliorates symptoms after hypnotic effect (Wa).

Camphor, will allay cough. Equal parts of camphor and chloral, triturated together, are said to allay spasmodic cough when painted over larynx (B).

Glycerin of Tannin, applied to throat when chronically inflamed, and so producing cough; often the case with children (R).

Grindelia, useful in cough of habit and spasmodic cough (B).

Cod-liver Oil, in chronic coughs (R, Wa).

Lactucarium, the syrup as vehicle in cough-mixtures (B).

Prunus Virginiana, has some influence; is much used in cough-mixtures (B, P).

Pix-Tar-water, in winter-cough, especially when paroxysmal (R). Allays the cough of bronchitis and phthisis (P). **Emplastrum Picis**, as rubefacient and counter-irritant in chronic coughs (Wa).

Asaf. hysterical cough in nervous, florid women (Hpl).

Bry. dry, chronic cough, tickling under sternum (H); shaking the whole body, stitches in chest. Loosening remedy (R).

Nux vom. dry, violent cough; jarring in the head; stomach-cough (H).

Ac. nil. chronic dry cough, with constipation; after lung disease (R).

Rumex, dry, worse when talking, or in the open air; sore under sternum (R).

Lach. sensation of something in throat (R).

Caust. dry cough, with hoarseness; involuntary urination (R).

Ac. oxal. dry, worse at night, nausea, pain in the back (R).

Graph. dry cough, with gruff voice (R).

Phos. moist cough, brown sputa, bronchial and lung disease; dry, short, laryngeal and bronchial; tendency to lung disease (R).

Cimicif. children's dry cough (R).

Senega, Verbas., short, hard, dry cough (R); hoarse, dry night-cough (H).

Ant. tart. moist cough, profuse, easy expectoration, vomiting; no remedy of wider range (R, H).

Kali bich. moist cough; tough, stringy mucus; expectoration difficult (R).

Merc., Stann., chronic moist cough, purulent sputa, night sweats (R). **Merc. sol.** catarrhal, moist cough (H).

Hepar. sulph. chronic moist cough, due to organic disease; indigestion (R).

Ars. debility, tight chest, dyspnoea at night; moist cough (R).

Cocc. cact. spasmodic, copious expectoration, vomiting (R).

Mang. expectoration difficult in evening, easy in morning; cough relieved by lying down (R).

Sticta, racking, incessant, wearing coughs of phthisis, etc. (Ha).

Samb. suffocative cough of children, with wheezing (H).

Bism. sympathetic, "stomach cough" (H).

Ambra, nervous, convulsive (H).

Viola, spasmodic, nervous cough, with dyspnoea (H).

The frequency and violence of nervous coughs may be controlled by a determined effort of the patient's will (R).

CROUP, CATARRHAL.

(Compare LARYNGITIS, LARYNGISMUS STRIDULUS.)

Aconite, valuable (R, Wa); has been employed with the best results (P); from gtt $\frac{1}{2}$ to j every half-hour, until an impression is made on the fever movement, then every hour or two (B).

Ipecacuanha, as emetic at outset (El).

HOT WATER, applications beneath the chin, and along the whole course of the larynx (Wa). Hot fomentations or turpentine stupe to throat (El).

Acon. alt. *Spong.* are the two leading remedies; never omit **Acon.** (H). Early symptoms, spasm, cough, fever (R).

Bry. alt. *Ipec.* ϕ , every 10 minutes (R); together are great modifiers of the croupal angina (*Teste*).

Amm. brom., *Bry.*, with hot-water sponging of the throat (R).

Ant. tart. has a verified value (H); loose cough, difficult expectoration (R).

CROUP, MEMBRANOUS. (Compare DIPHTHERIA.)

Iodine, the tinct. externally, affords great relief, and tends to prevent formation of false membranes (Wa).

Sanguinaria, by many considered specific is undoubtedly the best emetic for this disease. \mathcal{R} Syr. *ipecac.* \mathfrak{z} ij; pulv. sanguin. gr. xx; pulv. *ipecac.* gr. v. M. A teasp. every $\frac{1}{4}$ hour till emesis, then $\frac{1}{2}$ teasp. every hour (P).

Tartar Emetic, as an emetic, has established value in croup (Wa). Is injurious; too depressant (B).

Mercury, the *subsulphate* given early, is the best emetic; gr. iij-v. *Calomel*, useless, yet strongly urged as a laryngeal sedative (B).

Alum, a teasp. with honey or syrup every $\frac{1}{2}$ hour until emesis; a useful, non-depressant emetic (B).

Emetics, besides the above: *Copper Sulphate*, in small frequent doses (R); *Ipecacuanha*, inferior to mercury (B). In severe cases, vomiting should be caused 3 or 4 times a day, and should be commenced early (R).

Senega, is considered a valuable auxiliary (P), has been employed (R).

Sulphurous Acid, as spray, hourly or more frequently (R).

Tannin, a 5 per cent. spray, several times a day for 15 or 20 minutes (R).

Lactic Acid, as solvent of membrane. \mathcal{R} Lactici acidi \mathfrak{z} ijss; aquæ dest. \mathfrak{z} x. Used in spray-producer, or applied by mop (B).

Iod. the leading remedy (H); preferred in scrofulous patients. Also by inhalation from hot water (R).

Sang. prevents extension, recurrence, and predisposition; is useful for sequelæ (R); as an acetous syrup, much prized in pseudo-membranous croup (Ha).

Ant. tart. valuable if given early (H).

Kali bich the most homœopathic remedy; has frequently cured true membranous croup (H). Asthenic symptoms (R).

Spong., **Iod.**, after acute stage; cough hard, dry (H); barking, whistling (R).

Brom. 3x, also inhaled; acts very similarly to *Iodine* (H). Asthenic form, with extreme congestion and œdema of the air passages; dry, croupy cough, tickling and grating, The 1x alt. *Acon.* (R).

Hepar sulph. after acute stage; cough hoarsely mucous (H); expectoration very difficult (R).

Acon. febrile symptoms; alt. with other remedies, to relax laryngeal spasm (R).

Phos. or *Ars.* debility great, typhoid character. These remedies may be alternated with others having more affinity to the local lesion (R).

WATER. Warm bath, hot fomentations or compress to throat. Watery vapor in room. Steam inhalations, with a few drops of *Iod.*, *Brom.*, or *Kali bich.* (R).

DIET. Water only, in small quantities, during attack. Supporting diet may be required afterwards (R).

CYANOSIS.

TREATMENT must depend upon the nature of the lesion or disease giving rise to the cyanotic condition (A).

Acon. from fright (*Hpl*); *Dig.*, *Cupr.*, *Lach.*, *Ars.*, *Ver.*, *Laur.* (R); *Kali cyan.*, *Digitatine* (*Ha*). Treatment only palliative (R).

CYSTITIS.

(Compare BLADDER IRRITABLE; CALCULUS, DYSURIA, HÆMATURIA, etc.)

Aconite, for febrile symptoms (R, P).
Belladonna, when irritability of mucous membrane (B); very useful in recent catarrh from chill, with pain (P).
Cantharis, in small doses long continued very efficient (B); gtt. j-v of the tinct. ter in die, when pain along urethra (R).
Uva ursi and **Pareira**, successfully used in chronic (P); less efficient than *Buchu* (B).
Chimaphila, in chronic form, also in catarrhal affections of the bladder (P).
Turpentine, when from urethral inflammation, or prostatic disease (B); has been useful in chronic cystitis (R, P).
Quinia, esp. useful for acute symptoms (B).
Buchu, fluid extract very efficient (B, R); the best drug in chronic cystitis (P).
Iodoform, as suppository in painful c. (R).
Sulphites, *Sulpho-carbolates*, and *Carbolic Acid* prevent putrefaction of urine (B).
Alkalies. Citrates and bicarbonates to make the urine alkaline when organ inflamed; stop when urine alkaline (R).
Eucalyptus, no remedy more valuable in chronic cystitis (B).
Copaiba, useful, but objectionable for its taste and gastric disturbance (B, R).
Cubebs, *Juniper*, are useful (B).
Opium, an injection of laudanum with starch will subdue pain, and prevent frequent micturition (R); injurious if kidneys diseased (P).
HOT ENEMATA, to relieve pain (R).

Acon. alt Canth. simple cystitis, from cold (R). **Acon.** only when much general erethism or fever (H).
Bell. ϕ , gtt. x-xx, much irritability (H).
Canth 3, the chief remedy in acute c. (H).
Uva ursi, mucous, bloody, purulent discharges, esp. when from calculus (H).
Pareira, urging pains in glans penis (L).
Cimaph. ϕ , best remedy in chronic form (R, H); cystitis with hectic fever (Ha).
Tereb. in chronic form (H). Vesical catarrh in old persons of sedentary life (L).
Camph. the best remedy in strangury (H),
Dulc. from damp or cold, also chron. (H, L).
Erig. vesical catarrh, unusual pain (Ha).
Dig. pains in bladder, brown urine (R).
Sant. in chronic, brilliant cures (Ha).
Hydras. very useful in chronic c. (Ha).
Nux vom. with spasm; gouty persons (R).
Silph. valued very highly in chronic (Ha).
Canth., **Chim.**, *Cann. sat.*, *Apis*, *Eup. perf.*, *Kali iod.*, *Puls.*, best in chronic c. (R).
Cann. sat. gonorrhœal cystitis, burning pains, hæmaturia, dysuria (L).
Sulph. obstinate chronic cases, fetid urine, burning in urethra during micturition (R).
WASHING out the bladder is of great value in chronic catarrh (R, H) small quantities of tepid water *gently* introduced, with rest in horizontal posture, and mucilaginous drinks (R).
HOT FOMENTATIONS, for relief of pain: warm hip-bath, abdominal compress (R).

CYSTS.

Iodine, injection very effective in cysts of neck, and sometimes in unilocular ovarian (B); 3x after tapping (R).
Silver Nitrate, gtt. v-x of solution, 3j-ij as injection, will cure after setting up inflammation (B).

Iodium. *Apis*, have most evidence in their favor as curing ovarian cystic disease (H).
Iodium, "eau iodée" injected into sac (Js).
Apis, after tapping ovarian cyst, to prevent re-accumulation of fluid (R).
Bary. iod. deserves to be tested (Ha).

Galvano-puncture, will permanently occlude cysts of neck (B).
Aurum Chloride, may sometimes cure ovarian dropsy (B).
Remedies internally have all been proved worthless (E).

Lilium, Ustil., are homœopathic (*Ha*).
Kali brom. three apparent cures of ovarian (*H*); has specific action on ovaries (*Ha*).
Canth. tenderness and burning pain in ovarian region; dysuria, or strangury (*L*).
Ustilago, incipient cysts of ovaries (*Ha*).

DEAFNESS.

Quinia. cures some forms, and often causes deafness (Brown-Séguard).

Glycerin, for dryness of meatus; also to form a film to cover ruptured tympanum (R); either alone or in combination with olive oil (P); effects temporary (Wa).

Tannin, the glycerite as application for throat deafness (R, Wa).

Colchicum, when from gout in ear (A).

Cantharides, as oint.; gr. xxx ad ʒj adipis, below and behind the ear bis die, with alterative mercurial treatment, in deaf. from thickened tympanum (Wa)

Gargles, in throat-deafness, are of great value; potassic nitrate, borax, etc., in sthenic; tinct. of capsicum added in nervous forms; hydrarg. perchlor. when from secondary syphilis (Wa).

WATER. Washing in warm water, in deafness from general debility (Toynbee).

FARADIZATION, of the ear in nervous deafness, in which slight results only to be expected from the treatment (R). Demands the utmost caution (Wa).

Chin. sulph. buzzing in ears, noises in head, and vertigo (*Hpl*); deafness from concussion (*H*).

Acon., Bell., Merc., Gels., Dulc., Puls., recent deafness from cold (R).

Bell. from suppression of acute scarlatina or measles eruption (*Hpl*).

Arn. the infusion, int. and ext., has cured several cases (*Hpl*).

Ars, deafness of scrofulous patients, from exposure to damp winds (*Hpl*).

Sulph., Bell., Merc., Chel., deafness after eruptive fevers (R).

Bary. iod., Iod. sulph., Merc. iod., chronic, from enlarged tonsils (R).

Puls., Mang., eustachian deafness, recent, from catarrh (*H*).

Iod. 3x, excellent in chronic throat-deafness (*H*).

Petrol. φ, 3-drop doses, noises in the ear (R, H); also *Phos.* (R).

Ac. phos., Anac., Ambra, in "nervous" deafness (*H*).

Calc. carb. scrofulous patients (*H*).

DELIRIUM. (Compare CEREBRAL CONGESTION, FEVER.)

Belladonna, delirium of typhus and other fevers (R); severe forms of delirium (P).

Hyoscyamus, delirium of typhus; mild, less inflam'y form, hallucinations, nervous excitement, little cerebral congest'n (P).

Opium, in traumatic delirium, as a rectal injection, combined with tartar emetic in fevers; or better still, morphia hypoder. Laudanum in low, muttering del. (R). Is regarded with suspicion (P).

Cannabis Indica, the extract, in doses of gr. ¼-½, in nocturnal del., occurring in softening of the brain (Wa).

Potassic Bromide, in delirium resembling delirium tremens (R).

Bell. when congestion of brain; acute maniacal delirium (*H*); see *Stram.*

Hyos. delirium of fevers, mild forms (*H*).

Opium, mild delirium, loud talking, eyes wide open; venous congestion, with dark-red face (L); stertorous breathing, low, muttering delirium (R).

Cann. ind. when of psychical origin; not depending on any bodily ailment (*H*).

Bromides, are useful, esp. the *Calc. brom.* for children; gr. j of ũ for each year of age, every hour in severe cases (*Ha*).

Camph. somnolent delirium, with slow fever; at night, dullness and heat of head, with cold, clammy skin (L).

Camphor. in 20-gr. doses, every 2 or 3 hours, esp. in low, muttering del. (R).
Chloral, in violent delirium of fevers (R).
Antimony, d. of fevers (R). [See FEVERS].
WATER. The cold douche in maniacal delirium; place patient in warm bath during application (R).

Ver. vir. the best remedy for cerebral congestions (*Ha*).

Stram. hallucinations, delirium of fevers, with coma vigil and muttering; furious d., most nearly resembling del. trem. (*H*). All objects appear oblique; very graceful gesticulations (*L*).

DELIRIUM TREMENS. (Compare ALCOHOLISM.)

Belladonna, of proven efficacy, when congestion of the brain (*P*); useful for the insomnia when coma vigil, cold surface, cyanosis (*B*).

Stramonium, can do all that *Bell.* can do, and is more powerful (*Tr*).

Hyoscyamus, in some forms, admirable (*P*).

Opium, cautiously, if at all (*B*); as rectal injection, hypodermically, or with spirits. If patient strong, delirium boisterous, and pulse pale, add *Tartar Emetic* or *Aconite* (*R*).

Bromides, in the "horrors" preceding the delirium, ʒi every 4 to 6 hours. Are of less value in the delirium, and in subsequent attacks (*B, R*).

Chloral, at outset (*R*); very successful, but dangerous to old drunkards. or when heart disease exists (*B*). Or, *Chloroform* inhalations to procure sleep (*R*). Anæsthetics dangerous (*B*).

Cannabis Indica, gr. ss-ʒ of extract, one of the least dangerous and most useful hypnotics (*P*).

Tartar Emetic, as hypnotic (*B*); combined with opium to control mania and insomnia (*R*).

Capsicum, to induce sleep in early stages; gr. xx-xxx in a bolus with honey, repeated after three hours (*R*). In 20-30-gr. doses, has remarkable success (*P*).

Coffee, often exceedingly useful (*P*).

Digitalis, ʒss of tinct. repeated in 4 to 6 hours (*R*); a tablesp. of the infusion every 4 hours in pale subjects, anæmia of brain, with effusion and œdema (*B*).

Cimicifuga, an excellent tonic for the nervous system; very successful (*P*).

Quinia, with a mineral acid, to restore digestion; in the "horrors" and in adynamic states (*B*).

Sumbul, very efficient for insomnia (*P*).

Bell. ʒ, gtt. ij every 2 hours; the most generally useful remedy in well-marked cases (*R*).

Stram. ʒ, 1x, has been found very successful (*R*); maniacal delirium, complete insomnia (*R, H*).

Hyos. 1x, the best remedy to control the cerebral disorder (*H*).

Opium, 1x, comatose; loud, stertorous breathing; no consciousness or sensation; pupils contracted, or widely dilated (*R*).

Bromides. **Camph. brom.**, in 5-gr doses for insomnia, jactitation of limbs, great cerebral congestion (*Ha*). **Kali brom.** gr. v-x every 2 or 3 hours, in first stage, if sthenic, cerebral congestion, active delirium (*Ha*).

Chloral hydr. gr. xxx-xl at bedtime, when patient will not take regular doses (*R*).

Cann. ind. has been found very useful (*Ha*).

Ant. tart. mucous gastric derangement; delirium tremens from beer; profuse, cool sweats, pneumonia (*H*).

Capsicum, or strong coffee, large doses (*R*).

Dig. face cold and pale, pulse weak (*Ha*).

Cimicif. 3x, frequently; indispensable (*Ha*); the ʒ to restore the nervous system (*Hpl*).

Kali brom. or **Dig.** aided by **Cimicif.** 3x or **Hyos.** 1x, sufficient to control all cases of this malady (*Ha*).

Ars. gastritis, nervous derangement, muscular tremors, prostration (*H*).

Nux vom. jactitation, very irritable, constipation with large difficult stools (*R*); forming stage, and during convales. (*H*).

Scutel. has been very successful in irritable, delicate, nervous subjects (*Ha*).

Solanum, may be used side by side with **Belladonna.** (*Ha*).

Cyprip. will be found useful; a palliative only, unless case be recent (*Ha*).

Lupulin, the tinct. or oleo resin; useful in mild cases, as stomachic tonic and cerebral sedative (B).

Ammonium Carbonate, when anæmia of brain, and feeble heart action (B).

Conium, comb. with opium, useful (P).

Alcohol, of undoubted use, where failure of stomach to appropriate food (B).

WATER, about 60°, with ice to head; to reduce temp. in the hyperpyrexia (B, R).

TREATMENT should tend to nourishment, and establishing of digestion (B). Concentrated liquid nourishment, with moderate use of stimulants (H).

Agar. mus. ϕ , gtt. ij every 4 hours, has cured severe cases, when maniacal rage, attempts to commit suicide (*Hpl*).

DIET AND HYGIENE. The immediate source of danger is exhaustion; hence nutritious, digestible diet in fluid form; small quantities frequently repeated; beef-tea, soups, yolk of eggs, warm milk, cocoa, cayenne pepper or stimulants in soups; coffee, to still nervous excitement; hot baths, and wet pack, to eliminate the poison. A quiet, dark room; sleep a necessity, often induced by *Bell.* (R). [See above.]

DEMENTIA AND INSANITY.

(Compare DELIRIUM, MELANCHOLIA, MANIA, HYPOCHONDRIASIS.)

Tonics and *Hypnotics*. Their use should not be neglected (H).

MORAL OR MENTAL TREATMENT, in recent times, is confided in greatly. This can be best administered in a well-conducted asylum or hospital for the insane, where security and the prospect of recovery will be better than in the best home. The total abolition of any one plan of treatment in favor of another would be a great mistake. More than half of first attacks of insanity are recovered from under good management, which is best attained under the direction of persons trained in this specialty (H).

Anac. an important remedy, esp. when in the young, from masturbation. Also *Ac. phos.* (H).

Conium, melancholia also present (H).

Helleb. when supervening on acute insanity (H); stupor and indifference (R).

Zinc. trembling, jactitation of limbs (R); timidity and anxiousness, repeats all questions before answering them (L).

Hepar sulph. dementia, with complete stupidity, sits silent in a corner (L).

Canth. amorous frenzy, intense erethism of sexual organs (L).

Bell., *Hyos.*, *Opi.*, *Stram.*, anxiety, fear, frightful visions (L).

DENTITION.

Belladonna, in convulsions of dentition, rarely fails to relieve (P).

Hyoscyamus, to alleviate pain and subdue irritation; better than opium for children (P).

Potassic Bromide, for irritability and convulsions in teething (R).

Dulcamara, the infusion; in diarrhœa of dentition, quickly checks symptoms (P).

Calumba, excellent for the accompanying vomiting and diarrhœa (P).

Hyophosphites, of lime or sodium (R).

Bell. convulsions when dentition begun (H); also *Ver. vir.*, *Gels.* (R).

Acon. feverish symptoms (H, R).

Cham. the most important remedy when nervous symptoms predominate (H).

Cham., *Coff.*, insomnia (H).

Ign., *Cham.*, to ward off threatening convulsions (H).

Kreas. 12, thin, irritable children, extreme agitation; decaying teeth (H).

Calc. carb. or *Calc. phos.* slow. painful cutting; bowels disordered (H).

DIABETES INSIPIDUS.

Opium, large doses necessary; gr. vj-xij a day (B). Combined with gallic acid, the most generally useful remedy (W).

Alum, has produced good results (B).

Jaborandi, used successfully to reduce the quantity of urine (B).

Valerian, large, increasing doses (R).

Krameria, lessens quantity of urine (P).

DIET. A dry diet beneficial (B).

TREATMENT, is tentative only; no specific is known for it (H).

Scilla 2. has been successful in 3 to 4 weeks (H); pale, watery urine (R).

Ign., **Hyos.**, hysterical patients (R).

Murex pur. urine colorless. **Arg.**, **Murex**, sometimes curative (H).

Uran. nit. has cured many cases (Ha).

Ac. phos., **Uran.**, are applicable (H).

Apoc. cann., sinking at "pit of stomach," great debility (Ha).

Kali brom., **Eup. pur.**, **Gels.**, **Helon.**, **Trill.** (Ha).

DIABETES MELLITUS.

Phosphoric Acid, largely diluted, assuages the inordinate thirst. In one case, it seemed to act as a curative agent (Wa).

Arsenic, when from faulty assimilation, and in thin subjects (B).

Opium, in large doses (gr. vj-xij a day), ameliorative. **Codeia** is especially serviceable (B). Abates thirst, and controls appetite (R). Its value much disputed (P); is of great value in many cases (W).

Sodic Salicylate, has cured when all other drugs have failed (R).

Potassic Bromide, gr. xx ter die, cured two cases in 6 weeks (Begbie, R).

Krameria, lessens quantity of urine (P).

Lactic Acid, has varying success (B).

Phosphates, to avert failure of nutrition (B).

Glycerin, has produced good results (B).

Used in place of sugar (W).

Alkalies, are used on theoretical grounds, but have not produced much benefit.

One case apparently cured by the diligent use of Ammonium Carbonate (B).

Salines. A warm solution of phosphate and chloride of sodium, by intravenous injection, in diabetic coma, produced astonishing results in one case (B).

ALIMENT. All saccharine and farinaceous foods forbidden. Use fats, animal food, and gluten or almond bread. **Milk-Cure**, buttermilk best, to be the only food until cessation of symptoms. **Alkaline waters**, when of hepatic origin and in obese subjects. Tepid drinks, in thirst (B).

Ac. phos. 1x, stands highest in esteem, esp. when from nervous derangement, the most frequent cause (H, R); generally relieves, not unfrequently cures (R).

Ars., **Kreas.**, are recommended by many high authorities (H). **Ars.** and **Nuxvom.** have benefited (R).

Morphia, **Curare**, when of rapid course; diabetes acutus (H).

Uran. nit. or **muriat.** 1x, 6 (H); 1, 3x (Ha).

An important remedy; is eminently homœopathic, and has cured many cases, esp. those originating in dyspepsia or assimilative derangement. Excessive thirst a characteristic indication (H).

Cham. 1, when of hepatogenic origin (H).

Silica, in mineral waters, valuable (H).

Tereb., **Arum triph.**, proved remedial (R).

Helon., **Plumb.**, promise well (R). **Helon.** in diabetes nervosa, with uterine disorders (Ha).

Lyc. has been found curative (Ha).

Liq. potassæ, 1/8-drop doses, has reduced quantity and sp. gr. of the urine (R).

DIET AND HYGIENE are of the utmost importance. Avoid amylaceous food, and everything containing sugar, especially ordinary bread. Use fresh, nutritious animal food, with bread of bran, or almonds. Warm baths, warm climate, flannel underclothing (R).

MILK-CURE, by skimmed milk, very successful; 6 to 10 pints daily. *No other food* for 6 weeks, then animal food alone (R).

DIAGNOSIS, DIFFERENTIAL.

[Adapted chiefly from DA COSTA and RUDDOCK.]

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, FORMS OF.

[Tabulated from Da Costa and Hoffmann & Ultzman.]

CLINICAL HEADINGS.	(1) Acute Nephritis.		(2) Chron. Parench. Nephritis (large white kidney).	(3) Chron. Desquam. Nephritis (contract'd kidney).	(4) Fatty Kidney.	(5) Amyloid or Waxy Kidney.	
	Desq. or Catarrhal Nephritis.	Acute Parench. Nephritis.					
URINE	Quantity . . .	Normal or —	—	— or +	Normal or +	Normal or +	
	Reaction . . .	Acid	Acid	Acid	Acid	Acid	
	Color . . .	Wine yellow	Dark smoky	Brown yellow	Clear	Pale	Pale
	Sp. Gr. . . .	Normal or —	High	—	— 1010	1015-1030	—, above 1010
	Urea . . .	Normal	—	—	Normal	—	Normal or —
	Chlorides . . .	Normal	—	—	Normal	—	—
	Albumen . . . (per cent.)	1-10 to 1-5	1 to 6	½ to 2	1-10 to ½	1 to 6	1-10 to ½ globuline
Casts . . .	Hyaline Epithel.	Blood Epithel. Hyaline	Granular, Hyaline.	Very few	Fatty	Few hyaline	
Sediment (macros. visible)	Mucus Blood	Brown cells. Urates	Kidney epith'm. Blood. Lymph	Seldom any	Free oil	Seldom any	
DROPSY	Seldom	Great, esp. of face	Never absent	In last stages	Great	Trifling	
URÆMIA . . . . .	. . . . .	Often great	Not marked	Great	Rare	Rare
OTHER SYMPTOMS . . .	Stiff joints Sacral pain Lassitude	Fever	Temp. low No fever. Infl. of serous memb. Cardiac hyper.	Retinitis. Tense, quick pulse. Hyper. of heart	Face pale puffy. Cardiac hyper.	Emaciation, sal-low face, enlarged liver and spleen, thirst, diarrhœa	
PROGNOSIS	Fav' rable	Recovery or No. 2	Recovery (?) or No. 4	Unfavorable. Course perhaps long	Always fatal	Depends on constitut'nal disease present.	

NOTE.—The signs + and — respectively denote a specific gravity greater than 1024, or less than 1018.

CANCER.

Cancerous (Malignant) Tumors.

Are of constitutional origin.
 Have no cyst, but invade and convert the surrounding tissues.
 Cancer material is short-lived from rapid deterioration, but is rapidly reproduced.
 Severe increasing pain.
 Extend to remote parts, reappearing chiefly in lymphatic glands.
 Cancerous cachexia of general health.
 Recur after extirpation, fatal in end.

Non-malignant Tumors.

Origin, some local error of growth.
 Limited by a cyst; may compress, but do not invade adjacent tissues.
 Have uncertain period of increase, after which may remain stationary.
 Usually no pain.
 Are local, have no disposition to spread.
 Impair functions of parts pressed on.
 Do not recur.

Scirrhus.

Is hard.
 Appears mostly on female breast.
 Hard kernel, movable under skin.
 Becomes fixed to adjoining structures, which it puckers.
 Single and grows slowly.
 Course slow—2-4 years.
 Never in the young.

Encephaloma.

Is soft and brain-like.
 Most frequently on the limbs.
 At first deeply seated, hard to recognize.
 Spreads through loose textures, which it pushes aside and distends.
 Has numerous tumors, grows rapidly.
 Generally fatal in 1-2 years.
 Often in the young, even at birth.

CARDITIS.

Endo-carditis.

Blowing sound. Excited heart-action.
 Slight if any increase of percussion dulness.
 Impulse strong.
 Sounds normal, or more distinct, except at site where murmur is heard.

Peri-carditis.

Friction sound. Excited heart action.
 Marked increase in effusion stage.
 Wavy and feeble.
 Feeble and muffled; no blowing sounds.

CEREBRAL.

Concussion.

Patient can be roused; pupils act.
 Breathing seldom stertorous.
 Urinary action normal.
 Symptoms appear closely after accident.

Compression.

Complete insensibility; motionless pupils.
 Breathing usually stertorous.
 May be either retention or incontinence.
 Frequently do not.

CHANCRE.

Chancre.

Commences about 3d week after coitus.
 First as a papule, abrasion, or crack.
 Generally indurated (rarely not).

Chancroid.

In 24 hours to 3 days.
 First as a red spot, then a pustule, then a soft suppurating sore.
 Not on an indurated base.

Developes slowly.
Discharge slight, unless irritated.
Is soon limited and seldom phagedenic.

Edges sloping, not undermined.
Scanty serous secretion.
Sore remains solitary, and cannot be multiplied.
Followed by numerous buboes, rarely suppurating, never furnish inoculable pus.

Developes rapidly.
Suppurates profusely.
Tends to invade surrounding tissues, or become phagedenic.
Edges undermined.
Discharge is pus, and copious.
May be transplanted at will, and is seldom single.
A single bubo may appear and suppurate.

CHOLERA.

Asiatic.

Preceded by painless diarrhoea.
Not directly from error in diet.
First pain, shooting down thighs.
Prostration rapid and overwhelming, and out of ratio to evacuations.
Rapid reduction of surface temperature; high temperature in cavities.
Evacuations like rice-water from first.

Cramps commence in extremities.
Veins congested; tongue, lips, and extremities livid purple.
Urine albuminous.

Simple.

Seizure sudden.
Generally is from error in diet.
First pain, abdominal colic.
Prostration gradual, less marked than the vomiting and purging.
Gradual reduction of surface temperature; internal temperature normal.
Discharges bilious, causing burning and smarting pain; only colorless at very last.
Cramps commence in abdomen.
Not so.
Not so.

Croup.

Premonitory hoarse, metallic cough, without illness.
A child's disease.
Tenacious mucus, covers the swollen membrane.
A local disease.

Diphtheria.

Premonitory illness, shivers, fever, sore throat, without cough.
Attacks adults as well.
Distinguished by a false membrane.
A blood poison; great general depression.

Epilepsy.

Sudden, complete loss of consciousness.
Livid face, frothy saliva escapes, eyelids half open, eyeballs rolling, teeth grinding, tongue biting; more or less insensibility of pupils to light.
Countenance is distorted.
Patient shews no feeling.
Aura epileptica.
Short paroxysm, followed by heavy comatose sleep and dull intellect.
Frequently occurs at night.
Not necessarily of uterine connection, though a paroxysm often occurs at the menstrual period.

Hysteria.

Gradual and partial or apparent.
Face flushed, or complexion unaltered, no froth on lips, eyelids closed, eyeballs fixed, no grinding of teeth, or biting of tongue; pupils react readily.
Is not.
Sighs, or laughs, or sobs.
Globus hystericus.
Longer paroxysm, not sleepy, but usually wakeful and depressed in spirits.
Rarely occurs at night.
Often connected with uterine or menstrual disorders.

Gout.

Chiefly affects small joints, especially the metatarsal joint of the great toe.
 From 35-50 years; rarely before puberty.
 Most frequent in men, and result of idle, intemperate, and luxurious life.
 Is strongly hereditary.
 Chalk stones (urate of soda) in ext. ear, on tops of fingers, or elsewhere.
 Uric acid in the blood, absent from urine.
 A fit often affords temporary relief.
 Is confined to temperate zone.

Rheumatism.

Large joints chiefly implicated.
 Generally in young adults.
 Affects both sexes equally, and equally the poor and the rich.
 But slightly so.
 Not so.
 Lactic acid in the blood.
 Quite the contrary.
 Is ubiquitous—prevails in all climates.

Hæmatemesis.

If from the stomach, the blood is of a dark color, and is vomited.
 Often mixed with food, not froth.
 Preceded by nausea and stomach distress, and blood is passed with the stools.

Hæmoptysis.

If from the lungs, it is bright red, and generally coughed up.
 Generally frothy, mixed with sputa.
 Preceded by pain in the chest and dyspnoea. No blood in the stools.

Pleurisy.

Sharp pain, friction sound, dry cough, impaired chest motion.
 In stage of effusion, obliteration of intercostal spaces, enlargement of the side, viscera displaced.
 Dulness, with enfeebled or absent respiration, voice, and fremitus.

Pneumonia.

Dull pain, crepitant râle, cough followed by expectoration.
 In stage of hepatization none of these signs are present.
 Dulness, with marked bronchial respiration, distinct thoracic voice, increased vocal fremitus.
 Sputa rusty color, râles common.
 Febrile symptoms severe.
 Sudden elevations and falls, high temperature not uncommon.

Sputa frothy, rarely any râles.
 Febrile symptoms slight usually.
 Temperature irregular, rarely high.

PHTHISIS.**Tubercular.**

First symptom, a dry, short cough.
 No exciting cause apparent.
 Hereditary cases are of this class.
 Frequently preceded by enlarged or suppurating glands, or other evidence of scrofula.
 Voice changes from tubercular deposit.

Non-Tubercular.

First stage follows catarrh, bronchitis, or some other acute disease.
 Is referable to some exciting cause, as cold inflammation, or inhaling of heavy dust.
 Not hereditary.
 No evidence of scrofula.
 No change of voice.

EXANTHEMATA.

Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Small-pox.
Incubation 1 day to weeks.	Incubation, 7-14 days.	Incubation 6-20 days. Average 10.
Fever, great heat of skin, and frequent pulse, unabated during eruption.	Same fever rather increased by eruption.	Fever often violent, bounding pulse, pain in loins, greatly relieved by eruption.
Brilliant stare.	Liquid watery eye.	
Eruption on 2nd day, not rough, first on neck and chest, spreads rapidly, white streak on pressure with nail.	On 4th day, on face, rough spreads gradually, streak lasts short time.	At end of 3rd or on 4th day on lips and forehead.
Uniform, or large patches, interspersed raised spots and some vesicles, rash scarlet, on its 7th day very complete desquamation in large patches.	Crescentic patches, lasts about 5 days, then partial desquamation, scales very fine.	Papular, then vesicular, finally pustular; pustules mature on 8th day of eruption.
Sore throat, rarely coryza or bronchitis.	Coryza and bronchitis very constant, rarely sore throat	Sore throat often and dry cough.
"Raspberry" tongue, red.	Tongue coated, may be red at edges.	Coated and swollen, may be red at edges.
Cerebral symptoms frequent and grave.	Not so.	Cerebral symptoms are frequent.
Temperature may be 105-112 to 10th day, subsides gradually, falls on 5th, 10th, and 15th days.	103-106 before eruption, remains high for 1-2 days after, then falls suddenly.	Before eruption often 106, then rapidly sinks to 100 in 36 hours; rises during secondary fever.
No secondary fever.	None.	Always secondary fever.
Pneumonia rare, pleurisy more frequent.	Pneumonia a frequent complication.	Pneumonia not a very frequent complication.
Sequelæ: Bright's disease, dropsy, deafness, conjunctivitis, phthisis, chronic diarrhœa; glandular enlargements.	Sequelæ: chronic bronchitis, phthisis, conjunctivitis	Sequelæ: chronic diarrhœa, glandular enlargements, various eye diseases.

Typhus Fever.

Attacks quickly, incubation 9 days.

Occurs at any age.

Rare among the higher classes, except those exposed.

Typhoid (Enteric) Fever.

Commences slowly, incubation about 13 days.

Most common in youth and childhood, rarely after 40.

As common among rich as the poor.

Mulberry eruption on 4th or 5th day, on extremities, lasts till close.

Brain chiefly affected; bowels are often but little so; abdomen natural, evacuations dark, but never bloody (these are occasionally reversed).

Contracted pupils, dusky face.

Pulse and temperature rise to 120 and 105 till 3d day, high for 6 days, then fall.

Lasts 2-3 weeks.

Relapses rare.

Death from coma, or congestion of lungs, in 1st or 2nd week.

Arises from destitution, over-crowding, bad ventilation, is contagious, and generally epidemic.

Post-mortem. not constant, most frequent are dark blood and enlarged spleen, soft heart.

Rose eruption, few, on abdomen, and in successive crops, which fade and disappear.

Bowels chiefly affected, evacuations ochre-color and watery, sometimes hemorrhage, or even ulceration, abdomen tumid.

Dilated pupils, cheeks flushed.

Pulse and temperature rise and fall independently, and without uniformity, but both are usually high to 15th day.

Lasts 4-6 or more weeks.

Relapses frequent.

Death from asthenia, pneumonia, hemorrhage, or perforation of intestine, in or after 3d week.

Bad drainage, poisoned drinking water, putrid animal matter, want of ozone, certain electrical conditions; is not contagious, often sporadic.

Post-mortem: morbid Peyer's patches, enlarged mesenteric glands, ulcerated mucous coat of intestines; enlarged and soft spleen, ulcerated pharynx.

FEVER.

Yellow Fever.

Bilious Remittent.

Short duration; ends in 3-7 days.

Incubation 5-9 days.

A disease of one paroxysm, terminating in recovery or collapse.

Very severe nausea and vomiting, early epigastric tenderness.

Black vomit.

Hemorrhages from various parts.

Tongue clean, or slightly coated.

Pulse variable, slow at end.

Injected humid eye.

Supra-orbital pain, pain in back and in calves of legs.

Rarely delirious, mind clear generally.

Urine albuminous, usually suppressed.

Rapid convalescence, no sequela.

Little muscular prostration,

High mortality, epidemic.

Treatment unsatisfactory.

Autopsy: inflamed or congested stomach, enlarged yellow liver, filled with oil globules, muscular fibres of heart often are disintegrated.

Lasts nine days or more.

Incubation may extend to months.

A disease of several paroxysms, with intervening remissions.

These symptoms not so severe or early.

Bilious vomiting.

No hemorrhagic tendency.

Tongue heavily coated.

Pulse quick to convalescence.

Eye natural.

Headache, sense of fulness in head, often no loin or leg pains.

Delirium frequent, mind dull.

Not so.

Slow convalescence, tedious sequela.

Greater muscular prostration.

Slight mortality, endemic.

Very amenable to treatment.

Autopsy: stomach congested, rarely inflamed, liver olive or bronze hue, not fatty.

VOMITING.

Cerebral.

Little or no nausea, vomiting continues after stomach is emptied.
 No tenderness on pressure over the liver or stomach.
 Pulse infrequent and hard.
 Tongue clean, breath sweet, conjunctivæ normal or injected, and headache primary.
 Generally obstinate constipation.
 No salivation.

Gastric or Hepatic.

Nausea relieved by discharge, returns when food is taken.
 Liver and stomach are tender, pressure produces inclination to vomit.
 Pulse frequent and weak.
 Tongue furred, breath offensive, conjunctivæ often yellowish, and headache secondary as to time.
 Gripping abdominal pain, diarrhœa and clay-colored stools.
 Increased salivation.

DIARRHŒA. (Compare DYSENTERY, CHOLERA INFANTUM.)

Aconite, when from chill; high fever, cutting abdominal pains (P).
Mercury. Calomel for infantile (ileo-colitis), gr. 1-20 to 1-12 every $\frac{1}{2}$ hour (B). The bi-chloride, gr. j in $\frac{3}{4}$ aquæ, a teasp. frequently in acute or chronic diarrhœa of adults or children with slimy, bloody stools, pain and straining. Gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ of grey powder, hourly; or gr. 1-100 of corrosive sublimate every 2 or 3 hours (R).
Camphor, in summer diarrhœa, and the preliminary d. of Cholera Asiatica (B); when from effluvia of drains or exposure to cold (R). Useful in many forms (P).
Ipecacuanha, in summer diarrhœa and dysentery of children, with greenish stools (B); hourly drop-doses of the wine esp. if vomiting (R); when from nervous irritation, esp. young children (P).
Dulcamara, in diarrhœa of children from damp, or with dentition (P).
Pulsatilla, dyspeptic diarrhœa, mucous discharges, active piles (P).
Quinia, in periodic diarrhœa, with dysentery and jaundice (B).
Veratrum Album, in the vomiting and purging of summer diarrhœa (R).
Croton Eleuteria, in later stages (P).
Podophyllum, in chronic, with high-colored motions and cutting pains, also in morning diarrhœa (R). Gr 1-20 to 1-10 with occasional doses of aconite for vomiting and diarrhœa of gastro-enteritis and prolapse of rectum (P).

Acon. diarrhœa from cold or damp (R); watery diarrhœa, restlessness (H); in many forms, bilious, catarrhal, rheumatic, nervous, and diarrhœa from indigestion or worms; black, fetid stools, much thirst, heat of body (Hpl).
Merc. dul. particolored, slimy, infan. (H).
Merc. corr. 3x, inflammatory, dysenteric (H); bilious, bloody stool, preceded by colic, followed by tenesmus; dark-green, clay-colored or yellow stool (R).
Camph. sudden, with chilliness; from cold (R). Hahn's remedy for cholera (H).
Ipec. mucous diarrhœa of children, slimy stools, vomiting (H); stools grass-green, mucus, flatulent colic (R).
Dulc. diar. from cold or wet, nocturnal, slimy or bilious stools (H, R); impaired appetite, dejected spirits (R).
Puls. from fatty or rich food, nausea, eructations; mucous diarrhœa in children, chiefly at night (R, H).
China 1, in acute diar. from elevation of temp. the most frequent cause. In chronic, painless diarrhœa (H); discharges slimy, bilious, often blackish (Hpl).
Ver. alb. summer or autumnal choleraic diar., vomiting and watery stool (H).
Croton, summer diarrhœa, stools suddenly expelled, and copious (H); yellow, green, watery stools (R).
Podoph. bilious and dysenteric, sudden, exhausting stool, prolapse of bowel (R); early morning diarrhœa (H).

- Chamomile**, an infusion in summer diarrhœa of adults, or in that of dentition (R). The oil in diar. of children, esp. from worms (P).
- Arsenic**, for evacuation of undigested food (B); grt. j of liq. arsen. before meals when diar. excited by food; also in chronic and membranous forms (R).
- Nux Vomica**, a very useful adjunct to other remedies (B); often of much service in epidemic diarrhœa (P).
- Sulphuric Acid**, in summer and choleraic diar. Small doses in chronic form and in the straining diar. of children (R).
- Iron**. Sol. of pernitrate in army diar. (B).
- Lime Carbonate**, in later stages; as chalk mixture in diarrhœa of typhoid or phthisis (R).
- Zinc Salts**, very efficient in summer diar. of children. ℞ Bism. subnit. ʒj-ij; pepsin sacch. (Scheffer's) ʒss; zinci ox. gr. vj-xij. M. ft. pil. xij. One every 4 to 6 hours (B).
- Rhubarb**, in early stages to get rid of irritant, afterwards to check the diar. (R,P).
- Rumex Crespus**, in morning diarrhœa (R).
- Arnica**, checks exhausting diarrhœa with great certainty (P).
- Silver Nitrate**, in diar. of children. White, pasty and offensive stools. Combined with opium, the most effective remedy for that of phthisis or typhoid (B).
- Mineral Acids**. In painless, watery stools, light color and alkaline (B).
- Alkalies**. *Mistura cretæ* in sour-smelling stools (B). Sodid, potassic or magnesic bicarbonates when acid canal (R).
- Lead Acetate**, is excellent in all forms (B); with opium as an injection (R).
- Bismuth**, is effective; requires large doses. Gr. xxx-lx every 3 or 4 hours (B). Gr. j hourly with milk, sometimes with gr. ⅙ grey powder, in various forms of infantile diarrhœa (R).
- Opium**, commonly used, but is best in watery evacuations, combined with mineral acids or acet. of lead (B). As injection with starch in severe cases (R).
- Calumba**, when not inflammatory. ℞ Tinct. cal. ʒxv; tinct. opii deod. ʒj. M. Sig. A teasp. in a wineglass of water before meals (B).
- Cham.** eminently useful in diarrhœa of children, from cold or teething, bilious or catarrhal (*Hpl*).
- Cham.** or *Bell.* alt. **Merc. dul.** in the diarrhœa accompanying dentition (*H*).
- Arsen.** A glorious remedy in chronic diarrhœa; also when sudden prostration (*H*); vomiting, burning in rectum, emaciation, pallor, sunken cheeks (*R*); watery mucous bloody discharge (*Hpl*).
- Nux vom.** from indigestible food (*R*); infantile diarrhœa from disagreement of artificial foods (*H*).
- Ac. sulph.** has undoubted power; painless, chronic diarrhœa with debility (*H*).
- Ferr., China**, passage of undigested food. Also **PEPSIN** (*R*).
- Calc. carb.** chronic with debility and emaciation; scrofulous patients (*R*).
- Zinc. oxid.** gr. j after meals in diarrhœa of infancy (*R*).
- Rheum**, sour-smelling stools, colic; diarrhœa of children (*H*).
- Rumex, Podoph., Nuphar, Ac. phos., Bovista**, morning diarrhœa (*R*).
- Arn.** involuntary stools during sleep, fetid breath, loathing for food (*L*); chronic diarrhœa with fetid flatulence (*Hpl*).
- Arg. nit.** chronic diar. with putrid discharges, green, flaky, bloody, brown (*Hpl*).
- Iris vers.* 1, bilious vomiting and purging together, cholera nostras. Is specific (*H*).
- Periodical night diarrhœa, pains and green discharges (*Ha*).
- Sulph. φ*, early morning, and chronic (*H*).
- Aloes, Leptan.* Chronic, dysenteric, with hemorrhoids (*R*).
- Coloc.* 2x, acute, dysenteric with colic (*R*).
- Apis*, every morning; painless, greenish-yellow motions (*H*); hands blue and cold, pain and weakness in bowels (*Hpl*).
- Ant. cru.* white tongue; diar. from over-eating, and in the aged (*R*); dyspeptic symptoms, cachectic patients (*Hpl*).
- Gamboge*, summer diar. severe colic (*H*).
- Ars. iod.* scalding evacuations (*Ha*).
- Bry.* diarrhœa during hot weather, esp. if caused by use of cold drinks or sudden changes (*R*).
- Gels.* involuntary diarrhœa, when from depressing emotions (*Ha*).
- Ars., Phos., Carbo veg.**, in the aged (*R*).

Purgatives, Saline, a teasp. of epsom salts (magnes. sulph.) in a wineglass of water every 3 hours when intestinal inflam. (B).
Copper Sulphate, the most effective astringent in chronic. ℞ Cupri sulphat. gr. j; morphinæ sulphat. gr. ij; quiniæ sulph. gr. xxiv. M. ft pil. xij. Sig.—One ter die (B).
Ergot, in persistent chronic diarrhoea (B).
Iodine, 1 or 2 drops of tinct. in diarrhoea from atony of mucous membrane (B).
Tannic Acid, very useful in profuse and chronic diarrhoea. Stillé advises tannic acid and milk diet for chronic diarrhoea and dysentery (B).

Ac. carbol. 1, severe gastric disturbances; thin, bloody stools, tenesmus (*Hpl*).
Ac. mur. chronic diar. with tenesmus, burning at anus, prolapse of rectum; diar. of typhoid and in scarlatina (*Hpl*).
Ac. Phos. rachitic, or weakly children (*H*).
 DIET. Cool or cold, light, bland food. Gruel, rice, arrow-root, whey, barley-water, in recent cases. In chronic cases, the most digestible but nutritious food; as fresh fish, game, raw eggs, rice, mucilaginous drinks. Milk-and-lime-water, or soda-water very useful. Also raw meat pulp. Avoid beef, pork, veal, and much starchy food (*R*).

DIPHTHERIA. (Compare CROUP.)

Belladonna, an excellent remedy; if given early will abort the exudation (B); especially when throat and tonsils acutely inflamed and much swollen (R).

Mercury. Calomel checks plastic exudation; its use limited to children of good constitutions, with sthenic symptoms. Gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to j every 2 or 3 hours with or without Dover's powder (gr. j) or ipecac. (gr. j) till bowels become relaxed, with greenish stools (Wa). Gr. v repeated boldly every hour to ʒiv , for a child of 3 years, until stools appear like polyps in water-troughs, gelatinous, and of a bright, dark-green hue. Then a dose of castor oil if salivation is feared (Reiter's Monograph, 1878).

Bromine, vapor by inhalation, useful (Wa).

Potassium Permang. gr. ss in aq. destil., also locally, has undoubted value (B).

Sanguinaria, the best emetic, considered by many specific in this disease. ℞ Syr. ipecac. ʒij ; pulv. sanguin. gr. xx; pulv. ipecac. gr. v; M. A teasp. every $\frac{1}{4}$ hour until emesis, then $\frac{1}{2}$ teasp. every hour (P).

Iodine, as inhalation many times a day. ℞ Iod. gr. iv; pot. iod. gr. iv; alcoholis ʒiv ; aquæ ʒiv . A teasp. to boiling water, inhaled with the steam. With use the iodine may be increased to ʒss at each inhalation (R).

Bell. 1, *Phylo.*, mild, simple cases, catarrhal angina the only mischief (*H, R*).

Merc. cyan. $3x, 6$, has had great success (*H*); the chief remedy in malignant form (*Js*).

Merc. biniod. the remedy of most intense action; 6 for children, 3 for adults ($2x, R$); with gargle or spray of *liq. calcis chlor.* ʒj to ʒiv aquæ; the best treatment now known (*Ha*). Croupous form, much glandular swelling. Should be freshly prepared (*H*).

Brom. a 1-100 solution with aq. destil. gtt. j-ij every $\frac{1}{4}$ hour or hour in a teasp. of sweetened water, using a glass spoon. No food during first day; esp. avoiding milk. A saucer of aq. brom. renewed every 12 hours, in room as prophylatic (*Teste*). Is efficient in laryngeal form, alt. with *Kali permang.*, also by inhalation (*H*).

Kali permang. in malignant diphtheria, has made brilliant cures (*H*).

Sang. produces best results locally (*Ha*).

Iod. an important remedy (*K*); much glandular irritation, dyspnoea, cough (*L*).

Calc. chlor. used in 300 cases with but 2 deaths; gtt. v-xv of liq. calcis chlor. in $\frac{1}{2}$ glass water, teasp. doses (*Neidhard*).

Ac. carbol. used in 28 cases with but 1 death (*B*); deposit large with most offensive fetor, prostration, nausea (*L*).

Calcium Chlorate, solution locally; or ℞ Aquæ chlorinii ʒss; aq. destil. ʒij; syr-
rupi simplicis ʒss. M. Sig.—Gargle or
lotion for the mouth. Considered al-
most specific by some; its chief utility
is in removing fetor; may influence
germs (R, B).

Carbolic Acid, in spray, locally to the fau-
ces, to remove fetor and destroy disease-
germs (B). As caustic, the concentrated
acid in glycerin on a mop or brush (W).
With iodine to prevent systemic infec-
tion. ℞ Liq. iodinii comp. ʒij; ac. car-
bol. ʒj. M. Sig.— $\frac{1}{4}$ drop to 2 drops in
water every four hours (B).

Arsenic, in medicinal doses, when slough-
ing of throat, or malignant diph.(R).

Lactic Acid, as solvent of false membrane.
℞ Ac. lactici ʒijss; aq. destil. ʒx. As
gargle, on a mop, or by spray (B).

Salicylic Acid, locally and internally (gr.
x) has produced good results (B).

Sulphurous Acid Gas, recommended by a
royal commission in Victoria, as a means
of arresting the disease. Crude sulphur
burned in the room, all apertures being
closed (R).

Sodic Sulphite, ʒj-ʒj aquæ, locally, an
easily managed application (B).

Sodic Sulpho-Carbolate, has been found
useful in lieu of carbolic acid (Wa).

Lime Water, dissolves false membrane.
The vapors of slacking lime inhaled; or
better, lime-water by atomizer to back of
fauces while patient respire deeply (W).

Tannin, as spray, a 5 per ct. solution (R).

Ferric Chloride, as solution painted on or
applied by spray to the throat (R). Of
no advantage locally, internally may
serve by supporting the organism (B).
Destroys teeth (W).

Strychnia, hypodermically, for the subse-
quent paralysis (R).

WATER. Ice in the mouth, and the wet
pack to the throat are extremely service-
able (B). Ice sucked, especially at com-
mencement, and continued until the
disease declines (R). Ice packed in
bladders or thin india-rubber bags, to
the throat (W).

ALIMENT. Good foods, wines or brandy
necessary from the start to maintain the
patient's strength (R).

Ars. alt. *Amm. carb.* malignant, with
great prostration, typhoid state (R).

Phyto. simple cases, high general fever,
severe aching of head, back and limbs;
internally and as gargle (H). For the
subsequent hoarseness (R).

Apis, early stage of croupous diphtheria,
purple, œdematous throat. Gives strik-
ing results; is probably the best anti-
diphtheritic (H).

Kali bich. thick, tenacious membrane,
firmly adherent; deposits on remote mu-
cous membranes (L). Specific in nasal
form; in laryngeal it does all that medi-
cine can do, which is not much (H).
The 1st, alt. *Calc. chlor.*, which see
(*Neidhard*).

Hepar sulph. is in the front rank of reme-
dies for laryngeal diphtheria (H).

Myrica, as a local application (Ha).

Ac. mur. has efficacy when symptoms of
blood-poisoning are prominent (K, H).

Guaiac. seems to specifically affect throat;
is highly spoken of in diphtheria (H).

Ailan. in malignant cases (H, Ha).

Ars. iod. should not be forgotten in
malignant diphtheria (H).

Lach. prostration, pallid fauces (H).

Bapt. typhoid symptoms; has specific re-
lation to the blood poison (R).

Canth. for the subsequent prostration (H).

Gels., Cocc. to promote recovery from
post-diphtheritic paralysis (H).

**Kali permang., Calc. chlor., Ac. carbol.,
Brom., Phyto., Kali bich.** as gargles or by
spray when indicated (H). **Brom.** ʒj-ʒj
glycerin, mixed with water as gargle or
paint for throat (R). **Alcohol**, applied by
brush or atomizer (R); with water the
only admissible application (*Von G*).
Solvents, only when membrane very
fetid, by lime-water or glycerin, or hot
steam inhalations (H).

TRACHEOTOMY, only in *extremis* (R).

DIET AND HYGIENE. No food at first,
except water; then very low diet (*Teste*).
A teasp. of glycerin every 3 or 4 hours,
plenty of good soup and wine, nutritive
enemata, are necessary to sustain sys-
tem. Moist inhalations. Temp. of room
68° Fah. (R). Removal from the house
wherein attacked is advisable. Ice very
grateful to the patient (H).

DOSE-LIST.

Names of Drugs, except those of which no doses are indicated, are placed *in the genitive case*. This, it is believed, will be of great service to practitioners who are not accustomed to writing Latin prescriptions. It will be noticed that the expression "Extracti Fluidi," and similar ones, are placed *after* the name of the drug, for convenient reference. The name of the drug should be placed between the words descriptive of the preparation, thus: "Extracti Cimicifugæ Fluidi."

Common Names are given in their proper order, but the dose will be found only under the technical name. For acids not under "Acidi" see the names of drugs from which they are derived.

The Doses given are for adults; for children the following rule (Young's) will be found the most convenient. Add 12 to the age, and divide by the age to get the denominator of the fraction, the numerator of which is 1. Thus, for a child two years old, $\frac{2+12}{2} = 7$, and the dose is 1-7th of that for an adult. Of powerful narcotics scarcely more than one-half of this proportion should be used. Of mild cathartics, two or even three times the proportion may be employed.

For Hypodermic Injection, the dose should be $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of that used by the mouth; by rectum 5-4ths of the same.

Pronunciation.—Attention is particularly directed to the accentuation of words commonly mispronounced; as for example, acêtas, átropa, chimáphila (*kima*), chlòridum, codêia, conium, énema, iódidum, radicis, ricinus, sinâpis, syrâpus, éczema, umbilicus, abdòmen, brómídim.

The English pronunciation of Latin has been followed in marking this list: à as in *fate*, á as in *fat*, â as in *far*, c as in *cat*, ç as in *cent*, è as in *mete*, é as in *met*, ì as in *pine*, í as in *pin*, ò as *note*, ó as in *not*, ù as in *mute*, ú as in *tub*, ch as in *chord*.

<p>Absinthii, <i>Wormwood</i>, Pulveris, gr. xv-lx. " Olei Essentialis ℞ iv-viiij. Acaciæ, <i>Gum Arabic</i>, Pulveris. " Mucilago, as vehicle. " Syrâpus, " Acèti, <i>Vinegar</i>, ʒj-iv. Acidi Acètici Diluti, ʒj. " Arseniòsi, <i>Arsenic</i>, gr. 1-30 to 1-10. " Carbólici, <i>from Coal-tar</i>, gr. 1-30 to 1-10. " " Aquæ, ʒj-ʒiv. " " Glyceriti, ℞ v-x. " " Suppositòria, 1 = gr. j. " " Unguéntum, ʒj in ʒj. " Citrici, gr. v-ʒss. " " Syrâpi, ʒj-iv.</p>	<p>Acidi Gállici <i>from Nut-gall</i>, gr. v-xx. " " Glyceriti, ℞ xx-ʒi. " Hydrocyànici Dilùti (2 per cent), ℞ j-vj. " Láctici, ℞ xv-ʒss. " Muriátici Dilùti, ℞ v-xx. " Nitrici Dilùti, ℞ v-xxv. " Nitro-muriátici Dilùti, ℞ v-ʒss. " Oxálici, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$-j. " Phosphórici Dilùti, ℞ v-ʒj. " Salicylici, gr. vij-ʒj. Sòdii Salicylâtis, gr. xv-ʒj. " Sulphúrici Dilùti, <i>Vitriol</i>, ℞ v-xx. " " Aromátici, ℞ v-xxv. " Sulphuròsi, ℞ v-ʒj. Sòdii Hyposulphâtis, gr. v-ʒss.</p>
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- Sodii Sulphatis, gr. v-xx.
 Potassii Sulphatis, gr. ij-x.
 Acidi Tannici, *Tannin*, gr. j-xx.
 “ “ Glyceriti, ℥ x-5j.
 “ “ Suppositoria, 1 = gr. ij.
 “ “ Unguentum, 1 in 16.
 “ Tartarici, gr. x-xl.
 Aconiti, *Monkshood*, Extracti, gr. ¼-1.
 “ Radicis Tincturæ, ℥ ½-vj.
 “ “ “ Fleming's, ¼-ijj.
 “ Emplastrum, 5j = 5j of root.
 “ Linimentum, 5j = 5j of root.
 Aconitia, for external use only.
 Adhesive Plaster; see *Resina*.
 Adipis Unguentum, *Lard* 4, *Yellow Wax* 1.
 “ Ceratum, *Lard* 2, *White Wax* 1.
 Ætheris Fortioris, *Ether*, ℥ v-5j.
 “ Comp. Spt., *Hoffman's Anodyne*,
 5ss-ij.
 “ Nitrosi Spt., *Sweet Spt. of Nitre*,
 5ss-iv.
 Alcoholis, *Alcohol, Rectified Spirit of Wine*,
 sp. gr. 0.835.
 “ Diluti, *Alcohol and Water*, partes
 æquales.
 “ Fortii, sp. gr. 0.817.
 “ in Spiritus Fruménti, *Whiskey*,
 48-56 per cent.
 “ in Spiritus Vini Gállici, *Brandy*,
 48-56 per cent.
 “ in Vinum Porténse, *Port Wine*,
 30-40 per cent.
 “ in Vinum Xérricum, *Sherry*, 20 p. ct.
 Alcohol Amylicum, *Fusil Oil*.
 Allii, *Garlic*, 5ss-j.
 “ Syrûpi, 5j-ij.
 Almond, *Amygdala*.
 Allspice, *Pimenta*.
 Aloës Socotrinæ, gr. ss-v.
 “ Pilulæ, *Aloes and Soap*, ãã gr. ij in
 each pill.
 “ et Asafetidæ Pil., ãã with soap, gr.
 1½ in each.
 “ et Mastiches Pil., ãã with rose, gr. ij
 in each.
 “ et Myrrhæ Pil., *aloes gr. ij, myrrh*
gr. ss, in each.
 “ et Canellæ Pulvis, *aloes iv. canella j.*
 “ Tincturæ, 5j-ij.
 “ et Myrrhæ Tincturæ, 5ss-j.
 “ Vini, 5j.
 Aloës Suppositoria, 1 = gr. ij.
 Althææ, Ext. Fl., *Marshmallow*, 5j-ij.
 Aluminis, *Alum*, gr. v-5ss.
 Alumen Exsiccatum, *external use*.
 Aluminii et Potas. Sulphatis, gr. v-5ss.
 “ Sulphatis, *external use*.
 Amber Oil, *Oleum Succini*.
 Ammoniaci, *Ammoniac Gum*, gr. x-5ss.
 “ Misturæ, 5ss-j.
 “ Emplastrum.
 “ cum Hydrárgyro, *Emplas*.
 Ammóniæ Aquæ, gtt. x-xxx.
 “ “ fortioris (26 per cent),
external use.
 “ Linimentum.
 “ Spiritus, ℥ x-5j.
 “ Aromat. Spt., 5ss-ij.
 “ Acetatis Liquoris, 5j-5j.
 Ammónii Benzoatis, gr. v-xv.
 “ Carbonatis, gr. ij-x.
 “ Chloridi Purificati, gr. j-5ss.
 “ Valerianatis, gr. j-v.
 Amygdalæ Amâræ Aquæ, *Bitter Almond*
Water, 5ij-iv.
 “ “ Olei, ℥ ⅙-½.
 “ Mistura, as vehicle.
 “ Syrûpi, 5j-iv.
 “ Olei Expressi, 5j-iv.
 Amyl Nitritis, inhalation, gtt. j-x.
 “ “ internal, ℥ j-ijj.
 Amyli Púlvís, *Starch*, *external use*.
 “ Glyceritum, “ “
 Augusturæ, gr. x-5ss.
 “ Infusi, 5ss-j.
 Anisi, gr. x-5ss.
 “ Olei, ℥ i-v.
 “ Spiritus, 5i-ij.
 Anthémidis, *Chamomile*, 5ss-j.
 “ Olei (best preparation), ℥ ij-vijj.
 “ Infusi, 5j-ij.
 Antimónii et Potassii Tartratis, *Tartar*
Emetic, gr. 1-12-ij.
 “ Vini (5j = gr. ij), ℥ v-5j.
 “ Oxidi, gr. j-ijj.
 “ Oxy sulphurèti, gr. ss-ij.
 “ Sulphurati, gr. j-v.
 “ Emplastrum, 1 part in 4.
 “ Unguentum, 1 part in 4.
 “ Compositæ Pil., *Calomel and A.*
Sulphuratum, ãã gr. ss.
 Apiol; see *Petroselinum*.

- Apomorpha: *see Opium*.
 Argénti Oxidi, gr. ss-j.
 " Nitrátis, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ -j.
 " Nitras Fusa, *external use*.
 Arniçæ Tincturæ, \mathfrak{M} v-xv.
 " Extracti, gr. ij-v.
 " Emplastrum, $\frac{1}{3}$ part extract.
 Arrow-root, *Maranta*.
 Arsénici, *Arsenic, Acidi Arseniosi*, gr. 1-30
 to 1-10.
 " Ióididi, gr. 1-20 to 1-10.
 " Chlòridi Liguoris, \mathfrak{M} v-x.
 " et Hydrárgyri Iodidi Liq., *Donovan's*
Solution, \mathfrak{M} j-x.
 Arseniátis Sodii Liguoris, *Pearson's Solu-*
tion, \mathfrak{M} iij-x.
 Asafœtidæ, gr. v-xv.
 " Misturæ (Milk of A.), \mathfrak{S} ss-j.
 " Tincturæ, \mathfrak{S} ss-j.
 " Pilulæ, each gr. iij.
 " Suppositoria, each gr. v.
 " Emplastrum.
 Atropiæ Sulphátis, gr. 1-200 to 1-50.
 Aurántii Amári Cort. *Orange Peel*, Tinct.,
 \mathfrak{S} j-ij.
 " Córdicis Confectio, as vehicle.
 " " Syrûpus, "
 " " Florum Aqua, "
 " " Syrupus, "
 Auri Chloridi, gr. 1-30 to 1-15.
 " et Sodii Chlòridi, gr. 1-60 to 1-10.
 Avènæ Farina, *Oatmeal*.
 Azédarach Decocti, \mathfrak{S} ss-j.
 Bálsami Peruviani, *external use*, \mathfrak{S} ss.
 " " *internally*, \mathfrak{M} ij-x.
 Bàrii Chloridi, gr. j-x.
 " " Liguoris, \mathfrak{M} v- \mathfrak{S} ss.
 Barley, *Hordeum*.
 Basilicon Ointment; *see Resina*.
 Bay Rum, *Spiritus Myrciæ*.
 Bear-berry, *Uva Ursi*.
 Bead-tree, *Azedarach*.
 Bebeeru-bark, *Nectandra*.
 Belladonnæ, *Deadly Nightshade*, Tincturæ,
 \mathfrak{M} v-xxx.
 " Extracti, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$.
 " " Alcoholici, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$.
 " Suppositoria, in each gr. ss of Alco-
 holic Extract.
 " Unguentum.
 " Radicis, Extracti Fluidi, \mathfrak{M} i-v.
- Belladonnæ, Emplastrum.
 Belæ Extracti Fluidi, \mathfrak{S} j- \mathfrak{S} ss.
 Benzòici Acidi, gr. v-xv.
 Benzòini, *Benzoin*, Tincturæ, \mathfrak{S} ss-j.
 " Tincturæ Compositæ, \mathfrak{S} ss-j.
 " Unguentum, \mathfrak{S} j of tinct. to \mathfrak{S} j.
 Bismùthi Citrátis (soluble), gr. x- \mathfrak{S} j.
 " subcarbonátis, gr. x- \mathfrak{S} j.
 " subnitrátis, gr. x- \mathfrak{S} j.
 Bitter-sweet, *Dulcamara*.
 Blackberry, *Rubus*.
 Black-drop, *Opium Acetas*.
 Blue Mass, *Pilula Hydrargyri*.
 Bloodroot, *Sanguinaria*.
 Boneset, *Eupatorium*.
 Borax, *Sodii Boras*.
 Brayèræ, *Kouso*, in powder, \mathfrak{S} ss-j.
 Brominii, *Bromine*, \mathfrak{M} j-ijj.
 Brómidi Ammonii, gr. v-xx.
 " Potassii, gr. v- \mathfrak{S} j.
 " Sodii, gr. v- \mathfrak{S} j.
 Broom, *Scoparius*.
 Bryoniæ Albæ Tincturæ, \mathfrak{M} j-ijj.
 Búchu Extracti Fluidi, \mathfrak{S} ss-j.
 " Infusi, \mathfrak{S} j-ij.
 Butternut, *Juglans*.
 Cádmi Sulphas, *external use*.
 Caffeinæ, gr. ss-ij.
 " Citrátis, gr. ss-ij.
 Calabar Bean, *Physostigma*.
 Cálçii Chloridi Liguoris, \mathfrak{M} xxx- \mathfrak{S} j.
 " Phosphátis Præcipitatæ, gr. x-xxx.
 Carb. of Lime. { Carbonátis Præcip., gr. x-5i.
 { Cretæ Præcip., *Chalk*, gr. v-xv.
 { " Trochisci, 1 = gr. iv.
 { " Misturæ, \mathfrak{S} ss.
 { Testæ Præparatæ, *Oyster Shell*, gr.
 v-xv.
 Cálçis Liguoris, \mathfrak{S} j-iv.
 " Chlorinatæ (in Sol.), gr. iij-vj.
 " Linimentum. Liq. Calcis, 8; Olei
 Lini, 7.
 Calomel, *Hydrargyri Chloridum Mite*.
 Calx, *Quicklime*, Escharotic.
 Calámbæ Extracti Fluidi, \mathfrak{M} v-xxx.
 " Infusi, \mathfrak{S} ss-ij.
 " Tincturæ, \mathfrak{S} j-ij.
 Cámphoræ, *Camphor*, gr. iij-x.
 " Olei, \mathfrak{M} j-ijj.
 " Aquæ, \mathfrak{S} ij- \mathfrak{S} j.
 " Spiritus, \mathfrak{M} x- \mathfrak{S} j.

- Camphoræ, Linimentum. Olive Oil, 4;
Camph. 1.
- Canéllæ, gr. xv-xxv.
“ et Aloës Pulveris, gr. x-xx.
- Cánnabis Americænæ Extracti, gr. ss-ij.
“ “ Tincturæ, ℥ v-xx.
“ Indicæ, *Indian Hemp*, Ext., gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$.
“ “ Tincturæ, ℥ v-xx.
- Cantháridis, *Spanish Fly*, Tinet., ℥ ij-v.
“ Ceratum, for blistering.
“ Charta, blistering paper.
“ Linimentum, ʒj in ʒj.
“ Unguentum, j in iv.
Collodium cum Cantharide, for blister.
Emplastrum Picis cum Canth. “Warm-
ing Plaster.”
- Cápsici, *Cayenne Pepper*, gr. j-v.
“ Infusi, ʒij-ʒss.
“ Oleo-resinæ, ℥ ss-j.
“ Tincturæ, ℥ v-xxx.
- Carbónis Animalis Purificati, as antidote,
ʒss or more.
- Carbónis Ligni, *Wood-charcoal*, ʒj-ʒj.
- Cardamòmi Tincturæ, ʒj-ij.
“ Compositæ Tincturæ ʒj-iv.
- Cári Olei, *Oil of Caraway*, ℥ ss-v.
Caryophylli Olei, *Oil of Cloves*, ℥j-v.
“ Infusi, ʒss-ij.
- Cascarillæ Infusi, ʒss-ij.
- Cassiæ Fistulæ, *Purging Cassia*, ʒj-ij.
Confectionis Sennæ, ʒj-ij.
- Castor Oil, *Oleum Ricini*.
- Castórei, *Castor*, Tincturæ, ʒss-ij.
- Catáriæ, *Catnip*, Infusi, ʒj-ʒj.
- Catnip, *Cataria*.
- Cátechu, gr. x-ʒss.
“ Infusi Compositi, ʒj-ij.
“ Tincturæ, ʒss-ij.
- Cayenne Pepper, *Capsicum*.
- Cèra Flava, *Yellow Wax*.
- Cèra Alba, *Bleached Wax*.
Ceratum, Wax 1, Lard 2.
- Cèrii Oxalátis, gr. j-ij.
- Cetácei Cerati, Spermaceti 1, White Wax
3, Olive Oil 5.
- Cetráriæ, *Iceland Moss*, Decocti, ʒss-ij
- Chalk, *Creta*; see *Calcium*.
- Chamomile, *Anthemis*, also *Matricaria*.
- Chelidónii Tincturæ, ℥ v-xx.
- Chenopódii, *Worm-seed*, Olei, ℥ ij-x for
child.
- Chimáphilæ Decocti, ʒj-iv.
“ Extracti Fluidi, ℥ x-ʒss.
- Chirétte, in powder, gr. xv-xxx.
“ Infusi, ʒj-ij. Tinct. ʒss-ij.
- Chlorális, *Hydrate of Chloral*, gr. v-xl.
- Croton-Chloralis, gr. ij-vj.
- Chlorínii Aquæ, ʒj-ʒss.
Liquoris Sodæ Chlorinatae, *Labarra-
que's Solution*, ʒss-j.
- Chlorofórmum Venále, *Commercial Chlor*.
Chlorofórmum Purificátum, *Purified Chlor*.
Chlorofórmii Misturæ, ʒss.
“ Spiritús (1 to 6), ℥ xx-ʒj.
“ Linimentum, 3 to 4.
- Chondri, *Irish Moss*, Decocti, (ʒij-Oj),
ʒj-iv.
- Cimicífugæ, *Black Snake Root*, Extr. Flu.
ʒss-j.
- Cinchónæ Flavæ, in powder, gr. v-xx.
“ Sulphátis, gr. j-xxx.
“ Tincturæ, ʒss-ij.
“ Ext. Fluid, ℥ v-xv.
“ Extracti, gr. ij-xv.
“ Flavæ Decocti, ʒj-ij.
“ “ Infusi, ʒj-ij.
Quiníæ Sulphátis, *Quinine*, gr. j-xxv.
“ “ Pilulæ, gr. j each.
“ Valerianátis, gr. j-xx.
- Cinchónæ Pállidæ, in powder, gr. v-xx.
“ Rúbræ, Infusi, ʒj-ij.
“ “ Decocti, ʒj-ij.
“ Tincturæ Compositæ, *Huxman's
Tincture*, ʒj-ij.
Quinidiæ Sulphas, equals Quiníæ
Sulphas.
- Cinnabar, *Hydrargyri Sulphuretum Ru-
brum*.
- Cinnamòmi, *Cinnamon*, Olei, ℥ j-ij.
“ Tincturæ, ʒj-ij.
“ Spiritús, ʒj-ij.
- Citrine Ointment, *Unguentum Hydrargyri
Nitratris*.
- Clove, *Carophyllum*.
- Cócci, *Cochineal*, for an infant, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ -j.
- Cócculi Tincturæ, ℥ ij-x.
Picrotóxinæ, gr. 1-65 to 1-12.
- Codeia; see *Opium*.
- Cod-liver Oil, *Oleum Morrhuæ*.
- Cólchici Radicis, Extracti Flu.. ℥ ij-x.
“ “ Vini, ℥ v-xxx.
“ Extracti Acetici, gr. ss-ij.

- Cólcchici, Tincturæ, ℥ v-xxx.
 “ Seminis, Extr. Flu., ℥ ij-x.
 “ “ Vini, ℥ v-xxx.
- Cold Cream, *Unguentum Aquæ Rosæ*.
 Collodium, *Collodion*, for external use.
 “ cum. Cantharide, “ “
 “ Flexile, “ “
- Colocynthis, Extr. Compos. (*Coloc. Ex. Aloes, Res. Scam.*), gr. ij-x.
 Pilulæ Catharticæ Compositæ, 1-3 pills.
 Coni Fructus Extracti Flu., ℥ v-xxv.
 Comæ (*is very active*), gr. 1-300 to 1-60.
 Copâibæ Olei, ʒss-j.
 “ Pilulæ, gr. 4 and 4-5 in each.
 “ Resinæ, gr. ij-v.
- Cóptis, *Gold-thread*, in powder, gr. x-xxx
 Coriándri, in powder, gr. x-3j.
 Córnuş Flóridæ *Dog-wood*, Decocti, ʒss-ij.
 “ “ Ext. Fluidi, ʒss-j.
- Corrosive Sublimate, *Hydrargyri Chloridum Corrosivum*.
 Cotton, *Gossypium*.
 Cranesbill, *Geranium*.
 Cream of Tartar, *Potassii Bitartras*.
 Creosóti (*from wood-tar*), ℥ j-ij.
 “ Aquæ, ʒj-iv.
 “ Unguentum, 1 to 16.
- Creta, *Chalk*; *see Calcium*.
 Croci, *Saffron*, as coloring agent, gr. x-xxx.
- Croton Oil, *Oleum Tiglii*.
 Cubebæ, in powder, ʒss-j.
 “ Extracti Fluidi, ʒss-ij.
 “ Oleoresinæ, ℥ v-xx.
 “ Olei, ℥ v-xx.
 “ Tincturæ, ʒss-ij.
 “ Trochisci, gtt. j of Ol-res. in each.
- Cúpri Sulphátis, gr. ½-ss.
 Curare, hypodermically, gr. 1-10.
 “ Ammoniáti, gr. ½-j.
- Dandelion, *Taraxacum*.
 Deshler's Salve; *see Resina*.
 Digitalis, *Fox-glove*, in powder, gr. j-v.
 “ Extracti, gr. ½-j.
 “ Extracti Fluidi, ℥ j-x.
 “ Tincturæ (8℥=1 gr.), ℥ iv-ʒss.
 “ Infusi (ʒj=7½ gr.), ʒj-ʒss.
- Digitalni, gr. 1-60 to 1-30.
 Dogwood, *Cornus Florida*.
 Donovan's Solution; *see Arsenic*.
 Dover's Powder, *Pulv. Ipec. Co.*; *see Opium*.
- Dulcamàræ, *Bitter-sweet*, Decocti, ʒj-ij.
 “ Extracti, gr. x-xx.
 “ “ Fluidi, ʒss-ij.
- Elder, *Sambucus*.
 Elatèrii, *Cucumber*, gr. 1-16 to ¼.
 “ Clutterbuck's, gr. ½ʒ.
 Elaterini, gr. 1-16.
- Epsom Salts, *Magnesi Sulphas*.
 Ergótæ, *Ergot, Spurred Rye*, ʒss-j.
 “ Ext. Fluidi, ʒss-j.
 “ Vini, ʒij-iv.
 “ Extracti (*Squibb's*), gr. j=gr. v of Ergot.
- Ergotini, *Bonjean's Extract*, gr. v-x.
 Erigeróntis Canadensis Olei, ℥ v-x.
 “ “ Extracti Flu., ʒj.
- Eserine; *see Physostigma*.
 Eucalypti Glóbuli Tincturæ, ʒss-ij.
 “ “ Ext. Fluidi, ʒj-ij.
 “ “ Olei, *Eucalyptol*, ℥ v-xx.
- Eupatòrii, *Boneset*, Infusi, ʒj-ij.
 Euphrásiæ Tincturæ, ℥ i-v.
 Fennel, *Feniculum*.
 Ferménti, *Yeast*, Oj a day has been given.
- Ferri Redácti, gr. ss-ijj.
 “ Carbonatis Pilulæ, gr. x-xx.
 “ Chlòridi, gr. iij-v.
 “ “ Liquoris, ℥ ij-x.
 “ “ Tincturæ, ℥ v-ʒss.
- “ Citràtis, gr. ij-v.
 “ “ Liquoris, ℥ ij=gr. j.
 “ et Ammonii Sulphátis, gr. j-ij.
 “ “ Citràtis, gr. ij-v.
 “ “ Tartrátis, gr. v-x.
 “ et Potassii Tartratis, gr. v-x.
 “ et Quiníæ Citràtis (gr. v=Quin. Cit. j), gr. v-x.
 “ et Strychniæ Citratís (Strych. 1 per cent.), gr. ij-v.
 “ Ferrocyánidi, *Prus. Blue*, gr. iij-v.
 “ Lactátis, gr. ij-x.
 “ Oxalátis, gr. ij-v.
 “ Phosphátis, gr. ij-v.
 “ Pyrophosphátis, gr. ij-v.
 “ Subcarbonátis, gr. v-xv.
 “ “ Trochisci, l=gr. v.
 “ Misturæ Compositæ, ʒss.
 “ Pilulæ “ j-vj pills.
 “ Sulphátis, gr. ss-ijj.

- Ferri Sulphatis, Exsic., gr. ss-ij.
 " Ióididi Pilulæ, 1-3 pills.
 " " Syrâpus (5j=gr. vij), ℞x-5ss.
 " Nitrâtis Liquoris, ℞ ij-x.
 " Subsulphâtis Liq. *Monsel's Solution*, ℞j-vj.
 " Dyalysâtus Liq., *Wyeth's*, ℞ xx-5j.
 " Oxidi Hydrati, as antidote, 5ss frequently repeated.
 " Emplastrum.
- Filicis, *Male Fern*, Oleoresinæ, gr. x-xxx.
 Flax Seed, *Linum*.
 Flea-bane, *Erigeron*.
 Fœniculi, *Fennel*, Olei, ℞ ij-x.
 " Aquæ (Oil ℞ xv-Oj), 5j-5ss.
 Fox-glove, *Digitalis*.
 Gálbani, gr. x-xx.
 " Pilulæ Compositæ, 1=gr. jss.
 " Emplastrum Compositum.
 Gállæ, *Nutgall*, Tincturæ, 5j-ij.
 " Unguentum, 1 in 8.
 Gambôgiæ, gr. j-ijj.
 Garlic, *Allium*.
 Gaulthêriæ Olei, ℞ ij-v.
 Gelsèmi Extracti Fluidi, ℞ j-xv.
 Gentianæ, *Gentian*, Extracti, gr. ij-x.
 " Extracti Fluidi, ℞ x-xx.
 " Tincturæ Compositæ, 5j-ij.
 " Infusi Compositi, 5j-ij.
 Gerânii Extracti Fluidi, 5ss-j.
 Ginger, *Zingiber*.
 Glauber's Salts, *Sodii Sulphas*.
 Glonoini (Sol. 1 per ct. in alcohol), ℞ j.
 Glycerinæ, *Glycerin*, ℞ x-5j.
 Glycerrhizæ, *Licorice*, powder as excipient, for pills.
 Glycerrhizæ Extractum, for flavoring.
 " " Flu., "
- Gold-thread, *Coptis*.
 Gossypium, *Cotton*.
 Granâti Fructus Cortex, *Pomegranate Rind*.
 Grey Powder, *Hydrargyrum cum Creta*.
 Guaiaci, *Guaiac*, Resinæ. gr. x-xxx.
 " Tincturæ, 5ss-jss.
 " " Ammoniatæ, 5ss-jss.
- Gum Arabic, *Acacia*.
 Gutta-perchæ Liquor, external use.
 Hamamêlis, *Witch hazel*, Tincturæ, ℞ij-x.
 Hæmatóxyli, *Logwood*, Extracti, gr. x-xx.
 " Decocti, 5j-ij.
- Hedeômæ, *Pennyroyal*, Olei, ℞ ij-v.
 Hellebore, *Helleborus*, *Veratrum*.
 Hellébóri Extracti, gr. j-v.
 " Tincturæ, ℞ v-5ss.
 Hemidésmi Syrupi, 5j-ij.
 Hemlock, *Conium*.
 Hemp, *Cannabis*.
 Henbane, *Hyoscyamus*.
 Hoffman's Anodyne; see *Æther*.
 Honey, *Mel*.
 Hops, *Humulus*.
 Hórdei, *Barley*, Decocti, q. s.
 Horehound, *Marrubium*.
 Horse-mint, *Monarda*.
 Hûmuli, *Hops*, Infusi, q. s.
 " Tincturæ, 5j-iv.
 Lupulinæ, from *Hops*, gr. v-xxv.
 " Tincturæ, 5j-ij;
 " Extracti Fluidi, 5ss-j.
 " Oleo-resinæ, gr. j-v.
- Hydrárgyri cum Creta, *Grey Powder*, (Hydr. 37 per cent.) gr. v-xxv.
 " Pilulæ (Hydr. 1/3), *Blue Mass*, each gr. ij. Dose 1 to 2 pills.
 " Chlóridi Mitis, *Calomel*, gr. ss-xx.
 " " Corrosivi, *Corrosive Sublimate*, gr. 1-30 to 1-10.
 " Ióididi Viridis, gr. 1-5 to 1.
 " " Rubri, gr. 1-30 to 1-10.
 " Cyánidi, gr. 1-20 to 1-8.
 " Sulphâtis Flavæ, *Turpeth*, Emetic, gr. ij-iv.
 " Sulphurèti Rubri, *Cinnabar*, as fumigation.
- Pil. Antimonii Compos; see *Antimony*.
 Pil. Cathárticæ Compos., 1 to 3 pills. (Calomel, Ext. Jalap, āā gr. j, Ext. Coloc. Co. gr. 1 1/3, Gamboge, gr. 1/4.)
- Emplastrum Ammoniâci cum Hydrárgyro.
 " Hydrargyri.
 Unguentum Hydrargyri.
 Hydrárgyrum Ammoniâtum.
 Unguent. Hydrargyri Ammoniâti, gr. xl-5j.
 Hydrárgyri Oleâtum, 6 and 10 per cent, (*Squibb's*).
 " Oxidum Rubrum.
 Unguent. Hydr. Oxidi Rubri, 1 in 8.

For External Use only.

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| <p>Hydrargyri Oxidum Flavum.
Unguentum Hydr. Oxidi Flavi,
1 in 8.
“ Hydr. Iodidi Rubri, gr.
xvi-3j.
Liq. Hydrargyri Nitratis, <i>Caustic.</i>
Unguent. Hydrargyri Nitratis
<i>Citrine Oint.</i></p> <p>Hydrástis Extracti Fluidi, ʒss-ij.
Hydrastin, gr. ss-ij.
Hyoseyami, <i>Henbane</i>, Extracti, gr. ¼-ij.
“ Extracti Alcoholici, gr. ¼-ij.
“ Extracti Fluidi, ℥ v-ʒss.
“ Tincturæ, ʒss-ij.
Hyoseyamia, gr. ¼-j.
Iceland Moss, <i>Cetraria</i>.
Ichthyocólla, <i>Isinglass</i>, as food, ad lib.
Ignatiæ Extracti, gr. ¼-½.
“ Tincturæ, ℥ j-x.
Iodíni, <i>Iodine</i>, gr. ss-j.
“ Tincturæ Compositæ, ℥ ij-x.
“ Liquoris Comp., <i>Lugol's Sol.</i>, ℥ ij-x.
“ Tinctura (ʒj in Oj) external use.
“ Unguentum (Iod., Pot. Iod., Lard),
external use.
“ Unguentum Compositum (Iod., Pot.
Iod., Lard), external use.
Iodofórmi, gr. j-ij.
Ammonii Iódidi, gr. v-xx.
Potassii Iódidi, gr. v-ʒj.</p> <p>Ipecacuánhæ, in powder, gr. j-ʒss.
“ Extracti Fluidi, ℥ j-ʒss.
“ Pulveris Compositi, gr. x-xv.
“ Syrûpi, ℥ xv-ʒij.
“ Vini, ℥ xv-ʒij.
“ Trochisçi, 1 = gr. ¼.</p> <p>Iridis, <i>Blue Flag</i>, Tinct. Radicis, ℥ j-x.
Irish Moss, <i>Chondrus</i>.
Iron, <i>Ferrum</i>.
Isinglass, <i>Ichthyocolla</i>.
Jaborandi Infusi, ʒj-ij.
Jalápæ, <i>Jalap.</i>, Pulveris, gr. v-xv.
“ Tincturæ, ʒss-j.
“ Resinæ, gr. ij-iv.
“ Pulveris Compositæ (J. 1, Pot. Bi-
tart. 2), gr. x-xxx.</p> <p>Jásmine, <i>Gelsemium</i>.
Juglándis, <i>Butternut</i>, Extracti, gr. v-ʒss.
Juníperi, <i>Juniper</i>, Infusi, ʒij-viiij.
“ Olei, ℥ ij-v.
“ Spiritûs, ʒss-j.</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">External Use only.</p> <p>Juníperi Spiritûs Compositæ, ʒj-iv.
Kamala, <i>Rottlera</i>.
Kino, in powder, gr. v-xx.
“ Tincturæ, ʒss-ij.
Koussó, <i>Brayera</i>.
Kramèriæ, <i>Rhatany</i>, gr. x-xx.
“ Tincturæ, ʒss-ij.
“ Extracti, gr. ij-v.
“ “ Fluidi, ℥ v-ʒss.
“ Syrûpi, ʒss-ij.
“ Infusi, ʒss-ij.
Lactucárii, <i>Lettuce-opium</i>, gr. x-ʒj.
“ Syrûpi, ʒss.
Lard, <i>Adeps</i>.
Laudanum, <i>Opii Tinctura</i>.
Laurocerási Aquæ, ℥ v-xxx.
Lavándulæ, <i>Lavender</i>, Olei, ℥ j-v.
“ Spiritûs, ʒss-j.
“ Spiritûs Compositi, ʒj-iv.
Lemon, <i>Limo</i>, Lemon-peel, <i>Limonis Cor-
tex</i>, Lemon-juice, <i>Limonis Succus</i>.
Leptándræ, gr. x-ʒj.
“ Extracti Fluidi, ℥ x-ʒj.
Lettuce-opium, <i>Lactucarium</i>.
Licorice, <i>Glycyrrhiza</i>.
Limònis, <i>Lemon</i>, Oleum, for flavoring.
“ Spiritus, “
“ Succus, “
Syrûpus Acidi Citrici, as vehicle.
“ Limonis, “
Mis. Potassii Citratis, <i>neutral</i>, ʒss-ij.
Lini, <i>Flaxseed</i>, Infusi Compositi, ad lib.
“ Oleum, <i>Linseed Oil</i>.
“ Farinæ, <i>Linseed Meal</i>. ʒj-ij.
Linimentum Calcis, external use.
Linseed, <i>Linum</i>.
Litharge, <i>Plumbi Oxidum</i>.
Líthii Citratis, gr. v-x.
“ Carbonatis, gr. ij-x.
Lobèliæ, <i>Indian Tobacco</i>, Aceti, ℥ v-xxx.
“ Tincturæ, ℥ v-xxx.
Lobelinæ, gr. ss-j.
Logwood, <i>Hæmatoxylin</i>.
Lupuline; see <i>Humulus</i>.
Lycopodium, external use.
Mace, <i>Macis</i>.
Mácidis, <i>Mace</i>, in powder, gr. x-xv.
Magnèsia, Calcined, ʒss-ij.
“ Trochisçi, 1=gr. ij.
“ Citratis Liquoris, ʒij-xij.
Magnesii Carbonatis, ʒss-ʒj.</p> |
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Magnesii Sulphatis, *Epsom Salts*, ʒij-ʒj.
 Male Fern, *Filix Mas*.
 Manganësii Oxidi Nigri, gr. ij-x.
 " Sulphätis, gr. ij-x.
 Potassii Permanganätis, gr. ss-ij.
 Liq. Potassii Permang., ʒj-ij.
 Mánnæ, *Manna*, ʒj-ij.
 Maránta, *Arrowroot*, as food, ad libitum.
 Marjoram, *Origanum*.
 Marrábii, *Horehound*, Decocti, ʒss-ij.
 Marsh-mallow, *Athæa*.
 Marsh Rosemary, *Statice*.
 Mastic, *Mastiche*; see *Aloes*.
 Matico (*tee*) Extracti Fluidi, ʒss-j.
 Matricariæ, *Chamomile*, ʒss-j.
 May-apple, *Podophyllum*.
 Mel, *Honey*, Despumatum, as vehicle.
 Mentha Piperita, *Peppermint*.
 Menthæ Piperitæ Aqua, as vehicle.
 " " Olei, ʒj-ivj.
 " " Spiritus, ʒj v-xx.
 " " Trochisci, 1=ʒj ½ Olei.
 Mentha Viridis, *Spearmint*.
 Ménthæ Viridis, Aqua, as vehicle.
 " " Olei, ʒj-jv.
 " " Spiritus, ʒj v-ʒss.
 Mercury, *Hydrargyrum*.
 Mezerei Extracti Fluidi, ʒj v-xxx.
 " Unguentum, Fl. Ext. 2, Lard 7,
 Wax 1.
 Mindereri Spiritus, *Liq. Amm. Acet.*, ʒj-ʒj.
 Monárdæ, *Horsemint*, Olei, ʒj-ij.
 Monsel's Solution; see *Ferrum*.
 Morphia; see *Opium*.
 Móschi, *Musk*, gr. v-ʒss.
 Mustard, *Sinapis*.
 Myristicæ, *Nutmeg*, in powder, gr. v-xv.
 " Spiritus, ʒss-ʒj.
 " Olei, ʒj-ij.
 Myrrhæ, *Myrrh*, in powder, gr. x-ʒss.
 " Tincturæ, ʒss-j.
 See *Aloes*.
 Narceia; see *Opium*.
 Nightshade Deadly, *Belladonna*.
 Nitre, *Potassii Nitrus*.
 Nutgall, *Galla*.
 Nutmeg, *Myristica*.
 Nücis Vómicæ, *Nux Vomica*, Tinct., ʒij-x.
 " " Extracti, gr. ½ to ½.
 Strychniæ and S. Sulphätis, gr. 1-100
 to 1-20.

Oatmeal, *Avenæ Farina*.
 Olei Cajepütü, *Cajeput Oil*, ʒj ij-x.
 Olei Mórrhuæ, *Cod-liver Oil*, ʒj-ʒss.
 Olei Olivæ, *Olive Oil*, ʒj-ʒj.
 Olei Ricini, *Castor Oil*, ʒj-ʒj.
 Olei Súccini, *Oil of Amber*, Rectif., ʒj v-xv.
 Olei Theobrómæ, *Cacao Butter*, for sup-
 positories.
 Olei Thymi, *Oil of Thyme*, external use.
 Olei Tiglii, *Croton Oil*, ʒj ss-j.
 Opii, from *Papaver Somniferum*, gr. ss-ij.
 " Acëti, *Black Drop*,
 " Vini,
 " Tincturæ, *Laudanum*, } ʒj x-xx.
 " " Acetata,
 " " Deodoratæ, }
 " " Camphoratæ, *Paregoric*,
 ʒj-ij.
 " Extrácti, gr. ss-j.
 " Pilulæ, pil. j = gr. j Opii.
 " Confectiõnis, ʒss.
 " Suppositoriæ (Ext. gr. ss), No. 1.
 " et Plumbi Suppositoriæ, No. 1.
 Pilulæ Sapõnis Compositæ, gr. v.
 Pulveris Ipecac. Co., *Dover's Powder*
 (O. 1, I. 1, Pot. Sulph. 8) gr. x.
 Trochisci Glycerrhiæ et Opii, gr. x.
 Emplastrum Opii, *Ext. Opii* 1 in 16.
 { Morphicæ Acetätis, Muriätis, vel Sul-
 phätis, gr. ½-½.
 Liq. Morphiæ Sulphatis (gr. i-ʒj), ʒj.
 Trochisci Morphiæ et Ipecacuanhæ,
 1 = gr. 1-40.
 Suppositoria Morphiæ (Sulphatis),
 I = gr. ss.
 Codeicæ and C. Sulphatis, gr. ¼-½.
 Narcëia.
 Narcotinæ Muriätis, gr. ij-x.
 Papaverinæ.
 Apomorphiæ. *Dose hypodermically*,
 gr. 1-10 to 1-16.
 Orange, *Aurantium*.
 Origan, *Marjoram*, Olei, ʒj-ijj.
 Paregoric, *Tinctura Opii Camphorata*.
 Pareiæ Extracti Fluidi, ʒss-j.
 " Infusi, ʒss-ij.
 Parsley, *Petroselinum*.
 Partridge-Berry, *Gaultheria*.
 Pearson's Solution; see *Arsenicum*.
 Pennyroyal, *Hedeoma*.
 Pepõnis, *Pumpkin Seed*, ʒj-ij.

Preparations of Alkaloids.

Pepper, *Piper, Capsicum*.
 Peppermint, *Mentha Piperita*.
 Petroselin *Parsley*, Infusi, ʒss-j
 Apiol (capsules each gr. iv), 1-3 caps.
 Phosphori, gr. 1-50 to 1-20.
 “ Tinct., *Thompson*, ʒj=gr. 1-20 about.
 Zinci Phosphidi, gr. 1-12 to 1/3.
 Calcii }
 Sodii } Hypophosphitis, gr. v-xx.
 Potassii }
 Ferri }

Phenic Acid, Phenol, *Carbolic Acid*.
 Physostigmatis, *Calabar Bean*, Extracti,
 gr. 1-16 to 1/4.
 Eserinæ Sulphatis, gr. 1-60 to 1-10.
 Pirotóxine; see *Cocculus*.
 Pil. Cath. Comp.; see *Colocynthis*, and
Hydrargyrum.
 Piméntæ, *Allspice*, in powder, gr. v-ʒss.
 “ Olei, ʒj-ijj.
 Piperis, *Black Pepper*, gr. j-x.
 “ Oleo-resinæ, ʒʒ ss-ij.
 Pipsissewa, *Chimaphila*.
 Pitch, *Pix*.
 Pix Burgúndica vel Canadénsis, *Pitch*.
 Pix Liquida, *Tar*.
 Emplastrum Picis Burgúndicæ.
 “ Picis cum Cantharide.
 “ Picis Canadensis.
 Infúsi Picis Liquidæ, ʒss-j.
 Glyceriti Picis Liquidæ, ʒss-ij.
 Unguentum “ “ 1/2 Tar.
 Plumbi Acetatis, *Sugar of Lead*, gr. ss-v.
 “ Suppositoria, 1 = gr. iij.
 “ et Opii Suppositoria, 1 = gr. iij +
 Opii gr. j.
 Plumbi Subacetatis Liquor, *Goulard's*
Extract.
 “ “ Liq. Dilátus, ʒijj-Oj
 “ “ Ceratum, *Goulard's*,
 1 of Liq. to 6.
 “ “ Linimentum, Liq. 2,
 Ol. Oliv. 3.
 “ Carbónas, *White Lead*.
 “ Carbonatis Unguentum, 1 in 8
 “ Nitras.
 “ Iódidum.
 “ Iódidum Unguentum, gr. 60 in ʒj.
 “ Oxidum, *Litharge*.
 “ Emplastrum, *Lead Plaster*.

Podophylli Resinæ, gr. 1-12 to 1/3.
 Pomegranate, *Granatum*.
 Potássá, *Caustic Potash*, Caustic.
 Potassa cum Calce, “
 Potassæ Liquoris (ʒj to Oj), ʒʒ v-xx.
 Potassii Acetatis, gr. x-ʒj.
 “ Carbonatis, gr. v-ʒss.
 “ “ Puræ, gr. v-ʒss.
 “ Bicarbonatis, gr. x-ʒj.
 “ Bichromatis, gr. 1/6-1/2.
 “ Brómidi, gr. v-ʒj.
 “ Iódidum, gr. v-ʒj.
 “ Tartratis, gr. x-ʒj.
 “ Bitartratis, *Cream Tartar*, gr. v-ʒij.
 “ et Sodii Tartratis, *Rochelle Salt*, ʒj-ʒj.
 “ Chloratis, gr. v-ʒss.
 “ “ Trochisci, 1=gr. v.
 “ Citratis, gr. v-ʒss.
 “ “ Liquoris (Cit. Ac. ʒss, Pot
 Bicar. gr. ʒʒ, Aq. Oss.), ʒss.
 “ Citratis Misturæ (Lemon-juice ʒss.
 sat. with Pot. Bicar.), ʒss.
 “ Permanganatis; see *Manganese*.
 “ Nitratis, *Nitre*, gr. v-xx.
 “ Sulphatis, in *Dover's Powder*, ʒj-ʒss.
 “ Sulphitis, gr. ij-x.
 “ Sulphuræti, gr. j-v.
 Práni Virginianæ, *Wild Cherry*, Extracti
 Fluidi, ʒss-j.
 “ Virginianæ Infusi, ʒj-ʒij.
 “ “ Syrupi, as vehicle.
 Pulsatillæ Tincturæ, ʒʒ 1-10 to v.
 Pumpkin, *Pepo*.
 Pyrethri Tinctura, external use.
 Quassia Extracti, gr. ss-ijj.
 “ Infusi, ʒss-ij.
 “ Tincturæ ʒʒ xv-ʒj.
 Quercus Albæ, *White Oak Bark*, Decocti
 ʒss-ij.
 Quinone, *Quinæ Sulphas*; see *Cinchona*.
 Red Saunders, *Santalum*.
 Resinæ, *Resin*.
 “ Ceratum, *Basilicon Ointment*.
 “ “ Compos., *Deshler's Salve*.
 “ Emplastrum, *Adhesive Plaster*.
 Rhèi, *Rhubarb*, in powder, gr. j-ʒj.
 “ Extracti, gr. v-xv.
 “ “ Fluidi, ʒʒ v-xxx.
 “ Tincturæ, ʒj-iv.
 “ et Sennæ Tinc. *Warner's Gout Cor-*
dial, ʒss-j.

For External Use only.

- Rhèi Infùsi, 5j-iv.
 " Syrùpi, 5ss-j.
 " " Aromatici, 5ss-j.
 " Vini, 5j-iv.
 " Pilulæ, 1=3 gr. 1-5 pills.
 " Pil. Compos. (R. gr. ij, Aloes gr. jss), 1-4 pills, gr. x-xxx.
 " Pùlveris Compos. (Ginger 1, R. 2, Magnes. 6), 5ss.
- Rhubarb, *Rheum*.
 Rhus; *see Toxicodendron*
- Rochelle Salts, *Potass. et Sodii Tartras*.
 Rosæ Oleum, } *From Rosa* { Flavoring
 " Aqua, } *Centifolia* { Vehicle.
 " Unguent. Aq. } *Pale Rose.* Cold Cr'm
 " Confectio } *From Rosa Gal-* { Vehicle.
 " Mel, } *lica, Red Rose.* { "
 Syrupus Rosæ Gallicæ, "
 Infusum Rosæ Compositum, "
- Rosmarini, *Rosemary*, Olei, ʒj-v.
 Rottlæ Pulveris, 5j-ij
 Rûbi, *Blackberry*, Extr. Fluidi 5ss-j.
 " Syrùpi, 5j-ij.
 Rue, *Ruta*, gr. x-xxx.
 Rûtæ Olei, ʒj-v.
 Sabadilla, *Veratria*.
 Sabinæ, *Savin*, gr. v-xv.
 " Olei, ʒj-v.
 " Extracti Fluidi, ʒj-v-xv.
 " Ceratum Extracti Fluidi, 1 to 4.
- Sâccharum Lâctis, *Sugar of Milk*, vehicle.
 Saffron, *Crocus*.
 Sage, *Salvia*.
 Sâgo, *Pith of Sagus Rumphii*, as food.
 Sal-ammôniac, *Ammonii Chloridum Purificatum*.
 Salt, *Sodii Chloridum*.
 Salicinæ, *Salicin*, gr. v-5j.
 Sâlvixæ, *Sage*, Infusi, as gargle, 5ss-ij.
 Sambûci, *Elder*, Decocti, 5j-ij.
 Sanguinariæ, *Bloodroot*, Tinct. ʒj xv-5ss.
 " Aceti, ʒj xv-5ss.
- Sântalum, *Red Saunders*, coloring agent.
 Sântali, *Sandalwood*, Olei, ʒj v.
 Santonini, *Santonica*, gr. j-v.
 " Trochisci, 1=gr. ss, No. v-x.
 Sâpo, *Soap* made with Soda and Olive Oil.
 Sapônis Ceratum.
 " Emplastrum.
 " Linimentum, vehicle for Liniments.
 " Pilulæ Compositæ, gr. v=opii gr. j.
- Sarsaparillæ Extracti Fluidi, 5ss-j.
 " " " Comp., 5j.
 " Syrùpi Compositæ, 5ij-iv.
 " Decocti " 5ss-j.
- Sâssafras Olei, ʒj v.
 " Medûllæ Mucilâginis, as collyrium and drink.
- Savin, *Sabina*.
 Scammônii, gr. v-x.
 " Resinæ, gr. ij-x.
 Scillæ, *Squill*, gr. ss-ij.
 " Aceti, ʒj v-xx.
 " Tincturæ, ʒj v-5ss.
 " Syrùpi, 5ss-j.
 " Syrùpi Compositæ (*Tartar Emetic*, gr. j in 5j), ʒj v-5ss.
 " Extracti Fluidi, ʒj ss-ij.
 " Pilulæ Compositæ, 1-3 pills.
- Scopârii, *Broom*, Decocti, 5ss-ij.
 " Succii, 5j-ij.
- Seidlitz Powder; *see Soda*.
 Sênegæ Extracti, gr. j-v.
 " Extracti Fluidi, ʒj x-xxv.
 " Syrùpi, 5j-ij.
 " Decocti, 5ss-j.
- Sênna Confectionis, 5j-ij.
 " Extracti Fluidi, 5ss-ij.
 " Infusi, 5ss-ij.
- Serpentariæ, *Snakeroot*, Ext. Fl., 5ss-j.
 " Tincturæ, 5j-ij.
 " Infusi, 5ss-ij.
- Sinâpis Charta, *Mustard Plaster*, 4 in. sq.
 Slippery Elm, *Ulmus*.
 Snakeroot, *Cimicifuga*, *Serpentaria*.
 Soap, *Sapo*.
 Soda, *Caustic Soda*, Caustic.
 Södæ Liquoris (5 7-10 p. ct. Soda), ʒj v-xv.
 Sôdii Carbonâtis, gr. v-x.
 " Bicarbonatis, gr. v-5ss.
 Pulveres Effervescentes, *Soda Powder*.
 Pulveres Effervescentes Aperientes, *Seidlitz Powders*. (White paper, 36 gr. Acid Tart.; Blue, 40 gr. Sodii Bicarb. and 120 grs. Rochelle Salts.) Dose 1-2.
 Trochisci Sodii Bicarbonatis.
- Sodii Acetâtis, gr. x-5j.
 " Boratis, *Borax*, gr. v-5ss.
 Mel Sodii Boratis, 1-8, external use.
 Glyceritum Sodii Boratis, 1-4 "
 " Brômidi, gr. v-5j.

