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THE CLINICAL DIRECTORY

AND THE

CHAPTER ON POISONS.

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David Baron M.D.
College Row, Calcutta
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CLINICAL DIRECTORY,

CHAPTER ON POISONS,

ETC. ;

BEING PARTS V. AND VI. OF THE
"TEXT BOOK OF MODERN MEDICINE AND SURGERY
ON HOMŒOPATHIC PRINCIPLES."

BY DR. RUDDOCK.

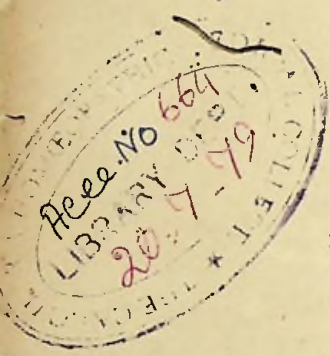
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1 College Row, Calcutta

SUGGESTIONS FOR MARGINAL NOTES.

IN preparing a future edition of this Directory, the Author is desirous of securing the co-operation of other Medical Practitioners, whose aid, according to the results of their personal experience, is earnestly solicited. The Author wishes distinctly to state that he does not desire any additions to this Directory except such as have been well ascertained by the writer's own observations. The following are the chief points:—

- 1.—To underline all remedies prescribed in the Directory, the utility of which has been repeatedly verified; and to erase any recommended, but which have been found useless in practice.
 - 2.—To insert additional well-tried remedies, stating one or two leading indications for them.
 - 3.—Brief cases which strikingly illustrate the value of remedies prescribed will also be acceptable.
 - 4.—The dilution—decimal (x), or centesimal (c), of the medicines prescribed.
 - 5.—Special accessory treatment, considered necessary in any case, may also be briefly stated.
 - 6.—The suggestion of diseases or symptoms not included in the present list, or other practical hints or general observations.
- Lastly.—To those who are willing thus to co-operate with the Author, interleaved copies will be supplied, in which the notes should be legibly written, and marginal additions carefully connected with that portion of the text to which they are intended to belong.
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Dec. 11/76

David baran Am Kaji -
1 College Row, Calcutta

CLINICAL DIRECTORY.

The Clinical Directory, as it originally appeared in the Author's *Homœopathic Vade Mecum of Modern Medicine and Surgery*, was so highly appreciated, and proved to be of such effective service, that it was inserted in the *Text Book of Modern Medicine and Surgery*, having been very carefully revised and enlarged. In its preparation we have to acknowledge the valuable aid of several homœopathic physicians in addition to those who previously contributed the results of their practical experience. Among those whose names we wish to record with gratitude, are:—Dr. D. D. Brown, Aberdeen; Dr. J. C. Burnett, Chester; A. C. Clifton, Esq., Northampton; Dr. Dalzell, Great Malvern; W. Freeman, Esq., Reading; Dr. Hale, Chicago; Dr. Hawkes, Liverpool; Dr. E. C. Hollan, Bath; Dr. W. Johnson, Great Malvern; Dr. G. Lade, Glasgow; Dr. J. Maffey, Nottingham; J. H. Nankivell, Esq., York; Dr. Nankivell, Bournemouth; Dr. A. Stokes, Southport; Dr. G. Strong, Ross; Dr. H. Ussher, Wandsworth; Dr. J. Wilde, Weston-super-Mare; R. Wright, Esq., Nottingham. If any errors have crept in, we shall be glad to have them pointed out; and if any useful suggestions for future improvement can be made, we shall be thankful to receive them.

It will be at once obvious that a ready and successful use of this Clinical Directory necessitates a previous knowledge of *Materia Medica*, as well as professional skill in diagnosing disease, and can only be of service to *refresh the memory*. Varied knowledge, observation, and tact, are essential in the art of prescribing, the perfection of which lies in the power of discrimination in individual cases, and of bringing into one focus the circumstances of parentage, habits of life, tendencies to

diseased action, idiosyncrasies, etc., that may complicate them. To the qualifications just mentioned must be added that of *long practice*. The Clinical Directory will, however, be found generally useful if consulted in connection with the preceding *Materia Medica*.

As a set-off to many shortcomings, we may state that the Clinical Directory is almost exclusively the result of the personal observation of the Author and other practitioners who have been associated with him in work; and, therefore, includes prescriptions that have been abundantly tested and confirmed by long and varied experiences.

A few abbreviations are used, the chief of which are the following:—*alt.*, for *alternately or in alternation with*; *int.*, for *internally or internal use*; *ext.* for *externally or local use*; the letter F., with a number attached, refers to the Appendix of *Formulae* which follows the Directory, as (F. 28).

A list of the medicines prescribed, with their names in full, their abbreviations, and the dilutions in most general use, as far as the Author's observations extend, follow the Appendix of *Formulae*.

January, 1875.

The Clinical Directory.

Abdomen: DISTENDED—Sil., Sulph., Ars. 3x trit. (*in scrofulous children*); Ciu. (*from worms*); Iod., Phyto., Ferr.-Mur. m. ij. ter die, Calc.-G., Ars.-Iod. 3x trit., Merc.-Iod. (*mesenteric*); Lye. (*distended colon, from stasis, and flatulent distention of the bowels generally*). Dr. D. D. Brown reports a case in which the distended colon so pressed upon the liver as to cause pain in the right side and right shoulder. We had a similar case, and in both instances Lye. gave rapid relief. Bapt. (*typhoid condition*); Dig., Tereb., Ars. (*Dropsy; see Ascites*); Coloc., or Nux V. (*tympanitis*); Dios. 1x (*flatulent distention*); Cimic. (*pains shooting across*); China, Carbo V. 1x trit., Iris. Dr. Usher mentions a case of excessive distention in an elderly female relieved by *Bovis*. 3x and *Ipti*. 3x.

DIET.—The aim should be to secure the greatest amount of nutrition from food of the least flatulent kind. Bread, solid vegetables, particularly cucumbers, fruit, soup, rich sauces, and salted, seasoned, or twice-cooked meat, should be avoided; while biscuits, lemon-juice, and tender, but perfectly fresh meat, fish, fowl, or game, would be suitable.

PAIN IN—*see* Bowels.

Abscess: ACUTE—Acon. or Bell. \hat{a} r. Hep.-S.; Arn. (*early stage, and from an injury*); Merc.-S. Also Tomato or other poultices, on which *Hep.-S.* 3x trit. is sprinkled.

CHRONIC—Sil. alt. China ϕ (in 3 to 5 drop doses), Phos., Bary.-Carb. 3x, Sulph., Hep.-S., Calc.-Carb., Ac.-Fluor., Ac.-Phos., Sil., Mez., Aur. (*from diseased bone*).

OF LIVER—*see* Liver.

MAMMARY—*see* Breast.

SCROFULOUS—Calc.-Iod., Calc.-C., Sil., Sulph., Aur. 3x, Ars.-Iod., Ac.-Carbol.

Accidents: The first object should be to ascertain, regardless of proffered remarks from persons on the scene of the accident, whether life be extinct or not. If the sufferer be alive, after examining into the nature and extent of his injuries, the surgeon should give suitable directions, and see that they are carried out promptly and perseveringly. In a fatal case, it behoves him to note carefully the state, position, etc., of the body, and of surrounding objects.

Acidity (Heartburn): Nux V., Bry., Puls., Iris, Ver.-Alb., Carbo V.; Lye. (*in elderly persons*); Phos. 3x (*during pregnancy*); Calc.-C. or Rob. (*chronic acidity*); Pepsine (F. 59.) Valswater, half a tumbler early in the morning and at mid-day, particularly if the tongue is very red, and the skin prone to inflammatory Acne.

See also Dyspepsia.

Acne (Pimples): HARD—Bell. (*in the plethoric*); Ac.-Phos. (*from onanism*); Bary.-Carb. or Calc.-C. (*maggot-pimples*); K.-Brom., K.-Hydriod., Jug.-C., Ars., Dros., Calc.-C., Sep. 3x trit., Rumex ϕ int., and Rumex and Sulph. ointment ext. (F. 54); Bor., Petrol., Sulph., int. and ext. (*Sulph.* sometimes aggravates.)

ROSACEA—Ant.-C., Rhus Rad., Ars., Apis, Carbo An.; Agar. int. and ext., Nux V. or Opi. (*if from spirit-drinking*); Rhus 3x, Merc. 3x (*young persons*); Bell., Ars. (*severe and chronic cases*); locally Hypochloride of Sulph. (F. 56).

STROPHULOSA (white gum-reak)—Ant.-C., Puls., Hep.-S., Calc.-E.

VULGARIS—Sarz. ϕ (*especially at the time of puberty*).

After-pains: *see* Labour.

Agalactia (lack of milk): Urt.-U. 1x. Mr. Clifton informs us of two cases complicated with uterine hemorrhage, three weeks

after labour, in which *Urt.-U.* effected a cure. *Ext. Ricinus Communis* has been recommended.

Ague: China, or Sulph.-Quin. $\text{I}\times$ trit.; *Ars.* (chronic and undefined cases); *Cedr.*, *Berb.-Vulg.*, *Nat.-Mur.*, *Carbo V.*; *Ipec.* (much gastric disturbance, with nausea); *Ign.* (much chill with frequent paroxysms); *Nux V.*, *Ver.-Alb.* (chill predominating); *Ars. alt.* *Ipec.* (dumb-ague); *Ver.-Alb.* (severe and obstinate cases); *Bry.* (chill stage); *Gels.* (hot stage); *Sulph.-Quin.*, *Ars.* (in the apyrexia); *Ac.-Phos.* (averts attacks when profuse sweating follows the hot stage); *Tereb.* (*Dropsy* following *Ague*); *Cit. of Iron and Quin.* gr. j. thrice daily (enlarged spleen following *Ague*).

MASKED. — *Sulph.-Quin.* *Mr. Freeman* reports about thirty cases in Cambridge and Cardiff in which *Sulph.-Quin.*, gr. j. ad. $\text{aq.}\ \overline{\text{Ziv.}}$, $\overline{\text{Zj.}}$ every 2 or 3 hours, effected a rapid cure. The symptoms were very variable, with tendency to periodicity, and had resisted indicated remedies.

Albuminuria: see *Bright's Disease*.

Alcohol: EFFECTS OF—*Nux V.*, *Bell.*, *Caps.* (large doses given in sugar water), *Agar.*, *Opi.*, *Ars.*; *Dig.*, *K.-Brom.*, *Agar.*, *Strych.*, *Sulph.-Quin.* (with tremors); *Ant.-T.* (gastric irritation); *Chloroform int.*

See *Delirium Tremens* in Chap. on POISONS.

Alopecia (loss of hair): see *Hair*.

Amaurosis: ORGANIC (blindness with a sluggish or immovable pupil)—*Zinc.*, *Merc.-Cor.*, *Bell.*, *Phos.*, *Coni.*, *Sant.*, *Ferr.-Mur.* (from anemia in the young); *Cann.*, *Lith.-Carb.*, *Solanum*; *Gels.* (desire for light).

Amblyopia (impaired vision from any cause except that of optical defect; incipient Amaurosis): *Ac.-Phos.*, *China*, *Ferr.*, *Ars.*, *Anac.*, *Sant.*, *Phos.* (from debilitating causes); *Arn.*, *Ruta*, *Nux V.* $\text{I}\times$, *Gels.* $\text{I}\times$, *Macrot.* $\text{I}\times$ trit. (from over-use of the eyes);

*Cimic.*¹ (aching in eye-balls); *Spig.*, *Coloc.* (great pain in the eyes); *Bell.* or *Spig.* (congested appearance of the eyes); *Cact.*, *Gels.* (hyperemia of the optic nerve); *Lith.* (partial or threatened *Hemipia*). Warm fomentations at night relieve the discomfort in and about the eyes. The alternate use of hot and cold water (four times) changing every minute, morning and night, often affords the greatest relief. Further, a nourishing diet and sufficient rest and sleep should also be prescribed. Eye douche, cold, one to three minutes. The eye should be held over a small rising jet of water; forehead and temples should also be bathed in the same way.

See also *Sight, and Eyes*.

Amenorrhœa (delayed, suppressed, or deficient menstruation): see *Menstruation*.

Anæmia: *Ferr.-Red.*, *Ferr.-Pyro-Phos.*, *Tincture Ferri Perchl.*, *Nat.-Mur.* $3\times$ (when Iron fails, or as a preparation), *Nat.-Sulph.*, *China* (from hæmorrhage); *Helon.* $\text{I}\times$, *Ac.-Phos.*, *Ars.*, *Iod.*, *Merc.*, *Macrot.* *Ferr.-Pyro-Phos.* is regarded by some practitioners as the best *chalybeate*. *Parrish's Chemical Food.* *Puls.* $3\times$ morning and night, and *Ferr.-Red.* immediately after two meals (*Anæmia with Amenorrhœa*). Cold sponging; but this needs great caution, or it may lower the tone by minute degrees at each application, amounting to a great deal in the course of time (advice from *Dr. Toyubec* to *Mr. Freeman*).

Anasarca: see *Dropsy: GENERAL*.

Aneurism: *K.-Hydriod.* in large doses, *Calc.-Phos.*, *Iod.*, *Lyc.*; *Acon.*, *Ver.-Vir.* (for arterial excitement); *Dig. ϕ* (as a palliative).

¹ *Mr. Freeman* remarks, the powers of *Cimic.* to remove aching of the eye-balls is very marked, and is often the key to its use in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and various uterine troubles.

For recent Aneurism, constantly recumbent posture. Surgical treatment is often necessary.

Anger: EFFECTS OF—*Acon.* (*palpitation and arterial excitement*); *Cham.* (*bilious derangement*); *Bry.* (*headache*); *Bell.* or *Hyos.* (*brain disturbance*).

Mr. Nankivell, of York, has communicated to us a case of partial Paralysis of the tongue, with thick speech and slow utterance, the effect of anger, rapidly cured by *Acon.*

Angina: see Throat, Croup, etc.