- Sodii Chloridi, *Salt*, as emetic, ʒss-ij.
 " Phosphatis, gr. x-ʒij.
 " Sulphatis, *Glauber's Salts*, ʒss-j.
 " Hyposulphatis, gr. v-ʒss.
 " Sulphitis, gr. v-xx.
- Spearmint, *Mentha Viridis*.
 Spermaceti, *Cetaceum*.
 Spigeliæ, *Pinkroot*, ʒss-ij.
 " Extracti Fluidi, ʒss-ij.
 " et Sennæ Extracti Fluidi, ʒij-ʒss.
 " Infusi (for child), ʒij-ʒss.
- Squill, *Scilla*.
 Starch, *Amylum*.
 Staphisagriæ Tincturæ, ℥v-xx.
 Státice, *Marsh Rosemary*, Infus. as gargle.
 Stillingiæ, *Yan*, gr. x-ʒss.
 " Extracti Fluidi, ℥x-ʒss.
- Stórax, *Styrax*.
 Stramónii Tincturæ, ℥v-xx.
 " Foliorum Extracti, gr. ¼-j.
 " Seminis, gr. ⅙-⅓
 " Unguentum, ʒj of Ext. in ʒj.
- Strychnia; see *Nux Vomica*.
 Styraç, *Storax*, used in Tr. Benzoini Comp.
 Suet, *Sevum*.
 Sugar, *Saccharum*.
 Sugar of Lead, *Plumbi Acetas*.
 Sulphur Sublimátum, *Flowers of Sulphur*.
 Sùlphuris Loti, *Washed Sulphur*, ʒj-ij.
 " Præcipitati, *Milk of Sulphur*, ʒj-iiij.
 " Ióididi Unguenti, ʒss-ʒj.
 " Unguentum, S. Sub. 1, Lard 2.
- Súmbuli Tincturæ, ℥x-ʒj.
 Sweet Spirits of Nitre, *Spts Ætheris Nitrosi*.
 Tabáci *Tobacco*, Infusi, as enema, ʒss-ij.
 " Vini, ℥v-xxxx.
 " Unguentum, Watery Extract of ʒss of Leaves to Lard ʒj.
- Tamarindus, used in Confectio Sennæ.
 Tapioca, *Fecula of root of Janipha Manihot*, as food.
- Tar, *Pix Liquida*.
 Taráxaci, *Dandelion*, Extracti, gr. xx-ʒj.
 " Extracti Fluidi, ʒj-ij.
 " Succii, ʒj-iv.
 " Infusi, ʒj-iv.
- Tartar Emetic, *Antimonii et Potassii Tart*.
 Terebinthina, *Turpentine*, Olei, ℥x-ʒij.
 " Linimentum.
- Thorough-wort, *Eupatorium*.
 Thùja Occidentális Tincturæ, ℥xv-ʒj.
- Tolutani Syrupi, ʒss-j.
 " Tincturæ, ʒj-ij.
 Toxicodéndri, *Poison Sumach*, Tincturæ, ℥¼-v.
 Tragacanthæ Pulvis, as vehicle.
 " Mucilago, " "
 Turpentine, *Terebinthina*.
 Turpeth Mineral, *Hydrargyri Sulphas*.
 Ulmus, *Slippery Elm*, as cataplasm.
 Ulmi Mucilago, as drink.
 Uva Passa, *Raisins*.
 Uvæ Ursi, *Bear-berry*, Ext. Fluidi, ʒj-ij.
 " " Decocti, ʒss-ij.
 Valeriánæ Olei, ℥ij-v.
 " Extracti, gr. x-xxx.
 " " Fluidi, ʒss-j.
 " Tincturæ, ʒj-iiij.
 " " Ammoniatæ, ʒj-ij.
 " Infusi, ʒss-iv.
 Acidi Valeriánici (*oily*), gr. j-iv.
- Vanilla, as flavoring in Troches.
 Verátriæ Unguenti, gr. xx-ʒj.
 Verátri Viridis, *American Hellebore*, Extracti Fluidi, ℥j-v.
 " " Tincturæ, ℥ij-x.
- Verdigris, *Cupri Acetas*.
 Vinegar, *Acetum*.
 Violæ Odoratæ, *Violet*, Syrâpi, ʒj-ij.
 Vitrioli, *Cupri Sulphas*.
 White Vitriol, *Zinci Sulphas*.
 Warner's Gout Cordial; see *Rheum*.
 Wax, *Cera*.
 White Lead, *Plumbi Carbonas*.
 White Oak, *Quercus Alba*.
 Witch Hazel, *Hamamelis*.
 Wild Cherry, *Prunus Virginiana*.
 Winter-green, *Chimaphila, Gaultheria*.
 Worm-seed, *Chenopodium*.
 Wormwood, *Absinthium*.
 Yan, *Stillingia*.
 Yeast, *Fermentum*.
 Zinci Oxidi, gr. j-v.
 " Sulphátis, *White Vitriol*, Emetic, gr. x-xx.
 " Valerianatis, gr. ss-ij.
 " Acetas, Astringent.
 " Chloridum, " and Caustic.
 " Chloridi Liqueur, external use.
 " Oxidi Unguentum, gr. 80 in ʒj.
 " Carbonátis Ceratum, gr. 80 in ʒj.
- Zingiberis, *Ginger*, gr. v-xv.

Zingiberis Oleoresinæ, ℞ ss-ij.
 “ Extracti Fluidi, ℞ v-xv.
 “ Tincturæ, ℞ xx-5j.

Zingiberis Syrupus, as vehicle.
 “ Infusî, ʒss-ij.
 “ Trochisci, 1=℞ ij of Tincture.

For Metric Doses, see the table at the end of the book.

NOTE.—I have followed Thomas in preference to Dunglison in marking the pronunciation of iódidum and brómídidum. Chlòridum should follow the same rule, but I have marked it in conformity with the usage of all the lexicographers. S. P.

Incompatibility gives rise to many dangers which may in a great measure be avoided by the use of the utmost simplicity in prescribing. “The tendency of the present age is toward mono- rather than poly-pharmacy, and prescriptions with the orthodox *adjuvans* and *corrigens* are less frequently seen than formerly” (P).

This subject can be only glanced at here. The following simple rules may help the burdened memory of the practitioner:

(1) Never use more than one remedy at a time, if one will serve the purpose.

(2) Never use strong mineral acids in combination with other agents, unless you know exactly what reaction will ensue. They decompose salts of the weaker acids and form ethers with alcohol.

(3) Select the simplest solvent, diluent, or excipient you know of, remembering that the solvent power of alcohol and water for their particular substances decreases in proportion to the quantity of the other added.

(4) Never combine *free acids* with hydrates or carbonates.

(5) Generally do not combine two or more soluble salts.

(6) The following more or less insoluble salts will be formed whenever the materials of which they are composed are brought together in solutions: the hydrates, carbonates, phosphates, borates, arseniates, and tannates of most earthy and heavy metals and alkaloids, and the metallic sulphides; the sulphates of calcium, of lead, and of the subsalts of mercury; the chlorides, iodides, and bromides of bismuth, silver, lead, and subsalts of mercury; the iodides of quinia, morphia, and most alkaloids (Mann).

(7) *Alkalies* precipitate the alkaloids and the soluble non-alkaline metallic salts (W); and (as also metallic hydrates and carbonates) neutralize free acids.

(8) *Silver nitrate*, *Lead acetate*, *Corrosive sublimate*, *Potassium iodide*, should nearly always be prescribed alone (W). The first with Creosote forms an explosive compound. *Aconite* should never be given in any vehicle except water (P).

Silver Nitrate, and *Lead acetate* and *subacetate*, although incompatible with almost everything, may be combined with opium; the latter forming with opium a compound which, although insoluble, is therapeutically active as a lotion (W).

Corrosive sublimate is incompatible with almost everything, and should be given in *simple syrup*; even the compound syrup of sarsaparilla is said to decompose it (W).

(9) *Tannic acid*, and substances containing it, are incompatible with albumen and gelatin. *Tannic acid*, *Iodine*, and the *soluble iodides* are incompatible with the alkaloids and substances containing them, and with most soluble metallic salts. *Vegetable infusions* are generally incompatible with metallic salts.

(10) *Glucosides*, such as santonin and colocynthin, should not be prescribed with free acids or emulsin (W).

(11) *Dangerous compounds*, because poisonous, are: Potassic iodide with potassic chlorate; hydrocyanic acid or potassium cyanide with metallic hydrates, carbonates, sub-nitrates, or sub-chlorides, as bismuth carbonate, or nitrate, or calomel (Mann).

A HOMŒOPATHIC DOSE-LIST.

This list includes all medicines mentioned by Ruddock, or Hughes, and nearly all enumerated in Hale's "New Remedies."

Nomenclature.—The homœopathic nomenclature follows that of the German Pharmacopœia mainly, the chemical salts being named by putting the acid into the adjectival form. The latest chemical nomenclature is a return to this style. The terminations used are as follows:

- icus, -ica, -icum, corresponding to *ate* salts, and *ic* acids.
- osus, -osa, -osum, corresponding to *ite* salts, and *ous* acids.
- atus, -ata, -atum, corresponding to *ide* salts.

Following the three systems mentioned below, the following table shows the differences between the styles of nomenclature:

U. S. Pharmacopœia.	Homœopathic.	Chemical.
Hydrargyri Sulphas.	Mercurius Sulphuricus.	Mercuric Sulphate.
Hydrargyri Sulphis.	Mercurius Sulphurosus.	Mercuric Sulphite.
Hydrargyri Sulphuretum.	Mercurius Sulphuratus.	Mercuric Sulphide.

The Latin of the U. S. Pharmacopœia is more technical than correct, and medical writers do not always use correct terminology. "Such terms as 'Kali bromidum' for *Kali bromatum* (Iodide of Potassium), 'Kali bichromatum' for *Kali bichromicum* (Bichromate of Potassium), and 'Natrum chloratum' for *Natrum chloricum* (Chlorate of Sodium), as well as others occasionally seen in medical literature, are meaningless jargon" (*L. Sherman*).

Pharmacology.—Juicy vegetable substances are prepared by expressing the juice of the whole plant, and mixing it with alcohol in which the residue has been steeped for some hours. When the plant can only be procured in the dry state, or when little juice is obtainable by pressure, a tincture is made from it by percolation (*Hughes*). The resulting tincture in each case is called the "mother tincture," and is represented in the literature of the school by the Greek ϕ or θ . By some homœopathic pharmacutists this tincture is regarded as the basis or unit of attenuation. Hahnemann's method, and that of the best pharmacutists, is to regard the crude drug, or original substance, as the basis; using a sufficient quantity of the tincture to make the 1 \times attenuation represent one part of the original substance to nine of vehicle, and so on through the various dilutions and triturations.

ATTENUATIONS are made on two scales: (*a*) the Hahnemannic, or centesimal, represented by simple figures (thus—3, 6), in which each contains one part of the preceding to ninety-nine of vehicle; and (*b*) the Heringic or decimal, denoted by figures followed by \times (thus—3 \times , 6 \times), in which each contains one part of the preceding to nine of vehicle. Soluble mineral substances, and the mineral acids, are diluted with water. Insoluble substances (such as the metals, their insoluble salts, some alkaloids, etc.) are attenuated by the Hahnemannic process of *trituration* with sugar of milk, as high as the 6 \times , after which the further attenuation is generally carried on by solution to the 8 \times with water or dilute alcohol, above the 8 \times with alcohol. *Globules* of cane sugar are "medicated" by being moistened with a few drops of such a *dilution*, and are the preparations usually sold to the laity; physicians usually preferring triturations and dilutions.

HIGH POTENCIES are preparations which, first introduced into homœopathy by a Sarmatian count (Korsakoff) and a German horse-jockey (Jenichen), have been, and are the *bete noir* of the system. The highest potencies mentioned by Hahnemann are the 50th (once), the 60th (once), and the 300th (once); practically his highest was the 30th. Korsakoff went up to the 1500th by the process of "infection;" Jenichen's highest was the 60,000th. The modern believers in this quackery pretend by various mechanical ("fluxion") processes, to carry the attenuation to the 500,000,000th (DMM) of the centesimal scale, and use as medicinal (!) agents such materials as Sugar of milk (*Sach. lac.*), Colostrum, Skim-milk (*Lac deflorata*), Bitch's milk (*Lac caninum*), Sunlight (*Sol.*), Moonlight (*Luna*), etc. In the literature of the school, these "potencies" are often designated by the name of the manufacturer, thus—"Hepar sulph. M (Tafel)," "Puls. 800th (Jenichen)." In the majority of cases, they have been put forth in a secret manner, apparently for mercenary purposes, and have received the unqualified condemnation of intelligent homœopaths, from Hahnemann down.

Pronunciation.—The English pronunciation of Latin has been followed in marking this list: à as in *fate*, á as in *fat*, â as in *far*, c as in *cat*, ç as in *cent*, è as in *mete*, é as in *met*, ï as in *pine*, í as in *pin*, ò as in *note*, ó as in *not*, ù as in *mute*, ú as in *tub*, ch as in *chord*.

Signs.—O signifies the crude drug, or original substance.

φ signifies the strongest tincture or official dilution, made directly from the original substance. The usual dose of all liquid remedies is one drop.

Inf. signifies a watery infusion of the plant.

Figures alone signify the attenuations on the centesimal scale; followed by an x, the attenuations on the decimal scale.

The variation in the type is used to distinguish the most important drugs from those less so. The medicines of first rank are in **Black Type**, those of second rank in **SMALL-CAPS**, those of less importance in lower-case.

ABBREVIATION.	NAME AND SYNONYM.	ATTENUATIONS, ETC., mentioned by			
		Ruddock.	Hughes.	Hale.	Others.
Abies can....	Abies Canadensis, <i>Hemlock spruce</i>.....	.....	.....	φ	.....
Ac. benz.....	Acidum benzœicum, <i>Benzoic acid</i>	3x, 2	3	.....	.....
Ac. carb.....	Acidum carbolicum, <i>Carbotic acid</i>	1x, 2x	1-3	2x-6x	.....
Ac. fluor.....	Acidum fluoricum, <i>Fluoric acid</i>	3x, 3	5x	.....	.....
Ac. gall.....	Acidum gállicum, <i>Gallic acid</i>.....	.....	.....	1x, 6, 12	.....
Ac. hydrobro	Acidum hydrobrômicum, <i>Hydrobromic ac.</i>	.....	.....	φ, 1x, 6	.....
Ac. hydrocy.	Acidum hydrocyânicum, <i>Prussic acid</i>	1, 3x	1, 3x, 6x	.....	.....
Ac. mur.....	Acidum muriaticum, <i>Muriatic acid</i>	1x, 1, 3	1x, 2x	.....	.....
Ac. NIT.....	Acidum nítricum, <i>Nitric acid</i>	1x, 1, 3x, 3	1x, 30	.....	.....
Ac. oxal....	Acidum oxálicum, <i>Oxalic acid</i>	3x, 3	2	.....	.....
Ac. PHOS.....	Acidum phosphoricum, <i>Phosphoric acid</i> ...	1x, 1, 3x, 3	1x	.....	.....
Ac. pic.....	Acidum píricum, <i>Picric acid</i>.....	.....	.....	6, 10	.....
Ac. salic.....	Acidum salicylicum, <i>Salicylic acid</i>.....	.....	.....	O, 1, 3	.....
Ac. sulph....	Acidum sulphuricum, <i>Sulphuric acid</i>	1, 6, 12	2x	.....	.....
Ac. sulphs...	Acidum sulphuròsum, <i>Sulphurous acid</i>	1x	.....	.....	.....
Ac. tann....	Acidum tannicum, <i>Tannic acid</i>	1x	.....	.....	.....
Acon.....	Aconitum Napéllus, <i>Monk's-hood</i>	1x, 3x, 6	1x, 3x, 30	.....	.....

		R.	H.	Ha.	Oth.
Actæa	Actæa; see Cimicifuga.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Æscul. gla...	Æsculus glâbra, <i>Buckeye</i>.....	.....	.....	1-3	.....
Æscul. hip...	Æsculus Hippocâstanum, <i>Horse-chestnut</i> ..	1, 3x	3	6x	.....
Æthusa.....	Æthûsa Cynâpium, <i>Garden hemlock</i>.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Agar. mus...	Agaricus muscârius, <i>Fly agaric</i>	φ, 1x, 1	φ, 3-6	.....	.....
Agnus	Agnus castus, <i>Chaste tree</i>.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Ailan.....	Ailânthus glandulôsa, <i>Tree of Heaven</i> ...	1x, 1	1x	.....	.....
Alet.....	Aletris farinôsa, <i>Colic-root</i>.....	.....	.....	1x, 2x	.....
All. cep.....	Allium Cêpa, <i>Onion</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	1x3x
All. sat.....	Allium sativum, <i>Garlic</i>.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Alnus.....	Alnus rûbra, <i>Alder</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	φ-2
Aloës.....	Aloë Socotrîna, <i>Alocs</i>	1x, 1, 6	1-6, 200	.....	.....
Alst. const..	Alstônia constricta, <i>Bitter bark</i>.....	.....	.....	φ-2x	.....
Alum.....	Alûmen, <i>Al. et Ammon. Sulph</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	3-12
Alumina.....	Alûmina, <i>Aluminium oxide</i>	3x, 3	6, 12	.....	.....
Amb. gris.....	Ambra grîsea, <i>Ambergris</i>.....	.....	φ, 3	.....	.....
Ammoniac.....	Ammoniâcum, <i>Gum Ammoniac</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	φ
Amm. benz..	Ammônium benzôicum, <i>Amm. benzoate</i>..	.....	.....	1x, 2x	.....
Amm. brom..	Ammônium bromâtum, <i>Amm. bromide</i>	1x	.....	0-6x	.....
Amm. carb...	Ammônium carbônicum, <i>Sal-volatile</i>	1x, 1	1x	.....	.....
Amm. iod.....	Ammônium iodâtum, <i>Ammonium iodide</i>..	.....	.....	.....	0-2
Amm. mur...	Ammônium muriâticum, <i>Sal-Ammoniac</i>	1x, 3x, 30	.....	.....	.....
Amm. pic.....	Ammônium picricum, <i>Amm. picrate</i>.....	.....	.....	φ, 3x, 6	.....
Amm. val.....	Ammônium valerîanicum, <i>Amm. val'ate</i>..	.....	.....	1x	.....
Amyl. nit...	Amylum nitrosum, <i>Amyl nitrite</i>.....	.....	3x	.....	.....
Anac.....	Anacârdium, <i>Malacca bean</i>	1x, 1, 3	3, 12	.....	.....
Angus.....	Angustûra vëra, <i>True Angustura</i>.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Ant. ars.....	Antimônium arsenicôsum, <i>Antim. arsenite</i>	.....	.....	2x	.....
Ant. cru.....	Antimônium crudum, <i>Antim. tersulphuret</i>	3, 5	6	.....	.....
Ant. iod.....	Antimônium iodâtum, <i>Antimony teriodide</i>	.....	.....	2x, 3x	.....
Ant. tart.....	Ant. et Kali tartâricum, <i>Tartar emetic</i>	1, 3x, 5	2x	.....	.....
APIS.....	Apis mellifica, <i>Bee-poison</i>	φ, 1x, 3	3x, 6, 12	.....	.....
Apoc and...	Apôcynum androsêmifolium, <i>Dog's-bane</i>..	.....	.....	.....	φ-2
Apoc. can...	Apôcynum cannâbinum, <i>Indian hemp</i> ...	φ, 1x	φ	5j-ij, 2x	.....
Apomor.....	Apomorphinum, <i>Apomorpha</i>.....	.....	3	3	.....
Aralia.....	Arâlia racemôsa, <i>Spikenard</i>.....	.....	.....	φ, 2x	.....
Aranea.....	Arânea Diadêma, <i>Spider</i>.....	.....	.....	3x, 6	.....
Arc. lap.....	Arctium Lâppa, <i>Burdock</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	φ-2
Arg.....	Argentum, <i>Metallic silver</i>	3x, 6	2x	.....	.....
Arg. nit.....	Argentum nitricum, <i>Silver nitrate</i>	1, 3x, 3	1x, 3x	.....	.....
Arn.....	Arnica montâna, <i>Leopard's bane</i>	1x 3x 3, 6	φ, 12	.....	.....
Ars.....	Arsenicum âlbum, <i>Arsenious acid</i>	1, 3x, 12	1-12	.....	.....
Ars. iod.....	Arsenicum iodâtum, <i>Arsenious iodide</i>	1, 3x	.....	3x, 6x	.....
Artem.....	Artemisia vulgaris, <i>Mug-wort</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	0-3
Arum dra...	Arum Dracôntium, <i>Green dragon</i>.....	.....	.....	1x, 3x	.....
Arum triph..	Arum triphyllum, <i>Indian turnip</i>.....	.....	6	6-200	.....
Asaf.....	Asafetida, <i>Asafetida</i>	1x3x6, 12 1, 12, 30	.....	.....	.....
Asar.....	Asarum Canadênsê, <i>Asarabacca</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	φ-2
Asclep. incar	Asclêpias incarnâta, <i>Pleurisy-root</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	φ-2
Asclep. syr...	Asclêpias Syriaca, <i>Milk-weed</i>.....	.....	.....	1x, 3x	.....

		R.	H.	Ha.	Oth.
Asclep. tub...	Asclèpias tuberòsa, <i>Pleurisy-root</i>	φ, 1x	.....	φ, 1x	12
Aster. rub....	Astèrias rùbens, <i>Star-fish</i>.....	.....	12	.....	.....
Atrop.....	Atropinum, <i>Atropia</i>	1, 3x	2	2-6	.....
Aur.....	Aurum, <i>Gold</i>	1, 3x, 6	1x2	.....	.....
Aur. ars.....	Aurum arseniòsum, <i>Aurum arsenite</i>.....	.....	.....	3x-6x	.....
Aur. mur.....	Aurum muriàticum, <i>Aurum chloride</i>	1, 3x, 3	.....	.....	.....
Aur.mur.nat	Aurum muriàticum natronatum, <i>Aurum and Sodium Chloride</i>.....	.....	.....	1-3	.....
Bad.....	Badiàga, <i>Fresh-water Sponge</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bals. peru....	Bálsamum Peruviànum, <i>Balsam of Peru</i>.....	.....	.....	1x, 2,	.....
Bapt.....	Baptisia tinctoria, <i>Wild indigo</i>	φ, 1x, 3x	φ	1x, 2x	.....
Baros.....	Baròsma crenàta, <i>Buchu</i>.....	.....	.....	1x, 2x	.....
Bary. acet....	Baryta acética, <i>Baric acetate</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Bary. carb....	Baryta carbónica, <i>Baric carbonate</i>	3x, 6, 12	6, 12	.....	.....
Bary. iod....	Baryta iodàta, <i>Baric iodide</i>.....	.....	.....	2x, 4	.....
Bary. mur....	Baryta muriàtica, <i>Baric chloride</i>	1x, 3x, 3	.....	.....	.....
Bell.....	Belladónna, <i>Deadly nightshade</i>	φ-12	.....	.....	.....
Bell. per.....	Béllis perénnis, <i>Daisy</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	φ
Berb.....	Bérberis Aquifólium, <i>Barberry</i>	φ, 1x, 3x	φ	φ	.....
Bism.....	Bismúthum, <i>Bismuth subnitrate</i>	0, 1x, 3x	gr- v, 2	1x	.....
Bor.....	Bórax, <i>Sodic biborate</i>	1x, 1, 3x	gr. v	.....	.....
Bov.....	Bovista, <i>Puff-ball</i>	3x, 12	6	.....	.....
Brom.....	Brómium, <i>Bromine</i>	1	3x, 3	.....	.....
Bry.....	Bryònia álba, <i>White bryony</i>	1x, 3x, 6	1x-12	.....	.....
Bufo.....	Bùfo, <i>Toad-poison</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 12
Cact.....	Cáctus grandiflorus, <i>Night-blooming Cereus</i>	φ, 1x 3x 6	φ, 12	30, 200	.....
Cad. iod.....	Cádmium iodatum, <i>Cadmie iodide</i>.....	.....	.....	Ung.	.....
Caff.....	Caffeinum, <i>Caffein</i>.....	.....	.....	3x	.....
Caff. hydro- bro.	Caffeinum hydrobromicum, <i>Bromohydrate of Caffein</i>.....	.....	.....	2x	.....
Calc. acet....	Calcària acética, <i>Calcic acetate</i>.....	.....	1x	.....	.....
Calc. brom....	Calcària bromàta, <i>Calcic bromide</i>.....	.....	.....	0-6x	.....
Calc. carb....	Calcària carbónica, <i>Oyster shell</i>	3x, 6, 12	3-30	.....	.....
Calc. caust...	Calcària caústica, <i>Slacked lime</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	1-3
Calc. iod.....	Calcària iodàta, <i>Calcic iodide</i>.....	.....	.....	1x	.....
Calc. mur....	Calcària muriàtica <i>Calcic chloride</i>	1x, 1	.....	.....	.....
Calc. phos....	Calcària phosphórica, <i>Calcic phosphate</i>	1x, 3x, 3	1x	.....	.....
Calc. hypop.	Calcària hypophosphoròsa, <i>Cal. hypo'phite</i>	.....	1-3, 30	.....	.....
Calend.....	Caléndula, <i>Marigold</i>	φ	φ	.....	.....
Camph.....	Cámphora (or Camphòra), <i>Gum-camphor</i> ...	φ	φ	.....	.....
Camph.brom	Cámphora bromàta, <i>C. monobromide</i>.....	.....	.....	0-6x	.....
Cann. ind....	Cánnabis Indica, <i>Hasheesh</i>	φ, 1x, 3x	2	2x, 6, φ	.....
CANN. SAT....	Cánnabis sativa, <i>Hemp</i>	φ, 1x, 3x	φ, 3	.....	.....
Canth.....	Cántharis, <i>Spanish fly</i>	1x, 1, 3x	3x	.....	.....
Caps.....	Cápsicum ánnuum, <i>Cayenne pepper</i>	1x, 3x, 3	φ, 1x	.....	.....
Carbo an.....	Cárbo animàlis, <i>Animal charcoal</i>	1x3x6, 30	1	.....	.....
Carbo sulph.	Cárbo sulphurátus, <i>Carbo bi-sulphide</i>.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Carbo veg....	Cárbo vegetábilis, <i>Vegetable charcoal</i>	1x, 3x, 30	3, 6	.....	.....
Card. mar....	Cárduus Mariànus, <i>Mary's thistle</i>.....	.....	.....	1x	.....
Cast. ves....	Castànea vésca, <i>Chestnut</i>.....	.....	.....	φ	.....

		R.	H.	Ha.	Oth.
CAUL.	<i>Caulophyllum thalictroides</i> , <i>Squaw-root</i> , <i>Blue cohosh</i>	1x, 3x, 6	1x, 6x	φ-6	.....
Caust.	<i>Causticum</i> , <i>Caustic Potash</i>	1, 3x, 6	1x, 2x	.....	.....
Cean. virg.	<i>Ceanothus Virginiana</i> <i>Red-root</i>.....	.....	.....	φ, 1x	.....
Cedr.	<i>Cedron</i> , <i>Cedron</i>	1x, 3x	2	.....	.....
Ceras. virg.	<i>Cerasus Virginiana</i> , <i>Wild cherry</i>.....	.....	.....	Inf.	.....
Cer. oxal.	<i>Cerium oxalicum</i> , <i>Cerium oxalate</i>.....	.....	.....	1x	.....
CHAM.	<i>Chamomilla</i> , <i>Chamomile</i>	3x, 6, 12	φ, 6, 12	.....	.....
Chel.	<i>Chelidonium majus</i> , <i>Celandine</i>	1x, 3x, 3	1x, 6x, 12	φ-3	.....
Chelon	<i>Chelone glabra</i> , <i>Snake-head</i>.....	.....	.....	φ	.....
Chimaph.	<i>Chimaphila umbellata</i> , <i>Prince's pine</i>	φ	φ	Inf.	.....
China	<i>China</i> , <i>Peruvian bark</i>	φ, 1x, 3x	φ, 1	.....	.....
Chin. ars.	<i>Chininum arsenicosum</i> , <i>Quinia arsenite</i>.....	.....	.....	3x, 6	.....
Chin. brom.	<i>Chininum bromatum</i> , <i>Quinia bromide</i>	1x	.....	.....	.....
CHIN. SULPH.	<i>Chininum sulphuricum</i> , <i>Quinia sulphate</i> , <i>Quinine</i>	gr. 1/6, 1x6	.....	0-30	.....
Chion. virg.	<i>Chionanthus Virginicus</i> , <i>Fringe-tree</i>.....	.....	.....	φ	.....
Chlor. hyd.	<i>Chloralum hydricum</i> , <i>Hydrate of chloral</i>	1x	.....	0, 3x, 6x	.....
Cicut.	<i>Cicuta virosa</i> , <i>Water hemlock</i>	1, 3x	.....	.....	.....
Cimicif.	<i>Cimicifuga racemosa</i> , <i>Black snake-root</i>	φ, 1x, 3x	1x, 3	1x30, 200	.....
Cina	<i>Cina</i> , <i>Worm-seed</i>	1x, 3x, 6	.....	.....	.....
Cinchona	(See China).				
Cistus can.	<i>Cistus Canadensis</i> , <i>Rock-rose</i>	1x, 1	1	.....	.....
Clem.	<i>Clematis erecta</i> , <i>Virgin's bower</i>	1x, 1, 3x	.....	φ	.....
Coca.	<i>Coca</i> (<i>Erythroxylon C.</i>), <i>Coca leaves</i>.....	.....	.....	φ, 6, 30	.....
Cocc. ind.	<i>Cocculus Indicus</i> , <i>Indian berries</i>	φ, 1x, 3x	φ, 3	.....	.....
Cocc. cac.	<i>Cocculus Cacti</i> , <i>Cochineal</i>	1	φ	.....	.....
Codein.	<i>Codeinum</i> , <i>Codeia</i>.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Coff.	<i>Coffea cruda</i> , <i>Raw Mocha coffee</i>	3x, 3, 6	3, 12	200	.....
Colch.	<i>Colchicum autumnale</i> , <i>Meadow saffron</i>	φ, 1x, 3x	φ	.....	.....
COLLIN.	<i>Collinsonia Canadensis</i> , <i>Stone-root</i>	φ, 3x	1x, 3	.....	.....
Coloc.	<i>Colocynthis</i> , <i>Bitter cucumber</i>	1x, 3x, 6	φ, 3x	.....	.....
Comoc.	<i>Comocladia dentata</i> , <i>Guao</i>.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Coni.	<i>Conium maculatum</i> , <i>Spotted hemlock</i>	φ, 1x-12	3, 6	.....	.....
Copaib.	<i>Copaiba</i> , <i>Balsam of Copaiva</i>	1x, 1	φ, 1	.....	.....
Corall.	<i>Corallium rubrum</i> , <i>Red coral</i>	3, 6, 12	12, 30	.....	.....
Corn. cir.	<i>Cornus circinata</i> , <i>Green osier</i>.....	.....	.....	φ, inf.	.....
Corn. flor.	<i>Cornus florida</i> , <i>Dog-wood</i>.....	.....	.....	φ-3	.....
Coryd.	<i>Corydalis formosa</i> , <i>Stagger-weed</i>.....	.....	.....	φ gtt. x	.....
Cotyl.	<i>Cotyledon umbilicus</i> , <i>Navel-wort</i>.....	.....	.....	φ	.....
Creos. Kreas.	<i>Creosotum</i> , <i>Creosote</i>	1, 3x, 6, 12	2, 12, 24	.....	.....
Crocus.	<i>Crœus sativus</i> , <i>Saffron</i>	1x, 2x, 3	φ, 2	.....	.....
Crotal.	<i>Crotalus horridus</i> , <i>Rattlesnake-poison</i>.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Croton tig.	<i>Crœton Tiglium</i> , <i>Croton Oil</i>	3x, 6	3x, 6	.....	.....
Cucur.	<i>Cucurbita Pepo</i> , <i>Pumpkin-seed</i>.....	.....	.....	0 j	.....
Cund.	<i>Cundurango</i> , <i>Condor-plant</i>.....	.....	.....	0, 1	.....
CUPR.	<i>Cuprum</i> , <i>Metallic copper</i>	3x, 3, 6	6, 12	.....	.....
Cupr. ars.	<i>Cuprum arsenicosum</i> , <i>Cupric arsenite</i>	3x, 6x
Curare.	<i>Curare</i> , <i>Woorara</i>	3, 12
Cyclam.	<i>Cyclamen</i> , <i>Sow-bread</i>	3x, 3, 6	15x

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Cyprip.....	Cypripedium, <i>Lady's slipper</i>	φ, Inf. 2x
Digit.....	Digitalinum, <i>Digitalin</i>	2x	2x, 6
DIG.....	Digitalis purpurea, <i>Foxglove</i>	φ, 1x, 3x	φ, 1x	Inf.	.....
Dios.....	Dioscorea villosa, <i>Wild yam, Colic-root</i>	φ, 1x, 3x	1x	Inf., 2	.....
Dros.....	Drösera rotundifolia, <i>Sundew</i>	φ, 1x, 3	1	.....	.....
Dule.....	Dulcamara, <i>Bittersweet</i>	1x, 3x, 3	3	.....	.....
Elaps.....	Elaps corallinus, <i>Cobra-venom</i>	7 or 8	.....	.....	.....
Elat.....	Elatarium, <i>Wild cucumber</i>	1, 3x	2	.....	.....
Epig. rep.....	Epigæa repens, <i>Trailing arbutus</i>.....	.....	.....	φ gtt. x	.....
Equis.....	Equisetum hyemale, <i>Scouring-rush</i>.....	.....	.....	Inf. 1	.....
Erecth.....	Erechthites, <i>Fire-weed</i>.....	.....	.....	φ-6	.....
Ergot.....	Ergotinum, <i>Ergotin</i>.....	.....	.....	1x trit. 6	.....
Erig. can.....	Erigeron Canadense, <i>Fleabane</i>.....	.....	.....	1x, 3x	.....
Eriod.....	Eriodictyon, <i>Yerba santa</i>.....	.....	.....	1-6	.....
Eryng.....	Eryngium, <i>Button snake-root</i>.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Eucalyp.....	Eucalyptus globulus, <i>Fever-tree</i>.....	.....	.....	φ gtt. xv	.....
Euon.....	Euonymus, <i>Wahoo</i>.....	.....	.....	1x, 3x	.....
Eup. arom.....	Eupatorium aromaticum, <i>Wild snake-root</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	φ-2
EUP. PERF.....	Eupat. perfoliatum, <i>Boneset, Ague-weed</i>	φ, 1x, 3x	φ, 3	φ-12	.....
Eup. pur.....	Eupat. purpureum, <i>Queen of the meadow</i>	1x, 1, 3x	2	Inf, φ, 3	.....
Euphorb. cor.....	Euphorbia corollata, <i>Spurge</i>	3x	.....	1x, 3x	.....
Euphor. hyp.....	Euphorbia hypericifolia, <i>Spotted spurge</i>.....	.....	.....	1-3x	.....
Euph.....	Euphrasia, <i>Eyebright</i>	1x, 3x, 6	φ	.....	.....
FERR.....	Ferrum, <i>Reduced iron</i>	φ, 1x	φ, 3x	.....	.....
Ferr. ars.....	Ferrum arsenicicum, <i>Ferric arseniate</i>.....	.....	2x	.....	.....
Ferr. brom.....	Ferrum bromatum, <i>Ferric bromide</i>.....	.....	2x	.....	.....
Ferr. mur.....	Ferrum muriaticum, <i>Ferric chloride</i>	φ, 1x, 3x	.....	.....	.....
Ferr. phos.....	Ferrum phosphoricum, <i>Ferric phosphate</i>	1, 3x	.....	.....	.....
Filix mas.....	Filix mas, <i>Male fern</i>	φ	.....	.....	.....
Form.....	Formica rufa, <i>Red ant</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	6-12
Fucus ves.....	Fucus vesiculosus, <i>Sea-wrack, or Kelp</i>.....	.....	.....	Inf.	.....
Galium.....	Galium Aparine, <i>Goose-grass</i>.....	.....	.....	Inf., 3	.....
Gamb.....	Gambogia, <i>Gamboge</i>.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Gels,	Gelsemium sempervirens, <i>Yellow jessamine, Woodbine</i>	φ, 1x, 3x	φ-3	φ, 6, 200	.....
Gent.....	Gentiana lutea, <i>Yellow gentian</i>.....	.....	.....	Inf. φ	.....
Geran.....	Geranium maculatum, <i>Cranesbill</i>.....	.....	.....	φ	.....
Glon.....	Glonoinum, <i>Nitro-glycerin</i>	3x, 3	3x, 6	.....	.....
Gnaph.....	Gnaphalium polyccephalum, <i>Everlasting</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	φ-3
Gossyp.....	Gossypium, <i>Cotton-root</i>.....	.....	.....	φ-3x	.....
Graph.....	Graphites, <i>Plumbago</i>	2, 6, 12	φ, 12	.....	.....
Grat.....	Gratiola, <i>Hedge-hyssop</i>.....	.....	φ	.....	.....
Grind.....	Grindelia robusta, <i>Grindelia</i>.....	.....	.....	1x	.....
Guaco.....	Guaco (Mikania G.), <i>Guaco</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	φ-3
Guaiac.....	Guaiacum, <i>Lignum vitæ</i>.....	.....	φ	.....	.....
Gummi gutti	(See Gambogia).	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gymnoc.....	Gymnocladus Canadensis, <i>Coffee-tree</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	φ-3
Ham.....	Hamamelis Virginica, <i>Witch-hazel</i>	φ, 1x, 3x	1x, 2	φ. 1
Hecla.....	Hécla Láva, <i>Hecla Láva</i>	3, 30
Hedeoma.....	Hedeöma, <i>Pennyroyal</i>	φ-6

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Hell.....	Helléborus niger, <i>Christmas rose</i>	1x, 3	φ, 3, 6	1x, 6
Helon.....	Helónias dioica, <i>False unicorn</i>	φ, 1x	φ, 1x
Hepar sulph..	Hèpar sulphuris calcàrium, <i>Calcic sulphide</i>	1, 3x, 6	1x, 3x	.....	.....
Hepat.....	Hepática triloba, <i>Liver-wort</i>.....	.....	.....	φ-1x	.....
Hydras.....	Hydrástis Canadénsis, <i>Golden seal</i>	φ, 1x, 3	φ, 1x	φ-30	.....
Hydroc.....	Hydrócotyle, <i>Indian penny-wort</i>.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Hyos.....	Hyoscyamus niger, <i>Henbane</i>	φ, 1x, 3	1x, 3x	.....	.....
Hyper. perf..	Hypéricum perforatum, <i>St. John's wort</i>	1x	6	.....	.....
Iberis.....	Ibèris amàra, <i>Candy-tuft</i>.....	.....	.....	1-3	.....
IGN.....	Ignàtia amàra, <i>St. Ignatius' bean</i>	φ, 1x-6	.....	.....	.....
Ilex.....	Ilex Aquifólium, <i>Holly</i>.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Ind.....	Indigo, <i>Indigo</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	1-30
Iod.....	Iòdium, <i>Iodine</i>	1, 3x	3x, 6x	.....	.....
Ipec.....	Ipecacuànha, <i>Dysentery-root</i>	φ, 1x, 3x	1x, 2x	.....	.....
Iris.....	Iris versicolor, <i>Blue-flag</i>	φ, 1x, 3x	1x	3x, 3, 6	.....
Jab.....	Jaborándi, <i>Pilocarpus pinnatus</i>.....	.....	.....	φ, 1x	.....
Jug.....	Jùglans cinèrea, <i>Butternut</i>	φ	.....	1x-3	.....
Junip.....	Juniperus communis, <i>Juniper</i>.....	.....	.....	φ-3x	.....
Kali bích.....	Kàli bichrómicum, <i>Potassic bichromate</i>	1, 3x, 3	3, 1, 6	.....	.....
Kali brom.....	Kàli bromàtum, <i>Potassic bromide</i>	φ, 1x	φ	0, 6	.....
Kali carb.....	Kàli carbónicum, <i>Potassic carbonate</i>	6, 12	1, 2	.....	.....
Kali chlor...	Kàli chlòricum, <i>Potassic chlorate</i>	φ, 1-3	1x	.....	.....
Kali cyan.....	Kàli cyanàtum, <i>Potassic cyanide</i>.....	.....	2x	1-3	.....
Kali ferrocya..	Kàli ferrocyanàtum, <i>Potassic ferro-cyanide</i>	.....	.....	0-3x	.....
Kali hypo- phos.	Kàli hypophosphoròsum, <i>Potassium hypo- phosphite</i>.....	.....	.....	φ-2x	.....
KALI IOD.....	Kàli iodàtum, <i>Potassic iodide</i>	φ, 1x, 3x	.....	.....	.....
Kali nit.....	Kàli nítricum, <i>Saltpetre, Nitre</i>	1x, 3x	.....	.....	.....
Kali perm...	Kàli permangánicum, <i>Pot. permanganate</i> .	1-48 aq.	.....	.....	.....
Kalmia.....	Kálmia latifolia, <i>Mountain laurel</i>	φ, 1x, 3x	3x	.....	.....
Kao.....	Kaolin, <i>White clay, Alumina silicate</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	3x-6
Kino.....	Kino, <i>Red-gum</i>.....	.....	.....	3-6	.....
Kreas.....	(See Creosotum).	.....	.....	.....	.....
LACH.....	Láchesis, <i>Viper-poison</i>	6, 12	6, 12	.....	.....
Lachnan.....	Lachnánthes tinctoria, <i>Red-root</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	3-30
Lactuca.....	Lactuca viròsa, <i>Wild lettuce</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	φ-12
Lapis alb.....	Lâpis âlbus, <i>Gneiss</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Laurocer.....	Lauro-cérasus, <i>Cherry-laurel</i>	φ, 1,, 3x	φ	.....	.....
Led.....	Lèdum palústre, <i>Wild rosemary</i>	1, 3x	6, 12	.....	.....
Leptan.....	Leptándra Virgínica, <i>Black-root</i>	φ, 1x, 3x	1	1x, 4	.....
Lilium.....	Lilium tigrinum, <i>Tiger-lily</i>.....	.....	.....	φ-30	.....
Lith. brom...	Líthium bromàtum, <i>Lithic bromide</i>.....	.....	.....	0 gr. x	.....
Lith. carb.....	Líthium carbónicum, <i>Lithic carbonate</i>.....	.....	3, 30	6-12	.....
Lobel. ceru..	Lobèlia syphilitica, <i>Blue lobelia</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	2-6
Lobel.....	Lobèlia inflàta, <i>Indian tobacco</i>	φ, 1x, 3x	φ	φ, 1x 6, 12	.....
LYC.....	Lycopòdium clavàtum, <i>Club-moss</i>	3x, 3-30	12	.....	.....
Lycopus.....	Lycopus Virgínicus, <i>Bugle-weed</i>.....	.....	1x	φ-3x, 6	.....
Macrot.....	Macròtin, <i>from Cimicifuga</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	2x3x
Magn. carb..	Magnèsia carbónica, <i>Magnesian carbonate</i>	1-30
Magn. mur..	Magnèsia muriática, <i>Magnesian chloride</i>	3, 6

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Mang. ox....	Mánganum oxygenátum, <i>Oxide of mang...</i>	1x-3
Mang. acet...	Mánganum acéticum, <i>Manganous acetate</i>	1x, 3x, 3
Mel.....	Melilótus, <i>Sweet clover</i>.....	.....	.....	3x	.....
Menyan.....	Menyánthes trifoliáta, <i>Marsh trefoil</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	φ-3
Meph.....	Mephítis, <i>Skunk-secretion</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	3x
Merc. biniod.	Mercúrius biniodátus, <i>Red iodide of merc.</i>	1, 3x	.....	.....	.....
Merc. brom..	Mercúrius bromátus, <i>Mercurous bromide</i>.....	.....	.....	3x	.....
Merc. corr. ...	Mercúrius corrosívus, <i>Corrosive sublimate</i> , <i>Mercuric chloride</i>	1, 3x, 3	3x, 3	.....	.....
Merc. cyan...	Mercúrius cyanátus, <i>Mercuric cyanide</i>.....	.....	.....	3, 6	.....
Merc. dul....	Mercúrius dulcis, <i>Mercurous chloride</i> , <i>Calomel</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	3x
Merc. iod....	Mercúrius iodátus, <i>Mercurous iodide</i>	1, 3x	.....	.....	.....
Merc.-Kali iod.	Mercúrius iodátus, cum Káli iodátum, <i>Iodo-hydrargyret of Potassium</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	3x
Merc. protos.	Merc. protosulphurátus, <i>Ethiops mineral</i>.....	.....	.....	12	.....
Merc. sol.	Merc. solúbilis, <i>Ammonio-nitrate of Mercuric protoxide</i> , <i>Pharmaceutical preparation</i>	1, 3x, 6	3x, 6,	.....	.....
Merc. viv.	Mercúrius vivus, <i>Grey powder</i> , <i>Metallic mercury</i>	1, 3x, 6	3x, 6x	.....	.....
Mez.....	Mezèreum, <i>Spurge olive</i>	1x, 3x	1x, 3x	.....	.....
Mill.....	Millefólium, <i>Yarrow</i>	φ, 1x	φ, 1x	.....	.....
Mitchel.....	Mitchélla repens, <i>Partridge-berry</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	Inf.
Mosch... ..	Móschus, <i>Musk</i>	φ, 1x, 6	2x	.....	.....
Mur.....	Múrex purpúrea, <i>from a shell-fish</i>	3	4, 6	.....	.....
Mygale.....	Mygale, <i>Spider-poison</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	6-30
Myos.....	Myosótis, <i>Blackroot</i>.....	.....	.....	φ, 1x	.....
Myrica.....	Myrica cerifera, <i>Bay-berry</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	φ
Myrt.....	Myrtus commànis, <i>Myrtle</i>.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Naja.....	Nája tripúdians, <i>Cobra-poison</i>	6	3	.....	.....
Natr. brom...	Nátrum bromátum, <i>Sodic bromide</i>.....	.....	.....	0-6	.....
Natr. carb...	Nátrum carbónicum, <i>Sodic carbonate</i>	6, 12	.....	.....	.....
Natr. mur....	Nátrum muriáticum, <i>Sodic chloride</i>	6, 12	30	.....	.....
Natr. salic...	Nátrum salicylicum, <i>Sodic salicylate</i>.....	.....	.....	1x, 2, 6	.....
Natr. sulph...	Nátrum sulphúricum, <i>Glauber's salts</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	2-30
Nic. brom....	Niccolum bromátum, <i>Nickel bromide</i>.....	.....	.....	2x, 4x	.....
Nic. sulph...	Niccolum sulphurátum, <i>Nickel sulphide</i>.....	.....	.....	2x	.....
Nuphar.....	Núphar lúteum, <i>Yellow pond-lily</i>	1x, 3x	1, 6	2x, 3x	.....
Nux jug.....	Núx Juglándis, <i>Walnut</i>	1, 3	.....	.....	.....
Nux mosch..	Núx moscháta, <i>Nutmeg</i>	3x	2	.....	.....
Nux vom.	Núx vómica, <i>Poison-nut</i>	φ-6	φ-30	.....	.....
Nymph.....	Nymphæa odoráta, <i>Water-lily</i>.....	.....	.....	φ	.....
Œnan.....	Œnánthe crocáta, <i>Water hemlock</i>.....	.....	.....	φ-6	.....
Œnoth.....	Œnothèra biénnis, <i>Evening primrose</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	φ
Olean.....	Oleánder, <i>Laurel-rose</i>	φ, 1x, 3x	6	.....	.....
Ol. cajep....	Oleum Cajepúti, <i>Cajeput-oil</i>.....	.....	.....	1x	.....
Ol. jec. asel..	Oleum jécoris Asélli, <i>Cod-liver oil</i>.....	.....	.....	0-3x	.....
Ol. ric.....	Oleum Ricini, <i>Castor-oil</i>	0-1x
Ol. sant.....	Oleum Sántali, <i>Sandal-wood oil</i>	0-2x
OPI.....	Opium, <i>Opium</i>	1x, 3x, 30	10-30

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Opun.....	Opántia vulgàris, <i>Prickly-pear</i>	1x-3
Orig.....	Origanum vulgàre, <i>Wild marjoram</i>	3	3x, 30
Osm.....	Osmium, <i>Osmic acid</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	3-6
Pæonia.....	Pæonia, <i>Peony</i>.....	.....	1, 3	.....	.....
Paris.....	Pàris quadrifolia, <i>Herb paris</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	3x30
Paull.....	Paullinia sórbilis, <i>Guarana</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	φ-2x
Penth. sed...	Pénthorum sedoides, <i>Stone-crop</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	φ-2x
Petrol.....	Petròleum, <i>Coal oil</i>	3x	3x	.....	.....
Petroš.....	Petroselnum, <i>Parsley</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	φ-3
Phell.....	Phellándrium, <i>Water hemlock</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	φ-6
Phor.....	Phoradéndron, <i>Mistletoe</i>.....	.....	.....	Inf.	.....
Phos.....	Phòsphorus, <i>Phosphorus</i>	3x, 3, 6	2-12	.....	.....
Physos.....	Physostigma venenosum, <i>Calabar bean</i>....	.....	3x	2x, 3x	.....
Phyto.....	Phytolácca decándra, <i>Poke</i>	φ, 1x, 3x	φ	φ, 1x, 12	.....
Piper meth...	Piper Methysticum, <i>Kava kava</i>.....	.....	.....	φ	.....
Plan.....	Plantàgo màjor, <i>Plantain</i>.....	.....	.....	φ, 1x, 2x	.....
Plat.....	Plátinum, <i>Platina</i>	3x, 6, 12	2, 3	.....	.....
Plumb.....	Plúmbum, <i>Metallic lead</i>	3x, 3, 5	.....	.....	.....
Plumb. iod...	Plúmbum iodátum, <i>Plumbic iodide</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	3x-3
Pod.....	Podophyllum peltátum, <i>May-apple</i>	φ; 1x, 3x	3	0, 3x, 6, 30	.....
Polyg.....	Polygonum punctátum, <i>Smartweed</i>.....	.....	.....	φ	.....
Polym.....	Polymnia Uvedàlia, <i>Bear's foot</i>,.....	.....	.....	φ, 1x	.....
Polyp. off....	Polyporus officinàlis, <i>Larch fungus</i>.....	.....	.....	φ	.....
Polyp. pin....	Polyporus pinicola, <i>Pine fungus</i>.....	.....	.....	φ	.....
Pop.....	Pópulus tremulòides, <i>Aspen</i>.....	.....	.....	1x, 3x	.....
Potass.....	Potassium (see Kali).	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ptelea.....	Ptèlea trifoliàta, <i>Wafer-ash</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	3x-3
Puls.....	Pulsatilla nigricans, <i>Meadow anemone</i>	φ, 1x 3x 6	φ-12	φ, 2x	.....
Puls. nutt....	Pulsatilla Nuttalliàna, <i>Pasque flower</i>.....	.....	.....	φ, 2x	.....
Queb.....	Quebràcho, a <i>Brazilian plant</i>.....	.....	.....	1x	.....
Quin.....	Quínia (see Chininum sulph).	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ranunc.....	Ranúnculus bulbòsus, <i>Crowfoot</i>	φ, 1x, 3	1-3	.....	.....
Ratan.....	Ratánhia, <i>Krameria-root</i>	1, 3x	1x, 2	.....	.....
Rheum.....	Rhèum, <i>Rhubarb</i>	1, 3x	2-6	.....	.....
Rhod.....	Rhododéndron Chrysánthemum, <i>Siberian rose, Golden rhododendron</i>	1, 3x, 3	1x, 2x	.....	.....
Rhus gla.....	Rhús glàbra, <i>Sumach</i>.....	.....	.....	φ	.....
Rhus.....	Rhús Toxicodéndron, <i>Poison-ivy</i>	1x, 3x, 3	1-12	.....	.....
Rhus ven.....	Rhús venenàta, <i>Varnish sumach</i>.....	.....	.....	φ	.....
Ric. com.....	Rícinus commúnis, <i>Castor-oil plant</i>.....	.....	.....	1x	.....
Rob.....	Robinia, <i>Locust</i>	φ, 1x, 3x	.....	.....	.....
Rumex.....	Rùmex crispus, <i>Yellow dock</i>	φ, 1	6-30	3-30	.....
Ruta.....	Rûta graveolens, <i>Rue</i>	1, 3x	2, 12	.....	.....
Sabad.....	Sabadilla, <i>Indian barley</i>	φ, 1x-3	3x	.....	.....
Sab.....	Sabina, <i>Savin</i>	φ-3x	2x, 3x	.....	.....
Sacch. alb....	Sácccharum álbum, <i>White cane-sugar</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sacch. lac....	Sácccharum láctis, <i>Sugar of milk</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Samb.....	Sambúcus nigra, <i>Elder</i>	φ-3	φ, 1x	.....	.....
Sang.....	Sanguinària Canadénsis, <i>Blood-root</i>	1x-3x	1x, 2x, 6
Sang. nit.....	Sanguinarinum nitricum, <i>Sang. nitrate</i>	3x

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Sant.....	Santoninum, <i>Santoninic acid</i>	1x, 1	1	1x, 3, 10
Sarrac.....	Sarraçènia purpùrea, <i>Pitcher-plant</i>	1x, 3	Inf., 1x
Sars.....	Sarsaparilla, <i>Smitaz</i>	φ-3x	6, 12	.....	.....
Scil.....	Scilla maritima, <i>Squills</i>.....	.....	1, 3	.....	.....
Scut.....	Scutellària lateriflòra, <i>Scull-cap</i>.....	.....	.....	φ	.....
Sec.....	Secàle cornutum, <i>Ergot of rye</i>	φ-3	1x, 6, 12	.....	.....
Sel.....	Selènium, <i>Metallic selenium</i>.....	.....	3, 6	.....	.....
Semp.....	Sempervivum tectòrum, <i>House-leek</i>.....	.....	.....	φ	.....
Senec.....	Senècio aureus, <i>Wild valerian</i>	φ, 3x	φ	φ-2x	.....
Seneg.....	Sènega, <i>Seneca snake-root</i>	φ-3x	2	.....	.....
SEP.....	Sèpia, <i>Cuttle-fish juice</i>	3x-12	12	.....	.....
SIL.....	Silicia, <i>Silica, Silex</i>	3x-12	6, 30	.....	.....
Silph.....	Silphium, <i>Rosin-weed</i>.....	.....	.....	1x-12	.....
Sod.....	Sòdium, (see Natrum).	.....	.....	.....	.....
Solan.....	Solanum nigrum, <i>Nightshade</i>.....	.....	.....	2x, 30	.....
Spig.....	Spigèlia anthèlmia, <i>Worm-grass</i>	1x-6	2, 12	.....	.....
Spong.....	Spóngia tósta, <i>Toasted sponge</i>	1x-3	1x, 2x	.....	.....
Stan.....	Stannum, <i>Tin</i>	3x-12	3x-6	.....	.....
Staph.....	Staphisàgia, <i>Stavesacre</i>	1x-6	6-30	.....	.....
Sticta.....	Sticta pulmonàcea, <i>Lung-wort</i>,.....	.....	.....	φ, 1x	.....
Still.....	Stillingia, <i>Yaw-root</i>	φ-3x	.....	1x-12	.....
Stram.....	Stramonium, <i>Thornapple</i>	φ-3	3-6	.....	.....
Strych.....	Strychninum, <i>Strychnia</i>	1-6	.....	1, 6-30	.....
Strych. ars...	Strychninum arseniòsum, <i>Strych. arsenite</i>.	.....	.....	4, 6	.....
Sulph.....	Sùlphur, <i>Brimstone</i>	φ-12	φ-6	.....	.....
Sulph. iod....	Sùlphur iodatum, <i>Sulphur iodide</i>.....	.....	.....	3x	.....
Sumbul.....	Sùmbulus moschatus, <i>Musk-root</i>.....	.....	.....	φ-15	.....
Tabac.....	Tabacum, <i>Tobacco</i>	3x-6	.....	.....	.....
Tam. com....	Tàmus communis, <i>Black bryony</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	φ
Tanac.....	Tanacètum vulgàre, <i>Tansy</i>.....	.....	.....	2x	.....
Tarant.....	Tarántula, <i>Spanish spider</i>.....	.....	.....	12, 30	.....
Tarax.....	Taráxacum, <i>Dandelion</i>	φ	φ	.....	.....
Tell.....	Tellùrium, <i>Metallic tellurium</i>	3-30	3-30	.....	.....
Tereb.....	Terebínthina, <i>Turpentine</i>	φ-3x	1x, 3x	.....	.....
Teuc.....	Teucrium, <i>Cat thyme</i>	1x-3x	φ	.....	.....
Thasp.....	Thàspium àureum, <i>Meadow parsnip</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	φ-3x
Ther.....	Theridion, a <i>Spider</i>.....	.....	.....	12, 30	.....
Thlaspi bur..	Thlàspi Bùrsa-pastòris, <i>Shepherd's-purse</i>...	.....	.....	φ, 1x	.....
Thuja.....	Thúja occidentàlis. <i>Arbor vitæ</i>	3x-12	6	.....	.....
Thymol.....	Thymol, a 10-carbon phenol.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Trifol. pra...	Trifolium pratèse, <i>Red-clover</i>.....	.....	.....	φ	.....
Trifol. rep...	Trifolium rèpens, <i>White-clover</i>..	.....	.....	φ	.....
Trill.....	Trillium pèndulum, <i>Cough-root</i>.....	.....	.....	φ, 2x	.....
Trios.....	Triòsteum perfoliatum, <i>Fever-root</i>.....	.....	.....	φ	.....
Turn.....	Turnèra aphrodisiaca, <i>Damiana</i>.....	.....	.....	Fl. ext.	.....
Uran. nit....	Urànium nitricum, <i>Uranic nitrate</i>	1x-3x	.....	1, 3x	.....
Urt. ur.....	Urtica àrens, <i>Stinging-nettle</i>	φ, 1	.....	φ	.....
Ustil.....	Ustilàgo Màidis, <i>Corn-smut</i>.....	.....	.....	1x-12	.....
Uva ur.....	Uva Ursi, <i>Bear-berry</i>	φ-3x	.....	.....	.....
Val.....	Valeriàna, <i>Valerian</i>	φ, 1x	1x	.....	.....

		R.	H.	Ha.	Oth.
Ver. alb.....	Veràtrum álbum, <i>White hellebore</i>	1x-3	1x-30	.....	.....
Ver. vir.....	Veràtrum viride, <i>Green hellebore</i>	1x-3	1x	φ, 12	.....
Verbas.....	Verbáscum, <i>Mullein</i>	φ-3	φ	.....	.....
Verb. has.....	Verbèna hastàta, <i>Vervain</i>.....	.....	.....	Inf.	.....
Vib. op.....	Vibárnum Opulus, <i>Cramp-bark</i>.....	.....	.....	φ-3x	.....
Vib. prun.....	Vibárnum prunifolium, <i>Black-haw</i>.....	.....	.....	φ	.....
Vinca.....	Vínca minor, <i>Winter-green, Periwinkle</i>	φ-3x	1x	.....	.....
Viola od.....	Vìola odoràta, <i>Sweet Violet</i>	φ-3x	1, 12	.....	.....
Viola tric.....	Vìola tricolor, <i>Pansy</i>	φ-3x	1x, 2x	.....	.....
Visc. alb.....	Vìscum álbum, <i>Mistletoe</i>.....	.....	.....	φ-3	.....
Weythia	Weythia helenioides, <i>Poison-weed</i>.....	.....	.....	10x	.....
Xanthox	Xanthóxyllum fraxineum, <i>Prickly ash</i>	φ-3x	1x, 3x	φ-3x	.....
Zinc.....	Zincum, <i>Metallic zinc</i>	3x, 5	1x, 3x	.....	.....
Zinc. brom.....	Zincum bromàtum. <i>Zinc bromide</i> .....	.....	.....	O, 3, 6	.....
Zinc. phos.....	Zincum phosphoràtum, <i>Zinc phosphide</i>.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Zinc. val.....	Zincum valeríanicum, <i>Zinc valerianate</i>	1, 3x	.....	O-2x	.....

DROPSY.

(Compare ASCITES, HYDROCELE, HYDROMETRA, HYDROTHORAX, etc.)

Arsenic, in dropsy from feebleness of heart, and in old age (B); swelled feet from debility (R).

Digitalis, one of the best remedies, esp. in renal dropsy from acute desq. nephritis. The infusion in doses of ʒss (B). The fresh infusion best for heart disease, esp. when tricuspid regurgitation (R). Induces striking effects in cardiac dropsy, when scanty urine and venous engorgement. Has high rank as a diuretic (P).

Apocynum Cannabinum, active diuretic (P).

Bryonia, as a drastic purgative and diuretic, care necessary as it depresses the heart. The infusion best (P).

Hellebore, the tinct. in doses of gtt. v-xv, every 2 or 3 hours, very successful in dropsical effusions, especially in general anasarca after scarlatina (P).

Senega, as a diuretic when dependent on kidney disease; has been praised (P).

Chimaphila, is useful as diuretic in renal d. esp. when with loss of appetite and debility (P); may be substituted for scoparius (B).

Juniper, largely used as a diuretic in cardiac and renal d. (B); esteemed in post-scarlatinal dropsy (R).

Ars. a low trit. as diuretic in cardiac dropsy and œdema of lungs (H); in œdema of face, hands and feet; in anasarca from cardiac disease, and in ascites from enlarged liver or spleen. Debility, emaciation, depression, suffocative sensation, red tongue, burning thirst (R).

Dig. in cardiac, removes irregular heart action; has no diuretic effect (H); valuable in almost every variety. φ on a compress over kidneys, or in desperate cases ¼ gr. extract hypoder. in same region (R). This treatment antipathic, homœopathic promises nothing better in cardiac dropsy (H).

Apocy. cann. has remarkable virtues in many forms (H). Restores the urinary secretion rapidly. Alt. with *Cact.* Tinct. concent. or an infusion best in cardiac or portal dropsy (R). Infus. ʒi-ij doses, esp. in renal dropsy. Has made many brilliant cures (Ha).

Bry. œdematous swellings of joints; associated with chest or liver symptoms (R).

Helleb. φ, in many forms, post-scarlatinal, hydrocephalus, hydrothorax, etc. (R, H).

Senega, with liver-symptoms, from peritonitis or abdominal tumors (R).

Iron, purgative chalybeate waters (B).

Turpentine, controls dropsy with albuminous urine, from non-desq. renal disease. Gtt. ss every 2 to 4 hours (P).

Colchicum, as a hydragogue in hepatic and cardiac dropsy when patient is vigorous, also in post-scarlatinal dropsy. R̄ Vini seminis colchici, ʒss; sol. ammon. acetat. ʒijss; inf. petroselin. ʒv. M. Sig.—A teasp. every 4 hours (B).

Scoparius, esteemed by English physicians (B); is most useful in cardiac dropsy. Cullen found it the most certain diuretic. Diluents should be freely used with it (P).

Squill, in cardiac dropsy; cautiously if from kidney-disease. R̄ Infus. digital. ʒijss; acet. scillæ, ʒss. M. Sig.—A tablesp. 2 or 3 times a day. If anæmic add iron (B, R).

Taraxacum, is occasionally used as a diuretic, with limited utility (B).

Copaiba, gives good results, especially in ASCITES, which see for formula (B).

Potassic Bitartrate, and Acetate, are very certain as diuretics when largely diluted with water. "Cream-of-tartar lemonade." Indicated in desq. nephritis, and general dropsy from valvular disease of the heart (B, R).

Elatarium, of unquestionable value as derivative in many passive forms of dropsy; though many fear it (P).

ACUPUNCTURE, or better still, incisions from $\frac{3}{4}$ to an inch long, one over each external malleolus generally sufficient. A hot sponge, moist with weak carbolic acid kept to incisions (R).

ALIMENT, dry diet is of advantage in dropsy of serous cavities (B).

Chim. the infusion in post-scarlatinal and other forms of renal dropsy (*Ha*).

Junip. the oil in many forms (*Ha*).

Ferr. functional œdema, anæmic or chlorotic females, constipation (*R*).

Tereb. post-scarlatinal dropsy with inflam'n; urine smelling of violets (*R*).

Acon. recent febrile dropsy (*R, H*); alt. with **Dig.** when palpitation or organic cardiac disease (*R*).

Apis, 1-3x when complicated with strangury, or other urinary troubles. Acute febrile dropsy from chill (*R*); after peritonitis and pleurisy has been frequently curative; is credited with unbounded virtues. Not useful in serous dropsies, but is valuable in unabsorbed effusion remaining after serous inflam'n (*H, Hpl*). Absence of thirst, and suddenness of œdema are valuable indications (*Hpl*).

Aur. in ascites of scrofulous patients depending on disease of liver, has cured when all other remedies failed; also in anasarca after fever and ague, and after scarlatina (*Hpl*).

China, in dropsy from exhausting discharges, hemorrhages, diarrhœa, etc., (*R*); after intermittent fever (*Hpl*).

Phos., Ant. tart. have brilliant power in œdema pulmorum (*H*).

Sulph. œdematous swellings following skin affections, or suppressed eruptions (*R*).

DIET. Should be light in acute dropsies; in chronic, nourishing. Water not injurious but beneficial as drink. Warm baths, Hollands gin in small doses, tapping, for alleviation in incurable cases. A moderately warm, dry atmosphere (*R*). Skim-milk diet said to be of very great value in renal dropsy (*H*).

DUODENITIS. (Compare JAUNDICE.)

Arsenic, has been used with success in jaundice from catarrh of bile-ducts after duodenal catarrh (B).

Podophyllum, in catarrhal and malarial (B).

Nitro-muriatic acid, in mucous duodenitis; also as bath to right hypochondrium, (ʒij-gall. j), temp. of bath 96° (B).

ALYMENT, No starches or fats; milk, eggs, oysters, beef-broth, broiled or raw beef-steak, whitefish (B).

Ars. the chief remedy in duodenitis and resulting dyspepsia (*H*).

Pod. when **Ars.** is resisted; jaundice (*H*).

Kali bich. acts locally, esp. "duodenal dyspepsia" of authors, bitter taste, thickly coated tongue, pale stools (*H*); vomiting of pinkish, glairy fluid, dull pain in right hypochondrium (*L*).

DIET. Should be exclusively animal, in order to let the stomach deal with it (*H*).

DYSENTERY. (Compare DIARRHŒA, ENTERITIS, FECES.)

Aconite, fever and cutting pains (P).

Mercury, in minute doses for the ileo-colitis of children. Gr. 1-20 to 1-12 of calomel, or hydr. cum creta every half hour (B). Gr. 1-100 of the bichloride hourly or every 2 hours, in acute or chronic dysentery if stools are slimy or bloody (R).

Ipecacuanha, is *par excellence* the remedy for acute dysentery of the ordinary type; large doses, gr. xxv-xxx (P); gr. xv in milk (B). Valuable in acute or epidemic, also in summer dysentery of children, with greenish stools, mucus and blood. Gr. ii-v every 2 hours in milk (B). Dysenteric diarrhœa of children especially with vomiting, will often yield to hourly drop doses of ipec. wine (R).

Hamamelis, discharges contain much blood (R).

Nux Vomica, in epidemic dysentery (P); prune-juice stools, much gas, vital depression (B).

Arsenic. Fowler's sol. gtt. ij. with gtt. v of opium often benefits (B).

Quinia, when periodic (B); in malarial subjects is as successful as ipecac. in dysentery of the ordinary type (P).

Gamboge, gr. $\frac{3}{4}$ in 24 hours, exceedingly valuable, esp. in young persons (P).

Castor Oil, as a mild cathartic, is very valuable in appropriate cases (Wa).

Arnica, when vital powers are greatly depressed, is highly extolled (Wa).

Saline Purgatives. Epsom salts the best treatment for acute dysentery. ℞ Magn. sulph. q. s. to saturate ʒviii aquæ; ac. sulph. dil. ʒi . A tablesp. every hour or two in a wineglassful of water till it operates (B).

Silver Nitrate, in pill, gr. $\frac{x}{j}$ -j, with opium, in acute dysentery after subsidence of acute symptoms. Also as enema beyond the sigmoid flexure (gr. x-xx ad Oj aquæ). Also as escharotic through speculum to ulcer of rectum (B).

Opium, as enema, with starch and milk, after canal is emptied by salines. Indispensable in chronic dysentery (B). For the purging (B).

Grape-cure, is used with success (B).

Acon. ϕ , alt. Merc. corr. $3x$; Acon. in early stage, febrile symptoms (R); no better remedy in inflammatory dys. (Hpl).

Merc. corr. $3x$, the most brilliant remedy (H); bloody, mucous evacuations, severe tenesmus after stool, tenesmus of bladder, suppressed urine (R).

Ipecac. nausea, vomiting, tenesmus, colic; mucous, greenish stools (R); quiets tenesmus. Inefficient as antidysenteric in small doses; the dose in India is gr. xx-xxx, with rest and a little opium to settle it (H).

Ham. $1x$, much blood (R); dark blood (Ha).

Nux Vom. the first remedy after allopathic drugging; evacuations small, frequent violent tenesmus, pain in back. Also prophylactic (R). For tormina and tenesmus (H).

Arsen. great thirst, weakness, burning in rectum, chronic dysentery, extreme prostration (R).

Chin. Sulph. periodic dysentery (R, Hpl).

Gummi gutti, watery stools, colic, burning tenesmus, prolapsus ani; stools copious, "all at once" (L).

Ricinus com. (castor oil), in small doses (table or teasp.- $1x$), has made brilliant cures in chronic dysentery (Ha).

Arn. valuable when tormina, tenesmus and much hemorrhage (H); discharges slimy and purulent, tenesmus of the bladder (Hpl).

Coloc. much colic (R); rarely indicated (H).

Podoph. prolapse of bowel (R, Ha); inflammatory irritation of rectum, best for children (H).

Aloes, 1- $3x$, rectal dysentery, tenesmus severe; with faintness (H); with hemorrhoids (R).

Sulph. autumnal, worse at night and early in morning (H); chronic (R).

Collins, rectal dysentery (H).

Æscul. when from hemorrhoidal irritation; confined to rectum (L).

Ailanthus, in China and Japan a favorite remedy in malignant dysentery (Ha).

Asclep. tub. ϕ or $1x$ in children, catarrhal, with rheumatic pains all over (Ha).

Dioscorea, catarrhal, mucous dys. (Ha).

Glycerin, with infusion of flaxseed (1 to 4), to allay tenesmus (B).

Lead, Acetate, as enemata in acute and chronic dysentery. ℞ Plumbi acetat. gr. iv; morph. acetat. gr. ss; aq. fervid. ʒi, to allay tenesmus (B).

Sulphuric Acid, with saline purgatives (B).

Copper Sulphate, useful in acute dysentery; in chronic, the most valuable astringent (B). Gr. x-xx ad Oj aquæ (R).

Ergot, in chronic, after acute; ʒiijss of ext. to ʒss tinct. opii deodor., a tea-spoonful ter die (B).

Iron Pernitrate, sometimes in chronic (army) dysentery (B).

Calumba, is of great value in chronic, with ulceration of colon (P).

DIET is of prime importance (B).

Gels. spasmodic, colic and tenesmus (Ha).

Leptan chronic dysenteric diarrhœa (Ha).

Xanthox. spasmodic tenesmus, intestinal spasms, prostration (Ha).

Rhus tox. involuntary nocturnal discharges, constant urging to stool (R).

Bapt. 1x, passive dysentery (R).

Dulc. when caused by damp or cold (R).

Hydras. as cerate locally, promptly cures ulceration of rectum following dys. (Ha).

Phyto. has rendered service in same (Ha).

Phos., Ac. nit., Sulph., China, Calc. carb.,

Verat., Ac. phos., the chief remedies in chronic dysentery (R).

INJECTIONS of mucilaginous enemata (as flaxseed) are of great value (R).

DIET. Avoid animal food and stimulants.

Liquid foods best; all cold (R).

DYSMENORRŒEA.

Aconite, congestive, in plethoric subjects; see *Ergot* (B).

Belladonna, when neuralgic, may permanently remove. ℞ Ext. bellad. gr. iv; ext. stram., ext. hyoscy., āā gr. v; quin. sulph. ʒij. M. ft. pil. no. xx. One ter die. If anæmic, add iron to above (B). In neuralgic or spasmodic (P).

Gelsemium, relieves pain. Fluid extract ʒv-x every two hours (B).

Pulsatilla, in functional, is of much benefit, when discharge scanty, or profuse, black, and clotted. Should be persevered in for two months or more (P).

Cimicifuga, relieves the pain, if of congestive variety (B); useful (P); is worthy of trial (Wa).

Borax, in membranous (Bennet); combined with ext. belladonnæ, has been given with advantage (Wa).

Amyl Nitrite, inhaled in neuralgic dys. (B).

Ergot, in congestive, when the molimen begins. ℞ Ext. ergot. fl. ʒvij; tinct. gels. con. ʒj; tinct. acon. rad. gtt. xvj. M. Sig.—A teasp. every 2, 3, or 4 hours (B).

Ammonium Acetate. Liq. amm. acet. ʒss; ipecac. gr. ⅓; every 2 or 3 hours, to keep up action of skin (E).

Camphor, is Dewees' favorite; gr. x, with mucilage and cinnamon-water; repeat dose in an hour or two, if necessary (B).

Acon. alt. **Bell.** during pain (R). **Acon.** congestive dysm., bright-red blood, sanguine patient (H).

Bell. inflammatory dysm., red face, confusion of sight (R).

Gels. 1x, in water, a most excellent palliative at the time, in spasmodic form (R, H).

Puls. congestive dysm., blood scanty, dark, clotted; patient lymphatic temperament. *Sepia* or *Sabina* in intervals (H, R).

Cimicif. 2x, in rheumatic cases, pain under the left breast, severe headache. Is best in intervals between periods (R).

Borax. gr. v ter die in membranous dysmenorrhœa (R). Also *Ustilago* (Ha).

Amyl. nit. inhaled in spasmodic form (R).

Secale, expulsive forcing pains; lumpy, dark discharge, cutting pains. Gives striking results (R).

Amm. acet. has remarkable power in relieving dysmenorrhœa; may be used as *spiritus mindereri* (H). Dose ʒj-ʒj.

Caul. 1x, has very strong evidence (R); the best curative remedy in intervals (H).

Collins. general pelvic congestion, constipation, piles, hepatic disturbance, etc. (H); membranous dysmen. (R, Ha).

Ham. probably in ovarian form; is praised by many in this disorder (H).

Sepia, when discharge is scanty (Bayes).

Guaiacum, when rheumatic or neuralgic, ʒj doses of tinc. guaiaci aromat. (B). Is useful (P).

Arsenic, when copious membranous discharge from bowels and uterus (R).

Cannabis Indica, is very useful (B).

Nux Vomica, in neuralgic form. Syrup or elixir of iron, quinia, and strychnia (B).

Apiol, neuralgic form (B); as emmenagogue, night and morning, for several days near the period (Wa).

Electricity, in neuralgic, a galvanic current; in congestive, inverse current (B).

Croton-Chloral, in neuralgic form (R).

Iron, if depending on anæmia (B). [See AMENORRHŒA for formula.]

Cajeput Oil, said to relieve the pains (R).

Rue and *Sumbul*, are reported useful (P).

Emetic of ipecac. with warm covering in bed, feet in hot water, hot ginger tea, liq. ammon, acetat; see *above*. If pain very severe, a suppository of morphia and belladonna per rectum; best to avoid anodynes (E).

Cham., *Coff.* neuralgic uterus; *Cham. esp.* when temper much disturbed (H).

Magn. carb. when periods delay, and flow is arrested during pains (Js).

Xanthox. 1x, neuralgic form, dys. coexists with menorrhagia (H); has had brilliant success, and equal failure (Ha).

Vibur. op. 1x, spasmodic dysm. (R, H); has never failed in my hands in neuralgic or spasmodic cases. Should be given in ϕ or 1x to 3x for a week previously, also during the pains (Ha).

Senecio, functional dysm., scanty discharge; given in intervals affords marked relief (Ha).

Sulph. when dysm. due to repercussion of a cutaneous eruption (Ld).

Kali iod. and *Kali brom.* at the intervals of the periods, and *Senec. ϕ* or *Gels. ϕ* at the periods, reliable in violent cases (R).

ACCESSORIES. Spinal ice-bag, when scanty discharge; when menorrhagic, hot water spinal bag. Sitz baths, either hot or cold, or cold alone, during intervals (R).

DYSPEPSIA.

(Compare ACIDITY, BILIOUSNESS, GASTRALGIA, PYROSIS.)

Pulsatilla, a good remedy when depression with fear of death, white-coated tongue, little or greasy taste, nausea, flatulency, heartburn; gtt. v in water every 4 hours (P).

Nux Vomica, gtt. v-x ter in die before meals as stomachic tonic (B); when flatulence, weight on head and heartburn (R). Often of the highest possible value in simple atonic form, or in the dyspepsia of drunkards (P).

Arsenic, drop doses of Fowler's sol. before meals in irritative dyspepsia (B); also when diarrhœa is excited by food (R).

Bryonia, in dyspepsia of liver origin, "bilious" headache with vomiting (P).

Charcoal, when flatulence; nux vomica in 5- π doses before meals, better (R).

Mercury. Grey powder gr. j, 3 or 4 times a day, when dyspepsia during chronic disease or convalescence. If constipation, calomel gr. ss, with extract hyoscy. gr. iij in pill for 3 nights (R).

Puls. in acute indigestion, eructations tasting of ingesta, depressed spirits, cold hands and feet; dysp. from fat or rich food, white tongue, nausea, little vomiting (H).

Nux vom. acute indigestion from indigestible food, pain, spasms (H). In chronic dyspepsia, with pain after food, headache, constipation with urging, piles (R).

Ars. when from sour fruits and vegetables (*Teste*); gastritis and duodenitis (H); dyspepsia from ices (Js); chronic gastroenteritis, with general emaciation (*Hpl*).

Bry. sense of pressure as of stone in stomach, bitter taste, vomiting, congestive headache (H, R).

Carbo veg. 6x, chronic dyspepsia of the aged; much flatulence, acidity and heart-burn (H); palpitation of heart, offensive diarrhœa (R).

Merc. bad breath and taste, "biliousness," pale stools, depressed spirits (R); soreness of transverse colon (H).

Ipecacuanha, $\pi\pi$ v-x of the wine, most valuable in atonic and chronic catarrhal dyspepsia (P); constipation, depression, food "like a heavy weight" (R).

Hydrastis, gtt. v-xv of the tinct. before meals, a good stomachic tonic (B); in chronic dyspepsia, sluggish liver (P).

Cinchona, with mineral acids in atonic dysp.(P). Quinia esp. for town-dwellers and elderly people; checks excessive fermentation in alimentary canal (R,P).

Chamomile, $\pi\pi$ ij of oil, very useful in atonic dyspepsia (P).

Ignatia, useful in nervous dyspepsia (P).

Taraxacum, certainly does good in simple atonic dyspepsia (P).

Belladonna, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the extract, once a day when there is constipation (R).

Bismuth, mixed with vegetable charcoal in flatulent dyspepsia (R).

Manganese, gr. x-xv of the black oxide in gastrodynia and pyrosis (B).

Sanguinaria, gtt. ij-v of tinct. or gr. 1-12 of alkaloid, in atonic dysp. promotes secretion and increases the appetite (B).

Silver Oxide. \mathbb{R} Arg. oxidi, gr. v; extract hyosey. gr. v; ft. pil. x. One ter in die before meals in nervous dyspepsia (B).

Xanthoxylin, (berberia), as stomachic tonic, $\mathfrak{5j}$ fl. ext. in atonic dyspepsia (B).

Bitters, *Simple*, calumba best, quassia or gentian, or infusions of them as vehicles for acids and alkalies (B). Calumba easily tolerated when stomach weak (R).

Pepsin, very beneficial. Scheffer's or Beale's pepsin saccharata with chlorhydric acid. Ingluvin also promotes digestion (B).

Mineral Acids. Hydrochloric or lactic with pepsin after meals in atonic dyspepsia. Hydrochl. after meals for acid pyrosis. Nitro-muriatic for dyspepsia with mental despondency, oxalate of lime in urine, offensive gas, sallow complexion (B,R).

Sulphurous Acid, $\pi\pi$ v- $\mathfrak{5j}$ well diluted, for acid pyrosis (B).

Alkaline Mineral Waters, before meals in atonic dyspepsia (B).

Alkalies, shortly before a meal increase gastric juice, usually better than acids in atonic dysp. Sodie bicarb. best (R).

Ipec. retching and vomiting, fatty food disagrees with patient (R).

Hydras. gastric catarrh (H); torpid liver, atonic dyspepsia with constipation and flatulence (R,Ha).

China or **Chin. sulph.** flatulence, drowsiness, oppression after eating, depraved appetite (R); dyspepsia with cardialgia, vomiting of bile (Hpl).

Cham. dyspepsia in children or women; from worry or cold; bilious headache, irritability of temper (R).

Ign. dyspepsia from grief, care, etc., with nervous symptoms (R).

Tarax. patchy tongue and flatulence (H).

Lyc. atonic dyspepsia of weakly subjects, drowsiness during digestion, flatulence in colon, lithates in urine (H,R).

Ant. cru. eructations, white, milky tongue (H); in saburral state, foul taste, foul risings from the stomach, fetid flatulence (Hpl).

Ant. tart. nervous irritation of the stomach, pricking pains, gastrodynia (Hpl);

Ant. tart., Ipec., retching, vomiting (R).

Arg. nit. in chronic dyspepsia with heartburn (H); nervous dyspepsia (Hpl).

Kali bich. dyspepsia of beer-drinkers, yellow tongue, chronic gastric catarrh (H).

Robinia, chronic acidity, diarrhœic tendency (R); dyspepsia at night preventing sleep (Ha).

Lobel. dyspepsia from green tea, tobacco, etc., faintness at stomach (Ha).

Phos. chronic dyspepsia with acidity and canine hunger (H).

Ferr. Helon. in anæmic cases (R).

Arn. foul and bitter taste in mouth, sense of fulness after eating, with qualmish sensation, bitter eructations (Hpl).

Acon. acute indigestion; hard, aching, burning pains, violent nausea. Dyspepsia relieved by eating or drinking, returning one or two hours after (Hpl).

Alumina, constipation, dryness of the whole intestinal tract (Hpl).

Sulph. with chronic constipation, piles, eruptions; in the strumous; also as inter-current remedy. *Sulph. alt. Nux vom.* chronic dyspepsia, flatulence, etc. (R).

Hepar sulph. obstinate cases, especially when mercurialized (R).

Aloes, in combination, for habitual constipation with dyspepsia (R).

Alcohol, and wines, cautiously given, are useful in atonic dyspepsia of the sedentary (B). In loss of appetite and digestive power from fatigue, a glass of wine or a little brandy and water before food; useful also in indigestion during convalescence from acute diseases or in town dwellers (R).

DIET. A dry diet will entirely relieve the "ice-water dyspepsia," or that from beer-drinking (B).

MILK-CURE, has succeeded admirably (B).

Calc. carb. 3 and 30 alt., for a sort of ruminating indigestion, the food gulping into the mouth (R); alt. *Puls.* or *Robin.* chronic acid dyspepsia, with tendency to diarrhoea (R).

DIET. Avoid tea and hot beverages, overcooked food, over-feeding and ice-water. Masticate all food well. Meals should be frequent and small, and eaten slowly. Active out-of-door habits, and strict avoidance of all articles of food known to disagree (R). Half a tumbler of cold water half an hour before breakfast (R).

DYSPHAGIA.

Potassic Bromide, dysphagia of liquids in children, when congenital; no diphtheria or malformation (R). In hysterical dysphagia (Wa).

Cajeput Oil, in nervous dysphagia; is used with much success in India (P).

ICED FLUIDS swallowed slowly in spasmodic dys., will sometimes remove (Wa).

Kali brom. dys. of liquids in infants (H).

Ant. tart. recommended theoretically in paroxysmal dysphagia (Hpl).

Arn. is homœopathic to dysphagia (Hpl).

Bell. when dysphagia from dryness of mouth or fauces (Hpl).

Cocc. when from paralytic weakness (Hpl).

ELECTRICITY benefits paralytic cases (Wa).

DYSPNŒA.

(Compare ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, EMPHYSEMA, PHTHISIS, etc.)

Cimicifuga, has often relieved most distressing cases, from cardiac disease (P).

Spigelia Anthelmia, produces, and often relieves it when with palpitations (P).

Valerian, proved useful when nervous (P).

Prunus Virginiana, has proved very efficacious in cardiac dyspnœa (P).

DYSPNŒA may be pharyngeal, laryngeal tracheal, pulmonic, cardiac, etc. (T).

Lobel. is homœopathic to dyspnœa (H).

Ipec. dry wheezing, with nausea (R).

Ars. tightness of chest, debility (R).

Ant. tart. rattling, moist respiration, great distress from dyspnœa (R).

Iod. emaciation; *Ferr.* anæmia; *Acon.*, *Ac. hyrocy.*, *Hep. sulph.*, *Cupr.*, *Spong.* (R).

FRICITION over the chest with *Cod-liver Oil* or *Glycerin*, often relieves (R).

DYSURIA. (Compare BLADDER IRRITABLE.)

Camphor, is said to relieve strangury (R).

Chimaphila, has undoubted power (P).

Cantharis, gtt. j (sometimes v) of tinct. ter die, for frequent micturition with pain (R). Irritable bladder, vesical tenes. (B).

Cannabis Indica, relieves dysuria (R); when bloody urine (P).

Gelsemium, a useful remedy (B).

Ergot, in paralytic dysuria, with sensation of bladder being imperfectly emptied (P).

Camph. urgent and painful urination (R). Relieves most wonderfully, even when caused by **Canth.** (H).

Chimaph. when mucous sediment (H). Dysuria in plethoric, hysterical women, tenesmus, brick or bloody sediment (Ha).

Canth. inflammatory, in males (H).

Cann. ind. stinging, burning pains (Ha).

Gels. urging, scanty urine, tenesmus (Ha).

Bell. 2x, rarely fails in nervous form (H).

Opium. An enema of laudanum, or morphia in minute quantity hypoder. to relieve strangury caused by blisters (B).

Alkalies, the citrates, when dysuria from uric acid crystals in young male children (R).

Nitrous Ether. Spt. etheris nitrosi ʒj-jss in any convenient vehicle, a popular and efficacious remedy (Wa).

DILUENT DRINKS, freely; esp. a decoction of uva ursi, or of cotton-root (P).

Copaib., *Eupat. pur.*, in women (H).

Acon., *Dulc.*, when from cold (H, R).

Lyc. specific in dysuria of children, when red sand in urine (H).

Nux vom. spasm of the bladder (R).

Ferr. simple irritability during day (R).

Sant. has cured many cases (Ha).

Erig. in dysuria of children (Ha).

Equis. an infusion of the stalk, in tablesp. doses, dys. of women and children (Ha).

Apis, Caps. (H). Hot sitz-baths (R).

EAR-ACHE. (Compare OTITIS.)

Pulsatilla, used with advantage (P).

Opium, ℞ Morph. sulph. gr. iv; atropiæ sulph. gr. j-ij; aquæ destil. ʒj. An excellent application (B).

Blistering Fluid, or croton oil liniment, behind the ear often relieves earache (R).

Glycerin, for dryness of meatus (R); or oil, for accumulation of wax in external meatus, dropped in every night, gentle syringing in the morning with warm water (Cl).

Puls. the most frequently used remedy, especially in sub-inflammatory form; should not be left off too soon (H).

Cham. neuralgic, carious teeth (H).

Gels. with toothache (R); a few drops on cotton in ear, excellent (Ha).

China, periodic, *Bell. Merc. sol.*, *Ver. vir.* may be indicated (R).

Coni. when excessive wax; may check activity of glands (H).

Spong. deficiency of wax (H).

ECCHYMOSIS. (Compare PURPURA.)

Arnica, rapidly disperses, if administered shortly after injury. ℞ v-x in water every 2 or 3 hours (P).

Arn. when quite recent, is preventive (R).

Ham. much discoloration; locally $\frac{1}{6}$ (R).

Ac. mur. in petechial ecchymosis (R).

ECTHYMA.

Quinia, cures, though in many subjects will cause it (B); malnutrition (R).

Lead. The liq. plumbi subacet. ʒj ad Oj aquæ, a soothing application (Wa).

Zinc Oxide, the glycerin, with a little camphor, an excellent application (Wa).

COD LIVER OIL, internally and locally (B).

GRAPE CURE, often happily modifies (P).

Ant. tart. is homœopathic, and effectual in simple forms (H, R).

Ars., *Lach.*, in cachectic, when pustules appear on arms; *Secale*, if on legs (H).

Kali bich. pustules all over body; or at root of nails, spreading over the hand, small scab on top (L).

Merc. suppurating or bleeding pustules (L).

ECTROPIUM AND ENTROPIUM.

Silver Nitrate, freely to the exposed surface, in ectropium of lower lid when due to hypertrophy of conjunctiva after inflammation (C).

Collodion, successfully used in entropium to restore position of the lid by its contraction. Should be concentrated (Wa).

PARALYZATION, in paralytic ectropium (C).

Arg. nit. in ectropium, when lids are swollen, inflamed, and the puncta lachrymalia very red and prominent (L).

Apis, during first stage of ectropium, when swelling is very great (L).

Ham. in dilution externally (L).

Calc. carb., *Merc.*, *Lyc.*, *Sulph.*, *Bor.* (L).

Calend. gtt. x ad ʒij aquæ as lotion (R).

ECZEMA.

- Rhus Toxicodendron**, ext. and int., quickly subdued, when burning and itching (P); in chronic eczema with rheumatism, worse at night-time (Pf).
- Mercury**. Brown citrine ointment nightly, after detaching the scales in eczema of margin of eyelids (B). Very useful when eczema on hairy parts of face; often best mixed with tar ointment (R).
- Arsenic**, gtt. v of Fowler's sol. ter in die, never on an empty stomach, gradually diminishing the dose, for chronic eczema (B). Especially in eczema of vulva, anus and scrotum (R).
- Sulphur**, internally, and sulphides as baths, but not in acute stage (R); solution of potass. sulphuret. in water (B).
- Viola Tricolor**, the infusion with purgative doses of senna for a few days, then alone; in eczema capitis et faciei (Pf).
- Croton Tiglium**, ʒj of tinct. (bruised seeds ʒj; spt. rect. ʒiv), with spt. rosmarini ʒj and aq. rosæ ʒij, as liniment (Wa).
- Glycerite of Tannin*, in most forms (R).
- Benzoïn*, to allay itching, the compound tinct. painted on the skin (R).
- Lime-Water*, as sedative and to check discharge; after inflammation is subdued, lime-water and glycerin (R).
- Carbolic Acid*, ext. and int. in chronic (B).
- Lead*, locally. ℞ Liq. plumb. subacet. ʒj; glycerini, ʒss; aq. lauro-cerasi, ʒijss (B). Soluble salts as lotions when much inflammation and discharge (R).
- Phytolacca*, has cured obstinate cases (B).
- Zinc Salts*, ℞ Aluminis, ʒj; zinci sulph. gr. x; glycerini, ʒj; aquæ rosæ, ʒiv. M. Sig.—Lotion. Excellent (B). Oxide and carbonate as dusting powders (R).
- Hamamelis*, locally, as anti-pruritic (Pf).
- Iris Versicolor*, chronic, gouty patients (P).
- Anacardium Orientale*, (oil of Cashew), as ointment in patches of indolent chronic eczema (Pf).
- Bismuth*, locally (B); the nitrate or carbonate (R).
- Glycerin*, locally, at night when caustic lotions used (R).
- Electricity*, has cured obstinate cases (B).
- MILK CURE**, when acid indigestion (B).
- Rhus Tox.** in simple eczema is exquisitely homœopathic, and rapidly curative (Js, H); locally also (R).
- Merc. corr.** in eczema impetiginodes of scrofulous children, and in eczema rubrum. Of much value (H). Merc. præcip. rubri gr. j ad ʒj axungiæ, locally for crusts and cracks behind ears (R).
- Ars. 1x**, an excellent remedy in chronic eczema, when vesicles become crusts (H).
- Sulph.** great itching, tendency to spread, chiefly on head or vulva (R). Valuable to prevent relapse (R).
- Viola tric.** eczema impetiginodes, milk-crust of scrofulous children; exudation of yellow, viscous pus; swollen cervical glands (L).
- Croton tig.** rivals *Rhus* esp. when itching severe (B, H); eczema scroti (H).
- Ant. cru.* the most suitable remedy in eczema impetiginodes, when on face or genitals (H).
- Ant. tart.*, red areola around vesicles, which are chiefly about the nose, eyes, ears, neck and shoulders. Rattling cough, nausea (R).
- Dulc.* vesicular eruption on face and extremities, oozing of watery fluid, worse in the cold, or in evening (R).
- Conium*, eruption on face, arms and *mons veneris*, especially in the old, with gluey discharge forming hard crusts (R).
- Hydroc.* in chronic eczema impetig. (H).
- Graph.* excellent in chronic eczema (B, H); also when eczema on palms of hands (H).
- Bov.* when on dorsum of hands, or from washing (H).
- Olean.* when behind the ears (H).
- Mez.* in many forms of skin affections is a useful remedy (H).
- DIET should be largely vegetable, esp. such as is eaten uncooked. Cod-liver oil as a supplemental article of diet (R).
- LOCAL APPLICATIONS are necessary frequently. After frequent washings with soft water and soft soap, glycerin and water, or croton oil 3x or 3. Oils to soften scabs. Cleanliness important. An ointment of benzoated zinc of value (R).
- SOAPS. Petroleum, cade, or carbolic (R).

ELEPHANTIASIS.

Anacardium Orientale, (oil of Cashew), has been much lauded. Investigation established that much of its success was due to hygienic measures and use of fresh meat as food (P).

Arsenic, with 5 or 6 times the quantity of black pepper, in esteem in India (Wa).

Sarsaparilla, as tonic and alterative, valuable (P).

Gurjun (Wood Oil), as ointment and emulsion, has been used with success in alleviating the disease, by Dr. Dougall, Port Blair, Andaman Islands. The ulcers of 24 lepers healed thereby.

Anac. orient. 6, has given remarkable results (*Sircar*).

Ars. the principal remedy; in low trituration for a long time (R).

Hydroc. an esteemed native remedy (H).

Hydras. ϕ , int. and the 1 \times locally remarkably successful in ulcerative stage (*Js*).

Ant. cru. foul-smelling, pus-secreting sores, gastric derangement (R).

Merc. syphilitic symptoms, coppery hue of skin under the scales (R).

DIET. Nutritious food, cleanliness, baths, will do much to prevent the manifestations of the disease (R).

EMACIATION. (Compare ATROPHY, etc.)

Lime Phosphate, is especially useful in chronic wasting disease (R).

Arsenic, is used by cattle-breeders to fatten oxen, etc., quickly (Tr).

Iodine, improves the appetite and digestion, and gives strength and plumpness to the body (Wa).

Cinchona, in small doses improves the appetite, and the general tone (Wa).

Iron Salts, cause marked gain in flesh and color (Wa); remarkably promote appetite and digestion (B).

Calc. carb. has a wide sphere, including affections depending on defective assimilation and nutrition, with loss of flesh, debility, etc. (R).

Ars. is especially indicated by prostration and emaciation (R).

Iod. general emaciation, with colliquative sweats and diarrhœa (R).

China, exhausting discharges, or loss of animal fluids; hectic (R).

Ferr. anæmic, chlorotic subjects (R).

Merc., Kali iod., Phos., Ac. phos. (R).

EMISSIONS AND ERECTIONS.

(Compare CHORDEE, SPERMATORRHŒA.)

Belladonna, when emissions, genitalia relaxed, atonic state (B).

Camphor, fails as often as it succeeds (P).

Potassic Bromide, exercises special influence as a sedative in irritable states of the genito-urinary organs (Wa).

Cimicifuga, as tonic to the nervous system, removes irritation and melancholy, procures sound and refreshing sleep (Wa, P).

Lupuline, useful to check emissions (P); gr. v-x, or xv, to keep penis at rest (Wa).

Ruta, in small doses to limit discharge (P).

Bell., Camph. pills, *Acon., Gels.*, for spasmodic erections (R).

Kali brom., nocturnal emissions, with amorous dreams and erections (R).

Ac. phos., Lyc., or Nuph., feeble and painful erections (R).

Iris vers., emissions, with amorous dreams (R, Ha).

Cann. ind., emissions and erections, always with amorous dreams (Ha).

Ac. picric. violent, long-lasting erections followed by profuse emissions (L).

EMPHYSEMA. (Compare ASTHMA, DYSPNŒA.)

Arsenic, when connected with recession of a rash is esp. useful (R). Long-continued it ameliorates (B).

Lobelia, allays the dyspnœa which accompanies capillary bronchitis in emphysema (R).

Senega, often acts beneficially (P).

Cod-liver Oil, continued long time (B, R).

Hypophosphites, are useful (B).

Chalybeates, the phosphate of iron, quinia and strychnia (B).

Grindelia, for asthmatic breathing and bronchitis (B).

Chloral, for the short breath in such patients brought on by catching cold. If obstructed circulation, caution required (R).

Bleeding and purging, have been used with great success in many emphysematous conditions (R).

Ars. a steady course when slight bronchorrhœa, with glairy, white-of-egg expectoration (H); the 12, in asthma with transitory emphysema (Js).

Lobel. excellent for the pseudo-asthmatic attacks (H); is more adapted to emphysema than to asthma (B).

Brom. after inflam'n of the lungs (Hpl); gasping for breath, wheezing, spasmodic closure of glottis, sense of pressure in the stomach (L).

Ant. tart. for the bronchial catarrh (H); difficult expiration (L).

Lyc. for incidental catarrh of intestines, flatulence and constipation (H).

Dig., Phos., when a weak heart adds to the dyspnœa (H).

Carbo veg. attendant bronchorrhœa, with more profuse mucus (B, H); cold hands and feet, cold breath (L).

EMPHYEMA.

Iodine, the undiluted tincture thrown in with benefit or to wash out the cavity. ℞ Liq. iodinii compos. ʒj; aquæ ʒiv. (B). Solution to be injected after tapping (R).

Carbolic Acid, to correct fetor (B); a weak solution to be injected after evacuation of pus (R).

Carbolate of Iodine, has been injected with advantage (B).

Chlorine, or *Quinia*, solutions, to wash out the cavity (R).

Silica, a solution injected into the cavity of the pleura, also internally to prevent re-formation after evacuation of pus (H). *Merc.* to check the purulent change (B).

Hepar-sulph. to promote absorption of the pus (B).

China, for the hectic excited by drain of pus (H).

EVACUATION of the fluid best; it is doubtful whether anything can be done without it (H).

ENDO-CARDITIS. (Compare PERI-CARDITIS.)

Aconite, should be given early in all inflammations of serous membranes (P, Wa); gtt. ½ or less, frequently (R).

Spigelia Anthelmia, useful in rheumatic endo-carditis (P).

Bryonia, fully equals any remedy that exists (P).

Opium, in inflammations of serous membranes (B).

Quinia may suppress (B). [See PERI-CARDITIS.]

Salicylic Acid, to prevent (B).

Acon. and **Spig.** the great remedies (H, R). **Spig.** a powerful anti-rheumatic. Has been repeatedly used in endo-c. with the best results (*Fleishman, Russell, Bayes*).

Ars. valuable in many organic heart diseases (H).

Lach. in ulcerative endo-carditis (H).

Naja, acute attack (R); with irritating, sympathetic cough (*Russell*).

Cact. grand. endo-carditis after acute articular rheumatism (Js); pain and constriction of the heart (L).

ENDOMETRITIS. (Compare UTERINE CONGESTION.)

Ustilago Maydis, has effects similar to those of Ergot (Pf). See ERGOT below.

Carbolic Acid, undiluted, on cotton-wrapped probe; no better method of treating uterine catarrh (B).

Iodine, the most valuable of all remedies (E). See GLYCERIN.

Iodoform, as suppository in rectum (B); in pencils to uterine canal.

Iodo-tannin, locally in chronic cases (B). See UTERINE DISEASES for formula.

Chromic Acid, gr. xv-5j of hot water injected into uterus (B).

Nitric Acid (fuming) to uterine cavity through intra-uterine speculum (Athill).

Ergot, or better *Ergotine*, gr. j, subcutaneously, for the train of uterine disorders depending on passive congestion of the organ (P).

Glycerin, as a local application introduced by Sims, is of great value; esp. as vehicle for impure carbolic acid, iodine, on cotton, or oakum (E).

HOT WATER injections in large quantity about the os uteri, are of great value (E).

Ustil. May. is very efficient in hypertrophy of the uterus from chronic congestion; oozing of dark blood (Ha).

Ars. the surest remedy, esp. when menorrhagia a prominent symptom (H).

Ars. iod. corrosive discharge, ulceration of os, frequent and profuse menses (Ha).

Senecio, found very serviceable (Ha).

Calc. carb. fleshy women of light complexion, with early and profuse menses, cold and damp feet (Hpl).

Sepia, sensation as if she must cross her limbs to prevent proclivencia, stitching pains in neck of uterus, cold feet, menses late and scanty, little sexual desire, melancholy (L).

Gels. should be curative, low (Ha).

Conium, Puls. are recommended (R).

Hælon. consciousness of a womb, dragging weakness in sacral region, sore and heavy sensation in womb (L).

LOCAL APPLICATIONS are deemed necessary by many, perhaps most homœopathic gynæcologists. When used they are the same as in "regular" practice.

ENEMATA.

Enemata.—For an infant ʒss-j; child 2 to 5 years, ʒij-vj; 5 to 15 years, ʒvj-Oj; adult, Oj-1 quart. FORMULÆ.—*Enema Aloes*, ℞ Aloës ʒij; potassii carbonat. gr. xv; mucil. amyli, *vel* decoct. hordei ʒx (B):—*Enema Magnes. Sulph.*, ℞ Magnesii sulphat. ʒj; ol. olivæ ʒj; mucil. amyli *vel* decoct. hordei ʒxv. Dissolve the magn. sulph. in the mucilage, then add the oil (B):—*Enema Terebinthinæ.*—℞ Ol. tereb. ʒj; mucil. amyli *vel* decoct. hordei ʒxv (B):—*Enema Ol. Ricini et Tereb.*, ℞ Ol. tereb. ʒss; ol. ricini. ʒjss; ovi, j; decoc. hordei *vel* aq. fervid. ʒxiv. A simple, domestic enema consists of soapsuds, with a little common salt; or a pint of cold water (B). Simple warm water or gruel sometimes; or to one or the other of these, add soap, turpentine or castor oil, with soap or gruel to suspend the two latter. Very cold water may be used without inconvenience. Starch, boiled or raw, of cream consistence, temp. 100°, with a few drops of tinct. opii, in extreme cases of choleraic diarrhœa, or that of phthisis, or typhoid fever (R).

Enemata Nutrient, should contain materials for artificial digestion, as the rectum is not an organ of digestion; and to secure rapid osmosis should have an acid reaction. A suitable formula is: beef tea (properly prepared), ʒiv; acid hydrochloric ℞x; Scheffer's glycerole of pepsin ʒij. If rectum irritable, add x to xx drops tinct. opii. Inject slowly and not frequently, 5 times in 24 hours should be the maximum. Defibrinated blood has also been used as a rectal injection with good results, being completely absorbed (B). Should not exceed 3 or 4 ounces of bland material, injected slowly, after ascertaining that the rectum is not filled with feces (R)

ENTERITIS.

(Compare CHOLERA, DUODENITIS, DYSENTERY, PERITONITIS, TYPHLITIS.)

Aconite, of great utility in acute inflammation with high temp. sthenic condition, resisting pulse (B,R,P).

Arsenic, surprisingly curative; small doses, with opium (B).

Podophyllum, with occasional doses of aconite, will often allay the vomiting and diarrhœa (P).

Ricinus Communis, is employed with great advantage (P).

Opium, of great value to control inflammation and quiet intestines (B).

SKIM-MILK, is of the highest value as sole diet in acute inflammations of digestive organs (B).

WATER. Cold and hot, principally cold; or ice, of unquestionable advantage (B).

POULTICES, linseed; large and hot (Wa).

Acon. the best remedy; is sufficient in all true enteritis (H).

Ars. severe burning pain around navel, vomiting, excessive prostration (R).

Podoph. small intestines involved, diarrhœa, stools changing appearance (H,R).

Ricinus, is remarkably curative (Ha).

Merc. corr. large intestine involved (H); urging to stool constant, tenesmus, evacuations of mucus and blood (R).

Coloc. much colic, rectum involved (H); abdomen distended, bilious nausea or vomiting (R).

WATER; hot fomentations constantly; followed by a wet compress. Perfect quiet in bed. Ice or cold water freely swallowed. No food until inflammation subsides, then beef-tea, milk (R).

ENURESIS.

Belladonna, no single remedy so uniformly successful. Children require large doses. A solution of atropia, best, gr. 1-120 to 1-60 (B). The best remedy for children; gtt. x-xx of the tinct. 3 times a day. If unsuccessful, and no worms or other irritation exist, try strychnia, cantharides, turpentine, santonin or galvanism (R). Small doses useless (P).

Santonin, enuresis from worms (P).

Cantharides, one or two drops of the tinct. three or four times a day in middle-aged women or the aged, even when due to paralysis; sometimes also in children, but for them belladonna is generally better (R).

Chloral hydrate, enuresis in children (R).

Strychnia, may succeed when above remedies fail (B); sometimes useful for old people with paralysis of bladder, also for children (R,P).

Buchu, often successful in chronic (P).

Turpentine, small doses sometimes remove (B).

Lupuline, said to be useful (P).

Bell. requires large doses; 10-20 drops of ϕ . Children peculiarly insusceptible to any disturbing influence thereby (H).

Sant. or **Cina**, when traceable to worms (H,R); has cured many forms (Ha).

Canth. Chlor. hyd. nocturnal in children (R)

Strych. 3x, a few doses often cure promptly, when due to atonic bladder (Ha).

Ac. benz. intensified urinary odor, and high color, children and the aged (H,R).

Ferr. phos. diurnal only (R).

Caust. has given best results; is thoroughly homœopathic; esp. with cough (H).

Sulph. 30, should begin every case (J); I have often done so with success (H).

Gels. of the old, from weak sphincter (H).

Podoph. in women with sensation of uterine prolapsus (R).

Kali brom. has cured (H, Ha).

Ars. when caused by iron (R).

Verbas. and *Equis.* are highly praised (H).

Plantago, in children from lax sphincter vesicæ (Ha).

Ac. nit. fetid urine, purulent discharge, esp. at night, has proved useful (Hpl).

Collodion, painted to form a cap over end of prepuce (R).

Ergot, when from paralytic state of sphincter (B); said to be useful (R).

Iron Iodide, the syrup, \mathfrak{M} xv-xx, well diluted with water, ter die, in pale, delicate, strumous children (B); sometimes useful even when no worms (R).