Angina Pectoris: *Ars.*, *Cact.*, *Dig.*, *Ver.-Vir.*, *Ver.-Alb.*, *Hep.-S.*, *Iod.*, *Strych.*, *Naja*, *China*, *Puls.* ϕ , *Aurum*.

PAROXYSM OF—*Dig.* (*very slow, labouring pulse*); *Chlor.-Hyd.*, grs. x. to xx., *Chloric Ether*, *Ac.-Hydrocy.*; *Glon.* (*pale face*); *Acon.*, *Cimic.*, *Spig.* *Nitrite of Amyl.*, inhalation of 3 to 5 drops. *Ether Chlor.* and *Sp. Ammon.* *Arom.* in equal proportions, a teaspoonful. Brandy should not be forgotten.

Ankles: SPRAINED: see Sprain.

SWOLLEN—*Apis.*, *Ars.*, *Puls.*, *Ferr.*, *China*. Also REST in the horizontal posture.

WEAK—*Calc.-Phos.* 3x trit. almost specific; *Calc.-Iod.*, *Calc.-C.*, *Phos.*, *Sulph.*, *Silicate of Lime*, *Thuja*, *Carbo.-V.* *Symphytum* in decoction to bathe ankles, or as lotion.

Antigalactics (*medicines for diminishing the secretion of milk*): *Calc.-C.*, *Bry.*, *Bell.*, *Phos.*, *Puls.*, *Phyto.* ϕ .

Anus: CONSTRICTED—*Nux V.* (*spasmodic closure of the sphincter ani*); *Plumb.*, *Bell.*, *Graph.*, *Æscul.* Dilatation may be necessary.

FISSURED AND SORE—*Æscul.*, *Ac.-Nit.*, *K.-Hydriod.* 1x, *Rhatania*, *Merc.*, *Coat.*, *Ars.* Glycerole of *Hydras.*, *Ac.-Tam.*, or *Calend.*, locally (F. 6 or 11). Injection of *Ac.-Carbol.* and Oil (1 to 10) or *Ol. Ol.* to prevent contact of feces with ulcer.

FISTULA OF—*Sil.*, *Caust.* 3,

Calc.-Hypophos. 1x, *Graph.* 3x and 12, *Sulph.* 3 and 12, *Calc.-C.*, *K.-Carb.*; *Ham.* with *Glyc.* (F. 5) ext.; Injection of *Ham.* or *Hydras.* lotion (F. 40, 41) (*associated with Piles*); *Merc.-Precip.-Rub.* 3x, and *Glycerole of Starch* medicated with the same (F. 3).

ITCHING OF—*Sulph.*, *Ac.-Nit.*, *Ign.*, *Thuja*, *Ars.* A bad case from *Ascarides* permanently cured by *Ign.* 3x. Also for ext. use, to be applied three or four times daily (F. 1, 10, 39, or 48). Itching of anus is sometimes cured by erub-lice, especially in foreign seamen, when the following external application is effectual: *R. Sem.* *Staph.* ʒj; *Glyc.* or oil ʒss; *Digest.* A strong infusion of *Quassia* is also recommended.

ITCHING OF, FROM WORMS—*Cin.*, *Ign.* 6, *Teuc.* See also Worms.

PAIN IN—*Æscul.*

PROLAPSED—*Podoph.* (*at each stool with squirting Diarrhoea*); *Ruta*, *Nux V.* (*with Constipation*); *Graph.* (*with Constipation and Piles*); *Aloe* (*with Piles and great irritation*); *Ars.* (*with burning pain*); *Ign.*, *Podoph.*, *Ac.-Fluor.* 6, *Gamboge*, *Lyc.* (*in children*); *Æscul.* 2x (*after labour*); *Merc.*, *Ac.-Nit.*, *Æscul.*, *Ham.* extract with *Glyc.* and water (F. 5) as an injection, or *Phyto.* 1x int. and *Phyto.* ϕ ʒj. and *Glyc.* of *Starch* (F. 2). Dr. H. Wheeler uses an injection of *Ferr.-Mur.* ʒj, ad aq. ʒviij.

Anxiety, Care, Grief, etc.: EFFECTS OF—*Ign.*, *Ac.-Phos.*, *Anac.*, *China*, *Acon.*, *Gels.*, *Nux V.*

Aphasia: see Aphonia.

Aphonia: *Caust.*, *Glon.* 3 [see *H. World*, v. viii. p. 9], *K.-Hydriod.* (*syphilitic*); *Phyto.* (*complete or partial loss of voice*); *Acon.*, *Bell.*, *Merc.*, *Brom.*, *Ammon.-Brom.* in crystals, *Carbo V.* (*catarrhal*); *Ant.-T.* (*from cold, with bronchial râles*); *Ign.*, *Nux V.* (*nervous and hysterical*); *Spong.* 2x. or *Iod.* 2x (*with dry laryngeal cough, and feeling of soreness*)

when coughing); also inhalations of *Iod.*, and a wet compress at night. Galvanism of the tongue.

CHRONIC—Phos., Carbo V., K.-Bich., Hep.-S. (*whizzing*), Iod., Spong. Inhalations of Iod. or Chlorine.

FROM OVER-USE OF THE VOICE—
• Caust. (*high voice*), K.-Bich.
• (*tenor*), Phos. (*bass*), Arn., Bary.-Carb.

WORN-OUT—Rest, Galvanism, or magnetic pad to throat.

Aphthæ: Mere., Bor., K.-Chlor. Mr. Freeman recommends the sucking a crystal of K.-Chlor. occasionally, or the use of a mouth-wash containing ʒij to Oj of water. Ant.-T. (*with vomiting of milk after nursing*); Ars. (*ulcerous*); Ac.-Sulph. 1x (*ulcerous in adults*); Bor., Hydras, Ac.-Carbol. 1x, or Sang., one part of any, to about twelve to fifteen parts of water, as a wash; or (F. 4); Sulphurous Acid Spray; or (F. 7) (*ulcerous Aphthæ*). Dr. Burnett prefers a wash of K.-Permang.

Apoplexy: **EARLY SYMPTOMS**—Acon. alt. Bell. every hour, and fomentations to the head of hot water every two hours; Glon. (*throbbing headache in temples and full sensation*), Amyl.-Nit., Acon., Nux V., Bell., Gels.

FIT OF—Acon. (*full, quick, strong pulse*); Bell. (*great redness of the face, and convulsive movements*); Opi. (*bloated, dasky-red face, stupor, and stertor*); Phos., Cocc., Rhus, Lyc., Arn. (*after-effects*).

PREVENTIVES—Nux V., Acon., Phos., Merc.; also, Avoidance of stimulating food and drink (especially beer), over-eating, excitement, haste, exposure to the hot sun, heated rooms, etc.

Ophthalmoscopic examination of the nervous tissues of the eyes is serviceable in diagnosis.

Appetite: **DEPRAVED**—Ars., China, Calc.-C., Ferr., Chin.-Sulph., Nux V., Ac.-Nit.

EXCESSIVE—Cin. (*from worms*); China, Ac.-Phos. (*after illness*); Merc., Sil., Calc.-C., Gels., Ign. Patients with excessive appetite should eat slowly.

LOST OR DEFICIENT—China, Ferr., Macrot. 1x trit., Ac.-Phos., Still. 1x trit., Nux V. 1x, Ars., Merc., Puls., Nit.-Uran. The cause should be removed.

VARIABLE—Cin., China, Iod., Calc.-C.

Arteries: **DISEASE OF**—Phos., Lyc.

Arthritis: see Gout.

Articular Rheumatism: see Rheumatism.

Ascarides: see Worms.

Ascites: Apoc., Digitaline 1x with caution, Apis, Ars., Eup.-Pur. as an infusion; infusion of Dig. in ʒss doses; Nux V., China, Lyc. Croc.-Tig. is the most reliable remedy in Ascites from Cirrhosis of the liver. Mr. Clifton reports two cases from Cirrhosis, in which the extract of Apoc. removed the Ascites. The concentrated tincture is the most reliable form for Dropsy of cardiac origin. Several contributors prefer the fluid extract to any other form of the remedy.

Asiatic Cholera: see Cholera: ASIATIC.

Asthenopia (*weak-sightedness from muscular fatigue; temporary Asthenopia may occur after severe fevers or other exhausting diseases*): Strych.-Nit. The use of proper concave glasses. Good air and food, cold water douche, frequent rest of the eyes, and one or more of the remedies prescribed under Amblyopia, if from exhausting causes. In the latter case see note on cold sponging under Anæmia.

Asthma: Ipec., Ars., Gels., Plumb., Cact., Lob., Cup.-Acet., Nux V. alt. Carbo V. (*with dyspepsia, flatulence, etc.*)

PAROXYSM OF—Acon. (*arterial excitement; and when arising from cold*); Ver.-Vir. (*laboured breathing, with cold sweat on the face*); Ipec. ʒ gtt. j. every half-hour (*spasmodic, with retching*); Chlor.-Hyd., Bell. (*nightly spasm*); Cup.-Acet., Ac.-Hydrocy., Liq. Sod.-Chlor., Lob. in large doses. Also inhalation of chloroform or oxygen. Nux V. or Ars. (*between the attacks*).

CHRONIC—Ars., Sulph., Plumb.,
Nux V., K.-Hydriod.

CHILDREN'S—Samb. (*profuse perspiration*); Ipec. (*retching or sickness*); Ant.-T., Ars. Samb. and Ant.-T., in most cases, are the best remedies.

Atrophy: GENERAL—Ars., Zinc., Iod., Calc.-C., Sil. 3x, Phos., Sulph.; Bary.-Carb., Calc.-Acet., Calc.-C. (*scrofulous wasting*). Cod-liver oil. Also frictions, and exercise alternated with perfect rest. Inunction of Ol. Oliv. is recommended.

Back: ACHING OF—Arn. (*from over-exertion*); Rhus, Bry., Nux V., Gels., Ham., Sec., Cimic. (*from uterine causes*).

PAIN IN—Cimic. (*crick-in-the-back*); Apoc., Ant.-T., Acon., Cantli., Tereb. (*from the kidneys*); Ham., Eup.-Pur., Acon., Nux V., Escul. (*from Piles*); Tereb. Venet. Dr. Ussher says Tereb. Venet., made into pills, acts well for pain in the kidneys.

See also *Lumbago and Menstruation: PAINFUL.*

WEAKNESS OF—Sil., Rhus, Phos., Ign., China (*from nervous exhaustion*). Many forms of pain and weakness of the back are much helped by wearing a belt, but it must not be heating. A compress is often of use, or a local pack.

Baker's Itch: see Lichen.

Balanitis: (Inflammation of the glans and lining of the prepuce, with muco-purulent discharge): Merc.-Cor. 3x, Thuja; Calend. ext. Cleanliness, with tepid water. Draw back the foreskin and thoroughly cleanse; apply to the glans a piece of muslin saturated with sweet oil, and retain it in position by drawing the foreskin over it. Repeat in 24 hours. It is said that the inflammation will subside in four days.

Baldness: see Hair: FALLING OFF.

Barber's Itch: see Beard: ACNE OF.

Beard: ACNE OF—Iyc., Graph. 2x trit., Merc.-S. 3x trit., Ant.-T., Merc.-Iod., or Sulph. int. and as

an ointment or lotion (F. 34, 43, 54). *Sulphurous Acid, spray*, locally, once (or for a time, twice) a day, has been used successfully.

Bed-sores: Glycerine-cream, or Calend.-lotion; Calend.- or Arn.-plaster for protection. Ung. Ziinci (B.P.). Coal Tar saponice. In tedious cases, a water or air bed if possible. "Air-dried linen," *i.e.*, linen that has neither been ironed nor mangled, tends to obviate bed-sores. This is due, no doubt, to the softness of the unpressed fibres. Miss Nightingale's liniment for bed-sores is, one part Laudanum, two parts brandy, three parts Olive Oil: this she very highly recommends.

PREVENTION OF—Frequent washing the parts exposed to pressure with soap-and-water; and, after drying with a soft towel, a little Glycerine or Glycerine of Starch (F. 2) should be gently rubbed over the parts. If redness of the skin appear, the parts should be moistened with brandy or some other proof spirit, to harden the skin. Spirit of proof strength is better than the usual prescription of brandy and water.

Belching: see Eructations.

Bilious-Fever: see Remittent-Fever.

Biliousness: Lept. 1x trit., Nux V., Escul., Merc., Bry., Podoph., Hep.-S., Ipec., Iris, Lept. alt. Podoph.

ATTACK OF—Bry., Puls. (*from indigestible food; vomiting of bile and mucus*); Acon. (*from cold or excitement*); Cham. (*in females, and from worry or passion*); Ver.-Alb., Iris (*"sick-headache," with vomiting or diarrhœa*); Nux V. (*from stimulants, over-feeding, &c., with constipation*). A teaspoonful of mustard in a tumbler of hot water, or drink freely of hot water and vomit the bile; after that Nux V. 1x. In chronic cases Sulph. 3 at bedtime assists the action of Nux by day.

See also *Liver, Constipation, Diarrhœa, &c.*

Bites of Insects, etc: see Stings.

Black-Eye: Tinct. Arn. 1x int. and

ext. (if the lotion can be applied immediately); Ham. (broken skin, and if discoloration has taken place).

Bladder: ATONY OF—Nux V. ϕ , with electricity, but consider possibility of pregnancy; Sec. ϕ , ϕ tt. v. ter in die (diurnal incontinence from atony in the sphincter vesicæ); K.-Hydriod. (with enlarged prostate).

CATARRHAL INFLAMMATION OF—
Acon. alt. Canth. (from cold); Dule., Uva 1x, also decoction 3j 4tis horis (from damp); Cann., Canth., Apis, K.-Hydriod., Chim. (with much mucous or albuminous discharge); Eup.-Pur. 2x, Ammon.-Mur., Ant.-C., Copa. 1x, Pals., Tereb., Zinc., Eryng.-Aquat., Sulph. Triticum Repens, decoction of, drunk freely.