Lyc. specific when red sand in urine (H).
Cham. nocturnal, urine watery, straw colored (Hpl).

HABITS. Children to be taught to retain water as long as possible during the day. Little salt to be eaten. Abstinence from fluids not necessary; bland fluids diminish acidity (R).

EPIDIDYMITIS. (Compare ORCHITIS.)

Aconite, alternately with **Pulsatilla**, the latter in very small doses, a few drops of tinct. in a glass of water, a teasp. every 2 or 3 hours, produces the happiest effects (Pf, St).

Tobacco, with linseed-meal as poultice. Cautiously (Pf).

Mercury and Morphia, locally, a 20 per cent. oleate by inunction, in cases of syphilitic origin (R).

Silver Nitrate, $\text{ðiv ad ðiv aq. destil.}$ freely applied to the scrotum will sometimes abort an epididymitis (W).

Acon. much fever, and high arterial excitement (H).

Puls. the great remedy; has an especial affinity for the testicles (H, J).

Bell. neuralgic pain, sensitiveness of the nervous system (H).

Ham. is also local in its action, and is highly praised (H, Js).

Ver vir. often acts magically; if inflammation traumatic, alternate with *Arn.* or *Ham.*: if gonorrhœal, with *Puls.*, *Clem.*, or *Erig.*, and *Ham.* topically (Ha).

STRAPPING and suspensory bandage (R).

EPILEPSY. (Compare CONVULSIONS.)

Glonoium, \mathfrak{M} 1-100, slower and more enduring than amyl nitrite (Pf).

Amyl Nitrite, inhaled at the beginning of the aura will prevent an attack (B); or \mathfrak{M} ij-v in mucilage, when fits are very frequent (R).

Ignatia, convulsions unattended with cerebral congestion (P). *Par excellence* the controller of functional phenomena of the cerebro-spinal axis (Pf).

Belladonna, in *petit mal* and nocturnal ep. in pale anæmic subjects, should be given for a year or more (B, Tr); extr. and leaves, 1-5 of each in pill, every day at same hour, one additional pill every month (Tr). Useful, esp. when from fright (P). *Atropia* better, drop doses of a one per cent. solution of the neutral sulphate in white brandy (Tr).

Arsenic, in epileptiform vertigo from stomach disorder (B); sometimes useful (R).

Glou. for the fit, an effective antipathic palliative; the 1 \times touched to the tongue may ward off the attack (H).

Amyl nit. inhaled when face pale at inception of attack; antipathic (H); is clearly homœopathic (Hpl).

Ign. recent epilepsy in children, and when from emotional disturbance; quiet, morbid subjects (H).

Bell. holds a high place in chronic epilepsy, esp. in young and sanguine patients (H); cerebral congestion; in recent ep. may ward off an attack (R); esp. useful in peripheral, testicular and hysterical forms (Hpl); see *Calc. carb.*

Ars. when depending on irritation of abdominal ganglia, with symptoms of mental derangement (Hpl); may occasionally find a place (H).

Cocculus, is homœopathic; has made several undoubted cures (H).

- Picrotoxine**, anæmic subjects, attacks occurring at night, 1-60 to 1-20 of a grain hypoderm., or 1-30 to 1-15 by stomach (B). Benefits cases resulting from onanism (P).
- Copper Salts**, may be useful in cases originating from stomach; formerly much used (B); the nitrate or oxide often given with benefit (R).
- Strychnia**, idiopathic; injurious in symptomatic. Benefits when bromide of potassium fails. Cerebral anæmia; nocturnal epilepsy (B, S, Pf).
- Sodic Bromide**, gr. xx ter die will arrest epilepsy without producing the cerebral symptoms of bromism (Clymer).
- Potassic Bromide**, gr. xl ter die before meals, double dose at bedtime, for two or more years after all epileptic indications have ceased. Is generally useful, esp. in daytime seizures and *grand mal*, of sexual origin; also for infantile convulsions (B); esp. in convulsive form; but often powerless (R).
- Quinia**, when of malarial origin (P); often useful in intermittent epilepsy (Ros).
- Ferric Bromide**, in weak and anæmic subjects, iron often cures alone. ℞ Pot. brom. ʒj; ferri brom. gr. iv; aquæ, ʒij; syrup. simplicis, ʒvi. M. Sig.—A tablesp. bis die (B).
- Lithic Bromide**, ʒss-j daily, acts in some cases after pot. brom. has failed, and is generally efficient in about one-half the dose of the latter salt (S. Weir Mitchell).
- Zinc Oxide**, probably useful only in cases originating from stomach. Much said for and against it (B, R).
- Turpentine**, has long been used, when due to reflex impression of intestinal parasites (B).
- Conium**, not equal to the bromides (B). Not of much value (P).
- Valerian**, has been used with some advantage (R).
- Bryonia**, has ancient reputation (P).
- Rue**, may benefit when seminal emissions (P).
- Anæsthetics**, are rarely called for (W).
- Fats and Oils**, esp. cod-liver oil when faulty assimilation exists (B).
- Galvanism**, only in idiopathic epilepsy (B).
- Cuprum**, the best remedy (*Bayes, Js, B*); violent convulsions, pale face (R); the higher attenuations (H). *Cupr. acct.* 3x, ter die for six weeks acted magically in a case where every usual remedy had failed; no return of the attacks for fifteen years (R).
- Strych.** in large doses has made remarkable cures (H). *Nux vom.* 3x, cured one striking case of sixteen years' standing; no return in four years (R).
- Natr. brom.**, preferable in nearly all cases to **Kali brom.** (Ha).
- Kali brom.** palliative; largely prescribed by homœopaths, with good results not more frequent than from *Bell., Opi.*, etc. (R); should not be used except when fits so frequent as to affect life or reason (H); will modify congenital or syphilitic forms, and has cured recent epilepsy in many cases (Ha).
- Chin. sulph.** periodical attacks (Hpl).
- Ac-hydrocy.* exquisitely homœopathic; the 3x, or 1, gtt. iij-v, three or four times a day; has cured several cases of recent form (H); may prove useful in cerebral or idiopathic form (Hpl).
- Arg. nit.* 1x, 2x, has effected permanent cures (Hpl); especially when from moral causes, as impassioned lay preaching; impulses crowding, or mind perfectly apathetic; erroneous perceptions as to time and velocity of gait (*J. F. Gray*).
- Calc. carb.* women and children, corpulent and unhealthy; required to reinforce **Bell.** (H).
- Stann.* no more potent anti-epileptic (H).
- Artem.* in powder of the root until perspiration is excited, a favorite remedy in Germany (Hpl).
- Opium*, from fright; fits in sleep (R, H).
- Plumb.* chronic, similar to epilepsy of lead poisoning; colic and wrist-drop (H).
- Silic.*, has a place, but undefined (H).
- Stram.* recent from fright (H).
- Phos., Ac. phos., Cin., Ferr., Ac. sulph.*, from onanism, sexual excess, etc. (R).
- Cicut.* in the ganglionic form (Hpl).
- Thasp.* 3x, cured two genuine cases (H).
- Cham.* epilepsy in irritable children, attacks preceded by colicky pains redness of one cheek, and paleness of other (R).

EPISTAXIS.

Aconite, has been used with the best results (P); small, frequent doses quickly check epistaxis, in children and plethoric people (R).

Arnica, is of great service, when from mechanical violence (P).

Belladonna, when of congestive origin (P).

Ipecacuanha, has been highly praised (R).

Hamamelis, venous hemorrhage (Pf, R).

Ergot, ʒss-ʒj of fresh powdered ergot, or ʒj-ʒij of flu. ext. every half hour or hour, necessary in urgent cases (B).

Alum, injected or snuffed up in powder (R).

Iron Spray, in obstinate cases liq. ferri sulph. ʒj-ʒviii aquæ. The tinct. of the chloride also useful (B).

Tannic Acid, ℞ Ac. gallici, ʒj; ergotine (aq. ext.), digital., āā ʒj. M. ft. pil. xx. Sig.—One every four hours (B).

Digitalis, is of undoubted benefit (B); the infusion best (R).

Turpentine, ℞ Ol. tereb. ʒij; ext. digital. fl. ʒj; mucil. acaciæ, ʒss; aquæ menthæ pip. ʒj. M. Sig.—A tablesp. every 3 hours, esp. in debilitated conditions (B).

TRANSFUSION, when death from exhaustion is apparently imminent (B).

FACIAL ARTERY, compression of (R).

SUNDRY. Keep head elevated and cool; warm the feet and hands by plunging into hot water; apply ice over the nose; resort at once to the tampon, if bleeding becomes alarming.

Acon. full pulse in the plethoric (R, H); from arterial excitement, or passion (R).

Arn. from a blow (H); or fall, or physical exertion (R).

Bell. flowing freely, with cerebral congestion (R, H).

Ipec. from a blow (R); holds high rank (H).

Ham. hemorrhagic diathesis (H); dark, fluid, frequent; venous hemorrhage (R).

Secale, during fevers, etc., weakness, cold sweat, blueness of skin (R).

Nux vom., *Bry.* cerebral congestion (H).

Nux vom. in the plethoric, when epistaxis with piles, constipation and dyspepsia (R).

Mill. 1x, *China*, frequently recurrent (R);

Mill. dark blood, no apparent cause (R).

Amm. carb. nose bleeds in the morning when washing the face; when with pressure in forehead, and sensation of the brain being forced outward (*Hpl*).

Ferr. phos. 1x, old people, no apparent cause existing (H).

Croc. dark, stringy blood (R).

Carbo veg. recommended (H); aged persons, bleeding profuse and persistent (R).

Phos. ecchymoses on the body (R).

Podoph. or *Puls.* when vicarious of the menses (R).

China, after the bleeding, if it has been excessive; also in anæmic and weak (R).

Melilot. φ, has cured many cases from acute congestion (*Ha*).

ERYSIPELAS.

Aconite, no more useful agent in idiopathic erysipelas, especially facial, and cases of sthenic reaction; see *Bell.* (B). At commencement, often at once cuts short the attack. Very useful after vaccination (R). Very valuable in sthenic cases (P). Especially valuable in traumatic erysipelas (Tr).

Belladonna, similar indications, also adynamia; when with much fever, combine with digitalis or aconite; much depression, with quinia (B). Int. and ext.; may be used with aconite (R). When

Acon. alt. **Bell.** early in the case (R); phlegmonous form, either smooth or vesicular (H). Singly administered has often cured the most intense forms of erysipelatous inflammation (*Hpl*).

Bell. intense dermatitis, high fever, bright-red skin; also when brain affected (H). Non-vesicular eruption, violent headache, delirium, thirst, constipation (R). Phlegmonous, of various parts, disposed to "strike in" and invade an inner tissue (*Hpl*). **Bell.**, **Rhus.**, or **Apis**, either of the three in erysipelas aurium (H).

superficial, non-vesicular, also in ery. of brain this drug has astonishing power. Gtt. v of tincture in water every hour for 5 or 6 doses; also locally (P). See Mr. Liston, in *Lancet* of April 16, 1836.

Rhus toxicodendron, a very useful remedy in vesicular form (P).

Tartar Emetic, minute doses (gr. 1-16), frequently repeated, of great service (B).

Ammonium Carbonate, feeble circulation, cyanosis, and delirium (B).

Collodion, a thick coating relieves (B); cracks frequently (R).

Oil, inunctions are very grateful (B).

Quinia, only large doses (gr. v-xx every 4 hours) are useful (B).

Silver Nitrate, Higginbotham's method in traumatic erysipelas (B). Grs. lxxx of stick to ʒiv of water, to be painted 2 or 3 times to inflamed surface, and beyond, after careful washing and drying (R).

Digitalis, the infusion locally (R). Large doses may produce an exanthem (P).

Iodine, painted over affected and circumjacent parts, to prevent spreading (R).

Sulphurous Acid, equal parts of B. P. acid and glycerin (R).

Turpentine, in traumatic erysipelas (B).

Iron, large doses (ʒx-ʒj every 4 hours) of tinct. of the chloride general, but questionable (B, R); successful (P).

HOT FOMENTATIONS, when limb is extensively affected (R).

Rhus tox. simple vesicular (R); œdema, purplish color of skin (H).

Apis, smooth, with acute œdema (H); esp. erysipelas of the scalp, with tendency to metastasis to the face (Hpl).

Ars. malignant, with enormous swelling of inflamed part, excessive burning, tendency to gangrene (Hpl). *Ars.*, *Lach.*, much prostration, typhoid type (R, H).

Canth. externally in vesicular (H); also when erysipelas from use of *Arnica* (R).

Hepar sulph. followed by *Silic.* to promote suppuration, if threatening (B).

Ver. vir. cellulitis (H); vesicular, with cerebral disturbances; also ϕ ext. (Ha, R).

Stram. for cerebral symptoms, when **Rhus** indicated for erysipelas (H).

Graph. wandering erysipelas (B, J).

Lyc., *Hepar sulph.*, without fever (B).

Bry. if joints affected (R); even when attended with vesicular eruptions (Hpl).

Sulph. chronic or declining (R).

LOCAL MEASURES, not needed, but harmful in mild forms. Dry flour or starch powdered and dusted over skin when great heat and irritability. Warm fomentations, in severe cases. Moderate pressure when much œdema. If suppurative, incisions, poultices, and then bandages. Circumscribing part with ring of *Iodine* or *Nitrate of Silver* said to prevent spreading. Lotion of *Ac. carbol.* and milk (gtt. xxx-Oj) gives relief (R).

ERYTHEMA. (Compare FLUSHING.)

Belladonna, useful in cases resisting ordinary treatment (B).

Quinia, the most valued remedy in erythema nodosum (B).

Rhus Toxicodendron, valuable remedy (P).

Zinc. R. Aluminis, ʒj; *zinci. sulphat.* gr. x; *glycerini*, ʒj; *aquæ rosæ*, ʒiv. M. Sig.—Lotion (B).

Bismuth, dusted over erythema about genitals of infants soothes pain and promotes healing (B).

Mineral Acids, nitric and nitro-hydrochloric, have been advantageously used when from imperfect digestion (B)

Bell. erythema of the face, or the upper parts of the body (H).

Chin. sulph. has specific influence on erythema nodosum (H).

Rhus tox. 3x, highly recommended in erythema nodosum, also in vesicular form (R).

Rhus, *Apis*, *Arn.*, in ery. nodosum (H). *Acon.* febrile disturbance, and flushing from excitement (R).

Nux vom. flushing after food (R).

FARADIZATION, or the local use of styptic colloid may be required in obstinate cases (R).

ETHICS.

The Hippocratic Oath.—I swear by Apollo, the physician, and Æsculapius, and Health, and All-heal, and all the gods and goddesses, that, according to my ability and judgment, I will keep this oath and this stipulation:—to reckon him who taught me this Art equally dear to me as my parents, to share my substance with him and relieve his necessities if required; to look upon his offspring in the same footing as my own brothers, and to teach them this Art, should they wish to learn it, without fee or stipulation; and that by precept, lecture, and every other mode of instruction, I will impart a knowledge of the Art to my own sons, and those of my teachers, and to disciples bound by a stipulation and oath, according to the law of medicine, but to none others. I will follow that system of regimen which, according to my ability and judgment, I consider for the benefit of my patients, and abstain from what is deleterious and mischievous. I will give no deadly medicine to any one, if asked, nor suggest any such counsel; and in like manner I will not give to a woman a pessary to produce abortion. With purity and holiness I will pass my life, and practice my Art. I will not cut persons laboring under the stone, but will leave this to be done by men who are practitioners of this work. Into whatever houses I enter, I will go into them for the benefit of the sick, and will abstain from every voluntary act of mischief and corruption; and further, from the seduction of females or males, of freemen and slaves. Whatever, in connection with my professional practice, or not in connection with it, I see or hear in the life of men, which ought not to be spoken of abroad, I will not divulge, as reckoning that all such should be kept secret. While I continue to keep this oath unviolated, may it be granted me to enjoy life and the practice of the Art, respected by all men, in all times! But, should I trespass and violate this oath, may the reverse be my lot! [Adams' Genuine Works of Hippocrates, Sydenham Society, London, 1849.]

Extracts from the Codes of the National Societies.

CONSULTATIONS should be promoted in difficult cases. During them no jealousy or rivalry should be indulged. Candor, probity, and all due respect should be exercised towards the physician in charge. The attending physician should first question the patient, the consulting one afterwards putting such other questions as may seem fit to further elucidate the case. The discussion should take place in a private place, and no *opinions* delivered which are not the result of concurrence. In discussion, the attendant delivers his opinion first, the others in the order in which they have been called.

A regular medical education furnishes the only presumptive evidence of professional abilities and acquirements, and ought to be the only acknowledged right of an individual to the exercise and honors of his profession. No one can be considered a fit associate in consultation, whose practice is based on an exclusive dogma, to the rejection of the accumulated experience of the profession. [American Medical Association.]

A complete medical education, of which the diploma of a medical college is the formal voucher, furnishes the only presumptive evidence of professional acquirements and abilities. No tests of orthodoxy in medical practice should be applied to limit freedom of consultations. No difference in views on objects of medical principles or practice should influence against consultation with a fellow practitioner. [Am. Institute of Homœopathy.]

Punctuality should especially mark the keeping of these engagements; if one of the parties be delayed, the other should wait a reasonable time, and then, if the attendant, prescribe; if the consulting, he should retire, unless the case is urgent or he be called from a distance, when he should either prescribe for the

emergency or leave a written opinion under *seal*. All theoretical discussions should be avoided. Should diversity of opinion prevail, the *majority* should rule; should the numbers be equal on each side, the decision should rest with the attending physician. The consulting physician should always justify, as far as may be consistent with truth, the course pursued by the attending one, and *no hint impairing confidence in him, or his reputation*, should be thrown out. A double fee should be expected in all consultations.

INTERFERENCE.—A physician should not visit or prescribe for a patient who has been under the care of another for the same malady, *unless* in, 1st, a case of emergency; 2nd, of consultation; 3rd, of relinquishment, by the physician, of the case; 4th, or a regular notification to him that his services are not longer desired. When the case is assumed by another, he should indulge in no insinuations against the former attendant. If called because the family physician is not at hand, or is sick, he should resign the case to him on his arrival. In case several physicians are simultaneously called, as in accidents, the first arriving should take full charge of the case, unless the family attendant be present, when he should assume the charge; if not present, he should be sent for, and the further treatment resigned to his hands.

MISCELLANEOUS.—A case should never be abandoned because it is supposed to be a hopeless one.

Contumelious and sarcastic remarks relative to the Faculty, as a body, should always be avoided.

It is held unprofessional to resort to "public" advertising, hold a patent upon an instrument, or to dispense or prescribe a *secret nostrum*.

Gratuitous services should be given to an afflicted brother practitioner. If compelled to temporarily suspend his practice, on account of sickness, the physician who has been invited to take charge of his cases should turn the accruing fees over to the sick one, save in surgical or obstetrical cases.

EXHAUSTION. (Compare MYALGIA.)

Arnica, a few drops internally for aching of the muscles (R).

Phosphorus, for physical or mental exhaustion; also in depression from over-work (R).

Calcic Phosphate, combined with *Calcic Carbonate* and *Ferric Phosphate*, gr. j of each for a dose (R).

Potassic Bromide, when insomnia, bad dreams and irritability (R).

Opium, gtt. j of laudanum with 2 or 3 of tinct. *nucis vomicæ*, 3 or 4 times a day, for headaches with flushing and dyspepsia (R).

Ammonia, int.; influence is but brief (R).

Coffee or *Tea*, in hot or cold climates (R).

Cimicifuga, for headache from over study or excessive fatigue (R).

WET SHEET, dripping, cold, as a restorative, and prevent aching of muscles (R).

SEA BATHING, is also valuable (R).

Arn. the great remedy in muscular or physical exhaustion; gtt. xx-xxx in Oj aquæ as application by bath to wearied muscles. Also internally (R).

Phos. a low dilution after food twice or thrice daily, as food to brain (R); *Ac. phos.* impaired virility, cold or profuse night-sweats; exhaustion from loss of animal fluids [also *China*], nervous system debilitated, perfect indifference (R).

Nux vom. ϕ , constipation headache, bilious derangement, irritability of temper; lean, dark patients, wishing to be alone, hypochondriac mood (R).

Ign. excitement alternating with depression, insomnia, tears slightest cause (R).

Gels., 1 \times or ϕ , *Ruta*, *Rhus*, *Hydras.*, *Glon.*, *Strych. phos.*, *Sil.*, *Anac.*, *Staph.*, *Zinc.*, *Iris*, may be indicated (R).

HABITS. Change of occupation better than absolute rest (R).

EXOPHTHALMOS.

Belladonna. $\pi\pi$ v. of tinct. hourly, of great service (R).

Chalybeate Waters, decidedly ameliorate (B)
Digitaline, young subjects, ameliorates (B).

GALVANISM, of the cervical sympathetic and pneumogastric, and eyes and thyroid gland (B).

Bell. the remedy (*J's, H*); congestion of head, violently palpitating heart (*L*).

Ferr. in substantial doses when much anemia (*H*).

Amyl Nitrite, by olfaction, eyes protruded, staring, flushes of heat, cardiac oppression (*L*).

EXOSTOSIS.

Potassic Iodide, may promote absorption when recent; also friction with ointment of **Mercury** or **Iodine** (D).

Aconite, was used by Störck (P).

Mercury, a moderate course of mercurials may be effectual, when exostoses due to a blow or from syphilis (D).

EXOSTOSES of clavicles in children almost always disappear themselves (D).

Kali iod. int. with **lod.** locally, in exostoses of the ear (*H*).

Merc. iod., *Sil.*, *Aur. mur.* 3x, 6 (R).

Mez. esp. when of shin-bones; the part feels sore, aggravated by touching (R).

Phos. exostosis, esp. of the skull, with tearing pains, worse at night (*L*).

Calc. carb. extremities; *Bell.* forehead; *Aur.* with severe bone-pains (*L*).

EYE-DISEASES.

(See **AMAUROSIS**, **ASTHENOPIA**, **CATARACT**, **CONJUNCTIVITIS**, **GLAUCOMA**, **ECTROPIUM**, **EYELIDS**, **IRITIS**, **KERATITIS**, **MYOPIA**, **OPHTHALMIA**, **PHOTOPHOBIA**, **STRABISMUS**, etc.)

Belladonna, locally and internally in iritis, conjunctivitis and other inflammations.

Atropia, in iritis, locally; hypodermically in glaucoma (R).

Euphrasia, had an extended reputation in Germany, is a mild astringent, and of service in catarrhal conjunctivitis (P).

Pulsatilla, as lotion in inflammations and ophthalmic cases (P).

Ruta, $\pi\pi$ j doses, night and morning, in dimness of vision depending on functional amaurotic condition, produces good results (P).

Physostigma, topically, to contract pupils; to reduce excessive atropinization. Stimulates the third nerve (P).

Strychnia, hypodermically in muscular asthenopia, amblyopia, amaurosis, and in progressive nerve-atrophy not dependent on intercranial disease (R).

Ergot, useful in many eye affections (Wa).

Bell. or **Acon.** burning pain in eyeballs, frontal headache, inflammations from cold or foreign bodies (R). A prime remedy in inflammations, and exophthalmic goitre (*H*).

Euph. ϕ one of the chief eye-medicines, esp. in simple acute conjunctivitis, early in strumous ophthalmia, sclerotitis, iritis, etc. (*H*).

Puls. in ophthalmia neonatorum, and strumous oph., when discharge profuse and bland, and not much photophobia (*H*).

Ruta, in dimness of vision and pain from over-exertion (*H*).

Physos. for acquired myopia from ciliary spasm, 3x, four times a day (*H*).

Nux vom. painful eyes from over-use (R); in photophobia (*H*).

Sant. for deep-seated affections has proved very useful; cataracts, amaurosis, iritis, hyperæmic conditions, etc. (*H*).

Chloroform, vapor, close to a photophobic eye, relieves (R).

Oleate of Mercury and Morphia, outside the eye in palpebral conjunctivitis, and styte; also in syphilitic iritis (R).

Silver Nitrate, Copper and Zinc Salts, are much used (B). [See CONJUNCTIVITIS, etc.]

Cimicif. or Macrot. in asthenopia, photophobia, hyperæmia due to prolonged exertion of myopic or hypermet. eyes (A). *Arn. or Ham.* externally, for black eyes. *Gels.* pain in eyes with dizziness (R); extreme heaviness of the eyelids, intense periodical congestion (Ha).

EYELIDS. (See BLEPHARITIS, OPHTHALMIA, etc.)

Calomel, locally, or brown citrine ointment, as application in many diseases (B)

Mercury and Morphia, the 20 per cent. ointment with lard, outside lid, for styte (R).

Pulsatilla, internally, and externally as wash, in ophthalmic cases and inflammations (P).

Cadmium, much esteemed as collyrium, gr. ij of sulphate to ʒj aquæ rosæ (R).

Zinc and Copper Sulphates, are esteemed applications (B). [See CONJUNCTIVITIS for formulæ].

Ergot, an aqueous infusion, as a collyrium, in ptosis and paralysis of the eyelids (Wa).

Tannin, a strong solution (1 to 3 aquæ), locally; or a weaker solution (1 to 20, 30 or 50 aquæ), is much employed. Also used in pomade, or as fine powder (Wa).

Merc. in many forms of ophthalmia (H, R). **Merc. and Merc. iod.** int. and as ointment, for styte (R).

Puls. a few doses generally arrest a styte (H); also for recurring styte (A & N). Also for agglutination of lids, profuse lachrymation, etc. (H). No better remedy for quivering lids with dazzling of sight. *Codeia* has also removed it (H). Frequently cured by applying the proper glasses, when indicative of defective refraction (A).

Merc. ext. and int., *Calc. carb., Thuja*, for tumors of eyelids (H).

Staph. the best remedy for recurring styte (H).

Amm. brom. 1x, in swollen eyes and inflammation of meibomian glands (Ha).

Gels. extreme heaviness of lids (Ha).

FACE. (Compare NEURALGIA, TOOTHACHE, TIC-DOULOUREUX.)

Amyl Nitrite, ℥ʒ 1-10 to ʒ₆, for flushing of face, or sensation of flushing, with cold feet and hands, and great prostration, chiefly in women at change of life (R).

Curare, effective in facial spasm, when other remedies failed (P).

Blisters, behind the ear, in facial palsy, followed by warm covering to part (H).

Amyl nit. for flushing of face, esp. of women at climacteric (B).

Bell. scarlet-red face, with swelling (R).

Nux vom. flushing after meals (R).

Acon. in facial palsy, when of "rheumatic" origin. *Caust.* when of long standing (H).

Apis, puffy swelling of face (R).

FALSE PAINS.

Tartar Emetic, combined with small doses of opium, together with external fomentations, where evidence of congestion (L). *Opiates*, to allay uterine irritation, after rectifying any derangement of bowels (L). *Opium* is valuable, having specific action on uterine muscular fibres, relaxing some, stimulating others (Wa).

Cimicif. when of rheumatic origin (Ha).

Cham. generally checks (H).

Secale, φ gtt. j, after each, when truly uterine (H).

Caul. is also suitable (H); the φ to 3x, on pellets, the 1x in simple syrup, or as granules. Mitigates and often prevents false pains altogether (Ha).

FECES.

(Compare CONSTIPATION, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, ENEMATA.)

Croton Oil, the most efficient cathartic when simple impaction without inflammation. Gtt. i-ij. (B); when feces blackened (R).

Podophyllum, the most generally used cathartic when secretion deficient (B).

Nux Vomica, esp. useful when great fecal accumulations from torpor of bowel. [See CONSTIPATION for formulæ.]

Mercury, slimy, bloody stools, pain and straining (P). [See DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY.]

Ipecacuanha, greenish stools, mucus and blood (B).

Silver Nitrate, white, pasty, offensive (B).

Hamamelis, bloody discharges (R).

Castor Oil, a very mild but efficient cathartic (R).

Cocculus, hard, lumpy motions, colon distended with flatus (P).

Purgation, as usually practiced, is very injurious. (See Lancet editorial Oct. 1, 1870). The best agents are confectio sennæ; pil. rhei compos; pil. aloës; comp. cathartic pill; podophyllum and belladonna (B); castor oil (Wa).

MECHANICAL. A tube may be passed through the mass to the sigmoid flexure, or even higher, when hardened feces blockade the rectum, as in diabetes. Or two or three fingers may be introduced into the rectum (R). Irrigation of bowel is resorted to for the removal of the impacted feces (B).

Croton tig. yellow, watery feces, expelled with force, and suddenly (R).

Pod. profuse, watery, prolapsus ani (R).

Nux vom., *Collin* lx, hard, large, expelled only after frequent effort (R).

Merc. pale and costive subjects, with depressed spirits; feces dark-green, slimy, frothy or bloody (R).

Ipec. grass-green, mucous, fermented (R).

Arg. nit. green, flaky, bloody, brown, fetid discharge (*Hpl*).

Ham. lx, contain much dark blood (R).

Bry. very large, hard and dry (R).

Plumb. dark, hard, small balls (R).

Opi. dark and knotty, with great torpor of the bowels (R).

Alum. soft, but difficult stool (R).

Calc. carb., Dig. stools white or ash-colored (R).

Graph. hard and knotty, united by mucous threads (R).

Ars. dark-green, mucous or watery (R).

Lept. black, tar-like, very fetid (R).

Sulph. knotty, hard, with piles (R).

Phos. long, narrow, hard, difficult to expel; like a dog's (L).

Ver. ab. greenish, blackish, watery (R).

Rheum, green or brown, fermented, sour-smelling (R).

Chel., Plumb., Ruta, like sheep's dung (R).

China, Ars., Ferr. stools containing undigested food (R).

Sec., Phos., Ac. phos., involuntarily (R).

Puls., Cham., Caps., Merc. mucous (R).

FEES.

[From the Fee-bill of the N. J. State Medical Society, and the Detroit Schedule.]

GENERAL PRACTICE.

Visit when family physician.....	\$ 1 to \$ 2
When first visit requires minute examination.....	3 " 10
Each hour of detention.....	1
Prescription to another member of family.....	1
Visit at night.....	2 " 4

Single visit, when not family physician.....	\$ 3 to \$ 5
First visit as consulting physician	3 " 10
Each subsequent visit as such....	2 " 4
If consultation at night.....	4 " 10
Remaining all night (not obstet.)	10 " 20
Rising at night and prescribing..	2 " 5
Examination of insane person...	5 " 10
Surgical visits.....	3 " 5

Ordinary midwifery.....	\$10 to \$30
Difficult midwifery.....	15 " 50
Mileage when above two miles.....	50c.
Cæsarean section.....	\$250

All subsequent visits to be charged as ordinary visits.

OFFICE PRACTICE.

Advice, no prospective treatm't. \$	3 to \$ 5
Ditto, when family physician....	1 " 2
Advice when minute examination required.....	3 " 10
Subsequent advice for same malady.....	1 " 2
Written advice or opinion.....	2 " 20
Certificate of health.....	1 " 2
Gonorrhœa, <i>in advance</i>	5 " 20
Syphilis, " ".....	10 " 50
Vaccination.....	1 " 3
Fitting truss.....	5 " 10
Life-insurance examination.....	4

SURGERY.

Anæsthetic, administration of..	\$ 10
Abscess or sinus, opening.....	\$ 1 to 5
Amputation, arm or leg.....	10 " 50
" finger or toe.....	10
" hip-joint.....	250
" shoulder-joint.....	200
" thigh.....	100 " 500
Cataract or Iridectomy.....	25 " 100
Enucleation of eye.....	100 " 150
Foreign bodies in ear, nose, or throat.....	5 " 50

Fractures, reduction and first dressing.....	\$15 to \$ 50
Subsequent visits, regular charge.	
Hæmorrhoids.....	20 " 50
Hemorrhoids.....	25
Hernia, by manipulation.....	3 " 25
" by operation.....	20 " 100
Hydrocele, palliative.....	10
" radical operation.....	25
Ligation of arteries.....	10 " 100
Lithotomy.....	200
Mammary gland, extirpation of	50 " 200
Nævus.....	10
Necrosis.....	25 " 100
Paracentesis.....	10 " 50
Paraphimosis and phimosis.....	5 " 30
Pessary, introduction of.....	5
Plastic operations.....	25 " 100
Polypus, uterine or rectal.....	25 " 100
" nose or ear.....	5 " 50
Post-mortem.....	10 " 25
Resection, large bones or joints	150
" small do.....	50
Stricture, urethral, division of..	10 " 30
" nasal duct.....	25 " 50
Stomach pump.....	5 " 25
Staphylorrhaphy.....	50 " 200
Talipes.....	50 " 200
Tenotomy.....	5 " 25
Testicle, extirpation.....	50 " 200
Tonsil, excision.....	5 " 50
Tracheotomy.....	25 " 100
Trephining.....	25 " 100
Tumors, removal of.....	50 " 250
Uterus, inverted, reduction.....	25 " 100
Uvula, excision of.....	5 " 50

FEET.

Arsenic, swelled feet of old or weak persons (*R*); œdema of feet and ankles in the old, from feebleness of the heart (*B*).
Lead, as ointment of equal parts of emp. plumb. and linseed oil spread on linen and wrapped round the feet when they sweat—to be renewed every third day for nine days (*R*).
Potassium Permang. gr. j-5j, as wash, will remove fetor of feet (*B*).
Sodium Bicarbonate, a solution freely applied will remove fetor (*B*).
Belladonna, will check fetid secretions (*R*).

Ars. œdematous, with emaciation (*R*).
Arn. int and ext. as bath for sore feet from over-walking (*R*).
Canth. burning in soles of feet at night, in hysterical subjects (*R*).
Carbo veg. burning tender feet, cannot bear boots, or walk (*R*).
Sulph. coldness of feet, with hot hands and face (*R*).
Bry. Led. rheumatic or gouty pains, with oil frictions (*R*).
Sil. suppressed or excessive perspiration of feet; fetor (*R, H*).

Salicylic Acid, in solution with borax, the most agreeable and efficient deodorant for fetid perspirations (B).

ICE, to the spine, or heat and cold alternately, to equalize the circulation, has been strongly advocated (Wa).

China, œdema with simple debility (R).

Ferr. œdema, with anæmia (R).

Ham. ϕ , exter., painful swelling of the great toe (R).

China, Sulph. weakness of feet (R).

OIL FRICTIONS, in many conditions (R).

FEVER, GENERALLY.

(See also the various fevers in their respective alphabetical order).

Aconite, has the highest value in the eruptive fevers, also in all hyperpyrexia (B). Always indicated in early stage of simple inflammatory fevers, pneumonia, and in most acute congestions (P). Has marvellous power over sthenic fevers. Thermometer should go hand in hand with Aconite (R).

Veratrum Viride, possesses considerable power as an anti-pyretic; useful in rheumatism, pneumonia (P); in delirium ferox of fevers it is of value (B). Strongly recommended in both sthenic and asthenic fevers (R).

Belladonna, in the eruptive fevers, esp. scarlatina (B). In typhus, with delirium, insomnia, painful sensitiveness to light and sound. In all hyperæmic states of brain and spinal cord (P). Is prophylactic often against scarlet fever (P, Pf). In delirium; also excellent in typhus (R).

Gelsemium, in remittent and typho-malarial, of real benefit. Is anti-pyretic (B). In bilious-remittent of value (Pf).

Arsenic, in prostrating acute fevers to strengthen pulse and invigorate patient. Except quinia, no drug subdues intermittents so well (R). In malarial, esp. typho-malarial, it is of great value (B).

Cinchona. Quinia in the eruptive, and all malarial, remittent, and intermittent; as apyretic, less effective and more dangerous than cold baths. Useless in typhus and typhoid, except for hyperpyrexia (B). Is anti-miasmatic, antiseptic, and antiphlogistic; of great value in intermittent, septicæmic, and hectic fevers (P). Large doses at night to reduce temp. in typhoid and other fevers strongly urged in Germany. Cinchonia best as prophylactic against ague (R).

Acon. synochal (inflammatory) fever; pulse hard, small, wiry, *very* quick; tongue yellow or white; high temp., tension of nervous and arterial systems, thirst, anxiety. In most acute fevers of sthenic form (*H, Ha, R*).

Verat. vir. pulse hard, full, bounding, incompressible; tongue yellow at sides with red streak; erethism of brain and spinal cord (*H, Ha*). In ephemeral, yellow, typhoid, remittent etc., (*Ha*).

Bell. cerebral hyperæmia, heat with throbbing, little thirst, pyrexia with inflammation of throat, mucous and cutaneous surfaces, kidneys, eyes, etc. (*H*).

Gels. pulse large, full, quick, not very hard; tongue pale, red or yellow-white; remittent fevers esp. of children. Oppressions with dull pains in head, back and limbs (*H*).

Ars. typhoid and chronic intermittents; malignant fevers, gastro-enteric, and hectic. Much prostration, extreme thirst, burning pains (*H*).

China, hectic and intermittents when recent; debility from drain of exhausting discharges. Large doses necessary in agues (*H*).

Arn. typhus and typhoid; brown tongue, stupor, indifference, involuntary discharges (*L*).

Camph. primary symptoms (*R*); after a chill, shooting pains, heat, trembling, stupor (*L*); though cold to touch will not be covered (*H*).

Merc. in the great exanthemata, measles, scarlet fever, small-pox; also in enteric lesions of typhoid (*H*); the proto-sulphide (ethiop mineral) in typhoid, and as prophylactic (*Ha*).

Rhus, in typhus and typhoid, and scarlatina rheumatica, or dengue (*H*).

- Arnica**, antipyretic, full dose in sthenic, small (℞ v of tinct.) in asthenic. Large and small doses produce different results (B). In rheumatic and typhoid is highly extolled (P).
- Camphor**, subdues reflex excitability; praised as stimulant in adynamic fevers (P). In adynamic fevers and where there is delirium (R).
- Mercury**, large doses of calomel, the German "specific" treatment of typhoid (B). Small doses in typhoid at commencement; has marked effect on tonsils in scarlatina (R).
- Rhus Toxicodendron**, in rheumatic fever after aconite, and in scarlatina with typhoid symptoms, is invaluable (P).
- Opium**, much less used than formerly. Useful in delirium, and with quinia in remittents and intermittents (B). For delirium, noisy or muttering, with picking of bedclothes (R). Hypoder. (P).
- Turpentine**, in typhoid, puerperal, and yellow, as a stimulant to vaso-motor nervous system (℞ x-5ss) (B); as enema (℞ 30-60 in starch mucilage with ℞ x of liq. opii if pain) invaluable when in typhoid hemorrhage with tympanitis (P, R).
- Tartar Emetic**, minute doses (gr. 1-16) frequently repeated, and with opium, are of great value in many acute febrile diseases (B); as a diaphoretic; in ague; in large doses to abort specific fevers (R).
- Muriatic Acid**, very useful in all forms, esp. in typhoid and the exanthemata; relieving dryness of the mouth and fauces, increase digestion, and restrain the diarrhœa (B).
- Acid Drinks**, such as raspberry vinegar, citric, very grateful and useful (R, B).
- Salicylic Acid**, or salicylate of soda, nearly equal to quinia as antipyretic. Very useful in all forms with high temp. and in intermittents. Esp. in septicæmia, pyæmia erysipelas and surgical f. (B, R).
- Digitalis**, the German antipyretic. Very useful in scarlet fever, rheumatic, and pneumonia (B); esp. in typhoid (R).
- Cimicifuga**, as substitute for digitalis, but less effective; good in hectic (B).
- Hydrastia**, intermittents, typhoid with copious sweats (P).
- Opium**, acute fevers, *with stupor*, snoring with mouth open, half-jerking limbs, burning heat, perspiring body (*Hah'n*).
- Tereb.** for tympanites of typhoid and puerperal, well-nigh specific (*H*): great prostration, brown, dry tongue, emaciation; hemor. from nose and anus (L).
- Ant. tart.** in soporous intermittents when long continued sweats; also in pneumonia, bronchitic complications (*H, L, R*).
- Ac. mur.** in typhoid of great service, also in sequela of scarlet fever, etc. (*H*).
- Bapt.* typhoid; pulse quick, full, irregular, compressible; tongue dark red or brown; continued fevers, without eruption, with diarrhœa; typhoid during "gastric" period (*H*).
- Ac. phos.* low fevers of mild type (*H*).
- Bry.* intermittents, chill predominating (*R*); in low fevers, especially relapsing; also for first stage of typhoid (*H*).
- Agar.* ataxic typhus, with twitchings (*H*).
- Eup. perfol.* in intermittents and bilious fever, esp. when "bone-pains" (*H, Ha*).
- Hyoscy.* in typhus, for head symptoms (*H*).
- Natr. mur.* chronic intermittents (*H*).
- Crotal.* in yellow fever, bilious remittents, typhus icterodes, malignant purpuric form of cerebro-spinal meningitis (*H*).
- Lach.* in yellow, purpuric states of typhus, variola, and cerebro-spinal; also malignant, scarlet and pyæmic (*H*).
- Puls.* intermittents with gastric and bilious disturbance (*H*).
- Ailantus*, in adynamic, typhoid and eruptive, of malignant character (*Ha*).
- Podoph.* in enteric, gastric, (high), intermittent, remittent, bilious, infantile fevers (*Ha*).
- Iris, Chel.*, in bilious, gastric, typhoid; esp. when liver complications (*Ha*).
- Leptan.* in bilious and typhoid, intermittents, remittents (infantile), and yellow; a valuable intercurrent remedy (*Ha*).
- Solanum*, in puerperal, typhoid and eruptive; a valuable substitute for *Bell.* (*Ha*).
- Amm. pic.* has been used with much success to arrest paroxysms of intermittent fever, also as prophylactic (*Ha*).
- Many other drugs* are used for particular indications. *Ant. cru.*, *Apis*, *Calc. carb.*, *Carbo veg.*, *Caut.*, *Cham.*, *Cin.*, *Cocc.*

Cocculus, for tympanitis of typhoid (P).
Ammonia, the acetate as a diaphoretic, and in simple forms, as catarrhal; the carbonate in scarlet fever and measles(R).
Purgation, by castor oil, sulphate of magnesia, etc., before exhaustion (R).
MUSTARD BATH, on recession of rash in eruptive fevers (R).
ALIMENT, milk and beef-tea alternately, every 3 hours. Milk only, in fevers and inflammations of the digestive tract (B).
Alcohol, in low conditions is useful when causes improvement in symptoms, which may become worse (B, R). Coffee better than alcohol (P).

Con., *Dig.*, *Ferr.*, *Hep. sulph.*, *Ign.*, *Ipec.*, *Kalibich.*, *Lyc.*, *Mag. carb.*, *Nit. ac.*, *Nux vom.*, *Phos.*, *Sep.*, *Silic.*, *Staph.*, *Sulph.*, are all fever remedies when indicated. [Compare the various fevers].

WATER is a valuable adjunct to remedies in the treatment of fevers. Warm baths, the wet pack, hot and cold compresses, fomentations, moist inhalations, etc., have great value. See various fevers(R).
WATER, a most important agent. Cold baths or cold wet pack to reduce temp. (B); cold affusion, baths, packing, ice, and ice-bag; hot affusion and sponging, all of great value in every form (R).

FEVER, SIMPLE.

Aconite, in small repeated doses the best remedy for febricula, etc. (B); in ordinary febrile conditions, if given early, will abate fever and induce free perspiration; may be administered in conjunction with any other remedy indicated(R)
Veratrum Viride, in small doses, as anti-pyretic (P, R).
Hyoscyamus or **Belladonna**, very useful in febricula, especially for head-symptoms and constipation (P).
Gelsemium, with remittent, or bilious symptoms (P, B).
Arsenic, if typho-malarial symptoms (B).
Valerian, when nervous excitability (P).
Lemon-juice, as "lemonade," or with bicarbonate of potass., as mild diaphoretic and diuretic (P).
Pomegranate-juice, very grateful (P).
BATHS, warm, in simple fevers of children (R).
ALIMENT, milk and beef-tea alternately, every 3 hours; the most useful (B).

Acon. the only remedy required in febricula (H); full, bounding, quick pulse, aching pains in the limbs, without brain symptoms (R).

Ver. vir. indications same as for *Acon.*, with gastric and brain disturbance (R).

Hyos. praised for cerebral symptoms (H).

Bell. brain disturbance, red face, throbbing temples, moderate pulse (R).

Gels. "inward fever," with remittency, or passing off without perspiration (R).

Ars. prolonged cases, occurring in feeble patients, much prostration; symptoms have a periodic character (R).

Bapt. a true specific for gastric form "running into typhoid," diarrhoea, tongue brown and dry (H). In simple continued fever, *Bapt.* should be given early, esp. when *Acon.* does little good (R).

Bry. heavy stupifying headache, aggravated by movement; shooting pains in the limbs, yellow-coated tongue, nausea, constipation, irascibility (R).

FISTULA.

Piper Nigrum. the confectio as gentle stimulant in anal fistula (P).
Sanguinaria, as injection, has cured (P).
Capsicum, the weak infusion, a useful stimulant in fistulous ulcerations (P).

Ac. nit. has cured anal fistula (H).

Ac. fluor. in lachrymal and dental (H).

Calend. and *Hydras.* locally, with *Calc. phos.*, *Cuust.*, *Nux.*, *Sulph.*, int. have cured fistula in ano (H,R); also *Lyc.* (R).

SURGICAL. Division of sphincter in anal fistula, by knife or ligature, the best treatment (D). In fistula lachrymalis, dilatation of passage by probing the canaliculus, or slitting the canaliculus up (D). In vesico-vaginal, or recto-vaginal, surgical methods best.

Sil. in lachrymal, several cases (*H*).
Phyto. probably locally and int. has cures of fistula lachrymalis claimed for it (*Ha*).
Calc. hypophos. 1 to 3, should benefit (*Ha*).
DIET should be nourishing and digestible; fresh air and general good hygienic conditions are necessary (*R*).

FLATULENCE. (Compare COLIC, DYSPEPSIA.)

Nux Vomica, will remove flatulence and intestinal indigestion (B); when constipation, heartburn, weight on head (R).

Charcoal, gr. v, or x, soon after or just before meals (R).

Chloroform, pure, in drop doses, benefits (R).

Carbolic Acid, when no acidity present (R).

Turpentine, gtt. iij-v, on sugar, will quickly relieve (B).

Asafetida or *Valerian*, quickly relieves the flatulence of hypochondriasis (B, P).
 Asaf. ʒj of tinct. to O½ water, give ʒj, useful for children (R).

Mercury, when with clayey stools (R).

Calumba, an effective remedy for flatulent disposition is an infusion of ʒss each of calumba and ginger, ʒj of senna, hot water Oj, a wineglassful ter die (B, P).

Potassium Permang. in flatulence attendant on obesity (B).

Physostigma, flatulence of women at climacteric (B).

Nux Vom. sedentary habits, use of alcohol, tendency to piles (R); pressure under short ribs, oppression of the chest, worse mornings, after meals (L).

Carbo veg. excellent when distention of stomach and small intestines (H).

Chloroform, drop doses for flatulent distention of the stomach (R).

Lyc. when in colon, with constipation (H)

Arg. nit. flat. rising through œsophagus (H)

Puls. flatulent colic in evening, oppression upper abdomen, hypochondria (L).

Nux mos. flatulent dyspepsia of women and children (H).

Sulphate of Anilin, excessive flatulence, from fruits and vegetables (L).

DIET. Abstain from sugar, starchy food and tea; eat little, slowly and regularly; as a general rule abstain from alcoholic drinks and vegetables, especially cabbage. *Pepsin* [or *Ingluvin*] after meals, to promote digestion (R).

FLUSHING HEATS.

Nux Vomica, tinct. with small doses of laudanum in hysterical of the middle-aged, with flatulence, weight on head, and perspirations (R).

Nitrite of Amyl, ʒ 1-10 to ¼ in 30 times its volume of rectified spirits. Effective for flushing of face, or sensation of flushing, followed by coldness, with cold feet and hands and great prostration, occurring at climacteric chiefly (R).

Potassium Bromide, at climacteric (R).

Zinc Valerianate, or *Valerian*, flushings at climacteric (R).

Nux vom. in the face after meals (R).

Amyl nit. especially at climacteric (H); is homœopathic to flushings like those from mental emotions (Ha).

Acon. or *Bell.* when from excitement (R).

Jabor. with sudden perspirations (H).

Lach. 6 or 12, will rarely fail in heats of climacteric (H).

Sang. has been found useful (H, Ha).

Sumbul, is homœopathic to the flushings of change of life (Ha).

Amyl nit., *Lach.*, *Sang.*, *Sepia*, flushes at the critical age (L).

FOREIGN BODIES.

In the Eye.—Remove by bathing, or wiping towards the lower inner corner with soft, moistened handkerchief, or a bent bristle, the two ends being held in the fingers. Use tepid solution of vinegar (3ss-5j) for removing *lime*, tepid water for *powder*. Then apply a weak Arnica lotion on linen or lint, covered to prevent evaporation.

In the Ear.—Examine carefully with speculum before removal; first syringe with warm water, or a drop of sweet oil to drive out insects, before using forceps; apply Arnica lotion (gtt. vj of ϕ or decoction-3j aquæ) and cover with oiled silk.

In the Nose.—A current of tepid salt water, forced up one nostril, may force down the body through the other, if the mouth be held open.

In the Larynx or Pharynx.—If water can be swallowed, the obstruction is in the trachea. Never push a body down. Remove by curved forceps or blunt hook. If passed into the stomach, use solid diet to imbed the article. If all fail and the case be urgent, resort to catheterism or tracheotomy.

In the Flesh:—Remove at once by forceps, or sponge and water.

FRACTURES AND DISLOCATIONS.

Arnica, excellent to neutralize ill effects of mechanical injuries. $\text{ʒ} \text{v-x}$ in a wineglassful of water every 2 or 3 hours. Certainly has power of uniting surfaces very rapidly. Infusion best ext. (P).

Aconite, quickly and repeatedly if feverish symptoms ensue (P).

Iodine, int. and frictions, occasionally useful in ununited fractures (Wa).

Lime Phosphate, promotes formation of callus (Wa).

Opium useless in surgical fever, and may do harm (Cl); for nervousness or muscular spasms after dressing gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ of morphia hypodermically as anodyne (Ag).

Arn. ext. and int. after reduction (R).

Acon., *Bell.*, if inflammation (R).

Iod. to promote adhesion in scrofulous cases (H). *Ruta*, in cachectic subjects (H); also *Symph.* (H, R, J).

Calc. phos. stimulates osseous production (Hg). Scrofulous subjects (H).

Hyos. if insomnia ensues (R).

Ign., *Cupr. met.*, muscular spasms (R).

Cham. fainting and twitching (R).

Mez., *Ac. phos.*, *Rhod.*, bone-pains (R).

Ruta, specific action on periosteum (H).

Calendula lotion to part, with perfectly quiescent state after reduction (R).

DIET, should be very simple (R).

FRECKLES.

Iodine, the tinct. or glycerite, locally (B).

Potassic Carbonate. Useful lotion is: R Potass. carbonat. ʒiij; sodii chloridi, ʒij; aquæ rosæ, ʒviij; aquæ auran. flor. ʒij (B).

Benzoin, the compound tinct. with water, as cosmetic to remove freckles (P).

Sodium Borate, a saturated solution of borax to remove freckles (B).

Lime-water, and olive oil, equal parts, with a little liq. ammoniæ, as liniment (Wa).

Iod. and other weak stimulating lotions recommended (R).

Kali nit. Nitre, powdered and moistened with water, locally night and morning, will soon remove them (R).

Chlorine water, as above, useful (R).

Phos., *Graph.*, *Sulph.*, *Ac. nit.*, *Sepia.*, *Natr. mur.*, *Canth.* (R).

Carbo veg., *Caus.*, from exposure to heat (L)

Sepia, *Conium*, during pregnancy (L).

Phos. on nose; *Ac. nit.* on face (L).

GANGLION.

Iodine, as paint, after emptying by thumb-pressure, puncturing directly, or by sub-cutaneous incision into sac. Pressure should then be kept up by a compress and bandage (D, Wa); cautiously when ganglion of flexors of wrist (D).

Ac. benz. locally, rubbed in, will often disperse (*H, R*); also int., high (*H*).

Ruta, has often dispersed (*H, R*).

Arn., Sil., Calc. carb., Hep. sulph., Mez., Phyto.; also *Merc. biniod.* or *Hep. sulph.*, as ointments (*R*).

GANGRENE.

Salicylic Acid, pure in powder locally (*B*).

Cinchona, or better quinine, or the hydrochlorate has often proved itself of value (*P*); generally decoq. cinchona best (*Wa*).

Turpentine, locally, after removal of gangrenous part, a most efficient application (*B*); by stomach and inhalation from hot water in gangrene of lungs; the oil locally in dry and chronic gangrene (*P*).

Sanguinaria, has been recommended (*P*).

Oxygen, as gaseous bath in senile *g.* (*R*).

Charcoal, as poultice; value doubtful (*R*).

Citric Acid, lemon-juice dropped into wound, which is then covered with lint steeped in a solution of chlorine. Very effective in hospital gangrene, in Parisian hospitals [*Lancet*, Oct., 1879].

Escharotics, Bromine, best for hospital *g.*;

Nitric Acid, probably best (*B*).

Salicylic acid, or better, *Sodium Salicylate*, as spray, in gangrene of lungs (*Ha*).

China, *Ac. carbol.*, int. and ext. (*R*). *China* has made many cures (*Hpl*).

Ars. is homœopathic to gangrenous inflammation, and is successfully used in many forms of gangrene (*Hpl*).

Eucalyptus, in pulmonary gangrene, has been employed with much success by Bucquoy, of Paris, who used an alcoholate, 5ss daily, with water, gum syrup, etc. (*Ha*).

Lach. in traumatic gangrene, has a high reputation (*Dake, F, H*).

Secale, in senile gangrene (*Js, H*).

Ars., Lach., Carbo veg., gang. of lungs (*R*).

Carbo veg. senile gangrene, with coldness and purple color of the parts (*Hpl*).

POULTICES of yeast or carrot (*R*).

GASTRALGIA AND GASTRODYNIA.

Nux Vomica, gtt. v-x of tinct. ter die before meals, an excellent stomach tonic (*B*); gtt. j-ij every 2 hours, in many forms, chronic catarrh, flatulence, indigestion, heartburn. Also **Strychnia**, hypodermically (*R*). In very small doses (strych. sulph. gr. 1-100 to 1-32, 2 or 3 times a day) a successful remedy (*P*).

Arsenic, sometimes surprisingly dissipates (*B*); a drop of liq. arsen. before food in irritative dyspepsia and gastralgia with heartburn (*R*).

Hydrocyanic Acid, often cures rapidly when from nervous derangement. \mathbb{R} *Ac. hydrocy. dil.* ʒij; aquæ lauro-cerasi ʒiv. M. S.—Teasp. every 4 hrs. (*B*). May check vomiting, as well as relieve pain (*R*). Laurel-water a useful remedy (*P*).

Nux vom. spasmodic pain, constipation, intellectual workers, drinkers of wine and coffee, robust wiry patients, will cure in nine-tenths of such cases (*H*).

Ars. has been very satisfactory in delicate persons, when neuralgic (*H*); burning pain and vomiting after food (*R*).

Ac. hydroc. has cured permanently; "sinking," pain relieved by food (*H*).

Bism. with stomach-cough (*H*); pain soon after eating (*Ha*).

Puls. from fatty food indigestion, heartburn, frequent loose evacuations (*R*).

Atrop. *Kafka* cured several cases of hyperæsthetic form, in doses of 1-180 gr. of the sulphate (*H, Ha*).

Arg. nit. much heartburn (*H*); dull pains in stomach, sensitive to pressure (*Hpl*).

Bismuth, when from irritation of mucous membrane. ℞ Bismuthi subnit. ʒij; ac. hydrocy. dil. ʒss; mucil. acaciæ, aq. menth. pip. āā ʒij. M. Sig.—A tablesp. ter die. Or a combination of arsenic and bismuth in more chronic states (B).

Pulsatilla, is good in many cases (P).

Atropia, often happily relieves. ℞ Atrop. sulphat. gr. j; zinci sulph. ʒss; aquæ dest. ʒj. M. Sig.—Gtt. iij-v bis vel ter in die (B).

Silver Nitrate, solution, to check pain (R).

Chloroform, ℥ ij-v, on sugar, will often relieve (B).

Pepsin, when from indigestion (B).

Zinc Oxide, an excellent remedy, when gastralgia after food. Gr. v-x, with aromatic powd. and morph. before meals (B).

Morphia, relieves almost any form. Subcutaneously in epigastric region very efficient; or with bismuth and milk before each meal (B, R). Of great value (P).

Cresote, checks pain after food (R).

Alum, often affords relief (B).

Ergot, in visceral neuralgias, of value (P).

MILK-CURE, has been very efficacious in obstinate cases (B).

AQUA-PUNCTURE, has produced extraordinary relief (B).

GALVANISM, of the pneumogastric, and locally to the organ (B).

Ac. sulph. has cured chronic form (H).

Bry. φ, contractive pain in stomach, soreness of the epigastric region (Hpl).

Cina, gastralgia of empty stomach (H).

Lobel. when of nervous origin (H); in low dilution for bilious gastralgia (Ha).

Ver. alb. heartburn, pain after food, cold hands and face (H).

Ver. vir. 3, or 6th, is considered better than *Ver. alb.* (Ha).

China, may be of great use; abnormal taste, drowsiness and oppression after eating, qualmishness (Hpl).

Aur. mur. natr. nervous dyspepsia, pain on left side of stomach (Ha).

Dios. of use for gastralgia of pregnancy, or during the menses (Ha).

Iris, one of my favorite remedies (Ha).

Ptelea, found very useful; has many symptoms in common with *Nux vom.* (Ha).

DIET, of the greatest importance. Food should be easily digestible, varied and plainly cooked. Sedentary livers should abstain from much animal food. Meals should be regular and frequent, eating little at a time, and that slowly. Alcoholic beverages as a rule do harm; may benefit particular cases. Eat in as agreeable a frame of mind as possible, and rest for a time after a meal (R).

GASTRITIS. (Compare DYSPEPSIA, GASTRALGIA, etc.)

Arsenic, sometimes surprisingly curative; for the vomiting gtt. j-ij of Fowler's Solution before meals (B).

Pulsatilla, in subacute gastritis of phlegmatic temperaments, white tongue, heartburn, nausea, flatulency, little or no taste (P).

Hydrastis, gtt. v-xv of tinct., or fl. ext., daily before meals, esp. for gastric catarrh of acute alcoholism (B).

Nux Vomica, gtt. j of tinct. every 5 or 10 min. for 8 or 10 doses in acute gastric catarrh, with headache or sick-h. (R).

Cinchona, to promote healthy state of mucous membrane, the infusion best with mineral acids, or quinia; the red bark in gastric catarrh of drunkards (B).

Ars. 6, 12, the principal remedy in acute; hardly any other needed (H). Burning, agonizing distress, thirst, quick pulse (R).

Puls. chronic, heartburn, white tongue, no severe pain, sour eructations (H).

Hydras. the most promising remedy for chronic gastric catarrh, tongue coated, much mucus formed and vomited (H).

Nux vom. in many forms, a prime stomach remedy. **Nux vom.**, *Phos.* for cases of long standing, when induration of submucous tissues, narrow pylorus, and distention (H).

China, may be very successful (Hpl). [See ante, GASTRALGIA.]

Ipec. acute gast. catarrh, gast. vomit'g (H). **Kalibich.** rough, yellow, furred tongue (H).

Ipecacuanha, for nausea and vomiting (R, B, P).

Opium, or **morphia**, to quell pain in chronic gastritis from alcoholic excess (R).

Eucalyptus, a most useful stomachic, not to be used in inflammatory states (B).

Atropia, very effective in chronic. [See GASTRALGIA.] (B).

Calumba, and other bitters are useful (B).

Ammonium Chloride, in high repute in Germany (B).

Caffein, especially when associated with migraine (B).

Lead Acetate, in chronic, with gastralgia and pyrosis, may be combined with morphia beneficially (B).

Alum, when vomiting of glairy mucus. \mathcal{R} . *Aluminis*, \mathfrak{ss} ; ext. *gentian*, \mathfrak{ss} ; ft. pil. no. xxx. Sig.—Two bis in die (B).

Silver Oxide and Nitrate, extremely useful (B; to check pain and vomiting (R)).

Tannic Acid, is useful. Gr. iv-gtt. j glycerini. Make a pill (B).

ALIMENT, such as will be digested in the small intestines; requires careful attention. The milk-cure has been very effective in bad cases; malt liquors are harmful (B).

Acon. simple gastritis, from cold (H, R); a specific remedy if muscular coat of stomach is attacked (Hpl).

Ant. cru. thickly-coated milky-white tongue, nausea, eructations with taste of food (R).

Merc. corr. 6, 12, distension and soreness of epigastrium, in chronic gastritis (H).

Ac. oxal. in grain doses, uniformly successful (H).

Iris, is eminently homœopathic to many forms of mucous gastritis (H).

Ars. may prove homœopathic; has many symptoms of the disease, especially mucous gastritis (Hpl).

Iod. has proved curative (H).

Phos. in degeneration of peptic glands, mistaken for cancer, is curative (H).

Sanguin. 6, 30, in acute; no remedy more decidedly homœopathic; lower dilutions in chronic (Ha).

DIET and general habits very important in chronic gastritis. [See GASTRALGIA, etc.] Kumyss very agreeable, and tolerant to stomach; the milk-cure and buttermilk have been very efficacious. The farinaceous vegetables, rice, tapioca, arrowroot, aerated bread (R).

GASTRIC ULCER. (Compare HEMATEMESIS.)

Arsenic, small doses very beneficial (B, R).

Atropia, to relieve the pain (B).

Silver Nitrate, in solution, to check pain and vomiting (R). Next in value to bismuth. The oxide best. \mathcal{R} *Arg. oxid* gr. v; ext. *hyoscyami* gr. v. M. ft. pil. no. x. One ter die before meals (B).

Charcoal, is said to ease the pain (R).

Bismuth, relieves pain and vomiting (B, R). [See GASTRALGIA.]

Turpentine, 5-10 drops frequently repeated, in hemorrhage from chron. ulc. (R).

Opium or **Morphia**, to quell pain and relieve vomiting (B, R). [See GASTRALGIA.]

Mercury. Hydrarg. chlor. corr. gr. 1-30 to 1-60 ter die before meals, effective (B).

Lead Acetate (gr. ss-v), in vomiting of blood, and to allay pain, very useful (B).

Pepsin, by facilitating digestion, useful in many ways (B).

Ars. when ulcer at pyloric end, allays pain and checks vomiting (H).

Atrop. sulph. has cured; relieves pain (H).

Arg. nit. when tendency to chlorosis (H).

Kali bich. when ulcer at cardiac end (H).

Uran. nit. to arrest tendency to recur (H); helps the healing process (Ha).

Ipec. hemorrhagè (H); bright-red blood, pale face, nausea, short cough (R).

Ham. venous hemorrhage (R, H).

China, debility consequent on hemorrhage, feeble pulse, cold extremities (R).

Eucalyptus, has been used with very great benefit (Ha).

Sanguin. ought to be useful (Ho).

DIET, of unirritating character, with rest, and hot or cold compresses to epigastrium, leaves little for medicine (H). Ice swallowed. In bad cases nutrient enemata may be required, so as to give

Ice-bag, to epigastrium, for pain, vomiting, etc. (R).

NUTRIENT ENEMATA, to rest the stomach; Beef-tea ʒiv; ac. hydrochloric ℥x; glycerole of pepsin (Scheffer's) ʒij. Tinct. opii gtt. x-xx, if rectum irritable. Brandy may be added (B).

stomach complete rest. In any case farinaceous vegetables, rice, arrow-root, etc., such food as is chiefly digested in the small intestine (R).

RECTAL ALIMENTATION. Injections of 3 to 6 ounces of defibrinated blood (B).

MILK-CURE, has succeeded admirably (B).

GLANDERS.

Ammonium Carbonate, in water, hourly, as concentrated as can be swallowed, followed by an opiate (Wa).

Carbolic Acid, and the *Sulphites*, as sodic sulphite, are most worthy of trial (H).

Creosote, or *Carbolic Acid*, in glycerin, locally (H, Wa); or dilute chlorinated soda, and lime-water (H).

Kali bich. exquisitely homœopathic to the respiratory, (esp. the nasal) and cutaneous affections; has cured in horse (H).

Merc. purulent tendency pronounced, lymphatic glands primarily affected (H).

Crotal. or *Lach.* when malignant symptoms, as black bullæ, tendency to gangrene, etc., appear (H).

GLANDULAR ENLARGEMENTS.

(Compare BUBO, GOITRE, TABES MESENTERICA, TONSILLITIS, PAROTITIS.)

Iodine and Iodides, no remedy more efficient, when simple hypertrophic. Useless with all other medicines when caseation or suppuration has set in. Iodine injected into cystic and glandular growths of neck. Syrup of the iodine of iron occupies an important place (B). The iod. of potass. for mamma and testicle, but especially for thyroid (R).

Sulphides, esp. the Blue Lick water (B).

Calcic Sulphide, for hard, swollen glands behind angle of jaw, with deep-seated suppuration (R).

Mercury, useful in acute inflammatory states, tonsillitis, parotitis, etc. Hydr. chlor. corr. gr. 1-20 or hydr. cum creta, gr. 1-5, every 2 hours (B). The oleate of mercury and morphia in obstinate and painful tonsillitis, and inflammation of lymphatic glands (R).

Belladonna, especially in tonsillitis (P).

Valerian, with *Guaiacum*, in strumous enlargement (P).

Hydrastis, frequently controls (P).

Carbolic Acid Injections, a 2 per c. sol. (B).

Iod., **Kali iod.**, **Merc. biniod.**, **Bary. iod.**, and **Calc. iod.** are all valuable in treatment of strumous adenitis. Locally to obtain specific action more rapidly (H).

Bary. iod. for hypertrophy with induration, has proved excellent (Ha). **Calc. iod.** has no odor, leaves no stain; one part to ten of *Cosmoline*, a very valuable ointment (Ha).

Hepar sulph. suppuration threatens (R).

Merc. inflam'n of salivary glands (H).

Bell., *Bary. carb.*, *Rhus.*, in acute glandular swellings (R). *Bell.* when much inflam'n., esp. inguinal and cervical (L).

Bary. carb. when induration (B, J).

Rhus. 2, the primary remedy for strumous glandular affections, followed by *Merc.* and *Sulph.* (Teste)

Clem. the favorite remedy at Vienna for enlarged lymphatics (H).

Dulc. when from damp; rare (H).

Conium, if from contusion; rare (H).

Phyto. is highly esteemed; analagous in action to *Kali iod.*; has special affinity for mammary glands (Ha).

GLAUCOMA.

Atropia, gr. 1-60 hypoderm., beneficial (Anstie); imprudently used has caused the disease (Von Græfe, Sælberg Wells).

Eserine, lowers intra-ocular tension (B).

IRIDECTOMY, the only remedy for the disease, medicine being worse than useless. The operation should be performed as soon as a state exists which can be called glaucomatous. Even when vision is lost, the operation will best relieve the pain (C).

DRAINAGE OF EYE, by gold wire or cat-gut, has had success (Von Wecker).

Bell. of great value to relieve severe pains (A & N); in premonitory stage, with much local disturbance (H).

Phos., *Ars.*, *Coloc.*, *Spig.*, *Cocc.*, *Sulph.*, according to symptomatic indicat'ns (H).

Aur. excessive tension, with horizontal hemiopia (A & N). *Merc.* hepatic, uterine or hemorrhoidal complications (R, A).

Kali iod. congestion and inflammation of the choroid (R, A).

IRIDECTOMY, almost a certain cure in early stages; in later, nearly always palliative; often curative (A).

GLEET. (Compare GONORRŒA.)

Cantharides, in drop doses, when frequent desire and pain in region of prostate (R); benefits in subjects of relaxed fibre and feeble circulation (B).

Blisters, to the perinæum, of undoubted benefit (B, R).

Piper Methysticum, has cured obstinate gleet (Switzer).

Iron, in anæmic subjects. ℞ Tinct. ferri chloridi ʒvj; tinct. catharidis ʒij, M. Sig.—Gtt xv in water ter die (B, St).

Turpentine, in moderate doses, when due to relaxed condition (B, R).

Cupric Sulphate, a solution as injection (R). Astringent injections may be used with benefit (Wa).

Copaiba, smeared on a bougie, and introduced into the urethra, will sometimes cause gleet to yield (Wa).

Juniper, the oil, in similar condition (B).

Zinc Sulphate or **Chloride**, injection (R).

Oil of Sandalwood, ℞ xv ter die (R).

Glycerin of Tannin, with equal quantity of olive oil or mucilage, as injection, ʒij enough. Persevere 8 or 10 days after discharge ceased, and do not use at bedtime (R).

Balsams of Peru and Tolu, **Buchu**, **Canada Balsam**, **Copaiba**, **Mastic**, and **Tannin**, are used with advantage (P, R).

Often kept up by over-treatment. Will some time or other come to an end (St).

Canth. when urinary complications, as tenesmus vesicæ, pain about prostate, mucus or pus in urine (R).

Thuja, is especially serviceable when prostate is affected (H).

Ac. nit. after *Thuja*, may be useful (H).

Nux vom. with nervous exhaustion, depressed spirits, impaired digestion, constipation (R).

Kali iod. 3x, highly curative (F).

Matico 1x, recommended by Kafka (H, R).

Hydras. in obstinate gleet (Ha); the infusion of the powdered root ʒj—Oj aquæ, as injection, with *Sulph.*, *Nux vom.*, or *Ferr.*, for general health (H).

Petros. in sub-acute gleet (H).

Petrol. 2 or 3, cured many old cases (R).

Kali permang. as injection, will cure; may aggravate at first (Burnett).

Erechth. discharge bloody, scanty (Ha).

Erig. has been very highly praised; some prefer it to any other remedy (Ha).

Silph. is considered curative (Ha).

Sulph. constant desire to urinate, redness of meatus, itching in canal (R).

INJECTIONS, are advantageous. Liq. plumbi subacet. (ʒss ad ʒj); *Silver nitrate*, *Lime-water*, *Hydrastis* (R).

DIET AND HABITS important. Stimulants, both solid and liquid, should be rigidly avoided, also coffee. Frequent ablutions, fresh air, good nourishment (R).

GLOSSITIS.

Bismuth, gr. xx of subnit. with ʒj of glycerin and ʒviij of water, as lotion, for erythematous inflammation of tongue (A).

Purgatives, with gargles, leeches, anti-phlogistic regimen generally (D).

INCISIONS, along superior surface, followed by vapor of hot water, may instantly relieve congestion (A).

TRACHEOTOMY, or LARYNGOTOMY, if suffocation is imminent (A).

Acon. alt. *Merc.* from cold (R); *Acon.* (Hpl).

Bell. ʒ, *Merc.* ʒ, alternately every hour cured one very severe case promptly (H).

Apis, acute œdema of tongue (H); burning, stinging pain in throat (Hpl).

Canth. if from a burn or scald (H).

Ac. ozal. has been found useful (H).

Arum triph. œdema of tongue (R); pricking, stinging pains, sudden swelling, burning discharge (Ha).

GLOTTIS, ŒDEMA OF. (Compare CROUP, LARYNGITIS.)

Emetics, non-depressing, œdema slight (A).

Inhalations of steam with benzoin, or conium, of great service (A).

SCARIFICATION, by laryngeal lancet, of paramount value (A).

TRACHEOTOMY, if the above fail (A).

Apis, trustworthy (H); the remedy (Hpl).

Sang. 1x, expiration easier than inspiration; bad case cured by Dr. Nichol (Ha).

Arum, swelling, pricking pains (Ha).

Apis, *China*, *Stram.*, *Ars.*, *Arum*, *Ign.*, *Lach.*, *Staph.* (L).

GOITRE. (Compare EXOPHTHALMIC GOITRE.)

Iodine, ext. and int. cures, when simple hypertrophy. One of the best remedies for true goitre is unguent. hydrarg. iodidi rubri. Deep injection of tinct. (B).

Mercuric Biniodide, as ointment, assisted by sun's rays, remarkably successful in India (R).

Spongia Usta, formerly considered a sovereign remedy (Wa).

Potassic Iodide, ext. as oint., also int. (R).

ELECTROLYSIS, has sometimes cured (B).

Iod. homœopathic in all recent and soft goitres, in which small, even infinitesimal doses may succeed; when hard, in larger doses, or ext. as ointment (H).

Merc. biniod. as ointment with heat (H).

Spongia, ʒ, 6, 12, also locally, has cured many cases (H, Js).

Calc. iod. and *Bary. iod.*, effective (Ha).

Calc. carb. excellent in hypertrophies (H).

Urtica, said to have removed (Ha).

Phyto. has specific effect on thyroid (Ha).

GONORRHEA. (Compare GLEET, ORCHITIS.)

Aconite, a drop of tinct. each hour in the acute stage (R); when inflam'n. (Pf, St).

Gelsemium, serviceable, acute stage (Pf).

Cannabis Sativa, after acute symptoms subside, a few drops 3 or 4 times a day; is fully as effectual as copaiba or sandal, and infinitely more pleasant to take (Pf).

Cannabis Indica, relieves pain, diminishes discharge (P); occasionally useful (R).

Mercury, excellent results from corrosive sublimate (Pf).

Hydrastis, useful (B); the infusion best for injection; ʒi of root to ʒviij aquæ (Pf).

Acon. or *Gels.* inflammatory symptoms (H); *Acon.* φ, burning pains, inability to urinate, hemorrhage from urethra; esp. indicated if agonizing distress from sudden suppression of discharge (Hpl).

Gels. φ, gtt. ij-v. Often no other remedy required when inflammation, scanty discharge, fever, etc. (Ha).

Cann. sat. φ, steadily, after inflammatory symptoms subside (H). *Cann. ind.* may often be substituted (Ha).

Merc. sol. early, followed by *Hep. sulph.*, a longer cure, but more radical (B).

Cantharides, drop doses may be used (R).
Pulsatilla, in sub-acute, and gonorrhœal ophthalmia (P).
Copaiba, especially adapted to gonorrhœa (B); pour upon half a wineglassful of water to which add some bitter tincture (P).
Sandalwood Oil, valuable in sub-acute (P); a good quality difficult to obtain (Pf). Best internal remedy; Copaiba next (St).
Silver Nitrate, a weak solution (gr. j-v-3j) as injection. In vaginal gon. a strong solution (3j-3j) through speculum to every part of canal (B). As abortive injection is useless and dangerous (St).
Cubeba, unlike copaiba, given with good effect in acute stage; best results from mixture of both. ℞ *Copaiba* pulv. *cubebæ*, āā ʒij; *aluminis* ʒj; *opii* gr. v. M. Sig.—ʒj-ij night and morning (B).
Alkalies. Citrates or bicarbonates to make urine alkaline (R).
Zinc Salts, a weak injection frequently repeated is probably the best treatment (B). The best injections are those of the sulphate or acetate (gr. viij-xij ad ʒiv aquæ), after inflam'n subsides (St).
Injections of Tannin, Plumbic Acetate, Bismuth, Cupric Sulphate, Iron, Cadmium, Brandy-and-water, and 1000 others (B,R).
Colchicum, has frequently cured (B).
Turpentine, when parts relaxed, moderate doses of great benefit (B).
Balsams of Peru, Tolu, Buchu, (B, R). *Uva Ursi, Chimaphila, Pareira*, etc. (P).
 ALCOHOL, as beverage, or any other stimulant, to be entirely avoided (R).
 Wrappings of many folds of cotton is heating; dirty, and may cause balanitis, etc. Pin a false front to the shirt for a covering (St).

Merc. corr. 3x, alt. **Acon.** the first week, (*Yeldham*), also as weak injection (*Js*).
Hydrastis, the infusion (ʒj-Oj) as injection will disperse if given early (R); also internally in sub-acute stage (*Ha*).
Canth. painful erections, chordee, inflammation extending to the bladder (*H*).
Puls. thick, yellow, green discharge, gonorrhœa ophthalmia, orchitis (*L*).
Copaiba, is perfectly homœopathic (*H*).
Oleum santal. valuable in very many cases; drop doses of the pure oil, or a few grains of the 1x trit. every 4 or 6 hours, when discharge is copious, painless, thick, yellow or green (*Ha*).
Arg. nit. acts homœopathically. In high attenuation for chronic urethritis; a weak injection (gr. v ad ʒj aquæ) frequently in acute (*Hpl*).
Acon., Cann. sat., Merc. sol., Thuja (*Mg*). *Thuja*, especially when prostatitis (*H*).
Sepia, the best remedy for females (*H*); in the 6th has prevented or modified the disease (*Mg*).
Ereth. has been successful (*Ha*).
Erig. has been very highly praised, many preferring it to any other remedy, it is said to have cured cases resisting the ordinary treatment (*Ha*).
Eucalyp. is remarkably beneficial (*Ha*).
Agnus cast. in "old sinners" who have no sexual desire, or erections; esp. when discharge yellow and purulent (*Hpl*).
Piper methys. has cured an old-standing, severe case in 40-drop doses bis die (*Ha*).
Senec. useful in advanced stages (*Ha*).
Stillin. 12 or 30, may prove as useful as *Canth.* or *Thuja* (*Ha*).
Silph. is considered curative, high dilutions in acute, low in chronic (*Ha*).

GOUT. (Compare RHEUMATIC ARTHRITIS.)

Aconite, may certainly relieve pain (P).
Belladonna, the best remedy to effectually and speedily soothe pain; also in gout of the stomach, 5-ʒ doses efficacious (P).
Potassic Iodide, especially when pain is worse at night (R).
Colchicum, ʒj of wine often removes the severest pain in an hour or two (R); acts directly on the pain and inflammation

Acon. chills, restlessness, high temp. (*H*)
Bell. erysipelatous redness, swelling, burning, throbbing pains, worse 3 P. M. (*J*).
Kali iod. ʒj-ij-3vj aquæ locally (*H*); for chronic gout in $\frac{1}{3}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ gr. doses (*Hirschel*).
Colch. fully homœopathic (*H, R*); 5-drop doses of ϕ every 4 hours (*H*); other drugs have not proved very useful (*H*). The ϕ in drop doses promptly relieves

of acute gout (P); esp. useful in acute and rheumatic. ℞ Colchiciæ gr. j; ext. colocynth. com. ʒss; quiniæ sulph. ʒj. M. ft. pil. no. lx. One every four hours (B). Useful in bronchitis, asthma, urticaria, dyspepsia of gouty subjects (R). Is not specific (P).

Veratria, as ointment to painful joints (R).

Sulphides, as baths in chronic gout, or fumigation with sulphurous acid, and bed-clothes exposed to strong fumes (R); also sulphur-waters certainly benefit (B).

Iodine, painted around joints, chronic (R).

Strychnia, hypodermically for later stage of gout paralysis (R).

Arsenic, very serviceable in a form of chronic arthritis allied to neuralgia (B).

Lithium, the bromide internally and a strong solution of lithia to the joints (B); the carbonate (grs. v to the ʒ) on lint around gouty enlargements, joints (R).

Manganese, syrup. ferri et mang. iodidi (℞ x-ʒss) for the cachectic state (B).

Alkalies, to relieve indigestion, especially lithia salts. Alkaline mineral waters have long had a deserved reputation (B).

TURKISH BATHS, are useful in chronic gout (B, R).

ALIMENT. Farinaceous vegetables and acid fruits. Avoid animal or saccharine food. Milk-cure has improved cases, and apparently removed the diathesis (B). Cod-liver-oil in chronic gout (B, R).

pain (R). Sympathetic irritation, threatened metastasis to the inner organs, esp. the heart (*Hpl*).

Ver. vir. φ, as paint, covered with hot, moist lint (R).

Sulph. for the diathesis, with appropriate diet and regimen (H).

Nux vom. or *Puls.* will be found indicated during the "forming" stage (H).

Arn. gout follows mechanical injury (H).

Bry. φ. drop doses relieve pain (R).

Ac. benz. symptoms from right to left; a remedy to be prized in gout (H*g*).

Ledum, sub-acute g. in hands or feet (H).

Nux mosch. has some reputation for "gout in the stomach" (H).

Puls. flying pains, digestion deranged, specific in rheumatic gout (H).

Podoph. 1x, 2-grain doses, morning and night, for chronic (R). Useful after acute symptoms subside; or to ward off impending attack (H*a*).

DIET, in acute attacks should be farinaceous and milk, water ad libitum; entire abstinence from alcoholic beverages best; the worst wines are port, sherry, madeira (R).

LOCAL MEASURES. The affected limb should be raised, and surrounded with hot, moist flannels. Wrap the hands in flannel dripping with water, and cover with water-proof bag, to dissolve gouty deposits (R).

GUMS. (Compare SCURVY, TEETH.)

Myrrh, the tincture for spongy and ulcerated gums (P).

Pomegranate, the bark as basis of gargle for relaxed gums (P).

Alum, for spongy and ill-conditioned gums, tending to recede from the teeth.

A useful application is: ℞ Aluminis, ʒj; vini, Oj; tinct. cinchonæ, ʒss; tinct. myrrhæ, ʒij; mel rosæ, ʒij. Gargle (B).

Acon. 1, *Bell.* 1, repeated doses to cut short a gum-boil (H, R).

Phos. subdues irritation from gum-boil, prevents recurrence (H).

Merc., *Sil.*, or *Hep. sulph.* suppurative stage (R).

Merc. corr., *Ac. nit.*, *Kali chlor.*, *Carbo veg.*, *Ars.*, *Sulph.*, *Staph.*, for gum-scurvy. Also a carbolic acid wash (R).

HAIR. (Compare ALOPECIA.)

Rosemary, encourages growth of hair, mitigates baldness, supposed to prevent uncurling in a damp atmosphere (P).

Ac. phos. for baldness after fevers (H).

Aloes 6, falling of hair in adults (H).

Sarz. changes red hair to flaxen (H).

HAY-FEVER. (Compare CATARRH, INFLUENZA.)

Arsenic, cigarettes, 2 or 3 a day, [See ASTHMA for formula (B).

Euphrasia, of decided benefit (Pf).

Quinia, very useful after more acute symptoms subside (B). Injected into the nares checks catarrhal discharge and spasmodic symptoms (P).

Ipecacuanha, in hay asthma (R), is of great value, though in some people the smallest dose causes similar sympt's. (P).

Iodides, are serviceable. ℞ Potas. iodidi, ʒj; liq. potas. arsenit. ʒj; aquæ ʒiv. M. Sig. — A teasp. every 4 or 6 hours. Locally at same time to nares and fauces, this: ℞ Tinct. iodinii, ʒj; ac. carbol. gtt. x; aquæ destil. ʒiv. M. Apply with post-nasal syringe (B).

Aconite, in true hay fever, better than arsenic (R); has been used with best results (P).

Coffee, black, is well spoken of (P).

Ars. 2 or 3, is in most favor; with it and Binz's solution of quinine locally, good results are obtained. **Ars. iod.** discharge thin and acrid (H).

Euph., *Gels.*, profuse lachrymation (R).

Quinia, gr. j ad ʒj aquæ, injected into the nostrils three or four times daily (R); see **Ars.**, above.

Ipec. is strikingly homœopathic; should be of service, especially where asthmatic symptoms are prominent (H).

Sabad. is highly recommended, especially when sneezing is excessive (H).

Kali chlor. 6, in gouty and hemorrhoidal subjects, very beneficial (Js).

Kali bich., **Sabad.**, **Ars.**, prophylactic (R).

Ac. carbol. with short, dry cough, dyspnoea, watery eyes, profuse discharge (R).

BATHS, cold or tepid, shower, Turkish; removal to coast, or barren country (R).

SALT AND WATER, sniffed into nostrils (R).

HEADACHE, CONGESTIVE.

Aconite, to reduce the circulation (R).

Veratrum Viride, at menstrual periods (R).

Belladonna, relieves cerebral congestion, and distress from light and sound (P); pain over brows and in eyeballs—often due to stomach or uterine derangements—especially in young women. ℞ iij of tinct. every three hours (R).

Potassic Bromide, a large dose (gr. xv-xx) in ordinary or sick headaches (R).

Potassic Iodide, throbbing, intolerance of light, pain passing from back of neck over vertex to brow, nocturnal, tender scalp, almost unbearable, 10-gr. doses ter die will cure (R).

Hydrastis, when constipated bowels (P).

Amyl Nitrite, for headaches with severe flushing heats at menstruation or climacteric, ℞ 1-30 a sufficient dose (R).

MUSTARD, in hot foot bath, or as poultice to nape of neck in various forms of headache (R).

WATER. Cold water poured gently over forehead, sometimes warm water better (R). A very hot foot bath often effectually relieves (Wa).

Acon. arterial tension, excited circulation throughout the body (H); with plethora, also **Ver. vir.** (R); the latter best remedy for congestive headaches (Ha).

Bell. hyperæmia of head and neck, flushed face, burning of eyes (H); throbbing arteries, sensitive to light and noise (R).

Bry., **Nux vom.**, dyspepsia and constipation, pain increased by motion and stooping. **Bry.** pain in forehead, with giddiness. **Nux.** pain occipital, aggravated by mental exertion (H. R).

Glon. active congestion, much throbbing (H); headache in the morning (R).

Gels. or **Opium**, passive congestion. **Gels.** giddiness; **Opium**, sleepiness (H).

Gels., **Cact.** aching eyeballs, giddiness (R).

Quinine, 1-3, continuous, with tendency to deafness and noise in ears (H). **Chin. sulph.** when periodical (R).

Sang. frontal headache in females (R).

Cimicif. pulsative headache (R).

Hell. at night; occipital, nape of neck (R).

Ferr., **Sulph.**, **Sep.**, **Calc. carb.** may be indicated by the general condition of the patient (H).

HEADACHE, NERVOUS. (Compare HEMICRANIA.)

- Belladonna**, ℥iij of tinct. every 3 hours, when pain over brows and in eyeballs, esp. when at menstrual periods; also when from over-study or fatigue (R).
- Nux Vomica**, if with gastric symptoms (R).
- Silver Nitrate**, ½-gr. doses with minute doses of pil. coloc. comp., invaluable in headaches of hysterical women, and esp. stomach headaches of delicate and literary men (Wa).
- Ignatia**, removes clavus hystericus (Pf).
- Ammonia**, the aromatic spirits (5ss-5ij) or the carbonate (gr. v-x) in nervous headache (B); the hydrochlorate (gr. x-xx) in bilious and hysterical headaches, esp. in hard-worked and delicate young women (Wa).
- Amyl Nitrite**, inhaled, pallor of face (B).
- Arsenic**, throbbing supra-orbital (R).
- Cimicifuga**, in nervous or hysterical women, esp. at menstrual periods (R); in rheumatic headaches and menstrual (P).
- Coffee and Tea**, when from nervousness or exhaustion (R); coffee esp. useful (P).
- Guarana**, a very effective palliative, gr. xx every ½ hour for 3 doses (P).
- Cannabis Indica**, in neuralgic headache, ¼ to ½ gr. doses of extract, 2 or 3 times a day (P).
- Cajeput oil**, well rubbed in bis die (P).
- Potassium Cyanide**, in reflex headaches, as gastric, cardiac, pulmonary, menstrual. ℞ Pot. cyanidi, gr. x-9j; aquæ lauro-cerasi, ʒiv. M. Sig.—Apply a compress, moistened with the solution, to seat of pain for ¼ to ½ an hour (B).
- Valerian**, is of great value in excitable persons (P).
- Camphor**, a saturated solution in eau de cologne rubbed on head, when of uterine origin (R); in hysterical females, internally, with magnesian carbonate (P).
- Podophyllum**, purgative doses often give relief when near menstrual periods, with constipation and dark stools (R).
- Zinc Oxide**, 2 to 5-gr. doses useful (R).
- Ether Spray**, for frontal headache after acute illness or fatigue (R).
- Chloroform**, ℥xv-xxx of the spirit internally, often effective (Wa).
- Bell.** for women and children (H); red face, throbbing arteries, sensitive to noise, light, etc. (R); right-sided headache, aggravated by motion, jarring (*Hpl*)
- Nux vom.** best for men (H); persons of sedentary habits, who study much (R). Sensation as if skull would split, worse during motion or stooping (L).
- Arg. nit.** dull, chronic headache of literary and business men (H).
- Ignatia**, "clavus" (H); monthly or bi-monthly, weight at back of head (R); periodical, pains press from inside outwards (L).
- Amm. carb.** aggravated by closing the teeth (H); sensation of looseness of the brain, it falling as one leans (L).
- Amyl nit.** crescendo decrescendo headache, face pale (L).
- Ars.** periodical, in forehead and orbits (R).
- Cimicif.** climacteric, aching eyeballs (*Ha*).
- Coffee**, with insomnia (R); nervousness and exaltation of senses (L).
- Paulinia** ½, *Iris* 3x, **Caffein** 2x, **Coffea** 30, **Ars.** 30, **Coloc.** 3, **Atropine** 3, **Cham.** 3x, **Zinc.** val. 2x, Val. 6, Champagne wine (*Holcombe*)
- Solanum**, headache in one spot, as if nail being driven in (R).
- Aloes**, heavy, dull, frontal pain (H).
- Gels.** with giddiness (R); occipital (L).
- Chin. sulph.** 2x, periodical (R); better from moving up and down (L).
- China, Ac. phos., Ferr.** headache from debilitating discharges (R).
- Hell.** stunning, stupefying headache (R).
- Phos.** eyes implicated (R); brain-fag (L).
- Bov.** head feels as if swelling (H).
- Cact.** constrictive sensation, vertex h. (H).
- Piper methys.** headache relieved when thinking of something else (L).
- Amm. pic.** 2x, headache from intellectual effort, periodical. Requires long-continuous use (*Ha*).
- Nicc. brom.** 2x, 4x, periodical and neuralgic headaches; bruised aching, with heaviness, vertigo when rising (*Ha*).
- Cyprrip.** as palliative, when insomnia, cerebral hyperæsthesia (*Ha*).
- Nicc. sulph.** ½, a remedy of considerable power in nervous and sick h. (*Holcombe*).

HEADACHE, BILIOUS-SICK.

- Nux Vomica**, gtt. j of tinct. frequently, when acute gastric catarrh, with headache and nausea (R).
- Iris**, blinding headache in right supra-orbital region, nausea, vomiting, usually the result of hepatic derangement. ℥j every half-hour for 3 doses. Usually relieves promptly (Pf).
- Bryonia**, ordinary bilious, with vomit'g (P).
- Picrotoxine**, gr. 1-20 by stomach, in periodical (B).
- Chamomile**, a popular remedy (R).
- Podophyllum**, in sick headache, with dark, bilious diarrhœa, or constipation with dark motions (R).
- Sanguinaria*, when due to stomach derangement; a few doses relieve (P).
- Hydrastis*, from constipated bowels (P).
- Mercury*, as "blue pill," to prevent or mitigate; or gr. 1-100 of bichloride when with light-colored diarrhœa (R).
- Sodic Phosphate*, a useful laxative in so-called "bilious-sick-headache" (B).
- Potassic Bromide*, a large dose in ordinary, or sick-headaches (R).
- Ginger*, in paste, as counter-irritant (P).
- WATER**, as cold or hot effusion, or ice-bag to head; hot sometimes best. The purgative waters (as Friedrichshall) before breakfast in a cup of hot water (R).
- Nux vom.** 2x, every 2 hours, followed by *Bell.* after a few times, to shorten attacks (R); valuable (H); nervous and sick headache with constipation (R).
- Iris**, a sheet-anchor, especially when attack begins with blur before the eyes (H); much vomiting of bile (R).
- Bry.** very useful in headache increased by stooping, relieved by pressure (H); worse with every movement, vomiting bitter fluids (R).
- Cocc.** when nausea, flushed face (R).
- Cham.** in women, from cold or worry (R).
- Podoph.** bilious headache, alternating with diarrhœa (L).
- Gels.* blinding headache, giddiness (R).
- Chelid.* 3, clearly of hepatic origin (H).
- Ipec.* intense sickness, much retching (R).
- Nicc. sulph.* bi-monthly headache, worse at root of nose, nausea, distress (R).
- Ver. alb.* pain in eye-ball, coldness of skin, prostration (R).
- Acon.* vomiting of bile, from cold (R).
- Sulph.* 12, *Cimicif.*, *Lach.*, climacteric (R).
- Cimicif.* pain in eye-balls (R).
- Stann.* attaining a climax and then decreasing (R); *crescendo decrescendo* (H).
- Lach.* pale face, nervous, sick (H).
- Naja*, temporo-frontal, dull pain (H); a very valuable remedy (*Holcombe*).

HEART-BURN. (Compare ACIDITY, DYSPEPSIA.)

- Capsicum**, in atonic dyspepsia, with heart-burn and diarrhœa (P).
- Nux Vomica**, of the highest possible value in atonic dyspepsia with heartburn, hic-cough, regurgitation, etc. An excellent combination is: ℞ Tinct. nucis vom. ℥j v-x; acidi nit. dil. ℥x xv. M. Sig.—One dose (P).
- Pulsatilla**, a good medicine in heart-burn of dyspepsia in phlegmatic subjects (P).
- Podophyllin**, gr. 1-10 night and morning in obstinate heartburn, with liver derangement (P).
- Almonds**, six or eight blanched, said to relieve heartburn (P).
- Caps.** φ, at the time of suffering (H).
- Nux vom.** heartburn with acidity, in dark, bilious, sedentary subjects (R).
- Puls.** φ, with diarrhœa and acidity (R); taken regularly between paroxysms (H).
- Puls., Caps.** the most useful; especially in pregnancy, when heartburn without acidity (H).
- Bism.* 3x trit., *Iris*, *Bry.*, *Ver. alb.* 1x, *Carbo veg.* 12, *Calc. carb.* 12-30 (R).
- Calc.* if with acidity in pregnancy (H).
- Rob.* with chronic acidity (R).
- DIET**, lemon-juice, aerated bread, plain biscuit, etc.; but avoid new bread, much vegetable food, and pastry (R).

HEART DISEASES.

(Compare ANGINA PECTORIS, DROPSY, ENDOCARDITIS, PERICARDITIS, etc.)

Aconite, in the highest degree serviceable to diminish excitement or irritability. Is more a remedy for functional derangement than for organic disease (Wa). In pericarditis (R). Nervous palpitations and hypertrophy (B, P). The heart seldom affected in rheumatic fever, if aconite be used from the start (P).

Veratrum Viride, as cardiac depressant (B).

Cimicifuga, safer than digitalis in fatty heart (B). Its action is strongly stimulating and tonic; it relieves excessive dyspnoea when weak heart (P).

Arsenic, for dyspnoea from weak heart (R).

Digitalis, acts as a stimulant tonic (P); small doses for its sedative action; tonic or physiological doses to create hypertrophy in dilatation (Tr); irregularity of pulse its best indication (R). Irritable heart (Da Costa). The freshly-made infusion the best preparation (B).

Strychnia, in medicinal doses, said to strengthen heart-beats (R).

Blisters, flying, over præcordial region, to stimulate action in extreme weakness (R).

Alcohol. Brandy when heart suddenly enfeebled by fright, loss of blood, etc. (R).

Iron, useful in various forms; esp. anæmic and palpitation. Also in dilatation and fatty heart, and mitral regurgitation (B).

Hyoscyamus, in functional derangement from emotion, is specially indicated; requires large doses (πγ xl-lx), or gr. 1-48 of hyoscyamiæ sulph. hypoderm. (Wa).

Amyl nitrite, relieves heart-pains resisting all other treatment (W).

Acon. a great, if not our greatest remedy in rheumatism of the heart, large doses (lower attenuations) necessary. A useful palliative in organic heart disease (*Hpl*); also in palpitations, spasms, inflammations (*H, R, Hpl*).

Ver. vir. in cardiac debility, with diarrhoea, faintness and collapse (*R*); minute doses (3x), large ones exercise very depressing action. Has action similar to **Acon.**, without the anxiety. Of value in hypertrophy with dilatation, and for intense pressure of blood in head (here ϕ) from hypertrophy with enlargem't (*Ha*).

Cimicif. rheumatic heart (*H*).

Ars. in chronic organic disease (*H*); in carditis cerosa, and scorbutica, and fatty degeneration (*Hpl*).

Dig. heart weak, painful; cyanosis (*H*). [See the various articles on the HEART.]

Cact. for all over-actions (*H*); in cardiac spasm, sensation as if heart is tightly grasped (*R*), or as though a band of iron compressing it (*Hpl*).

Apoc. cann., Apis, dropsical effusion within the heart's sac (*Hpl*).

Camph., Mosch. various paroxysmal sufferings (*R*). **Mosch.** hysterical (*H*).

Lach., Naja., nervous irregularities (*H*).

Lycop. in functional diseases (*H*).

Spong. valvular diseases, sense of suffocation (*H*).

Merc. biniod. in valvular disease (*H*).

Sumbul. has many cardiac symptoms of unique character, and should prove a valuable remedy in many forms (*Ha*).

HEART DILATED.

Digitalis, where much dilatation, and hypertrophy of left ventricle without valvular disease. Is not contraindicated when aortic disease (R); physiological doses (Tr). In simple dilatation, gives most favorable results (W). Very useful (P).

Morphia, hypoder. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{6}$ 2 or 3 times a week in dilated heart with dyspnoea (B).

Amyl Nitrite, dyspnoea from dilatation (R).

Dig. ϕ , 1x, 2x, continuously (*H*); irregular pulse, dilatation (*R*); in hypertrophy with dilatation, weak heart, etc. (*Ha*).

Gels. patient fears every movement (*Ha*).

Tabac. sleeplessness coexisting (*H*).

Cerasus, a valuable palliative (*Ha*).

Ver. vir. has done good service (*Ha*).

IRON, acts dietetically, is a suitable adjunct to nourishing regimen (*H*).

HEART, FATTY.

Iron. The tinct. ferri perchlor. in small doses for a long time, has been of remarkable benefit (Wa).
Cimicifuga, safer than digitalis (B); the latter should not be used (Wa).
Strychnia, often the first remedy to do good. Unduly pushed, will produce nervous worry, and be injurious (P).
Ergot, occasional doses have been given with apparent benefit (Wa).

Ferr., Dig., may be given to strengthen the muscle when fat is deposited upon the organ (H).
Ars., Ac. phos., are the remedies most suitable, especially the former (H).
Phos. seems likely to take first place (H).
Arn. for the attending dyspnoea (H).
 DIET and mode of life should be regulated so as to avoid obesity, in the form mentioned above under **Ferr.** (H).

HEART, HYPERTROPHIED.

Aconite, often better than digitalis (R); dangerous in hypertrophy of left side, with diseased valves, but useful in simple hypertrophy (P); for over-action, with hypertrophy (B).
Digitalis, very useful in pure hypertrophy due to valvular disease, or excessive muscular exertion (R). The primary action (small doses) required, as it creates hypertrophy when given in physiological or tonic doses (Tr).
Veratrum Viride, as a cardiac depressant (gtt. v ter in die) will relieve in simple hypertrophy, and irritable heart from abuse of tobacco, etc. Inadmissible when valvular lesions exist (B).
Lead Acetate, for violent palpitations, in some instances (Wa).
Amyl Nitrite, in dyspnoea, syncope (R).
Ergot, in enlarged heart, may be combined with digitalis. R Ext. ergotæ fl. ʒiijss; tinct. digitalis, ʒss. M. Sig.—A teasp. ter die (B).
Potassic Iodide, small doses long continued, benefit some cases (Wa).
Camphor, in doses of gr. iij-xij daily for tumultuous palpitations, and dyspnoea of hypertrophy with dilatation (Wa).

Acon. for acute palpitations, relieves the spasms and permanent distress (H, R); in congestion, with hypertrophy from rheumatic inflam., valvular disease (Hpl)
Dig. 6, for pure hypertrophy (Ha); strong action, with contractive pain, sense of oppression (R).
Dig., Iberis, Lycop. with dilatation (Ha).
Ver. vir. has done good service, as a continuous remedy in hypertrophy with dilatation (Ha).
Plumb. acet. stitches during inspiration, anguish, palpitation, rush of blood to the heart during a rapid walk (R).
Cactus, hy. with enlargement, constricted pain as though grasped (Ha).
Lycopus, φ, in cardiac irritability with depressed force, excessive hypertrophy, hyperaesthesia, hyperactivity (Ha).
Cerasus, valuable in hypertrophy with dilatation (Ha).
Ars. iod. in hy. with dilatation when severe and violent palpitations, anxiety, asthma, dry cough (Ha).
Naja, is assigned a high value in relieving the distress (H).
Arn. has produced curative results in cases arising from violent exercise (H).

HEART, PALPITATION OF.

Aconite, for "fluttering" of nervous persons, and nervous palpitations (R); for over-action, with hypertrophy (B); for palpitation with simple hypertrophy (P).
Hydrocyanic Acid, when from dyspepsia (P).

Acon. in plethoric subjects, with anxiety (H); palpitations from excitement and organic disease (R).
Ac. hydrocy. dyspeptic or gouty cases (H).
Spig. φ, from worms (H); stabbing pain (R).

Spigelia Anthelmia, when due to mitral and aortic disease, with much dyspnœa (P).
Digitalis, in small doses as sedative (Tr); combined with iron in palpitations with valvular disease, or alone in very severe cases (Wa).
Camphor, recommended in nervous palpitations (R).
Veratria, as ointment to chest, when rapid, irregular pulse, hurried breathing, dropsy and lividity, palpitation, inability to lie down (R).
Bromides, in "fluttering" heart (B).
Eryoseyamus, in nervous, and violent palpitations from excited state of the brain (P); in large doses, for functional disturbance arising from emotion (Wa).
Valerian, nervous, with dyspnœa (P).
Eucalyptus, palpitation and weak heart (B).
GALVANIZATION, of cervical sympathetic, and pneumogastric, for palpitation (B).
HOT FOOT-BATH relieves palpitations (R).
MILK-CURE, has been beneficial in irregular action (B).

Dig. irregularity of action, great distress. The infusion best (R). Palpitations from sexual excess (B).
Camph. various paroxysmal sufferings (R); in nervous palpitations (H).
Ver. vir., *China*, *Ac. phos.*, *Ferr.*, palpitations from debility (R).
Acon., *Cact.*, plethoric cases; **Spig.**, *Puls.*, anæmic ones (H).
Ac. phos. from sexual excess (H).
Mosch. the best remedy for nervous and functional palpitations; also in those of hysteria (H).
Coff. when from psychical causes, unless a coffee-drinker, then *Nux vom.* (H).
Iod. nervous system depressed, melancholy, hypochondriasis (H).
Nux mosch. in cardiac disturbances of hysteria (H).
Lil tig. reflex from uterine disorders (H, R).
Sulph. very useful in gouty cases (B).
China, when from tea-drinking (H).
Tabac. is useful in non-smokers (H).
Atrop. simple nervous palpitation (H).

HEART, VALVULAR DISEASE OF. (Compare ENDOCARDITIS.)

Aconite, useful for the palpitation, but dangerous in hypertrophy of left side with diseased valves (P).
Digitalis, in aortic regurgitation (R); most effective in mitral insufficiency (P); in rapid action with low arterial tension; and in mitral disease. Infusion best, tablesp. doses bis die. Or with anæmia; ℞ Pulv. digital. (English) ʒij; ferri. re-dacti, quiniæ sulph., āā ʒj. M. ft. pil. no. xx. Sig.—One bis vel ter in die (B).
Morphia, hypodermically for dyspnœa, better in mitral than in aortic disease (R).
Purging, with jalap, etc., in engorgement of right side of heart (R).

Acon. during convalescence from endocarditis, especially when in children, and at aortic orifice (Js). *Naja*, also recommended here, also *Spongia*, when starting from sleep with fear of suffocation (H).
Acon., *Camph.* relieve acute paroxysmal attacks (H).
Digitalin, in mitral insufficiency, aortic constriction, and many valvular diseases with cardiac debility (Ha).
Ars., *Plumb.* when idiopathic (H).
Cact. much excited action of heart (H); palliates unless disease is advanced (Ha).
Spig. steadily, if much pain (H).

HECTIC FEVER. (Compare PERSPIRATION.)

Quinine, large doses, gr. xv-xx daily, if stomach and intestines don't rebel (P).
Prunus Virginiana, the bark has been found useful, esp. when irritable cough (P).
Lime Phosphate, is especially useful (R).
Calumba, excellent for tonic effects (P).

China, the great anti-hectic, esp. with debility, from drain on system (H).
Cerasus virgin. a valuable palliative in hectic of phthisis (Ha).
Ars. in hectic of phthisis, and of febrile marasmus of children (H).

Digitalis, tinct. ʒiij; tinct. ferri chloridi ʒv. M. Sig.—15 drops 3 or 4 times a day; will abate temp. and sweats (B).

Iron, the *mistura ferri composita* has obtained great celebrity, esp. when much debility and anæmia (Wa).

Ipecacuanha. A few grains of Dover's powder at bedtime, will stop the profuse perspirations (Wa).

Salicin, for profuse perspirations (Wa).

Gels. arrests paroxysms for long time (*Ha*).
Bals. peruv. from suppuration (*Ha*).

Ac. hydrocy. tendency to sudden and exhausting flashes of heat, followed by perspiration (*Hpl*).

Ac. phos. modifies if does not cure the sweat, suppuration, and fever (*Hpl*).

Acon. when profuse and debilitating night-sweats, may prove excellent (*Hpl*).
Bapt., Calc. carb., hectic of phthisis (*Hpl*).

HEMATEMESIS.

Ipecacuanha, is decidedly effective in small doses, also when hematemesis is vicarious of menstruation (P, Wa).

Hamamelis, ʒj-ij of tinct. every 2 or 3 hours (R); effective from its tannin (B).

Alum, serviceable in passive hemorrhage; iron better (B).

Turpentine, esp. in passive hemorrhage with debility. R Ol. tereb. ʒiij; ext. digital. fl. ʒj; mucil. acaciæ, ʒss; aquæ menthæ pip. ʒj. M Sig.—A teasp. every three hours (B, R).

Ergot, has often cured when other means failed (P); most valuable. In urgent cases ergotine in 2 to 5-gr. doses hypodermically (R).

Iron, the subsulphate (Monsel's sol.) or pernitrate, the best remedies. Gtt. j-ij frequently, diluted with ice-water (B).

Lead Acetate, especially in gastric ulcer, gr. ss-gr. v (B).

Tannic Acid, gr. x-ʒj, when from gastric ulcer or obstructive disease of liver (B).

Ipec. to check, deserves the preference (*H*); bright-red blood, with sickness (*R*).

Ham. also excellent (*H*); venous blood (*R*); from damaged liver or spleen (*Ha*).

Arn. if from mechanical injury (*H, Hpl*); dark blood (*R*).

Ars. dyspnœa, burning heat, thirst (*R*).

Acon. flushed face. full pulse, and in plethoric persons (*R*); may arrest (*Hpl*).

Ac. sulph. preferable when from ulceration on stomach, or local causes (*Ha*).

Ac. nit. chronic; black, fluid blood, mucus, pain and burning in the stomach (*Hpl*).

China, debility from hemorrhage (*R*).

Sang., Trillium., are useful (*Ha*).

Uran. nit. when from gastric ulcer (*Ha*).

ICE, small pieces swallowed a most useful agent, with perfect rest for stomach; when hematemesis from that organ, nutrient enemata must be employed. Iced champagne to arrest faintness, if persistent; when moderate, need not give cause for alarm (*R*).

HEMATOCELE, PELVIC.

Iodine, ʒj, with potass. iod. ʒij, in glycerin ʒviij; with this saturate oz. viij of cotton-wool and carefully dry it. An excellent application (Wa).

Opium, if needed, with a cool room, light bed-clothing, and absolute rest, with a moderately tight abdominal bandage (E).

LEECHES, early in peri-uterine hem. (Wa).

SURGICAL interference, has many advocates; in a large majority of cases is criminal (E).

Ham. for the primary hemorrhage (*H*).

Acon. in strong doses; *Coloc., Canth.,* for the resulting perimetritis, or pelvi-peritonitis (*Js*). *Merc. corr* also appropriate (*H*).

Arn., Sulph., to aid reabsorption (*H*).
Arn., Bell., for the same purpose (*Js*).

Acon. φ, gtt. xx during 24 hours, to prevent the hemorrhagic congestion, with absolute rest in the horizontal posture, during next period, to prevent recurrence (*Js*).

HEMATURIA.

Turpentine, when with constitutional debility (B), in very small doses (R); often is very efficacious (P). [See *ante*, HEMATEMESIS, for formula].

Hamamelis, has arrested severe cases (R).

Chimaphila, controls hematuria (P).

Gallic Acid, the most uniformly successful remedy. ℞ Acidi gallici, ʒss; ac. sulph. dil. ʒj; tinct. opii deod. ʒj; infus. rosæ comp. ʒiv. M. Sig.—A tablesp. every 4 hours or oftener (B).

Quinia, large doses necessary; cures when intermittent or from malarial infection (B); useful in some cases of intermittent hematuria (R).

Ergot. ℞ Ext. ergotæ fl., tinct. krameriæ āā ʒij. M. Sig.—A teasp. every hour or so. Or ergot with gallic acid (B).

Iron. Tinct. ferri perchlor. ℥ x-xx several times daily; the best form of iron for internal use (Wa).

Ipecacuanha, exercises a powerful influence (Wa). [See *ante*, HEMATEMESIS.]

Tereb. takes the first place; φ gtt. j ter die; a valuable remedy (H).

Ham. φ (R); frequently indicated (H); the 1st has acted promptly (Js).

Chimaph. has been found useful in severe hematuria (R); when passive; symptomatic form (Ha).

Ac. gall. 1x, grain doses gives good effects in hemorrhages of kidneys after scarlatina, in Bright's disease, and after injuries (Ha).

Phos. 6, with **Ham.** dilute, injected into bladder ter die, cured a severe case (Ld).

Bell. may be all that is required in renal hyperæmia, from cold, scarlatina, etc. (H).

Millefol. φ, in ¼-drop doses (H); has been used successfully (Hg).

Erig. 1x, or 3x trit. of the oil, valuable (Ha).

Erechth. for passive hematuria (Ha).

Equis. an old domestic remedy; the infusion drank ad libitum (Ha).

Urt. ur., *Thlaspi*, have been used with advantage (Ha).

HEMERALOPIA AND NYCTALOPIA.

Strychnia, night-blindness; small doses, gradually increased, of service (Wa).

Mercury. Hydrarg. chlor. corr. gr. ij ad aquæ ʒj, dropped into the eye twice daily, with blister on each temple, and mild aperients, cured hemeralopia (Wa).

Quinia, in as large doses as can be borne, after cathartic and emetic, for night and day-blindness (Wa).

Blisters, small, 1½ inches in diam., close to external canthus of the eye (Wa).

Electricity, occasionally useful (Wa).

Bell. has often relieved hemeralopia (Hpl): has cured hem. several times (H).

Lyc. is spoken of very highly (H).

Tabac. hemeralopia, in non-smokers (H).

Acon., *Merc.*, *Sil.*, *Sulph.*, sudden nyc. (L).

REST, protection of eyes from bright light, constitutional remedies, as indicated by state of general health, change of climate, speedily cures hemeralopia (A). It is sometimes merely a symptom of pigmentary degeneration of the retina, or a feature of scurvy (H).

HEMICRANIA. (Compare HEADACHE, NEURALGIA.)

Belladonna, when due to vaso-motor spasm, pallor of face. ℞ Atropiæ sulph. gr. ss; chinoidin ʒj. M. ft. pil. no. lx. Sig.—One pill twice or thrice a day (B).

Iris, in blinding form, from hepatic trouble, right supra-orbital region; ℥ j every half-hour for 3 doses, usually relieves promptly (Pf).

Bell. 3 to 6, generally best in recent (H); face red, eyes hot and feeling large (R).

Iris, bilious vomit., blur before eyes (H, R).

Ars. periodic, burning pains, left side increased at night, or during rest (R); eminently adapted as a curative agent (Hpl).

Acon. from cold, anxiety; pain severe, paroxysmal, worse at night (R).

- Arsenic**, for cerebral congestion and hemi-crania (B); for throbbing pain in one brow (R); often has the best effect. Watson believed that gtt. iv-vj of liq. arsen. 3 or 4 times a day, with due attention to the bowels, would cure 9 out of every 10 cases (Wa).
- Aconite** or **Veratria**, oint. over brow (R).
- Phosphorus**, is strongly recommended (R).
- Amly Nitrite**, by inhalation, in migraine, with pallor of face (B, R).
- Sanguinaria**, a few doses very successful, when m. due to stomach derange't (P).
- Ignatia**, removes clavus hystericus (Pf).
- Nux Vomica**, when of gastric origin (R).
- Cimicifuga**, is strongly recommended (P).
- Guarana**, is useful (B); a very effective palliative; gr. xx every ½-hour, for 3 hours (P); efficacy diminishes by degrees, attacks usually become longer (Tr).
- Caffein**, in typical migraine; gr. j ad ℥ xxv-xxx aquæ, hypoder. (P); is especially adapted when chronic gastric catarrh, gr. j every ½-hour (B). The citrate in grain doses every hour, for some time before a paroxysm (Wa).
- Valerian**, of especial value when in excitable temperaments; after profuse or painful menstruation (P).
- Ammonium Chloride**, is exceptionally serviceable; seldom fails to cut short an attack (Austin) x-xv gr. doses (B, R).
- Podophyllin** or **Mercury**, bilious origin (R).
- Bromides**, for true migraine. Raspail's eau sédatif locally, gives great relief (B). When due to uterine disorder (R).
- Pot. Brom.** very serviceable in the paroxysm, also in continuous form (R).
- Eucalyptus**, in cerebral anæmia (B).
- Digitalin**, granules (gr. 1-60 bis die), for congestive hemi-crania (B).
- Ergot**, if due to miliary aneurisms of intercranial arterioles; also in congestive migraine, and in nearly all kinds (B).
- Cannabis Indica**, in pill with iron or aloës, useful when attacks become frequent (R).
- Croton-Chloral**, in milder forms, without severe vomiting, headache predominating. Bromides useful afterwards (R).
- Camphor**, gr. iij-v, with xx or xxx-grain dose of magnesian carbonate, is very useful, especially in hysterical females (P).
- Ver. alb.** sensation of icy coldness in part affected (R).
- Phos.** nervous debility, overwork (R).
- Amly nit.** nearly unbearable, gradually increasing and decreasing, temporal arteries beating, especially left side (L).
- Sang.** 12, especially suitable to women at the climacteric (H).
- Ign.** in form known as "clavus;" nervous, depressed subjects, face pale during paroxysm, clonic spasms, diuresis (H).
- Nux vom.** thin, slender persons, of sedentary habits, constipation, dyspepsia (H).
- Cimicif.** climacteric, aching eye-balls (Ha).
- Guarana**, very effectively used (Ha); esp. for persons using tea and coffee to excess; flushed face after eating; patients of sedentary habits (L).
- Caffein** 3x, has been found curative (Ha).
- Coffea** 12, may be of eminent use (Hpl).
- Stann.** a favorite of mine; pains *crescendo* *decrecendo* (H).
- China**, from malaria, loss of blood or other animal fluids (R). *Chin sulph.* paroxysmal, every or every other day (Hpl).
- Calc. acet.** radical for chronic cases, esp. in lymphatic subjects, coldness of head, acid eructations and vomiting (H).
- Sepia**, as radical remedy has the largest testimony, chronic in women with leucorrhœa, hepatic and abdominal congestion, florid complexion (H).
- Ac. carbol.** pain above right eye (H).
- Asaf.** hysteric hemi-crania, with flushed face, heat in the head, dryness of the eyes, and gastric derangements (Hpl).
- Bry.** rheumatic, arthritic or nervous form, aggravated by movement (Hpl).
- Silica**, pain ascending from nape into head (H); cerebral congestion, sensitiveness of scalp, alopecia, perspiration profuse on hairy scalp (B).
- Aur. mur.** hysteric hemi-crania, with congestion of brain, stitching pain in left side of head (Hpl).
- Calc. carb.** hysterical, with eructations, nausea, cold sensation in head (Hpl).
- Sticta**, has proved curative (L).
- Zinc. valer.** used very successfully (Ha).
- Hepar sulph.** periodical, boring pain (Hpl).
- Verbas. φ.** when with sympathetic ear affection (H).

HEMIOPIA.

When established, hemiopia offers little hope of cure, though it has no tendency to progress. In hemiopia scintillans, *Potassic Bromide* gr. xl-lx daily, or band of such metal as idiosyncrasy of the patient may decide, with stimulants to ward off the aura; *Quinine*, *Iron*, *Hydrophathy*, when *Potas. Brom.* fails (De Wecker).

Aur., *Dig.*, upper half of objects invisible; have caused hemiopia (*H*).

Cycl., *Lith. carb.*, *Lyc.*, have produced it, with right half obscured (*H*).

Bov., *Calc.*, *Lobel.*, *Ac. mur.*, *Natr. mur.*, *Quin.*, *Viola odor.*, possible remedies for vertical hemiopia, either half being invisible (*A & N*).

HEMIPLEGIA. (Compare PARALYSIS.)

Strychnia, is most useful when members are relaxed; hypodermically, when paralysis incomplete, and the muscles flaccid but not wasted (*B*). [See PARALYSIS for formula.]

Potassic Iodide, gr. x-xviiij daily, occasionally proves effectual (*Wa*).

Galvanism, constant current to the brain or cord, faradic to the muscles opposite those contracted (Hammond, *B*).

Nux vom. ϕ , *Bary. carb.*, *Lyc.*, right side (*R*). *Rhus*, creeping numbness in left arm and leg, rheumatic paralysis (*R*).

Caust. from exposure or suppression of an eruption, shifting or rheumatic pains (*Hpl*); the first remedy in post-apoplectic hem. (*B, J*); then *Zinc.*, *Cupr.*, *Plumb.* (*B*). *Cocc.* is also in repute here (*H*).

Acon., *Atrop.*, hemiplegia of the tongue, bladder, etc. (*R*).

HEMOPTYSIS.

Hamamelis, $\pi\pi$ j-ij of tinct. every 2 or 3 hours (*R*); $\pi\pi$ ij-x of fresh tinct. several times a day (*Pf*).

Ipecacuanha, has been highly praised (*R*); in emetic doses (*Tr*); arrests, as emetic (*B*); arrests, though in poisonous doses producing hemoptysis (*P*).

Ferric Acetate, a little added to water so as to taste, this constantly sipped (*R*). Iron spray will often arrest (*B*).

Digitalis, has undoubted power over hemoptysis (*B*). Small doses daily (*P*). Infusion in large doses (*R*).

Arnica, of great service, if from violence (*P*). **Aconite**, employed with best results (*P*).

Gallic Acid. \mathbb{R} *Acidi gallici* \mathfrak{z} j; ergotine (aq. ext.), digitalis, $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ \mathfrak{z} j. *M. ft. pil. no. xx.* *Sig.*—One every 4 hours (*B*). Is often exceedingly effective (*P*); often acts beneficially (*Wa*).

Opium, should be freely used for the attending excitement (*W*).

Turpentine, \mathfrak{z} j as dose every 3 hours (*R*); has frequently checked (*P*); after other hemostatics fail, is deserving of trial (*Wa*).

Ham. a precious remedy when blood is black (*Js*); reliable, when flow is passive, from venous hemorrhage (*H*); by some is considered almost specific; esp. useful when hem. is vicarious from suppressed menses (*Ha*).

Ipec. with cough, tickling behind the sternum; holds high rank (*H*); sensation of bubbling in the chest. Low dilutions alternately with *Millef.* (*Js*).

Ferr. acet. $1\mathfrak{x}$, a favorite remedy (*H*). esp. when hemorrhage is laryngeal or tracheal, with frequent tickling cough (*R*).

Dig. from mechanical embarrassment of the circulation (*H*); blood black (*Js*).

Arn. ϕ , 6, abundant, blackish blood with clots; great sadness. Esp. useful when with heart disease or traumatism (*Js*); from violence (*H*).

Acon. indispensable in some sthenic cases (*H*); blood red, frothy, incessant cough, hot chest, anxiety, red face. Low dilutions, repeated very often (*Js*).

Ac. gall. $1\mathfrak{x}$ trit. gr. ij every hour in severe hemop. from ulceration of artery (*R*).

Ergot. ℞ Ext. ergotæ fl. ʒij; ext. ipecac. fl., tinct. opii deodor. āā ʒss. M. Sig.—A teasp. every ½-hour (B); or ergotine in 2 to 5-grain doses, hypodermically, in urgent cases (R, P).

Alum. ℞ Aluminis ʒj; sacch. alb. ʒss; pulv. ipec. comp. ʒj. M. ft. pulv. no. vj. Sig.—One powder every 2 hours (B); serviceable in purely atonic hem. (Wa).

Lead Acetate, most useful. ℞ Plumbi acet. ʒij; pulv. digitalis ʒj; pulv. opii gr. x. M. ft. pil. xx. One every 4 hours (B); proves signally useful (Wa).

Sodic Chloride, half a teasp. of common salt taken dry, repeated till nausea (R).

Sulphuric Acid, the dilute acid a useful adjunct to other treatment (Wa).

SPINAL HOT-WATER BAG, to cervical or upper dorsal vertebræ (R).

AUXILIARIES.—Cold externally, acidulated drinks, perfect rest, and antiphlogistic diet (Wa).

Morphia, small doses subcutaneously, exert prompt control over hemop. (R).

Millef. is most frequently prescribed; almost always justifies its indications. Blood red, frothy, ejected without coughing (*Js*); esp. when with amenorrhœa, or following suppressed lochia in puerperal state (*Ld*).

Phos. the principal remedy when hemop. with dangerous cases of fever (*Js*); or with hemorrhagic diathesis (*Ld*); inflammatory symptoms supervening (*H*).

Ledum, when abundant red and frothy blood; tickling in larynx and trach. (*Js*).

Bry. when vicarious to menstruation (*H*).

Collins. with hemorrhoids, passive (*Ha*).

Cact. if from overaction of heart (*H*).

Senecio, has a general curative effect (*Ha*).

Lycop. has proved of great value (*Ha*).

ADJUNCTS. Rest, silence, cold (*H*). Ice swallowed, not sucked, and ice in bladder on chest (R).

HEMORRHAGE, HEMORRHAGIC DIATHESIS.

(Compare DYSENTERY, EPISTAXIS, HEMATEMESIS, HEMOPTYSIS, HEMORRHOIDS, HEMATURIA, HEMORRHAGE POST-PARTUM,—INTESTINAL, MENORRHAGIA, METRORRHAGIA, PURPURA, WOUNDS, etc.)

Hamamelis, ʒj-ij of tinct. every 2 or 3 hours, effective in many forms (R).

Ipecacuanha, produces hem. in poisonous doses, yet has great energy in arresting it (P); exercises a powerful influence on internal hem. generally, and in exhaustion therefrom; gr. j-ij every ¼-hour (Wa). In emetic doses serviceable (Tr).

Arnica, from mechanical violence (P).

Turpentine, few agents more useful in the passive forms (B); small doses in hematuria (R); for serious hemoptysis, and hemorrhage of typhoid (P).

Belladonna, hem. from rectal ulcers (P).

Digitalis, in uterine, and many other forms, of great value (P); with restoratives has undoubted power in the hem. diathesis (B). [See HEMOPTYSIS.]

Chimaphila, controls hematuria (P).

Gallic and *Tannic Acid*, in all passive hem., esp., in that of the bladder (P).

Ham. venous hem., also uterine (*H*). Venous hemoptysis, without effort (*L*); hem. from deranged liver or spleen (*Ha*).

Ipec. holds high rank; deserves the preference in hematemesis (*H*); bright-red blood, with sickness (R).

Arnica, dark blood, from mechanical injury (R, *H*).

Tereb. takes the first place in hematuria; φ, gtt. j ter die, a valuable remedy (*H*).

Bell. in some uterine hemorrhages; also in epistaxis, plethoric patients, red face (*L*). In renal hyperæmia from cold, scarlatina (*H*).

Digitalis, in hemoptysis from mechanical embarrassment of circulation (*H*).

Chim. in hematuria and passive hem. (*Ha*).

Ac. gall. 1x trit. gr. ij every hour in severe hemoptysis from ulceration of artery (R).

Ac. sulph. preferable in hematemesis from ulceration or other local causes (*Ha*).

Acids. Sulphuric sometimes very effective in uterine hem. (B). *Dilute Vinegar* to leech-bites, piles, cuts, etc. (R).

Aconite, in hemoptysis, epistaxis, etc. (P).

Iron, when hem. diathesis due to anæmia; the tinct. of the chloride preferred (B). The tinct. ferri perchlor. as styptic (Wa); 1 or 2 teasp. of the concen. solution in a glass of water, an excellent hemostatic (Tr). The acetate, just enough to make water taste, in hemorrhage of lungs and kidneys (R).

Cinchona, internally, very efficacious in some forms of hemorrhage (Tr).

Ergot, in uterine hem. of any kind, and many forms of hem., ergot or ergotine of great value (P); not to be relied on alone (B).

Cupric Sulphate, to arrest bleeding from small vessels (R).

Alum, is sanctioned by high authority (B); dusted on in slight cases (R); in uterine and traumatic, small vessels open (Tr).

Nux Vomica, in hem. diathesis, esp. in anæmic subjects. ℞ Ferri sulph. exsic. ʒij; quiniæ sulph. ʒj; strychniæ sulph. gr. ss. M. ft. pil. no. xx. One ter die. Also the syrup of iron, quinia, and strychnia; no prescription more generally useful (B).

Rhatany, the extract, one of the most powerful hemostatics (Tr).

Grape-cure, as tonic for convalescents (P).

Alcohol, in hem. diathesis, to elevate the arterial tension (B); brandy, wine when heart suddenly enfeebled by hem. (R).

Venesection, will promptly arrest pulmonary hemorrhage (B).

TRANSFUSION, when death imminent (B).

Acon. in active hem. (H); flushed face, full pulse, plethoric patients (R).

Ferr. acet. 1x, a favorite remedy, esp. when from larynx or trachea, with frequent tickling cough (R).

Ferr. perchlor. used empirically in strong doses for copious, rebellious hem. (Js).

China, hem. from atony of uterus (L); also for resulting debility from hemorrhage of any kind (R, H).

Secale, hem. from uterine inertia (H). [See HEM. POST-PARTUM].

Millefol. 1x, acts well, is homœopathic; the ϕ will aggravate (H).

Phos. undoubtedly the best remedy for the hemorrhagic diathesis (Ld).

Ac. phos. in passive hems. (H); the 2d in hem. from womb, mouth, nose, rectum, with prostration of vital forces (Hpl).

Collins, passive hem., with piles (Ha).

Cactus, hem. from cardiac over-action (H).

Ledum, is capable of causing hemorrhages; useful in hemoptysis (Js).

Ereth., *Erig.* low in passive hemorrhages, above the 3x in active (Ha).

Uran. nit., *Sang.* in hematemesis; the former when from gastric ulcer (Ha).

Trill. in small doses for passive hem.; in large, checks nearly all forms (Ha).

Urt. ur., *Thlaspi*, in hematuria (Ha).

HEMOSTATICS, are never needed. Homœopathic medicines have undoubted control over hemorrhage (H).

ICE, internally in wounds or hem. of lungs, or from stomach; small pieces frequently (R).

REST. Perfect rest often indispensable, esp. in hematemesis, in which nutrient enemata (R). [See ENEMATA.]

HEMORRHAGE, INTESTINAL.

(Compare HEMORRHOIDS, DYSENTERY, TYPHOID FEVER.)

Turpentine, should be used (B); esp. in typhoid (P). [See HEMATEMESIS, for formula.]

Belladonna, for irritable rectal ulcers (P).

Iodine, in passive, gt. j-ij of tinct. frequently repeated, of great service (B).

Sulphuric Acid, is serviceable (B).

Tereb. 2x, 3x, passive inflam. and ulcerat'n of intestinal mucous memb. curative (H).

Ipcc., *Ham.*, are active remedies (H).

Ham. dark blood, hemorrhoidal (Ha).

Ereth., *Erig.*, when bright-red blood; use none below 3x; passive hem. the 1x (Ha).

Trillium, is very useful (Ha).

HEMORRHAGE, POST-PARTUM.

- Ergot**, the fl. extr. best (B). [See HEMOPTYSIS for formula]. In all uterine hemorrhages is of great value (P).
- Hamamelis**, for persistent oozing (R).
- Ipecacuanha**, in flooding after delivery (R)
- Iron**, Monsel's solution, j-ij of water, strong enough and safe as injection (B); the perchloride diluted (R).
- Cimicifuga*, will check post-partum hem. esp. when tediously prolonged (P).
- Digitalis*, the infusion best; a tablesp. bis die, or in urgent cases every half hour for 4 doses (B).
- Nux Vomica*, gtt. xx; ext. ergot. fl. gtt. xxx; each hour for 2 or 3 doses (B).
- Opium*, the tinct. ʒj, with brandy, in profuse flooding (R).
- ICE**, to abdomen, or within womb (B); into womb or rectum (R).
- HOT WATER INJECTIONS**, into uterus, extremely successful. Temp. of water 110-112° F. (Dr. Cameron in *Canada Med. and Surg. Journal*, March, 1878, with record of 16 cases).
- TRANSFUSION**, of milk, collapse (Thomas).
- Secale**, 6, when inertia in weak, relaxed women, esp. in tropical climates and multiparæ (H).
- Ham.** passive, steady, slow, dark (L).
- Ipec.** profuse, nausea, bright-red blood, gasping for breath (L).
- Ferrum**, relieves quasi-congestive head symptoms following p. p. hem. (H).
- Puls. inertia*, Arn. fatigue of womb (H).
- Cham.* dark blood, intermittent gushes of bright-red blood, cold extremities (L).
- Bell.* profuse, bright-red, hot blood, nausea, wave-like tremor all over body, full bounding pulse (L).
- China*, relieves exhaustion from this cause (H); hem. from atony of uterus (L); in desperate cases, clotted discharge (Johnson).
- Ign.* uterus suddenly failing after rapid labor (H).
- Sabina*, plethoric cases, with habitual menorrhagia, bright-red blood (L).
- PRESSURE AND COLD**, "always found effectual. My faith has not hitherto been robust enough to dispense" therewith (H)

HEMORRHOIDS.

- Hamamelis**, by mouth, also lotion or injection in bleeding piles (R); is employed with satisfaction; ℥ ij-x of tinct. several times a day; also enema or suppos'y (Pf).
- Nux Vomica**, emphatically beneficial (P).
- Sulphur**, gr. v-x, with ʒj confec. sennæ, as laxative (R). Exercises a most soothing influence (Wa).
- Sulphides**, esp. Blue Lick waters (B).
- Podophyllum**, as cathartic for hemorrhoids of recent formation, bleeding from stasis in portal circulation (B).
- Aloes**, causes congestion of pelvic viscera, yet Fordyce Barker shows it to be curative in piles (B); to greatly relieve bowels (R); cures by removing constipation (P).
- Hydrastis**, as lotion or ointment to external piles, of great value; ℥ v of tinct. ter die; internally at same time (P).
- Iron**, a solution of the sub-sulphate as wash to bleeding piles, which should then be well oiled (B).
- Ham.** 2, never fails in the idiopathic form, which is a true varicosis, the "bleeding piles" of popular language (H); in excessive hemorrhage a certain remedy (Js); int. and ext. (R, Ha).
- Nux vom.** alt. **Sulph.** full, "blind" piles, little bleeding; esp. when from abdominal plethora (H); persons of sedentary habits (R). These two remedies dominate the rest, corresponding to the greater part of the general symptoms. *Nux*, 6 or 12 (Js).
- Sulph.** chronic, with constipation (R); itching tenesmus, rush of blood to head, vertigo (Js).
- Hepar sulph.** **Podoph.** if liver at fault, clay-colored stools (H); portal congestion, chronic hepatic affections (Ha).
- Aloes**, from pelvic congestion (H); excessive, bright blood, diarrhœa, much pain; in pregnancy (R); painful inflammation of the tumors (Js).

Hyoeyamys or *Stramonium*, the bruised leaves or ointment, locally, for pain (P).
Unguentum Gallæ, very useful. ℞ Pulv. gallæ ʒj; pulv. opii gr. x; unguent. plumbi subacet ʒij; unguent. simplicis ʒj. M. Sig.—Ointment for piles (B, R).

Ergot, with or without *nux vomica*, will often cure (B). [See DIARRHŒA for formula.]

Stillingia, will remove permanently when due to constipation, and temporarily when from hepatic obstruction (B).

Senna, to procure soft and easy evacuations, use the confectio sennæ at bedtime, gr. cxx in a bolus (B).

Iodoform, the oint., and in suppository (B).
Nitric Acid, as caustic, followed by free use of olive oil (B, R); ʒss or ʒj—Oss of water as lotion for bleeding piles (R).

Alum, to painful bleeding piles, a crystal trimmed and passed into rectum, or as an ointment (B).

Ice, to painful, bleeding piles, or cold water injected daily (B); locally, for pain after operation (R).

Lecchæ, directly to swollen, irreducible, and painful piles (B).

Alkaline Mineral Waters, excellent (B).

Carbolic Acid, 3 parts to 1 of olive oil, a few drops injected into the tumor. A favorite and successful treatment by itinerants (Andrews).

GRAPE-CURE, has been successful (B).

SURGICAL. The knife, ligature, caustic.

PREVENTION. Soft seats favor the production of piles, as also of uterine disorders, by pressure on the arteries as they emerge from the pelvis, and so tend to drive the blood into the interior of that cavity (Holden, Landmarks).

Hydras. int. with *Podoph.* also as enema at night, has some reputation (*Ha*).

Ferr. piles in cachectic subjects (*R*); the perchlor. 6, slight, frequent hemorrhages producing tendency to anæmia (*Js*).

Æscul. hip. obstinate constipation, with sharp pains and slight hemorrhages (*H, Ha*); almost specific (*H*); pharyngolaryngitis (*Js*). Also as cerate (*R*). Will not prove a good routine remedy (*Ha*).

Collin. 3, piles from pelvic congestion, in pregnancy, with inertia of rectum; rivals *Aloes* (*H*); constipation (*Ha, F*, etc); dysmenorrhœa, pharyngo-laryngitis (*Ld*); cardiac complications, pruritus of vulva (*Js*); prolapsus ani (*Hpl*).
Millefol. profuse hemorrhages (*Js*).

Caps. diarrhœa and tenesmus, mucus and blood in the stools (*Js*); has a popular reputation as a prophylactic (*Ld*).

Ac. mur., *Ac. phos.*, painful swelling of the tumors (*Js*); *Ac. mur.* large piles (*H*).

Acon. int. and ext. much inflammation (*H*); also for the so-called "white piles," a discharge of mucus from the anus. Has arrested violent hemorrhage from the hemorrhoidal vessels (*Hpl*).

Ars. chronic, in emaciated subjects (*R*); tumors burn like fire, worse at night (*Js*).

Phyto. has rendered good service (*Ha*).

Zinc. val. has relieved many cases, when administered for other troubles (*Ha*).

DIET, ETC. Avoid stimulants, indigestible food and overeating; during an attack use little animal food. Petroleum soap when piles protrude, with cold or tepid water ablutions. Injections of cold or tepid water are very useful. Stool should be at night. Surgical means rarely required (*R*).

HEPATALGIA.

Ammonium Chloride, grains xx, every 4 hours, is highly efficacious (*Wa*).

Bryonia, worthy of commendation in many liver affections (P).

Nux Vomica, has been found of much benefit. Dose should be small, gr. 1-100 to 1-32 twice or three times a day (P).

Amm. mur. is found useful (*H*).

Bry. burning stinging pains; in rheumatic persons (*R, Hpl*).

Acon. aching or shooting pains in liver after exposure (*R*).

Merc. dull pain; best for simple cases (*R*).

Sabad. dull scraping sensation (*R*).

HEPATIC CIRRHOSIS.

Nitric Acid, in long standing diseases, as this, will augment flow of bile after liver has struck work from mercury (R). The mineral acids do not benefit (B).

Arsenic, small doses perseveringly, give good results (B).

Bryonia, of great value in many liver complaints (P).

Iodides, the best remedies for first stage.

℞ Ammon iodidi, ʒj; liq. potassii arsenitis, ʒss; tinct. calumbæ, ʒss; aquæ, ʒjss. M. A teasp. ter in die before meals (B).

Stillingia and *Alkaline Mineral Waters*, are important in the first stage (B).

Ac. nit. when dropsy, esp. if previously treated with calomel and quinine (R).

Ars. severe chronic cases, extreme debility, ascites (R).

Bry. alt. *Merc. corr.* in early stage (R).

Phos. (R); is homœopathic, and highly esteemed by Indian homœopaths (H).

Iod., *Aur.*, *Lyc.*, the most promising remedies after *Phos.* (H).

Aur. if of syphilitic origin (H).

Lyc. is highly recommended (B, J, H).

Croton tig. for ascites from cirrhosis (R).

Sulph., *Hydroc.*, *Magn. mur.*, should find place (H). *Merc. iod.*, *Dig.*, *Phyto.* (R).

HEPATIC DISEASES.

(See BILIOUSNESS, CALCULI, CANCER, HEPATALGIA, HEPATIC CONGESTION, HEPATIC CIRRHOSIS, HEPATITIS, JAUNDICE, etc.)

Podophyllin, has a high reputation in a variety of liver diseases (P).

Mercury. Mercurial purgatives for both deficiency and excess of bile; harmful in many forms of acute liver disease (B). Oint. of **Red Iodide** (gr. j ad ʒv) in malarial enlargement, gives best results (Wa).

Leptandra, **Iris**, **Podophyllum**, *Rhubarb*, and other resinous purgatives (B).

Chelidonium, powerfully affects liver (Pf).

Sulphur. Sulphurous waters, prolonged, give excellent results in liver disease (B).

Nitric Acid, with vegetable bitters, long continued, useful in waxy liver (Wa).

Taraxacum is highly recommended in chronic affections esp. indolent enlargements, and incipient scirrhus (Wa).

Iodine, and **Iodides**, in waxy enlargement, simple hypertrophy and chronic congestion, of great value (Wa); a few drops injected into hydatids (B).

Sanguinaria, of great value in hysteria from chronic hepatitis (P).

Stillingia, for torpid liver and jaundice following ague. In first stage of cirrhosis, and ascites from hep. changes (B).

Alkaline Mineral Waters serviceable (B).

Malt Liquors are harmful in all chronic affections, especially in fatty liver (B).

GALVANO-PUNCTURE, for hydatids, the negative needle into the hydatid (B).

Podoph. or **Leptan.** functional derangement, with excess of bile (H).

Merc. or **Chelid.** functional derangement, with deficiency of bile. **Merc. biniod.** especially curative in pigmentary degeneration (H).

Chelid. has a high value as a hepatic remedy. In a severe case of fatty liver the 6th gave excellent results (H).

Iris vers. excites biliary secretion (H).

Sulph. chronic disease, old congestions (H).

Ac. nit. 2x, has cured enlargement, and in large doses a case of fungoid disorganization (Hpl).

Kali brom. in large doses said to kill the echinococci in hydatids of the liver (R).

Phos. the only promising remedy in acute atrophy; thoroughly homœopathic to fatty degeneration; valuable in cirrhosis and hepatitis, and acute atrophy (H).

Calc. and *Silic.* would promise best in amyloid degeneration due to chronic bone-disease or suppurations (H).

Arg. nit. for pigmentary degen. (H).

Hydras. the only chance for cancer of the liver (H).

Agar. mus. in enlargement from abuse of alcoholic stimulants; may cure (Hpl).

Ars. may arrest fatty degeneration, and be of service in hepatic tuberculosis (Hpl).

Aur. may help in hypertrophy (Hpl).

HEPATIC CONGESTION. (Compare BILIOUSNESS, JAUNDICE.)

Bryonia, is worthy of commendation in liver affections of various kinds (P).

Iris, really serviceable when stools clay-colored and skin jaundiced (B); is one of the best aperients in hepatic derangement (P).

Mercury, valuable only as a purgative; its use restricted to cases where there is deficiency or excess of bile (B); a full calomel purgative is of utility (Wa).

Podophyllum, the resin in congestion of the portal circulation, is especially useful (B); $\frac{1}{6}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. doses every six hours will speedily relieve symptoms (P).

Nitric Acid, in chronic congestion, will augment flow of bile after liver has struck work from excessive use of mercury (R).

Nitro-Muriatic Acid, is found useful in India, with the acid bath (ῥij ad gall. j) to hypochondrium (B).

Sulphur. Sulphates in purgative natural waters, small doses often repeated; potassic sulphate is occasionally poisonous (R).

Leptandra, as cholagogue (B).

Chelidonium, as deobstruent (P); energetically affects the liver (Pf).

Iodine, tinct. and unguent. locally for hepatic engorgement after malarial attack. The iod. of ammonium in moderate frequent doses in functional derangement, from malarial disease (B).

Sanguinaria, gr. viij; podophyllin, gr. iij; soap, gr. viij; extr. hyoseyami, gr. iij in 20 pills, 2-4 every day of value in engorgement without organic disease (P).

Colchicum, in hepatic congestion and dropsy. Ὶ Elaterii gr. j; spr. etheris nitrosi ῥij; tinct. scillæ, tinct. colchici, āā ῥss; syrup. simplicis ῥj. M. Sig.—A teasp. ter die (B).

Ammonium Chloride, in passive congestion, and chronic torpidity, is well worthy of attention; gr. xx every 4 hours (Wa).

Turpentine epithems, hot, often found very beneficial (Wa).

ALIMENT. No starches or fats. Milk, eggs, oysters, beef broth, whitefish, etc. (B).

Bry. when sub-inflammatory, from cold; pain in right shoulder (H); enlargement and hardness with burning pains, increased on pressure; and constipation. Often best alternated with **Merc.** (R).

Iris vers. excited liver, diarrhœa (H); sick headache, vomiting, lassitude, prostration, lowness of spirits (R).

Merc. acute parenchymatous inflam'n, "torpid liver," dull pain; pale, offensive stools (H). One of the best remedies in simple cases, unless patients have been dosed with mercury, in which case *Hepar Sulph.* especially when stools are clay-colored (R).

Podoph. relieves hepatic torpor; polychoia, active congestion, pronounced bilious symptoms (H, Ha); diarrhœa, prolapsus ani, bitter taste, sallow complexion (R).

Ac. nit. a favorite remedy in India. Chronic congestion, with dropsy (R).

Ac. nitro-mur. preferred to **Ac. nit.** (H).

Sulph. passive congestion from portal engorgement, esp. when hemorrhoids (H); also *Hepar sulph.*; see **Merc.** above.

Leptan. sore head and eyeballs (H, Ha).

Chelid. chronic congestion, yellow tongue, nausea, dull headache, constipation, pain, fullness (R); has a high value as a hepatic remedy (H, Ha).

Iod. next to **Merc.** in chronic disease (H). *Nux vom.* active congestion from excess of stimulating food or alcohol (H, R).

Lyc. as under **Sulph.** esteemed very highly (Pope, H); constipation with flatulence; after *Nux vom.* (R).

Sepia, when at climacteric in women (H).

Magn. mur. chronic congestion in women; crumbling, hard stools, induration (H).

Ars. severe chronic cases, enlarged spleen, vomiting, debility, ascites (R).

Kali bich. chronic pain, whitish stools (H).

Lach. 2, cured a very severe case of chronic con., with pain, jaundice, etc. (Js)

Acon., Cham., for subacute congestion; **Acon.** when from rheumatic exposure, **Cham.** when from a fit of anger (Hpl).

HYGIENIC. Rest and change, avoid all stimulants and excess in food (R).

HEPATITIS. (Compare JAUNDICE.)

Bryonia, worthy of commendation (P).
Chelidonium, in acute and chronic (P).
Tartar Emetic, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$, every 2 or 3 hours, with opium, or calomel, as indicated; esp. early in acute attack (Wa).
Leeches, to margin of anus, in acute (B).
Nitro-Hydrochloric Acid, int., and ext. (Wa).
 SURGICAL interference, rarely necessary in hepatic abscess; aspiration better (H).

Bry., *Merc. sol.*, *Hepar sulph.*, are the best remedies; the latter when suppuration is established (H).
Acon. has many pathogenetic symptoms corresponding with hepatitis (Hpl).
Acon. alt. **Bry.** or *Merc. corr.*, *Hepar sulph.*, (the two latter for threatened abscess). Hot fomentations (R).
Phos. may be serviceable (H).

HERNIA.

Opium, or morphia hypoder. to narcotism, often obviates the necessity of an operation in strangulated hernia (Wa).
Chloroform, of evident benefit (Wa); inhaled, to assist reduction (R); has superseded the use of tobacco and lobelia in strangulated hernia (P).
Coffee, large doses, has certainly a remarkable influence in aiding or causing reduction of strangulated hernia (Wa).
Oak Bark extract, as injection into the tissues, for a radical cure by stimulating the occlusion of the rings (Heaton's radical cure). A similar operation was patented by a Dr. Gage in 1840, the oil of cloves being the injection used. Prof. Pancoast injected tinct. iodine for the same purpose.
 OPERATIONS for radical cure all unsatisfactory. A properly adjusted truss (Ag).

Opi. in incarceration; *Acon.*, *Bell.*, *Nux vom.* in strangulation, frequently succeed in effecting spontaneous reduction (H).
Acon. alt. *Nux vom.*, *Bell. φ*, acute pain (R); *Acon.* and *Nux.* to remove the stricture and pave the way for an easy and natural reduction (Hpl).
Lyc. inguinal hernia, especially when occurring on the right side (H).
Cocc., *Nux vom.*, umbilical hernia (H).
Plumb. has proved very effectual in strangulated femoral hernia (H).
Nux vom., *Calc.*, *Sulph.*, are said to sometimes cure hernia in infants (H).
Cham. inguinal hernia of children, esp. if caused by violent crying (Hpl).
Nux vom. the most important remedy in strangulated hernia, esp. when bitter vomiting, and the strang. results from errors in diet, or exposure to cold (Hel).

HERPES CIRCINATUS. (Compare TINEA CIRCINATA.)

Cupric Acetate, gr. x ad ʒj adipis, as ointment, is very effective (B).
Sodic Hyposulphite, ʒj ad ʒxij aquæ, locally, used by Dr. Tilbury Fox (Wa).
Mercury. Calomel oint. (ʒj ad ʒj) useful (B). Hydrarg. nitrat. as strong citrine oint. rubbed in twice daily, often effectual. Hydrarg. oxid. rubrum, as oint., often cures ringworm on body or limbs, when other remedies fail (Wa).
Cocculus, oint., from kernels or decoc. (P).
Iodine, liniment once applied (R); with oil of tar (1 to 4 of latter) locally, is excellent (Wa).
Kamala, used locally by the Hindoos (P).

Tell. cures it speedily; produces a very similar eruption (H).
Ac. sulphs. as lotion; also int. in 4-drop doses of the acid thrice a day (Hpl).
Phos., *Tell.*, or *Sepia* (H). *Phos.* herpes in persons with pulmonary difficulties, vesicles confluent, and in clusters (L).
Sepia, itching and burning, worse by scratching; female complaints (L).
Calc. carb., burning herpes, unhealthy skin, ulcerating easily (L). *Calc.* and *Sulph.* useful to procure a healthy state of the skin (R).
Iris 3x, also as cerate, esp. in children with acid diathesis (Ha).

Tar Ointment, is used with good effect (P).
Acetic Acid, applied to cut it short (R).
Cod-liver Oil, a powerful auxiliary in weakly and cachectic subjects (Wa).

DIET AND HYGIENE are important. Food should be nutritive and abundant, especially animal fats. Daily baths, out-of-door exercise (R).

HERPES ZOSTER. (Compare ECZEMA.)

Rhus Toxicodendron, very readily subdued, especially when burning or itching (P).
Aconite and *Opium*, locally for pain (Wa).
Morphia. oleate ext., without friction (R).
Celandine, has been recommended (P).
Dulcamara, has an old reputation (P).
Silver Nitrate, painted on the warning patch of erythema, before or as soon as vesicles begin to form (R). As a local application, reported on favorably (Wa).
Veratria, as ointment; ʒj-ij-ʒj, in neuralgia following shingles (R).
 ELECTRICITY, especially when referable to alteration of cutaneous nerves (B).
 BLISTERS, for subsequent neuralgia (R).
 HOT FOMENTATIONS, will often disperse (R).

Rhus tox. relieves pain and itching, shortens duration of eruption, prevents sequelæ (H).
Mez. better in old people (B, H).
Ars. is forcibly suggested (H).
Staphis., *Caut.*, *Mez.* for ensuing pains (H).
Canth. as lotion, locally for itching (H, R).
Sepia, specific in recent shingles (H).
Phyto. or *Graph.* burning pains, ulcerous conditions; also in old persons (R).
Merc. much itching, great tendency to suppuration (R).
Zinc. neuralgic pains after removal of eruption (R).
Phos. consumptive patients (R).
 BATHS daily; exercise out of doors; abundant nutritious food (R).

HICCOUGH.

Nux Vomica, in 5 or 10-ʒ doses of tincture, with ʒ xv of dilute nitric acid; a short course frequently curative (P).
Chloroform, combined with opium (R).
Pepper, gr. ij-x, to stop hiccough (P).
Laurel-water, a useful remedy, ʒ v (P).
Morphia, hypoderm., often arrests (R).
Camphor, has been recommended (R).
Mustard, ʒj infused in ʒiv aq. fervid., has cured most obstinate cases (R).
 In mild cases deep inspirations, holding breath as long as possible; or a firm belt around epigastrium (T).

Nux vom. simple spasm, in hard drinkers (R)
Chlor. hyd. gr. v, in solution, is palliative, often curative, other agents failing (R).
Caps. has been found useful (H).
Ac. sulph., *Robinia*, acid eructations (R);
Ac. sulph. obstinate hiccough (*Hipl.*)
Mosch. should be remembered (H).
Acon., *Ars.*, *Bell.*, *Ver. vir.*, *Gels.*, *Hyos.*, when in brain affections (R).
Nitric ether, a few drops on sugar (R).
Cact., *Cupr.*, *Bell.*, *Atrop. sulph.* (*Kafka*).
Cicuta, *Mosch.*, are useful, especially the latter when in exhaustion (H).

HIPJOINT DISEASE. (Compare ABSCESS, CARIES.)

Barium Chloride, in considerable doses (gr. j-ij) persevered in for a month, thought to be a most valuable remedy in scrofulous disease of joints (Wa).
Sulphuric Acid, ʒj ad ʒj adipis, as oint. persevered in, has resulted in great benefit. A powerful irritant (Wa).
Counter-Irritation, by blisters around the hip, with perfect rest in the straight posture, cod-liver oil, etc. (D).

Coloc. is very useful, relieves pain (H).
Acon. for constitutional irritation (H).
Ac. phos. irritation of hectic type (H).
Puls., *Apis.*, help, if from synovitis (H).
Merc. corr. ulceration of cartilages (H).
Calc. phos., *Merc.*, *Sil.*, if disease has commenced in the bones (H).
Arg. has cured a severe case (H).
 DIET should be nourishing and include cod-liver oil. Pure air, esp. sea air (R).

HOMŒOPATHY. (Compare ALLOPATHY.)

Homœopathy is a system of therapeutics, the adherents of which constitute the chief of the existing medical protesting sects. The central principle of the homœopathic school may easily be traced back through medical history to the time of Hippocrates; but its present position as the creed of a separate and influential body of practitioners is chiefly due to the persecution of Dr. Samuel Hahnemann (1796-1843) by the medical authorities of his time and country. In its primary significance, it is the art of curing a morbid condition by the administration of a drug, the action of which upon the healthy body in a larger dose, has been ascertained to be *similar* to the condition to be cured. This rule of practice is applicable only to the class of diseases called *dynamic*; and is expressed by Hahnemann's formula, "*similia similibus curenter—let likes be treated by likes*" [often ignorantly and dogmatically quoted, "*similia similibus curantur—likes are cured by likes*"]. Necessary corollaries from this rule are: (1) the single remedy; (2) the small dose; (3) drug-provings on the healthy body, as the basis of their therapeutical application—which, with the law of similars, are now the scarcely-concealed principles of the "physiological school" in the ranks of regular therapeutists.

The ostracism and persecution of Hahnemann by the medical profession of Germany, produced its usual results. The "Master" speedily advanced the most extreme and dogmatic tenets concerning the nature of disease, and the limit of attenuation of medicines. [Compare remarks on HIGH POTENCIES, *ante*, page 81.] A few of his disciples followed his steps into the mystic realms of absurd speculation in which he dwelt during the years of his declining manhood. Two parties were thus formed in the school which he founded, whose present positions are well set forth in the following resolutions:

"Although firmly believing the principle, '*similia similibus curentur*' to constitute the best general guide in the selection of remedies, this belief does not debar us from recognizing and making use of the results of any experience; and we shall exercise and defend the inviolable right of every educated physician to make practical use of any established principle in medical science, or of any therapeutical facts founded on experiments and verified by experience, so far as in his individual judgment they shall tend to promote the welfare of those under his professional care." [Extracts from resolutions adopted Feb. 8th, 1878, by the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of New York; Feb. 12th, 1878, by the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, and reaffirmed in March, 1878, by the first-named society.]

"We believe the Organon of Samuel Hahnemann to be the only reliable guide in therapeutics. This clearly teaches that homœopathy consists in the law of similars, the totality of the symptoms, the single remedy, the minimum dose of the dynamized drug, and these not singly but collectively.

"Legitimate Hahnemannian homœopaths should publicly disavow such innovations [as]: (1) the mixing or alternating of two or more medicines; (2) medicated topical applications and mechanical appliances in non-surgical cases; (3) such treatment as suppresses symptoms by the tonic action of the drug." [Extracts from resolutions adopted by seven "friends of Hahnemannian Homœopathy," at a meeting held at Milwaukee, Wis., June 16th, 1880, in connection with the 37th annual session of the American Institute of Homœopathy.]

The Milwaukee Test. In 1878, the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine, recognizing the unscientific character of the evidence for the efficacy of the so-called "high potencies" (see *ante*, page 81), adopted a plan proposed by Dr. Lewis Sherman, to apply an *experimentum crucis* to the doctrine of dynamization. A vial containing sugar-pellets moistened with the 30th attenuation of a drug, placed undesignated with other vials containing pellets moistened with pure alcohol, in sets of 10 or 2 as desired, was to be given to the experimenter, who should, at the expiration of one

year, report to the society, and designate the vial which contained the attenuated medicine.

The most important of the test conditions were as follows: (1) That the experimenters should be believers in the efficacy of the 30th attenuation. (2) That the preparation of the attenuations should be done by a committee comprising representatives of both the believers and the unbelievers. (3) That the dispensing and recording be done, not by any member of the medical or pharmaceutical professions, but by a disinterested layman of unimpeachable character. (4) That each experimenter should be permitted to select the drug with which he would experiment, as also the number of blanks which should accompany it. (5) That the sealed reports of the dispenser and experimenters should be opened and compared by the society, at a special public meeting, of which due notice should be given.

The proposed experiment caused a great sensation in the school all over the world. It was endorsed by the leading journals, and by the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, which appointed a committee to cooperate with the Milwaukee Academy in carrying out the test. It was at once bitterly opposed by the leaders of the self-styled "Hahnemannians" and their sycophants, who exhausted the vocabulary of abuse in denouncing the experiment and its adherents. The Rev. Geo. T. Ladd, Professor in Bowdoin College, Maine, accepted the trust of dispensing the test-pellets. The result was as follows:

Sets of Test-pellets.	10-vial test.	2-vial test.	5-vial test.
Number applied for and sent out.....	25	47	1
Number on which reports were received.....	9	1	0
Number in which medicated vial was found..	0	1	0

The Allen Fiasco. At the meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathy, in 1879, Professor T. F. Allen, M. D., of New York, a representative high-potency practitioner and teacher, publicly challenged the Milwaukee delegates (Drs. L. Sherman and Sam'l Potter) to enter upon a similar test with him, stipulating that the medicines should not be prepared in Milwaukee, but in New York, by Messrs. Bœricke & Tafel, the well-known homœopathic pharmacutists, who deal largely in high-potencies. Dr. Allen expressed the utmost confidence in his ability, with such preparations, to select the medicated pellets. When Dr. Sherman insisted that the unbelievers be represented on the committee to prepare and dispense the remedies, Dr. Allen abandoned his test, although he had entered upon it as a part of the work of the bureau in the National Society of which he was a member, and had published a printed programme thereof. Experiments were, however, carried on, in acceptance of Dr. Allen's challenge, by Drs. Sherman and Potter, with the lower attenuations, under similar conditions, in 10-vial tests; resulting in their designating correctly the vials containing the attenuations of several drugs up to the 10th decimal, at which they failed.

A full account of this first honest attempt at placing upon a scientific basis the question of drug efficacy in attenuated medicines, may be found in the Transactions of the American Institute of Homœopathy, 1879, 1880; papers of the Bureau of Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Provings, a reprint of which may be obtained from the Milwaukee Homœopathic Pharmacy, 171 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wis.; price 50c.

The best examination of the homœopathic tenets, and the most dispassionate history of its early methods and men, is found in Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Homœopathy, by R. E. Dudgeon, M. D., Manchester, H. Turner, 1854; a book which is one of the text-books in nearly all homœopathic colleges.

HYDROCELE. (Compare DROPSY, ORCHITIS.)

Iodine, injection of tincture (B); one part of tinct. to 2 aquæ, ʒj-ij injected (Wa).

Ammonium Chloride, ʒj; liq. ammon. acet., spt. vini rectific. āā ʒj; aquæ ʒiv, as discutient lotion to scrotum in hydrocele of children (Wa).

IRON-WIRE SUTURES, as radical cure (Wa).

GALVANO-PUNCTURE, a current of 20-40 elements by two needle electrodes, will invariably cure (B).

Iodine, "eau iodée" injected with a capillary trocar (Js); has specific alterative influence upon serous walls of sac (H).

Iod., *Rhod.*, *Puls.*, *Graph.* (R); have all frequently cured hydrocele (H).

Kali iod. internally and locally, has caused the absorption of the fluid (H).

Spong. the best for acute form (H).

Aur. has done good service (H).

Calc. carb. excellent in children (Hpl).

HYDROCEPHALUS, ACUTE.

Iodine lotions to scalp, or inunction of iodine oint. together with ferric iodide and cod-liver oil internally, offer the best chance of success, although most remedies often fail (Wa).

Tartar Emetic, oint. as counter-irritant to scalp in tubercular meningitis (R); in large doses internally was formerly employed (Wa).

Croton Oil, is said to have removed the excess of fluid from the ventricles (R).

Mercury. Hydrarg. chlor. corr. in doses of gr. 1-30 to 1-16 proved successful (Wa).

Magnesium Carbonate, ʒj-ij saturated with lemon-juice, every 2 or 3 hours, a useful purgative in hydrocephalus (Wa).

Turpentine, in doses of ʒxx-x with ʒxx-xxl of castor oil, or terebinthinate enemata, in incipient hydrocephalus (Wa).

Purgatives, in small doses every 4 or 6 hours after having overcome the constipation, to maintain action for some days. A single full dose of calomel, followed up by magnesium sulphate at short intervals. Their value can hardly be overrated (Wa).

Lecches, on crown of head rather than on temples, when much febrile action; inadmissible if patient is much debilitated; sometimes serviceable (Wa).

Iod., *Hell.*, *Dig.*, *Sec.*, the most suitable; the former, gr. j of ϕ in 200 grammes of water has perhaps arrested the disease in incipient stage (Js).

Ant. tart. when metastatic from spontaneous suppression of variola (Hpl).

Kali brom. has arrested many cases in incipient stage (Ha).

Bell., *Bry.*, *Hell.*, *Sulph.*, have general agreement as to their value in the incipient stage. Fully developed tubercular meningitis is incurable (H).

Bell. 1x, the sheet-anchor after vomiting sets in; premonitory cerebral symptoms; alt. with *Acon.* if fever (H).

Dig. has high repute (H); especially after effusion has set in (B).

Ver. vir. has virtues of *Acon.*, *Bell.* (Ha, B).

Bry. impending effusion (H, B).

Helleb., *Dig.*, completed effusion (H).

Sulph. interposed (H); occasionally (R).

Cupr. convul. (B); intensified sympt. (R).

Ac. carbol. 1x, seems to have cured (H).

Calc. hypophos. ϕ or 1x, incipient (Ha);

Calc. carb., *Phos.*, the only remedies (J).

Phos., **Zinc.**, receive general approval in hydrocephaloid (J, H).

Zinc. val. 1x or 2x, as palliative in some stages of tubercular meningitis (Ha).

Artem. 3, cured one severe case (Hpl).

HYDROCEPHALUS, CHRONIC. (Compare DROPSY.)

Mercury, holds a high place in the opinion of many. Calomel gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ twice daily, with mercurial inunction to the shaved head, or the latter alone; child to wear a woolen cap. This treatment for 30 or 40 days (Wa).

Sulph. and **Calc. carb.** accomplish almost incredible results (J); curative in a well-marked case (H).

Ars. as adjunct to *Calcaria* (J, B, Js).

Helleb. as intercurrent remedy (H); head enlarging rapidly (R).

Ferric Iodide, with cod-liver oil, always gives good results among the poor (Wa).
Iodine, lotions. [See HYDROCEPHALUS, ACUTE.]

Potassic Iodide, may arrest progress. ℞ Pot. iod. gr. iv; spt. ether. nit. ʒj; liq. potass. ℥xxiv; tinct. hyoscy. ʒj; syr. aurant. ʒij; aquæ ad ʒij. Dose ʒj thrice daily for a child at. 1 year (Wa); is of value certainly; appears to have power of promoting absorption (W).

COD-LIVER OIL, sometimes improves, esp. in scrofulous children (Wa).

Calc. phos. to promote ossification of cranial bones, curative; also in 6th to mother during pregnancy with *Sulph. 6*, to avert hydrocephalus (*Von G*).

Dig. urine scanty, circulation feeble, children of drunkards (R).

Apis, post-scarlatinal, urine scanty, œdema of throat (R); excellent (*Hpl*).

Ars. iod. tubercular cachexiæ, enlarged abdominal glands, inanition (R).

Ethusa, most nearly covers the totality of the symptoms (*Jenny*).

DIET. Nourishing food, fresh air (R).

HYDROPHOBIA.

Belladonna, in all hyperæmic states of the brain and spinal cord, is one of the very best remedies (P).

Glonoin, may be of benefit (Wa).

Amyl Nitrite, should be fairly tried (B).

Curare, is encouraging, grm. 0.02 injected, 7 doses in 5½ hours, dispelled the symptoms, but replaced them by paralysis of limbs continuing over 2 months (Ros).

Morphia, chiefly palliative. For deep injection into the tetanized muscles (B). [See TETANUS.]

Conia, is indicated; has not succeeded (B).

CAUTERIZATION with hot iron or caustic potash after cleansing wound, which should be kept open by ung. basilic. for 5-6 weeks (Ros, A); with Silver Nitrate sharpened to a point, and applied freely to every sinuosity of the wound (Wa).

EXCISION, the safer practice (Wa).

BATHS, warm and hot, produce calm (Ros).

Bell. is thoroughly homœopathic; has been esteemed for 100 years as prophylactic [always esteemed as a specific, (*Hpl*)], and has cured some cases. Large doses are necessary. Preferred when throat symptoms predominate (H).

Stram. also homœopathic; reputed specific in China. When general nervous irritability and delirium extreme (H).

Bell., *Stram.*, *Scutel.*, the likeliest remedies to prevent the development of the poison; one of them should be administered in a low dilution directly after infection, and the patient kept under its influence for some time (R).

Ac. carbol. to wound, after sucking to promote bleeding (R).

ICE, to be eaten, also to the upper part of the spine (H).

EXCISION of bitten part, a duty of paramount necessity (H).

HYDROTHORAX. (Compare DROPSY.)

Digitalis, in purely dropsical form, also in passive pleuritic effusions; used as a diuretic (ʒj-ij night and morning, or oftener) is of great value (P).

Elaterium, unquestionably of value as a derivative, though many fear it (P).

Jaborandi, produces good results (B).

Iodine, ʒj of tinct. injected in returning hydrothorax (B).

Sanguinaria, has been used with the best effects (Wa).

BLISTERS, when effusion has taken place, certainly seem to stimulate the absorbents to action (Wa).

Dig., *Ars.*, may improve when a dropsy from cardiac difficulty (H); *Digitalin*, in cardiac dropsy the remedy (Ha).

Ars. may afford relief, esp. if idiopathic. When patient is of impoverished constitution, great dyspnœa, worse at night, face bloated, small pulse (*Hpl*).

Apis, if from recent inflammation (H); of serous membranes. Absence of thirst, and suddenness of the œdema, valuable indications (*Hpl*).

Sulph. φ, the great remedy, when hydrothorax is an inflam'y effusion (H).

Dig., *Bry.*, *Ars.*, *Hell.* (R); *Apis.*, *Ars.* (H).

HYPOCHONDRIASIS. (Compare MELANCHOLIA.)

- Arsenic**, in the aged. R Fowler's sol. gtt. ij; tinct. opii. gtt. iij-v, ter in die (B).
- Ignatia**, is useful. Tinct. best (P).
- Cimicifuga**, of singular value in puerperal hypochondria, and in that accompanying spermatorrhœa, etc. (P).
- Aurum**. Chloride, gr. 1-20 to 1-30 ter die gives excellent results, when depression, vertigo, cerebral anæmia (B).
- Valerian**, quickly relieves flatulence (B).
- Asafœtida**, with flatulence and gloom (B). *Potassic Bromide*, esp. among female town-dwellers, but also in male (R); effects are variable, relieves some, not others (Wa).
- Hyoeycamus*, when syphiliphobia (P).
- Opium*, a stimulant dose of the tinct. (B).
- Caffein*, the citrate (gr. j-v) has been used with advantage (B).
- Alcohol*, in hypochon. gives temporary relief; should never be given for its narcotic stimulant effect in these cases (W).
- TURKISH BATHS**, are useful for town dwellers, with soft flabby tissues, and mental depression (R).
- Ars.** burning pains, alt. with *Merc.* (H).
- Ign.** semi-delirious mental distress (H).
- Cimic.**, *Ign.*, *Sep.*, *Petrol.*, *Plat.*, in uterine derangements, esp. at climacteric (R).
- Cimic.** in hyp. of spermatorrhœa (H).
- Aur.** male subjects, suicidal tendency (H).
- Valer.** abates most of bad symptoms (H).
- Asaf.** when traceable to torpor or irritation of the biliary secretions; tightness of head, tickling in the larynx, cough, mucous expectoration (*Hpl.*).
- Nux vom.* when with dyspepsia (H, R); persons of sedentary habits, with constipation (L); followed best by *Sulph.* (H, L); esp. when from derangement of abdominal functions (L).
- Calc.* followed by *China*, and *Natr. mur.* when from sexual abuse, exhausting discharges (L).
- Staph.* when caused by long-continued depressing emotions (B).
- Natr. mur.* cachexia, constipation (B).
- Coni.* from forced sexual abstinence (B).
- Stann.* severe abdominal pains, relieved by movement (B).

HYSTERIA.

- Ignatia**, useful in many forms of hysteria, with feeling of suffocation, sensation as of a ball rising to the throat, convulsive crying, flatulence, etc., etc. (P).
- Camphor**, in hysterical excitement (P).
- Musk**, for many anomalous and distressing symptoms (R).
- Cimicifuga**, in hysterical chorea rapidly curative (P); for the headache (R).
- Asafœtida**, in hysterical convulsive affections, with flatulence, and cough (P); arrests paroxysm, valuable for flatulence (B); removes headache, peculiar sensations in head, and flatulence (R).
- Valerian**, has great value, ʒss doses of fl. ext. (B); useful in most cases, especially those of hysterical dyspepsia (P).
- Zinc Valerianate**, especially at the climacteric age, for hysterical symptoms which can be traced to no particular cause (R).
- Ign.** is specific; removes many pains and spasmodic phenomena present; sensation of a lump in throat; continued modifies the morbid impressionability,—emotional, sensory, and reflex (H).
- Camph.** int. and by olfaction during paroxysm (R).
- Mosch.** in lowest dilutions will sometimes arrest and always shorten paroxysm (H); tendency to fainting, headache, constriction of chest, general chilliness (R).
- Cimif.** when of uterine origin (H).
- Asaf.** is useful (H); throat symptoms predominating (R).
- Valer.** produces marked benefit (H).
- Zinc val.** considered by some to be the most valuable remedy (R).
- Nux vom.** when constipation, flatulence (R).
- Tarant.** equal to **Ign.** when of the convulsive form (Js).

Nux Vomica, of great use in middle-aged subjects, with flatulence, weight on head, flushings and perspirations (R).

Atropia, for hysterical aphonia, gr. 1-120 to 1-80 morning and evening (B).

Ether, for the flatulence, and for the paroxysm in sudden seizures. ℞ Spirit. etheris compos., tinct. valerian. ammon., āā ʒj. M. Sig.—A teasp. in water every 15 minutes till relieved (B).

Ammonia, the aromatic spirits for the acidity and eructations (B).

Potassic Bromide, gives control, and prevents paroxysms. When verging on nymphomania large doses required (R).

Iron, a course often useful, especially when anæmia or uterine obstructions (R).

Phosphorus in hysterical paralysis (R).

Arsenic, lessens mobility of nervous system, and improves nutrition (B).

Opium, gtt. j of laudanum with gtt. ij of tinct. nucis vom. 3 or 4 times a day, for flushings, weight on head, depression (R).

Aur. with melancholy, menorrhagia, congestive headache (R); sometimes cures the vomiting (H).

Cham., Ign., Arg., for hysterical pains in joints, the latter if of long standing (H).

Coff. from worry, with insomnia (R); esp. adapted to elderly ladies (Ld).

Plat. when with uterine derangements (H); depression of spirits, irritability (R).

Gels., Bell., Macrot., Sang., in lowest potencies, chiefly to be relied on in cases at the climacteric (Ld).

ELECTRICITY, for aphonia, paralysis and anæsthesia (H).

ACCESSORY MEASURES. Occupation of mind and body. Removal from influence of friends. Complete abandonment of use of alcohol. The shower-bath, or cold bath, as an educator of the will, as well as to invigorate the body. Excitement to be avoided. The word "Hysteria" should never be applied to the case in the patient's hearing (R).

ICTHYOSIS.

Ulmus. The decoction of elm bark has succeeded in curing (Wa).

Zinc Oxide, the oint. or glycerin (Wa).

WARM BATHS, may generally be employed with benefit (R).

Ars., (Fowler's sol.); **Phos.**, int. and ext., **Iod., Aur.**, with warm fomentations, tonics and clearliness (R); **Ars. iod. (L).**

COD-LIVER OIL, applied by friction with the hand, is promptly curative (Ha).

IMPETIGO. (Compare ECZEMA, PORRIGO CAPITIS.)

Arsenic, is very useful. [See ECZEMA.] The iodide in doses of gr. 1-10, has been employed with great success. Or Donovan's Solution, ℞ v-x (Wa).

Nitric Acid, int. frequently benefits (Wa). **Glycerite of Tannin**, an excellent application (B); during day, with poultice at night to remove scabs (R).

Quinia, Mineral Acids, when from imperfect digestion (R, B).

Zinc, the ointment of the oxide, after subsidence of inflammation (R).

Sulphur, internally, serviceable (R).

Calcic Chloride, gr. xv-xxx, daily, in some vegetable inf., well spoken of (Wa).

Mercury. Citrine ointment dilute locally, is an excellent application (Wa).

Laurel-water, relieves itching (P).

GRAPE-CURE, has proved excellent (P).

Ars. is homœopathic, and useful (H); black pustules, filled with black blood and fetid pus; better from warmth (L).

Ac. nit. pustular eruption on face with large red margin, and heavy scabs (L). **Viola tric.** very effective in recent impetigo of the face in adults (H).

Ant. tart. cures a lingering form; very useful in imp. erysipelatodes (H).

Ant. cru. best for chronic form (H); worse from bathing, better in open air (L).

Kali bich. in chronic, often effective (H).

Coni. has cured imp. figurata (H); seropurulent eruption in aged people (L).

Hepar sulph. eruption after mercurialism, tendency to ulceration, humid scabs (L).

Iris vers. impetigo capitis, with gastric complaints, nausea and vomiting (L).

Sil. in impetigo capitis (H).

IMPOTENCE. (Compare EMISSIONS, SPERMATORRHŒA.)

Phosphorus. No remedy more efficient. The pill of zinc phosphide the most convenient form (B).

Phosphoric Acid, full doses, with gr. ss of pulv. cantharidis, an effective combination, especially in imp. of old age (R).

Chloride of Gold, prevents decline of sexual power (B).

Cantharis, with iron, is beneficial (B). In large doses (gtt. xx-xxx), with iron and phosphoric acid or nux vomica (R). Of doubtful efficacy (Wa).

Arseniate of Iron, often benefits. ℞ Ferri arseniat. gr. v; ergotine (aq. ext.), ʒss, M. ft. pil. no. xxx. Sig.—One night and morning (B).

Cubeb, removes functional trouble (B).

Nux Vomica. Drop doses of tinct. in atonic impotence (B). In large doses when spermatorrhœa (R).

Sanguinaria, has decided aphrodisiac properties, but useful only in functional states. ℞ Tinct. sanguin. ʒij; ext. stillingie fl. ʒv. M. Sig.—15-20 drops in water ter die (B).

Serpentaria, in relaxation and feeble erections, will often restore power. ʒss doses of tinct. bis in die (B).

Ergotine, hypoder. about the dorsal vein of penis, when its enlargement and too rapid emptying cause of impotence (B).

Cannabis Indica, is a useful remedy (B).

Phos. seminal weakness the cause (L).

Ac. phos. the most important remedy; when from over-indulgence sexually (H); sudden relaxation of penis during coition, debility, hypochondriasis (L).

Aur. discharges of prostatic fluid from relaxed penis, melancholy with suicidal tendency (L).

Canth. nocturnal emissions, relaxed organs, consequences of onanism, pain in spermatic cord (L).

Agnus castus, has cured simple impotence, is homœopathic (H); impotence with gleet, in young persons from abuse of function, with apathy, etc. (L).

Bary. carb. 6, in premature senility (H).

Coni. is homœopathic in senility (H); atrophy of testicles (L).

Arn., Hyper, if history shows impotence caused by a blow or fall (H).

Ars. loss of power in ejaculatory and erectile functions (H).

Kali brom., Selen. 6, sexual atony with cerebral depression (H).

Camph. may be added to list (H); relaxed testicles, want of desire (L).

Iod. atrophy of testicles (R).

Ac. picric. has cured frequently (Couch).

Kali iod. sexual desire diminished, atrophied testes (L).

China, impotence with lascivious fancies, resulting from seminal losses (L).

INFLAMMATION. (See also the several titles.)

Aconite, especially in inflammation of respiratory organs, eruptive fevers, and all inflammatory states of high temperature and sthenic reaction. Not in adynamic states, or continued fevers, except for hyperpyrexia. May be advantageously combined with opium (B). Gives most brilliant results in many forms (R). Always indicated in early stage of simple inflammatory fevers, in all inflam'n of serous membranes, pneumonia, tonsillitis, acute rheumatism, erysipelas, etc. Is especially adapted to the uses for which bleeding was employed (P).

Acon. constitutes the back-bone of our materia medica (*Hpl.*). "The homœopathic *lancet.*" "To enumerate the diseases for which it is suitable would be to mention the acute inflammation of every possible organ and tissue of the body, and if it be not for these the sole remedy, it is almost always useful either previous to, or in alternation with another remedy which has, perhaps, a more specific relationship to the part affected" (*Dudgeon*). Pain, rapid strong pulse, dry hot skin, chills, scanty urine. Notably in acute rheumatism, erysipelas,

Arnica, is antipyretic, large doses (5ss of tinct.), in sthenic, small doses (℥x) in asthenic (B); in inflam'n of serous membranes, it has given good results (P).

Belladonna, in many forms no remedy more useful; notably scarlet fever, erysipelas, low fevers. Inflammation of eyes, boils, carbuncles, etc., by atropia ext., belladonna internally. When much fever, may be combined with aconite. ℞ Tinct. acon. rad. ʒj; tinct. belladon. ʒij. M. Sig.—gtt. iv in water each hour (B); both locally and internally in inflammation of the eye; is effectual in inflam'n which threatens to end in abscess (R). In erysipelas, inflam'y sore throat, encephalitis, gouty and rheumatic infl'n, cystitis, pneumonia, etc. (P).

Gelsemium, especially inflam'ns of lungs, pleure, and in pneumonia. (℥v-x of fl. extr. every 2 hours.) (B). In acute stage of acute gonorrhœa is valuable (P).

Bryonia, exceedingly valuable in pleurisy and other serous inflam'ns esp. pericarditis. After the aconite stage (P).

Veratrum Viride, when much delirium and arterial excitement, useful at beginning only. ℥ij of extr. or tinct. (B). In pneumonia, *Veratrine* is most valuable, also in acute rheumatism, and generally as an antipyretic (P).

Tartar Emetic, in frequent minute doses, gr. 1-16, renders incontestable service (B). In pneumonia, tonsillitis, pleurisy, bronchitis, and other inflam'ry affections (R).

Pulsatilla, in acute and sub-acute inflam's with muco-purulent discharges, esp. of eyes, ears, nasal passages (P); also with aconite in epididimitis (Pf).

Mercury, in acute glandular inflam'n of throat and neck, in ileo-colitis, iritis, syphilitic inflam'ns of serous membranes, laryngitis (B, R).

Iodine, as liniment in vicinity of local inflam'n to produce vesication (R).

Sulphides, esp that of calcium, (doses 1-80 gr.) appear often to arrest suppuration. After formation of pus they hasten maturation and circumscribe inflam'n. In boils, abscesses, and deep-seated suppuration, they improve the condition and promote healing (R).

etc. (R). Useless when no increase of temperature, and when true inflammatory changes in a part have actually begun. But in rheumatic inflammation, pleurisy, croup, tonsillitis, it is a potènt remedy (H).

Arn. in inflam'n resulting from a mechanical injury, locally, also internally, relieves pain, antidotes results (H).

Bell. in inflam'ns of a violent character, with stinging, burning pains, aggravated by movement, swelling and shining redness of the affected parts. Intense congestion, esp. of brain, eye, ear, testicle (R); throat, skin, kidneys, bladder, uterus, stomach, intestines, respiratory organs, eyes, etc (H).

Gels. in congestive stage (Ha); in cerebrospinal meningitis, acute bronchitis and pneumonia in first stage without excitement, calling for **Acon.**, dysentery, urthritis, erysipelas or erythema with slight fever (R); oppressed symptoms, dull pains in head, back and limbs (H).

Bry. in inflam'ns of serous membranes, rheumatism, worse on movement, (in rheumatic fever second only to *Acon.*), pleurisy, peritonitis, bronchitis, pneumonia, etc. (R, H). Resolves mastitis if given early. Is less useful in bronchitis, and not at all in arachnitis (H).

Ver. vir. congestion and inflam'n of brain, and organs controlled by par vagum. Inflam'ry conditions with stomach complications (R). In pneumonia, with *Phos.*, is better than **Acon.** (Ha). Acts promptly if at all (R). Very good in erysipelas, internally and locally (Ha).

Ant. tart. catarrhal infl. of mucous membranes, lungs, skin. In catarrh, croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, variola, it has proved a most useful remedy (R).

Puls. in sub-acute inflam'ns of eyes and ears, veins, synovial membranes, sexual organs, digestive canal (R).

Merc. to check suppuration when impending, and heal ulceration when extending, Specific in infl'n of mouth. In salivation, sub-acute glossitis, quinsy, cyanche maligna, dysentery, hepatitis, bronchitis, nephritis, peritonitis, periostitis, ophthalmia, mastitis, strumous adenitis (R).

- Quinine**, in peritonitis (Tr). It is indicated in most acute forms, unless objections occur (P). Has power to arrest inflam'n in formative stage. With morphia and in full doses (gr. xv-xx) may suppress many forms (B).
- Chloral**, excellent when temp. is high, much delirium. Gr. v every 3 hours (B).
- Digitalis**, the German antipyretic. Esp. useful in scarlet fever, rheumatic fever, pneumonia, bronchitis (B). Aconite safer and better (R).
- Opium**, is important in most inflam'ns, but esp. those of serous membranes; a full dose (gr. ss of morphia) at first, smaller doses after. Is esp. curative in inflam'n of intestines and peritonæum, and of cerebro-spinal meningitis, arachnitis, etc. (B, R).
- Saline Purgatives**, valuable as part of the denutrition treatment, and diminish arterial tension (B).
- Salicylic Acid**, is antipyretic, esp. in septicæmic inflam'n, and acute rheumatism, erysipelas, pneumonia (B). Salicylate of soda more soluble (R).
- ICE**, in small pieces in a bladder applied to inflamed part (R).
- WATER**, cold and hot baths and packing very useful in all inflammations (B).
- ALCOHOL**, is constantly prescribed, and is of value in low states, if symptoms after its administration are ameliorated (B). [See FEVER]
- POULTICES**, useful in many inflammatory states, but often abused (B). To check formation of pus, assist in maturation (R).
- LEECHES**, very useful in many forms where sthenic reaction and plethora. Value of blood-letting probably due to derivative and counter-irritant effect (B); a remedy of great power for good or evil, now much neglected (Wa).
- ALIMENT**, when not of digestive tract, use milk and beef-tea alternately every 3 hours. No starches or fats. In intestinal inflammation, milk, eggs, animal broths, oysters, fish, but must be used with great caution. Skim-milk treatment (B). Cod-liver-oil in many chronic inflammations, as of heart, lungs, kidneys, etc. (R).
- lod. joints, glands, goitre, inflammatory croup, laryngitis, chronic bronchitis, and pneumonia (R).**
- Hepar sulph.** will often check impending suppuration; better to promote speedy termination. In pneumonia, pleurisy, bronchitis, etc. (H).
- Sulphur**, in chronic infl'n, esp. of skin, eyes, rectum; also in bronchitis of chronic type, in pleurisy and pneumonia (H).
- Ac. nit.* irritation of skin and mucous at junction of skin with mucous memb. (R).
- Aloes*, infl. of rectum, piles, dysentery (R).
- Apis*, infl'n of mucous memb. of genital organs. Rapid acute œdema of various parts. Erysipelas, urticaria, etc. (R).
- Arg. nit.* irritation of skin and mucous memb., infl'n of eyes, urethritis (R).
- Ars.* infl'ns of mucous and serous membranes and skin, esp. when œdema, debility, burning, emaciation (R).
- Aur.* inflam'n and ulceration of bone (R).
- Bary. carb.* quinsy, infl'n of glands (R).
- Calend.* topically to prevent suppuration in wounds; also in ulcers (R).
- Canth.* acute infl'n of urinary organs (R).
- Colch.* inflammatory affections of bowels, joints (R); rheumatic pericarditis (H).
- Coloc.* inflammation of rectum, colic with diarrhœa (R).
- Dig.* inflam'n of stomach and colon (R).
- Euph.* catarrhal inflammation of eyes (R).
- Ham.* phlebitis, hemorrhoids, etc. (R).
- Kali iod.* syphilitic iritis, periostitis, etc. (R).
- Phos.* pneumonia, inflammation of bone and periosteum, gastro-enteritis, ulceration of stomach, chronic mastitis, with fistulous openings (R).
- Pod.* enteritis, gastritis, bronchitis, etc. (R).
- Rhus tox.* vesicular inflam'ns of skin (R).
- Sang.* inflammations of respiratory organs and bowels, hemorrhoids (R).
- Silic.* promotes suppuration, and controls when excessive; whitlows, scrofulous abscesses and ulcers (R).
- Tereb.* infl'ns and ulceration of mucous membrane of urinary organs (R).
- Urt. ur.* vesicular inflammation of skin, urticaria recurring every year (R).
- COLD**, by ice in bags, or cold water, a very useful agent. Heat, by hot water, fomentations, etc., often much better (R).

INFLUENZA. (Compare CATARRH, HAY-FEVER.)

Sulphurous Acid, by fumigation or inhalation, often controls (R).

Tartar Emetic, has been recommended strongly, but is too depressant (Wa).

Quinia, has been used beneficially throughout the disease, esp. after the acute stage, for neuralgic pains (Wa).

Ammonia. The liq. ammon. acetatis, combined with nitric or chloric ether, is often of great service (Wa).

Sanguinaria, used with much benefit (Wa).

Cimicifuga, has been given with much success (R).

Spiritus Etheris Nitrosi, in doses of ʒj-jss, in any convenient vehicle, is a popular and efficacious remedy (Wa).

Opium, best avoided in early stage, but later for the cough, with ipecac. gives great ease. Dover's powder, with nitre and lobelia, is a good form (Wa).

Potassic Nitrate. Nitre, largely diluted, as lemonade, ʒj-ij in the course of the day, proves highly useful (Wa).

TURKISH BATHS, have been employed with marked advantage (Wa).

HOT FOMENTATIONS, for headache (R).

Sulph., *Phos.*, tedious cases, with chest symptoms. *Phos. (R)*, *Camph. (Hpl)*, to abort, if given on first appearance (R).

Ant. tart. bronchial complications, also *Kali bich.* esp. when cough (H).

Ant. tart. should be given in lowest dilutions to act promptly (Hpl).

Acon. or *Gels.*, in early stage (R). *Acon.* chilliness, weariness, soreness (Hpl).

Gels. chill up the back, remittent febrile symptoms (Ha).

Ars. 6, severe fluent coryza, with headache, pain in limbs, and great prostration; the essential features of influenza. Specific (H); esp. when epidemic (Hpl).

Eup. per. bone-pains distressing (H); intense bronchial irritation (Ha).

Iod. by olfaction, is useful (R).

Bry. may be useful when pleuritic or pleuro-pneumonic symptoms, swelling of the nose, epistaxis (Hpl); for severe frontal headache (H).

Ars. iod. as prophylactic; especially indicated when discharges irritating (Ha).

Sticta, has great popularity in severe cases with rheumatic pains (Ha).

INSOMNIA. (Compare NERVOUSNESS.)

Chloral, the best hypnotic (gr. xv-xx), quite unrivaled. Cautiously in delirium tremens, which see (B). In many forms (R). *Croton Chloral*, ʒj may be given (R).

Potassic Bromide, when from cerebral overaction, gr. xv before each meal, and gr. xxx on retiring. Cumulative effect (B). It increases hypnotic effect of hyoscyamus, belladonna, cannabis indica, ether, and chloroform (R).

Hyoscyamus, an effective substitute for opium in children, ʒij-ʒj of tinct. necessary, and without danger (B); when opium disagrees (R).

Belladonna, hypnotic in some morbid states, esp. those marked by prostration, low arterial tension, contracted pupils. Atropia, gr. 1-120 to 1-60 (B).

Ignatia, for sleeplessness from nervous ethism, better than morphia (Pf).

Chlor. hydr. gr. xv-xx, at bed-time, a favorite hypnotic (R); gr. ij for each year of age up to 20 years (Ha).

Kali brom. gr. iij-v or more, every half hour [gr. x-xx (Ha).] better and less dangerous than chloral (R); esp. useful for insomnia of children with night-terrors. In insomnia from over-fulness of the cerebral vessels (Ha).

Hyos. light sleep broken by dreams, nervous irritability, excitement with depression of spirits (R).

Bell. insomnia, with heat and throbbing in head, pain in eyes (R).

Ign. grief, care, depressing emotions (L).

Gels. φ, gtt. i-ij, in simple cases (R).

Coff. when from simple cerebral activity; the 6th and 12th better than lower dilutions (H); the 3x or 3 (R).

Opi. stupid insomnia, acute hearing (L).

Gelsemium, in simple wakefulness (B).
Coffee, insomnia from lowering of nervous power, and chronic alcoholism (P).
Opium, morphia the best form, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ -gr. ss, when pain (B). Codeia and Narceia, also hypnotic, should be given to act at natural time for sleeping (R).
Sumbul, π xxx-xl of tinct. with a little chloric ether, very efficient in the insomnia of chronic alcoholism (P).
Tartar Emetic, and opium, very effective when due to cerebral congestion, and when opium stimulates (B).
Ether or *Chloroform*, in a full dose (R).
Phosphorus, nutrition inactive. Insomnia of the aged (B).
Humulus, a hop-pillow effective (B, P).
 Tinct. lupulinæ, ʒss-ʒss, as cerebral sedative (B).
 ALCOHOL, if from cerebral anæmia, a full dose of whisky or brandy; or, in some a glass of ale or beer answers better (B).
 WATER, a tepid bath just before retiring often effective. When head is hot, cold to it, and tepid bath to body (B).

China, emotional, weakest from exhausting discharges (H); effects of tea (R).
Nux. vom., *Cham.* when due to excessive use of coffee as beverage (H).
Acon. when vascular excitement, insomnia of aged, and remittent fevers (H).
Cimicif. bodily restlessness; children, when from dentition, etc. (H, Ha).
Iod. when with palpitation (H).
Puls. in early part of night (H); the *Puls. nutt.* in sleeplessness, melancholy (Ha).
Ambra. nervous, hysterical cases (H).
Amm. val. in insomnia from emotional excitement, hysteria, excessive use of green tea or coffee (Ha).
Cyprip. ϕ , gtt. a few, when from functional disorder of brain or nervous system, desire to talk, crowding of pleasant ideas, and restlessness of body (Ha).
Calc. brom. the best remedy by far for children, may be given boldly, gr. j of crude drug for each year of age (Ha).
 KUMYSS, when from nervous irritation, debility, or cerebral anæmia, no medicine so efficient (Ha).

INTERMITTENT FEVER.

Cinchona. Quinia as prophylactic, gr. v-x each morning in black coffee; begin with gr. v, add gr. j each week. For acute ague, gr. x in sweating stage, and same 5 hours before next paroxysm, and gr. x-xv at the septenary periods, until the third has passed. In pernicious form, gr. xx-xl are required, by stomach, rectum or skin, to secure safety of patient. Best in combination with morphia, and with continuous administration of arsenic during intermissions. May be given in solution by rectum, or hypodermically (B, R). Is almost specific in intermittents when uncomplicated, and of recent origin (Wa).
Arsenic, the best remedy next to quinia, especially useful in long-standing agues, of quartan type (R). Useful as adjunct to quinia daily, to prevent relapse. Most important in chronic ague, with iron; also as prophylactic small doses of Fowler's solution. \mathcal{R} Pil. ferri carbonat. ʒj;

China. Quinia in recent ague (R, H); a full dose at commencement of apyrexia, or gr. ij-ijj of 1x trit. during its continuance. Never in chronic form, or in malarious cachexia (H). The 3x, as prophylactic; 6th, 12th, during paroxysm; in the apyrexia gr. j-ij every hour for 6 hours before paroxysm (Ha).
Ars. chronic ague; burning heat, great thirst, extreme debility. Also in brow-ague and when quinia has been used to excess (R, H). In so-called "dumb-ague." Chill not well defined, heat intense, great restlessness (Hpl).
Caps. sweat coincident with heat (H); excessive shuddering and chilliness, pain in small of the back, thirst before and during chill (Hpl).
Nux vom. has ancient repute, gastro-intestinal symptoms, heat preceding or mingling with the chill. Alt. with *Ipec.* when impure intermittents in non-aguish districts. Chill predominating (H).

acidi arseniosi, gr. j. M. ft. pil. no. xx. Sig.—One ter die. ℞ Quiniæ sulph. ʒij; ferri sulph. exsic. ʒj; ac. arsen. gr. j. M. ft. pil. no. xx. Sig.—One ter die (B).

Capsicum, the resin of black and red pepper, as adjuvants chiefly (B); promotes action of quinia, ℞ Quin. sulph. gr. x; capsici, gr. v; opii gr. ss-j. M. (Pf).

Nux Vomica, has been used with success, but now used as adjunct to quinia (B); good in convalescence (P); has antiperiodic virtue not inferior to quinia. Strychniæ gr. 1-40, equals gr. j of quiniæ sulphas. (Wa).

Hydrastia, stands next after arsenic; same indications as quinia (B); gr. ij-ix, strongly recommended (P).

Sodic Chloride, in large doses (ʒvij-xij in sol) during apyrexia, may occasionally be useful (Wa).

Chinoidine, may be used as a substitute for quinia, in doses twice as large (B). Chinoidin. (dissolved in alcohol), capsici, sulph. quin. āā gr. j to each pill, mixed with extract. gentianæ. Useful formula.

Cinchonia, **Cinchonidia**, **Quinidia**, the sulphates of these alkaloids, although hitherto little valued in medicine, are scarcely, if at all, inferior as therapeutical agents to quinine (Report of the Madras Commission, 1866). Average dose of each, about gr. x (Wa).

Aptiol, when prejudice exists against quinia. Gr. xv during an hour, in divided doses, 4 hours before paroxysm (B).

Salicin, as substitute for quinia, but inferior (B); grs. x-lx, in mild cases (P).

Chloroform, to prevent an impending paroxysm; ʒj-ʒij given before the chill, or by inhalation (B).

Opium. **Morphia**, gr. ¼ hypoder. to abort paroxysm; also in pernicious variety. Is useful in combination with quinia (B). **Narcotin**, gr. ij-v ter die, is eminently antiperiodic. No drug (except quinine) cures intermittents so rapidly and surely, or with more freedom from disagreeable effects (Wa); said to be superior to quinine (R).

Nitric Acid, full doses every 4-6 hrs. (B).

Carbolic Acid, hypodermatically (B).

Eucalyptus, during convalescence (B).

Hydras. quotidian fevers, with gastric or hepatic disturbance in the cachectic (L).

Natr. mur. ʒ0, chronic; and recent when bilious vomiting, blistered lips, sores about the mouth (R, H); greyish-yellow look, spleen and liver enlarged (B); chill 11 A. M. (L).

Ipec. nausea, vomiting, gastric symptoms; tongue thickly coated, yellow, moist fur (R). Chill increased by external heat [relieved—*Ign.*, *Ars.*] (L).

Cedron. simple cases, paroxysms very regular (R); numb sensation over body, hot climates (H); cerebral congestion (Ha); clock-like periodicity (L).

Lyc. chill followed by sweat, without intervening heat. Attack 4-8 P. M. (L).

Gels. φ, quotidian intermittents, which it changes to tertian; hot head (Ha).

Puls. highly esteemed, esp. when chlorosis and hydræmia combined result from marsh-poisoning; requires *Ign.* to follow, in order to remove paroxysms (H).

Ign. much chill, frequent paroxysms (R); thirst during chill, none during heat; chill relieved by ext. heat [also *Ars*] (L).

Ver. alb. severe and obstinate cases (R); chilliness with great desire for cold drinks, which increase chilliness (L).

Ipec., *Carbo veg.*, *Cedr.*, *Sulph.* φ, for overdosing with quinia and arsenic, dumb-ague (R); *Gels.* after *Ipec.* for dumb-ague from quinine (Ha).

Eup. per. bone-pains; *Ac. phos.* profuse sweats; *Cina*, vomiting and canine hunger; *Amm. mur.*, *Aran. diad.* (H).

Ars., *Natr. mur.*, *Sulph.*, cachexia (H).

Ars., *Nux*, *Puls.*, *Ver. alb.*, *Ign.*, *Ipec.*, are Wurm and Caspar's primary list (H).

Ars., *Nux*, *Ver.*, *Ipec.*, *Natr. mur.*, *Arn.* (B). *Ipec.*, *Caps.*, *Nux vom.*, *Ars.* (Js).

Cedr., *Eup.*, *Cimex*, *Ac. phos.*, *Sulph.* with the above, those mostly required (H).

CLASSIFICATION of ague remedies. (1) Poisoners of low organisms, *China*, *Gels.*, *Eucal.*, *Nux vom.*, *Ars.*, *Cedr.* the chief remedies; require appreciable doses. (2) *Eupat.*, *Cornus*, *Salicin*, *Arn.*, *Natr. mur.*, *Hydras.*, which have not the power referred to, but are useful in epidemic malarial fevers, esp. if of pernicious type. Chronic agues are cured by drugs

Mercury, uncalled for in ordinary cases; but hydr. cum creta, quinia and rhu-barb of service in obstinate intermit-tents of children, tropical regions (Wa).

Sodic Hyposulphite, gr. xv-xx every two hours, is said to cure (R).

Cascarilla, *Chamomile*, *Quassia*, used (R).

Gentian, is valued chiefly as vehicle (P).

Emetics, may cure many cases; one each morning will assist action of quinine. *Ipecac.* preferred to antimony (R); only at commencement, inadmissible if gas-tric irritation (Wa).

in the dilutions from the 6th to the 1,000th, as also by "other dynamic forces," as hope, joy, excitement, mistake as to the time of day (*Ha*).

SYMPTOMATIC TREATMENT, and minute dosage not satisfactory in recent agues (*Hughes*, *Hale*, *Vincent*, *Sircar*, *Jousset*, *Jeanes*, *Holcombe*, *Ellis*, *Douglas*, *Marcy*, *Pulte*, *Bahr*, *Roth*, *Kafka*, etc.) On the other hand *Bayes*, *Lord*, *Wurmb*, *Caspar* and many others, treated all cases symp-tomatically, and with minute even in-finitesimal doses (*H*, *Ha*).

INTERTRIGO.

Bismuth, nitrate or carbonate, as dusting powder (R, B).

Tannin, the glycerite, excellent (R, P).

Camphor, added to dusting powders, to allay heat and itching (R).

Lime-water, to obviate irritating urine (R).

SOAP, free ablation with, when caused by acid secretions; use greasy applications afterwards (R).

Bismuth, as powder, to prevent (R).

Cham. is good in simple cases (*H*, *R*).

Lyc. when chafing obstinately recurs, and seems constitutional (*H*).

Merc. parts raw and painful (*H*).

Sulph., *Calc. carb.*, unhealthy cases (R).

Calend. or *Hydras.* externally (R).

LOCAL treatment, necessity obvious (*H*); starch powder, or weak sol. of borax (R).

INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION. (Compare CONSTIPATION, HERNIA.)

Opium, even $\frac{1}{2}$ -grain doses every 4 hours, for 2-4 days, arrests dangerous symp-toms, and brings a painless purgation (Brinton, P). **Morphia**, endermically (Wa).

Belladonna, often successfully employed (P); gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$ every few hours, when from want of tone and partial spasm (Tr).

Strychnia, occasionally beneficial; cau-tiously in acute cases (Wa).

Mercury. A full dose of calomel, fol-lowed in a few hours by castor oil, and a turpentine enema, affords relief (Wa).

Purgation, to be refrained from (Brinton).

Opium, in simple cases, when from fecal accumulation (*H*, *Js*).

Plumb. steadily, when no mechanical ob-struction, but partial spasm or paralysis; deserves confidence (*Js*, *H*).

Bell., **Nux vom.**, **Acon.**, when with signs of local inflam'n (*H*). **Bell.** especially in inflammatory ileus, with heat in the bowels, tenderness to pressure, flushed and hot face, obstinate constipat'n (*Hpl*).

ENEMATA, insufflation, electro-magnet-ism, and surgical methods, are often necessary (*H*).

INTESTINAL ULCERATION. (Compare TYPHOID FEVER.)

Mercury. Hydrarg. nit. oxid. ξj ad ξj ung. as oint. in flat ulcers of rectum (Wa).

Carbonic Acid Gas, per anum, advised (Wa).

Belladonna, extr. locally for ulcer of rectum (P).

Silver Nitrate, locally for ulcer of rect. (B).

Merc. corr., *Kali bich.*, *Uran. nit.*, chronic catarrhal ulceration (*H*).

Sulph. the first remedy (B); chronic (*H*).

Phos. when ulcer in rectum (*H*).

Kali bich. when following burns of surface (*H*).

INTUSSUSCEPTION. (Compare HERNIA, TYPHLITIS.)

Belladonna, gr. iv of extr. in an enema. has been successfully used (Wa).

Opium, in full doses carried to narcotism, has been successful in many cases (Wa).

Effervescent Enemata, have been employed with success (B).

Tobacco Enema, may overcome, and has proved exceedingly effective, but is dangerous. Produces most depressing nausea. Not safe to use more than ʒiv of the officinal infusion; ʒj-Oj (B).

Irrigation, by hydrostatic pressure is resorted to with success. Requires care and gentleness (B). Hot water (Wa).

Bell., *Nux vom.*, *Acon.*, may help to correct irregular and excessive peristalsis, and to obviate inflammation (H). **Bell.** great pain in ileo-cæcal region, cannot bear the slightest touch, not even the bedclothes; nausea and vomiting, high fever (L).

Opi., *Acon.*, *Merc.*, *Plumb.*, are indicated by stercoraceous smell of vomit (L).

Plumb. colic and fecal vomiting (L).

Vcr. alb. anguish, coldness, sinking (L).

INFLATION of intestines with air (*Hippocrates*) seems the most reasonable mechanical remedy (H).

IRRITABILITY. (Compare NERVOUSNESS.)

Ignatia, in small doses diminishes, in large doses excites irrit. of cerebro-spinal axis. The remedy *par excellence* (Pf).

Chloral, gr. v, 2 or 3 times a day, in irritability with nerv. and restlessness (R).

Strychnia (B). [See NERVOUSNESS.]

Ign. modifies morbid impressionability (H) *Acon.* variable humor, excessive restlessness, anxious impatience (R).

Scut. in delicate, nervous subjects (Ha).

Cyprip. φ., gtt. x for adults, excellent in "fidgetiness" as a palliative (Ha).

IRITIS.

Belladonna, locally and int. (R); ℥ v every 3 hours, also lotion (ʒj of extract to ʒiv aquæ), is of great value (P). **Atropia** (solution gr. iv ad ʒj) has a wide field of utility, as mydriatic (B); should never be omitted (C).

Mercury, when of syphilitic origin, as it usually is (B); the bichloride is of great service (R). In plastic iritis of original severity, or in cases aggravated by improper treatment, mercury is imperative, gr. ij of blue pill twice a day, till blue line on gums (C).

Duboisia, as substitute for atropia, is more rapid in effecting dilatation, less irritating to the conjunctiva, and has less permanent after-effects (B).

Turpentine, in so-called "rheumatic iritis" is very successfully used; small repeated doses (P).

Opium, when with much pain an indispensable adjuvant. *Morphia*, hypodermically (C).

Bell. 1, for traumatic iritis; **Atrop.** locally to dilate pupils, in many forms (H, A). Bright redness and vascularity of the parts, feeling of heat in the eyes, intense pain, beating headache, photophobia (Hpl).

Merc., esp. **Merc. corr.** a sheet-anchor in all forms (A. & N); esp. in rheumatic (H). **Merc. iod.**, *Kali iod.* in syphilitic, gr. doses of the latter (R). **Merc.** in doses to saturate system in bad cases (H). *Aur.* if depending on mercurialism, or when syphilitic taint (Hpl).

Acon., *Arn.* traumatic iritis, after operation for cataract (H). *Acon.* may be of very great value (Hpl); with *Bry.* in rheumatic iritis (H).

Sant. simple, from over-use of eye, often with choroiditis (H).

Euph. followed by *Kali bich.* in rheumatic (H).

Clem. in syphilitic, is trustworthy in most cases (H).

Irritants, astringents should never be employed (C).
SURGICAL. Paracentesis when increased tension. Corelysis when only one or two adjacent adhesions. Iridectomy (C).
BATHS, Russian vapor, daily, give excellent results in rheumatic (R).
REST to the iris by use of atropine and a bandage. Confinement to the house, even to the bed, if the attack severe (A).

JAUNDICE. (Compare HEPATIC DISEASES, CALCULI, etc.)

Mercury, in attacks with depression, sickness and coated tongue. gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$ of powder taken at onset, and repeated 3 or 4 times a day, very valuable (R). As purgative in jaundice from both deficiency and excess of bile, singularly enough (B). Grey powder with ipecac. followed next morning by castor oil, is well adapted to the jaundice of infancy and childhood (Wa).
Celandine, was formerly employed as deobstruent (P); energetically affects the liver (Pf).
Hydrastis, useful if continued for some time, in jaun. from catarrh of duct (B).
Arsenic, has been used with success in jaundice from catarrh of bile-ducts after catarrh of duodenum. Better for jaundice of malarial origin (B).
Nitro-Muriatic Acid, internally, and acid bath to right hypochondrium; temp. of bath 96°, ʒiij-gall. j (B); when jaundice depends on torpor of the liver, or is catarrhal in origin (W).
Quinia, when due to malarial miasm, or when periodic (B).
Euonymine. an hepatic stimulant of especial power (B).
Podophyllum, in catarrhal and malarial jaundice (B); when stools exhibit no trace of bile, one dose has cured (Wa).
Sodic Phosphate, no remedy superior in jaundice from catarrh of gall-ducts; ʒj doses every 4 hours for adults: gr. x-ʒj for children (B).
Manganese, in jaundice from malarial origin, or catarrh of biliary passages (B).
Aloes, for simple jaundice of an atonic kind (B); when hypochondriasis (P).
Rhubarb, for above maladies in children; white or clay-colored pasty stools; skin jaundiced (B).
Merc. generally quite sufficient when from extension of catarrhal process along bile-ducts (H); especially useful after *Acon.* (R).
Chelid. has often proved effective (H); when pain in liver and right shoulder (R); certainly cures jaundice from many causes, no better remedy in liver disorders (Ha). Bitter taste, tongue clean, of deep-red color, stool white, urine brown-red (Hpl).
Hydras. ϕ . gtt. v (Ha); when from catarrh of bile-ducts (H).
Ars. in malignant, typhoid symptoms, or great prostration. Also dyspepsia following an acute attack; for jaundice from abuse of mercury, and in malarial subjects (R); especially valuable when from disorganization of the liver (Hpl).
Ac. nitro-mur. 1x, in chronic jaundice (R); *Ac. nit.* has afforded much relief in chronic jaundice from enlargement, and induration of the liver (Hpl).
China, in malarial jaundice (R); recurring form (L); sallow, dingy-yellow complexion. spasmodic stitching pains in liver (Hpl).
Euon. 1x, in deficient, 3x in excessive secretion of bile; is successfully used (Ha).
Phos. in malignant; hypochondriac pain and tenderness, acute hepatic atrophy; also in chronic jaundice (H).
Cham. in high repute for recent form; from fright or anger, or gastro-duodenal catarrh (H, Js); passion in children (R).
Acon. ϕ , has cured some malignant cases (Js). When inflammatory symptoms, and local pain (R).
Nux vom. when constipation; from sedentary habits or alcoholic excess (R).
Crot. 1, or 3, in malignant with hemorrhage, when originating in the blood; typhus icterodes (H).

Ammonium Iodide, gr. j-ij in water every 2 or 3 hours in catarrh of bile-ducts and jaundice. Also *Amm. Chloride*, with fluid extract of taraxacum (B). The *Chloride*, in 20-gr. doses every 4 hours, produces a decided change (Wa).

Stillingia, relieves jaundice and torpid liver following intermittent fever (B).

Dulcamara, employed with advantage (P).

Iris, in malarial jaundice and that from duodenal catarrh (B).

Alkaline Mineral Waters, especially in catarrh of duodenum or bile-ducts (B).

Potassium Salts. The *Chlorate* in chronic or asthenic jaundice. The *Sulphate* the most useful saline purg. in jaundice (Wa).

ALIMENT. No starches or fats. Milk, eggs, oysters, beef-broth, broiled or raw beefsteak, or whitefish (B).

Berb. Inf. of inner bark of barberry-root, highly recommended in chronic (R).

Iod. in chronic, with no apparent mechanical obstruction to bile (H).

Aur. is occasionally curative (H).

Leptandrin 1x, a very useful remedy (Ha).

Bry. when from anger or disappointment chronic hepatitis (Hpl).

Dig. has occasionally cured true jaundice (H); clean tongue, pulse slower than heart (Ha).

Myrica, ashy stool, tongue dirty-yellow, catarrh of posterior nares; dull, aching liver (Ha).

Carduus, has made many cures, is decidedly homœopathic (Ha).

DIET. An abundance of green vegetables at every meal, cold water freely; avoid highly-seasoned food, and liquors (Gt).

JOINTS, DISEASES OF.

(Compare BURSITIS, GOUT, HIP-JOINT DISEASE, RHEUMATIC ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATISM, SYNOVITIS.)

Aconite, pains in inflamed joints (R).

Mercury, the oleate in chronic inflammation of the knee (R).

Rhus Toxicodendron, internally and as lotion, is invaluable for sub-acute stiffness and aching of joints after acute rheumatic fever (P).

Iodine, ʒiij-vj ad glycerini ʒiij, aq. destil. ʒiv, in numerous obstinate cases of joint affections consequent on rheumatism (Wa). *Ferric Iodide*, with **Iodine** locally, in scrofulous affections of the bones and joints (Wa).

Arsenic, often serviceable in rheumatoid arthritis and nodosity of joints. Large doses continued necessary (R).

Alcohol, and water, equal parts, an excellent evaporating lotion (B).

Silver Nitrate, a strong solution in nitrous ether the most efficient application to check inflam'n in small joints if applied early to adjacent vascular parts (B).

COD-LIVER OIL, in strumous subjects (R).

COLD DOUCHE, **GALVANISM**, **TURKISH BATHS**, for stiff joints (R).

Acon. rheumatic pains, and inflammation of the joints (Hpl).

Merc. corr. ulceration of cartilages (H).

Rhus. tox. pain and aching from strain.

Rhus., *Bry.*, *Phyto.* rheumatic joints (R).

Iod. *Kali iod.*, *Bry.*, *Canth.* dropsy of joints (R).

Arn. aching joints from over-exertion (R).

Ac. benz. concretions in the joints, resulting from rheumatism or gout (Hpl).

Arg. met. in arthritis articularis, and congestions of the bones and cartilages (Hpl) in hysterical arthralgia (H).

Calc. phos. in scrofulous ulceration of joints, very successfully used (Hpl).

Puls. inflammation while recent (H).

Silic. in scrofulous affections, bursitis (H).

Sticta, 1x, has cured several cases of rheumatism in small joints, when other remedies failed signally (Ha).

Calc. carb., *Ruta*, *Caust.*, *Kali carb.*, *Merc.*, *Lyc.*, *Sulph.*, weak joints (R).

OIL FRICTIONS, are very useful in painful or stiff joints. Cod-liver or olive oil, after painting with *Iod.* (R).

KERATITIS. (Compare CORNEAL OPACITIES.)

Atropia, renders great service by contracting vessels (B). **Atropine** by instillation, with enforced disuse, and a protective bandage, should be regarded as measures of course (C).

Mercuric and ferric perchlorides, with cod-liver oil, will accomplish all that medicine can do for interstitial keratitis in syphilitic subjects (C).

Arsenic, *Potassic Iodide* or *Bromide*, *Iron* or *Quinine*, for constitutional effects in vascular keratitis. Also counter irritation by iodine painted on the temples till soreness (C).

Ferric Perchloride, successfully employed in panniform keratitis. A large drop of the solution dropped from a quill every second or third day (Wa).

Eserine, lowers intra-ocular tension (B).

Astringents or **Irritants**, (as alcohol in any form, zinc sulphate, silver nitrate, etc.) are entirely inadmissible (C).

IRIDECTOMY is often beneficial in severe vascular keratitis (C).

Atropine, by instillation to relieve pain; if it causes increased irritation, replace by **Bell. gr.** v-x of extract in pure water (A).

Merc. corr., *Aur. mur.* in interstitial keratitis with hereditary syphilis (H); *Merc.* for keratitis, with *Hepar sulph.* is most frequently demanded (A).