IRRITABILITY OF—Ferr. (diurnal); Bell., Canth., Sulph. (nocturnal); Nux V. (with spasm, and in gouty persons); Bachu. infus., Uva, powder of, or infus., Podoph.; Lyc. (with gravel); Ac.-Benz. (strongly scented, high-coloured urine). For irritability with pain at neck of bladder, a full bath, 85° for ten minutes, followed or not by a douche of two pails of cold water.

PARALYSIS OF—Cann.-Sat., Bell., Bary.-Carb., Acon., Nux V. Galvanism.

See also Calculus, Hæmorrhage, Strangury, Urine, etc.

Bleeding: see Hæmorrhage.

Blindness: see Amaurosis, Amblyopia, Sight, etc.

Blister: see Burns and Scalds.

Blood: SPITTING OF—see Hæmoptysis.

VOMITING OF—see Hæmatemesis.

Bloody Flux: see Dysentery.

Blotches: Ant.-C., Graph., Lyc., Clem., Ars., Apis.

Boils: Bell. or Arn. alt. Acon. (when forming); Sulph. alt. Bell.; and hot poultices; paint with equal parts of Succus, Bell. and Glys., or with Ver.-Vir. ϕ (when formed); Sil., Hep.-S. (when supuration has occurred, but is torpid); Muriate of Calc. lotion

(F. 38) (when very painful). Early application of this lotion will frequently prevent boils from forming. When boils come in crops, Bell. should be used as a lotion as well as internally. Carrot poultice: sovereign remedy (Dr. Stokes).

TENDENCY TO—Sulph., Hep.-S., K.-Brom., Hydras., China, Sulph.

Boil, Delhi or Scinde: see Pustule, Malignant.

Bone: CONTUSION OF—Ruta 3x and Ruta lotion ext.

EXOSTOSIS—Aur.-Mur. 3x and Merc.-Iod., Sil.

INFLAMMATION AND CARIES OR ULCERATION OF—Asaf. 12, Merc., Mez., Aur., Arg.-Met., Ac.-Fluor., Sil., Ac.-Phos.; also Phyto. and (F. 9).

NECROSIS—Merc.-Prot.-Iod., Ars.-Iod., Sil., Ac.-Fluor., Symph., Phos., Ars., Asaf., Silicate of Lime, 1x trit.

NODES—Sil., K.-Hydriod., K.-Bich. (cranial); Merc.-Cor. 6x (tibial); Staph., Rhus (soft nodes); Aur.-Mur. (hard nodes).

PAIN IN—Aur., Asaf., Merc., Ruta, Ac.-Nit., Ac.-Fluor., Ac.-Phos., Staph., Phyto.; Eup.-Pur. (Influenza, bone-pains).

PERIOSTITIS—Sil., Aur.-Mur., Mez., K.-Hydriod.

SOFTENING OF—Calc.-C., Sil., Ac.-Phos., Calc.-Phos., Phos., Merc., Sulph.

Bowels: see Constipation, Diarrhœa, Hernia, Anus, Enteritis, etc.

CONSUMPTION OF—see Tabes Mesenterica.

PAIN IN—Camph. (severe, with chilliness); Diosc. (with flatulence); Acon. (feverishness or excitement); Bell. 1x, Coloc. 2x.

See also Colic.

Brain: CONCUSSION OF—Arn. alt. Acon. or Bell., Cic.

CONGESTION OF—Bell. 3x. or Atropiæ Sulph. 3x. Bell. should be given first, then if necessary Atrop.-S. If these fail, Apis, Opi., Gels. (cerebral depression), or Glon. (cerebral exaltation); Ver.-Vir. (children with gastric

irritation); Acon., Gels., Nux V., Bry.; Sulph.-Quin. (*intermittent*). In congestion from tubercular disease, or from teething, with convulsions, speedy relief may be obtained by applying to the head flannels wrung out of hot water. The fomentations should be continued for half-an-hour or more according to the severity of the case, and most frequently the child falls into a quiet sleep during the process.

DROPSY OF—Hell., Dig., Merc., Calc.-C., Sulph., Ferr.-Iod., Arn. 1x, Apis, Apoc., Sil., Zinc. Dr. Burnett reports frequent success from the persistent use of Glon. 3 and Iod. 1.

INFLAMMATION OF—Acon. alt. Bell., Bry.; Stram. (*from tubercular deposit, with convulsions*); Ver.-Vir., Gels., Sulph. In cerebral Congestion, with much *mental excitement*, flushed face, etc., great and speedy relief may frequently be given by *packing* the legs (from the loins to the feet inclusive) in large towels wrung tightly out of mustard ("mustard bran") and hot water for twenty to thirty minutes, the bowels well covered with blankets. Plenty of mustard should be used, and, after the pack, the parts should be quickly wiped down with tepid damp towels (*Dr. Dulzell*). Hot fomentations to the head, as just recommended for Congestion, are also applicable for Inflammation, and may supersede the somewhat harsh mustard-pack.

SOFTENING OF—Merc. alt. Bell.; Ac.-Phos., Nux V., Zinc., Ars., Phos., Zinc.-Phos. 1x; Hypericum (*pain and other nerve symptoms*).

Brain-fog: Nux V. ϕ , Ac.-Phos., Gels., Glon., Strych.-Phos. $\frac{1}{10}$, Calc.-C., Sil., Anac., Staph., Zinc., Asar.-Europ., Iris. Sleep.

Brain-Fever: *see* Typhus-Fever; or Brain: INFLAMMATION OF.

Branny-Tetter: Ars., Graph., Lyc., Sulph.

Breast: ABSCESS OF—Bry., Silicate of Lime (*for earliest symptoms*); Bell. (*shining red and swollen*) 2℥. Phos. int., and Phos. ϕ grt.

v. to gill of hot water ext. (*during formation*); Phyto. 1x int. and (F. 9), and spongio-piline over the breast, if Bry. and Phos. 5℥; Sil. or Hep.-S. (*for torpidity, or imperfect suppuration*); Phyto. (*caked breast*).

CONTUSION OF—Coni.

EXCORIATION OF—Sulph.; Hydras. or Calend. ext. Arnica Lotior., Glycerole of Starch (F. 2) and of Phyto. (F. 9) are also recommended.

INFLAMMATION, HARDNESS, PAINFULNESS, or SWELLING OF—Bry.; Bell. (*shining red swelling*); Ver.-Vir. 6 int. and 1x ext. When the breast is hard and hot, the skin intense and shining, and the veins blue and hard, the gland should be sponged with Sp. V. R. 60° o.p. until the part is quite cold; as soon as heat begins to return the process should be repeated. After a few spongings the pain and heat abate, the veins are emptied, and the breast is softened. *Phyto.* liberally supplied helps greatly (*Dr. Stokes*). A basin lined with flannel, saturated with hot water, applied over the breast, is the best means of preventing suppuration, and relieving pain, that I am acquainted with. It is an effectual preventive of "broken breast," and, by adopting it, I have never met with a case in my practice (*Dr. Holland*).

Breast-Pang: *see* Angina Pectoris.

Breath: FETID—Merc., Carbo V., Chin.-Sulph., Ant.-C., Aur., Ac.-Nit., Acon., Ac.-Carbol., K.-Chlor., gr. x. ter die. Puls. 1x (*in growing girls*); Nux Mosch.

Breathing: SHORT or DIFFICULT—Acon., Ac.-Hydrocy.; Ars. (*tightness and debility*); Ipec. (*whooping, [dry] and with nausea*); Ant.-T. (*rattling [moist]*); Iod. (*emaciation*); Ferr. (*anæmia*); Hep.-S., Cup., Scill., Spong. Friction over the chest with cod-liver oil, or with Glycerine, often relieves difficult breathing.

See also Croup and Asthma.

Bright's Disease: Ars., Phos., Canth. (*casts from fatty degeneration*); Merc., Phyto., Kicac., Nux V.,

Ac.-Phos., Tereb., Hot-air baths. Many striking cases of cure have been recorded from an exclusive milk diet, *quant. plac.*, not boiled, no medicine whatever having been prescribed; vegetable diet should preponderate.

See also Kidneys, Inflammation of, and Nephritis.

Bronchial Catarrh ("cold on the chest": Bry., preceded by a few doses of Acon., Ars., or K.-Hydriod.; Camph. or Kreas. (at the outset); Cin. 2x.

Bronchitis: ACUTE—Acon., Ant.-T. 2x, K.-Bich., Bry., Ipec., Phos. 3 (cough, expectoration of stringy mucus, bronchorrhœa); Lobel., Ver.-Vir. Both in acute Bronchitis and bronchial Catarrh a hot linseed-poultice to the chest is of great service.

IN CHILDREN—Acon., Ant.-T., Phos., Ipec., Ver.-Vir., Lobel. Dr. Ussher says nothing equals the last remedy.

IN OLD PERSONS—Ant.-T., Ammon.-Carb. (difficult expulsion of mucus); Coui., Carbo V., Sang., Seneg., Phos., Hydras., K.-Bich., Ars.

CHRONIC—Ant.-T., K.-Bich. 6, Ars. 3, Ipec., Merc., Hydras., Phos., Scill., Stann., Seneg., Sulph., Coni., Ferr.-Iod., K.-Hydriod.; Ant.-T. (*gouty Bronchitis*); Lobel. (*obstinate bronchial cough with dyspnœa*). In chronic Bronchitis, in the absence of acute symptoms, burning Sulphur in the room at night is very useful. As much Sulphur as would lie on a six-penny piece may be put on a small quantity of red-hot coals; but ventilation at the same time should not be neglected.

See also Cough.

Bronchocele: see Goitre.

Brow-Ague: Sulph.-Quin., Glon., Bell., Nux V., K.-Bich., Chel., Ars., Cimic.

Bruise: see Contusion.

Bubo: Merc., Ac.-Nit., Merc.-Biniod., Aur.-Mur., Phyto. int. and ext. Iodoform locally. Calendula on poultices.

Bunion: Arn., Ruta., Ver.-Vir. ext. (*if inflamed*); Hep.-S., Sil.;

and Calend. or Ac.-Acet. lot. ext. (*if suppurating*).

Burns and Scalds: Cotton-wool saturated with lotion of Urt.-U. (*simple injury*); Canth. (*blisters*), or Kreas. Olive Oil and Carbolic Acid or (F. 32) 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 Carbol. oil with a ~~brush~~ or camel's hair pencil, at longer or shorter intervals as required" (*Dr. Dalzell*). When the ulcerative process has well begun, Calend. Cerate, thinned with Ol. Ol. The oil alone is, however, very soothing and comforting. Dr. Holland, from extensive experience in the treatment of burns, strongly recommends the Lin. Calcis. (F. 24). A thick lather made with soft water and Castile soap, often applied, is excellent. Petrol. and Ol. Ol. is also useful, and to destroy after-growths.

ULCERS FROM—Calend., Glycerate, or Urt.-U. (F. 27) ext., and Sulph., Phos., or Ars. int.

Cæcum: INFLAMMATION OF—Ver.-Vir., applied locally as a lotion (concentrated tincture \mathfrak{ss} , ad aq. $\mathfrak{z}iv$).

Calculus: BILIARY—Ac.-Phos., Lye., Berb. ϕ , Canth.; Podoph. (*for expulsion*).

SPASM WHILEST PASSING—Nux V., Flat. 2x, Gels., Acon., Cham. Hot hipbaths or fomentations. Chloroform or Morphia by hypodermic injection is also recommended.

VESICAL—Lye., Cann.-Sat., Canth., Merc. (*for early symptoms*). Surgical measures. A course of Friedrichshall and Carlsbad water. Ozonic ether, \mathfrak{ss} to $\mathfrak{z}ij$, thrice daily in water, is said to have a solvent action on uric acid Calculi, which occur more frequently than all others. Habitual drinking of soft or distilled water is also said to resolve Calculi, and prevent their formation.

See also Gravel.

Cancer: Ars., or Fowler's Solution, used with perseverance, Hydras. large doses, Phyto. (cheeks and alleviates pain, *Dr. Stokes*) or Coni. (*of the breast*); Phos. (*of the stomach*); Thuja (*epithelioid*); Aur. (*of bone*). Hydras. cold infusion ʒj to water Oj, Brom. locally. Ac.-Carbol. int. and ext. is reported to have cured many cases. Several cases of Cancer of the lip have been cured by Hydras. ext. with Ars. int. at the same time. Lapis Albus.

PALLIATIVES IN—Acon. (from root) ꝑ int. and ext., Ars. (*for pain*); K.-Chlor. ext., Coni. ext., Ver.-Vir. int. and ext.; Carbo An., Ac.-Carbol., Condy's Fluid, Charcoal, or fresh ground Coffee (*as deodorisers*); Brom., applied with a glass brush, arrests hæmorrhage. In open Cancer of the breast, a lotion of Coni. is very soothing to the pain. Glycerole of Coni., Ver.-Vir., Acon., or Phyto. (F. 9, 13). Sang. is said to prevent return of disease after excision.

OF UTERUS: Hydrocotyle Asiatica.

See also Scirrhus.

Cancerum Oris: *see* Mouth: **CANKER OF.**

Carbuncle: Bell. alt. Hep.-S. (*forming-stage and simple cases*); Apis (*much crupisclatoid swelling*); Sil. (*indolent*); Ars. or Lach. (*severe or malignant*). Tomato or yeast poultice.

Carcinoma: *see* Cancer.

Cardialgia (Mordens): *see* Heartburn.

Carditis: *see* Heart: **INFLAMMATION OF.**

Caries (unhealthy inflammation of bone, with softening, and molecular disintegration, from Scrofula, Syphilis, Mercury, etc.).

See Bone, Teeth, Jaw, etc.

Catalepsy: Cann.-Ind., Opi., Cup.-Acet., Cic. Dr. Ussher testifies to the homœopathicity of Cann.-Ind., having seen large doses of the drug produce perfect catalepsy. Cold douche.

Cataract: Bell. (*from inflammation*); Calc.-C. (*in the strumous*); Sil., Cann.-Sat., Coni., Euphr., Phos., Sulph.; Sang. relieves scicll Cataract.

Catarrh: *see* Cold.

Chafing: *see* Excoriation.

Chancre: Merc., Ac.-Nit., Hep.-S., K.-Hydriod., Phyto. Calomel, Phyto. or Iodoform locally.

Change of Life: *see* Menstruation—**CESSATION OF.**

Chapped-Hands: *see* Hands.

Chapped-Nostrils: Calend. Cerate.

See also Nose: **SORENESS OF.**

Chest: **ACHING, BURNING, or WEAKNESS OF**—Acon., Ars., Phos., Ac.-Phos., Lilium, Sulph., Bry.

DROPSY OF—Bry., Apis, Ran.-Bulb., Arn., alt. Hep. or Ars. (*following Pleurisy*); Iod., K.-Hydriod. (*in the serofulous*); Dig., Apoc. (*consequent on heart disease*).

PAINS IN—Arn. (*stitch-in-the-side when walking*); Bry. (*pain catching the breath*); Ran.-Bulb., Phos. (*slight wandering pains*); Acon. (*shooting and severe*); Puls., Sep., Cinic. (*under left breast in women, and intercostal Rheumatism*). As a local application for this and all muscular pains, the flat iron used in the laundry as hot as can be borne, with flannel between the skin and iron, is extremely valuable.

SORENESS, RAWNESS, or EXCORIATION IN—Ars., Phos., Bry., Hep.-S. (*rawness*); Sulph., K.-Hydriod.

TIGHTNESS, OPPRESSION, or WEIGHT—Ars., Acon., Crot., Igu., Phos., Bry., Caet., Ipec., Ant.-T., Sulph., Camph.

See also Lungs, Heart, Pleurisy, Breathing, Cough, etc.

Chicken-pox: Acon. alt. Rhus; Bell. (*head-symptoms*); Apis (*excessive itching*); sometimes Canth. Inunction with camphorated oil relieves itching and allays inflammation (F. 25). Also thin starch.

Chilblain: **SIMPLE**—Agar., Tamus, Rhus, Arn., Puls. int. and ext. Glycerole of Canth. and of Ac.-Sulph. (F. 12); Ham.

lotion (F. 40); or Ac.-Carbol. ext.

INFLAMED—Bell., Ver.-Vir., Rhus, int. and ext.

BROKEN—Petrol., Agar., Rhus; Calend. ext., Glycerole of Starch and Calend. (F. 3), or Lin. Calcis (F. 24).

ULCERATED—Ars., Petrol., Phos., Kreas., Ac.-Nit. A cerate or lotion of Calend., Rhus, Petrol., or Glycer., is a beneficial adjunct.

TENDENCY TO—Sulph., Calc.-C., Phos., Puls.

Child-bed Fever: *see* Puerperal Fever.

Child-Crowing: *see* Croup.

Chilliness and Coldness: FITS OF—Camph., Acon., Cedr., Bry., Ver.-Alb.

CONSTANT—China, Merc., Sep., Nat.-Mur., Helon.

See also Shiverings.

Chin-cough: *see* HOOPING-COUGH.

Chin-whelk: *see* Beard: ACNE OF.

Chlorosis: Ferr.-Red., Ferr.-Iod., Ars.-Iod., Ferri Cit. et Quin., Lgr. doses, Puls., Calc.-C., Sep., Nat.-Mur., Helon.

See also Menstruation: SCANTY.

Cholera: SIMPLE, ENGLISH, or SPORADIC—Camph. (*strong chills*); China (*simple, with griping*); Ver.-Alb., Ver.-Vir., Acon. ϕ , Ars. (*sudden and violent vomiting and purging*); Iris (*bilious motions, and colicky pains*); Cup.-M., Ver.-Alb. (*cramps and blueness*); Acon. or Ars. (*collapse*).

ASIATIC, MALIGNANT, CHOLERAIC DIARRHŒA, CHOLERINE, or CHOLERA MORBUS—*Rubini's* Camph. (*early stage*), or Acon. in drop-doses of the strong tincture; Ars. (*when developed*); Ver.-Alb. (*vomiting and diarrhœa predominant*); Cup.-M. (*severe cramps*); Phos., Ars., Carbo V. (*typhoid conditions*); China, Ac.-Phos. (*convalescence*); Acon., Ars., Ver.-Alb. (*collapse*), Ac.-Hydrocy. Hypodermic injection of *Chlor.-Hyd.* (one pint to ten of water) is said to arrest spasms.

INFANTUM—Apoc., Ars., Oxide

of Zinc in gr. j or gr. ss doses every three or four hours.

Chordee: Acon. int. and ext., Gels.,¹ Canth., Bell., Chlor.-Hyd.,² K.-Brom., Camphor lotion. Cold douche.

Chorea: Cup.-M., Bell., Agar., Stram., Ars., Opi., Ign. (*from fright; recent and simple*); Cin., Sant., Merc. (*from worms*); Ver.-Vir., Strych. (*from cerebral irritation*); Aur. (*with Otorrhœa after Searlatina*); Liq. Sod.-Chlor., small doses (*from uterine derangement*); Cimic., Spig. (*in rheumatic patients*); Ars., Zint., Cup.-Acet., Iod. (*chronic*). K.-Hydriod. gr. ij. ter die, for 3 weeks (*Dr. Stokes*). Cold or tepid baths. Galvanic chain worn round neck and down back.

Cicatrix: Phyto. 1x. "I have removed all marks of bad scrofulous Ulcers from a girl's neck by a long course of *Phyto.*; Sulph. occasionally; *Bell.* when they are inflamed; *Hepar-S.* with symptoms of suppuration" (*Dr. Ussher*).

Circulation: LANGUID—Lept. (*from liver disease*); Dig. (*from enfeebled heart*); Sep. or Ferr. (*females with scanty or deranged period*); Sulph., Bell. Also daily active exercise in the open air, the morning bath, and vigorous frictions. Sponging with cold water to which sea-salt is added, is often preferable to the bath. (But see *Anæmia*.) Ling's specific movements—active and passive—Swedish movement cure. Icy coldness of the

¹ Dr. Douglas has communicated to us several cases of violent painful nocturnal erections, in which relief was rapid and permanent after a short course of *Gels. ϕ* , in drop-doses, repeated hourly, for several times.

² In a desperate case of Chordee, occurring in the first stage of Gonorrhœa, in which there was much hardness and congestion of the penis, and the pain so severe as almost to drive the patient to desperation, Dr. E. M. Hale gave 15 grs. of *Chlor.-Hyd.*, which produced immediate relief and sleep; the dose was repeated on the following evening, and the Chordee did not return.

legs and feet has been quickly relieved by the *spinal ice-bag*, used half-an-hour to an hour *once* or *twice* a day.

Cirrhosis: Merc.-Cor., Merc.-Iod., Dig., Ac.-Nit., Ars., Phos., Phyto.; Croc.-Tig. (*with Ascites*.)

Clap: *see* Gonorrhœa.

Clergyman's Sore Throat: *see* Throat.

Coccydynia (*pain in the coccyx and its attachments*); Cic.; Ruta lotion (*from injury or pressure during labour*).

Cold: IN THE HEAD¹ — Camph., Gels. (*incipient cold with chills*); Acon. (*early stage with feverishness*); Dulc. (*from damp, wet, etc.*); Ars. (*thin, acrid discharge, with influenza taint*); Merc. 6 (*sneezing, thick discharge, sore throat, chilliness, and perspirations*); K.-Hydriod. 3x (*sneezing and simple fluid discharge*); Puls. (*in females and children, thick fetid discharge, and loss of taste and smell*); Plantago maj. (*much sneezing and toothache*); Nux V. (*"stuffy cold"*); Euphr. ϕ 3x (*acrid fluent coryza, profuse lachrymation and redness of conjunctiva*); Mez. (*pain in the lining membrane of the frontal sinuses*); K.-Bich. (*chronic catarrh, with tough sputa, digestive derangement, etc.*). Dr. Stokes states that Catarrh may often be averted by pouring into the palm of the hand a few drops of Puls. 1, Ars. 2, Iod. 1, or Phos. 1; and that a single inhalation often suffices. Dr. Holland recommends a teaspoonful of table salt to a tumbler of water, to be sniffed up the nostrils

¹ A correspondent in the *Medical Press and Circular*, Feb. 28, 1872, recommends the following remedy for Coryza:—Nitrate of Silver in powder, one part, Sugar of Milk nine parts. The whole should be reduced (trituated) to an impalpable powder, and about half a pinch drawn up the nostrils three or four times daily. In two days it is said to avert cold in the head and its consequences. During the treatment, sneezing and blowing the nose must as much as possible be avoided, so as not to shake the partitions of the nasal fossæ too much.

three or four times a day. Turkish baths.

ON THE CHEST—*see* Bronchial Catarrh, and Bronchitis.

SENSITIVENESS TO—Camph., Rubeex, Iod., Hep.-S., K.-Hydriod., Sant. 2x, Sulph.; Sep. (*females*); Dulc. (*best prophylactic against cold from damp*); Ars., Merc., Sil., Ac.-Nit., Calc.-C. (*habitual*); Gels., Nux V., Phos., Sabad. Turkish baths.

Colic: Coloc. (*paroxysmal with diarrhoea*); Diosc. (*bilious*); Bell., Plumb. (*with constipation*); Ver.-Alb. (*Colic, with or without diarrhoea, if accompanied by vomiting of bilious matter*); Iris, Collin. (*obstinate cases, with flatulence*); Coleh. (*in gouty patients*); Nux V. (*tendency to colic; also from indulgence in food; and from fatigue*). A hot sitz-bath (deep), 98° to 100°, for ten to fifteen minutes, followed by friction of the abdomen for a minute or two with a cold, wet hand, is very useful; or large, hot fomentation.

IN CHILDREN — Cham., Bry., Coloc., Ctn., Nux V., Ipec.

IN NERVOUS FEMALES — Cocc., Plat., Sec., Caul., Ign. (*uterine*).

FROM LEAD—*see* Lead-Colic.

Coma: *see* Sleep: COMATOSE.

Concussion: *see* Brain, Spine, etc.

Condylomata (*syphilitic warty excrescences*): Ac.-Nit., Thuja, Cinnab., Lyc., Sulph. (*glands*); Thuja, Ac.-Nit., Lyc., Merc.-Cor. (*prepuce*); Thuja (*scrotum*); Thuja, Euphr., Merc.-Cor. (*anus*); Puls., Sabi., int. and ext. Dried Sulphate of Zinc.; Phyto. and Glycerine (F. 9); Iodide of Potash ointment (F. 51), ext.

Congestion: *see* Brain, Liver, Lungs, etc.

Conjunctivitis: Arg.-Nit., Merc.-Cor., Bell., Nux, Euphr., Ars., K.-Bich., Sulph.; Gels., int. and ext.; Chlor.-Hyd., gr. j. for adults, and proportionate for

children. Dr. Mackechnie adds, "For simple catarrhal conjunctivitis Nux V. is before all others." Dr. Burnett gives in the incipient stage when only redness and no exudation, Ferr.-Phos., 6 trit. Ars. (*chronic*).

See also Eyes: INFLAMMATION OF.

Constipation: CHRONIC—Sulph. 6; K.-Carb. 3x; Nux V. 6 (*irregular action*); Bry., Opi. (*torpor*); Arn. (*pain across the hypogastrium, and general torpidity*); Plumb. (*obstinate cases, with passage of hard small balls*); Lyc. (*with flatulence*); Hydras. (*simple cases with debility*); Æscul. (*with Piles and much pain*); Collin. 1x, 3x, trit. (*simple cases, and those complicated by Piles or uterine disturbance*); Bell., Alum., Graph., Podoph., Nat.-Mur., Sep. Also shallow sitz-baths for five to ten minutes, cold or 60° to 75°, according to reactive power. Friction of abdomen with the hand, after dipping it in cold water, for fifteen minutes in the morning.

Recent—Acon. (*with fever*); Bry., Nux V. alt. Sulph.

IN CHILDREN—Bry., Sulph., Nux V., Caust., Æscul., Kreas. (*in emaciated children, with teething troubles*); Alum., Opi., Sil., Collin.

IN OLD PERSONS—Ant.-C., Opi., Hydras., Collin.

DURING PREGNANCY: see Pregnancy.

Consumption: see Phthisis Pulmonalis.

OF THE BOWELS—see Tabes Mesenterica.

Contusion: Arn. lotion; Coni. (*of the female breast*); Ruta (*of the tibia*); Ham. (*with discoloration*).

Convulsions: INFANTILE—Bell. alt. Acon. frequently; Bell. (*red, swollen face*); Cham. (*from indigestion, colic, etc.*); Ign. or Cin. (*from worms*); Glon. (*with Hydrocephalus*); Cup.-M., Ver.-Alb. (*with cramps*); Opi. (*from fright*); Gels. (*rigidity*); Ipec.

(*blue skin with rigidity*); K.-Brom., 50 cases reported successful; Ac.-Hydrocy., Ver.-Vir., Chlor.-Hyd. Also a warm bath, and, above all things, enemata of warm water. If these all fail, two drops of chloroform in gum-water, every fifteen minutes: this is reported to have saved many lives. The following is another method of using the chloroform, which we have known quickly curative, or if used when Convulsions are threatened, preventive of an attack: one part chloroform to two parts of olive oil, rubbed into the spine, along its entire extent. If the secretions are disordered, the addition of a tablespoonful of lime-water to each bottle of milk is often preventive of Convulsions.

EPILEPTIC—see Epilepsy.

HYSTERIC—see Hysteria.

PUERPERAL—see Puerperal Convulsions.

Cornea: SPECKS ON THE—Cann.-Sat., Merc.-Cor., K.-Hydriod., administered on alternate weeks; also using the same remedy as a lotion. Hydras. lotion is also recommended. Dr. Wheeler informs us that he has removed many opacities by a steady course of Phos. 6x and Sil. 6x. Dr. Ussher has found a course of Calc.-C. alt. Sulph. efficient. Also Euphr.