Ars. when ulceration threatens, patient feeble and cachectic (H).

Acon. internally, when sufficient reaction to warrant cold locally (A).

Hepar sulph. in suppurative keratitis, and in abscess of cornea (H).

Bell. Cham., Opi. as warm medicated fomentations, also internally, to relieve severe pain (A).

Apis, specific in simple diffuse ker. (H).

PRESSURE-BANDAGE, in severe suppurative forms, limits extent (A).

WATER, cold when inflammatory symptoms marked; hot (90-100° F.) in non-inflammatory form, to excite inflammatory reaction; should be discontinued when marked injection (A).

LABOR.

(Compare ABORTION, AFTER-PAINS, FALSE-PAINS, HEMORRHAGE POST-PARTUM, LACTATION, PUERPERAL CONVULSIONS,—MANIA,
—FEVER,—DISORDERS, etc.)

Ergot, when uterine inertia, after first stage passed. Is dangerous if any obstacle in front. Danger to child in paralysis of foetal heart (B). Is best given when head has passed the brim of pelvis (Wa).

Anæsthetics, in protracted and painful labor; cautiously with primiparæ (B); increase the risk of post-partum hemorrhage (W).

Chloroform, not to complete anæsthesia, lest uterine action be interrupted. Usually begin when os is dilated (Simpson).

Chloral, of great value to relieve pain; does not interfere with the exhibition of chloroform. Should be given in 15-gr. doses every ¼-hour till effect produced (Wa); for 3 doses (Playfair).

Secale, as uterine excitant, in small, repeated doses, gtt. vj of saturated ϕ , or a less dose of the fl. extr. in water, or a teasp. of the infusion prepared from the fresh drug, either of these every 15 or 20 minutes (Mn).

Sec., Morph. acet., Atrop. Ign., 3x, Caul., may serve to remove rheumatic or neuralgic pains, and false pains (Mn).

Chloroform or **Chloral**, as relaxing agents, the former probably the best (Mn). *Chloroform* the only anæsthetic worthy of confidence in labor. Is very valuable esp. when patient suffers from great fear or severe pain (Mn).

Cimicif. ϕ , gtt. x every ½-hour after delivery to induce uterine contractions (*Ergot* better); in atonic labors. ϕ , gtt.

Opium, facilitates dilatation, promotes expulsive power of uterus, lessens hemorrhage, stimulates longitudinal and oblique fibres of uterus, and relaxes circular fibres of the os (Wa).

Cimicifuga, exercises special action, similar to that of ergot; is less dangerous to life of child, soft parts of mother (Wa); for mental disturbance and suppressed lochia (R); as partus accelerator in lieu of ergot, also to allay nervous excitement after labor, and to check post-partum hemorrhage (P).

Morphia, for relief of pains and after-pains, or painful complications (Wa).
Hypoder. in rigid os and cervix (R).

Belladonna, topically to uterus, of great service in long-protracted labors from rigidity of os and cervix (H).

Gelsemium, quiets the "nagging" pains of the first stage; requires physiological doses (R).

Quinia, to strengthen uterine contractions; used by many in place of ergot (R).

Cannabis Indica, the tinct. gtt. xxx, as stimulant to uterine contractions, more prompt, less lasting, than ergot (Wa).

Ipecacuanha, after delivery; to promote natural functions (R).

Cotton-root, as excitant of uterine contractions may be more energetic than ergot (P).

Athæa, the decoction, as vaginal injection in difficult labor (P).

v-x every $\frac{1}{4}$ -hour, to arouse the torpid uterus, esp. when resulting from *Ergot*. In the 2nd, with warm fomentations to abdomen for suppressed lochia (*Ha*). The ϕ , excellent for rigidity of the os (*Mn*). **Cimicif.** ϕ , *Caul.* ϕ (*Ha*, *Mn*); **Gels.**, *Puls.*, taken for some weeks before term, to promote normal labor (R). The weight of evidence is in favor of *Caul.* for this purpose (*Ha*). *Mitchella repens* used for the same purpose by the Indians (*Ha*).

Morph. acet. 1 \times , gr. j in repeated doses for spasmodic constriction (*Mn*).

Bell. for rigid, undilatable os (*Ha*); for false pains (*H*); congestion of head (*Mn*).

Gels. ϕ , gtt. j-v (x-xv, *Ha*), every 30 min. for dilatation of rigid os; no remedy comparable with it (*Douglas*, *Ha*); rigid perineum (*Mn*).

China 18, uterine inertia, arising from the fœtus being dead (*Leadam*); or when loss of blood cause of deficient pains (*H*). *Coff.*, *Cham.*, when nervous susceptibility of patient great (*H*).

Caul. $\frac{1}{2}$ -gr. doses every 15 minutes has dilated the os, when **Bell.**, *Puls.*, and *Acon.* failed (*Ha*).

Vibur., *Xanth.*, *Cupr. ars.*, for spasmodic constriction (*Mn*).

Ars. 2 \times , unusual quickness of pulse, hemorrhage, septicæmic symptoms (*Mn*).

Arn. as prophylactic against afterpains (*H*). ϕ , internally, after labor, as preventative of puerperal fever (*Mn*).

LACTATION. (Compare ABSCESS, AGALACTIA, MASTITIS, NIPPLES.)

Belladonna, internally or externally or both in excessive lactation (R). Atropia gr. iv-5j aq. rosæ on lint around the breast, to arrest secretion of milk. Remove when fauces become dry and pupils dilated (B).

Lime Phosphate and **Hypophosphite**, in debility from over-lactation (R, Wa).

Ammonium Chloride, for the intercostal neuralgia of suckling women; gr. x-xx, every 3 or 4 hours (Wa).

Quinia, **Tannin**, are used to arrest the secretion (R).

Alcohol, as beer or porter, often useful in excessive lactation—not always (R).

Bell. or *Acon.* alt. *Bry.* milk-fever (R).

Bell. engorgement, redness of skin of mammae like erysipelas, headache. Few cases go on to supuration where **Bell.** is perseveringly used (*Mn*).

Bry. to relieve undue engorgement of breasts, at weaning or other times (*H*).

Arn. to prevent milk-fever (*Mn*).

Agnus, *Asaf.*, *Calc.* milk late in appearing, or deficient in quantity (*H*).

Sulph., *Calc.*, *Silic.*, *Merc.* milk rejected by child from deranged quality (*H*).

Puls., *Calc.* to diminish flow of milk (*H*).

China, against effects of over-lactation (*H*).

Cham. abnormal lactation, from anger (*R*).

LARYNGISMUS STRIDULUS. (Compare CROUP, LARYNGITIS.)

Aconite, checks the spasm and relieves the croupous breathing (R).

Belladonna, promises to be of value (Wa).

Bromides, when uncomplicated except with convulsions (R). Full doses will suspend an attack, and moderate doses steadily continued, will prevent recurrence. ℞ Potassii brom. ʒij; chloral. hydratis ʒss; syrup. tolu. ʒss; aquæ, ʒjss. M. Sig.—A teasp. every ½ hour (B).

Ipecacuanha, an emetic dose to cut short an attack (B).

Lobelia, has been employed (R).

Chloroform, quickly cures, a few drops on a handkerchief sufficient (B); may often be used with advantage (W).

Chloral, gr. v-xv to prevent or arrest (B).

Quinia, given between attacks to prevent (B); a most valuable remedy, but in small, repeated doses (P).

Emetics. Tartar emetic: mercuric sulphate (gr. iij-v) safer and better (B).

Conia, is valuable, carried to a point of physiological effect (B).

WATER, wet pack to neck (B); cold sponging twice or thrice daily more successful than anything else, with out-of-door exercise. Cautiously if hoarse voice indicates laryngitis (R).

Acon. is eminently specific (*Hpl*); frequently cures alone, is of priceless value. If any doubt of the character of the croup. alt. it with *Spong.* Spasm of larynx, dyspnoea, febrile symptoms (R); when excited by cold, dry air (*H*); *Acon.* alt. *Samb.* during attack, dry cough (R).

Bell. arterial excitement, cerebral congestion (*H*); red face, dilated pupils (R).

Kali brom. often relieves promptly when at night, from teething or worms (*Ha*).

Kali brom., Bell., Gels. convulsions (R); the latter in material doses (*Ha*); as reserve medicine (R).

Ipec. accumulation of mucus (R).

Lobel. φ, 2x, a reliable remedy (*Ha*).

Corall. rub. is the first remedy (*Teste*).

Mosch. smelled, affords the most relief during paroxysms (*H*).

Phos. during convalescence, cough, soreness of the chest (R).

Spong. hard, dry cough; weak or hoarse voice between the attacks (R).

Carbo veg., Hepar sulph. hoarseness, wheezing cough (R).

WATER, as warm bath, and warm fomentations to throat. Cold water dashed on face or chest (R). Cold sponging of the chest is useful (*H*).

LARYNGITIS, ACUTE. (Compare CROUP, PHARYNGITIS.)

Aconite, very valuable (R); esp. indicated in inflammatory states of respiratory parts; gtt. ss-j every half-hour till an impression is made on the fever, then every hour or two (B).

Iodine, inhaled, also as counter-irritant painted over neck (B).

Morphia, small doses, to allay cough (A).

Sulphurous Acid Spray, is vaunted (Wa).

Leeches to throat are valuable auxiliaries to general treatment in sthenic cases; or cupping at the nape of the neck (Wa).

Zinc or **Copper Sulphates**, as emetics, in large quantities of warm water, where œdema slight (A).

Scarification, by Mackenzie's laryngeal lancet, of great service (A).

Acon. 1-6, (*Hpl*); indispensable at commencement, and often sufficient (*H*); larynx sensitive to inspired air (*Hpl*).

Spong., Kali bich. have the largest experience in their favor (*H*).

Kali bich. tough, stringy expectorat'n (*H*).

Brom. also of great value (*H*); husky, hoarse voice, provoking cough, scraped sensation in the throat (*L*).

Hepar sulph. cough loose, hoarseness (*H*).

Apis, in repeated doses, for œdema glottidis, the best chance of averting tracheotomy (*H*). Is highly recommended in this affection (*Hpl*).

Caust., Brom., Selen., Acon., in recent cases of laryngeal catarrh of professional singers; *Carbo veg.* in more chronic (*H*).

HEAT, by poultices or fomentations (A).
 Hot-water stupes may succeed (Wa).
INHALATIONS of hot steam, with benzoin, hops, or conium, of great service (A).
TRACHEOTOMY ought not to be delayed, if inhalations, leeches, and fomentations fail (A, Wa).

Weythia, has been very useful (*Ha*).
Sticta, greatly relieves the cough (*Ha*).
Stillin. has specific affinity for larynx; has been used with success (*Ha*).
FOMENTATIONS of larynx externally, with steam inhalations (*R*).
LARYNGOTOMY sometimes necessary (*R*).

LARYNGITIS, CHRONIC. (Compare COUGH.)

Iodine, painted over neck as a counter-irritant, and inhalation of its vapor (B).
Sulphur. Sulphurous acid as spray in syphilitic or tubercular laryngitis, or a solution of sodic sulphide (5j to the oz) in water (B); by inhalation, spray, or fumigation (R).
Silver Nitrate, powdered, or in solution to chronically inflamed larynx, as in phthisis (R); a solution of gr. x or xx ad ʒj, applied with a brush by the aid of the laryngoscopic mirror (W). Formerly much used, but is objectionable (B).
Ferric Perchloride, solution gr. 1x-cxx ad ʒj glycerini as local application (A).
Zinc Chloride, gr. xx-xxx ad ʒj, in glycerin. Alternation of topical applications, of great value (A).
Bismuth, the sub-nitrate by insufflation, is highly recommended in the worst forms of laryngitis, even in that accompanying phthisis (Tr, Wa).
Guaiacum, as lozenges, very useful in mucous laryngitis (A).
Althæa, as pectoral lozenges to relieve laryngeal irritation (P)
Benzoin, in strumous laryngitis (Wa); in chronic, benzoin on hot coals, or inhaled from boiling water, of great service (Tr).
Tannin, in chronic catarrh and ulcerations, a solution (gr. x-ʒj-ʒiv) applied by hand-ball or steam atomizer (B, A).
Inhalations, or spray, of the best agents very grateful (B); air loaded with vapors of ammonium muriate, by inhaler, said to be used successfully (W).
Insufflation, substances to be in small quantity, mixed with bland powder (B).
FUNCTIONAL REST of voice often requisite, especially in phthisical and syphilitic laryngeal ulceration (A).

Iod., *Kali iod.* in chronic follicular laryngitis, also locally for speedy cure (*H*).
Sulph. follicular, with eruptions on skin, the "herpetic" or "dartrous" diathesis (*M*)
Hepar sulph. tough expectoration, unhealthy subjects (*M*).
Ac. sulphs. spray for laryn. irritation (*R*).
Arg. nit. int. and by spray in laryngeal phthisis, cases of long standing. [Also **Iod.**, *Ars.*] (*M*).
Ant. tart. expectoration copious and easy in catarrhal form (*M*).
Kali bich. glutinous expectoration (*M*).
Kali iod., *Mang.*, *Acet.*, *Phos.* catarrhal, larynx dry and irritable (*M*). *Mang.* is of particular value (*B*).
Caust. to restore power to the voice (*M*).
Lach. to diminish irritability (*M*).
Carbo veg. long-standing catarrhs of elderly people, or in persons of low vitality from insufficient nourishment (*M*).
Sticta, greatly relieves the cough (*Ha*).
Bell. chronic laryngitis, with sensitiveness of the larynx to pressure, dry cough, congestion of head (*Hpl*). *Atrop. sulph.* 1, for distressing cough from laryngeal ulceration (*H*).
Ac. nit., *Natr. selen.* 3x-6x, recent tuberculous laryngitis. Also locally (*M*). *Ac. nit.* when from scrofulous or syphilitic element (*Hpl*); in laryngeal syphilis when mucous patches, condylomata (*M*).
Merc. corr. laryngeal syphilis, ulcers (*M*).
Merc. biniod., *Kali iod.*, *Cinnab.* 3x, tertiary syphilis of larynx, the latter when skin is very eruptive (*M*).
Stillin. valuable in syphilitic larynx. (*Ha*).
Aur. 3, highly beneficial in syphilitic inflam'n of larynx, when drawing pain in bones, ozena, mental depression, and other symptoms indicating drug (*Hpl*).

LARYNGOTOMY. (Compare TRACHEOTOMY.)

LARYNGOTOMY is more quickly and easily performed on the adult than tracheotomy, being further from the lungs and less dangerous. It is usually directed to be performed by cutting longitudinally through the skin, then horizontally through the crico-thyroid membrane, which may be felt as a soft depression, an inch below the *pomum Adami*. In urgent cases, however, Prof. Wood recommends a narrow-bladed knife to be passed horizontally through both skin and membrane at once, and then to enlarge the opening laterally to the required extent. The advantage of having a horizontal incision in the skin is the greater openness of the wound when the patient throws up his head under a sense of dyspnoea (D).

In LARYNGO-TRACHEOTOMY, the deep incision is carried downwards from the crico-thyroid membrane, through the cricoid cartilage and one or two of the upper rings of the trachea (Cl).

LEUCOCYTHÆMIA. (Compare SPLEEN.)

Alkaline Hypophosphites, have been used with more or less benefit (Wa).

Digitalis, in young subjects (B).

Nitro-muriatic Bath, should not be neglected, with tonics and nutrients (A).

Iron, is of little value (B).

GALVANISM, curative in uncomplicated cases (B).

Ac. picric. a promising remedy (H).

Thuja, where gonorrhœal history (VonG).

Nux vom. alt. *Ipec.* patient very susceptible to cold and damp (VonG).

Natr. sulph. 3x, gtt. v, several times a day, the chief constitutional remedy (VonG).

Natr. mur. should be studied in this connection (L).

LEUCORRŒA.

(Compare ENDO-METRITIS, UTERINE ULCERATION, VAGINITIS.)

Hydrastis, the fluid extr., undiluted topically, quickly improves in uterine and vaginal leucorrhœa (B).

**Pulsatilla*, 5-drop doses ter die for a few weeks; also a teasp. in a pint of cold or tepid water, as vaginal enema daily, when pain in loins, depression of spirits, loss of appetite, etc. (P).

Balsam of Peru and *Tolu*, internally (P).

Glycerin, is largely prescribed for vaginal leucorrhœa, and for erosions and ulcerations of the cervix uteri (B); the best vehicle for other agents (E).

Cimicifuga, is said to be useful (P).

Copaiba, has been used with success (P).

Cocculus Indicus, when sero-purulent discharge, pain in lumbar region (P).

Carbolic Acid, diluted, as injection (B); for vaginal leucorrhœa (R). [See PRURIGO.]

Borax, as injection; see *Alum*, below.

Bismuth, with mucilage, as injection; or with cocoa-butter as suppository (B).

Hydras. or *Calend.* in cold water, as vaginal injection daily, is of unquestionable service (H); int. and ext. when abrasion, ulceration, indigestion and debility (R); locally in vaginal, also in catarrhal leucorrhœa of children, with *Calc. carb.* and *Sepia.* internally (Ha).

Puls. is specific for morbid activity of cervical glands, simple mucous leucorrhœa; also for vaginal in chlorotic subjects (H); wandering pains, flatulence (R). *Puls. nutt.* acts more promptly (Ha).

Bals. peru. for muco-purulent discharge; inject'ns of the aq. in obstinate leuc. (Ha).

Glycerin, on tampon inserted occasionally in cervical canal (Ld).

Cimicif. locally and internally, of great benefit in all forms; low dilutions (Ha).

Copaib. is of undoubted value (H).

Cocc. ind. colic, flatulent distention (R).

Ac. carbol. fetid, excoriating discharge (Hpl). *Creos.* same indications (H).

Iodo-Tannin, a capital application. ℞ Iodoformi ʒj; ac. tannici ʒj. M. Sig.—A sufficient quantity to be packed dry around the cervix, in leuc., etc. (B).

Alum, as injection is useful. ℞ Aluminis ʒj; zinci sulphat. ʒss; sodii biborat. gr. iv; aquæ rosæ ʒviiij. M. Sig.—Injection (B); ʒj ad Oj aquæ (R).

Copper Sulphate, in solution, injection (R). *Tannic Acid*, in chronic cases serviceable as injection, ʒss of tannic acid in ʒviiij of claret wine (B). If os ulcerated, a suppository of tannin and cocoa butter to mouth of uterus (R).

Belladonna, with tannin as bolus where neuralgia or ulceration of os. When disease due to over-secretion of mucous glands about the os, and much pain present, inject sodii bicarb. ʒj; tinct. bellad. ʒij; aq. Oj (R).

Potassic or Sodii Bicarbonate, ʒj to Oj. aq. as injection, especially when discharge alkaline and copious (R).

Pareira, *Uva Ursi*, successfully used (P). *Sumbul*, recommended in atonic form (P). *Myrrh*, with iron or aloës, beneficial (P).

Ergot, said to be useful in some cases (R). *Potassic Permang.* has no special advantage; is used in solution (gr. ij-ʒj) (B).

Iron, the iodide, int. and ext. has proved serviceable; the *mistura ferri composita*, when anæmia and general debility (Wa). The styptic preparations, locally (B).

Phosphates, for the cachexia (B). The calcic phosphate, gr. j-ij several times daily, of great value in checking profuse discharge (Wa).

INJECTIONS, water at 60° F. to prevent recurrence (R). Hot water injections best tonic to pelvic vessels; to relieve venous congestion use with elevated hips (E).

Bor. white, albuminous discharge, just between menstrual periods. Acne (*Hpl*). *Alumina*, has cured (*H*); profuse leuc. in the day-time, with constipation (*R*).

Sepia, the chief remedy when debility with passive uterine congestion (*H*); also in vaginal leuc., the 1st or 2d (*Js*); discharge green and thick, or offensive, watery, and profuse. *Sep.* and *Merc.* the chief remedies in vaginal leuc. (*H*).

Helon. has especial value as a uterine roborant (*H*); relaxation of uterus and its appendages (*R*). A uterine tonic (*Ha*). *Merc.*, *Iod.* (low) after *Puls.*, *Sepia*, in leuc. of long standing, with inflam'n and ulceration of cervical glands (*H*); purulent, itching (*R*).

Calc. carb., *Sil.* vaginal, in scrofulous subjects; discharge white, but profuse. *Calc.* and cleanliness readily cure infantile leucorrhœa (*H*).

Ars. uterine hyperæmia; thin, burning discharge (*R*); malignant ulcera'n (*Hpl*).

Caust. profuse at night. with fetor (*R*).

Ac. nit. chronic, cachectic subjects (*H*).

Mag. mur. in leucorrhœa generally; esp. when hysterical cramps (*H*).

Xanthox. with amenorrhœa, or dysmenorrhœa (*R*); neuralgic element predominating (*Ha*).

China, for the resulting debility (*R*).

Sulph. with other remedies, in chronic leucorrhœa (*R*).

Calend. as lotion, by injection, in leucorrhœa of children (*R*).

Kali bich. yellow, stiff, ropy discharge; fat, light-haired persons (*L*).

INJECTIONS of cold water daily, of value (*H*); except when pregnancy, then tepid. The vaginal douche (*R*).

REST is of the utmost importance (*R*).

LICHEN. (Compare PRURIGO, PRURITUS.)

Arsenic, sometimes useful (R).

Mercury. Calomel and nitrate of merc. oint. mixed (also tar oint. added), in patches of obstinate lichen (R).

Silver Nitrate. The nitrous ether solution painted every day or two over patch (R).

BATHS, warm, or of sulphides (R).

Ars. "baker's itch." chronic cases (*R*); is indispensable; the leading remedy (*H*).

Sulph. simple lichen, in summer (*R, H*).

Ant. cru. with digestion deranged (*R*).

Apis, "prickly heat" (*H*); or *Ledum* (*R*).

BATHS daily, cold or tepid, with petroleum soap (*R*).

LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA.

Belladonna, and *Ergot*, highly recommended by Brown-Séguard (R).
Silver Nitrate, when motor disturbances are very marked. Improved 1 in 20 (R).
Physostigma, has proved beneficial (R).
Phosphorus, useful, but may not cure (B).
Hyosciamia, ameliorative; gr. 1-32 gradually to gr. 1-15 (B).
Electricity, galvanic, relieves pain; faradic stops wasting of muscles (B); in stage of irritation the constant current (ascending), through spinal column (R).
WATER, one of the most efficient agents. Friction with a cloth dipped in water of 60-65° F.; a cold compress to head; 4-8 minute bath of 70-75° gradually lowered to 60°, then shower-bath, frictions (R).

Bell. 1x, is of striking analogy, and has cured. May be of especial service in incipient stage (H). *Atropine*, 3x, (R).
Arg. nit. best in true paralysis of legs (H).
Phosos. stiff recti femoris, languor (L).
Phos., *Kali brom.*, *Arg. nit.*, *Ars.* (R).
Alum., *Sulph.* (J); *Angus.*, *Bell.*, *Cham.* (Js).
Zinc sulph., 6, has been of value (H).
Ac. picric. painful sexual excitement (H).
Gels. may be curative (Ha); when with paralysis of optic nerve (L).
Alum., *Nux vom.*, *Sulph.*, *Calc. carb.*, *Carbo veg.*, *Caust.*, *Cocc.*, *Natr. mur.*, **Phos.**, *Ac. phos.*, *Ac. picric.* (L).
BATHING, of importance, esp. in sea water; or cold douche to spine, followed by steady friction (R).

LITHIASIS. (Compare CALCULI, GOUT, DYSPEPSIA.)

Alkalies, in biliousness; also the continued use of alkaline waters rich in potassium salts, for solution of calculi (B).
Acids. Hydro-chloric often of great service; also lactic acid, when faulty digestion and assimilation (B).
Potassic Permanganate, prevents calculi by converting uric acid into urea (B).
Lithium Salts. The carbonate is valuable internally, and as solvent injection (Wa).
Buchu, combined with an alkali, has been a beneficial remedy (P).
Colchicum, 15- π doses of the wine, twice or thrice daily; is very useful (Wa).
Chimaphila, is believed to check the secretion of lithic acid (P).
ALIMENT. Farinaceous vegetables and acid fruits are suitable (B).

Alkalies, temporarily, especially in form of natural mineral waters (H).
Acids. Lime-juice, as part of a corrected diet and mode of living (H). Lemon-juice, a teasp. to a tablesp. one or two hours after each meal (K).
Lyc. the best remedy, esp. when connected with digestive derangement (H).
Sepia, especially in female cases (H).
Chin. sulph. when symptoms neuralgic (H).
DIET. Succulent vegetables and fruits, occasional abstinence from animal food. High living, alcoholic liquors, and sedentary habits are injurious. Milk-diet, and frequent draughts of pure water also recommended. Removal to a locality where pure soft water can be procured is often alone curative (R).

LUMBAGO. (Compare RHEUMATISM.)

Cimicifuga, said to be more effectual than any other remedy (R); has sometimes wonderful success. No indications can be given for it. 3ss-ij of fluid extract (B). Curative (P).
Rhus Toxicodendron, in sub-acute muscular or tendinous rheumatism, worse at night; completely relieves some (Pf).

Cimicif. ϕ or 1x, universally commended (H); excellent in most cases, especially if associated with sciatica (R); has made some surprising cures in chronic cases (Ha). *Macrot.* 3x trit. preferred (Ld).
Rhus tox. the chief remedy (J, H); pains worse at night, and on first moving the part (R).

Veratrum Viride, the tincture, useful (R).
Aconite, in $\frac{1}{4}$ - π doses of tinct. every 2 hours, with linim. aconiti locally (Wa).
Iodides, if referable to syphilis, mercury, copper, tin, or lead poisoning (B).
Morphia, hypoderm. to relieve pain (B, R).
Belladonna, as plaster, very valuable for persistent l. remaining in small spot (R).
Capsicum, strong infusion on lint (R).
Turpentine, in doses of π xx-xxx (carefully, lest strangury and nephritis) of greatest value when the bowels regular and urine clear and abundant (Wa).
Ether Spray, ext. as freezing mixture (R).
Guarana, xv-xl-gr. doses removed severe chronic (Rawson, in *Irish Hosp. Gaz.*, '74).
Chloroform Liniment, affords relief (Wa).
Canada Balsam, gr. v-xx, is useful, or **Burgundy Pitch**, as plaster (P).
Acupuncture, occasionally gives instant relief (B). Not when high fever (R).
Aquapuncture, has been employed with extraordinary success (B).
HEAT, by hot douche to seat of pain (B); or by very hot poultices for 3 hours, then the skin covered with flannel and oiled silk (R).
GALVANISM, the constant current (B); is highly useful (R); faradization almost as successful as acupuncture (R).

Ver. vir. has specific action, especially when left side affected (*Ha*).
Acon. from exposure to cold and damp (*H*); soreness, lameness, rigidity (*Hpl*).
Arn. to help **Rhus.** when from sudden exertion (*H*), the implicated muscles formerly injured by sprain, exertion (*R*).
Ant. tart. 2x, preferred to any remedy (*B*); acute pain on movement, inducing nausea, cold perspirat'ns and cramps (*R*).
Bry. one of the principal remedies (*L*); pains aggravated by motion (*Hpl*).
Nux vom. (*Js*); pains remittent (*H*).
Phyto. excruciating pains, suggesting renal inflammation (*R*); in many forms of chronic rheu. of fibrous structures (*Ha*).
COMPRESSES, medicated with **Acon.**, **Rhus.**, **Arn.**, or these as liniments rubbed in before a fire, are very useful (*R*).
HEAT, by hot iron, a valuable application (*R*); by rubber hot-water bag.
SILK, worn around the waist in a skein, as preventive (*R*).
REST, of great importance (*R*).
STRAPPING from the thighs upwards, with layers of adhesive plaster which overlap each other. Nothing is so instantaneously beneficial (*R*).
DIET, should be generous and nutritive, Lemon-juice as beverage (*R*).

LUNG DISEASES.

(See EMPHYSEMA, PHTHISIS, PNEUMONIA, HEMOPTYSIS, PLEURITIS, etc.)

Aconite, is indicated in most acute congestions (P); is esp. indicated in inflammatory states of resp. organs (R, B).
Veratrum Viride, renders important service in acute parenchymatous congestions (B); gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ of resin in pill when temp. and pulse are high. It tends to induce prostration, collapse, etc. (A).
Creosote, as inhalation to obviate the factor in gangrene of the lungs (R).
Mineral Acids, esp. nitro-muriatic, with quinine, the main remedies in chronic pulmonary gangrene (A).
Blisters. Flying blisters to chest, and perhaps along pneumogastric nerves in hypostatic congestion (R).
Stimulants, as malt liquor, with tonics, in pulmonary gangrene (A).

Acon. early in pulmonary congestion is sufficient (*H*); acute congestions (*Hpl*).
Ver. vir. 1x, congestions from chill, etc. (*R*); is of great value in irritative congestion, with full, hard, pulse (*Ha*).
Phos. 3, **Ant. tart.**, oedema pul. (*H, B*).
Bell., **Ferr.**, **Nux vom.**, **Sulph.**, chronic congestions of the lungs (*H*).
Hepar sulph., **Silic.**, in abscess of lungs (*H*).
China, to sustain the strength (*H*).
Ars. 2, chronic abscess, fetid sputa (*R*).
Ars., **Sec.**, **Creos.**, **Lach.**, for gangrene. Disinfectant inhal'ns indispensable (*H*).
Merc. iod., **Kali iod.**, pul. syphilis (*H*).
Solania, in paralysis of lungs of bronchitis, has done excellent service (*H*).
Phos., **Opi.**, **Ant. tart.**, **Bary. carb.**, **Lach.**, for paralysis of lungs (*R*).

LUPUS.

Arsenic, in chronic cases, not of syphilitic origin (B). Arsenious acid as caustic (R). The best remedy in lupus of head and face (Wa).

Iodine, useful whether syphilitic or scrofulous; the tinct. or a glycerin solution (B); as tinct. or liniment to edges and around (R).

Mercury, ointments in erythematous lupus, calomel oint. in scrofulous and tubercular lupus of children (R). Calomel int. gr. j-ij increased to iv, will quickly check (Wa).

Cod-liver Oil, internally and locally (B).

Lead, liq. plumbi, with one or two parts of glycerin, applied warm after removal of crusts in milder forms (R).

Carbolic Acid, as mild escharotic (B).

Zinc Sulphate, dried, as caustic, freely dusted over surface, and a poultice to remove slough (B).

Chromic Acid, an efficient local application. Gr. c-3j aquæ destil. (B).

Phosphorus, as substitute for arsenic (B).

Silver Nitrate, a weak solution gradually strengthened, in superficial forms (R).

CAUTERIZATION, with the actual cautery at white heat, after scraping out as much as possible of the diseased parts (Pf).

Ars, 2, in the "exedens" form (H); the chief remedy; int. and ext. persevered with, has cured or greatly benefited the worst cases (R).

Iod., **Merc. biniod.**, *Syrup. Ferr. iod.*, *Kali iod.*, *Sulph.*, are also useful (R).

Cod-liver oil, has been very successful, in small as well as large doses (Ha).

Hydras. has cured several advanced cases of lupus exedens (Js); has been found useful; may be used internally if indicated, and patient is cachectic, also externally as a simple lotion, or glycerole, or cerate (Ha).

Kali bich. 5x, in tubercular "non-exedens" form, has cured three cases (H).

Apis., **Hydroc.**, in tubercular form (H).

Aur. ars. curative power established (Ha).

Phyto. is useful (R); has cured (Ha).

Guarea, is said to be curative (Ha).

Hydroc. asiat. used by Dr. Boileau in 57 cases, arresting disease in all (Hel).

Lyc. sufficient in lupus exedens, if recent, and has not penetrated far into the tissues; feeble patients, with sallow complexion (B).

Aur., esp. **Aur. mur.**, has sometimes a most surprising effect, esp. when lupus starts from Schneiderian membrane (B).

LYMPHANGITIS. (Compare BUBO.)

Belladonna, the extract softened with glycerin, freely applied, is of great service; when pain is severe a poultice may be placed over the extract for a few hours only (Wa).

Lead, liq. plumbi. subacet. dil. ext. (Wa).

Bell. alt. **Merc.** cover the whole mischief, when lymphatics of arm and axillary glands inflame after a poisoned wound (H, Js).

Apis, intermittent form in women, with tearing pains, nodes, etc. (B).

MANIA. (Compare DELIRIUM, PUERPERAL MANIA.)

Stramonium, of value; allays irritation and induces tranquil sleep; wild and furious delirium, but intermittent; also in nymphomania (P). Many facts seem to confirm its reported value (Tr).

Stram. the best remedy in acute mania, characterized by furious rage; esp. useful in puerperal and nymphomania (H); pupils dilated, furious aspect; or a dull besotted expression with convulsions,

Belladonna, is useful, esp. in monomania, with fixed hallucination, though a large dose causes a temporary insanity (Tr); one of the very best remedies in all hyperæmic conditions of the brain (P).

Hyoscyamus, in violent intermittent forms, to procure sleep and calm violent delirium (R); delirium with hallucinations but not congestion; milder and less inflammatory forms; also in hypochondriacal monomania (P).

Veratrum Viride, successfully combats the excitement in acute mania (B).

Camphor, has been used successfully; its action is uncertain (P).

Opium, and tartar emetic are satisfactory for many cases; also morphia hypodermically to induce sleep (R); narcotic effect of doubtful utility; better in insanity with depression (P).

Cannabis Indica, 5j of tinct. with 5j of potassic bromide, is recommended (R).

Chloral, as calmative, hypnotic, has induced mental improvement, gr. v-xx (B).

Conia, most suitable to acute mania, quiets muscular action (πρ ½-ij, or hypoder., commencing with πρ 1-10). Very successful with morphia conjointly injected (B, R).

Digitalis, ʒss-5j of tinct., valuable in acute and chronic mania, esp. when complicated with general paresis and epilepsy. Caution! watch the pulse for any marked intermittence (B).

Ergot, very useful in recurrent epileptic, or chronic mania with lucid intervals (B).

Galvanism, distinct improvement by gal. of head and cervical sympathetics (B).

Gelsemium, more useful than conium in mania with great motor excitement and wakefulness; large doses πρ xv-xx (B).

Ether, paroxysms of maniacal delirium (B).

Bromides, often fail without reason (B).

Duboisia, in maniacal excitement (B).

Iron, as restorative is often useful in chronic mania; tinct. chloride πρ v-x (B).

Physostigma, in chronic, useful (B).

Croton Oil, purgative, πρ ¼-⅓, hourly (B).

WATER-CURE, best forms are warm bath and wet pack (B); the cold douche, patient in warm bath during the application of the douche (R).

etc. (R); religious mania with pious looks (L).

Bell. marked hyperæmia of brain, sthenic and congestive delirium, mania-a-potu, acute maniacal delirium (H); headache, flushed face, dilated pupils, intolerance of noise and light, hallucinations (R); desire to suicide by drowning (L).

Hyos. in less active type, hallucinations but little or no congestion (H, R); twitchings, startings and muttering, melancholy (R). A large dose (gr. j of *Hyoscyamia*) in chronic mania to produce brain-effect (H).

Ver. alb. has ancient reputation; marked anguish of mind (H); vertigo with obscured sight, collapse of pulse (R).

Camph. occasionally useful (H); mania for disputation, over-sensitiveness (L); chronic mania, with paroxysmal fits of violence, also some forms of acute (Hpl).

Opi. furious mania, distortion of face, rage, fear, crying (L).

Cann. ind. horror of darkness, fear of insanity (L); spasmodic laughter, desire for constant motion (Hpl).

Aur. suicidal, or religious mania, sexual excitement, hemiopia, great depression, congestion of head and liver (R); speaks continually in questions, quarrelsome (L). **Aur. arsen.** 3x-6x, suicidal mania, with great fear of death, and anxiety (Ha).

Ac. phos. mental disorder from brain-fag, or sexual excess, with depression (R).

Nux vom. giddiness, reeling, irascibility, constipation; men of sedentary habits, mental occupation, addicted to wine, coffee, tobacco (R); quarrelsomeness increasing to violence, obstinate (L).

Iod. strumous patients, with anxiety and despondency, obscuration of vision (L).

Anac. rapid loss of self reliance, memory and mental vigor (R); stupid and childish actions, sensation of being possessed by two opposing wills (L).

Merc. nervous irritability; peevish, irritable temper, insomnia, apathy (R); great restlessness with fear, sensation as if head would burst (L).

REMOVAL from home and from surroundings connected with origin of malady, a prime necessity (R).

MASTITIS. (Compare ABSCESS, LACTATION.)

- Belladonna**, atropia locally (see LACTATION), or combined with morphia and chloral, when much pain (B). Especially as liniment to check secretion of milk when inflammation imminent (R); or when distended by milk (P). When inflammation has set in, continuous application of belladonna for 24 hours often arrests it. It is also useful when an abscess has formed. Fomentations useful in addition, but skin must be dried well before the belladonna is rubbed in (R). ℞ v-x of tinct. internally as well (P).
- Phytolacca**, has power to arrest infl'n (B).
- Calcic Sulphide**, internally in abscess, occasionally increases pain (R).
- Hyoescyamus*, as plaster, to relieve painful distention from milk (P).
- Stramonium*, fresh leaves as cataplasm to discuss indurated milk (P).
- Iodine*, tinct. and ointments to remove induration of breasts after infl'n (B).
- Mercury* and *Morphia*, the oleate locally in mammary abscess (R).
- Tobacco*, leaves as poultice in abscess (R).
- Digitalis*, the infusion locally as fomentation in severe inflammation (R).
- Ammonium Chloride*, 5j ad Oj spt. rosmarini, as lotion on linen rags, kept constantly to the part, esp. in induration, after abscess has suppured (Wa).
- Tartar Emetic*, in small and frequent doses given early, is beneficial (Wa).
- OIL**, frictions in first stage of inflammation of breasts, from circumference towards the nipple (L).
- REST**, by supporting mammæ with strips of plaster, and bandaging the arm to the side, to prevent motion (T).
- Bell.** shining red swelling (R); pulsating pain running from one centre in various directions, sensation of heaviness in breasts (Hpl).
- Phyto.** 1x, specific in all mammary engorgements, abscesses, etc. (Ha); if *Bry.* fails (H): if *Bry.* and *Phos.* fail (R).
- Hepar sulph.** or *Sil.* torpidity, imperfect suppuration (R); suppuration seems nearly inevitable (L).
- Bry.* will resolve inflam'n, has selective action (H); for early symptoms of mammary abscess (R); when breasts are gorged with milk (Hpl); is specific for mastitis neonatorum, produced by efforts to squeeze milk from the breasts (H).
- Phos.* phlegmonous inflam'n, breasts swollen, hard knots, fistulous openings (L); int. and ext. during formation of abscess (R); chronic sinuses in gland (H).
- Ver. vir.* 6 int. and 1x ext. in inflamed breast (R); alt. with *Phyto.* and the latter on cloths locally, the best treatment when breasts hot, hard, engorged (Ha.)
- Calcic silicate*, first symp. of abscess (R).
- Apis*, may act very favorably when considerable enlargement, with burning, stinging pain; dropsy (Hpl).
- Coni.*, *Hydras.*, have specific action (H). *Coni.* especially when contusion (R).
- Sulph.*, *Hydras.*, or *Calend.* ext., *Arnica* lotion, *Glycerite of Starch*, or of **Phyto.** for excoriation of breast (R).
- SPONGING** with rectified spirits (over-proof) until part is cold; renewed if heat return (R).
- HEAT**, applied by a basin lined with flannel saturated with hot water, to relieve pain and prevent suppuration (R).

MASTODYNIA.

- Tanner advises non-interference in simple cases of enlargement and tenderness, which will spontaneously subside if let alone. In severe cases; support by strips or bandage, if breast pendulous; belladonna ointment or liniments; amputation of mamma has been necessary.
- Phyto.* morbidly sensitive breasts (H).
- Croton*, pain from nipple to shoulder (H).
- Phell.* pain in nipple when child is applied (H).
- Cimicif.* infra-mammary pains in unmarried ladies, of uterine origin (H).
- Coni.* has specific action, relieves (H).

MEASLES.

(For Sequelæ, see COUGH, OPTHALMIA, OTORRHŒA, etc.)

Aconite, for febrile symptoms, and especially to arrest the catarrhal pneumonia (B, R); valuable (P).

Veratrum Viride, has been employed (R).

Pulsatilla, for the catarrhal ophthalmia, nasal and intestinal catarrh (B); 5j-ij of tinct. to ʒiv water as wash (P).

Ammonium Carbonate, dissolved in a solution of the acetate, is much vaunted. When feeble circulation, cyanosis, delirium, gr. v-x to ʒss-ʒj liq. ammonii acetatis (B); gr. iij-vj or vij, every hour or two till effect, in cinnamon-water or milk; one of the reliable remedies (Wa).

Camphor, the mixture, with liq. ammon. acetatis, excellent when cough and catarrh the most urgent symptoms (A).

Ipecacuanha, for cough and catarrh, gr. j-ij every 4 or 6 hours (A).

Antimony, preferred to ipec. by some (A).

Quinia, in small doses for the adynamia (gr. j-ij), or large (gr. xv) for hyperpyrexia, and catarrhal pneumonia, etc. (B).

Carbolic Acid, has been employed with decided advantage; most useful at early stage. R̄ Ac. carbol., ac. acet. āā ʒj-ʒss; tinct. opii., spt. chloroformi āā ʒj; aquæ ad ʒviij. M. Sig. — A tablesp. every 4 hours till fever subsides (Wa).

Purgatives, must be given with caution (R); the milder purging salts, as magnesium sulphate, to be preferred (A).

Mustard, as bath on sudden retrocession of rash (R); often increases the fever without benefiting the pneumonia and other complications (A).

WATER, cold affusion at commencement; packing, esp. when retrocedent (R); hot foot-baths for convulsions (A).

OIL INUNCTIONS, cocoa-butter very grateful, reduce temp. Also in roseola (B). Hands and feet to be rubbed with a firm fat to remove heat and tightness produced by rash (R).

ALIMENT, low diet and slops; no animal food during whole course (A).

HYGIENE, dark room, complete disuse of eyes, strict cleanliness (A).

Acon. 1x, high temp. febrile symptoms, from commencement until complete defervescence (H), the only remedy required (VonG). **Acon.**, *Rhus.*, *Bell.*, false measles (roseola), former usually sufficient (R).

Ver. vir. during febrile stage, if congestion of lungs or convulsions feared (R, Ha).

Puls. of high repute, esp. for the diarrhoea and catarrh of intestines (H).

Amm. carb. 1, retrocedent, chest affected (H.)

Camph. retrocession, or imperfect development of eruption. Though cold, patient will not be covered (H).

Ipec. or **Ant. tart.** retching cough (R). **Ipec.** will generally stop the epistaxis (Js).

Allium, early stage, strongly-marked catarrhal symptoms, often useful (Hpl).

Bry. with hot bath, to counteract imperfect, suppressed, or receding eruption (R, Hpl). Also with **Ant. tart.** alt. when cough marked (R). *Bry.* 12 with **Ipec.** 12, alternately every 2 hours, remarkably successful in the capillary bronchitis, rubeolous pneumonia (Js).

Gels. by some given instead of **Puls.** (R).

Bell. sore throat, spasmodic dry cough, tendency to delirium (R). Sopor or even stupor, convulsive startings, flushes or changes of color in the face (Hpl).

Euph. invaluable for the nasal and conjunctival catarrh (H).

Sticta 1x, very valuable for catarrh (Ha).

Viola od. for cough, bronchitis, etc. (H, Js).

Cupr. acct. retrocedent, affecting the brain (H); the 6, in alt. with other remedies, as prophylactic of reperussion of the eruption in bad cases (Ld).

Kali bich. the most effective remedy for the laryngeal cough (H).

Ars. conjunctiva affected chronically (Pope, B), deserves reliance in malignant form of measles (H, Js).

Merc. glandular swellings, ulcers in mouth and throat, dysentery (R).

Sulph. to promote recovery, especially in strumous subjects (H).

Hep. sulph. subsequent bark'g cough (H).

OIL INUNCTIONS, morning and night (R).

MELANCHOLIA. (Compare HYPOCHONDRIASIS.)

- Aurum**, gives excellent results; gr. 1-20 to 1-30 of chloride ter die, especially when cerebral anæmia coexists (B).
- Bromides**, sometimes afford relief which no other agents will; no indications (B). Potassic bromide for town-people, esp. women with unendurable despond'cy (R).
- Cimicifuga**, in puerperal or uterine dependency, of singular value (P).
- Ignatia**, has soothing effect in great mental depression (P).
- Arsenic**, in melancholy of aged persons gives great comfort. Best with small doses of opium. Fowler's sol. gtt ij; tinct. opii. gtt. iij-v ter die (B).
- Opium**, in stimulant doses of tinct. gives good effects (B); esp. when paroxysms of acute anguish and despair, or when suicidal impulse (Wa).
- Cannabis Indica**, sometimes relieves (B).
- Phosphorus**, depress'n from overwork (R). *Chloral*, as hypnotic, has been followed by marked amelioration, and cure (Wa). *Valerian*, in hysterical or suicidal melancholia, is often beneficial (Wa). *Caffein*, has been useful (B). *Iron*, as restorative. Tinct. of chloride (B). *Galvanism*, distinctly improving (B). *Water-cure*, shower-bath, 15-20 seconds, or warm bath, 95° Fahr, for 30 minutes (B).
- Aur.**, **Kali brom.**, suicidal tendency (H, R); the latter in 3x to 6x, for mental depression from cerebral exhaustion (Ha).
- Cimicif.** 1x, in puerperal or uterine form, deserves confidence (H); insomnia (Ha).
- Ignatia**, recent melancholia, from psychological causes—grief, fright, etc. (H).
- Arsen.** restless, emaciation, anguished depression (H, R); also the *Aur. arsen.* when fear of death (Ha).
- Opium**, homœopathic; constipation (H).
- Cann. ind.** from nervous exhaustion, aphrodisia, tendency to catalepsy (L).
- Phos.** from nervous exhaustion; *Ac. phos.* with nervous debility (R). *Plat.* for female sex, replaces *Aur.*; has cured religious melancholy, and that from deranged uterine health. Apprehension of death, an esp. indication (H). *Bell.* in acute melancholia (H). *Iod.* discouragement (H); want of spirit (R); shuns every one, esp. physician (L). *Merc.* fretful irritability, with nervous tremors (H, R). *Merc.*, *Nux vom.*, or *Pod.* biliousness or liver derangement (R). *Puls.*, *Plat.*, *Agnus castus*, *Aur.* are suitable for puerperal melancholia (H). *Ambra*, said to be effective (H). *Helleb.* in girls, at puberty (H). *Plumb.* religious, with constipation (H).

MENINGITIS, CEREBRAL.

- Aconite**, is as serviceable in this as in the other acute inflammations (B).
- Belladonna**, in all hyperæmic conditions of brain and spinal cord one of the very best remedies, especially during period of excitement (P).
- Hyoscyamus**, valuable in sub-acute (P); for nerv. irritability during convales. (A).
- Gelsemium**, extremely useful; ʒʒ v of flu. extr. every 2 hours (B).
- Mercury**, as oint. gives good results in children (A); in small, frequent doses, so as to bring the system under it quickly, a most valuable remedy apart from its purgative effects (Wa).
- Potassic Iodide**, has cured (Neimeyer).
- Acon.** 1x, frequently, in traumatic, as soon as inflam'y or febrile symptoms appear; also in inflam'n of pia mater in scarlatina, rheumatism, etc., the so-called "brain fever" (H).
- Bell.** if delirium, alt. with **Acon.** but do not omit the latter (H); the best remedy, sometimes to be preceded by **Acon.** (L). *Solanum*, valued highly (Ha).
- Hyos.** may be required, severe cerebral pains, delirium, aberration of sight (R).
- Gels.** esp. in children, torpor of the mental faculties, wild, incoherent delirium (Ha); headache, nausea, giddiness and blindness (L).
- Merc. Kali iod.**, syphilitic cachexia (R).

Potassic Bromide, in the convulsions following simple meningitis (*R*).

Opium, in small doses; by clinical evidence proved to be the best treatment (*B*). When collapse, may sustain powers of life; with tartar emetic has proved most beneficial, but should be used with great caution, as it may do great harm (*Wa*).

Bryonia, exceedingly valuable for serous inflammations in stage of effusion (*P*).

Pulsatilla, valuable in the acute form (*B*). *Purgatives*, as soon as possible, unless exhaustion. Calomel and jalap the most active and searching (*A*).

Venesection, or arteriotomy (temporal artery) gives good results (*B*); when high cerebr. excitement and vascular action (*A*).

Blisters, on nape of neck if coma, after active symptoms are subdued (*A*).

WATER. Cold water for hyperpyrexia (*B*); pounded ice in bag or bladder (*B, R*).

Kali brom. in rational doses (gr. j-xx) is homœopathic (*Ha*).

Opium, stertorous breathing, stupefaction, low muttering delirium, brown tongue (*R*).

Bry. delirium mild, pains severe, shooting, tearing (*J*); period of effusion (*H*).

Puls. if from suppressed otorrhœa, or any other discharge (*L*).

Sulph., Apis, Hell. will follow the above remedies, when depression, stupor (*H*).

Arn. 1x, as prophylactic in traumatic; after *Bry.* and *Apis*, to promote absorption of serous effusion (*H*).

Zinc. after *Bell.*, and *Hell.*, in advanced paralysis with coldness (*H*).

WATER. Cold applications to head by ice, or salt and ice in bladder (*R*). *Hot* water to the head in every form of inflammation of the brain and its membranes (*Nankivell*).

ALIMENT, nourishing, but no solids (*R*).

MENINGITIS, CEREBRO-SPINAL.

Aconite, useful combined with opium (*B*); affects the cranio-spinal axis from 3d nerve to phrenics, the region where this disease is most manifest (*Harley*).

Gelsemium, extremely valuable, $\pi\pi v$ of fl. ext. every 2 hours, to maintain constant physiological effect (*B*).

Belladonna, in all hyperæmic conditions of brain and spinal cord, especially during stage of excitement (*P*).

Opium, no remedy so effective, small doses. Utility ends when effusion, stupor and coma ensue (*B*); large doses (*Valleix*) gr. j every hour in very severe cases (*S*); has been used in France and Germany with much success (*Tr*).

Digitalis, in early stage (*Rummel*).

Quinia, at commencement. 20-30-gr. doses (*B*)

Ergot, one of the best remedies (*B*).

Turpentine, enema, as derivative (*B*).

Venesection, or arteriotomy (temporal artery), probably of service; cautiously (*B*).

Stimulants, in small quantities (*A*).

Counter-irritation, by actual cautery freely applied to back, alleviates pain (*A*).

COLD to spine, the most satisfactory treatment (*Radcliffe*).

Acon., *Ver. vir.*, or *Gels.* with *Bell.* in the inflammatory and sthenic form (*H*).

Gels. is especially useful, and should never be forgotten. Its position lies between *Ver.* and *Bell.* (*Ha*).

Bell. spasmodic distortion of face, grinding of teeth, heat of upper parts of the body, cold extremities (*L*). *Solan.* (*Ha*).

Opium, occiput feels heavy as lead, face bloated, eyes fixed, half-closed, pupils contracted or dilated (*L*).

Dig. heart's action irregular and labored, head falls backwards (*L*).

Ver. vir. 1x, used with great success in many undoubted cases (*Ha*).

Cicut. seems to present the true pathological simile (*H*); is considered by many to be nearly a specific in this disease (*L*).

Cimicif. has removed the spasms (*H*); esp. valuable when rheumatic or neuralgic complications (*Hpl*); spasmodic jerkings rigidity of muscles of neck and back (*Ha*).

Ann. brom. in first stages, especially when with the peculiar spasmodic cough. Gr. j, as maximum dose for each year of age up to 20 (*Ha*).

Agar. congestive symptoms marked (*Hpl*).

WATER, cold baths or wet pack for hyperpyrexia; warm pack in uræmia (B) hot-water bottles or sand-bags to trunk and extremities to keep up warmth. Bath of 102-106° for short time only, then wrapped in blankets (A).

ALIMENT, nutritious and suitable food at short intervals, day and night (A); Tonics with fresh air and good diet during convalescence (A).

VENTILATION of dwellings, the best sanitary precaution when the disease is epidemic (Simon).

Kali brom. in rational doses (gr. j-xxx), is homœopathic in cerebral irritation (*Ha*). *Cann. ind.* is used successfully in first stages of irritation and congestion (*Ha*). *Bry.*, *Rhus*, *Ars.*, typhoid, petechiæ (*H*). *Ipec. φ*, with *Hyos.* or others indicated, used at Avignon by Bechet, in 1846-7 (*H*). *Ipec.*, *Gels.*, *Cupr. acct.* have been used with success (*H*). *Apis*, *Cact.* (*Hpl*). *Crotal.* when of spotted-fever form (*H*). *Lachnan.* mild cases; with stiff-neck (*Ha*). *Zinc. val.* 1x, 2x, for consequent pains (*Ha*). *Sil.*, *Sulph.*, for resulting deafness (*Searle*).

MENINGITIS, SPINAL.

Aconite, is very useful (B).

Belladonna, strongly to be relied on, even when brought on by exter. violence (P).

Bryonia, in serous inflammations, when effusion, is extremely valuable (P).

Purging, by magnesian sulphate, combined with tinct. hyoseyami (A).

Acon. and **Bry.** should be useful; esp. the latter when pain on movement. No recorded homœopathic experience with this disease (*H*).

Bell. or *Ver. vir.* in acute stage, with *Strych.* 6, as intercurrent remedy (*Ha*).

Ac. ozal. is homœopathic (*H*).

MENORRHAGIA. (Compare METRORRHAGIA.)

Ipecacuanha, in full emetic doses (Wa); is excellent. \mathfrak{R} Ext. *ipec. flu.* ʒij; ext. *ergotæ fl.* ʒiv; ext. *digitalis flu.* ʒij. M. Sig.— \mathfrak{M} xxx to a teasp. at a dose as required until emesis (B). Ergot better (P).

Sabine, enlarged, relaxed, and passively congested uterus (B). In 5-10 drop doses of tinct. in water every ½ hour to 3 hours, has proved useful (P); when due to want of tone in uterus (R).

Ergot, large spongy uterus; bromides better (B). Ergotin gr. j or ij in glycerin and water, undoubtedly efficacious as hypodermic injection (P); all forms (R).

Hamamelis, has decided influence on venous system; of high repute (Pf).

Arsenic, and iron, when from anæmia (B).

Cannabis Indica, often successful (B, R); gtt. v-x of tinct. thrice daily, productive of extraordinary success (Wa).

Quinia, has been recommended (R).

Iron, when dependent on anæmia (B).

Rue, low vascular tonus. Should never be used in the pregnant state (B).

Ipec. esp. if nausea present; holds high rank (*H*); bright-red blood (*R*).

Sabina, bright-red discharge, hyperæmic uterus; will cure a larger number of simple cases than any other remedy (*H*).

Ergotin. 1, gives satisfactory results (*Ha*).

Secale, 6, atonic; thin cachectic subjects (*H*); gtt. v of ϕ as palliative (*H*).

Ham. may be given with advantage in all uterine hemorrhages (*H*); profuse venous (*R*); between periods midway (*Ha*).

Ars. in material doses has proved curative in some obstinate cases (*H*).

Cann. ind. is highly recommended (*Ha*).

China, for the debility; also between periods, to reinforce *Croc.* (*H*).

Ferr. is recommended by Kidd (*H*).

Ruta, has proved efficacious (*H*).

Dig. when from stasis of blood in heart disease (B).

Crocus, invaluable in functional form, black, lumpy discharge; best for young women and during periods, with **China**, between (*H*); patients with dim sight (*R*).

Digitalis, very useful esp. when from heart disease, in plethoric subjects (B, R); $\frac{5}{j}$ - $\frac{jss}{j}$ of infusion as dose will arrest, when unconnected with any disease (P, R).

Aloes, debilitated and relaxed subjects, with iron (B).

Cimicifuga, passive, coagulated and dark (P); for accompanying headache (R).

Gallic Acid, very efficacious. \mathbb{R} Ac. gallici, $\frac{5ss}{j}$; ac. sul. dil., tinct. opii deod., $\frac{aa}{j}$ 5j; inf. rosæ comp. $\frac{3iv}{j}$. M. Sig.—A tablesp. every 4 hours or oftener (B, R).

Bromides, usually arrest promptly (B).

That of potassium most useful in young women if loss occur at natural period only; commence bromide a week before and discontinue when discharge ceases till a week before next time. If loss occurs every 2 or 3 weeks give bromide continuously, 10-gr. doses, but more when organic changes in womb (R, Wa).

Ammonium Chloride, for headaches (R).

Calcic Phosphate, in anæmia from excessive menstruation (R).

Magnesian Sulphate, very small doses with a little dilute sulphuric acid and syrup, is exceedingly useful (Wa).

Oil of Cinnamon, in drachm doses (R).

WATER, hot-water-bag to lower dorsal and lumbar vertebræ (R).

Bell. symptoms like those of **Sabina**, with uterine tenesmus in addition (H).

Calc. carb. mal-nutrition, period anticipated or in excess (H).

Cham. has undoubted control; esp. when from disturbing emotions, exalted sensibility; black, clotted discharge with pain in back (H).

Ac. nit. distention of bowels, severe bearing down pain in back, hips, brownish or green leucorrhœal discharge (Hpl).

Coff. may have tendency to check (Hpl).

Nuxvom. as adjunct to hygienic measures, in sedentary subjects (H).

Phos. menses delaying but profuse, much debility and back-ache. In nursing women (B); mental and sexual excitement (R).

Hyos. nervous and hysteric subjects (R).

Plat. early, long-continued profuse menses, nymphomania and melancholia (H).

Ustilago, 1, an important remedy (Ha).

Gossypium, has cured cases (Ha).

Helon. in passive or atonic, and when from active congestion (Ha).

Trill. for active, no better remedy (Ha).

WATER. Cold sitz-bath, feet in warm water, especially valuable. 60°-65° Fah. for 5-15 min., patient then quickly dried and put to bed (R).

MENSTRUAL DISORDERS.

(See also AMENORRHŒA, DYSMENORRHŒA, MENORRHAGIA.)

Aconite, gtt. j every $\frac{1}{2}$ hour to hour promptly restores discharge, when sudden suppression from chill (P, B, R, Wa); as emmenagogue (Tr.)

Pulsatilla, often of the greatest value when menses scanty or delayed, or suppressed by fright or chill (P, B).

Ignatia, in suppression of hysteria (P).

Savin, a powerful uterine tonic; as emmenagogue, certain, powerful, safe (P).

Ferrum, in anæmic subjects (B).

Aloes, emmenagogue [Vide AMENORRHŒA]

Cocculus Indicus, for colicky pains and scanty discharge. Should be given for few days prior to and during period (P).

Opium, in suppression from violent mental emotions, a valuable remedy (Wa).

Acon. suppression from chill or fright (H); also for delay of the first menses, when disturbed circulation (R).

Puls. simple cases of delayed or scanty (R).

Ign. irregular, recurring too early, or lasting too long; nervous subjects (R).

Sabina, in ovario-uterine excitement, a valuable homœop'c acting remedy (H).

Ferr. (*Leadam*); *Bry.* (*Dunham*); *Ham.* for vicarious menstruation (H); for delay of first menses (R).

Ustilago, an important remedy in irregular menses, with menorrhagia (Ha).

Senecio, *Trillium*, *Cimicif.* are valuable remedies. Vide AMENORRHŒA, etc. (Ha).

Kali carb. for delayed first menses, and in suppression (H).

MENTAGRA.

Mercury, the oleate or the bichloride gr. ij to ʒj water, applied as lotion after each epilation (R). Citrine oint. extensively employed (Wa).

Sulphurous Acid, part j-j of glycerin (Wa).

Arsenic, has a powerful influence (Wa).

Copper. R Cupri sulph. ʒj; zinci sulph. ʒss; aquæ lauro-cerasi ʒjss; aquæ destil. ad ʒv. M. Sig.—Lotion (B).

Merc. sol. 3x, **Merc. iod.** int. and ext. (R). **Ac. sulphs.** or **Ac. carbol.** dilute by spray, if of parasitic nature (R).

Ant. tart. int and ext. the remedy found most curative (R); has cured; also *Cicuta*, *Graph.* (H). **Ant. tart.** gr. ss, aq. fervid. ʒss, ad glycerini ʒss; applied twice or thrice daily after washing and drying the part well (R).

METRITIS, ACUTE.

Aconite. [See INFLAMMATION].

Opium, locally, in suppositories or enema, more effectual than int. (Wa).

Turpentine Epithems, very useful (Wa).

Leeches, to hypogastric region may be required in patients of full habit (Wa).

HEAT, to the feet, and by large poultice to the abdomen. Also hot water vaginal injection literally for hours, if possible; repeated at short intervals, from a Davidson syringe. The only means of aborting an attack of cellulitis (E).

Acon. speedily relieves burning, stinging pains, and purulent discharge (Hpl).

Bell. from menstrual suppression, or after labor (Hpl); in hyperæmic conditions of the uterus, general inflam'y symp's (H). *Nux vom.* has produced astounding effects, esp. after parturition (H).

Sabina, most valuable, esp. when with rectal and vesical irritation (H).

Acon., *Bell.*, *Nux vom.*, *Iod.* (R). *Ver. vir.* when with high fever (Ha).

Secale, may be homeœopathic (H).

METRORRHAGIA. (Compare MENORRHAGIA.)

Ipecacuanha, possesses considerable energy in arresting flooding (P); in full emetic doses, gr. xx in evening, followed by an acidulated draught in morning (Wa).

Hamamelis, persistent oozing (R).

Ergot, the most valuable; full doses, repeated every hour or so (R, P).

Sabina, 5 to 10-drop doses of tinct. in cold water every ½ hour to 3 hours (P).

Iron, styptic preparations as injections (B) [See HEMORRHAGE, POST-PARTUM.]

Cannabis Indica, often arrests, esp. when at climacteric: tinct. gtt. v-xx ter die (P); has had extraordinary success in number and rapidity of cures (Wa).

Sulphuric Acid, sometimes very effective, esp. when due to fibroid or polyypus. **Ac. sulph.** dil. gtt. v-xx, well diluted (B); long extensively prescribed (Wa).

Cinnamon, is used with good effect (P); has a specific action on the uterus (T).

Ipec. bright-red blood, nausea (R); no very distinctive features present (H).

Ham. passive, steady, venous hemorrhage (L); dark, painless flow (H).

Secale, painless flooding in feeble cachectic women, bearing-down pains (L).

Sabina, when uterine congestion or inflammation, patient robust and florid, discharge bright-colored (H).

Sabina φ, *Erig.* φ, mixed or alt. (*Von G*); the former when menses very profuse and debilitating (L); the latter is inferior to no remedy in this affection (Ha).

Ferr. loin-pains, and labor-like colic in weakly subjects (L).

Cann. ind. hem. of pregnant women (Ha).

Ac. sulph. tremulous sensation, without trembling, over the whole body (L).

Bell. discharge imparting a sense of heat (L); throbbing headache and pain in uterine region (R).

Digitalis, in plethoric subjects. The infusion best, a tablesp. bis die (B, P); the effect is prompt and decided (Wa).

Magnesium Sulphate, often succeeds (B).

Senegine, (or rather *Monesine*) in 2-gr. doses, successfully employed (P). [Compare AMENORRŒA].

ICE, to abdomen, or within the uterus (B); ice in every form first thing to try (Wa).

REST, absolutely necessary. Dry cupping over sacrum is found useful (R).

Apoc. cann. ϕ , in drop doses, has cured several cases (*Mn*).

Vinca 1x, passive, after climacteric (*H*); from fibroids; tangible doses (*L*).

Trill. no better remedy, active hem. (*Ha*).

Thlaspi ϕ , has frequently rendered good service in obstinate cases (*Js*).

Ledum, *Plat.*, *Argen.* when accompanying uterine fibroids (*Js*).

Ac. nit. in prolonged, passive form following abortions (*Ld*).

MILIARY FEVER.

Aconite, for the hyperpyrexia (R, P, B).

Cooling Drinks, purgatives and anti-phlogistics, in mild cases; malignant ones occur, and are dangerous (A).

Acon. the fundamental remedy (*H*).

Cactus, when oppression, anxietas, with præcordial pain and constriction (*H*).

Jabor. very profuse sweating (*H*).

MUSCÆ VOLITANTES.

Potassic Iodide, very effectual in curing muscæ depending upon hepatic derangement (Wa).

Valerian, often found curative (Wa).

MUSCÆ VOLITANTES, are due to shadows cast on the retina by fibrillæ floating in the vitreous body, which are most visible to myopic persons. They do not merit attention unless very abundant, or steadily increasing (C).

Kali iod. useful in obstinate cases (*R*).

Merc., *China*, *Ac. nit.* liver-disorder (*R*).

Dig., *Ver. alb.* from heart disease (*R*).

Phos., *Tereb.* from kidney disease (*R*).

Mosch., *Agar.* with nervousness (*R*).

Phos., *Ac. phos.* when sexual excess (*R*).

Phos., *China*, with general debility (*R*).

REST of eye necessary. Neutral-tint glasses may be worn to render the muscæ less visible, if troublesome (*R*).

MYALGIA. (Compare PLEURODYNIA.)

Arnica, the best for contused muscular fibre; also for shake, concussion, shock. \mathfrak{R} v-x every 2 or 3 hours in water (P); a few drops of tinct. int. removes stiffness, after packing with wet cold sheet (R).

Cimicifuga, often succeeds wonderfully, as often fails; no indications for its use (B); general bruised sensation (R).

Gelsemium, frequently cures. Large doses (\mathfrak{R} v-xx fl. ext. every 3 h.) necessary (B).

Ammonium Chloride, effective. \mathfrak{R} Ammonii muriat. \mathfrak{z} j; ext. cimicif. fl. \mathfrak{z} ij; syrup simplicis, aquæ lauro-cerasi, $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ \mathfrak{z} j. M. Sig.—A teasp. bis die (B, R); gr. x-xx, is the most efficient remedy (Anstie).

Veratria, exter. Unguentum veratriæ (B). *Belladonna*, liniment, often successful (R).

Arn. the grand remedy for all forms, esp. when from injury or fatigue, and in a form of pain after food coming on immediately, even while swallowing (*H*); also as bath for general fatigue (*R*).

Cimicif. ϕ , $\mathfrak{gtt.}$ iij 4 times a day, has cured many obstinate cases of myalgia of the diaphragm. Is of especial service in women and nervous subjects, when not from fatigue (*H, Ha*).

Gels. for acute myalgia, with feverishness (*H, Ha*); inflammation (*R*); deep-seated muscular pains (*L*).

Amm. mur. myalgia from over-work; aching, dragging pains in back and legs, worse in the morning and during movement (*R*).

Opium, by frictions or poultices (R).
Iodine, ointment for pain and tender muscles of the chest, when skin may be pinched without pain (R).
Xanthoxylum, ext. and int. has deserved reputation (B).
Chloroform Liniment, with friction, often affords great relief (Wa).
Firing, sometimes very beneficial (B).
Packing, with dripping wet sheet (R).
Counter-irritation, by firing, aquapuncture, acupuncture (B).
Electricity, the constant current (B).
 BATHS, Turkish, in aching muscles, from over exertion (R).
 POULTICES, very hot, followed by application of lint and oilskin (R).
 REST is the remedy of course (Wa).

Ver. vir. prostration of the muscular system, and muscular rheumatism (R); pain renewed by damp, cold weather (L).
Bry., *Rhus. tox.* with inflammation (R).
Caul. uterine pains co-existing (Ha).
Hydras. a general muscular tonic (Ha).
Kali hypophos. myalgia whole body (Ha).
 REST and support to weak muscles important till they regain their tone; esp. in painful muscular affections following prolonged or excessive exertion, or in the soreness or stiffness which occur during convalescence from any long illness, or accompanying general debility. These are generally better after repose, but increase with fatigue (R).
 BATHS, simple warm baths or Turkish, afford great relief (R).

MYELITIS.

Belladonna, decidedly effective, esp. when brought on by external violence (P).
Ergot, most successful; large doses (B).
Electricity, in chronic, not in recent (B).
Silver Nitrate, in chronic inflammations of the cord, one of the few remedies which are ever of service; gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ (W).
Phosphorus, of marked benefit in myelitic paraplegia from excessive venery (W).
 WATER CURE, ice-bag to spine, feet in hot water; or better, hot douche to spine (B).

Bell. followed by *Merc.* 3x, in recent cases (H); **Bell.** in chronic myelitis, esp. if caused by retrocession of eruption (Hpl).
Secale, myelomeningitis, muscular twitchings begin in face and extend over the whole body (L).
Ac. oxal., *Ars.* in more chronic cases; both are decidedly homœopathic (H).
Acon. has many symptoms which point to this affection, or its consequences (Hpl).
Gels. myelitis of the anterior horns (L).

MYOPIA.

Atropia, by daily instillation, systematically, for the purpose of sacrificing either the convergence or the accommodation, in cases where failure of the internal recti occurs, the disability assuming the form of muscular asthenopia (C).

Physos. 2x, in acquired myopia from ciliary spasm, been used successfully (H).
Bell., *Spig.*, *Lith. carb.*, *Macrot.*, *Acon.* irritation, congestion, or inflammation (R).
 GLASSES, properly adjusted, should be worn from the commencement (R).

NÆVUS.

Ferric Perchloride, injected, is effectual; but dangerous when applied thus to nævi about the head (Wa).
Creosote, pencilled over twice a day, may remove nævi (Wa).

Ferr. perchlor. solution, applied daily (R).
Creos. ϕ , gtt. vj ad ʒj of water, locally, to produce excoriation, ulceration and cicatrization (H).
Calc. carb. is also homœopathic (R).

Chromic Acid, as escharotic, or local application, gr. c-3j aq. destil. (B).
Electrolysis, or galvano-cautery, to remove *nævi* (B).
Nitric Acid, strong, as escharotic for small superficial *nævi*, followed by ol. olivæ (B).
Zinc Chloride, *Iodide* and *Nitrate*, locally, especially the first named (R).

Thuja, ϕ ext. (R); the 12th has caused its rapid withering (H).
Lyc., *Phos.* should be remembered (H).
Croton Oil, equally efficacious (R).
SETONS. Threads passed across the growth in various directions, to produce suppuration; when pus appears the threads should be removed (R).

NAILS, INGROWING.

Liquor Potassæ, a solution (3ij-3j) on cotton-wool in ingrowing toenail, to margin of nail at ulcerated surface, to soften the nail (B).
Glycerin, or *Silver Nitrate*, on a fold of lint, to the ulcerated surface (Cl).
Lead Carbonate, a piece softened between the fingers, and applied as plaster beneath the fungous cushion, cures in a few days (Tr.)

Hydras., *Thuja*, or *Merc. corr.* locally, with cotton plug or dry sponge pressed into ulcer under nail (R).
Ferr. perchlor. a solution applied daily said to never fail (R).
PARING the nail, after softening in warm water, and cutting a V-shaped incision in centre of nail; the ingrowing portion should not be cut (R).
BOOTS should be broad-toed (R).

NASAL AFFECTIONS.

(See ACNE, CATARRH, EPISTAXIS, HAY-FEVER, INFLUENZA, OZÆNA, POLYPUS, SNEEZING.)

Pulsatilla, int. and ext. in inflam'ns, may be employed (P); in acute inflam'n (B).
Hydrastis, int. and ext. in chronic coryza, and nasal ulcer, of great value (P).
Ammonia, inhalations, in pain and inflam'ns of nose and frontal bones (R).
Potassic Iodide, large doses (gr. xxx-lxxv daily), valuable in syphilitic affections of the nose (Wa).
Glycerite of Tannin, to excoriations of inside of nose after measles, scarlatina, etc. Also for impetiginous eruptions of inside, most severe where hair grows, epilation sometimes needful. Also in discharge of greenish, black, stinking mucus (R).
Glycerin of Starch, or *Zinc oint.* applied often, good supplementary application (R).
Cod-liver Oil, for chronic discharge (R).
INJECTIONS, by nasal douche, are used with benefit in catarrhal states (Wa).

Puls. in loss of smell, has cured chronic cases (H, R); also in acute catarrhal affections (R).
Hydras. obstinate catarrhal inflammation (R); requires topical application (Ha).
Bell. with or without *Acon.*, for acute inflammation of nose (rhinitis) (H); esp. when in drunkards, or with extreme sensitiveness of smell (Hpl).
Sulph. in same, chronic form (H).
Aur. is homœopathic to rhinitis, and has been very successful (H).
Ac. fluor. has cured chronic rhinitis (H).
Acon. for recent loss of smell (R); valuable in acute inflammation of nose (Hpl).
Merc., *Puls.*, *Sep.*, *Calc. carb.*, *Plumb.*, loss or perversion of smell (R).
Ars., *Merc.*, *Graph.*, *Sulph.*, *Aur.*, are indicated in sore nose (R).
Calc. carb. has effected many total or partial cures in many nasal affections (Hpl).

NAUSEA. (Compare VOMITING, SEA-SICKNESS.)

Ipecacuanha, has no rival in sickness of pregnancy, scarcely less useful in that of chronic alcoholism. Very small doses gr. 1-32 equals ʒj of wine (P, R, B).

Pulsatilla, in dyspeptic nausea, with coated tongue, flatulence, sick headache (P).

Cocculus Indicus, in cephalic nausea, violent but ineffectual efforts at vomiting (P)
Calumba, in nausea of languid stomach with flatulence, has reputation (P).

Cinnamon or **Cloves**, will check nausea (P).

Nutmeg, the simple powder, in wine (P).

Pimenta, **Pepper**, **Peppermint**, relieve (P).

Tartaric Acid, as effervescing draught, with a few drops of tinct. opii, tinct. calumbæ, or hydrocyanic acid added, when from morbid gastric irritation (Wa)

Ipec., *Apomorphia* 3, simple nausea (R).

Puls., *Ant. cru.* from rich food (R).

Cocc. ind. nausea from riding in a carriage (R); chronic nausea, with flow of saliva, dizziness, headache (*Hpl*).

Nux vom. nausea from alcohol (R).

Creos. chronic nausea (R).

Ars. 3x, *Bism.* φ or 1x, chronic gastric irritation, with pain and red tongue (R).

Bell. nausea, and inclination to vomit, as if proceeding from the throat, with bitter eructations occasionally, in the evening (*Hpl*); without vomiting (L).

Ant. cru. nausea continuing after free vomiting, foul white tongue (R).

Lobel., *Iris.*, *Tabac.* may be indicated (R).
COLD COMPRESS over the stomach (R).

NECROSIS. (Compare CARIES.)

Sarsaparilla, a very useful medicine in diseases of the bones (P).

REST, in a "Salter's swing" with poultices water dressing, or stimulating lotions, to aid work of repair (Cl, Hilton).

SURGICAL methods necessary (D).

Acon. in semi-material doses, internally and locally, to stay progress of the inflammation (H).

Silica, as basis remedy during exfoliation of dead bone (H).

Symph. aids detachment (H).

NEPHRITIS, ACUTE. (See ALBUMINURIA, BRIGHT'S DIS., HEMATURIA.)

Turpentine, in drop or ½-drop doses every 2 to 4 hours, controls the dropsy in a remarkable manner (P); hot turpentine epithems are serviceable, but may increase the action of the kidneys (Wa).

Belladonna, has often proved useful (P): may be used with benefit (Wa).

Aconite, should be given immediately on the appearance of the nephritis in scarlatina (R); as a diuretic, advocated (P).

Cantharis, after subsidence of the acute stage, a one-minim dose every 3 hours will stop the hematuria (R, B).

Digitalis, (infusion ʒss) the best remedy in renal dropsy from acute desquamative nephritis (B); only diuretic as long as dropsy lasts (R).

Cannabis Indica, as diuretic; is esp. useful when bloody urine (R).

Eucalyptus, sometimes effective. Cautiously or it will aggravate symp's (B).

Hyoscyamus, in irritable kidneys (P); may be substituted for belladonna (Wa).

Tereb. 3x, is well-nigh infallible in congestion of kidneys (H); urine suppressed or scanty, smoky, thick, fetid, even bloody (R); in acute nephritis from cold, congestion predominating (H).

Bell. may be the only remedy required in congestion of kidneys with hematuria and albuminuria (H).

Acon. recent, from cold, rapid anasarca; *Solanina* also useful here (H).

Canth. when desquamation considerable, uræmia threatening; also in most cases of post-scarlatinal nephritis; also in that of diphtheria, convulsions, coma (H).

Camph. for renal congestion from use of Tereb., or from blistering (H).

Ars. in desquamative; inflammations of serous membranes (R); the best remedy in most cases of post-scarlatinal n. (H).
Aur. mur. when *Ars.* has failed (H).

Apis, in many forms, when sudden swelling of any part (*Hpl*); a favorite in post-scarlatinal, and that of pregnancy (H).

Galic Acid, checks albuminuria (B). [See ALBUMINURIA, for formula].
Jaborandi, is much used (Da Costa).
Juniper, as diuretic; often aggravates (P).
POULTICES, large, of linseed meal, made light and soft as possible, beneficial (Wa).
CUPPING, in lumbar region, ameliorates acute desq. nephritis, and congestion of the kidney (B); cupping or leeches over the loins, with opiates freely, diluents, and demulcents, with rest and an anti-phlogistic regimen, often suffice (Wa).

Erig. copious albuminous discharge (R).
Chel. desquamative, lung complications (H); hepatic derangement (Ha).
Helleb. may be useful in post-scarlatinal nephritis (H).
Sabina, Scilla, may find place; the former in nephritis of pregnancy, the latter when acute renal dropsy (H).
Arn. esp. useful when excretions irritate and wound the renal tubules (Hpl).
MILK-DIET, DIAPHORESIS, are useful adjuvants, not to be despised (H).

NERVOUSNESS. (Compare INSOMNIA, IRRITABILITY.)

Aconite, gtt. j of tinct. at bed-time, repeated if needful, for restlessness, and "fidgets" of men as well as women (R).

Ignatia, in small doses better than morphia for mental excitement and nervous erethism (P, Pf); for the nervous exaltation of cinchonism (Pf).

Caffein, for the restlessness of great lowering of nervous power (P).

Chamomile, lowers reflex excitability (P).

Potassic Bromide, esp. for women who are despondent, irritable, and sleepless, from over-work, grief, worry, etc.; often connected with migraine (R).

Strychnia, affords relief in functional irritability of the nervous system, manifested by restlessness and wandering neuralgic pains (B).

Valerian, extremely useful as a sedative to reflex excitability, calms nervousness, does much good in fevers where restlessness, fidgets, anxiety, etc. (P).

Musk, serviceable in nervous affections when from uterine derangement (Wa).

Sumbul, often invaluable in restlessness of pregnancy; ℞ xxx-xl of tinct. with a little chloric ether as draught (P).

Camphor, a powerful subduer of reflex excitability (P).

Chloral, where restlessness, debility (R).

Chloroform, spt. chlorof. internally (R).

Hops, the hop-pillow is deserving of trial (P). Lupulin peculiarly useful when opium cannot be tolerated (Wa).

WATER. Warm sponging to induce sleep and calm restlessness in convalescence. Also cold sponging (R).

Acon. vascular excitement (H); restlessness from anxiety, with palpitation (R); nervous tremor in feeble women (Hpl).

Ign. from grief, care, depressing emotions (L); globus hystericus, extreme sensitiveness, pains, hemicrania (R).

Coff. with insomnia (R); from simple cerebral activity, the 6th and 12th (H).

Cham. restlessness, without ideal disturbance, irritability (R); anxiety, with flashes of heat, and palpitations (Hpl).

Kali brom. in general "nervous irritability," with insomnia (Ha).

Nuxvom., Acon. nervousness from anxiety, night-watching; with palpitations (R).

Val. hyperæsthesia of all the senses, restlessness, fear in the dark; is esp. suitable for women (R).

Mosch. 2x, nervous palpitation (H).

Sumbul, nervousness, with insomnia, spasms and catarrhal affections (Ha).

Cimicif. bodily restlessness in children when from dentition, etc. (H); nervous tremors, apprehensive nervousness, nervous weakness and prostration, excitement followed by exhaustion (R).

Cann. ind. mental excitement, with insomnia, sleep disturbed by dreams (Ha).

Scutel. a valuable nerve sedative (Ha).

Cyprip. excellent as palliative in "fidgetiness," invaluable for reflex excitability of children, and cerebral hyperæsthesia before congestion or inflam'n set in. Aqueous 1x or 2x for very young children, infusion for adults (Ha).

Amm. val. emotional excitement (Ha).

Ambra, Asaf. may be indicated (H).

NEURALGIA.

(Compare GASTRALGIA, SCIATICA, TIC-DOULOUREUX, etc.)

Aconitia, very effective. **Aconite**, when arterial excitement (B); in congestive neuralgias, and acrodynic, at extremities; has important role (P); as ointment or liniment, esp. when 5th nerve affected; also in neuralgic headache (R). A remedy of great value (Wa).

Belladonna, must be persisted in with full doses; gr. 1-80 of atropia, or gr. 1-50 to 1-30 hypoder. in vicinity of nerve, has special utility in tic-douloureux and sciatica; also in peri-uterine and dysmenorrheal neuralgias (B). πϖ j of solution of gr. j-3j of water hypoder. (P). Spinal irritation, intercostal neuralgia. The liniment or oint. of atropia in facial (R). Gr. 0.15 of extr. every hour till giddiness, then lessen dose. Continue for several days (Tr).

Veratrum Viride, tinct. said to be very useful (R). **Veratria**, the oint. for face and sciatica (R, B). Oint. (gr. viij-3j) frequently of much benefit (P).

Arsenic, cures by its influence on bodily nutrition; directly so in neuralgias of malarial origin, though inferior to quinine (B). In various neuralgias, also in angina pectoris (R, Wa).

Phosphorus, gr. 1-12 every few hours, has made very effective cures (B). Gr. 1-100 to 1-12 every 3 hours. Very useful in all forms, esp. when uncomplicated (R).

Quinia, large doses (gr. v-xx, in sherry), just before attack in periodical neu., whether malarial or not. Useful also in small, frequently-repeated doses in other types. esp. of supra-orbital nerve (R, P).

Nux Vomica, most useful in visceral. Gr. 1-100 to 1-12 bis vel ter in die, in gastralgia, hepatalgia, etc. (P); see *Zinc Valerianate*, below (B). **Strychnia**, in restlessness and wandering neuralgic pains, affords relief (B).

Cimicifuga, in neu. of 5th from cold, or ovarian neuralgia (B).

Acon., Bell., Spig., Coloc., when of recent origin, in patients below middle age (H).

Ars., Phos., Sulph., when inherited morbid nervous system; chronic neuralgia, beginning late in life (H).

Acon., Bell., as lotions locally, or by painting along course of nerve (R).

Acon. neuralgias of 5th nerve, often including the ophthalmic; recent cases of congestive or rheumatic character; also (1st dil.) in thecal sciatica (H); facial neu., from cold, anxiety, or night-watching; severe paroxysmal pains (R); very effective (Hpl).

Bell. following **Acon.** Congestive cases, of sub-acute type, face flushed, cheeks hot, eyes red and watery (H); sensitiveness to light, noise, and movement; neuralgia of 5th and hemicrania; habit plethoric, strongly contrasting with **Ars.** (H). Atropia often better (Ha).

Ver. vir. from cold (R). **Ver. alb.** 3, cured severe brachialgia (Js). Neuralgia of one side of face or head, with icy coldness of affected part (R).

Ars. is facile princeps in pure nervous facial neu.; also in tic-doul. (H); burning periodic pains, aggravated by cold, increased at night or during rest; anguish, debility, small pulse (R).

Phos. from nervous debility, esp. when due to mental overwork, or with migraine (R); excellent in tic-doul. (Js, H).

Quin. 3, supra-orbital, "brow ague" (H); when from malaria, loss of fluids (R); the least touch aggravates (H).

Nux vom. right supra-orbital, malarial (Js).

Cimicif. intercostal neu. esp. in women (R); neu. of the eyeballs (Hpl).

Coff. nerve pains, with restlessness and insomnia (R).

Chelid. periodic right supra-orbital (H, Ha).

Sumbul φ, severe facial, sciatic, ovarian, also in neu. of left hypochondrium, with palpitation. Often acts magically (Ha).

- Caffein**, hypoder. been found useful (P).
- Chelidonium**, has been employed (P).
- Sumbul**, for certain types, of more value than any other remedy. Facial, sciatic, or ovarian, in women of nervous constitution, often yield to it at once (P).
- Gelsemium**, successful in neuralgia of 5th (B). especially dental branches (R); of value in trigeminal, ovarian, etc. (W).
- Zinc Valerianate**, extremely beneficial in neuralgia from reflex irritation of female pelvic organs. \mathcal{R} Zinci valerian. ϑj ; ext. gentianæ, ϑj ; ext. nucis vom. gr. v. Ft. pil. xx. One 3 or 4 times a day (B).
- Spigelia Anthelmia**, useful in facial (P).
- Ammonium Valerianate** or **Zinc Val.** in neuralgia of face or head (R); the latter in nervous cases, and uterine (Wa).
- Chamomile**, in neuralgia of 5th nerve (R).
- Staphisagria**, int. and ext. often curative in obstinate facial and cervical neu. (P).
- Ignatia**, in hysterical and intercostal neu. with nervous erethism. Valuable (P).
- Ergot**, much employed in visceral forms, esp. gastralgia (P); said to be useful (R).
- Anæsthetics**, to relieve pain (B). Chloroform occasionally useful locally. As spray for neuralgia of uterus (R).
- Morphia**, hypoder. in neighborhood of the affected nerve, the best treatment. Caution; morphia-habit (B); gr. 1-16 to $\frac{1}{4}$ often relieves and frequently cures after a few repetitions (P). *Codeia*, recom'd (P).
- Cannabis Indica**, $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ -gr. doses of ext. 2 or 3 times a day; especially for neuralgic headache (P); found useful (R).
- Glonoin**, has often afforded relief (Wa).
- Cod-liver Oil**, when low nutrition, faulty assimilation (B, W).
- Iron**, when from anæmia. Tinct. of chloride (\mathcal{M} xxx-xl ter die), also chalybeate waters (B). Moderate doses only required (R). In chlorotic subjects, of whom nearly all will have neu. (Tr).
- Iodides**, for neu. of fifth, dependent on syphiloma of the nervous system, pain nocturnal chiefly (B).
- Bromides**, benefit some kinds, esp. ovarian (B); potassic bromide occasionally relieves (R).
- Ammonium Chloride**, half-drachm doses in facial and other neu. Much used (R).
- Gels.** curative in neuralgic headache, due to malarial or catarrhal influences, pains cramplike, drawing, tearing, aggravated by any exertion or study (*Ha*).
- Zinc. val.** or **Zinc. phos.** 1x, very useful (*H*); in many forms (*Ha*).
- Spig.** in facial, deserves first place (*B*); rheumatic variety, anxiety at heart, great restlessness, jerking pain (*H*); periodic (*Js*); esp. when eyes affected, pain aggravated by stooping (*R*).
- Ammon. val.** 1x, in facial, pain insupportable, face and extremities cold and pale, great nervous erethism (*Ha*).
- Cham.** in sciatica (*H*); shooting, tearing, pulsating pains; sensation of torpor in affected parts; crying, irascibility (*L*).
- Staph. neu.** of shoulder-joint and arms, crural neu. sweat at night (*L*).
- Ign.** in sciatica (*H*); tearing pains, pale face, watery urine, worse after meals, and at night (*L*).
- Ergotin**, valuable in obstinate cases (*Ha*).
- Chloroform**, liniment, as local remedy (*R*).
- Morphia**, hypodermically, a valuable palliative, often rendered unnecessary by homœopathic treatment (*R*).
- Cann. ind.** nervous temp., uterine disorders, exhausting disease (*Hpl*).
- Glon.** 3, in paroxysmal neuralgia (*H*).
- Cod-liver Oil**, int. and by inunction (*Ha*).
- Kali bich.** 6, in facial, the most frequent form, often in supra-orbital (*H*).
- Stann.** supra-orbital, crescendo-decrescendo (*H*); the 3x, for intercostal, esp. on left side of chest (*Ld*).
- Iris**, neu. of head, temples, eyes, beginning after breakfast, lasting hours (*Ha*).
- Coloc.** 3, from catarrhal exposure, rheumatic-gouty subjects, also ovarian (*H*); cutting pains on left side of body, sudden, violent, extending a distance (*R*).
- Cedron**, facial, periodicity marked (*Ha*).
- Rhod.** after **Acon.** in recent, whole half of face aching. If it fails, *Kalmia* (*H*).
- Puls.** after **Acon.** in cases of long standing, pains of jerking type (*H*).
- Sulph.** in many forms (*H*); excellent in tic-douloureux (*Js*).
- Rhus.** in chronic thecal sciatica (*H, R*).
- Thuja**, 3, alt. **Cocc.** 3, cured violent neu. (*Js*).
- Mezer.** syphilitic or mercurial history (*H*).

Amyl Nitrite, inhaled in dysmenorrhœal neu. (B); and when of 5th nerve (R).
Carbonic Acid Gas, injected into vagina for neuralgia of uterus (R).
Digitalis, is strongly recommended in sciatica, also locally in earache (P).
Valerian, serviceable in facial neuralgia of hysterical type (P).
Bibiru Bark, in intermittent forms (P).
Pyrethrum, root, chewed, facial neu. (P).
Capsicum, a strong infusion on lint covered with gutta-percha (R).
Turpentine, has cured tic-doul. and sciatica (B); often of wonderful service (P).
Potassic Chlorate, for facial neuralgia (B).
Alcohol, with much volatile ether; care must be taken in prescribing it (R).
Croton Chloral, very effective, esp. tic-douloureux and sciatica, gr. ij-v every hour till gr. xv are taken (B); in facial, that from carious teeth, that of neck and back of head, tic-douloureux, etc. (R).
Chloral and *Camphor*, partes æquales, triturated together, and painted over surface (B, R); also with morphia (B).
Wet Pack, benefits, esp. in sciatica (B).
Oil of Peppermint, painted over the part, in facial neuralgia (R); or *Oil of Cloves*.
Aquapuncture, strangely relieves pain in a superficial nerve, so much so, that some hold the curative effects of morphia injections to be due to the water (B).
Galvanism, of affected nerve (B).
Counter-irritation. Mustard poultices in neuralgic pains (P). Blisters to a posterior branch of the spinal nerve-trunk from which painful nerve issues (Anstie).

Verbas. face red, pains readily excited, acid eructations, facial neuralgia (H).
Plat. pain with numbness (H).
Nicc. sulph. 3x, obstinate, periodic, resisting ordinary remedies (Ha).
Natr. salicyl. 1x, controls rheumatic (Ha).
Piper methys. amelioration by change or diversion of mind (Ha).
Phyto. relieves neu. of mammæ (Ha).
Kali cyan. 1, has cured several intense periodic neuralgias, with sudden severe paroxysms (Ha).
Mel. 3, has proved very useful; removes subsequent soreness and lameness (Ha).
Eucalypt. periodic, facial neu. (Ha).
Ferr. et Strych. cit. 3, in trifacial neuralgia in young and hysterical women (Ld).
Calc. phos. trifacial neu., from prolonged lactation, or nursing when menses (Ld).
Bry. intercostal neuralgia, pain increased by coughing, breathing and motion; relieved by lying on affected side (Js).
Kalmia, neuralgia of the extremities (R).
Visc. alb. violent neuralgic pains in lower extremities, simulating sciatica, rheumatic (Ha).
Xanthoz. sciatica, crural neuralgia, and in neuralgic dysmenorrhœa (Ha).
WET-PACK, benefits, esp. in sciatica (H).
DIET. Animal fats necessary; cod-liver oil, butter, cream, olive oil, in as large quantities as can be digested. *Puls.* helps to correct aversion to fatty food (R).
REST often required, with protection from cold and damp, flannel clothing, bathing, shampooing, sometimes moderate exercise (R).

NIGHT-MARE.

Potassic Bromide, in night-mare of adults; and children's attacks of night-screaming, often associated with squinting. Digestive organs may also require attention (R).
Camphor-water, a teasp. or two the most suitable medicine (H).
SLEEP in abundance, may prevent (H).

Kali brom. useful (H); efficacious in the night-terrors of children (Ha).
Chloral, in night-terrors of children from worms, teething, cerebral irritation (Ha).
Nux vom., *Puls.* from indigestion (R).
China, with oppression; *Sulph.*, *Acon.* with palpitation (R).
DIET, light; avoid late meals (R).

NIPPLES, SORE, FISSURED. (Compare LACTATION, MASTITIS.)

Benzoin, admirable local application (P).

Arnica, the cerate, or *Glycerin of Starch*, or glycerin 1 to 2 of eau de cologne (R).

Silver Nit. touched lightly; effectual (Wa).

Sulphurous Acid, solution neat or diluted, constantly applied, or with equal quantity of glycerin as lotion (R).

Collodion, sometimes used (R); useful for protection (P); as coating (B).

Alcohol, brandy and water as lotion, before delivery and after each suckling to prevent cracking (R).

Borax, saturated solution, beneficial (Wa).

Iron, ℞ Liq. ferri subsulphat. ʒij; glycerini, ʒvj. M. Sig.—Apply with camel's hair brush. An effective application to fissured nipples (B).

Tannin, the glycerite, one of the best applications to fissured nipples (B).

Lead Nitrate, in glycerin, or ointment ʒj-ʒj, in fissured nipples (B).

Zinc Shield, constantly worn (R).

Balsam of Peru or **Tolu**, valuable as application, with oil of almonds, gum arabic, and rosewater (P).

Rhatany, as wash and cerate, has had great success in fissure (Tr); 1 part of extr. to 15 of cocoa butter (Wa).

Benzoin, tinct., or Benzoic Acid lotion frequently applied, and not to be removed till next morning; the nipple to be washed before applying the child (R).

Arnica, as lotion, or Arnicated Collodion (R); will often fail (Hpl).

Arg. nit. touched to nipple when ulcerated, carefully and gently, sometimes exceedingly useful, and necessary to a cure. Wash with tepid milk and water (Hpl).

Calend. an important application. Local applications necessary (H).

Phell. said to remove pain in nipples after each application of child (H, R).

Croton, pain of neuralgic type, shooting towards the scapula (H, R).

Bry. 6, or 12, to prevent engorgement of the breast and abort mastitis, if taken sufficiently early (H); may be of service in indurated nipple (Hpl).

Phyto. 1x, int., also lotion, on cloths applied constantly, where soreness of nipples portends severe inflammation also in cracked and excoriated nipples, or fissures of syphilitic origin, and irritable mammæ (Ha).

Hydras. with glycerin, equal parts; considered almost specific (R).

NODES. (Compare EXOSTOSIS, PERIOSTITIS.)

Mercury. The oleate of mercury and morphia externally; very valuable (R).

Potassic Iodide, as ointment in conjunction with internal use, in syphilitic nodes of children; also in non-syphilitic periosteal thickenings (R). In syphilitic, holds the first place, esp. when pains worse at night, and by heat of bed (Wa).

Stramonium leaves, locally, relieve (Wa).

Merc. Corr. 6x, tibial nodes (R).

Kali iod. for the genuine, hard, syphilitic node, with nocturnal pain. Is neither homœopathic, nor useful in infinitesimal doses (H). **Aurum**, tried for this (H).

Kali bich. soft nodes on scalp (H, R).

Silica, good for either kind, but especially suitable to the soft (H).

Colch. nodosities in gouty subjects (R).

NYPHOMANIA.

Potassic Bromide, when from plethora; not useful when relaxation, or from cerebral lesion (B); large doses required, at least gr. xx ter die (R); an abundance of evidence testifies to its value (W).

Tobacco, to nausea, effectually cures, but horribly depressing (B).

Kali brom. seems effective; antipathic (H).

Hyos. desire to uncover the person (H).

Stram. stands highest among remedies (H)

Plat. when from ovarian irritation, is generally used, and much esteemed (H).

Orig. has both caused and cured (H).

Grat. often gives good results (H).

Camphor, in considerable doses said to control inordinate sexual desire (R); at present not much relied on (Wa).

Lupulin, seems worthy of fair trial (Wa).

Sulphur, or dilute sulphuric acid, internally, when arising from hemorrhoidal congestion, not an infrequent cause (Wa).

Bell. may be required; is indicated by the cerebral and uterine symptoms (*Hpl.*).

Canth. in the last stage, with continual manifestations of sexual frenzy. Has cured, in material doses (*Hpl.*).

Coff. nymphomania of the lighter sort, with voluptuous itchings, etc. (*Hpl.*).

OBESITY.

BANTING SYSTEM was the method of Hippocrates, avoiding all fats, starches, and sugars; in fact, all roots or vegetables grown underground (B).

Alkalies. Solutions of oxides or bicarbonates (R); alk. min. waters, with exercise and dietary (B); serviceable (Wa). Liq. potassæ ʒss in milk, thrice daily, of established value (Wa); generally fails (R). *Ammonium Bromide*, sets up gastric catarrh (B).

Sulphurous Waters, esp. Blue Lick, ʒiv before each meal (B).

Potassic Permanganate, for attendant dyspepsia and flatulence; also useful for the obesity; gr. ¼-j ter die, in aq. dest. (B).

Vinegar, only successful at expense of serious injury to the body (R).

BANTING DIETARY is alone sufficient to improve the condition. Its chief feature is the exclusion of two elements—starch and sugar—from the food. Therefore bread (except toast, or the crust of a common loaf), potatoes, sweet roots, butter, sugar, cream, beer, port, and champagne, should be avoided. In one year, on this diet, Mr. Banting reduced his weight 46 lbs. and his girth about 12 inches; at the same time, his numerous corporeal infirmities were greatly mitigated or altogether removed. Cannot be recommended indiscriminately (R).

Ars., *Calc. carb.*, *Kali iod.*, *Sulph.*, as auxiliaries to the diet (R).

EXERCISE, daily, in the open air, is necessary (R).

OBSTETRICAL MEMORANDA.

(See also **ABORTION**, **AFTER-PAINS**, **FALSE-PAINS**, **HEMORRHAGE POST-PARTUM**, **LABOR**, **LACTATION**, **PREGNANCY**, **PUERPERAL DISORDERS**, **VOMITING OF PREGNANCY**, etc.)

Pregnancy. **DURATION** about 275 days; usually reckoned as about 280 days from the first day of the last menstruation. The extremes of 405 cases at the Hôtel Dieu were 6 months, and 11 months 8 days. Many rules for the calculation of the date when labor may be expected are given; as good a one as any is to count backward three calendar months from the last day of the last menstruation, then add 7 days to obtain the date of expected confinement (Nægelé).

EVIDENCES of pregnancy may include: suppression of the menses; nausea and vomiting, morning sickness; salivation; changes in the appearance of the breasts and nipples; changes in position of the uterus, which descends during the first two months, rising from the third month, until, at the fifth, its fundus is level with the umbilicus, at the eighth nearly to the sternum, settling down at the ninth month; œdema of limbs; neck of uterus becomes shortened, the os patulous. The most positive signs are; *quickening*, if the statements of the woman are creditable; *ballotement*; and above all, the *pulsations of the fetal heart*.

Labor. **PRELIMINARY SIGNS.**—Abdominal tumor sinks lower, occasional uterine pains and contractions, freer respiration, discharge of glairy fluid from vagina, frequent desire to urinate, hemorrhoids, œdema of legs.

ESSENTIAL SIGNS.—Paroxysmal pains, at regular intervals; os uteri generally low, neck effaced, os affected by each pain (easily ascertained by keeping finger on it). Dilatation of os uteri, requiring longer to acquire the size of a half-dollar, than from thence to completion. Shiverings and vomiting, tremblings and fainting, especially at complete dilatation.

HEAD POSITIONS (4).—Right (1st), or left (2nd) occipito-anterior, forehead backwards; right (3rd), or left (4th) occipito-posterior, forehead forwards. Order of their comparative frequency: 1st, 3rd, 2nd, 4th. The 3rd rotates into the 2nd, the 4th into the 1st.

FACIAL POSITIONS (4).—Right (1st), or left (2nd) mento-posterior, forehead forwards; right (3rd), or left (4th) mento-anterior, forehead backwards. The 2nd rotates into the 3rd, and the 1st into the 4th.

PELVIC, OR BREECH POSITIONS (4).—Left dorso-anterior (1st), left trochanter forwards; right dorso-anterior (2nd), right trochanter forwards; left dorso-posterior (3d), right trochanter forwards; right dorso-posterior (4th), left trochanter forwards. Order of their comparative frequency, 1st, 2nd, 4th, 3rd.

SHOULDER POSITIONS.—Varieties (2): dorso-anterior, and dorso-posterior, the former occurring twice as often as the latter. In each variety the head may lie in either iliac fossa; the presenting shoulder being, in dorso-anterior position, the left if the head is in the right fossa; in dorso-posterior position, the left if the head is in the left fossa, and *vice versa*.

Measurements.

AVERAGE PELVIC DIAMETERS.

	Antero- Posterior.	Oblique.	Transverse.
Brim.....	4¼ inches.	4.8 inches.	5.2 inches.
Cavity.....	4.7 “	5.2 “	4¾ “
Outlet.....	5.0 “	.....	4.2 “

Circumferential measurement of the brim—about 17 inches.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FŒTUS.

[Entries in the column headed “Month” refer to the end of each month.]

Month.	Name.	Length in inches.	Weight.	Appearance.
1st	Ovum	one-twelfth	.....	Appears as a grey gelatinous mass.
2nd	Embryo	1.2	60 grains.	Extremities apparent: points of ossification appear.
3rd	“	2½ to 3½	310 “	Neck, eyes, fingers, nails begin to form; sexes distinct.
4th	Fœtus	6½ to 7½	9 oz.	Hair, fat; muscles capable of contraction.
5th	“	8 to 10	10 to 12 oz.	Eyebrows, skin, scrotum; nails nearly solid.
6th	“	11 to 12	1 lb.	Pupillary membrane formed, lips closed.
7th	“	12½ to 14	2⅔ lbs.	Eyelids open, testes begin to descend, fœtus is viable.
8th	“	15 to 17	4 to 5 lbs.	Skin red, smooth, covered with down.
9th	“	19 to 24	7 to 7¼ lbs.	Testes near scrotum, left often therein.

DIAMETERS OF THE FETAL SKULL AT TERM.

Diameter.	Where measured.	Inches.
Fronto-mental.....	Apex of forehead to chin.....	3¼
Occipito-mental.....	Occipital protuberance to point of chin.....	5¼-5½
Occipito-frontal.....	Occiput to centre of forehead.....	4½-5
Sub-occipito-bregmatic...	Midway between occiput and foramen magnum to centre of anterior fontanelle.....	3¼
Cervico-bregmatic.....	Ant. margin of foram. mag. to centre of ant. font.	3¾
Bi-parietal.....	Between the parietal protuberances.....	3¾-4
Bi-temporal.....	Between the ears.....	3½

ŒSOPHAGUS, DISORDERS OF. (Compare DYSPHAGIA.)

Balladonna, the liniment with frictions to the sternum, often very useful as a palliative (Wa).

Conium, in spasmodic contractions, with crampy pains of stomach, flatulence, and globus hystericus, has proved very serviceable (Wa).

Hyoscyamus, or **Conium**, in stricture of œsophagus, if much irritability; with occasional leeching to relieve exacerbations of pain or spasm (D).

Silver Nitrate, in stricture; a weak solution on sponge probang (D).

Anæsthetics, should be used only to meet temporary indications (W).

NUTRIENT ENEMATA, in stricture, when swallowing impossible (R); may, in some cases, even preserve life (Wa). [See ENEMATA.]

BOUGIE DILATATION, in non-spasmodic, (structural) stricture, the only appropriate treatment (H).

Bell. a prominent remedy in intense œsophagitis, with great pain and distress (*Hpl*).

Cocc. has many symptoms pointing to œsophagitis with intense burning in pharynx and œsophagus (*Hpl*).

Phos. has cured œsophagitis induced by Gelsemium (*H*).

Ign., **Naja**, the most effective remedies for spasmodic stricture of œsophagus (*H*).

Ver. vir. in spasmodic stricture (*R*). Is homœop. to this and œsophagitis (*Ha*).

Kali brom. causes and will cure a condition in which choking occurs at every effort to drink fluids, though solids can be swallowed with impunity (*Ha*).

Kali cyan. seems indicated in spasmodic states, inability to swallow fluids (*Ha*).

Gels. in high dilutions for sudden paralytic affections (*Ha*).

Ol. cajep. has caused and cured spasmodic stricture (*Ha*).

ONYCHIA AND PARONYCHIA.

Silver Nitrate, a strong solution in nitrous ether, painted over the adjacent tissue, will abort if applied early (B); frequently resolves (Wa).

Lead Nitrate, dusted over night and morning (R); relieves pain, and hastens healing process (B).

Mercury, as ointment, for 10 minutes in every hour; poultices in interim (R).

Sil. 3x, or **Ac. fluor.** may often arrest; **Sil.** may prevent (R); of great value, especially when bone is affected (*H*).

Hepar sulph. persistently throughout course, to mitigate suffering (*H*).

Ac. nit. fumes of the strong acid may abort when incipient (R).

Phos. a solution painted over affected part to relieve pain (R).

Tartar Emetic, will shorten course, and render it milder (R).

Iodoform, oint. or powder dusted on (B).

Chloral, a solution locally, as antiseptic, and to promote healing (B).

Carbolic Acid, to benumb surface during incision (R), which should be carried freely down to the bone, especially in tendinous whitlow (D).

Stram. relieves intolerable pain (R).

Sulph., Sil. when ulceration (R).

Arn., Sulph., Hepar sulph., Ac. fluor. ext. and int. are good remedies (R).

Ledum. in traumatic whitlow (*Teste*).

Ac. cit. the finger inserted into a lemon, night and day (R).

HEAT, by fomentations or poultices is very useful (R).

OPHTHALMIA. (Compare BLEPHARITIS, CONJUNCTIVITIS, KERATITIS.)

Silver Nitrate, a strong solution (gr. xx ad ʒj) in granular lids; cautiously when corneal ulcers exist (B); solid diluted with 2 to 4 parts of potassic nitrate, applied lightly and quickly, or a solution (gr. ij-x ad ʒj) painted over everted lids, which should be washed with a solution of common salt, and then with water before being replaced (C).

Alum, gr. viij ad ʒj aquæ, applied every $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ hour in purulent oph. of children; success depends on the frequency of the application (R); a crayon formed of a crystal of alum, a mild and occasionally useful application (C).

Mercury, calomel dusted over membrane in phlyctenular oph.; or after detaching scales rub in brown citrine oint. every night for eczema of margin of lids (B).

Pulsatilla, as lotion to conjunctiva 8 or 10 times in 24 hours, also internally (P); much used by homœopaths (B).

Spigelia, useful in rheumatic oph. (P).

Antimony, tartar emetic, gr. 1-48 to 1-36, 3 or 4 times a day in strumous oph., with sharp purgation at commencement (R).

Belladonna, or atropia, locally, of great service in strumous oph. to relieve pain; constitutional treatment also (Wa). Atropine, gr. ij of neutral sulphate to the ʒ of aq. dest. twice or thrice daily, as soothing application (C).

Arsenic, invaluable in inveterate cases of strumous oph., esp. when complicated with cutaneous eruptions (Wa).

Copper Sulphate, gr. j ad ʒj aq. camph. as collyrium in purulent oph. of infants; in substance to inner part of lids in granular conjunctivitis (Wa).

Arg. nit. int. in catarrhal oph. which it promptly relieves (*Hpl*); also locally in purulent oph. of children (*Dudgeon*); strong (gr. j-xv ad ʒj) in gonorrhœal oph. when advancing (*H*); the 30th with a weak solution externally to aid it, the remedy *par excellence* for all forms of purulent oph. (*A. & N*). Solution gr. v ad ʒj painted on (*A*).

Alum, (gr. iv ad ʒj aq.) as lotion ter die, by syringe, with ablutions as often as matter collects (R).

Merc. corr. 1, gtt. xx ad ʒij aquæ, inject-into eye every 2 hours in purulent oph. (*Js*). **Merc. corr., biniod., nit.**, int. and locally, highly praised in strumous oph., the former in gonorrhœal oph. when but one eye affected (*H*).

Puls. in purulent, and oph. neonatorum, and in strumous, when discharge is profuse and bland; in gonorrhœal, both eyes affected at same time (*H*).

Spig., Acon. in rheumatic, pain in and around ball, with crimson straight-lined injection of surface (*H*).

Ant. tart., Coni., Apis, for photophobia, as intercurrent remedies (*H*).

Bell. in very many forms, when vascularity of the parts, heat in eyes, severe pain esp. at night, beating, throbbing headache, lachrymation, photophobia, contraction or dilatation of pupils (*Hpl*).

Ars. a great remedy in scrofulous oph. esp. when leucoma begins. *Ars. iod.*, has also been very useful (*Hpl*).

Cupr. sulph. a smooth crayon touched very lightly and cautiously to the swollen papillæ at retrotarsal fold in old cases of catarrh (*A*).

Tannin, powdered (or ac. tann. gr. j-x ad ʒj) produces remarkable results (B).

Lead Acetate, gr. j ad ʒj aq. dest. applied by camel's-hair pencil to surfaces of everted lids, washed away before the lid is replaced. Or the tannate of lead 1½ ad 3 parts fine oil, and 1 of fresh lard, a very small piece as ointment to lid (C).

Carbonic Acid Gas, said to relieve the pain and photophobia of strumous oph. when applied to the eye (R).

Hydrastis, as lotion, serviceable when meibomian follicles implicated, causing adhesion of lids in the morning (P).

Physostigma, to reduce pupil, and shut out the light (P).

Iodine, is employed in scrofulous oph. locally, for its alterative stimulation (W).

Zinc Chloride, gr. j ad ʒj aquæ, as collyrium, in gonorrhœal oph. used with marked benefit; also a stronger solution (gr. ij-iv ad ʒj) effectually arrests the muco-purulent discharge remaining after subsidence of purulent oph., and has succeeded admirably in diphtheritic conjunctivitis and pustular oph. (Wa).

Zinc Sulphate, as collyrium, gr. j-iv ad ʒj, is very serviceable in oph. of infants or adults; liq. plum. added improves (Wa).

Staphisagria, especially in tarsal oph. (P).

Colchicum, when gouty diathesis (P).

COD-LIVER OIL, in strumous subjects, tends to remove the manifestations of the disease (R).

COLD WET COMPRESSES, or iced, are held to be essential in early stage of acute purulent and gonorrhœal oph. (C).

ORCHITIS. (Compare EPIDIDYMITIS.)

Pulsatilla, ℥j or less, every hour, relieves pain rapidly, tho' not the œdema (St).

Belladonna, int. and as oint. (extr. j ad iij adipis) when inflam'n subsided (Wa).

Iodine, tinct. locally to remove swelling, after acute stage passed (B).

Mercury, the oleate locally (B).

Silver Nitrate, a strong solution to the scrotum, with gentle pressure (Wa).

Tartar Emetic, in acute orchitis (R).

Ammonium Chloride. ℞ Ammonii muriat. ʒij; spirit. vini. rectific., aquæ, āā ʒij. M. Sig.—Lotion, applied on cloths (B).

Ipec. 1x, used with much success in scrofulous oph., is generally sufficient; esp. when sclerotic conjunctiva is affected.

Apis, when cornea attacked (Js).

Hepar sulph. 1, 3, in purulent very successful; also ext. and int. in gonorrhœal, one eye alone affected. Also in strumous, when repeated ulcers (H, Js, Hpl).

Rhus tox. 1, 3, with *Hepar sulph.*, proved very successful in purulent oph. (H).

Euph., *Bell.*, to check inflammatory exacerbations (H); the latter when abundant tears and fluent coryza (Js).

Ac. mur. chronic sore eyes, when of a scrofulous nature, with alteration of the visual power (Hpl).

Caps. mild forms of catarrhal oph. (Hpl).

Ac. nit. esp. in syphilitic and mercurial oph.; also in gonorrhœal, useful (Hpl).

Acon. scrofulous oph., œdema of lids, and excessive photophobia; sub-acute oph. from or with hepatic derangement, conjunctiva yellowish, eyes burn and smart (Hpl). *Acon.*, then *Ac. nit.* in gonorrhœal, when a constitutional effect of virus (H).

Ailan. purulent, with agglutination of lids in the morning; is said to have cured chronic gonorrhœal oph. (Hpl).

Apis, scrofulous oph. with swollen lids, inflamed, turned inside out (Hpl); with *Ipec.* in scrofulous keratitis, the principal remedies (Js).

Bry. in rheumatic and arthritic oph., has a second-rate reputation (Hpl).

Calc. carb. scrofulous (H); with eruptions around eyes, stinging pains (Hpl).

Bapt. scrofulous or catarrhal (Hpl).

Puls. the standard remedy, gives fullest satisfaction (Js, H, J).

Bel! sensitiveness of nervous system, intolerance of pain which is neuralgic in character (H); congestive or sub-acute form (Hpl).

Ham. warmly commended by Ludlam and Franklin (H); severe cases (Js).

Acon. in reserve when fever (H); causes pain in scrotum as if contused (Hpl).

Clem. often acts rapidly (H); sub-acute form ensuing on gleet (B).

Arg. met. recom'd for chronic orch. (Hpl).

Digitalis, locally, found most useful (P).
Alcohol, with equal quantity of water, as evaporating lotion (B).
 ICE, benefits and relieves pain (B).

Arnica, as lotion (H); also int. when from mechanical injury (Hpl).
Ars. chronic, with œdema scroti (Hpl).
Aur. chronic, œdema, induration (Hpl).

OTITIS. (Compare EARACHE.)

Pulsatilla, in inflammation of external auditory canal; in otitis, as lotion warmed and applied by syringe, three or four times a day (P).

Aconite, quickly relieves the pain (R).

Blisters, behind ears, either kept discharging or repeated, often very useful (Wa).

Leeches, behind the ear, afterwards a small blister upon the same place, when leech-bites have healed (H).

Puls. in sub-inflammatory (otalgia), and in otitis externa (Js, H); also *Merc.* (Js); in catarrhal otitis (Ha).

Acon. 1x, often rapidly curative (Bayes).

Bell. 1, generally indicated in otitis, is also when recurring as boils (H).

Ac. nit. 3, in repeated recurrence (H).

Sulph., Ac. pic., checks recurring boils (H).

Bary. iod., 2x, 4, in suppurative inflammation of middle ear (Woodyatt).

OTORRHOEA.

Mercury, in chronic cases, the brown citrine ointment (B).

Lead, lotions much employed (B). [See GONORRHOEA, for formula.]

Potassic Permanganate, as injection or spray, gr. j-3j aq. destil. (B).

Silver Nitrate, locally. Gr. iv-3j aq. (B).

Tannin, the glycerite, locally, is successful (B); esp. in children (Wa).

Zinc Sulphate, locally. Gr. ij-viiij-3j (B).

Cadmium, gr. ij-3j rose-water (B).

Liquor Sodæ Chlorinatæ, ℥ xv-xxx ad ʒj aquæ when discharge fetid, is highly useful as injection (Wa).

Quinia, with sulphuric acid, advisable in otorrhœa after scarlatina (Wa).

Merc. corr. in scrofulous (H); thick, bloody, fetid discharge (R).

Tell. discharge thin and acrid (H).

Kali bich., Aur., Puls. thin discharge, and when following measles (R).

Puls. thick, bland discharge (H); in catarrhal otitis and otorrhœa (Ha).

Hydras. externally and internally with gentle syringing (H).

Aur. yellow, fetid discharge (R).

Ac. mur. eczema; with burning itching, and after scarlatina (R).

Calc. carb., Ars., Hepar sulph., chronic (R).

Ars. iod. fetid, corrosive discharge (Ha).

Sang. in catarrhal affections of inner ear and eustachian tube (Ha).

OVARIAN NEURALGIA. (Compare DYSMENORRHOEA.)

Atropia, subcutaneously, the best remedy for pain in the pelvic viscera (Wa).

Ammonium Muriate, gr. xxx ad gtt. ij-v tinct. aconiti, repeated in ½-hour if necessary, to relieve pain (W).

Camphor, with Indian hemp, of great service in relieving ovarian pain, esp. when spasmodic in character (Wa).

Opium, often the cause; if use stopped entirely, improvement may ensue (E); one of the best remedies in ova. pain (Wa).

HOT-WATER vaginal injections, night and morning; sunlight baths, fresh air (E).

SURGICAL. Battey's operation; 28 cases, 5 deaths; only as a last resort (E).

Atrop. 3. at attack; *Zinc. val.* 3x, in intervals, when a pure neurosis (Ld).

Amm. mur., Atrop., Amm. brom., Naja, Plat., Staph., Ustil., Zinc. val. (L).

Ham., Coloc., suitable to neuralgic and inflammatory elements (H).

Naja, a favorite remedy for obscure ovarian pain (H, L).

Staph., when of mental origin (H).

Kali brom. has specific action (Ha).

Viburnum op. strongly recommended (R).

Lilium, Ustilago, are homœopathic (Ha).

Coni. in sub-acute or chronic inflammation of the ovaries, especially when induration and enlargement (Leadam).

OVARITIS.

Turpentine Epithems, may be applied hot over the seat of the disease (Wa).
Tartar Emetic, as ointment for counter-irritation over seat of disease, in sub-acute ovaritis; at same time, ℞ Opii gr. ½; extr. cann. ind., camphoræ, āā gr. j. M. ft. pil. bis die (Wa).
Mercurial Ointment, combined with camphor and belladonna, over the seat of the disease by friction (Wa).
Leeches, over the groin, or inside the thigh, applied with good effect (Wa).
Blisters, in sub-acute ovaritis are often of great service, placed over region (Wa).
ENEMAS, of warm water, simple or medicated, in sub-acute ovaritis, are warmly recommended; they should be retained as long as possible (Wa).
ICE, in bag, over seat of pain when intolerable, and patient too much reduced to bear leeches; is often of benefit (Wa).

Ver. vir. when with high fever, no remedy more efficient (*Ha*).
Ham. with *Acon.* in intense cases (*H*); used int. and ext., has cured (*Ha*).
Apis, in parenchymatous ovaritis, pain of stinging character (*H, R*).
Puls. aided by *Acon.* in sub-acute (*H*); when pleurodynia coexists (*R*).
Cimicif. when with pleurodynia (*R*).
Merc. sol. 3x, *Bry.* 1x, when pain runs towards hip or upwards (*R*).
Phos. pain extending downwards along inner side of thigh (*R*).
Kali brom., has a specific action (*Ha*).
Puls., *Lilium*, *Ustil.*, homœopathic (*Ha*).
Coni., *Plat.*, *Graph.*, chronic with induration, sterility, tardy scanty menses (*H*).
Thuja, chronic infl'n of left ovary, much pain, aggravation at periods (*H*).
Merc. abscess threatening. *Hepar sulph.*, *Sil.*, to moderate suppuration (*H*).

OXALURIA.

Mineral Acids, when eructations of sulphuretted hydrogen (*R*); **Nitro-muriatic**, of important service (*B*).
Lactic Acid, imperfect digestion (*B*).

Ac. nitro-mur. has virtues. Action specific and dynamic (*H*).
Ac. oxal. 12, was given in one case with very satisfactory results (*H*).

OZENA. (Compare CATARRH NASAL.)

Gold, the auric salts are very serviceable in syphilitic ozena (*B*).
Mercury, oint. of the nitrate in syphilitic. White or red precipitate with 58 times its weight of sugar snuffed after clearing the nose, in non-syphilitic forms (*R*).
Potassium Permanganate, 5j-Oj solution as injection or spray (*B*).
Hydrastis, the flu. extr. locally (*B*). 5j-5vij solution as lotion, tinct. gtt. v. ter die internally (*P*).
Iodine, or carbolate of iodine (tinct. iod. ʒss; ac. carbol. ʒj) inhalations (*B*).
Bromine, inhalations. ℞ Brominii, ʒss alcoholis, ʒiv. M. Sig.—For inhalation vaporized by heat of hand.
Carbolic Acid, inhaled, 1 per cent. sol. (*B*).
Silver Nitrate, applied behind veil of palate. Gr. v-ʒj-3j (*B*).
Alum, solution (5j-Oj) for irrigation (*R*).
Glycerin of Tannin, by irrigation (*R*).

Aur. is in most repute, esp. when scrofulous or syphilitic, bones involved (*H*).
Aur. arsen. is recommended (*Ha*).
Merc. iod. whitish-yellow or bloody discharge, posterior nares affected, with raw sensation, nasal bones diseased (*L*).
Merc. corr. gluey discharge drying up in posterior nares, rawness (*L*).
Kali permang. as injection (*R*).
Hydras. aided by a solution of the muriate of hydrastia locally (*H*).
Iod. ulceration, great fetor (*R*).
Kali bich. discharge tenacious; occasionally curative (*H*); the 2x, persistently employed (*R*).
Kali carb. discharge profuse, thin (*H*).
Puls. φ, gtt. j ter die for a month, cured 2 cases with fetid, green discharge (*R*).
Sang. 1x, cured an offensive case (*R*).
Ars. ichorous discharge, malignant cases, esp. when constitution shattered (*R*).

PAIN.

(See AFTER-PAINS, BOILS, CHEST-PAINS, COLIC, EARACHE, GASTRALGIA, HEADACHE, HEPATALGIA, INFLAMMATION, LUMBAGO, MYALGIA, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE, etc.)

Aconitia, locally over seat of pain, one of the most certain and powerful palliatives in neuralgic, rheumatic, and gouty affections (Wa); especially serviceable in neuralgia of 5th nerve (B).

Belladonna, the best remedy for every kind of pain in pelvic viscera (Anstie). Atropia hypoder. in local pain, neuralgia, sciatica, glaucoma, etc. When it succeeds, has more lasting effect than morphia (R); sciatica, tie-doul., etc. (B).

Iodides, are magical in syphilitic nocturnal pains of head (B). The iodide of ammonium, gr. iij ad ʒj ol. olivæ, with friction; causes the disappearance of nocturnal syphilitic pains (Wa).

Cimicifuga, relieves many kinds; neuralgia of 5th, rheumatic headache, ovarian neuralgia, dysmenorrhæa. Inferior to ergot in labor-pains or after-pains. ʒj doses (B).

Conium, in cancer, rheumatism, neu. (R)
Opium, universally used to quiet pain. Morphia, hypodermically, in vicinity of nerve, is curative when not so by stomach. Morphiæ acetat vel. sulphas gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$. Caution, morphia habit (B). Sometimes a single injection curative of sciatica and neuralgia. Useful in many forms. Poultices containing laudanum useful in inflammation. Lin. opii, by friction, relieves pleurodynia, neuralgias, etc. Opiates soon lose their influence (R).

Chloral, has no direct pain-relieving power, except in dangerous doses. To relieve pain and promote sleep, the best agent is a combination of chloral and morphia. Cautiously, if heart trouble, or to old drunkards. Gr. xv-xxx + gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ (B). Sometimes relieves neuralgia, chronic rheumatism, gall-stones, colic, gastralgia, and even cancer (R).

Ether, spray for local anæsthesia; inhaled for general anæsthesia (R).

Carbolic Acid, as local anæsthetic (R).

Acon. throbbing, pressing pain, rapid, strong pulse, dry heat, chills, etc. (R).

Bell. uterine, photophobia, burning pains in eyes, lacerating pains in ears (R).

Kali iod. syphilitic, worse at night (R).

Cimicif. infra-mammary pains (R, H); pain on left side of body, in back and lumbar region; severe in eyeballs, increased by movement; after-pains, lumbago, rheumatism, etc; hysterical or uterine pain in left side (R).

Coni. neuralgic, pains of cancer, etc. (R).

Bry. tearing, stitching pains in chest or right shoulder, worse on movement, in joints, muscles, and right side (R); pain after food in rheumatic cases (H).

Arn. stiff, sore pain from fatigue, after-pains (R); p. after food, with debility (H).

Ac. fluor. pains in bones, on left side (R).

Æscul. hip. pains in rectum or anus, with piles, lumbar and sacral pains (R).

Aloes, burning, cutting, rectal pain (R).

Anm. mur. shooting pains in face, worse in evening; bruised or sticking pains, worse in morning, during movement (R).

Apis, stinging pains, sudden œdema (R).

Arg. nit. sharp, stinging pains in stomach; stitching pains in liver and spleen (R).

Ars. burning pains, worse at night, with debility, thirst, and emaciation (R).

Aur. nocturnal pains in bones (R).

Cact. grasping pain of heart, burning in bladder; pulsating in uterus, ovaries (R).

Calend. severe pains from accidents (R).

Camph. pain in bladder, strangury (R).

Cham. nerve-pains, worse at night; pain in veins of legs, burning ulcers (R).

China, pains recurring periodically (R).

Coff. neuralgic pains of right side, increased susceptibility to pain (R).

Colch. acute gouty, lacerating pains, tearing pains in heart, neuralgic in chest, abdomen, bowels, anus (R).

Coloc. severe, tearing, lancinating, esp. colic of bowels. Pain its indication (R).

Chloroform, locally, inferior to other anæsthetics. Two or three drops on cotton into the ear, for faceache or toothache, Vapor on raw surface of cancers, neuralgia of uterus, photophobic eye, etc. Inhalation in renal and biliary colic, and to produce general anæsthesia, which see (R).

Iodoform, as suppository in painful diseases of the rectum or bladder (R).

Stramonium, is used as ointment (R).

Duboisia, used instead of atropia (B).

Rhatany, relieves the pain of ulcerative disease of mucous membranes, pain of burns, ulcers, and esp. of blisters (Tr).

Cannabis Indica, formerly used (B).

Aquapuncture, (B). [See NEURALGIA.]

Galvanism, of an affected nerve gives certain relief. Positive pole on point of emergence; negative over superior ganglion of cervical sympathetic (B).

HEAT, if pain is without fever or inflammation (B); warm injections soothe the pain of cystitis, prostatitis and abdominal pains generally (B).

COLD, when pain is inflammatory (B).

Calc. carb. 30 (H). [See CALCULI BILIARY.]

Dios. shifting pains in head, bowels (R).

Gels. pains in back, head, hemicrania (R).

Ign. anal pain, face-ache, crushing (R).

Iris, pain in forehead and right side of head, relieved by motion in open air (R).

Lept. dull, aching pain in liver and abdomen, in brow or eyeballs (R).

Merc. rheumatic, bone-pains with chilliness, worse at night; severe in bowels (R)

Mez. pains in long bones; face-ache and tooth-ache, worse on pressure (R).

Nux vom. spasmodic pain, esp. of stomach or bowels; splitting headache (R).

Phos. pain in eyes, in chest when inspiration (R).

Pod. liver pains with bilious symp. (R).

Puls. rheum'c, worse by rest, warmth (R).

Rhus. tox. rheumatic, relieved continued movement, dry heat, flexed limbs (R).

Spig. neuralgic, of face and heart (R).

Staph. boring pain in forehead, neuralgic pains in shoulder and arms (R).

Sulph. neuralgic, rheumatic, arthritic, worse at night and in damp weather (R).

Viola od. right-sided pains of joints (R).

PARALYSIS.

(Compare HEMIPLEGIA, LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA, TONGUE.)

Strychnia, gr. 1-60 to 1-30 [gr. 1-80 to 1-12 (R)]; also hypoder. into the affected muscles. ℞ Strych. sulphat. gr. ij; aq. destil. vel lauro-cerasi, ʒj. Sig.—℥ v= gr. 1-48 for hypod. administration. In hemiplegia, paraplegia, local, mercurial paludal, rheumatismal, facial, infantile, diphtheritic paralysis; p. of spinal muscles, of bladder and all local forms (B); often of use in hysterical (P); all forms, except, according to Barwell, in cerebral and spinal (R).

Nux Vomica, in hysterical, that from lead-poisoning. Only in chronic cases (P); in paraplegia from softening and wasting of cord (Brown-Séguard).

Hyoscyamia, gr. 1-32 gradually increased to 1-15 in par. agitans, loco. ataxia (B).

Rhus Toxicodendron, certainly efficacious in cases depending on rheumatism (P).

Strych. 3x or 4x (R); best results 6th (Ha).

Nux vom. in par. from disease of cord, from abuse of alcohol, with anorexia, sickness, constipation (R).

Hyos. in par. agitans, homœopathic (H).

Rhus tox. the great anti-paralyticum (L); rheumatic, exposure to wet, strains or excessive exertion, with painful stiffness, tingling, numbness (R, H).

Phos. par. from degenerative changes in brain and spinal cord, esp. in that of spinal origin (R); in pseudo-hypertrophic spinal par. has proved of striking benefit. Also in paraplegia, lowered vitality of centres (H).

Bell. 1x, early in infantile, *Sec.* and *Plumb.* later. Also in general par. of the insane, paraplegia and locomotor ataxia (H).

Arn. par. of body, right side; everything feels too hard (L); rheumatic par. (Hpl).

Arnica, par. bladder, and many forms (P).
Phosphorus, with cod-liver oil in par. agitans; small doses. Also in the par. of white softening of the brain (B); in hysterical paralysis (R).
Belladonna, when depending on chronic inflammation of the cord (R). Externally as ointment along spine, with ergot internally (Brown-Séguard).
Physostigma, into the eye in ocular par. (B); in general par. of the insane, also in progressive muscular atrophy without much mental disorder, long-standing hemiplegia, paraplegia, loco. ataxia (R).
Conia, in some cases of par. agitans (B).
Ergot, in par. of bladder from over distension (B); paralytic dysuria, sensation of but partial emptying of bladder (P); said to be useful in paraplegia (R).
Cocculus Indicus, valuable in hemiplegia, paraplegia, and paralytic stiffness (P).
Ignatia, in par. of lower extremities (P).
Cannabis Indica, for retention of urine from spinal disease (R).
Capsicum, in $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grain doses every 4 hours, as general stimulant (P).
Colocynth, in cerebral par. sometimes seems to act favorably upon principles of revulsion or counter-irritation (P).
Mustard, as emetic to stimulate failing heart in certain forms of par. (P).
Senega, in rheumatic, powerful help (P).
Nutmeg, the oil as external stimulant (P).
Oil of Bay, has been given. Obsolete (P).
Cajeput Oil, efficacious in palsy (P).
Counter-irritation, by blistering fluid in peripheral par. of the 7th nerve (R).
Cod-liver Oil, Anstie insists on it when low nutrition and faulty assimilation (B).
GALVANISM, hemiplegia, many forms (B).

Physos. in general par. of insane, beneficial (H); homœopathic to par. of voluntary muscles (Ha).
Coni. perhaps in diphtheritic (H).
Secale, par. of bladder and rectum, rapid emaciation, tendency to gangrene, excruciating sacral or spinal pains (L).
Cocc. in many forms (H, L); hemiplegia, paraplegia, general paralysis (R).
Ign. hysterical paraplegia; paralysis after great mental emotion (L).
Cann. ind. general par. of insane, with great mental exaltation (H); par. of bladder (Ha).
Acon. recent facial (H); esp. when consequent on cold (R). Of great value in paralysis (Hpl).
Plumb. progressive muscular atrophy, paraplegia, wrist-drop (H); excessive wasting of muscles, obstinate constipation (R). Is perfectly homœopathic to muscular par. with loss of electrical contractility, and consecutive atrophy (Js).
Caust. in facial of long standing, par. of larynx and bladder, with cough (H); hemiplegia from exposure or suppression of an eruption, with shifting, tearing rheumatic pains (Hpl).
Merc. is homœop. to par. agitans (H).
Arg. nit. in diphtheritic, loco. ataxia (H); esp. in diseases of the central nervous system, where sclerosis (Fellows).
Curare, semi-par. of nervous debility (H).
Gels. esp. in par. of sphincters (H); indicated in various forms of par. (Ha).
Kali chlor. 1x, in facial paralysis (H).
ELECTRICITY, faradization of muscles affected. Localized electricity probably of more importance in confirmed spinal par., than medicinal treatment (H).

PAROTITIS.

Aconite, in febrile conditions (R, P).
Mercury, $\frac{1}{2}$ -grain of grey powder, 3 or 4 times a day very useful, relieving pain and swelling (R).
POULTICE of flaxseed meal, a good local application for gland (H).
BATHING, night and morning, with soap or volatile liniment (H).
CARE to avoid chilling, important (H).

Acon. when feverish symptoms (R, H).
Merc. always given throughout (H).
Merc. iod., Merc. sol., Merc. corr. 3x, swelling of glands (R).
Puls. if metastasis to testicles or mammæ, is of decided benefit (H, R).
Bell. brain implication (R); also as oint. to gland; gr. j of extract to 3j of simple cerate (R).

PEDICULI.

Mercury. Citrine oint. or wash of corros. sublimate, for lice on all parts of body.

The oleate destroys lice immediately, and also kills the ova (*R*).

Cocculus Indicus, destroys pediculi (*P*).

Saphisagria, as oil or ointment of the powder (*R*); "lice-bane" (*P*).

Essential Oils, will kill, as rosemary, anise (*P*); or powdered pyrethrum (*R*).

Mercury. The oleate, with ether added (one part to eight), locally (*R*).

Alcohol, pure, externally, as lotion. *Ars.*, *Chin.*, *Sabad.*, *Staph.*, *Sulph.* (*L*).

CLEANLINESS, cannot be dispensed with, and in many cases may alone be sufficient (*R*). Boil underclothing.

ISOLATION of person, and of brushes, towels. etc., to prevent infection (*R*).

PEMPHIGUS.

Arsenic, is curative, esp. when chronic (*B*); largest dose; π v liq. arsen, 3 times a day, on full stomach (*R*); exercises a powerful influence (*Wa*).

Mercury. Citrine oint. largely used (*Wa*).

Potassic Iodide, improves the condition in pemphigus (*Wa*); with good, simple diet; quinine, cod-liver oil, etc., in rupia (*H*).

Silver Nitrate, in pemphigus, after the bullæ have burst, and excoriations remain, (gr. ij ad ʒj aquæ) (*Wa*).

WATER DRESSINGS, on lint, covered with oiled silk, constantly, in pem., rupia (*Wa*).

COD-LIVER OIL, with nutritious diet, is a powerful auxiliary to treatment (*Wa*).

Arsen. specific to chronic, and graver forms, as pemphigus foliaceus (*H*).

Merc., *Ac. nit.*, *Aur.*, syphilitic rupia (*R*). Rupia requires treatment suitable to the syphilitic diathesis (*H*).

Kali iod. or *Iod.* in gangrenous pemphigus (rupia) when from mercurialismus (*R*).

Rhus tox. may cure recent pemphigus; itching with burning (*H*); confluent blisters, containing a milky or watery fluid, with peeling of skin (*L*).

Phos. painful, hard blisters, full to bursting, but not itching (*L*).

Thuja, pemphigus foliaceus, with offensive odor, and formation of scales (*L*).

PERICARDITIS. (Compare ENDOCARDITIS.)

Aconite, when violent throbbing and extreme pain (*R*); of great value, if given early (*P*); proves in the highest degree serviceable, when object is to diminish vascular excitement or irritability (*Wa*).

Spigelia Anthelmia, useful in rheumatic (*P*).

Digitalis, when rapid and feeble heart, cyanosis and dropsy (*P*, *N*).

Bryonia, exceedingly valuable in second stage, that of exudation; fully equals any remedy in pericarditis (*P*).

Opium, regularly in grain doses, every 3, 4, 6, or 8 hours, is very beneficial (*Wa*).

Veratrum Viride, extr. gr. ij with j of calomel, every 2 hours, valuable (*Wa*).

Quinia, gr. xv-xx may suppress an acute attack, if given at critical moment (*B*).

Counter-irritation, has been much abused; useful at commencement, but not in acute inflammatory stage (*B*).

POULTICES, large, hot, often renewed (*R*).

Acon. 1 \times , every hour, with hot linseed-meal poultice, will arrest, if administered early (*H*, *J*, *J*s); double friction sound in rheumatic cases, laboring, heaving action (*R*); may prove an invaluable remedy (*Hpl*).

Spig. has the highest reputation in the course of the disease; much pain (*H*).

Dig. with serous effusion (*H*).

Bry. has some reputation in plastic form; never trusted to alone (*H*); rheumatic (*R*).

Ars if effusion into pericardial sac (*H*); great debility (*R*); should not be forgotten, esp. in hydro-pericarditis, or pericar. after scarlatina (*Hpl*). *Ars.*, *Colch.*, in pericar. of Bright's disease (*H*, *R*).

Asclep. tub. in sub-acute rheumatic (*Ha*).

Cactus, palpitation, whirling action of heart (*R*); sense of constriction, as by an iron band, acute pains, stitches, dyspnoea (*Hpl*); capable of causing pericar. (*Ha*).

PERIOSTITIS. (Compare NODES.)

Mezereon, rheumatic and scrofulous (P).
Mercury and morphia. The oleate ext. (R).
Potassic Iodide, in syphilitic children. Also in non-syphilitic periosteal thickenings (R); holds the first place for syphilitic affections of the bones (Wa).
Ammonium Iodide, cures periostitis most readily when syphilitic (Wa).
Staphisagria, when long bones affected (P).
Iodine, the tincture, or blisters locally, of great service in chronic (R).
POULTICES, after an early and free incision when suppuration takes place (C).

Mez. in acute (B, H, F); rheumatic (H).
Merc. when suppuration threatens; also in scrofulous and rheumatic (H).
Kali iod., *Sil.*, *Aur. met.*, *Mez.* (R).
Sil. if suppuration; should be persisted in until all symptoms subside (H).
Phyto. in syphilitic, rheum'c perios. (H).
Ruta, when from mechanical injury (H).
Aur. favorite remedy in Vienna (H).
Kali bich. is used satisfactorily (H).
Mez., **Merc.**, *Phyto.*, *Sil.*, *Kali bich.*, and perhaps *Guaiac*, are specific irritants of the periosteum (H).

PERITONITIS. (Compare PUERPERAL PERITONITIS.)

Aconite, of great utility when sthenic reaction; see *Opium* (B); should be given early in all inflammations of serous membranes (P).
Bryonia, exceedingly valuable in second stage, when exudation (P).
Mercury, when tendency to fibrinous exudations, employed with good effect (W).
Opium, to quiet intestinal movements (R); the best agent (P, B). Morphia gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ hypodermically, will often abort, if given early. \mathcal{R} Tinct aconiti rad. \mathfrak{z} ij, tinct. opii deod. \mathfrak{v} j. M. Sig.—Gtt. viij in water every hour or two. A larger dose of opium if pain is severe (B). Large doses easily borne in this affection (Wa).
Cocculus Indicus, for tympanites; a few doses will often remove the pain and relieve distention (P).
Quinia, strongly urged by Trousseau; is naturally indicated in most inflam'ns (P).
Turpentine, for tympanites (P); turpentine stupes, v-xv drops of turpentine on flannel wrung out of hot water during acute stage, then blisters for a short time (B).
Leeches, to abdomen, if patient plethoric, and of sthenic reaction; relieve pain (B).
Purgatives, are inadmissible when from perityphlitis or inflammation of appendix vermiformis (B).
POULTICES, large hot, and frequently renewed. Should be thin, and covered with cotton-wool (R).
ICE, to abdomen (B). Cold relieves (W).

Acon. ϕ , gtt. xx in 24 hours, in severe cases (Js); in simple, acute form, from cold, is indispensable (H); predominance of febrile symptoms. A low dilution (R). In first stage of the disease (Hpl). The principal remedy (Js).
Bry. following **Acon.**, when fever relaxes and effusion threatens (H); stinging and burning pains, worse on movement (R).
Merc corr. or **Bry.** from commencement, when due to mechanical injury, wounds upon abdomen. Has high curative power (H). Esp. in scrofulous cases (R).
Coloc. the best when peritonitis extends from abdominal organs. Also **Bry.** Never **Acon.** (H, Js). Colicky pains a special indication (H); diarrhœa, rectal and vesical tenesmus (Js).
Ars., *Calc. carb.*, *China*, *Sulph.* (H), *Carbo veg.* (Js), for tubercular peritonitis.
Bell. brain disturbance, headache, flushed face, throbbing, etc. A few doses suffice (R). Cramp-like pains radiating from one spot (Hpl).
Erig. in tympanitis occurring in peritonitis, most reliable (Ha).
Apis, sharp, sudden paroxysms of stinging pain, great prostration, fear of death (Hpl).
WATER, hot fomentations to relieve pain, sometimes cold compress better (R).
ICE, sucked or swallowed, to assuage the vomiting; sips of cold water (R).
DIET, after acuteness of attack passed, should be mild, unstimulating (R).

PERSPIRATION. (Compare FEET.)

Belladonna, as liniment locally, also the tincture internally, esp. in weakly children who sweat profusely (R).

Atropia, gr. 1-200 to 1-100 hypoder. (or in exceptional cases even gr. 1-20 in pill) in sweating of phthisis and exhausting diseases (R); gr. 1-60 at bed-time for sweats of phthisis (B).

Jaborandi, gr. 1-20 of pilocarpine, thrice daily, checks profuse perspiration (R, Pf).

Quinia, in exhausting diseases. In many a night-draught of quinia, sulphate of zinc, and sulphuric acid, useful (R).

Opium, as Dover's powder may succeed in profuse colliquative sweating (R); a fact though hard to account for it (Wa).

Aromatic Sulphuric Acid, to check sweats of phthisis. Bad for digestion (B).

Zinc Oxide, ℞ Zinci oxidi, gr. iij, ext. belladonnæ, gr. ss, at bed-time, in a pill for sweats of phthisis (B, R).

Gallic Acid, useful for same. ℞ Acidi gallici, ʒss; ext. belladonnæ, gr. ij. M. ft. pil. no. x. Sig. Two at bed-hour (B).

Potass. Permang. gr. j-3j, for fetid perspirations of axillæ, feet, etc. (B).

Salicin, profuse sweats of hectic (Wa).

Salicylic Acid, in solution with borax, the most agreeable and efficient deodorant for fetid perspirations (B).

Carbolic Acid, 2 parts to 3 of glycerin and water, twice daily for fetid sweat (Wa).

OILS, rubbed into the whole skin to prevent sweating accompanying exhausting diseases, as phthisis; but sponging with a weak acid wash better (R).

Ergot, said to arrest sweating (R).

SPONGING, with acidulated water; or very hot sponging in phthisis (R).

Bell. sweat on the covered parts, general sweat coming and going suddenly; sweat with enuresis, during sleep (L).

Atrop. in sweating of phthisis (R); is antipathic (H).

Jabor. should be useful, being fully homœopathic (H); copious sweat with salivation, unilateral, left-sided (L).

China, exhausting night sweats on side on which he lies; increased thirst during sweat. Hectic fever (L).

Opium, hot, burning sweat over body, wants to be uncovered; cold sweat on forehead (L).

Phos. sweat on head, hands and feet, with increased urine; clammy sweat; profuse at night during sleep (L).

Ac. phos. sweat mostly on occiput and neck, with anxiety, thirst only during sweat (L); generally the best remedy for sweats of phthisis (H).

Ver. alb. general cold sweat, worse on forehead; clammy, staining linen yellow, with deathly pale face (L).

Samb. profuse sweat on waking, and while awake more or less, dry hot body with cold hands and feet during sleep (L); of great use (H).

Calc. carb. sweat from the least exercise, even in cold open air, morning sweat, most profuse on head or chest (L).

Thuja, sweat only on uncovered parts, the covered being dry and hot (L).

Merc. sour sweats (R); with burning of skin, aggravating the weakness (L).

Petrol. fetid sweat in axilla (L).

Sil. sweating head (R); sour sweat (L).

Ac. fluor. sweating hands (H).

Stann. for sweats of phthisis (H).

PERTUSSIS.

Aconite, in all acute congestions (P).

Ipecacuanha, useful in many cases (R). ℥j for 5 years of age, every hour or two with the greatest relief (P); when bronchitic or pneumonic complications, combined with ammonium bromide (Wa).

Pulsatilla, gr. ½-j of anemonine (P).

Acon. alt. Ipec. at commencement, sometimes no other medicine required (H).

Acon. febrile symptoms; dry, hard, wheezing cough, most severe at night, burning pains or dry tickling in larynx (R).

Ipec. gastric symptoms, vomiting of mucus, sometimes hemorrhage (R).

Belladonna, obviously of value in febrile stage. Of special use when dentition. Relieves the congestion of air-passages and also the determination of blood to the head (P). Good when profuse bronchial secretion; best in spasmodic stage. ℞ *Atropiæ sulphat.* gr. j; aquæ, ʒj. Dose ℞ ij-iv (B); esp. during 3rd week. Children bear this drug well. ℞ x of tinct. may be given hourly to a child 2 or 3 years old (R).

Hydrocyanic Acid, very serviceable in cough by habit, after cessation of whooping-cough proper, or in nervous sympathetic cough of mothers (B, P).

Opium, in convulsive stage, to produce and maintain slight heaviness (R).

Bromides, relieve spasmodic element (B); that of ammonium will readily cure many cases; gr. ij or iij ter die for infants (Wa); ℞ Potass. brom. ʒij; chloral. hydrat. ʒss; syrup. tolu. ʒss; aquæ, ʒjss; M. Sig.—A teasp. every half hour to a child 2 years old (B); esp. in summer (R).

Lobelia, in spasmodic stages, well tolerated by children. ℞ x of tinct. every hour for child 2 years old, also additional dose when cough is imminent (R, P).

Alum, when acute stage over and no complication, gr. ij-vj every 3 hours, or less every hour in glycerin or honey (R).

Chloroform or *Ether*, to lessen severity of the paroxysms. As inhalations (R).

Chloral, gr. v-x in spasmodic stage, relieves quickly (B).

Castanea, a decoction of chestnut leaves has been used with much success. Dose ad libitum (B).

Valerian, said to control paroxysms (R).

Nitric Acid, well diluted in sweetened water, after the subsistence of the catarrhal stage (B).

Gelsemium, in spasmodic stage (B).

Monobromide of Camphor, gr. v in mucilage and syrup. tolu. 3 or 4 times a day, has been very serviceable (B).

Zinc Sulphate, gr. ¼-j ext. belladon. gr. ⅙-½, has varying degree of success (B).

Lactucarium, the syrup as vehicle for cough-mixtures (B).

Silver Nitrate, when acute stage passed (Tr); probably inferior to alum (Wa).

Puls. to finish after *Chel.* and *Corall.* (T).

Bell. for catarrhal stage (B); brain symptoms in full-blooded children (H); *Atropia* in the 2nd or 3rd (Hā).

Ac. hydrocy. or *Cupr.* convulsions, symptoms like laryngismus stridulus; the former sometimes magical (H).

Opi. symptoms of cerebral congestion, alternately with the remedy for spasm (H); stupor, irregular breathing, (R).

Ammon. brom. said to be almost specific (R); deep cough causing pain in stomach, cough at short intervals, expectoration tough, stringy. Also **Kali brom.** (Ha).

Dros. φ, if spasmodic stage be well marked (H); a fractional dose of φ after each fit (Bayes); severe paroxysms of hoarse cough, even with hem. and vomiting (R).

Corall. rub. very satisfactory; has won many commendations (H).

Cupr. met. 3, for spasmodic stage (B); symptoms like laryngismus stridulus (Js).

Cupr. act. 1, croup-like cough with convulsive movements, threatened death from collapse of air cells of lungs (R).

Cina, worm symptoms, itching anus (R).

Cina, *Cocc. cact.* in spasmodic stage (Js); have marked effect (H).

Chel. 6, after *Corall.* till cough catarrhal (T).

Phos., *Acon.*, if symptoms of pulmonary congestion (R, H); or if bronchitis, or broncho-pneumonia supervenes (H). For the same **Ipec.**, *Bry.* (Js).

Arn. child cries when the cough is felt coming on (H).

Kali carb. puffiness of eyelids (H).

Sulph. when declining, phlegm opaque (R) *Grindelia*, in catarrhal stage, when mucus profuse and much dyspnoea, gives prompt relief (Ha).

Amm. picr. had surprising success (Ha).

Ac. carbol. praised by many. Used in low and medium attenuations, and inhaled from atomizer (Ha).

Ver. alb. extreme weakness, cold perspirations, anxious expression, vomiting of mucus (R).

Kali bich. tough, gluey phlegm, adherent to throat, causing vomiting. Night-sweats (R).

Ant. tart. alt. with *Cupr.* if rattling of mucus in chest (R).

PHARYNGITIS.

- Aconite** and **Belladonna**, for acute attacks (B); when high temperature (R).
- Belladonna**, is very useful; relaxes the pharyngeal muscles (W).
- Capsicum**, as gargle, ʒj ad O½ aquæ, in very early stage only (R).
- Alum**, gargles, in chronic inflam'ns (R).
- Silver Nitrate**, gr. v-xx ad ʒj, on sponge probang, successful if systematically applied (B); in early stage of inflammation; also in chronic on brush, or as spray (R). The solid stick to each diseased follicle, after scraping (A).
- Tannin**, insufflation to affected surface (B).
- Cubebs**, powdered, locally, useful (B).
- Glycerin**, pure, locally, with tannic acid, very serviceable (B); in chronic inflammation of the throat (R).
- Hydrastis**, the fl. extr., locally, and gtt. v-x per stomach (B).
- Alcohol**, dilute, gargle in relaxed throat (R).
- Cimicifuga**, when pharynx dry, and spotted over with inspissated mucus (R).
- Ipecacuanha**, the wine as spray in non-inflammatory sore throat, with hoarseness from congestion of vocal chords (R).
- Pomegranate Bark**, as gargle (P).
- Potassic Chlorate**, as lozenge to stimulate the follicular secretions to a healthy condition (A).
- Iron**, **Quinia**, and **Strychnia**, as tonics, are mainly indicated (A).
- Zinc Sulphate**, as gargle, occasionally employed in relaxed throat (R).
- Inhalation** of vapors, or of pulverized fluids, by the atomizer, found very beneficial (Wa).
- FOOD**, of piquant kind, spices, pepper, mustard, etc., should be strictly prohibited. All fluids should be used at a moderate temperature (A).
- Acon.** incipient, and in acute stage (R).
- Bell.** inflammation of the throat, ulcerated throat and bright redness, much pain when swallowing (R).
- Caps.** throat red and hot, dry cough (H).
- Alum**, livid redness, sensation of lump in throat, or stitches; symptoms aggravated at night, relieved by warm drinks (Hpl).
- Arg. nit.** ulcerated throat of low type, with fetid breath and foul mucus; and in cachectic patients. A weak solution also as a gargle (R).
- Merc. iod.** chronic cases, swollen throat, copious saliva, swollen gums and tongue, shooting pain on swallowing, ulcers on mouth, profuse perspirations (R). Mostly used (H).
- Phyto** 1x, hoarseness and aphonia, with great dryness, feeling of lump in throat. Generally succeeds. Int. and inhal'n (R).
- Weythia**, very successful; dryness of pharynx, and burning of epiglottis (Ha).
- Kali bich.** tough, stringy mucus, chronic ulceration (R).
- Calc. phos.** often successful where others have failed (R).
- Ant. tart.** is also recommended (H).
- Arn.** when from excessive use of voice (R).
- Lach.** chief remedy for subjective symptoms (H). Constant irritation, choking sensation, affection chiefly nervous (R).
- Hepar sulph.** when in scrofulous patients, or from abuse of mercury (R).
- Sulph.** when gouty, hemorrhoidal, or herpetic dyscrasia (H).
- Ac. carbol.** perfumed, as gargle, to correct fetor of breath (R).
- WATER**, by throat compress, relieves; also in daytime, in obstinate cases (R).
- REST** to voice, and cultivation of beard, are useful aids (R).

PHIMOSIS.

- Belladonna**, as oint. (extr. xij ad xx of lard), has proved effectual (Wa).
- Lupulin**, 5-15-gr. doses, of advantage after operation, to keep penis at rest (Wa).
- SURGICAL.** Division of the prepuce by a bistoury and director; circumcision (D).
- Ham.** ʒij ad ʒj aquæ as lotion on compresses to the organ (R).
- Cann., Merc., Sulph.,** from gonorrhœa (L).
- Arn.** when from friction or other mechanical cause; also **Rhus, Sulph., Acon.** (L).
- Acon., Merc., Sulph.,** from uncleanness (L).

PHLEBITIS. (Compare PHELGMASIA, VARICOSIS.)

Hamamelis, has as decided an influence on the venous system as Aconite on the arterial (Pf).

REST, fomentations, poultices, early incision of abscesses, aperients, opium to relieve pain and insure quiet of mind and body (D).

BLISTER over course of an inflamed superficial vein (R).

DIET, nutritious; and wine, especially if great loss of blood (D).

Ham. inspires full confidence (*H*); varicose condition (*R*); may be called the Aconite of the veins; internally in medium dilutions, not strong ext. (*Ha*).

Puls. has great virtue, esp. in crural phlebitis after parturition. In chronic the 6th alt. *Merc.* 6th (*H*): *Acon.* alt. *Puls.*, *Bell.*, the first remedies for phlebitis (*R*).

Lach. sudden prostration, typhoid symptoms, suppurative phlebitis (*H*).

Arn. ext. for pain; also in chronic (*R*).

PHELGMASIA ALBA DOLENS.

Belladonna, and Mercury, equal parts, as ointment, often of much benefit (Wa).

Hamamelis, has specific action on venous system (*P*); extolled by Dr. Preston (*R*).

Blisters, in early stage; are extremely useful if judiciously employed (*L*).

Ammonium Carbonate, often valuable where great prostration; full doses (Wa).

Creosote, injections daily (Wa).

Hydrochloric Acid, ʒj of dil. acid in Oij of barley-water, with ʒss of potassic chlorate, to be taken daily (Wa).

Opium, large doses internally, with leeches and anodyne ointments (Wa); laudanum, if pain severe, sprinkled on hot fomentations (*L*).

Leeches, of great service during the acute inflammatory stage (Wa).

BANDAGING, when the more acute symptoms subside; at first with flannel, afterwards with ordinary roller bandage (*L*).

REGIMEN, should be tonic (*L*).

Bell. tearing pains in limbs, cutting pains fever, burning thirst, hyperæsthesia of senses (*L*).

Ham. int. and ext. varicose state (*R, H*).

Acon. and **Puls.** in simple cases (*R*); **Acon.** febrile symptoms, restlessness (*L*).

Puls. or **Ham:** will speedily cure when from phlebitis extending from uterine to crural veins (*H*).

Bism. has given brilliant results (*H*).

Merc. sol. 1, and **Bry.** 1, have effected excellent cures of this affection (*R*).

Arn. early stage, after severe and protracted labor, feels bruised and sore (*L*).

Ars. restlessness and anguish, exhaustion burning pains, swelling is pale and œdematous, patient chilly (*L*).

Bry. lancinating pains, hip to foot (*L*).

Calc. carb. strumous cachexia, sensation of coldness all over the body (*L*).

WATER. Compresses in active stage. Douches, hot and cold, in chronic (*R*).

PHELGMON. (Compare ERYSIPELAS.)

Aconite or **Belladonna**, are certainly efficacious. Aconite best (*R*).

Sulphides, to abort, or, if inevitable, to promote. Gr. ss-ʒ every hour or two. Potass. sulphuretum (*B*).

Silver Nitrate, strong solution may check if applied early in the vicinity (*B*).

Carbolic Acid, injections; a 2-100 solution (*B*); used with great success (*W*).

Iodine Injections, after evacuation (*B*).

Acon. in phlegmonous erysipelas, deserves our first reliance (*H*).

Bell. alt. with **Acon.** when cutaneous inflammation considerable (*H*).

Hepar sulph. to promote suppuration; then **Silic.** to limit it if excessive (*H*).

Lach. gangrene; **Ars.** typhoid state (*H*).

Ars. gangrenous character, fresh patches appear as others decline, excessive general prostration (*R*).

PHOTOPHOBIA.

Belladonna, a neutral solution of sulphate of atropia, gr. j ad ʒj, for adult, dropped into the eye, every 4 hours (C). If much lachrymation, so as to dilute the solution, it may be applied more frequently. In some cases belladonna irritates and has to be abandoned (Wa).

Conium, in serofulous photophobia, coniaë gr. ½, ol. amygd. ʒj, locally, twice or thrice daily; or vapor coniaë (Wa).

Mercury. Calomel by insufflation (C).

CANTHOPLASTY, for the spasm of the orbicularis in severe photophobia (C).

Bell. in photophobia when great congestion of the conjunctiva, ciliary neuralgia and pain in optic nerve. Also atropia locally, as collyrium (A).

Bell. Gels., Glon., Euph., Merc. corr., Kali brom. (also as collyrium) *Nux vom., Ars., Sulph.* (R).

Coni. phot. of strumous ophthalmia (H). *Apis*, when connected with intensity of corneal mischief (H, Js).

Ant. tart. a prime remedy (H, A).

Cimicif. when from asthenopia (H).

GLASSES of cobalt blue, the best (R).

PHTHISIS. (Compare COUGH, HEMOPTYSIS, PERSPIRATION.)

Calcic Phosphate, in diarrhœa, and in chronic forms of phthisis, with little or no fever (R).

Hypophosphites, very useful in chronic cases. R Syr. hypophos. comp. ʒijss; ac. phos. dil. ʒss. M. Sig.—A teasp. ter die after meals, with cod-liver oil (B).

Iodine, as inhalation in chronic phthisis; to lessen expectoration and cough; also as liniment painted under clavicles, to allay harassing cough, and to check secretion (R).

Arsenic, valuable in chronic forms as is no other remedy; but not in caseous, or where much hectic. May be given by stomach and fumigation (B). [See under ASTHMA.] As cigarettes, useful in the diarrhœa, probably diminishes temperature. Caution required (R).

Cinchona, for the hectic and sweats. Gr. xv-xx quiniaë (B). If small doses fail, a dose of 6 or 8 grains at once, or in portions repeated hourly (R).

Ipecacuanha, spray to throat when bronchial asthma and emphysema combined with fibroid phthisis (R).

Cod-liver Oil, holds first rank as a remedy and food in the chronic forms. A teasp. after meals ter die is enough. When not well borne, may be combined with aqua calcis, comp. tinct. of gentian; or, when not digested, with ether (B, R).

Calc. phos. (*Verdi*); *Calc. iod., Calc. ars.* are highly praised as curative. *Calc. carb.* aided by *Puls.* for the premonitory dyspepsia, esp. with inability to use fatty foods, and acid eructations after meals (H); frequent, profuse menstruation (R).

Hypophosphites, useful when hacking cough, hectic, night-sweats, nervous prostration (Ha). .

Iod., the most promising remedy. When loss of flesh the first sign. Aids the assimilation of milk or cod-liver oil. In the 3x has restored when every sign of miliary tubercle (H). In cod-liver oil, gtt. v-x of the 1x to a pint (R).

Ars. 3, *Phos.* 2, on alternate days, have arrested "phthisis florida." The leading remedies in chronic form; *Ars.* continuously; *Phos.* for intercurrent attacks of inflammation. In 3x for the diarrhœa, the only remedy (H). Dyspnœa, esp. when recumbent; rapid emaciation. Esp. valuable in last stage (R). *Ars. iod.* 2x to 6x, very efficacious (H).

China, in hectic as support to system (H).

Ipec., for vomiting, with cough (H).

Cod-liver Oil, useful as nutrient; supposed to be curative in very minute doses from its contained iodine (Ha).

Creos. generally controls vomiting, when occurring independently (H).

Sang. is frequently employed (Ha).

Creosote, tar, or carbolic acid, to check expectoration (R, P).
Sanguinaria, helps expectoration, and revives the enfeebled stomach (P).
Chloroform, with glycerin or honey, for the cough in fibroid phthisis (R).
Ferr. often prescribed; has no especial influence on deposit (B). Proscribed in tuberculosis (Tr).
Mercury, gr. 1-100 of corrosive sublimate every 2 or 3 hours, for the diarrhœa (R).
Benzoin, as inhalation, to lessen cough and expectoration (R).
Acids, *Mineral*, for the indigestion. The acidum muriaticum dilutum (B).
Prunus Virginiana. The wild cherry has a domestic reputation, probable due to its influence over cough. The syrup as vehicle for cough-mixtures (B).
Digitalis, antipyretic. Deranges intestinal canal, therefore injurious in phthisis (B).
Opium, or morphia, in a viscid vehicle for cough; or morphia lozenges, when cough due to inflamed throat (R).
Sulphurous Acid, inhalation, spray, or fumigation, in chronic phthisis (R).
Alcohol, an important remedy. May be given with cod-liver oil; or spts. frumenti 5j-5ij with some bitter, immediately after meals, or the stronger wines. If it disagrees, it harms. Curiously, it induces an intractable form of phthisis (B).
BATHS. Sea bathing if chronic, little or no fever, without active deposition of tubercle, or scrofulous pneumonia; Turkish baths for the cough (R).
GRAPE-CURE, is serviceable (B).

Chlorodyne, as palliative, often of great value in hopeless cases (R).
Ferr. Anæmia, œdema of lower extremities, diarrhœa, emaciation. Is required in most cases for the cachexia, also for hemoptysis (R).
Drosera, the most important cough remedy (H). Tickling in larynx, vomiting of food with the cough (Js); probably a truly homœopathic remedy, and may cure if given early (H).
Hepar sulph. early stage in scrofulous young persons; hoarse, rough or weak voice, cough, dyspnœa, etc. (R).
Spongia, for laryngeal symptoms (H).
Lycop. phthisis in young men, cases of a passive character (H).
Bapt. strongly beneficial in hectic, often effectually banishes cough (H).
Kali carb., *Stann.* good for the cough (H).
Ac. gall. 1x, grs. 2, every hour for severe hemorrhage from ulceration of artery (R)
Calc. ars., *Ant. tart.*, *Kali bich.*, *Acon.*, *Nux jug.*, *Nit. strych.*, also indicated (R).
Kwmyss, is very useful (Ha).
Sulph. as an intercurrent remedy (R); unhealthy or "psoric" history, cutaneous eruptions (H); has done very good service in tuberculosis (Js).
Myrtus, relieves the stitches in the left breast running to the shoulder (Ha).
ALIMENT, should be nutritious, and digestible, malt liquors better than wine or spirits. Extract of malt, cod-liver oil. Warm clothing, bathing and friction of skin, moderate exercise, and a suitable climate (R).

PITYRIASIS. (Compare HERPES.)

Borax, to cleanse the scalp; a saturated solution (B). If this not successful, try it as glycerin of borax (R).
Arsenic, and *Mercury*, Donovan's solution is highly successful (Wa).
Carbolic Acid, 2 parts to 3 of glycerin and water, twice daily, with daily use of carbolic acid soap, effectual (Wa).
Sulphurous Acid, with glycerin, in conjunction with warm baths (R).

Borax, the glycerin of borax as an application is often of great service (R).
Ars. the leading remedy (H, Js, B).
Ac. carbol. perfumed, one of the very best hair washes (R).
Graph. preferred in pityriasis capitis (B).
Lyc., *Graph.*, if *Ars.* insufficient (R).
Canth. when in children (Teste).
Sepia, brown-red hepatic spots on the skin (L).

Mercury, ℞ Hydrarg. iod. vir. gr. x; adipis, ʒj. M. Or a 5-100 sol. of oleate of mercury in oleic acid with $\frac{1}{8}$ part of ether, applied by a camel's hair brush (B). Citrine ointment, esp. when hairy parts of face affected (R).

Sulphides, ℞ Potass. sulphureti, ʒss; aquæ calcis, ʒxvj. M. Sig.—Lotion; or *Pomade de Bareges*, which is: ℞ Sodii sulphuret., sodii carbonat., āā ʒij; axungiæ, ʒijss. M. (B).

Lead. Liq. plumb. ʒij; glycerini, ʒij to ʒiv of water, as lotion (R).

Mez. 3x, chronic pityriasis capitis; loss of hair and great itching (H); brownish miliary rash on chest, arms and thighs; phlegmatic temperament, light hair (L).

Lach. small reddish spots on face, neck and chest, increase in number, become scurfy, and then disappear (L).

Cocc. red spots on skin of chest and neck, without heat or itching (L).

Led., Creos., Ant. cru., Phos. (L).

BATHS frequently, and hard rubbing after shampooing the scalp. Avoid stimulating food (R).

PLETHORA.

Aconite, is useful for affections of plethoric subjects. Decidedly the best remedy for apoplexy in the plethoric (P).

Arsenic, used with advantage when determination of blood to the head (Wa).

Sulphur, as mild purgative for plethora, from cessation of the menses (Wa).

Acon. or *Bell.* sufferings from pleth. (R).

Ars. is thought to be homœopathic, in small doses reduces the amount of red globules in the blood (H).

Dynamic remedies, have no place in its treatment, which should be purely hygienic and dietetic (H).

PLEURITIS. (Compare HYDROTHORAX, EMPYEMA.)

Aconite. No remedy more effective prior to stage of effusion (B, R, P). See INFLAMMATION.

Veratrum Viride. Opinions differ as to whether it should be used in sthenic or asthenic forms (R); gtt. viij of tinct. every 3 hours, with a drop added to each dose until pulse reduced or nausea (Wa).

Bryonia, exceedingly valuable in second stage; should follow aconite (P).

Tartar Emetic, (R, B); see INFLAMMATION. In early stages and young plethoric subjects, when much febrile action, small doses (gr. 1-16 to 1-14) may be useful (Wa).

Digitalis, as antipyretic (R). Deranges intestinal canal (B); aconite preferred (P).

Potassic Iodide, to promote absorption of effusions, steadily for a long time (B, R); also chest painted with tinct. of iodine, one day on each wall alternately; may be washed off with iod. of potass., alcohol or ether (B).

Iodine, also as injections, with great benefit and without risk, in empyema and hydrothorax (B, R).

Acon. sovereign remedy in acute pleurisy (*Hpl*); in simple acute pleurisy from exposure to cold, the one sufficient medicine (J, H).

Ver. vir. in stage of irritative congestion. Full, hard, bounding, incompressible pulse (Ha).

Bry. our great anti-pleuritic. Its place is in all serous inflammations. Should follow **Acon.** when the latter fails, and in pleurisy supervening on acute rheumatism (R, H).

Ant. tart. profuse expectoration, cough, rattling mucus, dyspnoea, nausea, (R).

Dig. extolled in all serous inflam'ns (B).

Kali iod. or *Arn.* tend to promote absorption of effusion (R).

Iod. the best remedy (with *Acon.* and *Bry.*) in strumous cases (R).

China, for hectic from drain of pus (H).

Ars. especially in acute pleurisy, and in that incident to Bright's disease. No remedy equals it in acute pleurisy with much effusion (H, R).

Merc. when empyema present (B, H).

Quinia, has abortive power, increased by combination with morphia (gr. xv + gr. ss); also as restorative tonic in low-type cases (B).

Opium, cannot be too highly extolled (P); is esp. beneficial. Gr. ss of morphia hypoder. at beginning will often cut short an attack. During the disease, its effects are very beneficial. A slight physiological effect should be maintained (B). Morphia for severe pain (R).

Burgundy Pitch, plaster externally, as a mechanical support (P).

Bloodletting, by cups or leeches, useful by reason of counter-irritation produced, and to relieve pain. Only in robust sthenic cases (B).

Blisters, often greatly abused. Are harmful during inflammatory stage (B).

POULTICES, large, hot, and frequently renewed (R).

WATER, cold wet-pack to chest probably better than a hot one, pinned tightly to limit movement of chest-walls (B).

Canth. instead of **Bry.** in 2d stage; should be steadily continued (Js).

Kali carb. in secondary pleurisy with pulmonary tubercle, has gained repute (H).

Sulph. or **Hepar sulph.**, to promote absorption of exudations when slow to disappear; also after **Acon.** in acute plastic form (H).

Silic. to prevent re-formation of pus, after evacuation, the best method in empyema (H).

Asclep. the popular "pleurisy-root;" seems to be homœopathic (H). The 1x frequently repeated (Ha).

Ranunc. pleurisy of right side (H).

Arn. from over-exertion or injury (R).

Scilla, chronic, with effusion (H).

Carduus, has some reputation (Ha).

Phos. if lungs affected (pleuro-pneumonia); expectoration rusty-colored, much prostration (R).

POULTICES, of linseed meal, hot, and strapping the chest, relieves (R).

THORACENTESIS, (Js). See **EMPHYEMA**.

PLEURODYNIA. (Compare NEURALGIA, MYALGIA.)

Cimicifuga, curative, when rheumatic, valuable in sympathetic cases from irritability of uterus (P); or uterine derangements (R, Wa).

Croton Oil, in obstinate pleurodynia esp. when blackened feces (R).

Belladonna, plaster or liniment; the latter generally best (R).

Chloral, made liquid with equal weight of camphor, rubbed in gently, often affords instant relief in severe pleur. (R).

Ether, as spray, sometimes immediately and permanently removes pain (R).

Opium, liniment rubbed in after warm fomentations (Wa); or a hypodermic injection of morphia (R).

Iodine, as liniment painted on the chest, often relieves where mustard fails (R).

Blistering, often successful when other means fail; sometimes strong vesication necessary (R).

POULTICES, very hot, followed by application of lint and oil-skin. **Belladonna** liniment generally better (R).

MUSTARD, as a poultice (R).

Cimicif. excellent (Ha); women. **Bry.** rheumatic diathesis; **Ranunc.** pain intense; **Colch.** gouty and rheumatic tendency; are all more or less homœopathic and curative in the rheumatic form (H).

Cimicif. neuralgic (intercostal neuralgia, infra-mammary pain) in young women, with uterine derangement (H); sinking at stomach (Js).

Croton tig., Cimicif., Ranunc., Asclep. tub., Arn., Acon., may be indicated (R).

Bry. can lie on affected side; pain aggravated by movement (Js).

Arn. the chief remedy in myalgic pleurodynia, esp. from over-exertion; gives rapid relief (H); may be used both ext. and int. (Hpl).

Ars., Ranunc. will relieve neuralgic (H).

Acon. rheumatic pleur. when fever (H).

Nux vom. cannot lie on affected side (can, **Bry.**); intercostal neuralgia in hemorrhoidal subjects (Js).

Puls. relieved by change of position (Js).

Asclep. tub. used by country people (Ha).

Kali hypophos., Dios. often indicated (Ha).

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

- Bryonia**, often of great service; limits effusion and assists absorption (P).
Carbolic Acid, a 2-100 solution injected, parenchymatously, once or twice a day, has had remarkable success (B).
Sanguinaria, as a contra-stimulant (P).
Turpentine, as a fomentation (P).
- Bry.** specific. Severe pains; causation by cold winds (H).
Ver. vir., *Lyc.* in pleuro-pneumonia (R).
Phos. with extensive implication of pleura, hepatization, with mucous or bloody sputa, coughing increases dyspnoea (L).
Tereb. typhoid character, prostration (L).

PNEUMONIA.

- Aconite**, gives good results in catarrhal and fibrinous (B); has marked effect (R). Valuable in first stages (P).
Veratrum Viride, valuable (P); in the very incipency (B). Opinions differ as to whether it should be used in sthenic or asthenic cases (R).
Bryonia, when pleural complication (P).
Phosphorus, esp. when typhoid symptoms; approved by Fleischmann (R).
Tartar Emetic, formerly given in large doses; now abandoned. Small doses may be useful, but should be used with care, lest depression ensue (B). At commencement, with alcoholic stimulants, if patient weak (R); may benefit young, robust subjects (Wa). See PLEURITIS.
Belladonna, useful in first stage (P). Harley esteemed it highly in pneu. (Wa).
Sanguinaria, as a contra-stimulant, when fever abated, and graver symptoms have amended (P).
Iodides, none more efficient. The iodide of ammon. with arsenic to prevent cessation of inflammatory products (R).
Senega, in advanced stages, as expectorant, when cough is dry, irritating and painful, tightness and oppression of chest (P).
Opium, morphia by injection, sometimes needed for severe pain (R); opium is very desirable in many cases, relieves the symptoms and arrests delirium (Wa).
Copper Acetate, Kissel regards curative. Mortality 4 and 3-10 per cent. (B).
Belladonna, useful in first stage (P).
Ammonium Carbonate, at crisis for depression; give in infusion of senega (B).
Digitalis, of doubtful value. May be useful for high temp., ischæmia, and low tension of vessels (B).
- Acon.** in substantial doses, as an "arterial sedative" in earliest stage only (B, H); by many considered of little value (H).
Ver. vir. early congestive stage (R).
Bry. 12, has very strong claims. Generally sufficient alone (Js); pleural complications, severe pains in chest; causation by cold winds. Always in 1x (H). A favorite remedy in typhoid pneu. (Hpl).
Phos. was very successful in Vienna, where Fleischmann treated 377 cases with it alone, having but 19 deaths. Catarrhal pneumonia, absence of severe pains (H). Simple typhoid, and in children (R).
Ant. tart. in second stage, when resolution; oppression and prostration; œdema of lungs. The pneu. of influenza and of delirium tremens, also the catarrhal pneu. of old people (H).
Bell. if brain involved, tongue dry and brown, lips parched, pulse small, compressible (Hpl).
Sang. in 3d stage (grey hepatization) has frequently cured. Extreme dyspnoea, difficult speech, tenacious rusty sputa, pulse quick and small (Ha).
Iod. Kafka's remedy instead of **Bry.** also **Phos.** in earlier period, to arrest (H).
Chel. right lung and liver affected; blondes of placid temperament (H, Ha, Hpl).
Sulph. much praised after **Acon.** or when 2d stage closing (H). Strumous cases (R).
Hepar sulph., *Sang.* suppuration, evidences of hectic fever (H).
Lyc. in the chronic condition; purulent fetid expectoration (H). Deep-seated pain, or bronchial irritation left after pneumonia (R).
Carbo veg., *Ars.* or *Lach.* foul breath, gangrene, etc. (R).

Turpentine, as stimulant at crisis (B).
Serpentaria, with carb. of ammon. in low types, as a stimulant about the crisis. ℞ Infus. serpentariæ, ℥iv; ammonii carbonat. ʒij. M. Sig.—A teasp. every 3 hours (B).
Quinia, or *Salicylic Acid*, to reduce temp. (R). Quinia, in cases asthenic from the first (P).
Blisters, useful at very beginning only or at crisis of disease. Harmful in inflammatory stage (B). Lessen the pain; should be used in moderation (R).
 WET-PACK, hot, tightly pinned to limit motion of chest-walls (B).
 POULTICES, encircling whole chest in children (R).

Ac. nit. dry, short cough; difficult expectoration; soreness at end of sternum; general physical depression (R); in old, emaciated subjects, paralysis threatened (*Hpl*).

Kali carb. double pneumonia, coarse vesicular murmurs, excessive dyspnoea, hectic symptoms, intermittent pulse (R).

Ranunc. bulb. small spot or sore, as if from sub-cutaneous ulceration (R).

Bapt. may be a most useful adjunct (*Hpl*).

POULTICES, continuous, to counteract local loss of vitality (R).

WATER, cold compresses changed every five minutes, give good results (R).

DIET, farinaceous, mucilaginous drinks, and rest in a warm room (R).

POISONS.

The most energetic are Hydrocyanic acid, some reptile poisons, and Strychnia. Those usually selected for criminal purposes are Arsenic, Colchicum, and Tartarized Antimony, the symptoms of which resemble those of natural disease.

General Principles of Treatment. JEAUNEL'S GENERAL ANTIDOTE.—℞ Sol. ferri sulphatis (sp. gr. 1.45) ℥ijss; magnesiæ calcinat. ℥ij; carbonis animalis ℥j; aquæ ℥xxx. The ingredients should be kept separate—the solution of the sulphate in one vessel, the others together. When needed, the former should be added to the latter and violently agitated. Dose ℥jss–℥iiij. This is a perfect antidote to arsenic, zinc, digitaline, etc. It delays the action of salts of copper, morphia, and strychnia, and slightly influences compounds of mercury. It is valueless for cyanide of mercury, tartar emetic, hydrocyanic acid, phosphorus, or the caustic alkalis.

BELLINI, of Florence, considers the *Iodide of starch* a valuable antidote to alkaline sulphides, earthy sulphides, vegetable and caustic alkalis, and ammonia. In the first two cases, he considers it superior to all other antidotes.

A fresh mixture of the sulphide of iron, magnesia, and the sulphide of sodium, is a perfect antidote for salts of copper, the bichloride of mercury (corr. sub.), and the cyanide of mercury.

If the nature of the poison is unknown, a harmless yet in most cases effectual antidote is: ℞ Magnesiæ, carbonis ligni, ferri oxidi hydrati, āā partes æquales; aquæ q. s. Give *ad libitum*.

Castile soap, dissolved in 4 times its bulk of hot water, drunk by the cupful, is one of the best remedies in many cases, especially poisoning with metals, corrosive acids, or corrosive vegetable substances. It is injurious in cases of alkali poisoning.

Albumen. White of egg, dissolved in water, especially useful for metallic substances. *Vinegar*, for alkalis, and many narcotics. *Coffee*, made strong (black), in general antidoting narcotic poisons. *Camphor*, the principal antidote to all vegetable poisons, especially the corrosive. *Milk, Oil, Mucilaginous substances*, for corrosive acids, and alkalis. *Charcoal*, for arsenic, corrosive sublimate, etc.

EMETICS.—*Zinc Sulphate* is the best (R); gr. v–5ss; is non-nauseating. *Apomorphia*, gr. 1-16 hypodermically, when narcosis prevents administration by stomach. For children, *Antim. tart.* gr. ½, in a little sweetened water. Use but little water in mixing the antidotes.

Acids. *Alkalies*, those least irritating. *Magnesian oxide*, *Slaked lime*, chalk, or magnesia; plaster from wall, with water, milk, oil, white of egg. Bland mucilaginous and oily fluids, and poultices (R). **ACETIC.**—Magnesia, or its carbonates. **ARSENIOUS**; see *Arsenic*. **CARBOLIC.**—Stomach-pump; oils; a strong solution of the saccharine carbonate of lime. Characteristic symptoms, very dark, black urine. When used locally to excess, apply a strong solution of sodic carbonate; also as a wash for the mouth, if necessary. **CARBONIC**; see *Gas*. **HYDROCYANIC** (Dilute).— $\pi\pi$ xl have killed. *Ammonia*, in any form; cold douche; *Calcic or Sodic chloride*, gtt. xxx-xl, in water; *Aqua chlorinii* is the antidote. Inhalations of chlorine or ammonia; artificial respiration. **MURIATIC, NITRIC, OR SULPHURIC.**—Albumen, carbonate of magnesium, calcium, potassium, or sodium; chalk, soap, or whiting, in milk; oil. No water in sulphuric cases. **OXALIC.**—*Calcic carbonate* the antidote (R); *Magnesian oxide* (R). Prepared chalk, plaster from ceiling, or common whiting, made into a creamy paste with a little water. Bland mucilaginous drinks, and poultices to the abdomen. Avoid potash or soda, and all alkaline carbonates. "Salts of Lemon," or of "Sorrel," is Potassic oxalate, used for removing ink stains; it should be treated as oxalic acid.

Aconite (compare *Belladonna*). Stimulants, emetics, castor-oil or other purgatives; powdered animal charcoal, in water; coffee. Bland fluids, and poultices, for abdominal irritation. *Digitalis*, to restore heart's action (Fothergill).

Alcohol. [Compare ALCOHOLISM and DELIRIUM TREMENS.] Cold water smartly sprinkled over face, or cold douche from a height on the head (R). Stomach-pump; warmth to cardiac and gastric regions, and extremities. Artificial respiration.

Alkaloids. *Tannic acid* holds a high place (P).

Alkalies. *Dilute acids*, especially vegetable acids; fixed oils (R). *Vinegar* unites with them, producing innocuous acetates (L).

Alumen. Ammonium, or potassium carbonates, etc.

Ammonium. (Common source of danger, *Hartshorn*.) *Vinegar*, lemon-juice, orange-juice, followed by demulcents. If vapor has been inspired, inhale acetic or hydrochloric acid.

Antimony. *Alkalies*, tannin, or strong tea and coffee (R). Astringent infusions; magnesium and sodium carbonates; milk; large draughts of warm water; emesis by tickling; magnesia in milk, especially for chloride of antimony. *Tannic acid* especially valuable (P).

Arsenic (Arsenious acid). Gr. ij have been fatal. *Magnesian bicarbonate*, or other alkalies (R). *Charcoal* ʒss, or more (R). *Magnesian oxide* (R). Emesis by *Zincic sulphate* ʒj (avoid tartar emetic), or by feather tickling. Albumen. Oil and lime-water mixed (Taylor), before and after emesis. Milk or other bland fluids to aid emesis in washing stomach. Castor-oil after emesis. Linseed-tea and magnesia. After free emesis, the *Ferri oxidum hydratum* (add liq. ammon. to tinct. of iron); or hydrated magnesia; or magnesia and sugar (Carl), as antidotes. Poultices and fomentations over abdomen. Common sources of danger are arsenical wall-papers, arsenic mistaken for "salts" or "magnesia," or adulterated confectionery.

Barium. Fixed oils; calcic, magnesian, potassic, or sodic sulphates.

Belladonna, or Atropia (compare *Aconite*). *Opium* a direct antidote, ϕ gtt. iij-v, or more. Brandy, astringent infusions, coffee. Cold to head, electricity, flagellation, pepper. *Alkalies*, esp. *Magnesian bicarbonate*, in poisoning by alkaloids (R). *Ammonia*, breathed into air-passages (R). *Charcoal*, ʒss or more necessary (R). *Physostigma* possibly (R).

Bees and Insects. Aq. ammoniæ, solution of sodic bicarb., or chloride, or carbolic acid, applied to the wound; or $\pi\pi$ xv of a 2 per cent. solution hypodermically. Liq. ammon. acetatis internally. [Compare STINGS, in main index.]

Camphor. Stimulants, as wine. Opium.

Cantharis. Emesis. No oils, but oleaginous injections into bladder. Warm bath, camphor, milk copiously, broths, enemata of demulcents, opium.

Chloral. *Strychnia*, the antidote (R). Hot bath, or pack, frictions, stimulants, artificial respiration. Coffee, fresh air, warmth over cardiac region. In fact, the treatment of narcotism.

Chlorine. After emesis with warm water, give milk, white of egg, flour and water, or lime-water; aqua ammonia.

Chloroform, or Ether. Fresh air, cold affusions, flagellation, coffee, electricity, artificial respiration. *Amyl Nitrite*, as antidote (Schüller). Invert patient, draw tongue well forward with forceps, then compress and relax chest; the position to be maintained until breath and pulse are good (Nélaton). Ice in rectum. Faradization of respiratory muscles. If swallowed, use stomach-pump, then ammonia and warmth. *Liq. ammon.* injected (⅔x-xlaq.) into veins. Bartholow says unsuccessfully.

Colchicum. Treatment same as for *Aconite*.

Conium. Alcohol, etc.; external warmth after evacuation from stomach.

Copper. Albumen, gluten, milk, sugar, potassic ferrocyanide. No vinegar. In absence of eggs, give a thin paste of flour and water.

Creosote. *Mucilage, Oil*, are antidotes. *Ammonia* when great depression.

Digitalis. Similar to *Aconite*. Emetics, brandy, horizontal position; galvanism, in bad cases.

Fish. Capsicum, chloroform, potassic chlorate freely; liq. ammon. acet., opium.

Gamboe. Potassic or sodic carbonate, or magnesia, in milk; mucilaginous drinks, opium.

Gas. CARBONIC ACID.—Galvanism, oxygen inhaled; artificial respiration indispensable. Ammonia inhalation. Sponge with brandy, or alcohol and water. Open air, horizontal position, clothing removed, cold douche, hot water to feet, stimulants, frictions. Subsequently, warm bed, open windows; Condry's fluid about room; stimulants sparingly; cold acid drinks *ad libitum*. SULPHURETTED HYDROGEN.—*Chlorine gas*, well diluted with common air.

Gelsemium. Galvanic current, stimulants, brandy and cayenne pepper, warm baths, frictions, hot bricks to feet.

Glass, coarse or in powder. Much bread in crumbs to envelope it, emetics.

Gold. Ferric sulphate, mucilage. **Hyoscyamus**; see *Belladonna*.

Iodine. Starch or flour given in tepid water: white of egg and milk; free emesis, so long as liquid rejected tinges blue a solution of starch. Sodic bicarbonate.

Iron. Carbonates of ammonium and sodium; magnesia; mucilaginous drinks.

Ivy. *Carbolic acid*, dilute, locally. *Potassic sulphide baths*, ʒj-gall. xx.

Lead. Albumen, milk; alkalies, especially magnesian bicarbonate (R). Lukewarm drinks, or sulphates of sodium or magnesium, or freshly-precipitated ferric sulphate (R). Promote vomiting; stomach-pump (R). *Sulphuric acid* and *Magnesium Sulphate*, for the constipation. The cachexia is much relieved by a combination of sulphate of quinia, sulphate of iron, and dilute sulphuric acid (B). *Potassic iodide*, gr. xv-ʒj 3 or 4 times each day (B), as after-eliminative, in chronic cases (R). *Alum*, the most effective agent for the colic. [See COLIC, for formula.] Or to a pint of boiling milk add 90 grs. of alum, powdered; separate the curd, and sweeten with sugar. Sig.—A wineglassful every hour or two (B). *Electricity*, in the paralysis (dropped wrist), a slowly-interrupted current until it causes reaction. Cure to be completed by the faradic current (B). *Strychnia*, in paralysis, gives good results (B). *Sulphides*, as baths, in chronic form (R).

MARKED DIAGNOSTIC SIGNS.—Drop-wrist (paralysis of extensor muscles); dark-blue line around edges of gums.

Lime (Calcic chloride). Albumen, mucilaginous drinks, oils, milk, flour and water. No acids.

Mercury. Gr. iij of corrosive sublimate have proved fatal. Albumen, yolk of egg vegetable astringents, gluten, flour, milk; *Potassic iodide*, as after-treatment. The *Hydrated protosulphide of iron*, if given within 20 minutes, is said to be a chemical antidote. *Potassic iodide*, converts the metal into soluble combinations (B). *Bismuth*, locally in salivation (B). *Sodic sulphite*, locally ʒj-ʒj aquæ (B). *Tannic acid*, locally, as gargle in salivation. ℞ Acidi tannici, ʒj; mel. rosæ ʒij, aquæ ʒvj. M. Gargle. (B). *Belladonna*, to diminish secretion in ptyalism, v-x drops of tincture every 4 to 6 hours (B). *Hyoscyamia*, for tremor, gr. 1-30 gradually to 1-15 (Oulmont). *Alkalies*, bicarb. of magnesium best (R). *Baths*, simple or sulphurous (R). *Charcoal*, ʒss or more necessary in poisoning by corrosive sublimate (R). *Cod-liver oil*, in chronic cases (B). *Nitric acid*, gtt. ij of the dilute acid in water ter die; also gargles of luke-warm water, acidulated with same (R). *Sulphurous acid*, int. and as gargle (R).

Mezereum. Albuminous and mucilaginous drinks; milk, oils, and fats; albuminous enemata; cool poultices to abdomen; opium.

Mushrooms. *Emetics*, if soon after; *purgatives*, if some time has elapsed. After general treatment, stimulants, unless inflammatory symptoms present themselves. Poultices to abdomen. Tannic acid has been recommended.

Opium, or Morphia. COMMON SOURCES OF DANGER.—Soothing syrups for quieting of children. (The American Journal of Pharmacy estimates the loss from this cause at 150,000 every year.) Paregoric. Overdosing with cough mixtures.

TREATMENT.—Vegetable astringents; strongest, hot, black coffee. Cold douche. flagellation, artificial respiration, persevered in for hours. *Belladonna*, *hyoscyamus*, or *stramonium*. Faradism of phrenic nerves; stimulants. Comp tinct. iodinii. Emetics by mouth are usually useless, may be given as enemata; or, *Apomorphia* gr. 1-16 to 1/8, as emetic (hypoder. 1-16), must be administered before narcosis has set in (B). Stomach-pump probably best, after which, vegetable acids, to counteract the narcotism. Cream of tartar and water, vinegar and water, lemon-juice, etc., every ten minutes (R). *Atropia*, gr. 1/4-1/2 hypodermically (R); gr. 1-120 every 15 minutes, up to 3 doses (B); in large amounts till pupil dilates, a successful antidote (R). No one is warranted in omitting *belladonna* (P). *Ammonia*, as intra-venous injection, for failure of heart's action from opium and chloroform narcosis, etc. (B); breathed into air-passages (R). *Potassic bromide*, controls the disagreeable cerebral effects and vertigo resulting from opium (R, B). *Water*, hot water and ice alternately to nape of neck, in stupor of opium narcosis (B). *Copper sulphate*, as emetic, prompt and effective (B). *Zinc sulphate* gr. vj, as emetic, well diluted with water (B). *Effervescent emetics*, effective but dangerous (B). *Caffein*, hypodermat. (B, P). *Heat*, alternately with cold (B). *Charcoal*, ʒss or more (R).

Phosphorus. Emesis by cupric sulphate; magnesia in linseed tea; carb animalis; mucilaginous drinks; liquor calcis. Avoid all oleaginous mixtures. Poultices to epigastrium. *Sulphate of copper*, the best emetic, combining to form the less active phosphide (B). *Turpentine*, emulsion with hydrated magnesia, freely (B, R); ℞ xxx in mucilage, every 1/4 hour, excellent (P). *Transfusion*, has been employed to repair blood (B).

Physostigma. Minimum fatal dose, 1 and 2-10 grain. *Chloral*, the antidote (R), if administered very early. *Belladonna*, gr. 1-50 to 1-30 atropiæ, hypodermically, repeated until effects are evident. The nine-thousandth of a grain of atropia, injected five minutes before giving a minimum fatal dose of physostigma, prevents its fatal effects (R).

Picrotoxine, or Cocculus Indicus. *Chloral*, the antidote (B).

Potassic Salts. POTAS. BROM. *Nervous stimulants*—brandy, opium. POTAS.

NITRAS (Saltpetre). No chemical antidote. Emetics and stomach-pump, demulcent drinks, opium, milk, aromatics, emollient enemata.

Quinia. Emetics and cathartics; opium, coffee, brandy, or wine, diuretics and sudorifics as after-eliminatives.

Reptiles (compare *Stings*). Ligate limb above wound; cleanse thoroughly and cauterize with mineral acids or strong carbolic. The wound should be forcibly sucked by a person with perfect mucous surface. Internally, *Arsen.*, rapid prostration (R); Ammonia, diaphoretics, sodic bisulphate, whisky, largely. *Agave Americana*. R Potas. iodidi gr. iv; hydrarg. chlor. corr. gr. ij; brominii ʒv; aquæ ʒj. Gtt. x in ʒ¼ of brandy; repeat, if necessary (Hammond). *Ammonia*. by intra-venous injection, is shown to be unavailing by Brunton and Fayer (B). Higgins, in *Ophidians* (Boericke & Tafel, N. Y. and Phila.), advances the theory that the gall or bile of a poisonous animal is a perfect antidote to its venom.

Rhus Tox.; see *Ivy*.

Silver Nitrate. *Alkalies*, especially the magnesian bicarbonate (R). *Sodic chloride*, largely diluted, effects a double decomposition, precipitating the silver as the harmless insoluble chloride (R). The resulting irritation may be allayed by milk, which should serve as food until the stomach is restored.

Silver, Metallic. Albumen, milk.

Stramonium; see *Belladonna*.

Strychnia, or Nux Vomica. Fatal dose, ½ gr. for adult, 1-16 gr. for child. *Chloral*, the antidote, especially when given soon. *Physostigma*, as an antidote (R). Stomach-pump, if available before tetanic symptoms. *Animal charcoal* largely; tannin freely; solution of iodine. *Chloroform inhalations*; injection of curare, or of methyl and ethyl compound of strychnia, brucia, or thebaïa. Artificial respiration; fats; nitrite of amyl inhaled; magnesia (R). Tube into œsophagus, and flexible catheter into larynx (R). *Veratrum viride* has cured a bad case; a teasp. was given at once, then gtt. ij every 10 minutes (R). Ice to spine. Tobacco enemata. Lobelia, potassic bromide, monobromated camphor, hot bath. *Valerian* mitigates the spasms (P). *Curare*, warmly recommended, but its claims are doubtful (P). *Nicotine*, many cases prove its curative power (P).

Tin. Albumen, ammoniac and sodic carbonates, milk.

Tobacco. Strong coffee and brandy; warmth and friction; artificial respiration.

Vegetable Poisons. Generally albuminous or mucilaginous drinks, oils, etc. Stimulants, opium, ice; cool poultices and fomentations to abdomen.

Veratrum Viride. Digitalis, opium, stimulants.

Zinc. Albumen, mucilaginous drinks, milk, tannin. *Potassic and sodic carbonates*, if given early. Soapsuds given freely. Warm water in copious draughts.

POLYPUS.

Sanguinaria, has been employed as snuff for nasal polypi (P); with doubtful benefit (Wa).

Tannin, finely powdered, as snuff, blown daily into the nostrils through a quill. Especially adapted to the soft and gelatinous varieties. While it has apparently no effect on the healthy mucous membrane, it causes the complete withering of the polypus (Wa).

Sang. for polypus narium (R); which it has cured (Ha). *Sang. nit.* of value in uterine polypus (Ha).

Merc., *Thuja*, have caused the disappearance of polypus aurium; the latter has a general relation to such growths (H).

Calc. true sarcomatous growths, has frequently cured polypus narium (H).

Kali bich. internally and externally for polypus narium (H).

Alum, in powder, applied to point of origin to prevent recurrence (D).

SURGICAL. A nasal polypus should be seized with polypus forceps and twisted off at the neck; it may be removed thro' the mouth or the nostril. In a few cases the nostril must be dilated with a speculum, or the ala slit to give access to root of tumor (D).

Teucr. has frequently cured mucous polypi of the nose, from chronic catarrh. Internally and as snuff (H).

Phos. has some repute, especially when they bleed easily (H).

Rhus, Iod., Calc. carb., Lilium, for uterine polypi. Surgical measures generally necessary, followed by application of *Ac. nit. dil.* in cases of polypus narium (R).

POULTICES.

Poultices and Fomentations are simply local baths utilizing warmth and moisture, relaxing the tissues and relieving pain. If applied early will check inflammation, or assist the evacuation of pus when suppuration has set in. Poultices should be applied thick, (thin in peritonitis) as hot as possible, covered with cotton wool, and frequently changed; large at onset, very small after maturation. Belladonna and glycerin, partes æquales, smeared over tissues under a poultice, aid the latter greatly, also tinct. opii, especially where skin is broken. Linseed meal or oatmeal, starch, bread, bran, are best in the order mentioned; add meal to boiling water, stir and spread quickly on warm linen. Charcoal under poultice, when foul sores.

In fomentations, flannel should be wrung very dry out of boiling water, and covered with oiled silk. Spongio-piline, a fabric composed of sponge and wool, coated with indian-rubber, is an excellent vehicle for the application of warmth and moisture. The inner surface is moistened with hot water; and its utility may be increased by sprinkling the moistened surface with charcoal, yeast; or saturating it with any desired lotion or liniment.

PREGNANCY, DISORDERS OF.

(Compare VOMITING OF PREGNANCY, PTYALISM, ALBUMINURIA, NEPHRITIS, NERVOUSNESS.)

Mercury, a few grains of blue pill to correct clay-colored stools (L).

Iodine, the tinct. int. for cardialgia (Wa).

Aloes, have cured piles in pregnancy by removing constipation. Cautiously (P).

Alum, Tannin or *Catechu*, in medicated pessaries for vaginal leucorrhœa (L).

Castor Oil, an excellent laxative (P); to clear out the bowels in diarrhœa (L).

Cocculus Indicus, when intestines much distended with flatus, and frequent desire to urinate from flatulent pressure on bladder (P).

Bismuth, Calumba, and *Antispasmodics*, with minute doses of opium, for gastrodynamia and pyrosis (L).

Merc., Iod., Jabor., Sulph., Natr. mur. Ars. for the ptyalism. **Merc., corr. Ars., Apis**, albuminuria. **Merc., Creos., Staph.** aches from decayed teeth (R).

Aloes, Alum, Nux vom. alt. Sulph., Plumb. Opi., Collins., Sepia, Bry. constipat'n (R). *Cimicif.* of great benefit in many affections of pregnancy arising from uterine irritation and reflex action (Hpl); checks tendency to abortion, facilitates parturition (H).

Cimicif., Puls., Cham. for mental irritability and morbidness (H).

Cham. cramps in calves of legs (H).

Cham., Coff., Coloc. toothache, neuralgia (R). *Calc. carb.* heart-burn with acidity (H).

Potassic Bromide, with chloroform, as antispasmodic in dyspnoea (L).

Sumbul, is invaluable in restlessness. $\pi\text{rxxx}-\text{xl}$ of tinct. with a little chloric ether, giving quiet nights for a long time (P).

Gall, the unguent. cum opio, the best local application to hemorrhoids, also fomentations with sponges wrung out in very hot water, to relieve pain (L).

Digitalis, in infusion, very beneficial in albuminuria (L).

Potassic Acetate, with Basham's mixture when albuminuria with anæmia. The latter prepared thus: R Tinct. ferri chlor. ʒij ; liq. ammon. acet. ʒij ; acid. acetici πrxv ; ol. gaultheriæ gtt. v ; syr. aurantii cort. ʒj . M. Sig.—One or two drachms ter die (L).

Calcic Phosphate, believed to exert an influence on the fœtus if administered during pregnancy, so that mothers who have borne only rachitic or scrofulous children will bear healthy ones (W).

Berberia, found very useful in the neuralgia of pregnancy (Wa).

Camphor, liniment for lumbar pains (Wa).

Senna, the confection proves a mild and efficient purgative in the constipation of pregnancy (Wa).

INJECTIONS must be used carefully, even tepid water often induces uterine contractions (L).

Æscul. may relieve the peculiar pain in the sacro-iliac symphysis (*Hpl*).

Alet. φ, acts admirably during first months of pregnancy, where vomiting, nausea, giddiness, etc., pain and colic in hypogastrium, with tendency to abort. (*Hpl*). *Caul.* as a preparatory medicine for women who have difficult labors (*H*).

Acon. sub-febrile conditions, intense fear of death at labor; often removes the insomnia (*H*); palpitations of heart (*R*).

Coff., *Puls.*, *Nux vom.*, *Sulph.* insomnia (*H*); *Coffee-berries* for ptyalism (*R*).

Puls., *Caps.* heart-burn alone (*H*); *Iris* (*R*).

Calc. carb., *China*, *Natr. mur.*, *Carbo veg.*, *Silic.* for the morbid appetite (*R*).

Collins. 1, 2, or 3, for constipation, esp. when with hemorrhoids (*H*).

Puls. diarrhœa, stools at night (*H*).

Sec., *Phos.*, *Ac. phos.*, *Sulph.* diarrhœa (*H*).

Bell. 1x, *Puls.*, *Nux vom.*, *Canth.*, *Camph.* by inhalation, for tenesmus of neck of the bladder (*H*). *Bell.*, *Hyos.* suppressed urine (*R*).

Bell., *Ign.*, *Ver. vir.* convulsions (*R*); *Ver. alb.* cramps (*H*); *Nux vom.*, *Cham.*, *Puls.*, *Coloc.* colic (*R*).

Bell., *Bry.*, *Nux vom.*, *Ver. vir.*, *Puls.*, *Cocc. ind.* for the headaches (*R*).

Kali carb. dragging lumbar pain (*H*).

Cham., *Puls.* 12, *Secale*, ϕ , gtt. j , *Caul.* for the false-pains of late pregnancy (*H*).

[See FALSE-PAINS.]

PROLAPSUS ANI.

Podophyllum, in children, small doses (P).

Nux Vomica. Strychnia, esp. when in children, with constipation. In the latter event add *nux vomica* to a purgative, as tinct. of rhubarb (*R*, P).

Tannin, injections to restrain (*R*).

Hydrastis, by enema, or as lotion (P).

Piper. The confectio piperis in doses of gr. $\text{lx}-\text{gr. cxx}$, persevered in for 3 or 4 months, in chronic, weak subjects (Wa).

Sulphur, has a beneficial effect in addition to its laxative value (*R*).

Alum, in solution, gr. vj to the $\frac{3}{4}$ (*R*).

ICE, locally, when parts inflamed (*R*).

Pod. 12, has given good results in infants and young children (*H*).

Ferr. the best remedy for children (*H*).

Arn. φ, has been curative in adults (*H*).

Ign. has often cured in children (*H*).

Sepia, prol. ani in plethoric women (*H*).

Ac. nit. has cured prolapsus ani (*H*, *Hpl*).

Acon. may be indicated, esp. when prolapsus caused by violent straining following dysentery (*Hpl*).

Collin. in material doses, may speedily control prolapsus, when due to a torpid, passively congested state of the lower bowel (*Hpl*).

PROLAPSUS UTERI.

Cimicifuga, to prevent miscarriage in prolapsus uteri (R); has a remarkable effect upon the uterus (P.)

Astringents, decoct. quercûs, decoct. gal-læ (Wa). Pomegranate-bark (P). *Tan-nin*, as catechu, kino, red gum, rhatany. *Alum*, a solution gr. vj ad ʒj (R); lb. jad Cj aquæ, as hip-bath, also should be passed well up vagina (Wa).

ICE, locally, when parts inflamed (R); applied to the spine (Wa).

PESSARIES, in any form, are of but temporary benefit, and in the end positively detrimental (E)

Cimicif. melancholy subjects; in such it has often removed prolapsus (*Ha*).

Pod. is beneficial (*H*); believed to be hom-æopathic to this condition (*Ha*).

Sepia, *Stann.* have really great power (*H*).

Sepia, sensation of protrusion (*R*).

Secale, has cured several cases (*H*).

Nux vom., *Aur.* have proved curative (*H*).

Alet. general weakness of ligaments (*Ha*).

Bell., *Ferr.*, *Sec.*, *Sepia*, seem to be the most frequently serviceable (*H*).

Bell. dragging pain in uterine region, relieved

by lying down (*Hpl*)

Æscul. hip., *Aur.*, *Calc. carb.* (*Hpl*).

PROSTATE, HYPERTROPHIED.

Alkalies, for the cystic irritation with acid urine. Great benefit from liq. potassæ, citrates and acetates of potassium (B).

Ammonium Benzoate, for the cystitis, urine alkaline (B).

Iodine Injections, through rectal walls (B); a weak oint. applied by rectum (Wa).

Iodoform, as suppository in rectum, has proven of great value (B).

Cann. has had excellent effect, when much irritation of the bladder (*R*).

Bary. iod. relieved one case (*Ha*).

Senecio, *Turnera*, have been useful (*Ha*).

Caust. may have a palliative effect. Has some corresponding symptoms (*Hpl*).

Medicine is not likely to have any control over this condition, which is a simple hypertrophy (*H*).

PROSTATITIS.

Cantharides, gtt. j of tinct. (5 may be required) 3 or 4 times a day (R).

Iron, when prostorrhœa arising from relaxation. ℞ Tinct. ferri chlor. ʒvj; tinct. cantharidis ʒij. M. Sig.—Gtt. xv in water thrice daily (B).

Hydrastis, locally and internally. ℞ Hydrastis, ʒj; mucil. acaciæ, ʒiv. M. Sig.—ʒss as injection (B).

Urino-Genitals, especially turpentine, cubeb, juniperus, cantharis (B); cubeb in doses of gr. xx daily, is found of much benefit (Wa); buchu relieves (P).

Silver Nitrate, a solution (gr. v-x ad ʒj) applied to the prostatic urethra, in chronic prostatitis, may be useful (Wa).

Blisters, in chronic prostatitis, a small blister on each side of the raphé of the perineum, kept open 4 to 6 weeks, has given the best results. Tonic medicines and regimen should be prescribed (Wa).

HOT INJECTIONS, to relieve pain (R).

Acon. great urging to urinate, pain in micturition, or when walking down-stairs (*L*).

Merc. and *Puls.* are agreed upon as the two leading remedies in recent form (*H*).

Iod. esp. when in scrofulous cases (*H*).

Swelling and induration of testes and prostate, incontinence of urine in the aged (*L*).

Kali iod. in gr. doses if inflam'n tends to linger sub-acute (*H*); chronic pros. (*R*).

Thuja, the most efficient remedy in the chronic form; on which the patient should be kept a long time (*H*).

Puls. may help in chronic pros. Is invaluable in acute, with *Thuja* (*H*).

Sulph. of prime importance in strumous subjects, esp. when suppuration (*H*).

Bell. the extr. locally to relieve the severe pain of acute prostatitis (*H*).

ADJUNCTS, useful, are opium suppositories, fomentations, and hot hip-baths (*R*).

PRURIGO, PRURITUS.

(Compare ECZEMA, ERYTHEMA, LICE, SCABIES, URTICARIA, etc.)

Borax, a saturated solution in rose water, locally (B, R); gr. v-x ad ʒj of hot water in pruriginous eruptions on mucous membrane of vulva and vagina (R).

Carbolic Acid, internally and locally, esp. serviceable also in prurigo senilis. R Ac. carbol. ʒij, glycerini, ʒj; aquæ rosæ ad ʒviij. M. Sig. lotion (B); a 1 per cent. solution in pruritus ani (R).

Mercury. Hydr. chlor. corr. ʒj; adipis suilli, ʒj. Very useful in pruritus vulvæ et ani (B, Tr). Calomel oint. (ʒj-ʒj adipis) very useful in pruritus ani; less so in pruritus pudendi (R).

Sulphides. Fox's formula. R Potass. sulphureti, ʒvj; sapon. alb. lb. ij; ol. olivæ Oij; ol. thymi, ʒij. M. (B); with tar and benzoated lard, as ointment, in genuine prurigo (R).

Arsenic, in doses of ππv of liq. arsen. ter die, gradually increased, has exercised a more or less powerful influence (Wa).

Belladonna. Cases yield to belladonna that have resisted ordinary treatment (B).

Sodic or Potassic Carbonate preferred (Tr); in solution (ʒij ad ʒiv) locally (B).

Alum, a strong solution for pruritus vulvæ (R); is very useful (Tr).

Potassic Cyanide, gr. xv ad ʒviij aq. laurocerasi, as lotion; or gr. vj; pulv. cocci, gr. j; unguenti aquæ rosæ, ʒj; as oint. (B); when skin is unbroken (R).

Hydrocyanic Acid, very serviceable in pruritus ani vel vulvæ. R Boracis, ʒj; ac. hydrocy. ʒij; aquæ rosæ, ʒviij. M. In pruritus of old people (B), laurelwater as lotion (P).

Silver Nitrate, locally in pruritus vulvæ very effective (ʒj-ʒj) (B).

Tobacco, successful but dangerous (B).

Iodoform, as oint. ʒj ad ʒj adipis (R).

Chloroform, oint. to allay itching (R).

Tar, as oint. strongly recommended (Tr).

Galvanism, if prurigo referable to alteration of cutaneous nerves (B).

BATHS. Turkish, when unconnected with lice (R). Alkaline warm baths at bedtime relieve greatly (B).

Bor., **Ac. carbol.**, **Merc.** in various forms, the most efficient applications, which must generally be resorted to in local pruritus, which usually rebels against internal remedies (H).

Ac. carbol. gtt. v ad ʒj aquæ, locally, gives great relief (R, Ha).

Merc. aphthous or eczematous pruritus (R).

Sulph. skin dry, itching worse in evening, and in bed, recent cases (R); often removes recent prurigo (H). **Sulph.**, *Lyc.* sometimes useful in pruritus ani (H).

Ars. when prurigo chronic, the leading remedy (H); itching with burning (R).

Bell. may be used with benefit in prurigo of the vagina, which is irritated, inflamed, studded with vesicles (Hpl).

Acon. furious itching all over the skin, with febrile symptoms (R); excellent in pruritus ani, esp. if skin inflamed (L).

Rumex φ, itching relieved by warmth, contagious prurigo, army itch (H).

Ign. fine pricking itching, like flea-bites, shifting from part to part (R).

Rhus ven. is strikingly curative (H).

Collin. in pruritus of pregnancy (H); esp. when hemorrhoids (Ha, Hpl).

Plat. in pruritus vulvæ with ovarian or uterine disease (R).

Carbo veg. in pruritus pudendi with sexual excitement (H); the 6th (Hpl).

Lyc., *Coni.* in pruritus pudendi (Js, B).

Grind. 1 to 10 aquæ as lotion, effectual (Ha).

Ham., as lotion often useful (H); not so effectual as *Bor.* or *Ac. carbol* (Ha).

Chloral, grain doses very effectual, in pruritus vulvæ (H, R); cured one case after *Collin.* failed (Ha).

Mez. must not be forgotten, being homœopathic thereto (H); 1 part to 10 of water as lotion in severe cases (R).

LOTIONS, of *Mez.* (see above) or alcohol and water, equal parts, as temporary expedients (R); see under *Bor.*

WATER. A wet compress, though irritating at first, benefits. Warm baths, or washing with Castile soap and warm water, very useful (R).

PSORIASIS.

Arsenic. at first apparently aggravates, but soon heals the disease (R, B); in lepra must be persistently used for a long time (B); exercises a powerful influence (Wa). Maximum dose $\text{m} \vee \text{liq. arsen. ter die}$, never on empty stomach (R).

Mercury, in patches of obstinate psor. esp. of hands even when not syphilitic. Calomel and mercuric nitrate oint. may be mixed, and tar ointment added (R).

Carbolic Acid, 1 to 4 of lard as oint. (Wa).

Mezereon, a useful adjunct (Wa).

Sulphur, internally (R); a solution of potass. sulphuretum in water, is excellent in chronic psor. (B); not in acute (R).

Sulphur Iodide, ext. and int. in doses of gr. j-vj used with great advantage (Wa).

Silver Nitrate, in psor. of tongue and buccal mucous membrane, occasionally. If syphilitic, mercurials best (R).

Nitric and Nitro-Hydroc. Acids, when symptomatic of imperfect digestion and assimilation (B).

Phosphorus, as substitute for arsenic (B).

Coptis, has reputation in New England (B).

Cupric Sulphate, applied solid to spots (R).

Lead, the oint. of the iodide (B).

Tar, painted on, in obstinate cases (R).

OILS. Cod-liver oil int. and locally, is the sheet-anchor, especially when of strumous origin (B); oils and fats to lubricate skin, with warm baths (R).

Ars. specific and homœopathic (H); the chief remedy (Js); excellent, may be given for 2 or 3 months in gradually increasing doses (R). *Ars. iod.* better (Ha).

Merc. sol. in recent cases is useful (H).

Ac. carbol., Mez., Sulph., Ac. nit., Rhus. (R); **Ac. carbol., Mang.**, used in France (H); the first, gtt. iij ad zviij of oil, locally, is often of great value (R).

Hepar sulph., alt. *Graph.* in psoriasis palmaris (H).

Sulph. iod. as ointment, is useful; should be preceded by a warm bath (R).

Sepia, commended when occurring in women with uterine ill-health (H).

Iod. for circinate form, the old *lepra* (H).

Iris, psor. in irregular patches (Ha).

Berb. alone, has cured many cases (Ha).

Glycerin, very useful if skin much cracked; if skin very hard use an occasional poultice (R).

Cosmoline, is very soothing, and often curative. Used as a base for cerates (Ha).

DIET AND HYGIENE. Nourishing diet, frequent small quantities of raw vegetables. Cod-liver oil for growing persons, especially when stale fish the cause. Rest and change for over-worked subjects. Daily baths and cold sponging. Free, open-air exercise is also most useful. Warm or tepid soft water baths at night, with use of pure soap (R).

PTERYGIUM.