Corns: HARD—Arn. or Ruta int. and ext.; Sulph., Calc.-C., Sil. 3 and 30 int. Ferr.-Perchlor., Castor-oil ext.

INFLAMED—Sulph. Alternate hot and cold water as applications. Ver.-Vir. as a paint.

SOFT—Arnica-plaster; Castor oil.

Corpulency: see Obesity.

Coryza (*Cold-in-the-head*): see Cold.

Cough: DRY—Acon. (*recent, burning dryness in throat, feverishness*); Bell. (*spasmodic, with cerebral congestion, worse at night*); Bry. (*hard, tight, irritating, shaking whole body, burning soreness under breast-bone, stitches in chest*); Caust. (*hoarseness, involuntary urination*); Lauro., Hyos., Coni. (*worse at*

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night on lying down, or coming on about 3 a.m.); Ac.-Oxal. (worse at night, nausea, pain in back); Sulph. (obstinate, tight, following eruptions); Iod., Brom., Spong., Ac.-Nit., Ac.-Sulph. spray (laryngeal, tickling); Lach. (as if something in throat ought to be coughed up to afford relief); Rumex (worse when talking or in cold air, soreness under breast-bone); Ipec. (recent wheezing, nausea, or vomiting); Phos. (short, laryngeal, and bronchial tendency to lung disease, soreness in chest); Graph. (gruff voice); Cimic. (children, worse on going into open air); Gels. (severe in children); Seneg., Verbas. (short, hard).

MOIST—Ant.-T. (profuse, easy expectoration, vomiting—no remedy of wider range); K.-Bich. (tough, stringy mucus, difficult expectoration); Puls. (loose, worse on lying down, women, children); Mere., Staun. (chronic, purulent sputa, night sweats); Hep.-S. (chronic, due to organic disease, chronic indigestion); Ac.-Nit. (chronic, after subsidence of lung disease); Phos. (bronchial and lung disease, brown sputa); Sulph. (yellow mucus, Asthma, following eruptions); Ars. (debility, tight chest, difficult breathing at night); Coc.-Cact. (spasmodic, after midnight with vomiting, copious expectoration); Mang. (evening, difficult expectoration, relieved by lying down; morning, easy expectoration); Sep., K.-Carb., Lyc., Scill., Crotalus, Naja, Samb., Seneg., Sticta.

See also **Hæmoptysis**: and **Voice**: **HOARSE**.

NERVOUS AND HYSTERIC—Hyos., Ign., Ambra, Agar., Coral., Coui., Cup.-M., Rumex, Nux V., Dros., Ipec.

SPASMODIC—Dros., K.-Brom. (tickling, retching, worse at night, like "hooping" without "hoop"); Ammon.-Brom., Ipec. (vomiting); Nux V. (headache as if bruised, stomach cough after meals); Coral., Ac.-Nit., Cup.-M., Euphr., Ver., Bell. The frequency and violence of nervous

coughs may be controlled by determined effort of patient's will.

See also **Hooping-cough**.

Coup-de-Soleil: see **Sunstroke**.

Courses: see **Menstruation**.

Cracks in the Skin: OF **HANDS AND FINGERS**—Merc.-Cor.,¹ Petrol., Caust., Graph., Sil., Ars., Hep.-S., Glyc. of Starch (F. 2) or Calend. cerate (if deep and bleeding); Glyc. of Aloe (F. 1). The old method of touching the bottom of the crack with a crystal of the Sulphate of Copper is often sufficient treatment. (W. F.)

LIPS AND NOSE—Merc., Graph., Calc.-C., Ars., Ant.-T., Sep., Phos., Glyc. of Starch (F. 2), or Aloe (F. 1). Aloes cures cracks in the skin of horses.

Cramp: see **Spasms**.

Crick-in-the-Back: Acon., Arn. (recent); Ant.-T. (Dr. Ussher recommends the 1x dilution), Rhus (chronic); Cimic., Bry., Nux V.

See **Lumbago**.

NECK—Acon. (from cold), either alone or alt. Bell., Ant.-T.; Dule. (from damp); Bry., Nux V., Phyto.

Critical Age: see **Menstruation**: **CES-**
SATION OF.

Croup: **CATARRHAL**—Acon. alt. Spong.; Bry. alt. Ipec. ϕ every ten minutes; Ammon.-Brom., Bry.; and hot-water applications to the throat by means of a sponge.

MEMBRANOUS—Iod., Hep., K.-Bich., Brom. Inhalation of vapour from slaking lime; or tinct. of Iod. or Brom. dropped in hot water, the patient to inhale the vapour; or a tent may be formed over the patient's bed,^o and the steam conducted under

¹ A professional correspondent informs us of the cure of an old-standing case by Merc.-Cor. 3x trit., after Ars. and Hep.-S. had done nothing; avoidance of scrubbing and washing clothes was enjoined till the cure was effected. Similar cases have since been reported to us.

it by a tube. Inhalation may be secured by surrounding the head with a continuous cloud of *Iod.* or *Brom.* spray.

SPASMODIC—*Acon.* alt. *Spong.*, *Bell.*, *Gels.*; *K.-Brom.* (*with convulsions*); *Mosch.* by inhalation; *Cup.-M.*, *Coral.*

Crusta Lactea: *Viola Tric.* (but the dyscrasia should be treated at the same time); *Crot.*, *Sep.*, *Sulph.*, *Calc.-C.*, *Rhus*, *Iris*; *Ars.* (*cases of long standing*).

Cuts: see **Wounds**.

Cyanosis: *Dig.*, *Cup.-M.*, *Lach.*, *Ars.*, *Ver.-Alb.*, *Lauro.* The treatment can only be expected to be palliative.

Cynanche Tonsillar: see **Quinsy**.

Cystitis see **Bladder**: **CATARRHAL INFLAMMATION OF.**

Dandriff: *Ars.*, *Graph.*, *Sulph.*, *Lyc.*, *Rhus.* Lotion of *Borax*, *Camphor*, etc. (F. 37). Lotion of *Glycerine* (1 pt.) and *Sp. V.* R. (2 pts.)

Deafness: **RECENT, FROM COLD**—*Acon.*, *Bell.*, *Merc.*, *Gels.*, *Dule.*, *Puls.* (*especially when caused by draughts or wet while travelling*).

CHRONIC (from enlarged tonsils)—*Bary.-Iod.*, *Iod.-Sulph.*, *Merc.-Iod.*, *Iod.*, *Bell.*, *K.-Hydriod.*, *Calc.-Phos.*, *Bary.-Carb.* **Turkish Baths.** In Deafness from general debility, *Toynbee* recommends always to wash in warm water.

AFTER ERUPTIVE FEVERS—*Sulph.*, *Bell.*, *Merc.*, *Chel.* (*deranged liver*).

FROM NERVOUS CAUSES—*Phos.*, *Petrol.* (*noises in the ear*); *Ac.-Phos.*; *China* or *Sulph.-Quin.* (*periodic, or with roaring and buzzing noises in the head*).

Debility: **CONSTITUTIONAL**—*Iod.*, (*tendency to faint, or to glandular enlargements*); *Aletris*; *Ars.*, *Merc.*, *Ac.-Phos.*, *Calc.-C.*, *Ferr.-Phos.* (*debility, especially of children*). In some cases, mild water cure.

FROM LOSS OF ANIMAL FLUIDS—*China*, *Ac.-Phos.*; *Helon.*, *Ferr.* (*anæmic*). *Glycerine*, or *cod-liver oil*.

NERVOUS—*Ac.-Phos.*, *Mosch.*

(*feeble pulse, cold extremities, dejection, etc.*); *Ign.*, *Nux V.* (*from bad habits*); *China*.

Delirium Tremens: *Opi.* *Ix.*, *Bell.* ϕ , *Agar.*, *Stram.*, *Nux V.* ϕ , *Hyos.*, *Ars.*, *K.-Brom.* ϕ ζ ss. *Capsicum*, or strong coffee in large doses. *Dr. Dalzell* reports that *Stram.* *Ix.*, in drop doses, every one or two hours, has acted splendidly in two very bad cases, characterised by *violent, noisy delirium*, and *complete insomnia*. *Dr. Dyce Brown* obtains rapid improvement from *Bell.* ϕ , *gr.* *ij.* every two hours.

Dengue: *Bry.*, *Rhus*, *Eup.-Peuf.*; *Gels.*, *Ver.-Alb.* (*cramps*); *Merc.*, *Clem.* (*swellings*).

Dentition: **DISORDERS DURING**—*Cham.* (*fretfulness and sour diarrhæa*); *Acon.* (*feverishness*); *Bell.*, *Ver.-Vir.*, or *Gels.* (*head symptoms, and convulsions, with redness of the face*); *Kreas.* (*emaciation, great irritability, wakefulness, and constipation*); *Calc.-C.* (*too early or too late*); *Phyto.*

Depression of Spirits: *Ars.* (*with emaciation*); *Merc.*, *Nux V.*, *Podoph.* (*with biliousness or liver derangement*); *Ign.* (*from nervous causes and mental emotion*); *Puls.*, *Plat.*, *Cimic.* (*in females, with deranged menstruation*); *Aur.* *l.*, *K.-Brom.* (*suicidal tendency*); *Ac.-Phos.* (*with nervous debility*); *Arn.* (*with much sighing and weak heart*); *Sec.*, *Sulph.*, *China*, *Lyc.* Warm baths, for short periods.

Derbyshire-Neck: see **Goitre**.

Diabetes: *Uran.-Nit.*, *Ac.-Phos.*, *Ars.*, *Nux V.*, *Tereb.*, *Helon.*, *Gentian.* *Dr. Maffey* has seen very marked benefit in the case of a lady aged 65, from *Ars.* and *Nux V.* *Liq. Potassæ*, $\frac{1}{2}$ drop doses, has reduced the urine from 8 pints to 4 pints, and the sp. gr. from 1030 to 1020. *Dr. Donkin* gives skim-milk, excluding all other food, seven to ten pints daily, divided into regular meals; two or three pints may be curdled with rennet.

Diarrhæa: **FROM INDIGESTIBLE FOOD**—*Puls.*, *Nux V.*, *Ant.-C.*, *Ipec.*

FROM COLD—Camph. (*sudden, with chilliness*); Acon., Merc., Dulc. (*damp*); Coloc. (*with colic*).

CHRONIC—China (*in afternoon*); Ars., Merc.-Cor., Podoph.; Puls. (*nocturnal*); Lep., Aloe, Merc.-Cor. (*dysenteric, with piles*). Ol. ric. ϕ , gtt. ij. Milk diet.

DYSENTERIC—Lept., Merc.-Cor. 3x, Coloc. 2x, Podoph.; Aloe (*with piles*); Merc.-Dulcis 1x trit. iii.-v. grs. for adults (*from disease of the liver*).

MORNING—Apis, Rumex, Ac.-Phos., Podoph., Nuph., Bovis.

SUMMER—Chin., Iris, Ver.-Alb., Ars., Ac.-Phos.

IN CHILDREN—Cham., Merc., Rheum, Calc.-C, Iod., Iris, Ars.; Psorinum (*terribly offensive, brown*); Croc.-Fig. (*yellow, green, watery stools*); China, Ferr. or Pepsin ϕ (*passage of undigested food*); Sulph. ϕ .

See also *Tabes Mesenterica*.

IN THE AGED—Ant.-C., Phos., Ars., Carbo V.

Diplopia : see *Sight* : *DOUBLE*.

Diphtheria: Bell., Phyto. (*mild, simple cases*); Merc.-Biniod. 2x, 1 gr. every hour for four doses, then every two or three hours; Glycerine every three or four hours; plenty of good soup and wine. Bact. (*typhoid symptoms*); Merc.-Iod. (*much swelling of the glands*); K.-Bich., Iod.; Ac.-Mur., Calc.-Chlorin., Ars. alt. Ammon.-Carb. (*malignant, with great prostration and severe typhoid condition*); Ac.-Mur., or Ac.-Nit., Gargle of Phyto., or K.-Permang., Ac.-Sulph. spray; and inhalation of vapour of slaking lime continuously. Chloralum, as a gargle, diluted as required. Alcohol applied by brush or atomizer. Gargle:—Brom. \mathfrak{z} j., Glyc. \mathfrak{z} j., mixed with water, or as a paint to the throat. In an epidemic that occurred in Melbourne, Dr. Gunst found the following gargle of the greatest service:—One dram of Milk-of-Sulphur suspended in a pint of water.

SEQUELE—Phyto. (*hoarseness, etc.*); Dig. (*enfeebled heart*); Gels., Ign., Coni., Strych. (*Paralysis*); China, Helon., Sulph.

Quin. (*debility*); Phos., Rhus, Sulph., Sec. (*diarrhœa*); Ars. (*Albuminuria*).

Distention : Puls. (*after a meal, with desire to loosen the dress*); Chloroform (*flatulent*).

Dizziness : see *Vertigo*.

Dropsy : GENERAL—Dig. (*from heart disease*); Ars., Elat., Apis, Hell., China, Apoc.; Acon. (*recent febrile*).

LOCAL—Apoc., Ars.; Apis (*abdomen*: see *Ascites*); Ars., Bry., Dig., Hell. (*chest*); Ars., Apis, Ferr., Sulph.-Quin., China (*extremities*); Apis, Ars. (*face*); Hell., Apoc., Bell., Sulph., Calc.-C., Sil. (*head*); Acon., Iod., Puls., Bry. (*joints*); Iod., Rhod., Aur. (*scrotum*). Dropsy from kidney-disease is said to be greatly helped by milk diet, as recommended in *Bright's Disease*, q. v.

POST-SCARLATINAL—Ars., Apis, Apoc., Canth., Tereb. (also after intermittent fevers), Sulph., Zinc. Great attention to the skin, smart sponging with hot saline water, and towel rublings, followed by inunction of olive or cod-liver oil.