Silver Nitrate, locally, esp. when pterygium with catarrhal conjunctivitis (Wa).

TREATMENT unavailing. Benefit seldom derived from any operation (C).

ARLT'S OPERATION, the most satisfactory, cut away as little tissue as possible, dissect cleanly, close with suture (Green).

Ratanh. 1x, (R); successfully used (H).

Zinc. has cured two cases (H).

OPERATION for its removal is not always permanently successful. If not increasing rapidly, so as to threaten impairment of vision by encroaching on the pupillary area, it is best undisturbed (A).

PTOSIS.

Veratria, gr. x in zij of sulphuric ether, spt. vini rect. zj , brushed over the eyelids, brows and temples, every morning, till a slight burning sensation is produced; conjoined with the use of electricity (Wa).

Ver. alb., Gels., Bell., Stram., Spig. (R); *Spig., Zinc., Plumb., Nux vom.* act specifically on the levator palp. sup. (A).

Gels., Coni., apparently idiopathic paralysis of levator palpebræ superioris (H).

Caust. similar affection of orbicularis (H).

Ergot, aqueous infusion as collyrium (Wa).
Electricity, the constant current may often relieve recent cases (C).
OPERATION for shortening the lid, by removing an elliptical piece of skin and subjacent muscle (C).

HYGIENIC, and general measures to relieve partial ptosis in feeble persons from effusion beneath the skin (A).
OPERATION is not advisable, unless the ptosis is nearly or quite complete, and of great inconvenience (A).

PTYALISM.

Iodine, as gargle, ʒij of tinct. ad ʒviii aquæ (R); is worthy of trial (Wa).
Acids, as astringents, small medicinal doses (R). **Sulphuric**, int. and as a gargle with decoct. cinchonæ, of great benefit in mercurial ptyalism (Wa).
Potassic Chlorate, in simple, or mercurial, (R); in the latter form, ʒj ad ʒvj aquæ as mouthwash, and inter. in teasp. doses, 4 or 5 times daily (St).
Belladonna, very effective in mercurial ptyalism, and that of pregnancy. Gtt. v-x, or atropiæ gr. 1-120 to 1-110 every 4 to 6 hours (B). Atropia hypodermically (R); should be useful (W).
Tannic Acid, in mercurial ptyalism is excellent. ℞ Ac. tannici, ʒj; mel. rosæ, ʒij; aquæ, ʒvj. M. Gargle (B).
Alcohol, diluted, as a gargle (R).
Potassic Iodide, sometimes beneficial in mercurial; often aggravates it (R).

Iod., **Ac. nit.** when mercurial; are obviously indicated, and have cured. These, with *Merc.* in idiopathic ptyalism (H).
Ac. nit. mercurial ptyalism, with ulceration and sloughing of the mucous membrane, swelling of gums, etc. (Hpl).
Ac. sulph. in mercurial ptyalism (Hpl).
Kali chlor. is of signal service (H).
Bell., *Bary. mur.*, *Hepar sulph.* may prove antidotal to simple, mercurial form (Hpl).
Ant. tart. mercurial, sponginess and bleeding of the gums (Hpl).
Dulc. when origin from cold, damp (H).
Puls., *Euphorb.*, *Sulph.* are indicated (Js).
Pilocarpia, has been frequently successful (Js). This, or *Muscaria*, when ptyalism sympathetic, as in pregnancy (H).
Jabor. may prove effective (H).
Sulph., *Natr. mur.*, *Ars.* in that of pregnancy, the latter in obstinate cases (H).
Hydrastis, *Iris*, have cured (Ha).

PUERPERAL CONVULSIONS.

Aconite, one of the best agents (P); gtt. j-ij of tinct. every 10 or 15 min. for the first hour, then at longer intervals (P).
Belladonna, the tinct. int., with atropia hypoder. of verified utility (P).
Veratrum Viride, in ʒss doses of flu. extr. every 15 min., to nausea, invaluable (R).
Opium, as morphia hypodermically. The most important agent for cure of uræmic convulsions (B); with the lancet, sometimes required (P).
Anæsthetics, especially chloroform (B, R). utility unquestionable, when not due to cerebral hemorrhage (B).
Chloral, full doses (gr. xx-xxx) every 2 hours, may arrest (B).
Amyl Nitrite, by inhalation (B); may cause alarming hemorrhage (W).
ICE, to head (R); and mustard poultices at same time to the feet (Wa).

Acon. may often be given with benefit (H).
Bell. fits recurring rapidly. The classical remedy (H). Cerebral congestion, bloating and redness of face, pupils dilated and insensible, cold hands and feet (Hpl).
Solan. may ward off convulsions (Ha).
Ver. vir. has arrested frequently (Ha).
Opium, in uræmic coma, and for condition of brain following puerperal convul. (H).
Chloroform, inhalations in uræmic form, as temporary expedient 'till delivery effected (H).
Chloral (gr. xx), has power to prevent (Ha).
Ign., *Hyos.*, esp. the latter, in non-albuminuric convulsions, when from abnormal reflex excitability (H).
Ac. hydrocy. a possible alternative to **Bell.** esp. in uræmic cases (H).
Cham., *Coff.*, pains excessive; are less frequently indicated (H).

PUERPERAL DISORDERS.

(See AFTER-PAINS, HEMORRHAGE, LABOR, LACTATION, MASTITIS,
NIPPLES, PHLEGMASIA ALBA DOLENS, etc.)

Cimicifuga, in puerperal hypochondriasis, and depression (Wa, P).

Opium, either alone or with alteratives, highly serviceable in puerperal intestinal irritation; a few drops of tinct. effectually arrests the diarrhœa (Wa). When shock and marked exhaustion, a moderate dose is of benefit (L).

Castor Oil, undoubtedly the best laxative (L); purgatives generally are not required. Castor oil, the very worst (Fordyce Barker); action uncertain (Parry).

Rhubarb, or enemas, best means of stimulating bowels after 4th day (L); gr. xx-xxx in some aromatic water a good aperient (Wa).

ALIMENT, in puerperal state should be easy of digestion and sustaining (L).

CATHETER necessary often for several days when bladder paralyzed, if warm water lavements fail to excite (L).

WATER, tepid sponging of external parts, vaginal washings daily with warm water, with 1-100 part carbolic acid (L).

Cimicif. is curative of puerperal melancholia (H); recommended in suppression of the lochia, after-pains, etc. (Hpl).

Opi., *Bry.*, *Nux vom.* for constipation, if torpor of colon. Purgatives here should be repudiated with abhorrence. Also *Ver. alb.*, *Zinc.* are useful (H).

Collins. for constipation over the 6th day. Also enemas (H).

Acon. suppressed lochia (H). *Acon.* 3, followed by *Bell.* 4, every 15 minutes, for suppressed urine (H).

Arn., *Bell.* incontinence urine (*Leadam.*).

Puls., *Acon.*, *Bell.* for very painful hemorrhoids after labor (H).

Sab. if lochia continue sanguineous (H).

Caut. 3, *Calc.*, lochia long continued (H).

Creos. discharge offensive, without uterine mischief or neglect of cleanliness to account for it (H).

Hysos., *Puls.* for diarrhœa, the latter when most frequent at night (H).

Calend. locally to promote union of torn perinæum (H).

PUERPERAL FEVER. (Compare PUERPERAL MANIA, PERITONITIS.)

Aconite, drop doses every one or two hours steadily, with an occasional dose of castor oil, and repeated hot poultices or laudanum fomentations, the most successful treatment, even in worst cases. Useless if not promptly efficient (P).

Opium, for wakefulness and delirium (B); a very valuable remedy, tending to allay pain, and reduce excitement of the nervous and vascular systems (Wa).

Alkaline Sulphites, esp. valuable in early stages, int. and locally. Gr. xx-xxx of magnes. or calcic sulphite every 2 or 3 hours, with injections every day (Wa).

Stramonium, when cerebral excitem't (P).

Potass. Permang. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -j ter die, has been given with benefit (B).

Calumba, preferable to cinchona (P).

Acon. or *Ver. vir.* premonitory stage, chill with pain and tenderness (H).

Ver. vir. 2x or 3x, especially adapted in early stage (*Ld.*).

Gels. in invasive stage excellent (R).

Bell. congestive stage, determination of blood to the brain, throbbing headache, occasional delirium (Hpl).

Bry. early stages, soreness and stitching pains in region of the peritoneum (Hpl).

Apis, in cellulitis to avert suppuration; if inevitable, *Silic.* to favor completion (H).

Hysos. virulent, typhoid form, painless diarrhœa, patient will not be covered (H).

Ars. in last stage, when involuntary discharges of foul blood and mucus, hurried pulse, skin dry, cold, clammy sweat, etc. (Hpl).

Quinia, only large doses are useful. Gr. v-xx every 4 hours (B); reduces temp. (P).
Turpentine, when depression of vasomotor nervous system, cardiac weakness, and tympanitic distention of abdomen (B, P, R).

Ac. carbol. or *Kali chlor.* dilute, as injection, to antidote offensive lochia (R).
 WATER, hot fomentations frequently to parts, a valuable preventive (R).
 REST, and quiet but attentive nursing-frequent liquid nourishment (R).

PUERPERAL MANIA AND MELANCHOLIA.

Stramonium, will allay cerebral excitement, and soothe nervous system; when delirium wild and furious, but intermittent; tendency to suicide, or to destroy the child. ℞ x-xx of tinct. every 3-4 hours (P).

Hyos. milder cases; nervous system greatly excited (P).

Aconite, in puerperal mania, with high fever, restlessness; speedy and marked success if given soon after chill (P).

Cimicifuga, has cured (B); its effects are truly remarkable in mania, and hypochondriasis of puerperal state (P).

Chloral, often alleviates symptoms (B); to produce sleep (Wa).

Potassic Bromide, in sthenic cases (B, R); its effects are very variable (Wa).

Anæsthetics. Ether inhaled in violent paroxysms of mania (B).

Tartar Emetic, in frequently repeated doses (Wa).

Quinia, when much weakness; skin cold and sweating (B).

Chalybeates, tinct. ferri chlor. (℞ v-xx) in anæmic form (B).

Opium, cautiously (B); gives the best results in such doses as may be necessary to allay irritation and procure sleep (Wa).

POULTICES, hot fomentations, enemas, or gentle laxatives; nutritious and stimulating diet. Lochia needs watching (P).

Stram. stands highest among the remedies in furious delirium, with hallucinations. Special action on sexual functions (H).

Hyos. is useful (H); hallucinations, delirium, not furious; jealousy (R).

Acon. esp. valuable when aconite symptoms have occurred during pregnancy; or if puerperal mania from fright, with suppression of lochia (Hpl).

Cimicif. worthy of most confidence in puerperal melancholia (H); found curative by all schools, from Simpson's 50-drop doses ter die, to Dunham's cure with 200th (Ha).

Chloral, often used with benefit (Ha).

Kali brom. freely administered, always relieves and often cures, when with ferocious or erotic delirium (Ha).

Bell. violent delirium from sudden lochial suppression (R); furious, ludicrous, or muttering mania (Hpl).

Cann. ind. delusions of an exalted character (H); imagines herself a queen (R).

Ign. silent melancholy, obstinacy (R).

Ver. vir. has caused puerperal mania (Ha).

Ver. alb. mental anguish (R).

Plat., *Puls.*, *Aur.*, *Agnus cast.*, are suitable for puerperal melancholia (H).

China, mania following prolonged lactation, or flooding; headache (R).

WEANING, imperative in melancholia; not so in acute mania (R).

PUERPERAL PERITONITIS.

Aconite, has cured cases of the usual type (P). See PUERPERAL FEVER.

Cimicifuga, in rheumatic form especially, has remarkable effects (P).

Opium, its curative power in this, one of the best established facts in therapeutics (B). Good, but aconite often better (P).

Acon. predominance of febrile symptoms (R). **Acon.**, *Arn.*, in recent cases (Ld).

Cimicif. neuralgia after labor, often mistaken for peritonitis (Ha).

Opium and *Ver. vir.* both in appreciable doses, the most successful treatment if high fever present (Ha).

Turpentine, as stimulant, π x frequently repeated. Better than alcohol (B). Enemas, also hot turpentine epithems, may be used with advantage (Wa).

Quinia, in considerable doses, with or without opium (B).

Antimony, as tartar emetic, gr. 1-10 to $\frac{1}{6}$ every hour to shorten attack and render it more mild (R).

Cathartics, advised by many, prohibited by as many. Evidence is in favor of mild aperients combined with Dover's powder, or hyoscyamus (Wa).

POULTICES, hot, of very great value (B).

Tereb. 2, deserves great confidence; is peculiarly adapted to the condition (*Ld*). *Bell.* most frequently required (*H*); brain disturbed, headache, flushed face, delirium, etc. (*R*).

Bry., *Merc. corr.* should not be forgotten (*H*); the latter especially in scrofulous patients (*R*).

Coloc. when intestines tympanitic (*H*).

Nux vom. higher dilutions act rapidly in puerperal metritis (*H*).

WATER, ice in mouth or swallowed, hot fomentations to abdomen. In some cases cold compresses best (*R*).

PULSE.

Aconite, for a quick, resisting pulse (*P*): a moderate dose, while it makes the pulse less frequent, renders it fuller, stronger and less compressible (*R*).

Veratrum Viride, reduces febrile heat with abnormal rapidity of pulse (*P*).

Veratria, pulse at first quick and strong, then slowed; afterwards quick, weak and irregular (*R*).

Acon. small, hard, wiry, quick (*Ha*); full, hard or subdued pulse (*L*). **Ver. vir.** hard, full, bounding, incompressible (*Ha*). *Gels.* large, full and quick, not very hard, (*Ha*); full, frequent, not tense (*L*). *Bapt.* quick, full, irregular, compressible (*Ha*). *Bry.* hard, full and hurried (*L*).

PULSE, a very imperfect indication in intermittent fever (*L*).

PURPURA. (Compare HEMORRHAGE, SCURVY.)

Sulphuric Acid, often acts happily (B).

Ergot, has been strongly urged (B, R): is most useful in removing purpura (*P*).

Turpentine, been used (B, R); with invariable benefit (Wa). [See HEMATEMESIS.]

Nux Vomica. No prescription more generally useful than the syrup of iron, quinia and strychnia (B).

Iron, when due to anæmia. The tincture of the chloride (B).

Quinia, or Huxham's tincture of bark, are much used (H).

Potassic Nitrate, gr. x thrice daily in purpura simplex, used successfully (Wa).

Styptics, as the ammonio-ferric alum, tinct. of ferric chloride (*Tr*); tannic and gallic acids, used in some cases (H).

Alum and brandy, or whiskey and water, at such temperature as is not chilling, applied by sponging the body, is the best local measure (H). Wines are generally indicated (B).

Ac. sulph. as a beverage, ʒj ad Oj aquæ.

Ac. sulphs. in both forms (*R*).

Secale 3, in later stages has given un- hoped-for success (*Js*).

Acon. in the sthenic febrile form (*H*).

Merc. in asthenic febrile purpura (*H*).

Ars. very homœopathic to the prostration, and the petechiæ (*H*); cured a most desperate case (*J*); tendency to dis- organization of the blood, capillary ef- fusion, prostration (*Hpl*).

Phos. in purpura hemorrhagica (*H*); the chief remedy (*Js*).

Ac. phos. strikingly curative (*H*, *Hpl*).

Ham. has undoubted power in hemor- rhagic (*H*); action confined to venous system (*Ha*).

Lach. should be fairly tried in purpura hemorrhagica; cured two cases (*H*).

Ptelea, causes a similar condition (*Ha*).

Chloral, used continuously has caused purpura hemorrhagica (*Ha*).

PUSTULE, MALIGNANT.

Nitric Acid, strong, applied steadily (after thorough cleansing and drying) to destroy the diseased mass (D).

Bromine, to saturate the surface (D).

Carbolic Acid, undiluted, as caustic, or with oil, the favorite (D).

Lach. 12. *Ars.*, *Aur.* (R). *Lach.* successful in 8 cases of epidemic pustule (*Dunham*).

ESCHAR should be promptly destroyed, to avoid contagion (R).

EXCISION, or cauterization, demanded, when from direct inoculation (H).

PYÆMIA AND SEPTICÆMIA.

Quinia, large doses only (gr. xv-xx) are useful (B); supposed to diminish the temp. (R); to cinchonism, in childhood, the best remedy (Wa).

Salicin, to reduce temp. in septicæmia, and to relieve the cerebral symptoms (R).

Salicylic Acid, has decided value (B).

Potassic Permanganate, given with advantage; gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -j in aq. dest. ter die (B).

Boracic Acid, a saturated solution to wounds, ulcers, etc. Also chlorine, as disinfectant (B).

Oleum Carophylli, locally. Also olei gaultheriæ, thymi, etc. (B).

Water, cold, as dressing. Hot better, 95°-100° F. Hamilton's immersion plan, for wounds (B). Stumps to be immersed in a warm bath, to avert pyæmia (R).

Turpentine. is a better stimulant than alcohol (B).

ICE, dissolved in the mouth (Wa).

ALIMENT. Plentiful nourishment, with wine and good ventilation, are not to be neglected (Wa). Malt liquors are justly esteemed (B). Stimulants necessary; brandy the best (Wa).

China, in chronic pyæmia, with hectic.

Chin. sulph. 1x, strikingly curative (H); in gramme doses, when chills return regularly (Js). *Chin. ars.* 1x, if the prostration is great. *Ars.*, *Rhus*, *Phos.*, as anti-typhoid remedies (*Kafka*).

Ac. salicyl. 2x or 3x, prepared from a solution of gr viij-5j of glycerin and brandy, equal parts. The attenuation should be prepared in the same menstruum, and a teasp. given every 2 or 3 hours (Ha).

Lach. the most promising remedy for the toxæmia and adynamia, and the phlebitis (H); the 12th rapidly cured a severe case of purulent infection from a dissecting wound (*Dunham*).

Ars. has won general confidence (H); with *Acon.* in septicæmia without chills (Js).

Calend. to prevent suppuration of wounds, and consequent pyæmia (H). Also *Arn.* for the same purpose (*VonG*).

Eucalyptus, is highly recommended as an antiseptic remedy (Ha).

Ac. carbol. has been found of excellent service in pyæmia; half-drop doses of the acid, in water, every 3 hours (*Hpl*).

RACHITIS.

Lime, as lime-water, or the carbonate, or syrup. calcii lacto-phosphatis (B); in small doses (R); the phosphate may be advantageously combined with cod-liver oil (Wa).

Iron, the syrup of the iodide preferred; calcic and ferric phosphates excellent in combination (B); must be continued a long time (R).

Nitro-hydrochloric Acid, as baths, give excellent results (Wa).

Calc. carb. occasionally useful, esp. when sour-smelling diarrhœa (H, B); of great value in many cases (R).

Calc. carb. or **Calc. hypophos.** the latter preferred, nervous energy deficient (Ha).

Ferr. phos., *Phos.*, *Asaf.*, *Sulph.* are also recommended (R). *Phos.* holds a very high place (H).

Ac. phos. has great powers for good; diarrhœa, pains in limbs (H). Symptoms of hectic (R).

Quinia, often very valuable (P).

ALIMENT, food rich in phosphate of lime and other phosphatic salts. Oatmeal, Graham bread, etc. (B). Cod-liver oil, the best constructive agent (B). A full animal diet (Wa). Cold sponging (R).

Sil. perspirations of head, sensitiveness of surface, increased growth of cartilage. An esp. valuable remedy (*H, R*). DIET, barley as food, very valuable (*R*). Cod-liver oil of wonderfully curative power (*Ha*).

RANULA.

SURGICAL. Simple free incision, or cutting out a piece of the sac. The interior may be touched with lunar caustic or a seton soaked in tinct. iodine passed through it (D).

Merc., *Calc. carb.*, *Thuja*, are reported as curative (*H*).

Bell. 3x, alt. *Merc. sol.* 3x, acute ranula (*R*). *Calc. carb.* 3x, chronic ranula (*R*).

SETON, through the centre of tumor (*R*).

RECTUM, DISEASES OF.

(See ANUS, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, INTESTINAL ULCERATION, HEMORRHAGE INTESTINAL, HEMORRHOIDS, PROLAPSUS.)

Podophyllum, in doses of gr. 1-20 to 1-10 night and morning, for a child, may remove prolapsus of the rectum (P).

Belladonna, the extract locally in fissure (R); and irritable ulcers (P); internally and locally to remove ulcers, also excellent in burning pain following defecation, or with mercurial ointment in equal parts, for fissures and ulcers (P).

Phosphorus, in chronic inflammation (R).

Potassic Bromide, in 5 parts of glycerin, locally, fissures and painful growths (R).

Iodoform, as suppository in painful diseases, relieves greatly (R).

Pepper, the confection, as gentle stimulant in fistula, ulcers, hemorrhoids (P).

Castor Oil, in fissure and hemorrhoids, is commonly used as purgative (R, P).

Sulphur, with confec. sennæ, in irritable rectum, is very soothing (Wa).

Stramonium, ointment from fresh leaves to alleviate pain (P).

Conium, the extr. in doses of gr. x to alay pain and irritability in cancer (Wa).

Purgatives, best for proctalgia (D).

SURGICAL, in ulcer or fissure, an incision through mucous membrane, and in severe cases to divide part of the sphincter. A flake of cotton should be laid in the wound, so that it may heal by granulation (D).

Podoph. or **Aloes**, for acute proctitis, the latter esp. when tenesmus great (*H*).

Bell. useful in proctalgia; pressure in rectum towards orifice, also sudden lancinations therein during motion (*Hpl*).

Phos. has great influence over chronic proctitis, with or without ulceration (*H*).

Kali brom. relieves spasmodic action (*Ha*). **Collins.** in proctitis and rectal dysentery should rival **Aloes** (*H*).

Merc. acute peri-proctitis, threatening abscess and fistula (*H*).

Æscul. int. and ext. as cerate after each defecation, will sometimes afford relief in ulcer or fissure (*R*); in stricture (*Ha*).

Graph. and **Ac. nit.** are also remedial (*R*); especially the latter (*Ha*).

Ign. controls return of spasm in ulcer (*R*); often removes prolapse, proctalgia (*H*).

Ratan., **Petrol.** are important (*R*).

Hydras. locally in ulceration after dysentery (*Ha*).

Hydras. or **Calend.** as glycerole (*R*).

Ac. carbol. 1-10, injected daily and permitted to remain, affords great comfort in fissure (*R*).

Ars. iod. old irritable ulcers in scrofulous subjects; corrosive discharges (*Ha*).

Phyto. has rendered good service (*Ha*).

SURGICAL. The quickest, safest, and most satisfactory treatment for ulcer (*R*).

RELAPSING FEVER. (Compare TYPHUS FEVER.)

Cathartic, mild at beginning (H); if jaundice or other hepatic derangement, a calomel purgative, cautiously, lest irritation (Wa).

Potassic Citrate, as cooling diaphoretic (H).

Quinine, in moderate doses after the crisis, at least until the relapse, which will not be prevented by any amount of quinine (H, Wa).

Leeches or *Cupping*, best for headache (A).

Alcohol, required by some patients (H).

DIET, supporting, especially in third week, beef-tea, etc. (H).

URINE, should be watched carefully (A).

Bry. the chief remedy, no other can be recom'd with so much confidence (K).

Rhus. 12, pains relieved by motion, (by rest, *Bry.* 12). 183 cases treated by these two without a single death (*Russell*).

Bapt. 1, gastric symptoms chiefly (H).

Hyos. head symptoms prominent (H).

Eup. perf. for relief of pains; the relapse cannot be prevented by medicines (H).

Natr. hyposulph. 5-gr. doses effective for prevention of relapse (*Dyce Brown*).

Ars. watery diarrhœa, vomiting (R).

Phos., Ac. phos. during convalescence (R).

Camph., Nux vom. prophylactic (R).

REMITTENT FEVER.

Aconite, in hot stage, if any febrifuge is required, frequently repeated doses (B).

Quinia, 20 to 30 grs. in single dose once or twice daily till temp. is reduced, with other appropriate remedies (B); 15 to 20 grs. at most (Maclean); 30 to 50 or 60 grs. in severe cases of pernicious remittents several times a day without regard to exacerbation (P, B).

Gelsemium, exercises a really beneficial influence; depresses temp. (B); valuable in bilious remittents of the South (Pf).

Morphia, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ hypoder. to abort pernicious remittent fever (B).

Quassia, an excellent tonic in convalescence, combined with mineral acids (Wa).

PACKING, by wet sheet, is resorted to with advantage, except when hepatic or splenic congestion (Wa).

Acon. fulfils the object described by Aitken, "to reduce the force and frequency of arterial action during paroxysm" (H).

China, when remission marked, prostration great, fluctuating pulse, humming in ears (L). *Chin. sulph.* as soon as remission shows (H).

Gels. has remarkable power in cool climates; also in infantile remittents (H).

Ars., Bapt. in asthenic forms (H, R).

Crotal. 1 to 3, for bilious remittent (*Neid*).

Ipec., Puls., Ant. crud. gastric symp. (H).

Hyos., Bell. brain symptoms (H, R).

Cina, if worms are present (H).

Eup. perf. 3, bilious remittent, with bone-pains (H); chilliness, excessive trembling, aching bones, sore muscles, with nausea, followed by burning fever, profuse bilious stools (L).

RETINA, AFFECTIONS OF. (Compare AMAUROSIS.)

Mercury, in syphilitic retinitis is of great value; calomel gr. j-ij with opium gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ every 4 or 6 hours; also mercurial inunction till the gums are affected or the disease yields (Wa).

Potassic Iodide and *Bromide*, in combination, in retinal hemorrhage to promote absorption of the effused blood, and benefit congestion (C).

Physostigma, locally, to contract pupil, and diminish the amount of light admitted to the eye (Wa).

Merc. cor. of repute, albuminuric ret. (H).

Kali iod. the best remedy in syphilitic retinitis; has caused similar affection (H).

Bell. for simple retinitis; also often required in albuminuric (H).

Gels. in recent detachment of the retina, the chief remedy. Also *Aur., Dig.* (H).

Nux vom., Coni., Cimicif. in retinal hyperæsthesia without evidence of change in fundus (H).

Lach. favors re-absorption of effusion in retinal hemorrhage (H).

Iron, in full doses, generally the tinct. of the perchloride, in pigmentary retinitis; seems to have a tendency to arrest the malady (C).

Leeches, to the temple better than general bloodletting (Wa). When much local congestion present, depletion by artificial leech is almost always indicated (C).

RHEUMATIC ARTHRITIS.

Aconite, highly spoken of; as liniment, conjoined with internal use (Wa).

Cimicifuga, when joints enlarged and much stiffened, and when traceable to uterine derangement, is very useful (R); pains worse at night (Wa.)

Iodine, tinct. internally, said to be better than potassic iodide (R).

Arnica, tinct. and infus. are of value (P).

Iodides, often signally benefit, esp. when due to syphilitic, mercurial, or mineral poisoning (B). Large doses of potassic iodide sometimes required (R); combined with guaiacum, or corrosive sublimate, often curative in cases resisting these remedies given separately (Wa).

Colchicum, with alkalies, extremely useful. ℞ Spirit. ammoniæ aromat. ʒiij; vini seminis colchici, ʒiij. M. Sig.—A teasp. every 3 hours, until some physiological effect is produced. [See GOUT for other formulæ.] (B).

Arsenic, when referable to nervous affections (B); as a bath containing ʒiv washing soda and gr. xx arseniate of soda. Large doses continued for some time, sometimes of great benefit; but action capricious (R).

Lithium Bromide, of great value in acute and chronic, ℞ Lithii bromidi, ʒiij; syrup. zingiberis, ʒss; aquæ, ʒjss. M. Sig.—A teasp. ter die. Also locally (B).

Potassic Bromide, sometimes allays the severe pain (R).

Cod-liver Oil, internally and locally of much value (R, B).

BATHS. Turkish or sulphur. The cold douche, which may be slightly warmed in winter; use for one or two minutes, and rub dry (R).

Sant., *Cact.*, *Puls.* in retinal hyperæmia, the first, when from overuse; the second when from cardiac disorder; the latter, when depending on menstrual suppression (H).

Acon. sudden blindness from exposure to cold or damp; retinal congestion, rheumatic retinitis (H).

Acon. is indicated (R); esp. valuable in rheumatic affections of the joints (Hpl).

Cimicif. when pains are worse at night and in wet or windy weather; when of uterine origin (H). *Macrot.* 1x, trit. (R). **Iod.** the most hopeful remedy (H).

Arn. tearing pain, fears being touched, podagra, worse in evening, and from motion (L).

Puls. menses scanty or suppressed, digestion disordered, mind melancholic; is specific almost in the acute form (H).

Sabina, in inflammatory form, esp. if menorrhagia, and uterine origin (H); irritable uterus, bladder and bowel (R).

Sulph. of decided benefit in one case of long standing (H).

Caul. hands and fingers affected (H); small joints of the extremities (Ha).

Dulc. from exposure to damp (H).

Sticta 1x, several cases cured rapidly and permanently (Ha).

China 3, *Chin. sulph.* are very valuable, as experience has often proved (Js).

Apocy. andros. used successfully in two cases of "rheumatic gout" (Ha).

Ham. considered of the greatest value; locally has anodyne powers (Ha).

Iberis, has an ancient reputation in rheumatism of the joints (Ha).

Phyto. has been found useful (Ha).

Sang. is successfully used (Ha).

Ver. vir. drop doses of ϕ frequently repeated, have cured (Ha).

Formica, recommended, when of sudden invasion with restlessness (Ha); pains relieved by pressure, right side affected more than the left (L).

Ac. salicyl. in ten-gr. doses has given surprising results (Ha).

RHEUMATISM, ACUTE. (Compare LUMBAGO.)

Aconite, very serviceable when much heat and dry skin (B); subdues pain in inflamed joints and perhaps shortens the fever (R); small doses frequently repeated of the greatest value, and if used from the start prevents permanent organic disease (P). Not reliable as a cure, but a valuable adjunct to other remedies (Wa).

Veratrum Viride, as tinct. said to be useful (R); as antipyretic, small doses; may be combined with opium (P).

Bryonia, has proved useful, esp. for painful and stiff rheumatic joints (P).

Salicin, gr. x-xxx every 2, 3, or 4 hours. Gr. xv every 3 hours in powder mixed with water (Maclagan), or same dose of salicylic acid. Of great benefit. Good effects generally experienced within 48 hours (B, R).

Sodic Salicylate, behaves as salicin (R).

Rhus Toxicodendron, positively invaluable in after-stage, also in sub-acute forms, muscular or tendinous, worse at night (P, Pf).

Cimicifuga, excellent reports from (B); has been much used; said to quell the pain speedily (R); found very serviceable (P).

Dulcamara, recommended, esp. in persons who are subject to catarrhal affections in cold and damp weather (P).

Arnica, lowers pulse and temp., relieves articular pain and swelling, diminishes urea (P). *Trimethylamine*, ℞ iv-vij in peppermint-water, often has remarkable power in acute rheu. and gout (B).

Spigelia Anthelmia, rheu. pericarditis and endocarditis; rheumatic-fever with pain shifting from joint to joint (P).

Sulphurous Acid, fumigation, and patient covered with blankets exposed to strong fumes, produces perspiration, sleep and relief (R).

Colchicum, alleviates the symptoms, and shortens their duration (Wa).

Quinia, as antipyretic. Not so useful as wet pack or cold bath. Gr. ij-v after the more acute symptoms have subsided (B). *Ammonium Bromide*, disagreeable, but strongly urged by Da Costa (B).

Acon. 1x, should commence treatment in most cases, as specific antidote to the whole condition. Is homœop'c to the fever and the local affections (H); esp. at commencement, when fever high (R). No agent in the materia medica more adapted to pure, uncomplicated rheumatism of the joints, esp. the hip-joint (Hpl); fever intense, pulse full, thirst (Js).

Ver. vir. 1x, sometimes indicated (R).

Bry. nearly always the remedy after **Acon.** homœop'c to the inflamed joints intolerant of movement, pneumonia and serous inflammations. Enjoys high repute both high and low (H). Lancing pains, worse on movement, relieved by rest, perspiration, or coldness (R).

Ac. salicyl. or **Natr. salicyl.** is homœop'c to the pyrexia and rheumatic pains. Curative in small doses (H).

Rhus. tox. adynamic fever, great restlessness, pains increased by being still (H); tendons implicated; lumbago from getting wet (R).

Cimicif. cerebral rheumatism, when a neurosis only; acute and local muscular, and cardiac (H); mild cases, lumbago, sciatica (R); inflammatory, muscular, sudden onset, severe; large muscles (Ha).

Dulc. from exposure to damp (H).

Arnica, rheu. of muscles formerly injured by a blow, or sprain, or over-use (R).

Spig. the most valuable remedy in rheu. of eyes and heart, and in carditis of rheumatic fever (H).

Sulph. invaluable to prevent passing into chronic form (H); pains drawing and tearing, worse when cold, better when warm (R).

Colch. *Rhod.* smaller joints affected (R).

Chin. sulph. 2, 3, acute, articular rheu. of remittent type, pulse and temp. varying between morning and night (Js).

China, when fever has disappeared (Js).

Merc. replaces *Bry.* when inflam'n obstinate in any one joint, pains worse at night, profuse, sour perspiration (H, Js).

Puls. sub-acute cases, little fever, frequent shifting from joint to joint (H).

- Opium*, strongly recommended as anti-rheumatic. Gr. j every 2 or 3 hours, increased to gr. xij in 24 hours. Tolerance remarkable in this disease. Also in rheumatic carditis is indispensable (Wa).
- Lithium Bromide*, equally good in all forms, esp. for insomnia, delirium, etc. (B).
- Digitalis*, in powder, gr. ij every 4 hours, usually effective after 2 to 7 days. Esp. useful in cardiac complications, with cyanosis and œdema. ℞ Infus. digital. ʒij; liq. potassii citrat. ʒjss; acet. scillæ, ʒss. M. Sig.—A tablesp. every 4 hours (B). Benefits fever solely (P).
- Iron*, tinct. of chloride very serviceable in pale, delicate subjects. ℞ xx-xxx every 4 hours. Also as prophylactic where tendency (Anstie). Harmful to the plethoric and overfed (B).
- Alkalies*. The alkaline treatment is now seriously questioned. An injurious dyscrasia results from their use (B). Potassic bicarbonate, gr. xxx every 4 hours, in a dilute solution, until joint-symptoms and fever disappear (Wa).
- Lime-juice*, ʒviij daily, lemon-juice inferior (R).
- Blisters*, are a very effective method. A number of small blisters applied to vesication around a joint (B). Large flying blisters around a joint (R).
- WATER**. Cold baths for the hyperpyrexia. The wet pack very efficacious in rheumatism, also a vinegar vapor bath (B).
- POULTICES**, very hot, on painful part (R).
- Phyto. rheu.* of fibrous tissues, sheaths of nerves, fascial (H); glandular enlargements (R).
- Viola od.* invaluable for rheumatism of wrists, esp. the right (H).
- Caul.* pathogenetic to and curative of inflammatory rheu. of hands and fingers (H); shifting rheu. of small joints, with swelling (Hpl).
- Rhod.* rheu. face-ache, rheu. of the cervical and thoracic muscles (H).
- Ac. benz.* deep-red urine, with odor intensified (H).
- Kalmia*, facial rheu. "cold" variety (H).
- Cact.* heart involved (R). [See HEART DISEASES, ENDOCARDITIS, PERICARDITIS.]
- Ruta*, rheu. of wrist and ankle (H).
- Sticta*, 1x, very successfully used (Ha).
- Bell.* frequent doses at night for insomnia.
- Hynos.* if delirium (R).
- WATER**, the wet-pack 20 or 30 minutes, and tepid (70°) shallow bath 1 or 2 minutes. Cold applications only when skin hot and dry, and temp. high. Warm baths, or hot compresses very useful; Spongio-piline an excellent substance for applications (R).
- DIET**, low during the fever, water, barley-water, milk-and-water, gruel, etc. All through use liquid food. Avoid malt liquors, port wine, and sugar. Lemon-juice may be used freely (R).
- BLANKETS**, instead of sheets to sleep in, and flannel underclothing, are useful adjuncts (R).

RHEUMATISM, CHRONIC.

(Compare MYALGIA, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATIC ARTHRITIS, SCIATICA.)

- Bryonia**, is useful, especially for painful and stiff joints (P).
- Rhus Toxicodendron**, a very powerful agent in sub-acute muscular or tendinous rheu., worse at night (Pf). The tendons, ligaments, and fasciæ are most benefited. Externally, as lotion on compresses; also internally, small doses every 2 hours (P).
- Potassic Iodide**, especially when pains worse at night, or syphilitic origin (R).
- Bry.** heat and swelling of joints, which are painful on movement (H); lower limbs affected (R); of importance (Hpl).
- Rhus tox.** stiffness rather than tenderness; tendons, nerve-sheaths, fasciæ, mainly affected; pains increased by first movement, but relieved by continued motion (H); rheu. lameness of back and extremities (R).
- Kali iod.** periosteal form, esp. if syphilitic or mercurial (H); often valuable (R).

Cimicifuga, sometimes has wonderful success, yet often fails. No indications (B). In rheumatic neuralgias and headaches, and rheu. of uterus (P). Signally beneficial in many forms (R).

Mercury and Morphia, the oleate locally, for joint affections (R).

Colchicum, is of decided advantage in neuralgia of chronic rheu. (B).

Mezereon, strongly recommended (P, R).

Phytolacca, has been useful (B).

Iodides, often prove very satisfactory, esp. in strumous or syphilitic subjects (B).

Aconite, the extract as plaster to joints is unquestionably very useful (P). Is more useful in chronic than acute rheu. (Wa).

Dulcamara, has been employed with advantage (P).

Sulphur, locally; also sulphides as baths (R); is certainly of benefit (B).

Iodine, pain around joints (R).

Lithic Bromide, gives excellent results, when smaller joints swollen, tender (B).

Quinia, in rheumatism with debility, shown by night sweats, or sweats during sleep, and only then (W).

Arnica, the tinct. and infusion useful (P). *Cajeput Oil*, int. Also ext. in muscular rheumatism (P).

Turpentine, benefits and relieves the pains; int. and ext. as liniment (P).

Guaiac, used with varying success (B).

Xanthoxylum, has long had deserved reputation, $\text{m} \times \text{xv}$ - z ij of flu. extr. (B).

Thuja Occidentalis, is useful for rheumatic pains (P).

Manganese Sulphate, is one of the remedies (B).

Belladonna, the extract locally very valuable for pains (P).

Cod-liver Oil, int. and ext. exercises influence (B).

Chimaphila, may prove useful, especially when lithiasis (P).

Lupulin, as an anodyne (P).

Burgundy Pitch, as plaster locally (P).

ALIMENT, avoid animal and saccharine food. The farinaceous vegetables and acid fruits suitable (B). Alkaline mineral waters have deserved reputation (B).

TURKISH BATHS, in chronic muscular rheumatism (B).

Cimicif. local forms, wandering rheumatism, heart complications from rheu. fever (R); when the belly of the muscles affected (Ha); pleurodynia of right side of chest (L); has made some surprising cures in intercostal rheumatism (Ha).

Merc. sub-acute, profuse perspirations, pains worse at night (H, R); œdema of parts, esp. of feet and ankles (L).

Colch. periosteal, and rheu. of synovial membranes, fibrous tissues; great sensitiveness, worse in evening (L).

Mez., *Kali bich.* simple periosteal (H).

Phyto. syphilitic, and true rheu. of the fibrous tissues (H); has effected notable cures (Ha).

Acon. rheu. of shoulder and large joints generally, when no rigidity. Also rheu. of the heart, with congestion and anguish (R); most useful in chronic rheu. of the hip-joint, rheumatic back-ache, endocarditis, many other forms (Hpl).

Dulc. sub-acute, from continued exposure to damp atmosphere (H, R).

Sulph. marked rheumatic diathesis. To be continued persistently (H, R).

Iod. of undoubted value (H).

Lith. brom. preferable to any other bromide (Ha).

Chin. sulph. useful when patient sweats during sleep, on back and neck (Ha); intermittent chronic rheumatism (Hpl).

Arn. parts previously injured, stiffness in large joints, tearing pains in small (R); cerebral derangements (Hpl).

Rhod. pains like those of *Rhus*, muscles chiefly affected; aggravation by stormy weather (H); pains worse during rest, and in the warmth of bed (R).

Ledum, small joints chiefly affected, with coldness (H, R).

Puls. knee, ankle and tarsal joints affected, menstrual disturbance. Pain increases in evening and at night (H, R).

Asclep. tub. in mild cases of intercostal rheu. The $\text{1} \times$ frequently repeated (Ha).

Caul. when rheumatism is secondary to uterine disorders (H).

Ammon. benz. has excellent success (Ha).

COD-LIVER OIL, when rheu. due to impoverished state of system; not for rheumatism as such (Ha).

ROSEOLA. (Compare MEASLES.)

Scarcely any treatment called for; no local application needed, as the rash is but slightly irritating (H). *Acon.* or *Bell.* according to the symptoms. A few doses. No other treatment required (H). *Acon.*, *Rhus*, *Bell.* (R).

SARCINÆ.

Sulphites and *Hyposulphites*, have been employed to destroy sarcinæ and torulæ in the stomach (R). *Nux vom.* 1 \times , gr. j thrice daily, and *Ars.* 2 \times , gr. j, morning and night, for vomiting of sarcinæ (R).

SCABIES.

Sulphur, a solution of potass. sulphuret. ʒss-ʒj, as local application. An extemporaneous sulphide may be made by boiling one part of quick-lime and two of sulphur in ten of water (B). Sulphurous acid, as gaseous bath, the quickest method. Hebra's mixture of sulph., chalk, tar, soap and lard, less irritating, and equally sure (R). **Calcic Sulphide**, as a bath (Wa). **Sulphuric Acid**, internally, has cured when other remedies failed (Wa).

Storax, equally serviceable and not irritating as is sulphur, one part to two of olive oil, with warm bath (R).

Staphisagria, a certain remedy; 3 parts to 5 of lard, boiled at 212° F. for 24 hours, when cooled after straining add a little essence. Friction with this 4 times daily (Wa).

Mercury. An excellent formula is: R̄ Hydr. chlor. corr. gr. iv; alcohol, ʒvj; ammon. muriat. ʒss; aquæ rosæ, q. s. ad ʒvj. M. (B).

Manganese, the oxide ʒij-ʒj adipis suilli as ointment (B).

Copper Sulphate, as lotion (ʒj-Oj) has been used with great success, after crusts are thoroughly removed with soap-and-water (B).

Carbolic Acid, locally (B). [See TINEA for formula.]

Cocculus Indicus, as ointment, useful (P).

Tar Ointment, relieves itching quickly, and cures disease in 10 or 12 days (P).

Anise, *Kamala*, as ointments, efficient (P).

Benzoic Acid, gr. x-xx ad O½ aquæ, as lotion, effectual for the pruritus (R).

Sulph. int. and ext. (H); the main remedy (L). The disease cannot be cured by internal remedies alone (B, Js, J, H, R). Internal remedies only required for great irritation of skin [for which **Sulph. Croton**, *Sepia*]; and for eruption beyond the burrows of the insect [*Sulph.*] (H). The ointment, long continued, apt to set up irritability of skin (R). **Hepar sulph.** externally, effectual (H). **Ac. sulph.** when itching of skin and single pustules appear every spring, after imperfectly-cured itch (L).

Storax, parts ij-j of glycerin rubbed in after bath and soaping (*Vienna Hospital*).

Staph. 1 part to 30 parts of fat, as ointment, preferred by many (L).

Merc. fat itch, esp. in the bend of elbows; itching all over, worse at night, when warm in bed, insomnia, diarrhœa (L). *Oil of Lavender*, an agreeable substitute for sulphur ointment (J).

Populus balsamifera, (poplar) twigs in the bed where patient sleeps. Kills the acari as effectually as pyrethrum does bed-bugs, or borax the cockroaches (Hg).

Balsams of Peru or Tolu, in water as bath, the next best to poplar (Hg).

Ac. acet. as concentrated vinegar, rubbed in with rough sponge. Is effectual, free from odor, and secret (Hpl).

Carbo veg. eruption dry and fine, almost over whole body, worse on extremities; itching worse after undressing (Hpl).

LINEN should be immersed in boiling water; other garments well fumigated with sulphur vapor to destroy insects or their ova (R).

SCARLATINA.

- Aconite**, of the highest value for all marked increase of temperature (B, R); helps the development of eruption when due (P); in the early stage, when not decidedly adynamic, is very useful (W).
- Belladonna**, during the eruptive stage, when depression exists, and rash is imperfectly evolved (B). As prophylactic has been recommended (R); is often efficacious as prophylactic (P). The preponderance of evidence is certainly in favor of such use of the drug (Pf); this virtue is claimed by imposing authorities. When so given, its dose is gr. 1-7 several times a day (Tr).
- Mercury**, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ of grey powder every hour has marked effect on inflamed tonsils (R).
- Ammonium Carbonate**, feeble circulation, cyanosis, delirium (B); in all forms, esp. if given early (R). One of the most reliable remedies; gr. iij-vij, according to age, in milk or cinnamon water, every hour or two (Wa).
- Mineral Acids**. **Muriatic**, int. and as gargle; **Nitric**, to sloughs in throat (R).
- Carbolic Acid**, int. and as gargle, successfully used. [See MEASLES; for formula.] Seems to exercise some influence as prophylactic (Wa).
- Veratrum Viride**, in convulsions (R).
- Rhus Toxicodendron**, of great service, if typhoid or rheumatic symptoms (P).
- Digitalis**, very useful; lowers temperature and maintains kidney's action (B).
- Potassic Permanganate**, locally to throat, and internally (gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -j ter die) has undoubted benefit (B).
- Sulphurous Acid**, by inhalation, spray, or fumigation, in malignant sore throat (R).
- Chlorine Water**, in sloughing of throat (R); seemingly prophylactic (Wa).
- Quinia**, small doses, in adynamic states, large in hyperpyrexia (B). Very successful when used systematically from the start (Wa).
- Ferric Perchloride**, the tinct. in doses of $\text{m} \times$ -xv, according to age, in advanced stage, when with albuminuria and hæmaturia, is very valuable (Wa).
- Juniper**, as diuretic when dropsy (R).
- Acon.** or *Gels.* alt. **Bell.** during course, in simple cases (R).
- Bell.** in smooth form, tense, bright-red skin, sthenic form, the best remedy; is prophylactic to this form (H).
- Merc.** in scarlatina anginosa, swelling, ulceration, a tendency to gangrene (H).
- Amm. carb.** malignant throat symptoms (H); tendency to putrescence, great burning, smarting and itching (Hpl).
- Ac. mur.** employed with advantage in malignant cases, with faint, dark-red eruption (Hpl); for sequelæ of nose and ears (H).
- Ac. nit.** has been employed in malignant form; small, hurried pulse, stupor, ichorous discharge (Hpl); int. as gargle; or both, in scarlatina anginosa (R).
- Ac. carbol.** 1x, has preserved life in malignant cases (Hpl).
- Ver. vir.** 1x, better than **Acon.** or *Gels.* for arterial excitement, danger of cerebral congest'n (H); vomiting, ϕ for adults (R).
- Rhus tox.** vesicular fauces, œdema (H). *Gels.* for imperfect eruption, cerebral congestion, remittent symptoms (R).
- Solan.** instead of **Bell.**, when the eruption is in spots, large, red, and livid (Ha).
- Ars. iod.** irritating secretions, alterative of malignant processes (Ha).
- Apis**, rapid swelling (R); nephritis (H); typhoid symp., œdema of throat (Hpl).
- Ars.** during desquamation (R); nephritis (H); involuntary discharges, skin changes to cold, pulse collapses (Hpl).
- Ailan.** 1x, scarlatina maligna, dark eruption, cerebral congestion (H); eruption livid; putrid, typhoid forms, fever intense, small rapid pulse, delirium or coma (Ha).
- Arum triph.** ulcerated throat (R); nose and mouth sore (H); picking nose and lips (Ha); swollen lips, easily bleeding, swelling of submaxillary glands (Hpl).
- Stram.** in place of **Bell.** when nervous erethism, convulsions, trembling, restlessness (H); muscular jerkings (R).
- Camph.** rash retrocedent; hot within, though cold to touch; will not be covered (H).

Magnesium Sulphate, as purgative, to prevent sore throat and other sequelæ (R).
Sodic Sulpho-carbolate, as a means of introducing carbolic acid into the system. Has been successfully employed (Wa).
MUSTARD BATH, on recession of rash, to bring it back (R).
OIL INUNCTIONS, very grateful, especially useful in desquamative stage. Cocoa-butter the most elegant (B).
ICE, sucked, in the sore throat (R).
WATER, cold baths with oil are all that are needed in mild cases. When temperature above 104°, urine scanty, and rash retroceding, the cold wet-pack renders signal service (B, R). A cold wet compress to neck, through the whole course, renewed every 3 hours (R).

Sulph. during decline of the eruption, as a preventive of sequelæ (R).
Lach. scarlatina maligna; typhoid condition (R); blue, passive congestion of throat (*Hpl*).
Cupr. retrocedent, prostration, convulsions (H).
Hell. for nephritis (R, H).
Opi. comatose condition (R).
Zinc. cerebral paralysis (R).
DIET; fruit, if ripe, in season, toast, gruel, etc., in simple cases. In malignant, extract of beef, stimulants as per pulse (R). Milk, the most suitable aliment, both as nutrient and as diuretic (B).
ADJUVANTS, oil inunctions (R); water sponging and packing, a wet compress to the throat (R).

SCIATICA. (Compare NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM CHRONIC.)

Aconite, locally (P); as oint. controls in some instances (R); valuable and efficient in many obstinate forms (Wa).
Rhus Toxicodendron, a very powerful therapeutic agent in various rheumatic affections of the fibrous tissues (P).
Cimicifuga, is highly extolled (R).
Turpentine, causes an exquisite sensibility along the track of the great nerves (Tr); occasionally of great value in sciatica, yet not a specific, nor have we scientific indications for its use (P). ʒss doses for 4 or 8 successive nights (R).
Sulphur, locally, believed to relieve the pain; effect probably due to the flannel surrounding it (R); is worthy of trial after active symptoms are subdued (Wa).
Phosphorus, neuralgic; less satisfactory in sciatica than in other neuralgias (R).
Nux Vomica, often successful, chronic (Wa).
Belladonna, has afforded relief (R). *Atropia*, hypoder. is curative; large doses, gr. 1-50 to 1-30 in vicinity of nerve (B).
Veratria, as strong oint. *Veratrum Viride*, as tinct. is also recommended (R).
Ammonium Chloride, in mild forms (R); occurring in the young (Anstie).
Ether spray, generally of temporary value (R); *Chloroform* on flannel along course of nerve, covered with oiled silk (Wa).

Acon. 1x, thecal sciatica when recent (H); ϕ in recent rheumatic, with much pain (R); has wonderful power in neuralgia in any part of body (*Hpl*).
Rhus tox. 1, 3, pain increased by repose, or lying on diseased side (*Js*); in thecal sciatica, high dilutions (12th) preferred; rarely fails to relieve in the more chronic cases (R); with friction, for chronic rheumatic sciatica (R).
Cimicif. considered by some the best remedy (R); hysterical tendency, ovarian or uterine complications (L).
Tereb. is probably homœopathic to, and has power over sciatica (H).
Sulph., Phos. in low attenuations must not be lost sight of (H); the former when hemorrhoids, pain increased at night from warmth of bed (*Js*).
Nux vom., *Phyto.* chronic sciatica (R); the latter useful in sciatic rheumatism (*Ha*); chronic, syphilitic origin (L).
Bell. alt. Cham. sharp pain, restlessness, continual complaining (*Js*).
Ver. alb. ϕ , pains like electric flashes, chiefly at night, or early morning (*Js*).
Amm. mur. pain worse when sitting (H).
Ign. sometimes preferable to *Cham.*, esp. when great restlessness (H); chronic intermittent form, hammering pain (L).

Stramonium, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ every 3 or 4 hours for 4 or 5 doses, often affords decided relief. Stop when slightest symptoms of narcotism appear (P).

Opium, int. and ext. (Wa); *Morphia*, hypoder. is esp. curative in sciatica (B); 3 or 4 injections of gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ each; it may almost be regarded as a specific (Wa). A single application sometimes cures long-standing cases permanently; if not, it may be repeated every 2d day or so (R).

Iodides, in syphilitic or metal-poisoned subjects (B); often fails (R). Potassic iodide in doses of 5j daily dissolved in decoction of sarsaparilla, most efficacious in sub-acute or chronic (Wa).

Cantharides, as counter-irritant to free vesication (R).

Aquapuncture, has had extraordinary success (B). See under NEURALGIA.

Acupuncture, occasionally affords instant relief (B); often cures cases of long-standing (R).

POULTICES, applied very hot (R).

TURKISH BATHS, are often very useful (R).

ELECTRICITY, produces excellent results (B); does great good, but often aggravates; the continuous current best, when stage of acute inflammation past (W).

COD-LIVER OIL, should always be tried in obstinate cases (W).

Bry. 2 or 1, may replace *Rhus.* as in rheu. occurring elsewhere. Pain increased by movement (*H*); lessened when lying on affected side (*Js*).

Cham. will often cure in young persons of nervous temp.; intolerable pain, worse at night, of a drawing or tearing character, with paralytic sensation (*H*).

Coloc. has always enjoyed a high repute (*H, R*); esp. when pain is cramp-like, or constrictive; not a reliable remedy (*Js*); pains shooting and cutting, from hip to knee or heel, worse at night or from motion (*Ld*).

Ars. when of long standing (*H*); in neuralgic sciatica (*R*); great pain increasing at night, sensation of burning (*Js*).

Ledum 3, of great service in one very protracted case, with pain aggravated by touch and warmth of bed, swelling of leg and foot, which felt colder than the other (*Ld*).

Lyc. chronic, obstinate cases (*H, B*).

Plumb. 12, succeeded in an utterly rebellious case, a year old (*Js*).

Graph. intense pain (*Ha*); numbness (*L*).

Viscum, violent pains (*Ha*); severe (*L*).

Carbo bisulph. severe sciatica of both thighs (*Ha*).

Ranunc. useful in some cases (*H*).

Senec. sciatica of right side (*R*).

SCLERODERMA.

COD-LIVER OIL, our sheet-anchor; used internally and locally (B).

ELECTRICITY, is used successfully (B).

Bry. is reported as having caused and cured a similar affection (Haningkrankheit) in oxen (*H*).

SCROFULOSIS.

(Compare CACHEXIE, GLANDS, HIP-JOINT DISEASE, OPHTHALMIA, etc.)

Iodides. The iod. of ammonium when glandular enlargement; that of iron when debility and emaciation, a powerful and efficacious remedy; also in anæmia of scrofula, the syrup \mathfrak{xx} -3j, ter die (Wa); disappointing, useful in simple glandular hypertrophy (B).

Merc. biniod. enlarged glands, hard abdomen, eruptions on head, face and ears (*R*). *Kali iod.* enlarged glands, exostosis, necrosis, etc., all worse at night (*L*).

Iod. sanguine temp., especially when wasting (*H*); glandular enlargements. enlarged mesenteric glands, hectic (*R*).

- Iodine**, tinct. or oint. applied over scrofulous glands—take care not to increase inflammation (R). Iodine and iron the best remedies, but all medicines utterly useless without strict hygiene (A).
- Lime**. The chloride, in doses of gr. x-xx in milk after food, when glandular enlargement of neck and chronic diarrhœa. The phosphate of great use for sores (R); is of eminent service as a palliative (Wa); see *Sulphides*, below.
- Spongia Usta**, formerly held in high repute; has fallen into perhaps unmerited neglect. Contains sodic iodide, magnesian bromide, calcic phosphate and ferric protoxide, in small quantities (Wa).
- Iron**. Ferric and calcic phosphates combined give good results; also chalybeate waters (B); must be long-continued (R).
- Sulphides**, for sores, abscesses, suppurating glands; gr. 1-10 or 1-20 of calcic sulphide every hour or two (R).
- Coniine**, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5j almond oil, locally 2 or 3 times a day to conjunctivæ in "scrofulous" photophobia has proved very successful (P).
- Cod-liver Oil**, the best remedy to promote assimilation (B); of great service in the various manifestat'ns of this disease (R).
- Stillingia*, a domestic remedy used with much success (B).
- Capsicum*, in scrofulous and fistulous ulcerations, a weak infusion becomes a useful stimulant (P).
- Mezereum*, strongly recommended (P).
- Sarsaparilla*, useful by reason of its tonic and alterative properties (P).
- Hyoscyamus*, the bruised leaves as cataplasm for scrofulous ulcers (P).
- Phosphates*, for mal-nutrition (B).
- Prunus Virginiana*, is found very useful in the hectic (P).
- Chimaphila*, holds a certain amount of reputation as a useful remedy (P).
- Tussilago*, was employed by Cullen (P).
- Gentian*, is valued. As infusion, a useful vehicle for chalybeates, etc. (P).
- Blisters*, for scrofulous glands (R).
- GRAPE-CURE**, renders much service (B).
- ALCOHOL**, no doubt as to its great value; with cod-liver oil, or in small amounts at meals (W).
- Calc. carb.** is indispensable; lymphatic temp., fair skin, plumpness, morbid tenderness of the glands, bones and joints (H); enlarged and hard abdomen in children (R); in scrofulous ophthalmia, otorrhœa, nasitis, ulcers, especially of the knee and hip-joints, glandular enlargements, etc. (Hpl).
- Calc. hypophos.**, **Calc. iod.**, are excellent remedies (Ha).
- Spong.** swelling and induration of glands, skin and muscles lax, light hair, great appetite and thirst (L).
- Ferr.** as "tonic" for sanguine temp's (H).
- Sulph.** the great remedy for phlegmatic form, especially when skin and mucous membrane present morbid tendencies (H); glandular swellings (R).
- Hepar sulph.** chronic glandular abscesses, with symptoms of general scrofulosis (Hpl); inflamed and suppurating glands, slight injuries suppurate, boils, ulcers, fetid pus from ears (L).
- Coni.** especially for glands and eyes (H).
- Cod-liver oil**, of great value as food (Gl); when emaciation without febrile symptoms; also by inunction (R). Value partly due to its Iodine (H, Ha).
- Sil.* scrofulous ulcers, with callous edges, scrofulous affections of bones (R); a prime remedy (H).
- Cistus*, has cured scrofulous abscesses; and hip-disease, with fistulous openings and ulcers on surface (Ha); eyes, ears, nose, and lymphatic glands (H).
- Phos.* short, dry cough; tendency to diarrhœa or perspiration (R).
- Ars.* debility very marked, exhausting bowel discharges, emaciation (R).
- Aur.*, *Ferr.*, *China*, affections of bones, ozæna, cases dosed with Mercury (R).
- Bell.* pain in eyes, photophobia, affected organs sensitive, convuls. of children (R).
- Berb. aquif.* has cured severe cases (Ha).
- Phyto.* has been highly extolled (Ha).
- Sepia*, females, with menstrual troubles, corrosive leucorrhœa, etc. (R).
- ALIMENT**, raw or broiled meat, the latter for children. Abundance of fresh air and sunshine (Gl).
- SEA-AIR**, sunlight, moderate exercise, and light, digestible food are necessary (R).

SCURVY. (Compare CANCRUM ORIS, PURPURA.)

Citric Acid, used with great advantage, tho' inferior to lemon-juice (Wa).

Lemon- or Lime-juice, of the utmost value, both as preventive and a curative agent. Efficacy believed to be due to its potassium salts. Oranges highly useful (Wa). **Acids**, esp. vinegar, to prevent scurvy, in the absence of lime-juice or fresh vegetables (R).

Potassic Chlorate, is probably a remedy of some value (Wa); is not (W).

Cinchona, a decoction, or the dilute tinct. with myrrh or the chlorates, a very useful gargle. **Quinia**, internally when much prostration, combined with mineral acids (Wa).

Alcohol, diluted, as gargle (R).

Atropia, hypoder. for salivation (R).

Alum, a solution in water with tinct. myrrhæ ʒss, several times daily as lotion for ulceration of the gums (Wa).

Liquor Sodæ Chlorinatæ, ʒvj ad ʒxij aquæ, as a mild application to gums (Wa).

Ac. cit. used as preventive of and remedy for scurvy. **Lemon-juice** best (*Hpl*).

Acon. excellent for acute stomacace, or sore mouth, with ptyalism, in persons of scorbutic diathesis (*Hpl*).

Amm. carb. in scorbutic conditions (*Hpl*).

Ant. tart. stomacace or scorbutic inflam'n with ptyalism, swelling and vesicular redness of pharynx (*Hpl*).

Arg. nit. stomacace with much bleeding of gums, whether scorbutic or not (*Hpl*).

Ars. is very homœopathic to many of the symptoms of scorbutic stomacace (*Hpl*).

Carbo veg. used in scorbutic affections especially for the gum-symptoms; also as tooth powder to strengthen gums and remove fetid odor (*Hpl*).

Rumex, an excellent auxiliary (*Ha*).

DIETETIC TREATMENT alone required.

Lemon-juice plays no essential part in the treatment. The full diet of an hospital, comprising fresh meat, vegetables, and milk is generally sufficient (*H, R*).

SEASICKNESS. (Compare NAUSEA, VOMITING.)

Chloral, the most effective remedy. Gr. xv-xxx every 4 hours (B, R).

Staphisagria, has given relief (P).

Kreosote, checks the vomiting (R).

Chloroform, drop doses pure (R); ℥ij-v on sugar (B).

Atropia, hypodermically. Gr. 1-120 in epigastrium, will relieve (B).

Morphia, gr. 1-12- $\frac{1}{6}$ hypoder. will often relieve severe cases (B); often fails (Wa).

Amyl Nitrite, by inhalation (B).

Champagne, iced. Tablesp. doses every $\frac{1}{4}$ hour (B).

Calumba, a few drops of the tinct. will sometimes relieve (B).

SPINAL ICE-BAG, often successful (R).

Chlor. hyd. in doses of gr. xxx, often secures comfort for a short passage (R).

Staph. 6, before vomiting sets in (*Teste*).

Creos., *Tabac.*, *Petrol.* during sickness (R).

Cocc. as prophylac., has no rival; checks sickness from carriage-riding (*H*).

Petrol. 3x, has benefited (*H*); also as preventive, gtt. j-ij on sugar, every 2 or 3 hours (R).

Nux vom. a remedy of great value; when indigestion with constipation (R).

Tabac. may be occasionally useful (*H*).

Apomor. 3, may find a place (*H*); would recommend it (*Ha*).

MAGNETIC BELT, has proved very efficient, or a moderately tight girdle (R).

SEBORRHEA. (Compare ACNE.)

Glycerin, especially useful; with lead acetate, borax, zinc, diminishing secretion. Also acts efficiently when there is a want of sebaceous secretion (W).

Zinc Oxide, ʒj, plumbi carbonat. ʒj, ceteacei ʒj, ol. olivæ q. s. Ft. unguent. (B).

Iod. the only promising remedy; under its use the beauty of the hair and the cleanliness of the scalp are much improved (*H*).

Natr. mur. esp. recom'd by Kafka (*H*).

Calc. carb., *Natr. mur.*, *Phos.*, etc. (*L*).

SNEEZING. (Compare CATARRH, HAY-FEVER, INFLUENZA.)

Arsenic. A drop of liq. arsen. three times a day in paroxysmal sneezing, allied to asthma (R).

Potassic Iodide, gr. x, several times a day (R).

Iodine, inhalations in paroxysmal sneezing, with itching of nose (R).

Camphor, in incessant sneezing, with profuse running from eyes and nose. The powder should be snuffed, or the alcoholic solution inhaled (R).

Ars. frequent sneezing, copious discharge of watery mucus, burning in nose with soreness (L).

Kali iod. *Ipec.*, *Plant.*, are indicated (R).

Merc. frequent sneezing, watery saliva, heaviness of forehead, pains in limbs (L).

Euph. (R); running coryza, scalding tears, aversion to light (L).

Gels. violent morning paroxysms of sneezing, excoriating discharge (L).

COTTON PLUG in each nostril.

SOMNAMBULISM. (Compare NIGHTMARE.)

Potassic Bromide, will give decided relief in the somnambulism of children allied to epilepsy, often with squinting, which may become permanent; generally the result of deranged digestion. The nightmare of adults will usually yield to the same drug (R).

Kali brom. is entirely homœopathic to nightmare and somnambulism (H); gr. v of the 1x, at bedtime (R).

Opium, heavy sleep. *Zinc.*, *Acon.*, *Cupr.*, *Phos.* (R). *Artem. vulg.* (Hpl).

COPPER-WIRE, worn from the body to the ground, said to be very successful (R).

SPASMODIC AFFECTIONS.

(See ANGINA PECTORIS, ASTHMA, CHOREA, COLIC, COUGH, CONVULSIONS, CROUP, DYSURIA, EPILEPSY, GASTRODYNIA, HYDROPHOBIA, HYSTERIA, LARYNGISMUS, PERTUSSIS, TETANUS, TORTICOLLIS, TRISMUS.)

Aconite, ext. and int. for spasms not of a severe type; **Aconitia**, as oint. in the most severe, as well as in the milder local spasmodic affections; in angina pectoris, spasmodic asthma, cough, etc. (P). In spasmodic laryngitis, of good effect (R).

Camphor, in many forms said to relieve, as strangury, etc. (R).

Belladonna, of value for spasms of sphincter muscles, esp. of pelvic organs (P); atropine hypoderm. in local spasm (R).

Strychnia, of great value in spasmodic asthma (P); also in tetanus, chorea, and epilepsy (P, S).

Veratria, as solution, brushed over lids once a day in painful spasmodic contraction of the orbicularis (Wa).

Opium, very useful as an antispasmodic, esp. if given with a stimulant, as alcohol, ether, or chloroform (R).

Ipecacuanha, in spasms of respiratory organs, of great value (P).

Acon. in cramp of extremities, with numbness, tingling, and formication, called by some "tetany" (H); spasms excited by cold, dry air (R).

Camph. gr. v. every half hour (R).

Bell. spasms of pregnant women, spasms of bladder and rectum (R).

Nux vom. in cramps of calves, is curative and homœopathic (H); severe spasm of stomach and of the bowels (R).

Ver. vir. sudden spasms of children from congestion, with nausea, prostration, etc. (R); choreic spasms (Ha).

Coloc. spasm of the bowels (R).

Amyl. nit. in spasm of stomach (Ha).

Cupr. 12, valuable for cramps of cholera, and calves; copper plates on legs (Js).

Arn. cramps of the calves when from fatigue; possibly in "writer's cramp" (H).

Gels. φ. cured one case of "writer's cramp" (H); in spasmodic stricture of urethra, and croup (Ha).

Chamomile Oil, in spasms of hysterical persons in 4 to 6- π doses, a very excellent remedy; also useful in pseudo angina pectoris (P).

Lobelia, a valuable antispasmodic in cautious hands (P).

Lupuline, in gouty spasms (P).

Tobacco, in spasmodic asthma and for relaxation of muscular spasms (P).

Sumbul, in gastric, of use (P).

Cardamoms, are usefully employed in gastric spasms (P).

Ammonia, useful in children's colic (R).

Chloroform, inhaled for intestinal (R).

Sulpho-carbolates, in flatulent "spasms", sometimes phosphorus better (R).

Mustard Poulrice, an excellent counter-irritant in spasmodic affections (P).

Plumb. in local; removed cramps of paralysis in one severe case (H).

Solan. nigr. for "tetany" (Js); valuable (Ha).

Hyos. spasm of the face in young persons when a local chorea (H).

Arg. nit. 3 \times , 3, cured one case of spasm of face of long standing (H).

Chim. spasm of the bladder (R).

Æscul. glab., *Cimicif.* in wry-neck, opisthotonos, etc., of cerebro-spinal fever (Ha).

Physos. has cured tetanic spasms (Ha).

Tarant. said to have cured hysterical spasms in women (Ha).

Viscum, recommended in uterine (Ha).

Secale, for "tetany," numbness, tingling, formication, etc., esp. in nursing or pregnant women, and when no aconite symptoms present (H).

SPERMATORRHOEA.

(Compare EMISSIONS.)

Potassic Bromide, plethora-erectations normal, but persistent and teasing. Is harmful in debilitated states, or daily losses (B); with cold sponging, use of hard bed (R).

Digitalis, 5j or ij of the infusion twice or thrice daily. Few remedies are more successful in arresting sper. (R, P). Feeble erections, frequent emissions, cold hands and feet. ℞ Infus. digitalis, ʒviij; potassii bromidi ʒj. M. Sig.—A teasp. night and morning; after a week at night only, is the best combination for spermatorrhœa of plethora (B).

Cantharis, Deficient tone of seminal vesicles, erections feeble, sexual feeling torpid. Tinct. gtt. ij-ij ter die (R); with iron internally in emissions (R).

Phosphorus, for the induced physical and mental debility. Also hypophosphites of lime and soda (R).

Nux Vomica, relaxation and atony (B).

Strychnia, in large doses, esp. when impotence (R).

Quinia, has been recommended (R).

Belladonna, gr. ¼ of extr. with gr. jss zinci sulphat. 3 or 4 times a day, often successful in nocturnal emissions (R).

Atropia, relaxed genitalia, no dream or orgasm (B).

Camphor Bromide, has been useful (W).

Kali brom., *Coni.*, *Ac. phos.*, *Agnus. cas.*, *Catad.* no dreams with emissions, atonic cases with lack of vitality (Ha).

Digitaline 3 \times , the most effective agent for the frequent emissions (B, H); in erethistic form (Ha).

Canth., *Staph.* when due, as it often is, to chronic inflam'n of prostatic portion of urethra, ducts, vesicles, and prostate.

Canth. when from spread of gonorrhœal irritation (H).

Phos., *Ac. phos.* later on, the former when irritable weakness from venery and masturbation; the latter when simple debility, frequent weak emissions, dragging aching in testes (H).

Phos., **Canth.**, *Cann.*, *Puls.*, *Iris*, irritable cases, with amorous dreams and emissions (Ha).

Nux vom. is highly spoken of (H).

China, frequent morbid excitement, resulting in involuntary emissions. Considered specific when of atonic form from masturbation or sexual excess (H).

Bell. weakness of seminal vesicles, with sweating of parts, lancinating pains (Hpl).

Camph. brom. 3 \times , 6 \times , passive form. Gr. ij-ij of crude drug effectually controls emissions and erotic dreams (Ha).

Ferr. brom. 2 \times , when anæmia, debility and depression of spirits (Ha).

Iron, iodide, useful in anæmic cases (B).
Ergot, beneficial in relaxed state (B).
Hydrastis, is a useful medicine (B).
Cimicifuga, useful in weak, relaxed conditions (B); with hypochondriasis, very beneficial (P).
Silver Nitrate, a vesicating solution applied to perineum generally useful, and without danger (B).
Arsenic, from weak and relaxed seminal vesicles. ℞ Ferri arseniat. gr. v; ergotine (aq. extr.) ʒss. M. ft. pil. no. xxx. Sig—One, night and morning (B).

Camph. irritable weakness, nocturnal emissions (H).
Nuphar. atonic spermatorrhœa (H).
Sulph. when due to suppressed cutaneous disorders (H). The 12th and 30th have made radical cure of ordinary form (Js).
Aur. mur. natr. 2x, ter die, when with feeble erections and no dreams (Ha).
 KIND ADVICE, frequently the best treatment, as this is often the phantasm of a morbid imagination (R).
 BLADDER should be emptied after the first sleep (R).

SPINA BIFIDA.

Iodine, injected into the sac (ʒss of tinct.; or gr. ss, with potassic iodide, gr. v, aqua, ʒj), has cured numerous cases (B); iod. gr. ʒ/8, pot. iod. gr. 1/2 ad aq. ʒj (Wa).
Collodion, as a means of compression (B).

Iodine, or **Iod.** and *Glycerin* injected after tapping (R). *Calc. phos.* (R, Hpl). The tumor should be protected by cotton-wool under a piece of leather or gutta-percha moulded to the part (R).

SPINAL CONCUSSION.

Lead-water and *Opium*, as lotion, over the seat of injury (A).
Leeches, if pain persistent (A).

Hyper. a very promising remedy for the effects (H).
Arn., *Dios.*, *Hyper.*, *Cicut.* (R).

SPINAL CONGESTION. (Compare MENINGITIS.)

Ergot, gives excellent results (Brown-Séquard).
Turpentine, hot epithems, useful (Wa).
 ANTIPHLOGISTIC measures, with rest and absolute diet. Wet cups or leeches to the column. Cool effusions to the spine while patient in a warm half-bath (Ros).

Acon. in recent cases from cold, or suppressed menstrual or hemorrhoidal discharge (H).
Nux vom. is homœopathic; when excessive muscular action the cause of the congestion (H).
Gels. has shown striking results (H).

SPINAL IRRITATION. (Compare MENINGITIS, MYELITIS.)

Aconite, as ointment locally (R).
Belladonna preparations locally generally are better than Aconite (R).
Ignatia, in small doses diminishes irritability of cerebro-spinal axis (Pf).
Strychnia, persistently, will ameliorate wandering neuralgic pains due to irritability of nervous system (B).
Ergot, large doses for congestion (Hammond).

Acon. alt. *Gels.*, **Nux vom.**, **Strych. mur.**, **Ign.**, *China*, *Cimicif.* (R).
Atrop. will prove a valuable remedy (Ha).
Ign., *Cimicif.*, *Agar.* all in 1x, cured the only two cases of this intractable disorder I have succeeded with (H).
Nux vom., *Sulph.*, when from onanism (B).
Secale, for cramps, *Tellur.*, *Naja.* (H).
Ver. vir. locally, as paint, or diluted with hot water (R).

Conium, in functional derangement of the cord, with excessive irritability of the reflex function (Wa).

Firing, sometimes very beneficial (B).

ELECTRICITY. An inverse galvanic current gives much relief (Hammond).

BLISTERS, with hot-water bag to spine, large doses of strychnia, phosphorus, phosphoric acid, and opium, are the methods based upon the anæmic theory of the disease. Out of 156 cases, 133 were thoroughly cured (Hammond).

Cimicif. 1x, dull pains in occiput, pains shooting down the back (*Ha*). Irritability of spine a prominent symptom (*Hpl*).

Cedron, *Dios.*, *Guaco*, *Kali hypophos.* may be useful, the latter especially in conditions erroneously called "spinal irritation," really myalgic (*Ha*).

Ac. oxal. spinal neuralgia, with acute pains, numbness and pricking in lower part of the spine (*Hpl*).

Ars. in some forms, may cure (*Hpl*).

Cocc. ind. 6, has benefited (*Hpl*).

SPINAL PARALYSIS AND SOFTENING.

Ergot, to starve the inflam'n by occluding the spinal arteries (Hammond).

ELECTRICITY, best. Galvanic current from spine to nerves and muscles (Ros).

Treatment must be palliative and supporting only, in softening (*H*).

Bell. in the early stage of paralysis (*H*).

Phos., *Plumb.* atrophy threatening (*H*).

ELECTRICITY, localized, probably of most importance in paralysis (*H*).

Phos., *Ac. pic.* are excellent medicines for spinal softening (*H*).

SPLENIC AFFECTIONS. (See LEUCOCYTHÆMIA.)

Mercuric biniodide. gr. j ad unguent. 5j, rubbed in before a hot fire, has given excellent results in chronic malarial enlargements of spleen (Wa, B).

Quinia, in simple malarial enlargement (B); gr. xv or xx or more daily, one of the most effectual remedies (Wa).

Ammonium Iodide, effective in chronic splenitis, with unguent. hydarg. iod. rubri externally; also small doses frequently repeated in all splenic derangements from malaria (B).

Iodine, locally in chronic forms (B).

Merc. biniod., *Natr. mur.*, *Agar.* for hypertrophy of the spleen (*H*).

China, essentially homœopathic, and curative of splenic enlargement, whether malarial, or from simple engorgement. Also *Chin. sulph.* (*Hpl*).

Acon. for so-called "splenic stitches" ensuing upon undue exertion (*Hpl*, *H*).

Bry. inflammation of capsule, stitching pains (*H*).

Ferr. gland itself inflamed (*H*).

Cean. in enlargement, acute and chronic splenitis, the best remedy (*Ha*).

SPRAINS.

Arnica, is very useful; the infusion int. and ext. (P); the tinct. diluted as lotion is very effectual (Wa).

Aconite, the liniment to painful sprains often affords speedy relief (Wa).

Turpentine, the oil as a liniment (P).

Oil of Bay, as stimulating liniment (P).

COLD DOUCHE, salt may be added. The force must be regulated by the condition of the tissues (R).

REST, the most essential measure; should be perfect. Warm fomentations, or cold affusion, opiates, and plain diet (D).

Arn. internally and externally, is the great remedy for sprains (*H*).

Acon. scatters sanguineous conges. (*Hpl*).

Acon., *Arn.*, *Rhus*, or *Ruta*, on compresses after bathing with very hot water for some time (R).

Rhus tox. may be useful; pain worse when part is first moved. *Arn.* better (*H*).

Kali iod. or *Iod.* internally and externally for neglected sprains (R).

WATER, applied hot; rest, extension of joint, and sometimes a roller and splints, esp. in sprains of the ankle-joint (R).

STAINS.

Nitrate-of-Silver Stains may be removed by washing with potassic cyanide, ʒijss; iodine, gr. xv; water, ʒiij; or, after moistening the spots, drop on them a few drops of tinct. iodine, and wash out with a solution of sodic hyposulphite, ʒss-ʒj (B).

Blood-stains, if on dark-colored materials are best seen by an artificial light. After a few hours they become of a rusty, reddish-brown color, which they maintain for years. The microscope shows the characteristic corpuscles. These stains when on iron, are difficult to distinguish from rust; the latter is not soluble in water, while blood is extremely so. Heat applied to the metal will cause the blood to peel off unless the stain has been exposed long enough to have rust mingled with the blood. A solution of blood in water, heated, forms a coagulum which is soluble in hot caustic potash, the solution thus formed is green by transmitted light, and red by reflected light. Menstrual blood cannot be distinguished from that resulting from a wound (Husband).

STAMMERING. (Compare CHOREA.)

VOCAL TRAINING. The rythmical method, the most successful. The chief end in view is to regulate the precipitate, irregular form of respiration. Long continuance necessary, six months, a year, or more, in special institutions (Ros).

Stram. in medium dilutions, will do much good if used perseveringly (H).

Hyos. is also valuable (H). The patient should be taught anew the use of language, and deliberately to form his mouth into the requisite shape (R).

STERILITY. (Compare ABORTION, DYSMENORRHŒA.)

Aurum, cures sterility when dependent on chronic metritis or amenorrhœa or coldness, more certainly than any other remedy. Auri chlor.gr. 1-30 (B).

Potassic Iodide, when due to syphilis (R). Dilation of os and cervix carefully when sterility depending on obstruction, with dysmenorrhœa (H).

Sterility is frequently associated with uterine displacement (Meadows); less often with atresia.

Aur. mur. nat. 1, 3, has been used successfully when from ovarian torpor (Ha).

Bor., *Coni.* are in most repute (H).

Iod. when strumous diathesis (H).

Iod., *Conium*, sterility in the male subject, if with atrophy of testicles (H).

Helon. held in high estimation (Ha).

Cimicif. when due to congestion of the cervix, with deficient nervous energy (Ha).

Gossypium, from uterine torpor (Ha).

Canth. may be successful (Hpl).

STINGS AND BITES. (Compare POISONING BY REPTILES.)

Ammonia, or **Alkalies**, a weak solution, in stings of insects, to neutralize the formic acid (R). Ammonia, as nervine stimulant in snake-bites, more useful than brandy or any other stimulant. ʒx-xx of liq. ammon. in water or wine, every ½-hour or oftener; also ext. or hypoder. 1 part to 2 aquæ into a vein (Wa).

Carbolic Acid, a weak solution sponged over the body, to keep off mosquitoes (R).

Liq. ammoniæ, Aqua calcis, Aqua potass., Ledum, or *Rhus*, diluted (R).

Ac. carbol. dilute, to prevent attack of insects (R).

Allium. A fresh slice of an onion applied to a wasp or bee-sting, and frequently changed, gives instant and often permanent relief (R).

Lach. very useful for effects of tarantula-bite (H).

Arsenic, 1 part to 5 of black pepper. The "Tanjore Pill" highly esteemed in India for bites of venomous snakes (Wa).

Silver Nitrate, the sharpened stick applied to every sinusity of the wound. Excision safer (Wa).

Sugar, applied to stings of wasps, said to relieve almost instantly (Wa).

Ipecacuanha, as poultice or paste, allays pain and irritation; is regarded by some as almost specific (Wa).

Stimulants, in snake-bites, freely; most important. Liq. ammon. the best (Wa).

Ledum, immediately relieves itching of mosquito-bites, even in the 15th, the remedy for all punctured wounds (*Teste*); the most useful remedy for common stings and bites. Gtt. xx of ϕ to $\frac{1}{2}$ a wineglassful of water, locally (R).

Apis, much swelling; *Acon.* febrile symptoms; *Camph.* also useful (R).

Sage, *Rosemary*, or *Mint-leaves*, rubbed to the part, after sting of nettle (R).

STING, should always be removed, if left in the wound; pressing upon it with the barrel of a small key will expose it (R).

STOMATITIS. (Compare APHTHÆ, CANCRUM ORIS.)

Potassium Chlorate, locally and int. Large doses necessary (gr. x-9j). In ulcerative stomatitis of nursing women, and aphthæ. Of no value in mercurial (B, R).

Hydrastis, flu. extr. locally in mercurial and aphthous (B).

Carbolic Acid, concentrated, in glycerin, carefully, as a mild caustic in aphthous stomatitis (W).

Alcohol. Brandy-and-water an excellent lotion (B).

Acids, *Mineral*, pure hydrochloric on pine wood to ulcers (B).

Eucalyptus, a decoction of the leaves an efficient local application (B).

Glycerin of Tannin, in ulcerative stom. (R).

Copper Sulphate, solution painted over edges of gums in ulcerative stomatitis. Generally dry alum better (R).

Alum, in ulcerative, applied dry with the finger several times a day, esp. when disease affects one-half the jaw (R).

Salicylic Acid, to ease the pain of catarrhal stom. One part (dissolved in sufficient alcohol) to 250 parts of water (R).

Kali chlor. 1 \times trit., no better medicine; is confessedly homœopathic. Also when from use of mercury (H). As wash, gr. viij to ʒiv aquæ (R).

Hydras. ϕ , ʒj ad O $\frac{1}{2}$ aquæ as wash every 3 hours, has cured the most obstinate cases (Ha). **Hydras. mur.** ext. every 3 hours (R).

Ac. carbol. wash, if odor offensive (Ha).

Merc. the main remedy (H); abundant salivation, swelling of glands (R).

Ac. nit. portal congestion, biliousness (R).

Bapt. with much saliva (R); in chronic sore mouth (Ha).

Iris, strongly indicated in stom. with or without ulceration, but much burning in mouth. The 3d or 6th atten. of ϕ of the green root (Ha).

Arum triph. has caused similar state (Ha).

Myrica, as a gargle or spray (Ha).

Cornus, as a lotion, in chronic (Ha).

Eupat. arom. aphthous stomatitis in women and children (Ha).

Phyto. is efficacious in ulcerated sore mouth (Ha).

STRABISMUS.

Belladonna, for the strabismus of encephalitis (P). **Atropia**, with strong convex glasses, to suspend accommodation for months, or years if necessary; may cure convergent strabismus in its earlier stages, in children of 3 years of age or younger (Green in C).

Bell., *Hyos.*, *Cicuta*, in children, as a relic of convulsions ((H).

Spig., *Cina*, *Cycl.*, in children, as a symptom of helminthiasis (H).

Spig., *Phos.*, from causes not traceable (R).

Bry. rheumatic strabismus (R).

OPERATION, when congenital (R).

STROPHULUS.

Glycerin, locally, combined with bismuth, and digitalis (Wa).

LANCING the gums is proper (H).

Cham. generally specific (H).

Puls., Ant. cru., digestive organs at fault

(H). *Calc. carb.* (R).

SUNSTROKE.

WATER. Cold affusion when patient is stricken down unconscious (R). Absolute rest and quiet, free air, loose clothes.

Potassic bromide, in cold water enemata.

Stimulants when frequent and feeble pulse. *Chloroform*, if convulsions. *Leeching*, in stage of reaction (Wa).

Glou. the most homœopathic and effective remedy (H, R).

Bell. for after-effects of a continuously hyperæmic type (H).

Ver. vir., Amyl nit., Gels., Scut. (Ha).

Bell., Camph., Gels., Ver. vir. (R).

BRANDY, in small doses (R).

SUPPURATION. (Compare ABSCESS, BOILS, CARBUNCLE.)

Sulphides, small doses (gr. ss-j), frequently repeated, are very serviceable (B).

Calcic Sulphide, when ichor secreted instead of pus. Also arrests suppuration, or if that is impossible will hasten maturation (R).

Quinia, recommended in profuse suppuration (R); to sustain system when suppuration prolonged (B).

Sarsaparilla, is very useful (P).

Phosphates, Parrish's to repair waste from suppuration (B).

Iodide of Manganese and Iron, The syrup, in cachectic states resulting from suppuration (B).

Alcohol, excellent antiseptic dressing (B).

Hepar. sulph. (calcic sulphide), will often check suppuration when impending, and promote when inevitable (H).

China, for drain of excessive suppuration and in suppuration of lungs (H). **Chin. sulph.** prevents formation of pus (H); has no such specific action; of great value when symptoms of intermittent type (Js).

Merc. averts when threatening (H).

Silica, excessive suppuration (H).

Arnica, checks suppuration (H, Von G).

Calend. kills suppuration. An excellent vulnerary. Has a most beneficial effect over wounds, promoting favorable cicatrization with the least possible amount of suppuration (H).

SURGICAL FEVER.

Aconite, quickly and repeatedly in early stages, during chill or soon after, the safest treatment (P).

Salicylic Acid, or salicylate of soda, esp. useful as anti-pyretic (B).

Chloral, gr. xx-xxx of the hydrate every 2 hours; no better treatment (Wa).

Acon. when the fever is of synochal (inflammatory) type (H).

Ars. if of typhoid or asthenic character, much thirst, burning (H).

Lach. if pyæmic; has a high reputation in traumatic gangrene (H).

China, hectic, exhausting discharges (H).

SYCOSIS. (Compare CONDYLOMATA, MENTAGRA.)

Nitric Acid, Thuja. [See CONDYLOMATA.]

Sulphurous Acid. [See MENTAGRA.]

Carbolic Acid. [SEE CONDYLOMATA.]

Ac. nit. 1, Thuja, Lyc., Cinnab., Ac. phos., Staph., are the remedies which have been found most effective. **Thuja**, in high

Arsenic and Mercury, Donovan's sol. int. highly useful, *Mercurial Ointments* are extensively employed (Wa).
Sodic Sulphite, ʒj; glycerini, ʒj; aquæ, ʒiij; locally, when of parasitic origin (Wa).

dilutions, is especially serviceable in cases occurring simply, or in connection with gonorrhœa (*H*).
Ac. sulphs., **Ac. carbol.** locally, if parasitic nature be inferred (*R*).

SYNCOPE.

Cinnamon, the oil, as a powerful stimulant, sometimes employed (*P*).

Alcohol, as brandy, or wine, when heart suddenly enfeebled from fright, etc. (*R*).

Ammonia, internally, or breathed into the air-passages (*R*).

Lavandula, the compound tinct. (Wa).

Chloroform, internally, for hysterical people, as cardiac stimulant (*R*).

POSITION, leaning forward, with head as low as possible (*R*).

GALVANIZATION of pneumogastric (*B*).

COLD WATER over the face, and volatile substances to the nose (*R*).

Mosch. or **Camph.** by olfaction (*R*).

Acon., **Opi.**, syncope from fright (*R*).

Digitalin, as tonic to the heart (*Ha*).

Amyl nit. inhaled, is very useful (*Ha*).

Iod. tendency to syncope from constitutional causes (*R*).

China, tendency from loss of fluids (*R*).

Ars. tendency with great debility (*R*).

Vcr. alb. coldness and blueness of the skin, with clammy sweat (*R*).

Nux mosch. neurotic patients (*R*).

Cham., **Cocc.**, **Ign.**, hysterical (*R*).

POSTURE should be horizontal, with the head low (*R*).

SYNOVITIS. (Compare HIP-JOINT DISEASE.)

Potassic Iodide, with iron and quinine, in syphilitic patients with constitution broken down (*D*).

Iodine, in chronic, painted around joint; solut'n injected into white swellings (*R*).

Mercury, and **Morphia**, the oleate locally (*R*); an elegant and efficient application (*B*). In syphilitic cases Mercury int. when acute symp. have subsided (*D*).

Aconite, for pains in inflamed joints (*R*).

Silver Nitrate, locally, to vesication almost, often very beneficial (Wa).

Carbolic Acid, injected into joint (*B*).

Alcohol, and water, equal parts, an excellent evaporating lotion (*B*).

Blisters, a flying blister every night in chronic synovitis (*R*).

COD-LIVER OIL, in strumous cases (*B*).

SURGICAL TREATMENT. Splints to keep limb motionless in all cases arising from injury. During acute stage splint should be fastened at some distance above and below joint, and not touch joint itself. Straight position, leeches to joint, or cupping near it; ice, evaporating lotions or hot fomentations. Blisters inapplicable until acute stage subsides (*D*).

Kali iod. in chronic, if syphilitic, or mercurial, predomin'ce of serous effus. (*H*).

Iod. same indications as Kali iod. (*H*).

Merc. rheumatic; also in chronic scrofulous or "white swelling" (*H*).

Merc. iod. 3x, painful, chronic cases (*R*).

Acon. when fever, in recent, alt. with *Bry.* or *Puls.*; constitutional irritation (*H*).

Arn. a weak lotion, if from injury (*H*).

Bry. simplè, in rheumatic patients (*H*).

Puls. in children, delicate women; chronic swelling after acute synovitis (*H*).

Apis, when much effusion, little pain (*H*); of great value, when swelling, great tenderness, and burning, stinging pain (*Hpl*).

Hepar sulph. ext. and int. if suppurat'n (*H*).

Sil. ext. and int. after evacu'n of pus (*H*).

Sulph., *Calc. carb.*, with cod-liver oil, are useful in most cases (*H*).

Coloc. in chronic scrofulous synovitis, relieves pain from irritation of nerves (*H*).

HEAT, as fomentations or poultices, in acute form (*R*).

BANDAGE, or STRAPPING, to cause absorption of fluid (*H*); bandages (cold water) after alternate bathing with hot and cold water, in chronic (*R*).

SYPHILIS. (Compare CHANCRE, CONDYLOMATA, PTYALISM.)

Mercury, the mainstay, in earlier and later stages. ℞ Mass. hydrarg. gr. ij; ferri sulph. exsicc. gr. j; ft. pil. no. j. Sig.—3 to 6 daily, in the earlier secondary stages (St). The best remedy for primary and secondary, not so in tertiary, or in chancroid. Small doses are best, to stop short of ptyalism (B). Black-wash, calomel or citrine oint. very useful in mucous sores, tubercles, and elevated indurations; in syphilitic ozæna, psoriasis, rashes, condylomata, etc. The serious secondary and tertiary symptoms can be produced both by syphilis and by mercury; the phenomena produced by mercury are singularly similar to those which result from syphilis. Merc. believed to be a true vital antidote against the virus (R); used for at least two years can eradicate it (Keyes).

Nitric Acid, in secondary (R); holds a high place as an internal remedy (Wa); when sponginess of gums excessive, ʒiv-ʒij aq. teasp. 4 times daily; also use locally (St).

Potassic Iodide, approached by no remedy in constitutional syphilis; also for mercurial cachexia, syphiloma of nervous system, and many disorders of syphilitic origin. Will certainly arrest ulcerations of nares, palate, etc., if given in large doses, gr. xx-ʒj every 4 hours (B, R). Of little value in early stages; in later should be combined with mercury (St).

Iodine, as gargle for ptyalism; the tinct. applied to syphilitic sores of the throat (R); or ʒss of tinct. to ʒiv syr. fusci; a teasp. well diluted ter die, after meals, when Pot. iod. cannot be borne (St).

Iodoform, powdered over ulcers (B).

Aurum, after mercury and the iodides, in old cases of secondary and tertiary, ulcerations of the throat, ozæna, phthisis, syphilitic bone-diseases (B); its beneficial action incontestable (Tr).

Stillingia, with nitric acid in chronic cases of broken-down constitutions from mercury and iodides; has been most satisfactory (B).

Merc. enjoys universal confidence (H); the only needed remedy for "simple" syphilis (B); not essentially homœopathic (H); cures by "antipathic irritation" (*Hah'n*). **Merc. sol.** 1 to 6x, for recent and untreated chancre. **Merc. oxidi rubrum** 1, for neglected, but not mercurialized chancre (J). **Merc. corr.** phagedenic chancre (J, H). All the preparations of mercury are recommended in secondary form, when patient not mercurialized. In syphilitic iritis large doses are necessary (H). **Merc.-kali iod.** preferred, being soluble in water, and easily removed from the body (*Sherman*). ℞ Potas. iod. ʒij; merc. biniod. gr. ij; aquæ gault. ʒviiij. M. One teasp. 4 times a day. Substitute **Merc. corr.** in less strumous subjects. The above is my formula for the inevitable secondaries when the chancre is an indurated one (Ha).

Ac. nit. 1x to 3, for chancre treated with large doses of mercury (J, B, etc) mercurial results, ulceration of mouth, cracks about commissures of the lips; soft sores (H). For the primary chancre, slight applications of Nitric Acid with dressings of dry Calomel, are all that are necessary (Ha).

Kali iod. perforating ulcer of soft palate (H); cautiously, but continuously for tertiary symptoms, which are always due to abuse of mercury (B). Gr. 1-100 the maximum dose (J); full doses for tertiary symptoms, when rapid action required (H).

Iod. in minute dosage (Js); must play a much more important part in syphilis than it has hitherto (H).

Aur. holds a high place in many of the tertiary manifestations, esp. the sarcocele, the osseous affections, lupus, ozæna, suicidal melancholy (H, B, J); covers nearly the whole field of tertiary, with its cachexia (H). Has no superior in syphilitic inflammations. Used in syphilitic rheumatism, inflammation of larynx, caries of bones, ozæna, etc (*Hypb*).

Merc., Ac. nit., Aur. infantile syphilis (H).

Sanguinaria, in secondary and tertiary, is held to be very useful (P).

Sarsaparilla, a most important remedy, as adjunct to, and in abuse of mercury (P); with guaiac and mezereon in tertiary form (B). See *Guaiac*, below.

Belladonna, with mercurial oint. for secondary ulcerations of rectum (P); tinct. ζiv ad ζij aquæ, a teasp. 4 times a day in water, instead of mercurials (St).

Iron. The iodide in constitutional syphilis, to promote constructive metamorphosis (B); where anæmia exists (R).

Guaiacum, in tertiary only. As vehicle for pot. iod. and mercuric bichloride (B).

Carbolic and *Salicylic Acids*, locally to syphilitic abscesses, carbolic best (B).

Zinc Chloride, *Iodide*, *Nitrate*, locally to syphilitic ulcers (R).

DENUTRITION. The Arabic "hunger-cure" efficient, but unpopular (B).

TURKISH BATHS, or wet packing, ameliorate and aid cure of constitutional syphilis (B).

COD-LIVER OIL, remarkably improves condition resulting from prolonged use of mercury and iodides, the syphilermata, and squamæ. Internally and by inunction (B, R).

Stillingia, in syphilitic periosteal rheumatism; secondary nodes, with torturing bone-pains. Acts well in congenital syphilis, and when laryngitis (Ha).

Ars. phagedenic chancre, oint. 1 part to 1000 (Js); never fails in gangrenous chancre (J, B); painful burning ulcers (H).

Kali bich. indolent ulceration of tonsils; affections of throat, eyes, skin and periosteum (H).

Hepar sulph. syphilitic alopecia (B).

Berb. has considerable enthusiastic testimony in its favor. Doubtful (Ha).

Hydras. has cured syphilitic angina (Ha).

Corydalis, has cured syphilitic nodes, eruptions and ulcerations. May be useful in congenital form (Ha).

Creos. cutaneous syphilides, infants (H).

China, to support infants suffering from syphilis (H).

Silica 3x, *Ars. gummata* (H). *Thuja*, condylomata (H). *Graph.* 12, *Lyc.* 12, with cod-liver oil, for sarcocœle (H).

Ac. fluor. 5, secondary of tongue and throat (H). *Phyto.* secondary, periostitis (H); ulcerations (Ha).

Cundur. of repute in Ecuador (H).

Calend. as lotion, with *Ac. carbol.* and gum-water (R, Mg).

TABES MESPENTERICA. (Compare SCROFULOSIS.)

Lime, the chloride, and phosphate (R). [See SCROFULOSIS.]

Iodine, by inunction with cod-liver oil (El); locally over glands; carefully, lest inflammation be increased (R). Pot. iod. in small repeated doses, valuable (Wa).

Mercury. Corrosive sublimate with bark (gr. j- ζij tinct. cinchonæ) after meals, for chronic glandular disease (D).

Phosphates, for mal-nutrition (B). The hypo-phites act slowly but surely (Wa).

Iron and *Iodine*, in various forms are the most useful remedies in scrofulosis, but medicine is powerless without strict hygienic measures (A). The iodide or phosphate of iron and cod-liver oil, as for tubercle elsewhere (El).

COD-LIVER OIL, the best remedy to promote assimilat'n (B); of great service (R).

Calc. carb. the favorite with most; invaluable if disease not too far advanced (H). Lime-water ζij to a glass of milk (R).

Iod. 3x, has made some of the most beautiful cures ever seen. Is of great value, esp. if proper diet and hygiene (H).

Merc. corr. evident inflam'tion of glands previous to tabes (H, K).

Ars. 3x, of great temporary service when diarrhœa severe (H); excessive debility, emaciation, thirst (R).

Bary. mur. given with advantage (H).

Sars. 18, *Aloes* 6, *Colch.* 12, in succession, each for a week or more, 3 or 4 times a day, give surprising results (Teste).

Ac. phos., Sil., Gels. febrile symptoms, worse towards night (R).

Olive oil, as inunction over whole body daily, when great atrophy (R).

ALIMENT. Raw meat, cream, chocolate and cocoa, are valuable nutriments in these cases (El).

HYGIENE. Change of air, especially to sea-air, is all-important (El).

ALIMENT, nourishing and simple. Pancreatic emulsion said to cure rapidly. Baths. Sea or country air (R). Raw or broiled meat, cod-liver oil, abundance of fresh air and sunshine (Gl).

TASTE, DISORDERED.

Mercury or **Podophyllin**, as purgative for cankerous taste unconnected with alcoholism; or half a glass of pure cold water daily half an hour before breakfast (R).

Merc. depraved taste (R). **Podoph.** bitter taste and eructations (R). *Puls.* acid, bitter, or putrid taste; loss of taste (R). Also *Plumb.*, *Sil.* (R). *Ant. cru.* taste of food (R).

TEETH. (Compare DENTITION, TOOTHACHE.)

Potassic iodide, in doses of gr. x, thrice daily, often cures looseness of teeth from periostitis of alveolar processes (Wa).

Iodine, tincture, painted over gums close to the teeth when the gums begin to recede. Also to remove tartar (R).

Cinchona, powdered bark often used in tooth-powders (R).

Collodion, on cotton, as stopping for carious teeth (P).

Liquor Sodæ Chlorinatæ, ʒvj ad ʒxij aquæ, a highly useful application in fetid discharges from carious teeth (Wa).

Kali iod. decayed teeth, feeling elongated, gums swollen (L).

Arn. after extract'n, to hasten healing (L).

Merc., *Bell.*, *Mang.*, *Sulph.* soreness and sensitiveness of teeth (R).

Merc., *Creos.*, *Phos.*, *Staph.*, *Ars.*, *Sil.*, *Calc. carb.*, *Calc. sil.* for caries and decay of teeth (R).

Ac. fluor. fistula at root of tooth or gum, teeth extremely sensitive (L).

Natr. mur. epulis, fistula dentalis (L).

WASHING and brushing often, is preventive and curative of decay (R).

TEMPERATURE.

[The portion of this article on Clinical Thermometry is contributed by Dr. Eugene F. Storke, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.]

Temperature, average normal, of adults, 98.6° F.; of children, 99°; of the aged, 98.8°. Diurnal variation about 1.5°, highest in the evening. A persistent variation of 1° without apparent cause, is a sign of serious disease. Above 108° F. a fatal sign, which issue may be averted by cold baths, reduced by ice from 96° to about 60° F. (A). The clinical thermometer placed in the mouth, axilla or rectum, and retained *in situ* for five minutes, should go hand in hand with aconite in the treatment of inflam'ns (R). For anti-pyretics see the articles FEVER, INFLAMMATION.

Clinical Thermometry is one of the principal means of positive diagnosis. The thermometer should be self-registering, certified, and accurately marked according to the Fahrenheit scale. The most reliable temperature is that *in recto*, or in the vagina; less so in the axilla and folds of skin, and still less reliable in the mouth. A correct reading of the thermometer cannot be obtained in less time than five to seven minutes.

The average normal temperature of the body is 98.6°; which, like the pulse, will vary somewhat in individual cases. The temperature is increased at the prime of life, is raised and depressed temporarily by the influence of diet, stimulants, exercise, etc. The minimum diurnal temp. is observed at 2 A. M., the maximum at 4

to 6 P. M. Any rise above 99.5° , or fall below 97.3° , if persistent, indicates disease; on the other hand, a normal temperature does not always indicate good health. The greatest recorded range of temperature in disease is 28° ; the minimum is 95° , the maximum 123° . In severe and fatal cases it rarely exceeds 107° . It may rise 3° - 4° after death, as observed in a case of typhoid fever in which death occurred with a temperature of 107° , which increased shortly afterwards to 110.5° . A temperature of 107° indicates malignancy, and where met with for two consecutive days in typhus, scarlatina, measles, pneumonia, pyæmia, meningitis or rheumatism, death may be expected shortly. In relapsing, remittent and intermittent fevers, and in the initial chill of an abortion, the temperature may reach 107° without indicating great danger. During the last hours of life, in many diseases, the temperature rises to 109° - 111° ; for example, in tetanus, sun-stroke, typhus, etc. With a temperature of 95° , collapse is imminent.

A HIGH AVERAGE TEMPERATURE (above 104°), is found in severe pneumonia, scarlatina, remittent, typhus, typhoid and relapsing fevers, pyæmia, etc. A MODERATELY HIGH TEMPERATURE (102° and above), is seen in peritonitis, acute rheumatism, pericarditis, pleurisy, dysentery, cerebro-spinal-meningitis, catarrhs, etc. A temperature of 100° and above, is found in chronic affections, incipient inflammations, and mild fevers. When, in effervescence, the heat increases rapidly, it will, in defervescence, decline proportionately fast, and *vice versa*. Beware of a grave affection when the temperature is of a continuous type. A distinct interval between morning and evening temperature is a favorable sign. A slow and gradual increase indicates typhoid fever; in rheumatism and anomalous fevers the increase is more rapid, and still more so in acute inflammatory disease, pneumonia, angina, pleurisy, typhus, scarlatina, rubeola, etc. It is usually very rapid in intermittent fever, febricula, and ephemeral fevers. A rapid effervescence and slow defervescence indicates some complication of disease; the reverse order indicates great danger.

In **Phthisis**, the temperature is higher in the evening than in the morning; later, higher at early bedtime than at noon, and high again at dusk. This is a valuable and delicate test of the progress of tuberculization.

In **Typhoid Fever**, the accession is by a rise of one degree each day, with the diurnal variation. If the evening temperature does not exceed 103.5° , the disease will probably be mild; but a temperature of 105° in the evening indicates a severe type and much danger. A sudden reduction to 95° in the third week, denotes intestinal hemorrhage; a lingering temperature of 101° - 102° in the fourth and fifth weeks indicates noncicatriztion of the intestinal ulceration.

In **Scarlatina**, the rise of temperature is rapid, 104.7° may be reached in a few hours. It seldom rises above 105° and never above 106° ; it is continual until the eruption begins to fade, when remissions take place, unless complications arise.

In **Measles**, 103° is the usual temperature, with daily variations, increasing with the eruption and catarrhal symptoms. A high temperature lasting beyond the tenth day denotes complications.

In **Diphtheria**, the temperature by the end of the third day will, in uncomplicated cases, not exceed 103° - 104° . It falls temporarily with the exudation. Defervescence in the severe, favorable cases, is from the twelfth to the fourteenth day; in the milder cases not before the sixth. In some fatal cases it occurs early, from the third to the fourth day. In asthenic cases, the temperature of the surface falls, while that of the interior remains high — 100° in the axilla, and 103° in the rectum. During convalescence, the temperature is low, and readily depressed, but may be raised by intercurrent maladies. Any increase after the first five days, or a continuous high temperature after the first ten days, is unfavorable. A sudden rise may indicate complications.

TESTICLES. (Compare HYDROCELE, ORCHITIS, VARICOCELE.)

Mercury, the oint. locally in indurations and enlargements of testes (Wa). Corrosive sublimate, with cinchona or sarsaparilla in sarcocele (D).

WATER, cold applications in neuralgia of testes, with tonics, and neuralgic treatment generally (D).

SUSPENSORY BANDAGE, with rest, in many affections of the testes (D).

Ac. phos. will cure dragging, aching pain in testes, with weak emissions (H).

Aur. neuralgia of testes (R). *Aur.*, *Iod.*, *Coni.*, *Kali iod.* 2x, 3x, wasting or atrophy of testes (R, H). *Clem.*, *Graph.*, *Sulph.* frequently dissipate chronic induration of the testes (sarcocele) (L). *Aur.*, *Collins.*, *Ham.* neuralgia of testes (L).