Drowsiness : MORBID—Acon. (*with yawning and general weariness*); Lyc. (*after dinner, with atony of the digestive organs*); Opi. (*preceded by excitement*).

See also *Sleep* : *COMATOSE*.

Dumb-Agüe : Ipec., Carbo V., Cedr.

Dysentery : Acon. ϕ alt. Merc.-Cor. 3x; Coloc. (*much colic*); Ham. 1x (*much blood*); Carbo V. (*chronic in the strumous*); Bact. 1x (*passive*); Ipec., Podoph. (*children with prolapse of bowel*). All recent cases of dysentery that I recollect have yielded quickly—*i.e.*, within two days—to Merc.-Cor. 3x trit., if without much pain; if with pain in the abdomen, Merc.-Cor. alt. Coloc. 1. Do not recollect any failures. (W. F.)

CHRONIC—Aloe (*much straining, also when piles are present*); Sulph.-Quin. (*periodic*); Ac.-Nit., Merc.-Cor., Nux V., Ars., Sulph.

Dysmenorrhœa : see *Menstruation* : *PAINFUL*.

Dyspepsia: ACUTE—Nux V. (*from indigestible food; pain, spasms, etc.; or after mental exertion*); Puls., Carbo V. Ant.-C. (*from rich, fatty food, especially in children, the aged, and females*); Carbo V. (*in the aged*); Ipec., Coff., Acon., Bry.

CHRONIC—Nux V. (*pain after food, headache, flatulence, and constipation with urging, Piles, etc.*); Bry. (*sense of pressure, as of a stone in the stomach, with tenderness; congestive headache; head and stomach symptoms, worse with every movement; constipation without inclination to stool*); Puls. (*nausea, heart-burn, flatulence, and vomiting of mucus, or diarrhoea*); Carbo V. 6x (*oppression of the chest, with "fluttering" or palpitation of the heart from excessive flatulence, foul flatulence, acidity, and offensive diarrhoea*); Lyc. (*weakness, much flatulence, sleepiness after even light meals, and chronic constipation; acid risings, especially in old persons; lithic acid deposit in urine*); Mere. (*depraved taste, offensive breath, waterbrash, oppression after food, "biliousness," costiveness, pale stools, and depression of spirits*); Pepsin 1x trit. (*distress after food, regurgitation of wind, retching, see F. 59*); K.-Bich. (*chilliness, sense of coldness in stomach, yellow-coated or red tongue, heat of hands, dryness of mouth, etc.*); Rob. (*acidity with gaseous eructations*); Ign., Nux V. (*from grief, care, etc., with acrid symptoms*); Cham. (*in children and females, from worry, or from cold, with "bilious" headache, irritability*); Hydras. (*atonic or acetous dyspepsia, flatulence, torpidity of the liver, constipation, and languid circulation; sense of "goneness"*), also Cimic., Bapt., Gels.; Sulph. (*chronic constipation, Piles, eruptions, etc.; strumous dyspepsia; also as an intercurrent remedy, and frequently alt. Nux V.*); Hep.-S. (*obstinate cases; also when Mercury has injured the patient*); China, Sulph.-Quin. (*flatulence, anorexia, drowsiness, and oppression after eating*); Ant.-T., Ipec. (*retchings and vomitings*); Acon.,

Ars. (*from cold*); Calc.-C. (*indigestion with gulping up of food soon after it is swallowed—a kind of rumination*); Arn. (*from over-exertion*); Ars., Rhus, Bism., Arg.-Nit. 3, Zinc. Abdominal compress is a valuable adjunct. Excessive use of tea or other hot beverage, twice a day, is often a cause of indigestion, and has sometimes to be entirely given up.

CONSTITUTIONAL or DYSCRATIC—Calc.-C. alt. Puls. or Rob. (*chronic acidity, with tendency to diarrhoea*); Sulph. alt. Nux V. (*flatulence, biliousness, tendency to constipation*); Ferr., Helon., (*anæmic patients*); Phos., Iod., Ars., Sil.

Dyspnoea: see Breathing.

Ear: ACHING OF—Puls., Bell., Cham., Merc.-S., Ver.-Vir., Gels. (*with toothache*); China, Staph. (*periodic*). Puls. seems to be a special ear medicine.

INFLAMMATION OF—Acon. alt. Bell. or Puls.; Bell., Merc.-S.

DISCHARGE FROM AND SORENESS OF—Mere., Ac.-Carbol. locally (*thick, bloody, and fetid discharge*); Puls., K.-Bich., Aur. (*thin discharge; and when it follows Measles*); Aur. (*yellow, fetid discharge*); Ac.-Mur. (*Eczema, with burning itching; and when following Scarlet Fever*); Calc.-C. Ars., Hep., Sulph. (*chronic*).

NOISES IN—Sulph.-Quin., or Ac.-Phos. (*with deafness*); Nux V., Ign. (*sensitiveness to sound*); Bell., Ver.-Vir. (*ringing noises from congestion, with nausea*); Dig. (*buzzing or noises like a steam engine*); Mosch., Puls., Acon., Macrot., Graph. (*roaring, thundering*).

Echymosis (discoloration from extravasation of blood under the skin, as from a bruise); Arn. (*when quite recent*); Ham. (*much discoloration*); Ac.-Mur. (*petechiae*); Rhus, Ruta.

See also Purpura Hæmorrhagica.

Ecthyma (a cutaneous pustular disease): Ant.-T., Ars., Merc., Rhus.

Eczema: SIMPLE—Acon. alt. Rhus, Sep., Led., Croc.-Tig., Sulph. ("heat spots"); Sulph. (*much itching*); Clem., Jug.-C. Professor Wilson's ointment of Benzoeated Zinc has a most admirable effect in healing Eczema. "It does not drive the eruption in, as it is termed" (*Dr. Johnson*). General bathing is of great value in Eczema, as it promotes the functional activity of healthy skin, and so compensates for the defective action of diseased portions. For this purpose, pure rain water is best. Patients should eat some vegetable salads every day, on account of the potash salts they contain.

RUBRUM (*great redness and burning*): Ars., Ant.-T., Nux Jug., Rhus, Croc.-Tig., Merc., K.-Bich., Phos.

SCALD HEAD AND MILK-CRUST—Merc.-Cor., Rhus, Graph., Viola Tric., Ant.-T., Calc.-C., K.-Bich., Sil., Hep.-S., Nux Jug., Iris, Vinca minor. Vinca minor, as glycerole, or ointment. Lotions of Carbolic Acid (F. 32).

Elephantiasis Arabum (*a blood disease in which the skin resembles that of an elephant*): Myristica Sebifera, Hydrocotyle Asiatica, Ars.; Ac.-Nit. (*sypilitic taint*).

Elephantiasis Græcorum: *see* Leprosy.

Emaciation: Ars., Iod., Ferr., Merc., China, K.-Hydriod., Calc.-C.

See also Atrophy.

Emissions: *see* Spermatorrhœa.

Encephalitis (*inflammation within the cranium*): Acon. alt. Arn. (*if from an injury*); Bell., Ver.-Vir., Hyos., Opi. (*for the brain symptoms*); Bry., Hell., Apis (*effusion*). "In Encephalitis and every form of inflammation of the brain and its membranes," writes Mr. Nankivell, "I apply clothes wrung out of hot water, renewing them as soon as cool. This is more homeopathic and beneficial than cold."

Endocarditis: *see* Heart: INFLAMMATION OF, AND ITS MEMBRANES.

Enteralgia: *see* Bowels: PAIN IN; *also* Colic.

Enteric-fever (*Typhoid Fever*): Bapt., Gels. (*earliest symptoms*); Ars. (*developed discase*); alt. Ipec. (*excessive diarrhœa; also with Epistaxis*); Ver.-Alb. (*involuntary diarrhœa*); Ars., Ac.-Mur., or Rhus (*extreme prostration*); Terreb. or Ac.-Nit. (*intestinal hæmorrhage*); Phos., Bry. (*lung complication*); Hyos., Bell., Opi. (*brain disturbance*); Ac.-Phos., China, Ammon.-Calfb., Nux V. (*debility following*). The united testimony of numerous physicians is in favour of *Bapt.*, which, when given early, is almost invariably successful. If the case has not been seen early, *Bapt.* should still be given, but in alternation with *Ars.* or *Ac.-Mur.*

Enteritis (*Inflammation of the bowels*): Acon. alt. Merc.-Cor., Ver.-Vir., Coloc., Ars. Also hot fomentations, and a wet compress afterwards.

Epididymitis: Coni. 1, Puls. 1.

Enuresis: *see* Urine: INCONTINENCE OF.

Epilepsy: RECENT—Ign. (*in children and females*); Viscum (*menorrhagic subjects*); Ac.-Hydroc., K.-Hydriod., Bell. in 3 to 5 drop doses, Ver.-Vir.

CHRONIC—Bell., Cap.-M., Arg.-Nit., Hyos., Stram., Zinc., Calc.-C., Sulph.; Opi. (*fits in sleep*); Cina, Sil., Teuc., Ign. (*from worms*); Nux V., Agar., Opi., Cocœ. (*from alcohol*); Phos., Ac.-Phos., China, Nuph., Arg.-Nit., Ferr. (*from sexual excesses*); Chlor.-Hyd., in gr. ss. vel. $\frac{1}{4}$, two or three times a day (*petit Mal*); Plumb., Ars., Cic., Zizia, Seutel. K.-Brom. is often palliative when other remedies fail.

Epistaxis: *see* Nose: BLEEDING FROM.

Erections: ABNORMAL—Ac.-Phos., Lyc., or Nuph. (*feeble and painful*); Acon., Bell., Gels., Camphor Pills (*spasmodic*).

See also Chordee.

Eruclations: Nux V., Bry., Arg.-Nit., Lyc. 3, Puls., Arn., Rob.

Iris, Ac.-Sulph^a., Calc.-C., Ars.,
Ver.-Alb. 1, Diosc. 1, Carbo V.

See Dyspepsia.

Eruptions : GENERAL—Rhus, Ran.-
Bulb. (*vesicular, with much itching*); Sulph., Merc. (*non-vesicular, with excessive itching, worse in warmth*); Bry. (*papular, burning itching*); Acon. (*recent burning itching, dryness of the skin*); Ars., Phyto. (*chronic, much burning, and formation of scales*); Ant.-T., Senec. (*pustular*); Apis, Led. (*similar to bee-stings, with stinging, itching, and edematous swelling*); Canth. (*patchy eruption, with superficial redness, and burning*); Bell. (*bright red patches*); Puls. (*similar to Measles*); Calc.-C., Rhus, Viola Tric., Graph. (*formation of scabs*); Hep.-S. (*dry scabs*); Staph. (*stinking*); Sil., Sep., Phyto., Lye., Phos., Clem.

SUPPRESSED—Sulph., Bry., Ant.-T., Camph., Puls., Cup.-M.

See also Eczema, Psoriasis, Herpes, Acne, Nettle-rash, etc.

Erysipelas : Acon. or Ver.-Vir. int. and ext. (*at commencement, and occasionally during its course*); Bell. (*bright redness with very little swelling; also when brain is involved*); Apis (*much swelling*); Rhus (*simple vesicular*); Canth. int. and as a lotion (F. 29) (*vesicular with much burning; also for Arnica-erysipelas*); Ver.-Vir. (*vesicular, with severe head symptoms*); Ars., Lach. (*much prostration; and when the disease assumes a low type*); Sulph. (*chronic*). Also Ver.-Vir. ϕ ext., 10 to 20 drops to eight ounces of water, or pure tinct. as a paint. Also Glycerole of Bell. or Ver.-Vir. (F. 13) covered with muslin. Professor E. Wilson recommends the following as specific in Erysipelas, even in severe cases, and when involving the head:—Twenty-minim doses of tinct. of the *Perchloride of Iron*, administered every two hours, preceded by a clearance of the *primæ viæ*, and the regulation of the functions of digestion and assimilation. Mr. Nankivell says:—"In dangerous cases of Erysipelas of the scalp, with delirium, I be-

lieve it to be good practice to make a great many fine punctures, or scarifications, with a good lancet, and then use soap and hot water." Bell. alt. Apis (*E. of penis*), dose, 5 drops 2x dil. every four hours. Envelope organ in wet cloths covered with oiled silk.

Erythema (*a superficial inflammatory redness of the skin*) : Bell., Acon., Apis, K.-Bich., Nux V., Ferr., Rhus (*E. nodosum*). Various correspondents report many cases cured by the last-named remedy.

Excitement : MENTAL—EFFECTS OF—Acon., Bell. (*headache and palpitation*); Coff. (*sleeplessness*); Cham. (*with bilious derangement*); Nux V., Opi.

Excoriation : Cham. (*in infants*); Lye., Sulph., Calc.-C. (*unhealthy subjects*); Calend. or Hydras. ext.

PREVENTION OF—Tepid washing, careful drying, and Calend. lot., morning and night, for the earliest symptoms. Starch powder, or a weak solution of Borax (F. 36). Bisputh powder. Zinc Oxide.

Excrescences : IN WOUNDS, ETC.—Ac.-Nit., Carbo An., Sil., Ac.-Carbol. ext. (*for "proud flesh"*); Ars., Ant.-C., Phos., Lach., Thuja, Phyto. Sugar, or Soap and Sugar, locally applied.

See also Warts.

Exhaustion and Fatigue : MENTAL—Arn. 3x, Ac.-Phos., Nux V., Gels., Calc.-C., Ign., Anac., Sil.

MUSCULAR or PHYSICAL—Arn., Gels. 1x or ϕ , Ruta, Rhus, Hydras. Arnica bath, see Myalgia.

Exophthalmic Goitre : see Goitre : EXOPHTHALMIC.

Expectoration : see Cough : MOIST.

Extremities : see Hands, Feet, etc.

Eyes : ACHING OF, and PAIN IN—Spig., Cimic.; Ruta, Euphr., Sant., Arn. int. and ext. (*from over-use*); Nux V. (*over-use, especially by artificial light*); Gels. (*pain in the eyes with dizziness*);

Euphr. (*profuse lachrymation*); Acon., Bell. (*burning in eyeballs, with frontal headache*).

BLACK—Arn. or Ham. ext.

BLEAR-EYES—*see* Eyelids: GRANULAR.

BLOOD-SHOT—Acon. (*recent, from cold*); Bell.; Arn. (*from mechanical causes—sneezing, foreign bodies, etc.*); Ars. (*chronic; also with ulceration of cornea*); Spig., Cact., Sulph. (*scrofulous Ophthalmia*).

INFLAMMATION OF—Acon., Euphr., Merc., Chlor.-Hyd., Arg.-Nit., Macrot., Sulph. (*catarrhal*); Merc.-Cor., Bell., Coni., Nux V., Spig., Gels. (*great intolerance of light*); Ars., Ant.-T. (*great intolerance, with stromous Ophthalmia*); Clem., Calc.-C., Hep.-S., Iod., Hydras., Sulph. (*chronic and stromous*). In stromous Ophthalmia, the instillation of Atropine—gr. j. ad aq. des. $\bar{5}$ l.—giving Bell. internally at the same time, and afterwards Sulph. or Ars., is almost invariably successful. Merc., Ac.-Nit., Aur., K.-Hydriod., Thuja (*sypilitic*); Arg.-Nit., Calc.-C. (*in infants*); Ars. (*corneal ulceration*); Puls., Bell., Merc., Ant.-T., Sulph. (*following the eruptive fevers*). Also Calend. ext. (*for soreness*); Euphr. (*profuse discharge of tears*). Poulitice.—An excellent poulitice may be made by mixing a pinch of powdered alum with a tablespoonful of cream, and clotting the whole by means of a gentle heat. This not only relieves the pain, but also reduces the inflammation and prevents agglutination of the eyelids.

IRRITATION OF: Ac.-Nit. (*chronic*).

OVER-USE OF—*see* above.

SPECKS or SPOTS FLOATING BEFORE—Hyos., Bell., Cocc., Coni., Merc., Ruta, Chel., Solanum (*rings and gauze before the eyes*); Crocus (*feeling as of gauze before the eyes*); Ferri Cit. et Quin. (*from Anæmia*).

WEAKNESS OF—Ruta int. and ext.; Sulph., Phos., Iod.; Ver.-Vir. (*dimness from congestion*).

WOUNDS OF—Acon. alt. Arn.; Arn. or Calend. ext.—in weak lotion.

See also Sight and Amblyopia.

Eyelids: AGGLUTINATION OF—Merc.-Cor., K.-Bich., Calc.-C., Hep.-S. 2x, Sulph., Puls. Bathe the eyelids with warm water, then with a lotion of *Hyposulphite of Soda* (grs. viij. ad aqua $\bar{5}$ ss), to remove the scabs. At night the edges of the eyelids should be smeared with *Sulphur Ointment* (F. 55), or any clear grease or oil.

See also Eyes: INFLAMMATION OF.

GRANULAR—Merc.-Cor., Ars., K.-Bich., Graph., Hep.-S., Sulph., Calc.-C., Puls., Phyto., Zinc.

STYE ON—Puls. alt. Acon.; Hep.-S., Sulph., Calc.-C., Apis, Merc.-Iod., and ointment of (F. 49); Thuja (*chronic*); Sulph. or Staph. (*to prevent recurrence*).

VESICLES ON—Rhus, Hep.-S. *Also* Calend. or Euphr. ext.

Face: ACHE—Acon. (*from cold or depressing influences*); Bell. (*redness of the face and brain-disturbance*); Cham. 3x and Merc.-S. 5x alt. every two or three hours (*one-sided face-ache from cold*); Coloc., Cimic. (*severe neuralgic shooting or cutting pain*); Ars. (*periodical*); Spig. (*pain extending to the orbits*); Gels. (*with twitching of the face*); Verbas (*pain in jaw external to ear*); Chel. (*morning neuralgia; or from hepatic disorder*); Cimic. (*with uterine derangement*); Cham. (*with swelling and irritability*); Chin.-Sulph., 1 or 1x trit. (*face-ache relieved by pressing a cold object on the cheek, or by walking up and down a room*).

See also Gumboil, Toothache, and Neuralgia.

PALE AND SUNKEN—Ars. (*emaciation*); Ferr., Helon. (*anæmia; see also Anæmia*); Calc.-C., Iod., Ac.-Phos.; China, or Cin. (*from worms*).

REDNESS OF—Nux V. (*flushing after meals*); Acon. (*from excitement*), or Bell. (*scarlet redness*); Sep. (*flushes*); Carbo V., Ign., Croc., Ferr.

SALLOW—Merc., China, Bry., Po-doph., Ars.

SWELLING OF—Bell. (*with bright redness*); Cham. (*with toothache*); Apis (*puffy swelling*). Local applications of hot and moist chamomile or elder flowers in flannel. *See also* Gum-boil.

Faces: Bry. (*very large*); Merc. (*pale and costive, with depressed spirits*); Nux V., Collin. 1x trit. (*hard and large, and expelled only after frequent effort*); Nux V. (*when the difficulty arises from irritable spasm of sphincter*); Sulph. (*knotty*); Plumb. (*dark, hard, small balls*); Opi. (*dark and knotty, with great torpor of the bowels*); Alum. (*soft but difficult*); Dig. (*white*); Graph. (*hard and knotty*); Ars., China, or Ferr. (*containing undigested food*); Ars., Ver.-Alb. (*watery*); See., Phos., or Ac.-Phos. (*passed involuntarily*); Puls., Cham., Caps., or Merc. (*mucous*); Lept. (*black*).

See also Diarrhœa, Dysentery, etc.

Fainting: Mosch. or Camph. by olfaction; Acon., Opi. (*from fright*); Nux V., Nux Mosch. Also the HORIZONTAL POSTURE. "I have seen a patient nearly dead from neglect of this. The case was desperate, and the syncope so intense that I had to place the head much lower than the body before the brain responded and sent nerve-power to the heart" (*J. H. Nankivell, M.R.C.S.*). Breathing steadily helps to raise the pulse.

TENDENCY TO—Iod. (*from constitutional causes*); China (*from loss of fluids*); Ars. (*great debility*); Ver.-Alb. (*coldness and blueness of the skin, with clammy sweat*); Nux Mosch. (*neurotic patients, who wake early with a dry mouth*); Cham., Cocc., or Ign. (*hysterical*).

Fairness: SENSE OF AT EPIGASTRIUM—Chinic.

Falls and Stuns: *see* Contusion, and Brain, Spine, etc.

Famine-Fever: *see* Relapsing Fever.

Fatigue: *see* Exhaustion.

Favus: *see* Porrigo.

Fear: *see* Fright.

Febricula: Acon.; Camph. (*sudden chilliness*); Bell. (*headache*); Ars. (*with prostration*).

Feet: ACHING, BLISTERED, and SORE—Arn. int. and ext. as a bath (*from over-walking*); Arg.-Met.

See also Myalgia.

BURNING IN—Canth. (*in the soles at night in hysteria females*); Carbo V. (*burning, tender, cannot bear boots, nor walk*); Calc.-C., Graph., Sil., Phos., Ac.-Phos., Led.

CHILBLAINS ON—*see* Chilblains.

COLDNESS OF—Sulph. (*with hot hands and face*); Ferr., Sil., Nat.-Mur., Sep., Puls., Graph. Daily use of the skipping-rope, walking, or other active exercise; also sufficient meat and other stimulating diet. Washing the feet *with* but not *in* cold water every morning.

See also Circulation: LANGUID.

GOUT IN—Rhus, Led., Rhod., Sulph., Sabi., Arn., Lyc. Friction with oil for twenty minutes morning and night.

PAINS IN—Bry., Led. (*rheumatic or gouty*); Rhod. (*neuralgic*). Friction with oil.

PERSPIRATION OF—Sil. (*suppressed or excessive; factor*); Calc.-C., Graph., Petrol., Ac.-Nit. A bath containing a little Condy's fluid.

SWELLING OF (CEDEMATOUS)—Ars. (*with emaciation*); China (*with simple debility*); Ferr. (*with anæmia*); Ham. ϕ ext. (*painful swelling of great toe*); Sil., Apis, Phos., Puls., Caust., Sulph. Friction with oil.

WEAKNESS OF—China, Sulph. Friction with oil.

See Ankles.

Felon: Sil., Ac.-Carbol. 3x, Apis.

See Whitlow.

Fester: Ac., Nit. int. and locally.

TENDENCY TO—Petrol., Sil., Graph.

Fever: SIMPLE, and SIMPLE CONTINUED—Acon. (*full, bounding, quick pulse, aching pains in the limbs, without brain-symptoms*); Ver.-Vir. (*same as Acon., but with gas-*

tric and brain disturbance); Bell. (*brain-disturbance, — red face, throbbing temples, etc., and moderate pulse*); Gels. (*remittent, or passing off without perspiration; "inward fever"*); Bry. (*heavy stupifying headache, shooting pains in limbs*); Ars. (*prolonged, occurring in feeble patients*); Bapt., Ars., Ac.-Mur. (*"low fever;" typhoid symptoms*). In simple continued fever, Bapt. should be given early, especially when Acon. does little good.

Fibroma: Sil., Lyc., Calc.-C., Ars.

Finger: GATHERED—see Whitlow.

Fissures: see Cracks.

Fistula: Sil., Calc.-C., Ac.-Fluor., Caust., Sulph., Phyto., Lyc. Surgical measures sometimes necessary.

See Anus, etc.

Fits: see Epilepsy, Hysteria, Fainting, Apoplexy, Convulsions, etc.

Flatulence: Nux V., Carbo V., Nux Mosch., Puls. (*of stomach*); Asaf., China, Lyc. (*of abdomen*); Tereb., Collin., Arg.-Nit.

See also Dyspepsia.

Flatulent distention: Chloroform in drop doses.

Flooding: see Labour and Menstruation.

Fluor Albus: see Leucorrhœa.

Flushing of Heat: Nux V. (*in the face after meals*); Acon., Bell. (*from excitement*); Cimic., Sep., Apis, Carbo V., Glon., Ign., Croc., Lach. (*flushes at the climacteric period*); Arn. Flushes should suggest inquiry for irritation of the spine.

See Menses: CESSATION OF.

Fœtid Breath: see Breath: OFFENSIVE.

Fracture: TO PROMOTE ADHESION IN—Ruta, Sympb., Calc.-C., Sil.

Freckles: Phos., Graph., Sulph., Ac.-Nit., Sep., Narr.-Mur., Canth. For local use: Powdered Nitre, moistened with water, or Chlorine water, to be applied morning and night.

Fright: EFFECTS OF—Acon. (*palpitation or quickened circulation*); Coff. (*extreme nervous irritability*); Opi. (*stupor*); Hyos., Bell. (*brain disturbance, especially in children*); Ign. (*convulsive movements*); Gels. (*affecting bowels or bladder*); Anac., Cham., Nux V.

Frog: see Aphthæ.

Frost-bite: Rubbing the part with snow, afterwards with cold water, and avoiding exposure to heat, so as to prevent too sudden reaction.

See also Chilblain.

Fungus: see Excrescences.

Furunculus: see Boil.

Gall-Stones: Podoph., Merc., Nux V., Elat., Calc.-C.; Chel. ϕ expels and prevents. Berb. ϕ , Acon., Opi. (*during their passage*); Sulph. (*to prevent re-formation*). $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$. to $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$. of olive oil facilitates their expulsion. In a note to us, Dr. Richards, of New Jersey, states that China effectually dissolves gall-stones, and prevents their re-formation. He has had many cases extending over some years. This is confirmed by Dr. Thayer, of Boston, who gives it for a long period at gradually increasing intervals.

Ganglion: Ruta., Arn., Sil., Calc.-C., Ac.-Benz., Hep.-S., Mez., Phyto. Also (F. 47 and 49) ext.

Gangrene: Ars., Lach., China, Carbo V., Sec. Ac.-Carbol. int. and ext., or a yeast or carrot poultice.

Gastric-Fever: see Enteric-Fever.

Gastritis: see Stomach: INFLAMMATION OF.

Gastrodynia and Gastralgia: Ars. 2x, Bism., Nux V., Ac.-Oxal.

See Stomach: PAIN IN.

Gathering: see Breast, Whitlow, Boil, etc.

Giddiness: see Vertigo.

Gin-colic: Acon., Merc., Bry.

Glandular Swellings: ACUTE—Bary.-Carb., Bell., Rhus (*hard stony feeling*); Hep.-S., Merc. Sil. (*when suppuration is threatened*). Hot fomentations or poultices.

CHRONIC—Cist. (*cervical swellings*); Merc.-Iod., Iod., Calc.-C.,

Calc.-Phos., Hydras., K.-Hydriod., Sulph., Bary.-Carb., Coni.-Phyto. int. and ext. (*hard swellings*); Compress of linen dipped in lotion of K.-Hydriod. Frictions with oil for thirty minutes twice daily. Merc.-Iod. 3x grs.x, Axung. ʒj M.; for local use.

Glaucoma: K.-Hydriod. (*congestion and inflammation of the choroid*); Merc. (*hepatic, uterine, or hæmorrhoidal complications*); Nux V., Ham., or Collin. (*co-existing hæmorrhoids*); Spig., Bry., Colch. (*rheumatic or arthritic symptoms*); Bell., Spig., Merc., Cham. (*ciliary neuralgia*). Sant. Mr. Clifton administered $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. doses of the last named remedy twice daily, and after two months' treatment there was great improvement; less hardness of the eyeball, halo round light of candle much reduced, and vision improved.