Magn. mur., *Nux vom.* hernia scrotalis (L).

TETANUS. (Compare SPASMS.)

Strychnia, of decided service (P); cured 8 cases of traumatic form, in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to 1-16 (S); is conclusively curative, esp. in chronic and spontaneous, rather than in traumatic. *Strychnie sulphat.* gr. 1-60 to 1-30 (B).

Aconite, has benefited many cases (P); its success warrants further trial (Wa).

Belladonna, successfully used in many cases; the extr. int. and locally to wound (Wa); gr. 1-125 atropiæ injected into muscle (B). Bleeding, vapor-baths and large doses of bellad. have cured tetanus (Tr).

Nicotia, by rectum or hypoder. appears to be useful in many cases (R); much evidence for it as the best remedy (P); effective but dangerous. R *Nicotiæ*, gr. ss; aquæ destil. ʒij. M. Sig.— $\eta\eta$ x contain gr. 1-24. Hypodermically (B). *Physostigma* better (Wa).

Potassic Bromide, not less than ʒss during the day, with chloral at night as a hypnotic. Out of 21 cases but 3 died. Its physiological action indicates it to be the best remedy known (W).

Chloral, in large doses (ʒj) no remedy more effectual (B); has sometimes cured (R); best used in combination with potassic bromide (W).

Gelsemium, cured several cases (B, P).

Hyoscymia, gr. 1-32 gradually up to gr. 1-15, ameliorates (B).

Physostigma, has been used with excellent results (P); the fluid extract by mouth if possible, at very beginning, and must be pushed until just short of arresting breathing (B). Evidence is discrepant (B, W).

Apomorphia, may prove antagonistic (P).

Strych. its homœopathicity needs no demonstration; would be indicated by keen susceptibility to reflex excitation (H); the 6th given with best results in tetanic spasms of cerebro-spinal fever (Ha).

Acon. many cases of poisoning prove its homœopathicity. Its chief place in the idiopathic form, esp. when excited by cold and wet (H, R, Hpl).

Bell. indicated in rheumatic form (Hpl).

Atropine, in idiopathic, from congestion (R); trismus, with dyspnoea, delirium and sopor, contortion of eyes, opisthotonos, pleurosthotonos esp. to left side, dilated pupils, staring eyes, etc. (L).

Nicot. is a tetanizer to both voluntary and involuntary muscles; some of the success claimed for it may be due to its homœopathicity (H).

Kali brom. in traumatic form (R); has been used successfully (Ha).

Chloral, (R), massive doses necessary (Ha).

Gels. in med'm and high attenuat'ns (Ha).

Hyos. alternate convulsions of upper and lower extremities, constriction of throat, drawing of neck to one side, rigidity of hands, contortions and spasmodic curvings of body (L).

Ac. hydrocy. is homœop'c and has cured; no differential indications (A); tetanic spasms with lockjaw, protrusion and glistening of eyes, bloating of face and neck, convulsions from congested cerebral vessels (L).

Arnica, has positive value (Ha); traumatic tetanus, jerks and shocks, internal chilliness with external heat; pulse variable, mostly hard, full and quick (L).

Curare, hypoder. has much evidence for its power (P).

Cannabis Indica, used with marked success in traumatic form (P). Difficult to obtain an active extract (W).

Anæsthetics. *Ether* to relieve pain (B).

Chloroform, in small and frequently repeated doses, also by friction, has been useful in many instances (Wa).

Amyl Nitrite, used in 3 cases with marked benefit as spinal sedative (W); has been used with success (B, R).

Morphia, hypoder. deeply into tetanized muscles (B); of no value (Wa).

Conium, is indicated, but has not been successful (B).

WATER. Warm baths, and cold, or ice, afford only temporary amelioration (B).

SPINAL ICE BAG, extremely useful (R).

Cicut. vir. perhaps has value (Ha); trismus and tetanic rigidity from injuries to head (L).

Angus. vera 3, has been successfully used in violent parox. and opisthotonos (Hpl).

Bry. in traumatic; has been employed with some apparent success (Hpl).

Ars. tetanic spasms, with frightful concussion of limbs, sudden sinking of strength, skin dry (L).

Camph. loss of consciousness, coldness over body, oppressed breathing (L).

Cupr. face pale, foam at mouth, jerking of limbs; opisthotonos, limbs spread sideways, loss of consciousness, vomiting (L).

Cina, Ign. idiopathic, from worms (R).

ICE, applied along the spine (H).

DIVISION or stretching of any nerve-trunk connecting wound with spinal cord (H).

THIRST.

Acid Drinks, promote secretion of saliva in fevers (R).

Tepid Drinks, are useful in the thirst of diabetes (R).

ICE, sucked, allays thirst (R).

A symptom of many drugs. *L* gives 25, the most prominent being *Ars.* thirst for cold water, vomits after drinking; *Bell.*, *Stram.* throat dry, no desire for water; *Bry.* large draughts.

THROAT, SORE. (Compare TONSILLITIS, etc.)

Aconite, when temp. high, half-drop doses of tinct. every $\frac{1}{4}$ hour for 2 hours, then every hour, will almost certainly prove efficacious (R). Valuable in ordinary sore throat (P).

Belladonna, is very admirably adapted to the treatment of ordinary sore throat. When much fever, combine with **Aconite** (B, R, P). [See CATARRH, ACUTE.]

Mercury, in acute tonsillitis, which see (R).

Nitre, dissolved in mouth, to abort (Wa).

Tannic Acid, as powder, gargle, spray (P).

Glycerin of Tannin, after acute inflam'n; in ulceration of aphthous sore throat; daily when tendency to catarrh (R).

Ipecacuanha, the wine as spray, in non-inflam'y sore throats and hoarseness from congestion of vocal chords (R).

Capsicum, ʒj of tinct. to $O\frac{1}{2}$ aquæ as gargle, in some sore, and malignant sore throats (R, P).

Alum, dry, or in solution (R).

Acon. in rheumatic, usually sufficient; also occasionally, when much excitement of the general circulation, and elevation of temperature (H).

Bell. displays wonderful powers in throat affections, when membrane highly inflamed without much swelling. Ulcers of throat on inflamed base, and very painful (H). Scraped sensation, and bright redness of the part (R).

Merc. inflam'n of low grade, with general ulceration; seldom indicated. In putrid sore throat indispensable (H).

Kali nit. a few crystals dissolved in mouth at very commencement, will usually abort (R).

Tannin. as gargle, when much mucus (R).

Apis, in general œdema of throat, invaluable (H).

Bary. carb. 6, if **Bell.** and **Merc.** are insufficient, and inflam'n confined to the tonsils (R, H).

Myrrh, as gargle, in ulcerated (P).
Cimicifuga, in simple (R, P), and malignant, when mucous membrane dry and spotted with inspissated mucus (R).
Arsenic, in medicinal doses, in sloughing of throat or malignant sores (R).
Iodine, tinct. locally to sores, whether syphilitic or not (R).
Nitric Acid, undiluted to sloughs (R).
Silver Nitrate, locally, in early stage of inflam'n, may cut it short (R).
Sulphurous Acid, by inhalation, spray, or fumigation, for malignant sore throat, scarlatinal or otherwise (R).
 WATER, cold compress nightly, to harden the throat when tendency to catarrh (R).
 ICE, constantly sucked (R).

Phyto. int. and as gargle, accumulation of mucus (R); throat symptoms severe and grave (Ha).
Hydras., *Lach.*, may be required (R); the former a favorite gargle (Ha).
Hepar sulph. chronic cases (R).
Arun triph. burning roughness and stinging sensation (R); and sudden swelling of the tissues (Ha).
Bapt. throat not painful, but looking livid, dark purple (Ha).
Gymnoc. Ham., *Lithium*, *Podoph.*, *Puls.*, *Sang.*, are often indicated (Ha).
Ailan., *Bapt.*, *Merc. cyan.*, *Ac. carbol.*, *Solan.*, in malignant sore throat (Ha).
 WATER, cold compresses, gargles of hot water, or steam by inhalation (R).

TIC DOULOUREUX. (Compare NEURALGIA.)

Arsenic, cures, influences nutrition (B).
Phosphorus, useful. Gr. 1-100 to 1-12 every 3 hours (R).
Belladonna, *Aconite*, *Spigelia*, *Iodides*, *Morphia*, *Cimicifuga*, *Gelsemium*, *Turpentine*, *Galvanism* (B). [See under NEURALGIA.]
Croton-chloral, palliative in doses of gr. v every ½ hour till gr. xxx taken (W).
Stramonium, gr. ¼ to ½ every 3 or 4 hours for 4 or 5 doses, often affords decided relief. Stop if narcotic symptoms (P).
Lauro-cerasus, sometimes removes (P).

Ars. in true tic doul. (epileptiform neuralgia) is facile princeps (H, R).
Phos. would be esp. applicable to this form of neuralgia (H). The medium dilutions (Js).
Bell., *Acon.*, *Spig.*, *Ver. vir.* *Sumbul.*, *Amm. val.*, *Cedron*, *Coloc.*, *Rhod.*, *Kalmia*, *Verbas.*, etc. [See NEURALGIA.] *L* gives indications for the use of 57 drugs.
Sulph. φ. has considerable success (H).
Thuja 3, *Cocc. cact. 3*, alternately have effected cures in severe cases (Js).

TINEA CIRCINATA—Ringworm of the Body.

Mercury. The bichloride, 1 part to 250 of water, as parasiticide solution, after depilation (A). [See also T. TONSURANS.]
Carbolic Acid, a very efficient application; ʒj ad ʒj glycerini, locally (B).
Sulphurous Acid, better and safer (A).
Cocculus Indicus, the decoction locally, after washing the skin well (P).
Oil of Cade, the best depilatory known (A).
 FUNGUS—*Trichophyton tonsurans* (A).

Merc., *Ac. carbol.* as local applications (R).
Ac. sulphs. as parasiticide application, without epilation (H); diluted with equal parts of glycerin, or with 2 or 3 of water, applied on lint to part, and covered with oiled silk to prevent evaporation.
Cocc. ind. (Hpl). [See T. TONSURANS.]
Calc. carb., *Sulph.* with hygienic measures, to procure and retain a healthy condition of skin (R).

TINEA DECALVANS—Alopecia Areata.

Parasiticide Lotions, must be used after epilation, and washing of head daily with soft or black soap. Stimulants (as *Collodium* with *Ether Cantharidalis*, equal parts), after fungus is destroyed (A).
 FUNGUS—*Microsporon Audouini* (A).

Parasiticide Applications, and epilation, are best in this, also in all the parasitic affections (Tinea), whether of animal or vegetable origin (H, B, Js).
Ac. sulphs. makes an excellent lotion for these affections (H).

TINEA FAVOSA—Favus.

Mercury. Hydrarg. chlor. corr. ʒj; cerat. simplicis ʒj; efficient when used early (B); or gr. ij ad ʒj aquæ after each epilation (R).

Sulphurous Acid, Sulphites, and Hypo-sulphites, as parasitocides (B). R Sodii hyposulphitis ʒij; ac. sulphurosi dil. ʒss; aquæ q. s. ad ʒxvj (Startin).

Carbolic Acid, Cod-liver Oil, locally (B).

OILS, to facilitate removal of scabs; head to be greased freely to prevent spreading. A mild mercurial pomade, or quinine in glycerin best (R).

FUNGUS—Achorion Schönleinii (A).

Merc., Ac. sulphs., Ac. carbol., locally, as parasiticides (R, H); with epilation (H, B, Js).

Calc. carb., Sulph. [See T. CIRCINATA.]

Sulph., Dulc., Viola tric., Olean., Hepar sulph., according to symptoms. Its treatment one of the triumphs of homœopathy (Teste).

CLEANLINESS, and free use of soap and water, is a *sine qua non*, and in some cases of tinea may be alone sufficient to produce curative results. Isolation of person, and brushes, towels, etc., necessary to prevent infection (R).

TINEA TONSURANS—Ringworm of the Scalp.

Mercury. Hydrarg. chlor. corr. ʒj ad ʒj unguent. simplicis, an effective application when used early (B).

Sulphurous Acid, with glycerin (R).

Carbolic Acid, ʒj ad ʒj glycerini (B).

Viola Tricolor, the leaves are employed in Italy for tinea capitis (P).

Cocculus Indicus, (P). [See T. CIRCINATA.]

Potassic Sulpho-cyanide, ʒss with ʒj glycerini, ʒviiij aquæ, as lotion (R).

Iodine, ʒj ad ʒj of oil of wood-tar (R).

Arsenic Iodide, the best constitutional remedy; gr. 1-10 increased to gr. ¼ for an adult; gr. 1-20 to 1-15 for children, with alkaline lotions locally (Wa).

Manganese, in porrigo capitis. R. Manganesii oxidi, sulphuris, saponis dur. āā ʒj; adipis suilli ʒij. M. Sig.—Ointment (B).

Lead, in chronic porrigo capitis; the oint. of the iodide (B); will complete a cure after alkaline lotions (Wa).

FUNGUS—Trichophyton tonsurans (A). [Compare TINEA CIRCINATA.]

Merc. corr., Ac. sulphs. the best parasiticides, which should be resorted to if internal remedies fail (H).

Ac. carbol. 1 part to 10 of Canada Balsam, Oleate of Merc., Ac. sulphs. exter. (R).

Viola tric. in porrigo capitis, when much distressing itching (H).

Cocc. ind. causes itching, blotches, pustules. Is used in tinea capitis (Hpl).

Sepia 6, the great remedy for tinea tonsurans; failing which, parasiticides (H).

Calc. mur. 1, my favorite in porrigo capitis of children. Also *Silica*, where abundant suppuration; *Sulph.* often interposed (H).

Ant. tart. when tinea capitis caused or accompanied by such gastric derangements as indicate antimony (Hpl).

Ar. lap., Iris vers., Phyto. (Ha).

Phos. φ, ʒj ad ʒj castor oil, by friction for half an hour at a time three times a week after washing the part in warm water, will usually restore the hair in six months (R).

TONGUE. (Compare GLOSSITIS, RANULA.)

Potassic Chlorate, gr. v int. and ʒj-ij ad Oj aquæ locally; in ulcers of tongue (Wa); also in rawness of tongue in advanced phthisis. Potass. chlor. gr. xl-lx; glycerini ʒss; morphisæ gr. jss-ij; syrapi ad ʒiv. M. A teasp. swallowed slowly (Wa).

Kali chlor. φ, Merc. corr., Merc., Merc. iod., simple, non-mercurial ulcer (R).

Kali iod. in chronic inflammation, with deep fissures, and hypertrophied papillæ. Is thoroughly homœopathic (H).

Ant. cru. white, offensive breath (R).

Kali bich. tongue of yellowish color (R).

Potassic Iodide, in syphilitic ulcers of tongue (D); and in hypertrophy (A).

Potassic Bromide, ʒj to ʒvj water as wash, may soothe the morbid sensibility of the tongue (A).

Borax, gr. xl; glycerini ʒj; aquæ ʒiv. As application in cracked tongue (Wa).

Iodine, the tinct. locally by a fine brush, or as a gargle with 7 or 10 parts of water and some honey, has given uniform success in malignant ulcers (Wa).

Conium, thought to act specifically with benefit in ulcer of the tongue (Wa).

Cinnamon, the oil as a powerful stimulant in paralysis of tongue (P).

Ginger, *Cochlearia*, *Pyrethrum*, as gargle; *Cloves*, *Mezereon*, *Pepper*, as masticatories, in paralysis (P).

FRÆNUM should be divided in tongue-tie; use blunt-pointed scissors, directing the points down, close to the jaw, so as to avoid wounding the ranine artery (D); better to cut as little as possible, and that directly backwards, as the artery of the frænum may proceed from the sublingual (Holmes).

Puls. tongue rough and white (R).

Nux vom. fore-part clean, back-part thickly furred (R).

Rhus tox., *Bry.*, tongue brownish (R).

Merc. thick, whitish, slimy fur; offensive breath (R); sweet taste in the mouth (H).

Ars. silvery, marks of teeth (R).

Kali cyan. cured cancerous ulcer (H).

Ac. mur. has special affinity (H); *Ac. mur.*, *Sil.*, with *Bapt.* as wash, for ulcers of tongue (R).

Hydras., *Phyto.* int. and ext. for ulcers, and fissured tongue (R).

Ac. nit. mercurial ulcers; cracked or fissured tongue (A). *Ac. mur.* is better here (H).

Apis, for acute œdema of tongue, if time has passed for an emetic (H).

Ac. fluor. of marked advantage when syphilitic manifestations (H).

Sil., *Ars.* cure carcinomatous ulcers with tolerable speed (J).

Acon. φ. in paralysis, when recent, from cold, exposure, damp (Hpl).

Bary. carb. (R); *Bell.*, *Plum.*, *Anac.*, *Olean.*, in paralysis of the tongue (H).

TONSILLITIS.

Aconite, when accompanied by fever and elevated arterial tension, relieves greatly. Gtt. ss-j every ½ hour or hour (B); every ¼ hour for 2 hours, then every hour, will almost certainly prove efficacious (R).

Belladonna, of surprising efficacy; gtt. v of φ every 1 or 3 hours in ʒss aquæ (P).

Mercury, often speedily removes. Calomel gr. 1-20, or merc. cum creta, gr. 1-5, every 2 hours. Not in chronic forms (B). Gr. ⅓ of grey powder every hour when tonsils almost meet, has marked effect. The oleate of mercury and morphia in obstinate and painful tonsillitis (R).

Silver Nitrate, locally may abort, if applied early (R).

Guaiac, disagreeable, but very effective (B, P). ʒss doses of tinct. every 4 hours has remarkable power. Should be given in emulsion with mucilage or yolk of an egg (B).

Alum, dry or in solution (R).

Acon. used in time prevents suppuration (Hpl); when much sthenic fever (H); headache, dizziness, restlessness (R).

Bell. faucial mucous membrane involved, headache and flushing of the face, much heat and pain, bright redness (H).

Merc. corr. or **Merc. dul.** to avert suppuration (H). **Merc. iod.** or **Merc. cyan.** ulcers, swollen throat, fetid breath (R).

Bary. carb. 6 or 12, still more effectual in averting suppuration, if given early. A most potent remedy (H); in 3, almost specific (R); also in strumous cases when tendency to tonsillitis (Hpl).

Hepar sulph. if suppuration seems inevitable (H); given early, often prevents (R).

Apis, œdematous, not much pain (H); pain burning, stinging, dry mouth and throat (Hpl).

Naja, *Lach.* nervous, begins in left tonsil, syphilitic, dark-red fauces (H).

Ailon. malignant, ulcerative (Ha).

Potassium Iodide, locally (gr. j-v-3j), is useful (B).

Capsicum, the dilute tinct. in a gargle, or in powder applied on a swab, is useful in severe tonsillitis, esp. in that accompanying scarlatina (W).

Quinia, gr. x-xv will sometimes abort (B).

Tannic Acid, is useful (P).

ICE and wet pack, extremely grateful (B).

COLD WET COMPRESS, nightly, useful (R).

Phyto. severe diphtheritic form (H); follicular tonsillitis (Ha).

Ars. severe, great prostration, tonsils putrid or gangrenous (R).

Arum triph. pricking, stinging pains, sudden swelling (Ha).

ICE, locally, or steam of hot water, milk-and-water gargle, hot poultice from ear to ear (R).

THROAT COMPRESS, in mild cases (R).

TONSILS, ENLARGED.

Ammonium Iodide, ʒss in ʒj glycerin, applied every night by a camel's hair brush, very efficacious (Wa).

Tannin, a strong solution touched daily to tonsils (H); a few sips of a saturated solution (ʒss in ʒij aquæ) slowly sipped, will stop bleeding, if profuse (A).

Silver Nitrate, touched daily to tonsils, will sometimes make them shrink (H).

Catechu, a serviceable astringent gargle; the infusion ʒvj with tinct. of kino ʒij. M. (Wa).

Ox-gall, locally, is praised (Wa).

EXCISION of a part of tonsil (H). Mackenzie's double guillotine removes both tonsils at once. Hemorrhage seldom happens; ice will generally check it (A).

Bary. carb. of great value, esp. in children of fair complexion, after quinsy, or as sequel of scarlatina (Hpl).

Bary. mur., *Bary. carb.* ʒ, *Bary. iod.*, when the result of repeated attacks of inflam'n (H). The latter gives very gratifying results even when induration (Ha).

Bell. is homœopathic to swollen tonsils, may be depended on (Hpl).

Calc. phos., *Calc. iod.* simple hypertrophy of strumous origin (H, R).

Iod. ʒ, cured one such case (Js); the dilute tinct. locally (R). *Sepia*, *Sil.* strumous cases. *Kali iod.* syphilitic cases (R). Surgical measures should receive unprejudiced consideration, as the medicinal treatment is tedious in the extreme (H).

TONSILS, ULCERATED.

Coptis, the infusion as a gargle (B).

Sulphurous Acid, dilute locally by spray, or a solution of sulphite of soda in water (ʒj-ʒj) (B).

Potassium Iodide, will arrest syphilitic ulcerations at once (B).

Merc. iod. ulcerous tonsillitis, profuse perspirations (R); studded with ulcers (L)

Ailan. malignant, ulcerative ton. (Ha).

Canth. aphthous ulcers on right tonsil (L).

Lyc. tonsils enlarged, indurated, and studded with many small ulcers (L).

TOOTHACHE. (Compare DENTITION, TEETH.)

Tannin, R Ac. tannici ʒj; mastich. gr. x; etheris ʒss. M. Sig.—Apply on cotton to a carious tooth (B).

Creosote, with tannin or opium or chloroform into hollow of decayed tooth often gives relief (R).

Ac. tann. in tinct. of myrrh applied on cotton or wool every ½-hour or hour, almost infallibly relieves (R).

Creos. 12, when caries of teeth; frequently until relieved, then bis die as a prophylactic (H).

Aconite, oint. or liniment for facial neuralgia due to diseased teeth, will succeed quickly if at all (R, Wa).

Arsenic, gr. 1-20, as escharotic to destroy pulp, when for pain may be mixed with opium. It sometimes at first aggravates pain (R, Wa).

Staphisagria, the alcoholic solution dropped into the cavity (P).

Alum, a solution in nitric ether (3ij-ʒvij) is said to be an effectual application (B). Alum and salt powdered and placed in the cavity, excellent when nerve exposed.

Chloral, rubbed up with equal weight of camphor, rubbed or put into cavity (R).

Chloroform or **Croton-Chloral**, equal parts of the former and creosote, a good application (R).

Conia, solution in alcohol placed into a hollow painful tooth (R).

Collodion and **Carbolic Acid**, equal parts as jelly for stopping carious teeth (R).

Opium, mixed with tannin or creosote inserted in cavity of painful tooth (R); ℞ Morphine sulphatis, gr. iv; atropine sulph. gr. j-ij; aq. destil. ʒj. M. Sig.—A few drops on cotton in the hollow of tooth (B).

Morphia, hypodermically for severe (R).

Oil of Cloves, inserted into cavity (B, P).

Camphor, with morphia and flaxseed, as a cataplasm to the cheek (B).

Xanthoxylum, a domestic remedy (B).

Capsicum, a strong infusion on lint (R).

Gelsemium, useful in some forms (R).

Zinc Chloride, to destroy exposed painful pulp (R).

Ginger, **Mezereon**, **Pyrethrum**, are useful locally (P).

Acon. a most useful agent in congestive kind, throbbing pain, or a hard aching pressing pain, headache, chilliness, etc., (*Hpl.*) **Acon.** or **Bell.**, burning, throbbing (R).

Ars. neuralgic; jerking pains, aggravated at night (R). The 4th or 6th to prevent ulceration when threatened.

Staph. teeth blacken rapidly, and feel too long (R).

Cham. rheumatic odontalgia, pain tearing, boring; cheeks swollen, teeth feel elongated, pain worse at night (*Hpl.*); neuralgic (H); pains unbearable, especially suited to women or children (R).

Merc. the leading remedy; gnawing, aching, swollen gums, decayed teeth, flow of saliva, gum-boil (R); teeth feel elongated, periostitis of sockets (H).

Plan. a grand remedy, no other homœopathic one can compare with it (*Ha.*).

Bell. in medium and high attenuation, specific for burning, throbbing pain from inflammation of dental pulp (H); symptoms of cerebral congestion (*Hpl.*).

Coff. neuralgic, temporarily relieved by cold (H); nervous excitability (R). *Coff.*, *Bell.*, *Cham.*, *Nux vom.*, *Ant. cru.* during pregnancy (R).

Bry. 1x, *Merc. viv.* worse at night, tender to touch (R); *Bry.* rheumatic odontalgia; flashing pain through teeth (*Hpl.*).

Glon. 3x, pains extending to back of head, with stiffness (R).

Puls., *Rhod.* rheumatic, "face-ache."

Bry., *Merc.*, *Cham.* may be required (H).

Phos., *Ars.* tendency to odontalgia (R).

Caust. painful elongation (R); tendency to neuralgia, sensitiveness to pressure, pain increased in open air (*Hpl.*).

TORTICOLLIS.

Cimicifuga, has curative efficacy (P).

Capsicum, a handful of the crushed pods infused for 36 hours in a pint of hot or cold water, and applied on lint covered with gutta-percha (R).

GALVANIZATION of affected muscles, and faradization of opposed ones, quickly relieves (B).

Cimicif. universally commended (H).

Acon. always controls in recent cases, and from draught of cold, dry air (H).

Dulc. when from exposure to damp (H).

Bell. φ, in the spasmodic form (*Js.*).

Nux vom., *Bell.*, *Merc.* in spasmodic form; should be tried continuously (H).

Lachnan. following scarlatina (R).

TRACHEOTOMY.

LARYNGOTOMY (opening of the crico-thyroid membrane) is further from the lungs and preferable for adults, but cannot be performed on the young.

In **Tracheotomy**, standing on left side, make an incision $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 2 inches long, exactly in the median line from near the top of the sternum to the cricoid cartilage. Cut through skin and superficial fascia, separate the sterno-thyroid muscles, dividing a few fibres with the point of the knife. Clear the loose cellular tissue and veins from the front of the trachea with the handle of the scalpel. Push up the thyroid gland if in the way; and with a pair of forceps fixed into the trachea so as to draw it up and steady it, pass in the knife at the bottom of the wound and carry it upward, so as to divide two or three rings of the trachea. Another method is Dr. Edwards', who operates above the isthmus of the thyroid gland, and immediately below the cricoid cartilage. If hemorrhage be arterial, control by ligation or torsion before opening the tube. The patient should be rolled on the side to favor the escape of mucus, blood, etc. (D).

TRISMUS. (Compare SPASMS, TETANUS).

Aconite (A), Atropine (R), hypodermically. *Cannabis Indica*, has been used successfully in trismus neonatorum (B).

Opium, $\text{m}\frac{1}{8}$ doses of laudanum, with castor oil and warm bath, in trismus infantum. Treatment of any kind seldom effectual (D), never (El).

Ether, Chloral, Gelsemium, Physostigma (B). [See TETANUS.]

Acon. should always be thought of in simple trismus, also in many other local cramps (H); whether idiopathic or traumatic, or from rheumatic exposure (Hpl).

Bell. in trismus neonatorum from inflammation of umbilicus. *Ign.* when from influence of mother's emotions (H).

Ign. when trismus from hysteria (H); emotional trismus or opisthotonos (L).

TUMORS.

(Compare CANCER, CYSTS, GLANDULAR ENLARGEMENT, GOITRE, POLYPUS, UTERINE TUMORS, WEN.)

Mercuric Bromide, in $\frac{1}{2}$ -gr. doses, has benefited abdominal tumors (Wa).

Chloroform, in diagnosis of abdominal tumors when deep-seated, and when walls of the belly are hard and rigid. Also in phantom tumors (R).

Hyoscyamus, the leaves as cataplasm or fomentations to painful tumors, afford great relief (Wa).

Electrolysis, employed with more or less benefit in sebaceous, lipoma, bronchocele, enlarged glands, etc. (Wa).

Iron. The liquor ferri perchlor. is found to be valuable as a curative application to fungous or hemorrhoidal tumors (Wa).

Galbanum, as plaster to indolent, non-malignant tumors, to diminish, or cause their absorption (Wa).

Bary. carb. is strongly recommended in fatty tumors, as curative (Hpl).

Calc. carb. 3, repeatedly reported as causing the disappearance of warts, polypi, and even benignant tumors of the encysted kind (H).

Coni. tumors, esp. scirrhus, coming on after contusion, with stony hardness and feeling of weight (L).

Graph. tumors in herpetic persons, wens, sebaceous cysts (L).

Kali carb. painful, on scalp, worse by pressure; with itching (L).

Bell. tumors with much inflammation, painful to even light touch (L).

Bry. indolent tumors of slow growth, imperfect suppuration (L).

Arn. tumor following injury (L).

TYMPANITIS. (Compare TYPHOID FEVER, PERITONITIS.)

Turpentine, often greatly benefits (P, Wa); ʒj every 6 hours in t. of typhoid, with prostration but without diarrhœa (R).

Asafœtida, in hysterical, int. or as enema, beneficial (P); also in that of fever (Wa).

Capsicum, gr. ss-ij, every 4 hours (P).

Cocculus Indicus, a few doses of tinct. will often succeed in the tympanitis of peritonitis and enteric fever (P).

Ginger, with drastic purgatives (P).

Tereb. is well-nigh specific in tympanitis of typhoid fever and puerperal disorders (H).

Asaf. in hysterical tympanitis (H).

Colch. has proved useful in veterinary practice (H).

Coloc., *China*, *Hyos.*, *Iris*, *Nux vom.*, *Ars.*, *Lyc.*, *Carbo veg.* (R).

ASPIRATION. In extreme cases and as a last resort (R).

TYPHLITIS.

Opium, of undoubted curative power (B).

Purgatives, are inadmissible; epsom salts may be used, but no drastics (B).

Leeches, should never be omitted when tenderness and fever begin (B).

ICE-BAG, over the swelling (B).

Lach. 6, has cured acute typhlitis (H).

Ars. ʒ, cured one chronic case (H).

Bell. high fever, nausea, vomiting (L).

Ver. vir. ʒ, ʒj ad ʒiv aquæ, as lotion to the inflamed part (R).

Merc. viv. in peri-typhlitis (B, H).

TYPHOID FEVER.

(See HEMORRHAGE INTESTINAL, INTESTINAL ULCERATION, TYMPANITIS.)

Turpentine, invaluable, when hemorrhage and extreme tympanitis (P, R); ʒ xxx-lx in starch mucilage, with ʒ x of liq. opii (P); ʒ v-x frequently for hemorrhage, or ʒ x every 2 hours, in advanced stage, with dry tongue (R), coma, stupor, etc.; often arouses the vital powers (Wa).

Arnica, highly extolled; its "picture" shows definite powers in this disease (P); small doses in asthenic conditions (B); when vital powers greatly depressed (Wa).

Belladonna, contracted pupils; low, muttering delirium (B); thought to counteract the poison of typhoid (Wa).

Opium, small doses at night, for insomnia with delirium; also as injection for the diarrhœa (R); in one case, when vital powers seemed hopelessly depressed, gr. ½ opii caused improvement (Wa).

Veratrum Viride, to reduce temp. (R); delirium ferox (B); strongly recommended (Wa); its efficacy difficult to believe (S).

Hydrochloric Acid, and the mineral acids generally, are very useful (B, Wa).

Tereb. hemorrhage from bowels, retention of urine (R); specific for the typanitis (H).

Arn. dry, brown tongue; sore, bruised sensation all over; involuntary discharges, indifference, stupor (L); signs of deep-seated gastric derangement (Hpl).

Bell., Opi., Hyos. brain symptoms predominating (H, R). [See TYPHUS FEVER.]

Bell., Tereb., Rhus tox. coincident peritonitis (Ld).

Ver. vir. violent retching, brain symptoms [also *Gels.*], great prostration (R, Ha).

Ver. alb. involuntary diarrhœa (R).

Ac. mur. deep-green stools (Js), putrid sore-throat, nervous depression, sinking down in bed, stupor (R). The 3rd with

Bell. ʒ, alternately, best treatment (Teste).

Merc. corr. or **Merc. iod.** predominance of intestinal symptoms (H, Js). **Merc. protosulph.** may be prophylactic; has been used with success in 2nd stage (Ha).

Ant. tart. typhoid pneumonia, dyspnoea, danger of suffocation, loose mucous cough (R).

Mercury. Corrosive sublimate gr. 1-100 every 2 or 3 hours, for the diarrhoea. Calomel in small doses at onset (R); gr. x in one dose the first day, gr. iij per diem for 3 or 4 days; the German "specific treatment" (B).

Tartar Emetic. with opium, when wakefulness and delirium. ℞ Ant. et potas. tart. gr. j-ij; morph. sulph. gr. jss; aquæ lauro-cerasi ʒj. M. Sig.—A teasp. every 2, 3, or 4 hours. Minute doses (gr. 1-16), frequently, are of great service (B).

Quinia, may have efficacy in typho-malarial; is less effective as the typhoid element predominates; useless in purely continued fevers (B).

Digitalis, used by the Germans when there is no cardiac weakness. Gr. xj-xxij, as antipyretic, over a period of 36 hrs. (B, P).

Serpentaria, useful when much depression exists. Cautiously, if intestines are at all irritable (B).

Hydastria, when copious sweats (P).

Lead Acetate, with opium for the purging (R). Also *Alum* (R).

Ergot, for intestinal hemorrhage, hypodermically, if symptoms urgent (R).

Sodic Chloride, should not be withdrawn from the food (Wa).

Purgatives, only the very mildest, and they with the greatest caution (Wa).

WATER, a most important agent. Cold baths when temp. above 102° (B). In mild cases, cold wet compresses or wet sheets, or washing with cold water. In severe cases, affusion, shower, or general cold bath, 50° to 55° Fah., or better 95° cooled gradually to 60° (R).

ALIMENT. Milk alone. Alcohol with milk, eggs, broth (B). Coffee, a better stimulant than alcohol (P).

Chin. sulph. 3, at termination only, when fever takes remittent type. **China 3,** to promote convalescence (Js); excessive hunger (R).

Bapt. φ, 1x, the primary remedy in first stage; not abortive in true typhoid (H); its influence comparable to that of Aconite in simple fever (R).

Acon., Ipec. often indicated at onset (Js).

Ars. a remedy of priceless value; diarrhoea, often involuntary; drab, or ochre-colored evacuations; prostration, thirst (R); fever of grave type (Js).

Rhus tox. the first remedy in intestinal stage (Russell, Bayes, J); excessive nervous irritability (B); see *Bry.*

Bry. has a wide reputation (H); the remedy throughout in ordinary cases (B); erethistic stage (J); 3, alt. with *Rhus tox. 3,* a traditional prescription of great renown and value (Ld).

Ac. phos. in mild forms, esp. for the nervous symptoms, and in convalescence (R); involuntary, pale stools, and urination; tympanitis, marked debility (Js).

Phos., Ac. phos., Ac. nit. hemorrhage from the bowels (R).

Agar. mus. φ, gtt. x every hour excellent when nervous system is seriously involved, and brain clouded (Hpl).

Sulph. to aid recuperation (R).

DIET. Avoid the extremes; an absolute diet required if intestinal symptoms are grave (Js). No solid food until health is restored fully; a scalded-milk diet exclusively may be depended on (Gl).

ADJUVANTS. Water, esp. the abdominal compress, cleanliness, ventilation, absolute rest and quiet. Discharges should be received in vessels containing carbolic acid, and be buried instantly (R).

TYPHUS FEVER. (Compare DELIRIUM, TYPHOID FEVER.)

Belladonna, to cleanse and moisten the tongue; controls the delirium, slows and strengthens the pulse, reduces the temp., shortens course of disease (R, P). In the early stages relieves severity of symptoms (P); contracted pupils (B, Wa).

Arnica, very highly extolled (P, Wa).

Bell. great cerebral congestion; face bright-red, bloated (H, R); thirst, furious delirium (R); cerebral symptoms marked, constriction of throat (Hpl).

Arn. involuntary discharges, dry lips, stupor not preceded by cerebral excitement (L).

Hyoscyamus, mild brain symptoms (P).
Opium, fulfils many important indications; never when contracted pupil (Wa).
Mineral Acids. Hydrochloric, nitric, sulphuric; their use recommended in all countries (Wa).
Tartar Emetic, with opium in the delirium with insomnia (R). [See TYPHOID.]
Chloral, to produce sleep, and allay violent delirium (R, Wa); its use has often been followed by amelioration of the symptoms (Wa).
Podophyllin, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ as mild laxative at onset, when constipation, congestive headache, biliary derangement (P).
Digitalis, in large doses, a favorite remedy in Germany (P).
Rhatany, as tonic, in advanced stages (P).
Serpentaria, in low stages, delirium, watchfulness; tongue dry and brown, or black. Combine with ammonium sesqui-carbonate (P). Given occasionally to excite diaphoresis, and support the vital powers (Wa).
Camphor, a remedy of considerable value; contra-indicated when flesh-red tongue, tender abdomen, diarrhoea (Wa).
Purgatives. [See TYPHOID FEVER.]
COFFEE, better than alcohol for the adynamia (P).
STIMULANTS, are not needed under the use of mineral acids and a supporting diet, in many cases (Wa).

Hyos. coma vigil, muttering delirium, patient will not be covered (H, R).
Opi. coma (R); respiration stertorous, impending paralysis of brain (L).
Ac. mur., *Rhus.*, *Ars.* febrile toxæmia predominating from the first (H).
Ac. mur. paralytic stage, settling of patient down in bed; skin clammy, cold (Hpl).
Stram. violent delirium (R); hot sweats, bringing no relief (L).
Acon., *Bry.*, *Gels.* febrile symptoms (R, H). *Gels.* esp. for sudden sinking of vital forces (R).
Bapt. in first week, diagnosis difficult (R, H); offensive stools, sweat and urine; besotted look (L).
Rhus tox. in true typhus the most frequently indicated remedy; tongue black-brown, stupor (R).
Ars. will modify or cut short the disease (Russell); extreme exhaustion, kidney troubles (H); dry, cracked tongue; involuntary diarrhoea (R); disorganization of vital fluids (Hpl).
Phos., *Ac. phos.* great nervous depression; *Phos.* when lung complications (H).
Merc. biniod. 1, inflam'n of salivary glands and cervical areolar tissue (H).
Agar. in general ataxia, twitching (H).
China, Sulph., *Ac. phos.* in convalescence (R).
DIET. Nutritious persistently. Beef-tea egg-nog; nutrient enemata (Gt).

ULCERS AND SORES.

(Compare BED-SORES, GASTRIC INTESTINAL AND UTERINE ULCER.)

Arsenic, improves rodent ulcer (B).
Belladonna, has a remarkable influence over various ulcerative processes (P).
Mercury. Calomel ointment or black wash in scrofulous or tubercular lupus, and in open scrofulous sores (R).
Lime, as carbonate or lime-water to check discharge; the sulphide when thin ichorous discharge; the phosphate has influence on scrofulous sores (R).
Phytolacca, as a local application (B).
Hamamelis, employed with satisfaction in varicose ulcers (Pf).

Ars. with water dressing, for inflamed ulcers, raw surface, red and hot; phagedenic and sloughing ulcers (H).
Bell. surrounding skin the seat of chronic inflammation, erysipelatous appearance (R). Also *Calend.* or *Hydras.* locally (H).
Merc. stands very high, especially when ulcer extending (H).
Heper sulph. often beneficial (H).
Phyto. ulceration of mucous membranes, esp. of the nose, throat and rectum (Ha).
Ham. int., locally, for varicose ulcers (H).
Ac. nit. int. and lotion, in syphilitic (R).

Nitric Acid, as escharotic, applied with a glass rod; oil to protect surrounding tissues; arrest by alkaline wash. 3j-Oj is a good acid lotion for washing (B). The lotion to indolent and painful ulcers (R).

Hydrastis, int. and ext. employed with excellent results in rodent ulcer, and ulcers of legs, rectum and uterus (P).

Sanguinaria, locally, to repress fungous granulations of indolent ulcers. 1 to 80 parts glycerini (P).

Carbolic Acid, and *Salicylic*, locally (B). The glycerin of carbolic acid a good application to fetid sores (R).

Balsams of Peru and *Tolu*, excellent (P).

Opium or *Morphia* with glycerin, as an application to relieve pain (R). Gr. j-ij, daily, also locally, has a decidedly curative value in phagedenic and indolent ulcers. Not so useful in so-called "irritable" ulcers (Pf, P).

Tannin or glycerite of tannin, to coat over wounds, or discharging sores (R).

Potassic Chlorate, in solution as a wash to clean and stimulate foul ulcers (R).

Cinchona, powdered bark dusted over foul, indolent, sloughing, and gangrenous ulcers, promotes healing (R).

Conium, locally, by means of a poultice, will ease pain and improve the sore (R).

Chlorine Solution, as a wash for sloughing and indolent sores (R).

Iodide of Starch, cold as a poultice (R).

Lead, the soluble salts as lotions to unhealthy, over-secreting sores (R).

Camphor, dusted over indolent sores (R).

Charcoal, locally to sloughing sores (R).

Alcohol, to cover sores with thin protecting layer of coagulated albumen (R).

Alum, dry or in solution to relaxed and abundantly-secreting sores (R).

Turpentine, int., ulceration of bowels (P).

Collodion, as protective covering (P).

Capsicum, a weak solution useful as a stimulant in scrofulous or fistulous (P).

Savin, as acrid (not chemical) caustic (P).

Potassa Fusa, or the milder Vienna paste, as escharotic. To arrest, dilute acid (B).

Zinc Chloride, the most efficient escharotic consistent with safety (B).

Zinc Sulphate, dried, dusted over (B, R).

Iodoform, dusted over surface (B).

Hydras. or *Creos.* as lotions for phagedenic and sloughing ulcers (H); ulcers of throat and rectum; moist ulcers, and those of the mouth. The muriate of hydrastis gr. j-3j aquæ (Ha).

Sang. old indolent ulcers, with callous borders and ichorous discharges. The nitrate 3x trit. locally, to repress exuberant granulations on ulcers and diseased mucous surfaces; is homœopathic (Ha).

Ac, carbol. int. has been used with much success in irritable ulcers (Ha).

Balsam of Peru 1 or 2, in torpid, indolent ulcerations, as purulent catarrhs. Best results from atomization. As cerate for indolent ulcers (Ha).

Lach. a good remedy for the irritable ulcer, which usually requires sealing up from the air; phagedenic and sloughing, and threatening varicose ulcers (H); smooth, livid ulcers, jagged edges (L).

Calend. 5j-3j aquæ, locally to weak and indolent ulcers on compress which should fit exactly and not overlap the surrounding skin (H).

Kali bich. gr. j ad aquæ ʒviiij, in same manner if *Calend.* fails (H).

Iron, the tinct. of the muriate painted over indolent and varicose ulcers daily, said to be specific (R).

Mezer. mercurio-syphilitic ulcers of the lower extremities (*Dunham*).

Aster. rub. chronic, left side affected (H).

Pæonia, ext. and int. seems to have a specific action (H).

Lapis alb. malignant ulcers (*Von G*).

Sil. simple ulcers only, promotes healing of these on legs and cervix uteri (H).

Phos. small punched-out ulcers, chronic with debility (R).

Ailan. ulcers of throat in malignant scarlatina (Ha).

Bapt. int. and ext. in many forms (Ha).

Cundur. decidedly useful in old, obstinate, foul, indolent ulcers (Ha).

Comoc. has cured sloughing ulcer of right breast, and indolent ulcers on leg (Ha).

Eucalyp. locally, successfully used (Ha).

Ars. iod. old irritable ulcers in scrofulous subjects, fetid corrosive discharge (Ha).

Semperviv. applied to painful ulcers, and ulcers of the mouth (Ha).

Silver Nitrate, as caustic, quickly rubbed over (B). Applied to unhealthy ulcers, also ulcers of the mouth (R).

Copper Sulphate, to indolent ulcers. Touch with a crystal, or frequently apply a solution, gr. ij-x ad ʒj (B, R).

Coptis, the infus'n, has high reputat'n (B).

Chimaphila, *Copaiba*, *Catechu*, *Myrrh*, *Rhatania*, *Rhubarb*, *Storax*, *Benzoin*, *Tar-water*, locally, are useful (P).

Oxygen, to atonic painful ulcers (R).

GALVANIC COUPLET (B). [See BEDSORES.]

YEAST, as poultices (R).

SECTION of exposed nerve-filament, in irritable ulcer, by bistoury passed beneath the sore (Hilton on Rest and Pain).

Guaco, for old ulcers (Ha).

Rhus, int. and ext. has proved an effective agent (R).

Polyg. and *Amm. mur.* have cured superficial ulcers and sores on the lower extremities (R).

COD-LIVER OIL, esp. for ulcerations of the glands, or indolent ulcers with excoriated edges, lupus, etc. (Ha).

WATER, is sufficient as dressing in the majority of cases (R).

REST and support of great value (H). Cleanliness, bandaging and recumbent position in ulcer of legs facilitate recovery; also daily washing to restore the lost vitality of parts; elastic stockings (R).

URÆMIA.

(Compare BRIGHT'S DISEASE, PUERPERAL CONVULSIONS, SCARLATINA.)

Digitalis, the infusion, or a poultice of leaves to abdomen and back (B).

Jaborandi, diaphoretic; eliminates urea (B) *Opium*, *Scanzoni* and *Loomis* urge morphia, hypodermically, as the most efficacious agent (B); in acute, not in chronic uræmia (Pf).

Colchicum, as diuretic (B). [See DROPSY.]

Saline Cathartics, active are required (B).

Hydragogue Cathartics. Ol. tiglii (gtt. i-ij), or elaterium (gr. 1-16 to ¼), to procure free watery evacuations. Cautiously (B).

TRANSFUSION, in uræmic eclampsia (B).

WATER, the vapor-bath or hot wet-pack to induce powerful diaphoresis (B).

Dig. gr. ¼ of extr. with water, as hypodermic injection, cured uræmia from contracted kidneys, the symptoms being drowsiness, insensibility, and frequent convulsions (R).

Jabor. has been found curative (Ha).

Apoc. can. hypodermically over kidneys; has specific action thereon. Use the infusion or decoction (Ha).

Asclep. syr. the best remedy, as it increases greatly the urinary solids (Ha).

Senccio, esp. when menstrual derangement (Ha).

Barosma, *Amm. benz.*, *Eupat. purp.*, *Verat. vir.* act specifically on the kidneys (Ha).

URETHRITIS. (Compare GONORRHEA.)

Aconite, is used to advantage in urethral fever; also for prevention of chill after passage of sounds (Pf, W).

Silver Nitrate, locally, very efficient in chronic urethritis in females (Wa).

Tannin, on bougies, once a week for 15 minutes, most efficient for urethritis in the female (Wa).

Zinc Sulphate, cast in sticks, for introduction into the urethra (Wa).

Acon. in urethral fever, always commences and may complete a cure; also for rigor after use of catheter or sounds (H); indispensable in urethritis (Hpl).

Arg. nit. the higher attenuations in chronic, after gonorrhœa (Hpl).

Bell. especially if the bulbous of the urethra is inflamed (Hpl).

Canth. urging to urinate, cutting and tearing pains (R).

URETHRAL STRICTURE.

Aconite, is of great service in spasmodic stricture (P).

Buchu, in irritable urethra, spasmodic stricture, and gleet (P).

Opium, in full dose or an opiate suppository, with fomentations and a warm bath, will often suffice in spasmodic stricture (Cl).

CATHETERIZATION, under an anæsthetic in spasmodic stricture if other measures fail to relieve. Also for gradual dilatation in organic stricture, the safest and most generally applicable treatment (Cl).

OIL, injected before dilatation (Wa).

THOROUGH DIVISION, by a dilating urethrotome the best operation for a radical cure; 600 cases thus treated without a death or permanent disability (Otis).

Acon. deserves confidence when inflammation present (H).

Bell. φ, painted along under-surface (R).

Canth. also useful for spasm (H).

Gels., Camph. esp. when caused by cantharides (R).

Camph. in repeated doses usually controls pure spasm (H).

Clem. may often abolish incipient symptoms of organic stricture (H).

Merc. purulent discharge (R).

Canth., Hydras. φ, organic stricture, and after repeated attacks of gonorrhœa (R).

WARM BATHS, are helpful (H); hot fomentations, or injections per rectum (R).

CATHETER. must be held in reserve (H); patient should sit on a hot sponge when passing catheter (R).

URINARY DISORDERS.

(See **BLADDER IRRITABLE, AND PARALYSIS OF; CYSTITIS, DIABETES INSIPIDUS, DYSURIA, DROPSY, ENURESIS, HEMATURIA, LITHIASIS, NEPHRITIS, OXALURIA, URÆMIA, URETHRAL STRICTURE.**)

Aconite, of great service in retention from chill (sub-inflammatory) (P).

Turpentine, in hematuria and chronic catarrh of the bladder, incontinence from atony, etc., (B).

Strychnia, sometimes employed with marked benefit in retention or incontinence of the old (P).

Cantharis, frequent or involuntary micturition, especially when coughing, in women from weakness of sphincter. One or two-drop doses (R).

Cannabis Indica, in retention from spinal disease (R).

Digitalis, holds high as a diuretic ʒj or ij of the infusion night and morning, or oftener if necessary. In sudden suppression from cold or damp or after scarlatina, if danger threatens (P).

Buchu, renders more help than any drug known in incontinence or retention from catarrh of bladder implicating the ureters, and even the kidneys (P).

WATER, copious injections are beneficial in some cases of suppression (R).

Acon. suppression from cold (R).

Tereb. 1, occupies the first place for suppression of u. from renal congestion (H).

Nux vom. spasmodic retention (R).

Canth., Ars., Merc. corr. are remedies homœopathic to ischuria (H).

Ac. benz. increases the acidity of urine; very useful in many urinary troubles, when deep-red color, intense odor (H).

Kali bich. is useful in the ischuria sometimes following Asiatic cholera (H).

Ac. phos. in phosphatic deposits, and many derangements of nervous origin (H); also *Helon.* (H).

Opi. in paralytic retention (H), and retention of typhoid; also *Arn., Hyos.* (R).

Puls., Lyc. purulent urine, with nauseous smell, and gastric disturbance (R).

Camph. sudden spasmodic retention, esp. if caused by *Canth.* (R).

Gels., Ign. hysterical retention (R).

Caust. should be thought of in azoturia (H).

Senna φ, gtt. iv bis die, given in azoturia with marked benefit (H).

URINE, CLINICAL EXAMINATION.

Use morning urine, or a sample of all passed during the 24 hours.

Color	{	Pale (and copious), 1030 + indicates Sugar.	
		Pale (and copious), below 1018	" Hysteria and convulsions, nerv. dis.
		Of urine and froth, very yellow or greenish.....	" Bile, rhubarb.
		Bright yellow to crimson.....	" Santonin.
		Dark, odor of violets... ..	" Turpentine.
		High (scanty), sp. gr. +	" Fever, Uric acid diathesis.
		High (scanty), sp. gr. —.....	" A grave symptom of Bright's Dis.
		Dark, muddy, smoky.. ..	" Blood, strong coffee.
Smell	{	Black.....	" Putridity, disintegrated blood, tar, creosote.
		Fragrant.....	" Cystine, sugar, etc.
		Fetid.....	" Alkalinity.
		Of violets.....	" Turpentine.

Quantity (in 24 hours): Normal about 50 fl. oz., from which there may be considerable variation either way.

Specific Gravity. If possible, take the mixed urine. Normal is about 1.018, *i. e.* 18 grains of solids in each fl. oz. If sp. gr. is high, suspect sugar; if low, suspect albumen.

Reaction, in health is always *acid* in 24-hours' urine. It may be alkaline from medicine, or disease, or shortly after a meal. If excessively acid, examine for crystals of uric acid. If alkaline, let the test-paper dry, so as to ascertain whether the alkali be fixed or volatile.

Heat and Nitric Acid. With acetic acid, or dilute ammonia, make the urine slightly acid. If a precipitate appear on boiling, it may be *albumen* or *phosphates*. Add a drop or two of nitric acid. If the precipitate dissolve, it is *phosphates*; if not, it is *albumen*. If a deposit or turbidity disappears on heating, it consists of *urates*: if not, add a drop of nitric acid. If now dissolved, we have *phosphates*; if not, *cystine*.

Bile Pigment and Acids, if necessary. *Vogel's* color-table. *Marechal's test*, as follows: Put 5j of urine in a test-tube, and pour one or two drops of tinct. iodinii to trickle down along the side of the tube, held horizontally nearly, so that the two fluids may touch, but not mix. If bile pigment be present, a fine green color will at once be developed below the red iodine layer. *Noel's test*, *Pettenkofer's test*, *Nitric acid test*, *Oxide of Silver test*.

Sugar, if necessary. Urine containing sugar is usually light-colored, froths readily when poured from one vessel to another, and has a high specific gravity. *Fehling's test*, as follows: Add to the boiling urine a few drops of *freshly-prepared* solution of potassio-cupric tartrate (*Fehling's solution*). If sugar be present, a yellow, orange, or red precipitate of cuprous oxide will form, in the proportion of 10 cubic cm to 0.05 gramme of diabetic sugar. For Fehling's solution, dissolve 34.65 grammes of pure crystallized cupric sulphate in about 160 of water. Gradually pour this into a solution of 173 grammes of pure crystallized double tartrate of potash and soda, treated with from 600 to 700 grammes of caustic potash of sp. gr. 1.12. The clear mixture is then diluted up to a litre. *Moore's*, *Trommer's*, *Bottcher's*, *the Fermentation tests*.

Albumen. [See *ante*, HEAT AND NITRIC ACID.]

Chlorides. Add a drop of nitric acid, and then silver nitrate until a precipitate ceases to form. Thus estimate the amount of chlorides.

Urea. Place a drop of urine on platinum-foil, and to it add a drop of nitric acid, and leave undisturbed in a cool place for a minute or two. If the urea is in excess, crystals of uric nitrate form immediately.

Mucus and Pus resemble each other so nearly, under the microscope, that it is almost impossible for any one, except an expert, to distinguish between them thereby. Mucus is more cloudy and flocculent to the naked eye than pus, which latter is generally of a stringy consistence and thickish yellow appearance at the bottom of the vessel. The supernatant liquid being poured off, and an equal bulk of caustic potash added, the deposit, if containing much pus, becomes gelatinized, and so tough that it cannot be poured out. If mucus, acetic acid added coagulates it, forming delicate molecular fibres.

Other Deposits are best examined with the microscope, and compared with good plates, rather than with printed descriptions. The plates in Hoffman and Ultzman on Analysis of the Urine, will answer the wants of most general practitioners. The urinary deposits may be classified thus:

In Alkaline Urine only.	Alkaline or Acid Urine.	Organized Deposits.
Calcic phosphates	Uric acid	Mucus, Torulæ,
Ammonium urates	Urates	Pus, Sarcinæ,
Ammonio-magnesian, or	Phosphates	Blood, Vibriones,
Triple phosphates.	Oxalates	Tube-casts, Bacteria,
	Cystine	Spermatozoids, etc.

Necessary Apparatus. A dozen test-tubes. Alcohol lamp. A small porcelain dish. 2 watch-glasses. A sheet of platinum foil, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch square. 3 pipettes of different sizes, to be used only for urine. A 2-oz. graduate. Urinometer. Blue and red litmus-paper. The reagents mentioned above. A little grape-sugar, for use in testing the Fehling's solution.

The foregoing directions comprize all that the average practitioner will usually do in the matter of urinary analysis. For fuller directions, the reader is referred to one of the numerous manuals on the subject.

URTICARIA. (Compare PRURIGO.)

Chloroform, as oint. to allay itching (R).

Potassic Cyanide, or hydrocyanic acid (R).

[See PRURIGO.]

Nitric Acid, a dilute wash, controls itching and prevents wheals (R).

Benzoin, the comp. tincture painted on the skin for itching (R).

Colchicum, in gouty persons (R).

Lead, lotions to ease itching (R).

Alkalies, (R). [See PRURIGO.]

WARM BATHS, may be employed with benefit (R).

Chloral, in about grain doses, efficient in obstinate chronic form (H). The ϕ in simple urticaria (R).

Urt. ur. the chief remedy (B, H).

Apis, a true simile; cures acute form (H).

Ant. cru. chronic, when of gastric origin (H); also *Nux vom.*, *Puls.* (R).

Dulc. atmospheric origin (H).

Anac. urticaria tuberosa, and when of emotional origin (H).

Ars. in obstinate cases (H); alt. *Apis* (R) when from an irritable stomach (R).

UTERINE CANCER.

- Conium**, useful as a palliative, 5iij-iv ad Oj aquæ, as injection for extreme pain of uterine cancer (Wa).
- Arsenic**, small doses for a long time, with a strong iodine solution and glycerin locally (Atlee).
- Opium**, stands first in the list of palliatives, quieting irritation, allaying pain (Wa).
- Carbolic Acid**, a weak solution as injection, an excellent cleanser, healer, disinfectant and allayer of pain (R).
- Bromine**, the best escharotic for destruction of the mass (E).
- Glycerite of Tannin**, checks discharge and stench. Better still if mixed with glycerite of carbolic acid (R).
- Iodoform**, with cocoa fat as bolus inserted into excavation produced by cancer (R); gr. v-x in each bolus (W).
- Iodine**, the saturated tincture thoroughly applied to the entire surface of the mass, is frequently of great use in checking hemorrhage, and seems to temporarily check the extension of the disease (E).
- Chloral**, as anodyne, will agree with most persons (E); relieves the pains (W).
- Chloroform Spray**, for some minutes (R).
- Cannabis Indica**, to allay the pain (Wa).
- Coni.** intolerable, lancinating pains (L).
- Ars.** open cancer; burning, agonizing pain, fetid brown or blackish ichor, excessive debility and emaciation (L); *Ars. iod.* in scirrhus of os and cervix, if administered early (H).
- Ars., Arg., Lach., Sec.** may ease pains (H).
- Bell.** frequent hemorrhages (L).
- Clem.** softened scirrhus, with lancinating pains, corrosive discharge (L).
- Graph.** cancer, fungous excrescences, bearing-down pains in uterus to back, weakness and sickness (L).
- Creos.** orifice of uterus wide open, its inner surface like cauliflower (L); may check vomiting (H).
- Lyc.** open cancer, with tearing stitches (L).
- Mag. mur.** scirrhus indurations of the os uteri, hysteria (L).
- Silica**, malignant sarcoma (H).
- Ham. or Sabina**, for hemorrhage (H).
- Sepia**, may ameliorate the whole condition of the womb (H).
- Thuja, Creos.** cauliflower excrescences; the former when benign (H).
- Hydroc. asiat.** in uterine cancer (R).
- SURGICAL MEASURES**, advisable; medicine can only palliate (H).

UTERINE CONGESTION AND HYPERTROPHY.

- Aurum**, salts of, often beneficial in chronic metritis with scanty menstruation (B).
- Ergotine**, long continued, successful in chronic metritis; lessens congestion (B).
- Carbolic Acid**, undiluted, on cotton-wrapped probe. No better treatment for uterine catarrh (B).
- Iodine**, has proved the most valuable of all remedies, as local stimulant, and a reliable alterative (Thos, E); and excitant of uterine contraction. Use a saturated tincture to any part not exposed to the air (E).
- Iodo-tannin**, or ℞ Iodoformi ʒj, ac. tannici ʒj; a serviceable application in many inflammatory and hypertrophic conditions. Iodoform suppositories in chronic metritis (B).
- Digitalis**, in sub-involution (B).
- Aur.** gives excellent results in old cases with induration (H).
- Secale**, symptoms of putrescence (H).
- Ac. carbol.** locally on cotton-wrapped probe within the uterus. When much uterine tenderness this treatment should be postponed until tend. relieved (Hpl).
- Iod.** induration and swelling of uterus and ovaries, acrid discharge, worse at time of menses; emaciation, hectic (L).
- Bell.** the great medicine in hyperæmic states of the os uteri; arterial congestion with tenesmus of the cervix, or pressure downwards as if pelvic contents would be forced outwards. In the 1st. for parenchymatous inflam'n (H); dragging, heavy pain in uterine region, disappearing when lying down; neck swollen, sensitive; increased temp. of part (Hpl).

Ergotine, long continued has produced remarkable results in fibroids and polyp and chronic metritis; large, spongy, sub-involved uterus (B, P).

Glycerin, on cotton tampon to cervix as local hydragogue (Thos, E, R).

Caustic Potash, and potassa cum calce, said to be effective in chronic metritis; must be used cautiously (B).

Ipecacuanha, in sub-acute metritis of the puerperal state (Tr).

Iron, locally in uterine catarrh (R).

Scarification, after dry cupping, in chronic metritis (Thos).

ELECTRICITY, in chronic congestive enlargement, a galvanic current of moderate intensity, slowly interrupted (B).

WATER, hot injections or douche, also cold alternately; one of the most effective measures. Quart j very hot, ter die (R). Especially valuable in congestion, which is generally venous. Elevated hips a necessary part of treatment (E).

REST, to the patient and the organ, is of prime importance. Abdominal bandage, skirt-supporters, pessary if anteversion or retroversion, abstinence from sexual intercourse (Thos).

Sepia, takes the highest rank for venous congestion, rarely failing to benefit; scanty menses (H); *Murex*, menses free.

Lil. tig. arterial congestion with much nervous irritability, local pain and sensibility; with tendency to diarrhoea (H).

Sabina, arterial congestion, tendency to hemorrhage, and rectal or vesical irritation (H).

Murex pur. instead of *Sepia*, when venous congestion, menses free (H).

Ars. valuable in chronic metritis (H).

Ant. tart. as ally to *Bell.* in chronic corporeal cervicitis (Ld).

Merc. sol. and *Sepia*, after *Bell.* the most reliable treatment (Moore).

Nux vom. in chronic metritis after labor, has astounding efficacy (Ha).

Magn. mur. with disordered liver (H).

Collins. uterine congestion depending on rectal origin (H).

Sulph. as intercurrent remedy (H).

Tanac., *Polym.* ϕ or $1x$, *Æscul. hipp.* have been successfully used (Ha).

Caul., *Calc. carb.* (R); *Kali brom.* (Ha); for sub-involution of womb.

Ver. vir., *Coni.*, *Puls.*, *Sepia*, *Gels.*, *Caul.*, *Cimicif.*, uterine congestion (R).

UTERINE DISEASES.

(See ABORTION, AMENORRHEA, CLIMACTERIC, DYSMENORRHEA, ENDOMETRITIS, HEMORRHAGE POST-PARTUM, LEUCORRHEA, MENORRHAGIA, MENSTRUAL DISORDERS, METRITIS, METRORRHAGIA, PROLAPSUS UTERI, etc.)

Cimicifuga, to prevent miscarriage in irritable uterus and prolapsus (R); promises to be a valuable remedy in uterine affections (Wa).

Belladonna, with tannin, as suppository in uterine neuralgia (R); as vaginal or rectal injections, in neuralgic or inflammatory pains (Tr).

Arsenic, in irritable uterus, of decided benefit; gr. 1-20 ter die, after meals (Wa).

Carbonic Acid, injection up vagina for neuralgia (R, Wa).

Opium, with starch as injection into the rectum will subdue the pain of uterine diseases (R); gives more speedy relief than any other remedy in irritable uterus, but long-contin'd is one of the worst (Wa).

Cimicif. in many uterine affections of rheumatic origin; no remedy so good in the irritable uterus without recognizable lesion, esp. if rheumatic tendency. Possibly also *Lil. tig.* (H).

Bell., **Cimicif.**, *Acon.*, *Plat.*, *Xanth.*, *Gels.*, *Ver. vir.*, *Caul.* irritability and neuralgia of the uterus (R).

Ars. in putrescence of the uterus; creeping chills, dry, hot skin, thirst, restlessness, and anguish, diarrhoea, etc. (Hpl).

Helon. a "uterine tonic"; has great virtues in many atonic states (H).

Iod. for affections of cervical glands; is of tried value (H).

Sepia, in hydrometra, leucorrhœa, venous congestion, etc. (H).

Lead, as plaster for pain in the back due to uterine disease (R).

Chloroform, spray, in neuralgia (R).

Aqua-puncture, has had extraordinary success in uterine colic (B).

BATHS of warm salt water remarkably useful in nervous or inflammatory hystericalgia (Tr).

Arg. a specific action suggested (H).

Stann. "bearing-down pains;" benefits uterine ligaments (H).

Alet., *Eup. pur.*, *Gossyp.*, *Helonias*, *Ustil.* are recommended in atony of uterus (Ha).

Magn. mur. hysterical uterine cramps (H).

Cocc. (Hpl., Caul., *Nux vom.*, *Ign.*, *Sec.*, *Cham.*, *Gels.* spasms or colic of uterus (R).

UTERINE DISPLACEMENTS. (Compare PROLAPSUS.)

ANTEVERSION without prolapse, not a mal-position (E).

ICE, locally when parts inflamed (R).

HOT-WATER injections, to give tone to the vessels, essential. Also valuable after reduction of mal-positions (E).

MECHANICAL MEANS, only reliable or safe in retro-version and prolapse; the sound, as a means to restore a retroverted uterus to position, cannot be regarded as free from risk, even in skillful hands (E).

PESSARIES harmful unless expertly fitted; should be adjusted so as to restore the uterus to the normal line, where the circulation will be least obstructed; not too high. Should never be employed while cellulitis exists (E).

Ferr. iod., *Sep.*, *Alet.*, retroversion (R); the former has been satisfactory (H).

Caul. and *Sulph.* cured a very unpromising case of retroversion (R). *Caul.* periodic spasmodic pains (Ha).

Bell. as oint. to hypogastrium and thighs, for retroversion (H).

Lil. tig. for anteversion (R); is homœopathic thereto (Ha).

Alet. the lower dilutions, when displacements from weakness of the uterine ligaments (Ha).

Helon. as a uterine "tonic" (Ha).

Æscul. hipp. 6x, when great tenderness, heat, and throbbing (Ha).

MECHANICAL SUPPORTS should not be discontinued (H).

UTERINE TUMORS. (Compare CYSTS.)

Mercury, the perchloride in small doses, long-continued, of undoubted value in treatment of fibrous or polypoid growths. Gr. 1-16 every 6 hours, sometimes restrains the hemorrhage, when other remedies fail (Wa).

Ergotine, hypoder. for fibrous tumor (R); gr. ij-vj, on alternate days, give excellent results (B); nine cases of fibroid treated by Hildebrandt with good results (P); this method often causes great pain and severe local inflammation (W).

Ferric Subsulphate, injected to restrain bleeding. Cautiously! (B).

Saline Mineral Waters, esp. those at St. Catherine's, Canada, are useful (B).

ALIMENT, carefully regulated, chiefly of animal food; with recumbent posture while flowing, and long-continued use of Ergot in small doses, may accomplish something (E).

Merc. corr. 2x, to discuss uterine fibroids, where profuse muco-purulent excoriating leucorrhœa (K).

Merc. biniod. fibroids, when stony hardness without much excoriation (K).

Iod. for tumors originating in the cervix uteri (H).

Spong. 2x, with *Vinca*, for menstrual discharge, cured one case (R).

Plat. given for hemorrhage symptoms, in one case, resulting in the disappearance of the fibroid (Js).

Arg. oxid. 1, for metrorrhagia due to fibroid tumor (Js). *Trillin* 3x, has given remarkable results in this (Ld).

Coni., *Thuja*, *Calc. carb.* are reported by Petroz as effecting the expulsion of uterine polypi (H).

SURGICAL MEASURES recom'ended (*Guernsey*); medication is of doubtful value, except to check the hemorrhages (H).

UTERINE ULCERATION.

Hydrastis, quickly improves. The fluid extr. undiluted as topical application in uterine and vaginal leucorrhœa, ulcerations and erosions of cervix (B).

Carbolic Acid, pure, over the surface twice a week in simple ulceration (R).

Silver Nitrate, a serviceable application, but is often abused (B). The solid stick applied to surface, after cleansing, and drying with cotton-wool (Wa).

Vegetable Astringents. Infusions, or decoctions of galls, oak-bark, hamamelis, geranium, alum-root, etc. The glycerite of tannin, tannin and iodoform, packed around cervix (B).

Hydras. as injection (H); with glycerin (R); one of the best local agents (Ha).

Ac. carbol. fort. ʒjss; glycerini ʒss; aquæ ad ʒvj, locally (R).

Merc. sol., or **Ars.** in superficial ulcerations; **Merc. corr.** deeper ulceration with induration of os and cervix (H).

Hydroc. asiat. ulceration of cervix (H).

Calend. 1 to 8 aquæ, as injection (H).

Ars. gtt. v-x liq. arsenicalis, ad ʒviij aquæ as lotion (R).

Bell. alt. Ant. tart. in all hyperæmic states of the os, in which **Bell.** has most marvellous influence (H).

Ant. tart. in chronic cervicitis (Ld).

UVULA.

Tannin, **Rhatany** or **Zinc**, as astringent lozenges, for relaxed uvula (A).

AMPUTATION, of elongated part (A).

Hyos. elongated uvula (R).

Merc. corr. 1 to 10 of alcohol, locally with a brush, in uvulitis (Dudgeon).

VACCINATION.

Aconite, with **Bell.** oint. for erysipelatous redness after vaccination (R).

Zinc Oxide, dusted over, to allay the subsequent local irritation (Wa).

Acon., **Bell.** severe inflammation (R).

Sulph. on evening of 8th day, to abort tendency to eruptive disease which sometimes follows (Johnson, R).

VAGINISMUS.

ETHER, to ascertain cause; usually a displacement, fissure, or cellulitis (E).

HYGIENE, sun-baths, hot-water injections, fresh air, removal from husband, etc. (E).

OPERATION, (Sims') removal of hymen with scissors and insertion of glass plug 'till parts are healed, when the cicatrix is to be divided, etc. (E).

Plumb. has caused vaginismus (H).

Atropia 6x, int. and ext. as cerate (gr. j-ʒj); when spasmodic and neuralgic (Ha).

Silic., **Nux vom.**, **Ign.** have helped (H).

Gels. is used with benefit in purely nervous vaginismus (Ha).

Ham. as injection or cerate, gives much relief (Ha).

VAGINITIS. (Compare GONORRHŒA, LEUCORRHŒA.)

Tannin, the glycerin of tannin in chronic vaginitis of children (R).

Silver Nitrate, gr. xl-ʒj aquæ, applied within cervical canal, and over the vaginal mucous membrane (E).

Acon., **Canth.**, **Sepia**, gonorrhœal (H).

Acon., **Merc.** simple, from cold (H, B).

Grind. rob. has soothing effects in vaginitis with violent itching and burning, part raw and red (Ha).

VARICELLA.

DIET, no animal food, milk best; which, with careful attention to the bowels, patient to be kept cool with light covering, and use of a mattress, rather than a feather bed, is all the treatment required (A).

Rhus tox. generally the only remedy needed. **Acon.**, febrile symptoms. **Bell.** head or throat symptoms (R). **Apis**, **Canth.** excessive itching (R). **INUNCTION**, with camphorated oil, or thin starch, relieves itching and allays inflammation (R).

VARICOCELE.

Hamamelis, appears to have permanently cured one case (R).

Ergot. gr. ij-vj of ergotine hypoder., the needle to be inserted among the affected veins; care being taken not to puncture a vein. Effective. Severe pain follows for a few hours (B).

WATER, cold douche to the perineum and buttocks, with suspension of testicles in cold water (R).

RADICAL CURE, consists in obliterating the veins by wire ligatures, etc. (Cl).

Ham. internally and externally (R); with *Puls.*, both used ext. and int. better for "radical cure" than any operative measures (H).

Collins. reported curative (Ha).

SUSPENSORY BANDAGE, or a hernia truss necessary (R, H).

OBLITERATION, by caustic potash and caustic lime, equal parts, with alcohol to form a paste; which should be washed off in two or three minutes with vinegar and water (Hel.)

VARICOSIS. (Compare HEMORRHOIDS.)

Hamamelis, is employed with satisfaction in varicose veins and ulcers (Pf).

Ergotine, injected along side of vein, but not within it, has cured (B).

BANDAGE, or elastic stocking; with cold sponging, and rubbing upwards, as palliatives (Cl).

Ham. 1 or 2 int., ϕ diluted ext. of much value (H); in varicosis of the limbs (Ha). *Puls.* useful to relieve pain and promote tone of vessels (H).

Ac. fluor. valuable in chronic var. (H).

Staph. is spoken well of (H).

REST and support, important (H).

VARIOLA. (Compare VACCINATION.)

Cimicifuga, is given internally by some, who assert that it prevents pitting (R).

Mercury, in oint. or plaster, to prevent pitting in semi-confluent, or barely confluent cases (Wa); formerly used (R).

Camphor, is said to restore the eruption, if retrocedent. In confluent or malignant small-pox, camphor alone, or with opium, may be used for great depression of the vital powers (Wa).

Belladonna, successfully used both as prophylactic and curative agent (Erasmus Wilson). Gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -j every 3, 4, or 6 hours, to dilatation of pupil and some stupor; found effectual (Wa).

Carbolic Acid, is used with decided advantage (Wa). [See MEASLES.] Has been much used on theoretical grounds, but not with success (B).

Ammonium Carbonate, has had cheering success (Wa). [See SCARLATINA.]

Quinia, small doses in adynamic states, larger in hyperpyrexia (B).

Cimicif. seems indicated in first stage (Ha); severe pain in the back and eyes, headache, mental symptoms (Hpl).

Merc. when maturation impending, and the suppurative fever rising (H); salivation, ulcerated throat, fetid breath (R).

Camph. ϕ , for sudden retrocession, or sudden malignancy of eruption, every 10 or 15 minutes, with hot baths (R).

Bell. most appropriate to the fever (H); severe head symptoms, delirium, photophobia. Also prevents retrocession (R).

Ac. carbol. 1x, has been used successfully in severe cases (Hpl); the ϕ on a needle, to prick the pustules on the face, to prevent pitting (R).

Ver. vir. ϕ , alt. *Macrot.* 1x, have proved successful (Holcombe); the former in varioloid, severe pain in back (H).

Apis, great swelling, or troublesome itching; a useful adjunct (H).

Vaccinum 3, (cow-pox lymph), int. to modify by conversion into varioloid (H).

Chloral, temperature high, much delirium, and restlessness (B).

Opium, low, muttering delirium. Not so much used now as formerly (B); morphia in the insomnia of the advanced stage, once or twice only, but not when copious salivation or mucous expectoration (Wa).

Silver Nitrate, on a sharp-pointed stick, inserted into each vesicle after rupture, to prevent pitting (B); or simply paint skin with a solution of gr. xx to ̄3 (R).

Iodine, the tinct. to prevent pitting, is painted ten times over face if on first day of eruption, 12 if on second day, 12-16 times if on third day (B).

Collodion, or solutions of India rubber or gutta percha in chloroform, to prevent pitting; or cotton-wool dipped into lime liniment, applied to face or neck (R).

WATER. Cold baths and cold pack of great utility (B). Packing especially on retrocession of rash (R).

EXTERNAL APPLICATIONS, as powdered starch, flour; zinc carbonate, 3 parts to 1 of zinc oxide with olive oil; cold or tepid water with vinegar, sponged over body twice or thrice daily (Wa).

Ant. tart. 1, is closely homœopathic, and reliable (H); has abortive power (Ld, H). Also in varioloid, if vomiting is troublesome; and continuously when the eruption has appeared, and the temperature has fallen (H). When gastric difficulties or catarrhal or pulmonary complications (Hpl).

Ham., *Sulph.*, *Lach.* in hemorrhagic form (H); also *Phos.* (Js).

Ars., *Bapt.* when typhoid symptoms (H).

Ars. iod. the best in malignant var. (Ha).

Hydras. claimed to be a specific (H).

Bapt. much evidence in its favor (H).

Sarrac. has some reputation (H); has specific power over the disease, shortening and mitigating the eruption, and preventing serious complications (Ha).

Sulph. irregular course; green, purple or black pustules (R, *Teste*); also during convalescence; and as a reliable preventive the ϕ (R).

DIET. Tea and dry toast, raw eggs beaten in cold milk, beef-tea, grapes, roasted apples, ripe fruits in season. Cold water may be drank freely (R).

FATS. Bacon-fat smeared over face, to allay itching and prevent pitting (R).

VERTIGO.

Digitalis, in small doses, altern. month by month with tinct. of larch, and with a long course of the citrate of iron and strychnia, in essential vertigo, without any other head symptoms, and with general depraved nutrition, the most effectual treatment (Wa).

Potassic Bromide, often controls paroxysmal vertigo, without co-existent spasm, or organic brain-disease (Wa).

Ammonium Bromide, in an effervescing form with cascarrilla, for vertigo from overwork, where there is usually restlessness, insomnia, depression of spirits, with a sense of impending evil (Wa).

Cod-liver Oil, giddiness of the aged, when no serious brain-disease (R).

Is mostly symptomatic of disorder of the stomach, or of the liver (cholæmia); sometimes of general debility; rarely of disease of the brain (H).

Dig. our grand remedy in "essential vertigo" from anæmia of the brain, caused by enfeebled heart (H).

Iod. 3x, *Sulph.* vertigo with little or no aching, from chronic cerebral congestion, esp. in the aged (H).

China ϕ , or *Chin. sulph.* gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ from debility from excessive loss of fluids, or after an acute disease (R).

Ac. hydrocy. the giddiness of epileptics (H); vertigo with headache (R).

Phos. in many forms, esp. nervous (H).

Tabac. 6, nearly infallible for that of which sea-sickness is the type (Js).

Cocc. for same form with cerebral vom. (H).

Ambra, nervous in the old (H).

Arg. nit. vertigo on the least bodily or mental exertion (H).

Arn., *Bell.* hyperæmia of brain (H).

Bry. congestive, worse from stooping (H).

Sulph., *Ac. phos.* brain-fag (R).

VOMITING.

(Compare HEMATEMESIS, NAUSEA, SEA-SICKNESS, V. OF PREGNANCY.)

- Ipecacuanha**, in small doses, will arrest certain kinds—a curious fact; esp. useful in certain forms; ℞j of vinum ipecac. every ½ hour or more (B, R, P); in sick stomach of nervous origin, minute doses of undoubted value (W).
- Arsenic**, in many forms of stomach vomiting, esp. that of alcoholism, and chronic ulcer (B); and in the vom. of cholera (R).
- Nux Vomica**, stands next to arsenic; is useful in many ways (B); may be given with Ipecac. esp. when tongue coated (R).
- Iris**, in vom. with blinding right supra-orbital pain; liver deranged (P).
- Bismuth**, in many forms of vom. in children, esp. when from gastric catarrh (R).
- Carbolic Acid**, with or without bismuth (B); in nervous vomiting (W).
- Creosote**, in the vomiting of cancer, gastric ulcer, etc. (R); gtt. j–ij (W).
- Mercury**, gr. ⅓ of grey powder every 2 hours, esp. in children with clayey stools (R).
- Sulphurous Acid**, ℞v–ʒj, well diluted, or less effectively, sodic sulphite. Sulphites often curative in vomiting of sarcinæ, and acid matter, due to acid fermentation of starchy elements (B).
- Cocculus Indicus**, efficient in cephalic (P).
- Opium**, will arrest many kinds; best in that of biliary or renal calculi, dysmenorrhœa, sea-sickness, pregnancy. (Morphia, hypoder. gr. 1–12 to ⅙ (B, P).
- Bryonia**, bilious vom. headache (P).
- Veratrum Album**, in vomiting and purging of summer diarrhœa (R).
- Hydrocyanic Acid**, often very serviceable in nervous vomiting; acts promptly if at all. ℞. Ac. hydrocy. dil. ʒj; aquæ lauro-cerasi, ʒij. M. Sig.—A tablesp. every two hours (B, R).
- Chloroform**, ℞ij–v, on sugar, for non-inflammatory vomiting (B, R).
- Bromides**, in cerebral vomiting only; not in the gastric form (B); pot. brom. in that of uterine disease (W).
- Cinnamon or Cloves**, will check vomit'g (P).
- Ipec.** the grand remedy for gastric vomiting (H); yellow or white tongue (R).
- Ars.** a chief remedy (H); great prostrat'n, burning in throat and stom., cold hands and feet, ulcer or cancer of stomach (R).
- Nux vom.** alt. **Ars.** 1x, vomiting of sarcinæ (R); **Strych.** in reflex vomiting (Ha).
- Iris.** in many forms; pancreatic pain (H); vomiting of bile, sick-headache (R, Ha).
- Bism.** when from gastric irritation (Ha).
- Bism., Ars., Creos., Hydras.** from ulceration or cancer of stomach, with emaciation; gastritis, etc. (R).
- Ac. Carbol.** has been useful (H); for vomiting of ingesta in children (Ha).
- Creos.** for chronic vomiting, also in sympathetic, stands very high (H); persistent vom. or retching without vomiting (R).
- Merc., Æthus.** vom. of milk in children (H). **Merc., Iris, Ipec., Bry., Pod.** vomiting of bile (R).
- Ac. sulphs., Nux vom. 1, Ipec., Sil.** vomiting of milk in children (R). *Ac. sulph.* empty retching (R).
- Cocc. ind., Petrol.** cerebral vomiting, from riding in carriage (H).
- Apomorph.** ʒ, reflex and gastric vom. (H); no gastric or bilious symptoms (R); sympathetic, cerebral; 13 cases cured (*Dyce Brown*).
- Bry.** vom. of gastric origin; empty retching, spitting up of water and mucus, coldness of body; bloody vom. (Hpl).
- Ver. alb.** prostration and cold sweats (R); *Ver. vir.* violent, prolonged vom., and hiccough with globus hystericus (R); empty, painful retching, with ejection of a little bloody, frothy mucus (Ha).
- Puls.** mucous, gastric vomiting (H, Ha).
- Zinc.** vomiting without retching; food suddenly ejected (R).
- Conium**, chocolate-colored in cancer (R).
- Arg. nit.** with great sourness (R).
- Lyc.** vomiting of greenish masses (R).
- Cupr. arsen.** 2x, obstinate paroxysmal, a dose when nausea indicates return of paroxysm (R).

Calumba, in vomiting from kidney disease and renal calculi; frequently allays that of pregnancy, and dentition (P).
Serpentaria, for bilious vomiting (P).
Cerii Oxalas, in that of pregnancy and from cancer (B); gr. j every 3 hours (R).
Sodic Bicarbonate, ʒss-j to a pint of milk, for infants esp. if constipated (R).
Ammonium Carbonate, may relieve, when vomited matter is acid (B).
Milk and Lime-water, often relieves when other methods fail. Also the effervescing soda powders in the vomiting of acute diseases, and the exanthemata (B).
Alcohol. Iced brandy or champagne in spoonful doses every ½ hour in vom. of cholera, pregnancy, and delir. trem. (B).
Counter-irritation, at epigastrium (R).
 NUTRIENT ENEMATA (B). [See ENEMATA.]
 ICE, sucked, with horizontal posture, absolute rest and quiet (Wa).

Ant. tart. whitish, rice-water vomit, with a similar diarrhœa (R).
Ant. crud. nausea, heaviness of stomach, foul white tongue, dislike to food (R).
Secale, chronic vom. of sour mucus, with offensive eructations (R).
Loberl. high, in vomiting from fright and other emotional causes; also with great prostrat'n, cold sweat, feeble pulse (Ha).
Sanguin. when acute or chronic gastritis, in acute, 6th, in chronic, lower (Ha).
Therid. vomiting when closing the eyes, and resembling that of sea-sickness (Ha).
Eup. perf. hepatic derangement, malaria, also in ordinary bilious vomiting and diarrhœa of children (Ha).
 PEPSIN, for vomiting of food after meals; gr. x-xv before or during meals (Ha).
 KUMYSS, has proved efficacious when no other food would remain on the stomach (Ha).

VOMITING OF PREGNANCY.

Ipecacuanha or *Nux Vomica*, either will generally succeed where the other fails (R). No other remedy of equal value to *Ipecacuanha* (P).
Nux Vomica, often fails. Gtt. ss-j every hour or two in water (B, R); in very minute doses (S).
Arsenic. Fowler's sol. gtt. j, before each meal, will often relieve, when vomiting of food, retching and straining, with blood and pain (B).
Creosote, checks the vomiting (R).
Carbolic Acid, drop-doses of crystals liquefied by heat, in mucilage ter die (Wa).
Staphisagria, has subdued when other remedies failed (P).
Cerium Oxalate, gr. j every 3 hours (R, B).
Morphia, hypodermically in severe (R).
Pepsin, has been used with success. *Ingluvin*, seems almost specific (B).
Potassic Bromide, is often efficacious (W).
Hydrocyanic Acid, often the best remedy (B, P). [See ante, VOMITING.]
Copper Sulphate, sometimes effective; not more than gr. 1-20 ter die (B).
Iodine or *Calumba*, as tinct. often useful; drop-doses every hour or two (B).

Ipec. only when stomach irritable; best in alternation with *Nux vom.* (H).
Nux vom. perhaps most important remedy; diminishing reflex excitability (H); water-brash, constipation, dark complexions (R).
Ars. persistent vom. after eating or drinking, extreme weakness, emaciation (R); gastralgia, burning pains in mammæ (L).
Creos. a remedy of the same class as *Nux vom.* (H); rarely fails in persistent morning sickness from sympathetic disturbance (R).
Ac. carbol. has been very successful (Ha); when frantic headache and great irritability (Hpl).
Staph. 6, is the best remedy (Teste).
Cerium. oxal. 1x, gr. ij-ijj, has much testimony both for and against it (Ha).
Apomorph. 3, should be considered in obstinate cases (H, Ha).
Pepsin, often acts with singular efficacy, arresting for days, even weeks (Ha).
Kali brom. often acts magically; gr. x at night and in morning before rising (Ha).
Sepia, one of our best remedies, esp. when uterus previously unhealthy (H).

Bismuth, and carbolic acid, effective (B).
Atropia, frequently effective. ℞ Atrop. sulphat. gr. ij; aq. destil. ʒj. M. Sig.—2 drops in water before meals (B, R).
Aconite, in full doses, often effective (W).
 SPINAL ICE BAG, often successful (R).

Aletris, 1x or 2x, in early months of pregnancy, excessive nausea, faintness, giddiness, pain in the hypogastrium (Ha).
Puls. fair persons, tendency diarrhœa (R).
Dios. of value, esp. when gastralgia (Ha).
Coff. may arrest, in some cases (Hpl).

VULVA. (Compare PRURITUS VULVÆ.)

Sodium Hyposulphite, an unfailing remedy in lotion for aphthæ of the vulva (T).
Arsenic, much used for eczema (T).
Lead Acetate, a concentrated solution in glycerin, for eczema of vulva (T).

Calendula or *Hydrastis*, as glycerite, applied locally several times a day, in laceration of the posterior commissure (R).
Ant. tart. supposed to be useful for pustules on vulva (Hpl).

VULVITIS. (Compare VAGINITIS.)

Alum, as lotion in vulvitis of children; gr. 1x-Oj aquæ, or less strong if found to increase discharge (R).
Lead, solutions of the acetate or the diacetate as wash, after the acute stage has subsided. *Lime-water*, as wash (R).

Ars. has intense action upon the external genitals (H).
Merc., *Thuja*, *Sepia*, have been recommended for chronic follicular vulvitis (H).
Grindelia robusta, ʒj to Oj aq. fervid. as lotion, gives good results (Ha).

WARTS. (Compare CONDYLOMATA.)

Thuja, worthy of recommendation in the highest terms, for the cure of warts with a narrow base and pendulous body. A strong tinct. locally three times a day, for one or two weeks, with 5 drops in a wineglassful of water internally, night and morning (P).

Nitric Acid, ʒj-ij of the dilute acid to a pint of water, as a wash, to keep small syphilitic warts constantly moist (R).

Sabina, as caustic (P); j-ij of alum (Wa).

Rue, the oil, with honey, locally (P).

Arsenious Acid, as a caustic; enough to be used to excite active inflammation. Liq. arsenicalis painted over warts (R).

Caustic Alkalies, locally (R).

Chromic Acid, gr. 100 to ʒj aquæ, with a glass rod, to saturate diseased growth. Remove any superfluous acid; dress with dry lint (R, Wa).

Mercuric Nitrate, locally (R).

Silver Nitrate, as caustic, but is usually too superficial (R).

Thuja φ, int. and ext., the best remedy for all excrescences of skin or mucous membrane. The medium dilutions for crop of warts (H); φ ext., 12 or 30 int. (R).

Ac. nit., *Caust.* warts complicated with chancroid, or soft chancre (Mg).

Calc. carb. has repeatedly caused their disappearance (H); small, soft (R).

Natr. carb., *Caust.* have frequently proved effective (J).

Sepia, large, hard warts (R).

Ant. cru. 2x, smooth, soft; especially on neck, hands, arms (R).

Merc. sol., *Merc. corr.*, *Ac. phos.*, *Staph.* complicated with hard chancre (Mg).

Rhus tox. int. and ext., where *Thuja* does not succeed (R).

Dulc. 3, said to be often successful (R).

Sulph. once a day for a week or two, excellent for numerous and obstinate warts on the hands. Also useful after other remedies, to eradicate the tendency to recurrence (R).

WEN.

EXTIRPATION, the least troublesome and most speedily effective method. Run a scalpel through it, seize the cut edge of the cyst, and gently tear it out with a touch or two from the knife. Dressing of lint and carbolic oil to cause suppuration and contraction (D).

Bary. carb. 6, has removed several (R).
Hepar sulph. often causes suppuration, discharge and disappearance (R).
Phyto. φ, injected into wen after puncture, and removal of some contents (R).
Coni. 3x, has cured (R).
Kali iod., *Sil.*, *Calc. carb.*, *Graph.*, *Lyc.*(R).

WORMS.

Filix Mas, **Brayera (Kouso)**, *Rottlera (Kamala)*, **Pepo**, *Granati fructus cortex*, as tæniacuges (B). **Filix Mas** to be taken on an empty stomach, for tape-worm, and followed by a purge (R, P).

Pepo, ʒij as emulsion, taken fasting, one of the most efficient remedies against tænia (B).

Santonine, the best anthelmintic; laxative in morning, fasting all day, a dose (gr. ss-v) of santonine and calomel, or troches of santonine (j-x), at bedtime, a sena draught next morning. For ascarides (B, P). For round and thread-worms, in castor oil by mouth, or as injection (R).

Iron, the syrup of the iodide internally and a solution of the tinct. locally, for ascarides (B); the tinct. ferri sesquichlor. ʒss ad Oj aquæ, a good injection for thread-worms; coagulates albumen (R).

Quassia, the infusion an effectual injection, conjoined with simple bitters internally, for ascarides (B, R).

Lime Water, as injection for thread-worms (R); ʒiij-iv repeated, for ascarides (Wa).

Sodic Chloride, in ʒss doses on empty stomach, expels ascarides and prevents reproduction (Wa).

Quina, as a tonic. Also cold sponging, out-door exercise and judicious diet. Useful probably by preventing the production of the abundant mucus which favors the growth of worms (R). Esp. useful for ascarides; also as injection for thread-worms and tænia (Wa).

Ignatia, for convulsive symptoms (P).

Kamala (Rottlera), excellent for tænia, requires no purge (P); gr. cl-clxxx for an adult (Wa).

Filix mas, φ, in drop doses, night and morning, for 2 or 3 weeks, in tænia (R).

Filix mas, *Merc. corr. Stann.*, *Cupr. acet.* in drop-doses frequently, will often in cases of tape-worm, free the patient from all worm symptoms, even tho' joints continue to pass away by stool (H); attenuations of **Filix** absurd (Ha).

Pepo semen, ʒj peeled or bruised with milk or cream, at bedtime, after fasting nearly all day. In the morning a tablesp. of castor oil with half a teaspoonful of pure sulphuric ether. No breakfast, only a cup of tea or coffee. The safest and most generally efficient remedy for tape-worm. Half the above for patients under 12 years of age. **Filix mas** and **Kouso**, are the next best agents (Ha).

Cina, Sant., lumbrici; produce the same effects. **Cina**, the widest ranging remedy, and in all doses (H). **Sant.** in cocoa-butter suppositories for thread-worms, also the 1x at bed-time; rarely fails to cure (R); if homœopathic to the condition, a small dose sufficient (Hpl).

Ferr. perchlor. φ, gtt. xx, with **Quassia**; **Lime-water**; **Salt-and-water**. Or *Merc. corr.* gr. ¼ ad ʒij aquæ, injections for thread-worms (R).

China, Filix, Samb., *Merc.*, *Urt. ur. φ*, *Teucr.* 1x, for adults. **Cina**, for children. *Sulph.* for thread-worms. **Cina, φ**, **Sant.**, **Ign.**, *Merc.*, *Spig.*, *Sulph.* for long or round worms (R).

Ign. itching and prolapsus ani, nervous children (R).

Teucr. 1x, is my favorite remedy for ascarides (H).

Urt. ur. excessive itching of anus (R).

Eucalyptus, as injection, for ascarides (B).
Aloes, are efficacious for ascarides (P).
Ailanthus, decoc. of fresh bark, tænia (B).
Tonics, as cod-liver oil and iron to restore intestinal canal to healthy condition (R).
Turpentine, as poison to tape and thread worms (R); also for tænia (Wa).
Scammony, for thread-worms in rectum (R); with calomel, effective (Wa).
Tannin, as catechu, kino, redgum, rhatany, hæmatoxyllum in injections to destroy thread-worms (R).
Alum, as solution for injection (R).
Ammonium Chloride, to prevent formation of thick mucus which serves as nidus for worms (R).
Valerian, esp. when convulsions (R).

Lyc. 30, for two days; *Ver.* 12, for four days; *Ipec.* 6, for a week, in obstinate cases of ascarides (*Teste*); a very efficacious course (*H*).

Arg. nit. irritation at nose and anus, emaciation, chilliness, nightly fever; in the 2d has been effective for tænia (*Hpl*).

Stann., *Viola od.* for lumbrici (*Teste*); have not proved beneficial (*H*).

Acon. is indicated in worm affections by many symptoms (*Hpl*).

LARD OR OIL locally around anus to prevent the propagation of ascarides (R).

DIET, should be digestible and regular, with much salt. Milk, toast, stale bread, mutton without fat. No food between meals (R).

WOUNDS.

(Compare INFLAMMATION, PYÆMIA, SURGICAL FEVER, ULCERS).

Arnica, very useful for external bruises and cuts, also for internal injuries; unites surfaces very rapidly after amputations. The infusion or decoction best (P); very effectual (Wa).

Aconite, valuable in surgical fever (P).

Carbolic Acid, solutions check suppurat'n, and correct fetor (B). The "antiseptic" treatment of wounds (Lister), esp. surgical wounds. See Ag. vol. 1, page 187.

Sulphurous Acid, in solution, diluted or not, constantly applied (R); in solution or by fumigation, is regarded by some as superior in efficacy to carbolic acid, and less irritant (Wa).

Salicylic Acid, Thiersch prefers to carbolic; may be applied pure in powder to gangrenous and sloughing wounds (B).

Boracic Acid, also applicable as carbol. (B).

Balsam of Peru, excellent for closing recent wounds (P).

Benzoin, the basis of heal'g "balsams" (P).
Aloes, topically as a slight stimulant; often purges (R).

Gum Tragacanth, a thick aqueous solut'n to granulating surfaces, to protect them from the air (Wa).

Opium, to quiet intestinal movements in wounds of the abdomen (R); forwards reparative processes (P).

Arnica, in all contused wounds. Is to an injury what **Acon.** is to a chill (*H*); esp. valuable (infusion) for wounds of the eye, and for contusions and lacerations of the muscular fibre (*Hpl*).

Acon., *Bell.* for inflammation of absorbents in poisoned, or dissecting wounds (*H*); esp. *Bell.* when injured part is very painful and swollen, with congestive headache (R).

Ac. carbol. with oil, will facilitate cure; useful on Lister's plan to disinfect the air in vicinity when dressing wounds (R). Promptly applied to a flesh-wound seems to aid union by first intention (*Hpl*).

Ac. sulphs. rivals **Ac. carbol.** in preventing formation of pus; **Arn.** and **Calend.** in soothing and remedial properties (*Hpl*).

Calend. the most potent "vulnerary" ever discovered. Inimical to suppuration, and is unirritating. For incised wounds esp. valuable; also aids healing of punctured, contused, and lacerated wounds (*H, Hpl*). Also locally and internally for poisoned wounds (R).

Ledum, ext. and int. specific for punctured (*H*); wound feeling cold to touch and to the patient (*L*).

Lach. has high reputation in traumatic gangrene (*Dake, F, H*).

Tannin, or glycerin of tannin to coat over wounds (R).

Collodion or *Liquor Gutta-perchæ*, to secure primary union of incised wounds (B); as protective covering (P).

Iodoform, powdered and dusted over sloughing wounds, irritable and ill-conditioned ulcers, sores (B).

Galvanic Couplet, to wounds of indolent form (B). [See BEDSORES.]

Nitric Acid, as escharotic for gangrene (B).

Turpentine, one of the most efficient applications in hospital gangrene (B).

POULTICES, are often abused. Yeast or charcoal best for foul wounds (B).

ALCOHOL, an excellent antiseptic dressing when suppurating; also favors cicatrization of open wounds (B).

WATER, in universal use as dressing. Cold water often abused. Hot-water dressing as advocated by Hamilton, of New York, promises better results (B).

TURKISH BATH, for pain in the seat of old wounds (R).

ICE AND SALT, applied to wound prevents inflammation (R).

Hyper. perf. in lacerated, 1 to 20 parts of warm water as lotion (F); injuries in parts rich in sentient nerves, esp. fingers, toes, matrices of nails. Is said to prevent trismus (L).

Ruta, injuries of periosteum; mechanical injuries of tarsal and carpal joints (L).

Staph. injuries from sharp instrum'ts (L).

Apis, dissecting wound on hand, throbbing pain along arm; erysipelas after wounds or operations; punctured wounds (L).

Ars. 1x or *2x*, in poisoned wounds, when symptoms of rapid prostration (R).

Arg. nit. a good remedy in poisoned wounds (R).

Hepar sulph. when suppuration is established (R).

Silic. when suppuration unhealthy (R).

Asclep. syr. the juice applied to the surface after carefully cleansing and drying, will greatly hasten the healing process (Hpl).

Ham. much discoloration (R).

Asaf. injuries of tarsus and carpus (L).

Coni. injuries of the eye (L).

YELLOW FEVER. (Compare REMITTENT FEVER.)

Mercury. A calomel purgative, gr. ss, 2 or 3 times on first day, followed by a warm-water enema, is good treatment (B); has many advocates, and many opponents (Wa); should generally be abstained from (S).

Duboisia, gr. 1-80, subcutaneously, the most efficient hypnotic and calmative (B).

Turpentine, when cardiac weakness, depression of vaso-motor system, dissolved state of the blood; ℥ x-3ss. Small doses, with tinct. ferri chlor., in hemorrhagic form (B).

Quinia, has some strong evidence in its favor as an abortive agent, one large dose (gr. xxx-xl) with opium at outset (Wa); is not a specific; may hasten recovery in mild cases (S). ℥j per rectum, to reduce temperature (B).

Liquor Calcis, with milk, has been found efficient for the vomiting (Wa, B).

Capsicum, to obviate the black vomit, is highly spoken of (Wa).

Acon. is homœopathic, even in stage of black vomit (Hpl). *Acon.*, *Bell.* to control reaction (H); intense fever, pains in head (R).

Bell. meningeal symptoms in any stage (L).

Camph. severe primary chill (H).

Bry., *Ipec.* for gastric symptoms (H). *Bry.* after *Arg. nit.* or *Bell.* sopor, delirium (L).

Ars., *Lach.* in typhous condition (H). *Ars.* in "black vomit" (Holcombe).

Ant. tart. is used; nausea, vomiting, sinking sensation at stomach, etc. (Hpl).

Carbo veg. recommended in stage of black vomit, by several observers (Hpl).

Arg. nit. for "black vomit" (H); vomiting of second stage (Holcombe).

Canth. urinary symptoms (H).

Lach. nerve-poisoning, first stage. *Crotal.* blood poisoning, second stage; exhaustion, hemorrhage, jaundice. 300 cases treated, with 7 deaths, using the serpent poisons in the 30th, alt. with drugs symptomatically indicated (Holcombe).

Chlorodyne, is excellent for restlessness, insomnia, irritability of stomach (A, B).
Veratrum Viride, gtt. j-x hourly, according to age, 'till pulse and temp. subdued; successfully used in connection with mercury, etc. (White & Ford, in the Charleston Med. Journal and Review).

STIMULANTS, only in typhus form (B).

DIET, of the blandest description (A); milk and lime-water, half and half, in small quantities, is the best aliment. In convalescence, the utmost care is necessary in giving aliments (B).

Gels., *Cimicif.* severe pains through back and head; nausea, vomiting (R).

Crotal., *Lach.*, *Phos.* the remedies most truly homœopathic (H). *Crotal.* 1x to 3x, has proved excellent (*Neidhard*).

Acon., *Bell.*, *Bry.* in first stage; *Ars. Carbo veg.*, *Crotal.* in second; the remedies found to be of most value in the epidemic of 1878 (*Report of American Institute of Homœopathy*).

DIET and cleanliness are very important. In first stage, low plain food; in the third, stimulants may be necessary (R).

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

APOTHECARIES' OR TROY WEIGHT.

Pound.	Ounces.	Drachms.	Scruples.	Grains.
℔.	ʒ.	ʒ.	ʒ.	gr.
1	= 12	= 96	= 288	= 5760
	1	= 8	= 24	= 480
		1	= 3	= 60
			1	= 20

APOTHECARIES' OR WINE MEASURE.

Gallon.	Pints.	Fl'ounces.	Fl'dr'ms.	Minims.
G.	O.	fʒ.	fʒ.	℥.
1	= 8	= 128	= 1024	= 61440
		1	= 16	= 128
			1	= 8
				1

METRIC WEIGHTS.

1 Milligram	-	-	0.001=gr.	1-64
1 Centigram	-	-	0.01 =gr.	1/6
1 Decigram	-	-	0.1 =gr.	1 1/2
1 GRAM	-	-	1.	=gr. 15.432
1 Kilogram	-	1000.	=lb.	2.7

APPROXIMATE EQUIVALENTS.

1 ℥ or 1 gr.	-	-	=	.06 grams.
1 fʒ or 1 ʒ	-	-	=	4. "
1 fʒ	-	-	=	30. "
1 ʒ	-	-	=	31. "
1 fʒ Glycerin	-	-	=	37. "
1 fʒ Syrups	-	-	=	40. "

For the conversion of Apothecaries' Weights and Measures into Grams, see the table at the end of the book.

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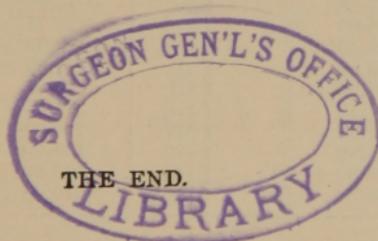


TABLE FOR CONVERTING APOTHECARIES' WEIGHTS AND MEASURES INTO GRAMS.

(MAISCH.)

TROY WEIGHT.	METRIC.	APOTHECARIES'	GRAMS FOR LIQUIDS.			
			Grains.	Grams.	MEASURE.	Lighter* than Water.	Specific Grav. † of Water.	Heavier ‡ than Water.
1-64	.001	℥ 1		.055	.06	.08
1-40	.0015	2		.10	.12	.15
1-30	.002	3		.16	.18	.24
1-20	.003	4		.22	.24	.32
1-16	.004	5		.28	.30	.40
1-12	.005	6		.32	.36	.48
1-10	.006	7		.38	.42	.55
1/8	.008	8		.45	.50	.65
1/6	.010	9		.50	.55	.73
1/4	.016	10		.55	.60	.80
1/3	.02	15		.80	.72	.96
1/2	.03	16		.90	1.00	1.32
1	.065	20		1.12	1.25	1.60
2	.13	25		1.40	1.55	2.00
3	.20	30		1.70	1.90	2.50
4	.26	35		2.00	2.20	2.90
5	.32	40		2.25	2.50	3.30
6	.39	48		2.70	3.00	4.00
8	.52	50		2.80	3.12	4.15
10	.65	60 f ʒj		3.40	3.75	5.00
15	1.00	72		4.00	4.50	6.00
20 ʒj	1.30	80		4.50	5.00	6.65
24	1.50	90		5.10	5.60	7.50
26	1.62	96		5.40	6.00	8.00
30 ʒss	1.95	100		5.60	6.25	8.30
40	2.60	120 f ʒij		6.75	7.50	10.00
50	3.20	160		9.00	10.00	13.30
60 ʒj	3.90	180 f ʒiij		10.10	11.25	15.00
120 ʒij	7.80	240 f ʒss		13.50	15.00	20.00
180	11.65	f ʒv		16.90	18.75	25.00
240 ʒss	15.50	f ʒvj		20.25	22.50	30.00
300	19.40	f ʒvij		23.60	26.25	35.00
360	23.30	f ʒj		27.00	30.00	40.00
420	27.20	f ʒij		54.00	60.00	80.00
480 ʒj	31.10	f ʒiij		81.00	90.00	120.00
ʒij	62.20	f ʒiv		108.00	120.00	160.00
ʒiv	124.40	f ʒv		135.00	150.00	200.00
ʒvi	186.60	f ʒvj		162.00	180.00	240.00
ʒviij	248.80	f ʒvij		216.00	240.00	320.00

*Lighter than water are tinctures, spirits, compound spirits of ether, sweet spirit of nitre, fixed and volatile oils. Æther Fortior, f ʒj=grams 2.80.

†Same as water are waters, liquids, decoctions, infusions, most fluid extracts and tinctures made with dilute alcohol.

‡Heavier than water are syrups, glycerin, a few fluid extracts, and chloroform. Of the latter, f ʒj=grams 5.50.

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Le S. G.





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