Gleet: Cinnabar, Cann.-Sat., Canth., Ferr., Puls., Nux V., Petrol., Petros., China, Sulph. 3x trit., Matiao 1x. Dr. J. M. Moore writes—Petrol 2 or 3 has cured, in my hands, many cases of *long standing*. Mr. Clifton has cured several cases by one-drop doses of Matiao 1x twice daily. Injection of Glycerine and Hydras. (F. 14). Dr. Burnett writes—By using an injection of K.-Permang. the gleet gets so bad that the patient thinks his old Gonorrhœa has returned in all its violence: continue these injections for a few days, and a cure results. Sea-bathing.

Glossitis: *see* Tongue: INFLAMMATION OF.

Goitre: Spong., Merc.-Iod., Iod., Brom., Sulph. Merc.-Biniod. ointment (F. 49) applied to the Goitre, and a hot iron held close to scorch it in. Lapis Albus.

See also Glandular Swellings.

EXOPHTHALMIC—Bell.; Ferr. (*anæmia*); Ars., China, Ac.-Phos.

Gonorrhœa: Cann.-Sat. ϕ 3 to 5 drops thrice daily, Gels. ϕ (drop doses), Acon., Merc.-Cor., Canth., Thuja, Copa., Bell., Sulph., Caps., Nux V. Injections:

Chloride of Zinc (F. 19); Glycerole of Tannin (F. 18). K.-Permang. (F. 16) is said to cure in two or three days. Dr. Burnett adds in a note:—Since I have known this I have thus treated all such cases, and no case has lasted above 10 days. Mr. Clifton states that Gels. ϕ , one- or two-drop doses thrice daily, or sometimes alternated with Merc.-Sol. 2x trit. (gr. j), has answered better than anything else in his hands. Dr. Maffey recommends Infusion of Hydras. (ʒj to \mathcal{O}) as an injection. If the patient be seen immediately on the discovery of the infection an injection of Hydras ϕ ʒj to aq. ʒij will disperse it in less than 48 hours. Not much good unless in very early stage. The following has proved a very effective injection:—Hydrastin ʒij, Majendie's Sol. of Morphia ʒij, Acacia Mucilage ʒiv, used three times daily, the patient having first micturated. Injections of cold water, of Liq. Plumbi (ʒss ad aq. ʒij), or of Calendula are also recommended. The testicles should be supported by a suspensory bandage.

See also Gleet, Epididymitis, Chordee, and Chancro.

Gout: ACUTE—Acon., Bry., Colch., Dig., Lyc., Arn.; Gels. (*in stomach or bowels with severe cramp*); Ver.-Vir. (*threatened collapse*); also Arn., Acon., Led., Ac.-Acet., or Ol.-Æscul. ext. Bry. ϕ in drop doses promptly relieves pain, so does Colch. ϕ in drop doses. When the larger joints are swollen and painful Ver.-Vir. ϕ as a paint, covered with hot moist lint, and oiled silk over all, relaxes the skin, and greatly relieves the pain.

CHRONIC—Puls., Sulph., Led. (*rheumatic gout*); Nux V., Bry., Rhod. (*of the upper extremities*); Rhus, K.-Hydriod., Staph., Podoph. 1x, in two-grain doses, morning and night, in addition to more closely indicated medicines. Frictions with oil. Buxton Waters. A course of Friedrichshall and Carlsbad water is also recommended.

Gravel: Lye, Sarz., Ac.-Phos., Bry.,
 Nux V., Eup.-Pur.; Lye. 6, or
 Cocc.-Cact. ϕ (*lilhic acid de-*
posit, or red stain in vessel). Mr.
 Clifton has found the last named
 remedy in five-drop doses, thrice
 daily, curative, especially if at-
 tended with constipation and
 flatulency in abdomen, and in
 cases where Lye. has seemed in-
 dicated, but has done only par-
 tial good. Milk. Cider. Drink-
 ing soft or distilled water.

Green-Sickness: see Chlorosis.

Grief: see Anxiety.

Gripes: see Colic.

Grubs: see Maggot-Pimple.

Gum-boil: Acon. alt. Bell. (*first*
symptoms); Merc.-V., Sil., Hep-
 S. (*suppurative stage*); Merc.,
 Phos. (*to prevent recurrence*).
 Powdered alum, locally.

Gum-rash: Cham., Ant.-C., Puls.,
 Calc.-C.

Gum-scurvy: Merc.-Cor., Ac.-Nit.,
 K.-Chlor., Carbo V., Ars.,
 Sulph., Staph. Also Ac.-Carbol.
 wash.

Gumma: Merc.-S., Ac.-Nit., K.-
 Hydriod., Sil., Sulph.

Gutta Serena: see Amaurosis.

Hæmatemesis: Acon. (*flushed face,*
full pulse, and in plethoric per-
sons); Ipec., Gallic Acid (*bright-*
red blood, with much sickness);
 Ham. (*venous blood*); Ham. 1x
 alt. Acon. 2x, or Puls. and hip
 baths (*vicarious menstruation*);
 Arn. (*from injury; dark blood*);
 Ac.-Nit., Acaliph.-In. 5x. The
 stomach should rest, and the
 patient be fed by the rectum.
 Beef-tea and cream, essence of
 meat, etc., form nourishing ene-
 mata. Iced-water or lemonade
 may be sipped.

Hæmoptysis: Ipec., Phos., Ham.
 (*venous*); Mill. (*arterial*); Aca-
 liph.-In. 5x, Sec., Gallic Ac.,
 Ferr.-Acet., Apoc., Ferr.; Acon.
 (*plethoric patients*); Ferr.-Sulph.
 ϕ gr. ss, every ten minutes. When
 the arterial erethism is great,
 continue Acon. until it abates;
 better to make some impression

on the muscular walls of the
 vessels before giving more specific
 medicines. Arn. (*from injury*).
 Absolute rest of mind and body.
 Rest on a mattress with the head
 and shoulder a little raised. Ice
 should be swallowed (not sucked)
 and a bladder of ice placed on
 the chest.

Hæmorrhage: From the BLADDER or
 KIDNEYS—Canth., Teréb., Mill.,
 Ham. ϕ . Chim. has been found
 useful in severe Hæmaturia.

BOWELS—Teréb., Ham., Ipec.,
 Ars., Ver.-Vir., Arn., Ferr.-Phos.,
 Erig.-C. See also Hæmorrhoids
 and Dysentery.

LUNGS—see Hæmoptysis.

NOSE—see Nose: BLEEDING FROM.

STOMACH—see Hæmatemesis.

UTERUS—Croc. (*dark*); Sali. (*bright-*
red); Sec., Ham., Caul., Ipec.,
 Plat., Trill., Ol. Erig., Apoc. ϕ .
 See also Labour and Menstruation.

Hæmorrhoids: Nux V. alt. Sulph.
 (*for persons of sedentary habits*);
 Sulph., Esenl. (*fleshy Piles*); or
 Nux V. (*constipation*); Collin.
 (*constipation with uterine diffi-*
culties); Acon. ϕ alt. Ars. or
 Carbo V. (*when inflamed*);
 Aloe, Collin., or Nux V. (*during*
pregnancy).

BLEEDING—Ham. int. and ext.;
 Trill., Sulph. (*dark blood*); Acon.,
 Aloe (*excessive, bright blood,*
with much pain).

CHRONIC—Ars. (*with emaciation*);
 Ferr., Helon., Ham., Hydras.
 (*cachectic individuals*); Ac.-Nit.,
 Sulph., Hep.-S. Brown bread,
 vegetables, fruits. Abdominal
 compress.

SUPPRESSED—Acon., Puls., Sulph.
 In the treatment and prevention of
 Piles, the use of wooden- or cane-
 bottomed chairs, instead of soft
 cushioned seats, is an important
 adjunct.¹

¹ The course of the arterial circula-
 tion of the buttocks and thighs appears
 to be so arranged that when sitting on
 hard seats the pressure is sustained by
 the bones; on the contrary, on cushioned
 seats the weight of the body is chiefly
 sustained by the soft parts, and, con-
 sequently, pressure is made on the

Hair: FALLING OFF OF—Canth. int., and ext. in pomade; K.-Carb. (*great dryness of hair*); K.-Carb., Ac.-Nit. (*after nervous fevers*); Ac.-Phos. (*after illness, or from general debility*); Aloe, Ac.-Fluor., Iod., Natr.-Mur., Ars.; Calc.-C., Sil., Hep.-S., Phos., Sep., Sulph. (*with chronic headache*). Phos. ʒj ad Ol. Ricini ʒj, rubbed in thrice weekly. Decoction of box-wood turnings. Frequent shaving the scalp. In tendency to baldness the following points are worth notice:—(1.) Two sets of brushes to be used, washing one set each day, while using the other. (2.) The bristles to be from two to three inches long. (3.) To brush the reverse way, *i.e.*, against the direction of the hair. (4.) The hair to be arranged with the comb only. Hair-wash: Spiritus rect., one part; elder flower water, three parts; but plenty of warm soft water, and warm dry towels to dry the hair thoroughly after washing, are much preferable.—(W.F.) The use of a perforated hat is also recommended.

Hands: CHAPPED—Arn., Calend.-or Glys.-cerate, or Glys. Starch (F. 2); Petrol. 12, inf., and Petrol. Soap ext., or Ac.-Sulphs. and Glycerine (F. 12) ext.

See also Chilblains.

COLDNESS OF—Acon., Sep., Bary.-Carb., Puls., Nat.-Mur., Sulph.

CRACKS IN—see Cracks.

DRYNESS AND BURNING OF—Phos., Sil., Sang., Lye., Trill.

PAINS IN—Bry., Colch., Led., Caul. (*rheumatic or gouty*); Rhod. (*neuralgic*); Arn. (*aching from over-use*); Ruta, Puls. Gentle friction with oil.

See Gout, and Rhenmatism.

PERSPIRATION OF—Calc.-C., Nat.-

blood-vessels; hence soft seats favour 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. This is well demonstrated by Mr. Holden in St. Bartholomew's Hospital Reports, vol. vi. article, *Medical and Surgical Landmarks*.

Mur., Sulph., Thuja, Ac.-Phos., Ac.-Fluor.

PSORIASIS, ROUGHNESS, and REDNESS OF—Merc., Petrol., Phyto., Bell., Hep.-S., Graph., Bary.-Carb., Ars., Alum. Juglandin 1x.

SWELLING OF—Bell. (*with much redness*); Apis (*acute oedema*); Ars., Iod., China, Ferr. (*from constitutional debility*).

TREMBLING and WEAKNESS OF—Phos., Sulph., Anaë., Opi., Merc., Nux V., Sil., Arg.-Nit. 2 (*non-mercurial*); Bell., Nux V., Ac.-Nit. (*mercurial*); Agar. 1 (*tremors in fever and delirium tremens*).

Hay-Asthma: Sabad., Ipec., Ac.-Hydroey., K.-Bich.; Euphr., Gels. (*profuse lachrymation*); Ars. (*great debility*); K.-Hydriod., Liq.-Pot., Ars. Sniffing salt-water into the nostrils twice or thrice daily, as directed for Cold in the Head. Injection into eyes and nostrils of Quinine (gr. j ad aq. ʒj) three or four times daily. The inhalation of Ac.-Sulphs. or Anthozanth. is recommended. Swedish movements when the chest is contracted. Also residence by the sea or on a barren common.

PROPHYLACTICS—Sabad., Ars., K.-Bich. Also sniffing salt-water as above.

Headache: BILIOUS and SICK—Cham. (*in females, from cold or worry*); Iris (*much vomiting of bile*); Bry. (*worse with every movement; vomiting of bitter fluid*); Gels. (*blind headache*); Nux V. (*nervous and sick, with constipation*); Ipec. (*inter-e sickly feeling, with much retching*); Nickel Sulph. (*bi-monthly headache, worst at the root of the nose; nausea and great distress*); Ver.-Alb. (*pain in eyeball, coldness of the skin, and prostration*); Acon. (*followed by vomiting of bile, or from cold: see under Cham.*); Sulph. 12, Cimic., Lach. (*at the critical age*); Cimic. (*pains in eyeballs*); Cocc., Merc., Puls., Sep., Stann. (*attaining a climax and then decreasing*). In many cases of nervous "sick headache" Dr. Dalzell finds a dose of Nux V. 2x every two hours for two or three times, followed by Bell. at

like intervals, shortens the attacks.

CATARHAL—Acon. (*chills and flushes of heat, throbbing temples*); Euphr., Gels. (*profuse lachrymation*); Bry., Merc.-S. (*in rheumatic patients*); Merc., Nux V., Cimic.

CONGESTIVE—Bell. (*redness of the face, throbbing of arteries, and sensitiveness to noise, light, etc.*); Cocc. (*flushed face and nausea*); Cimic. (*pulsative*); Bry. (*frontal, with giddiness, inclination to vomit, and torpor of the bowels*); Acon., Ver.-Vir. (*with plethora*); Nux V. (*pain at the back of the head, with irregular action of the bowels*); Hell. (*at night, in occiput and nape of neck*); Sulph.-Quin. (*periodic*); Glon. (*more in the morning, with excessive throbbing*); Gels., Cact. (*aching in eyeballs, and giddiness*); Sang. (*frontal, in females*). Hot fomentations.

NERVOUS—Ign. (*monthly or fortnightly; weight at the back of the head; sense as if a nail were driven into the skull*); Solanum (*ache confined to one spot, as if nail were driven in*); Nux V. (*in persons of sedentary habits, who study much*); Bell. (*see indications above*); Coff. (*with sleeplessness*); Gels. (*with giddiness*); Sulph.-Quin. 2x (*periodic*); Ars. (*periodic, in forehead and orbits*); Hell. (*stunning, stupefying*); Phos. (*when the eyes are implicated*); China, Ac.-Phos., Ferr. (*from debilitating losses*); Cham., Spig., Coloc., Sep., Cimic.; Sitz baths, tepid or cold, still or running, for shorter or longer periods (*Dr. Johnson*).

RHEUMATIC—Acon., Bry., Cimic., Ac.-Nit., Rhus, Spig., Phyto. Lamp, vapour, or Turkish baths; quick exercise to promote perspiration daily.

CHRONIC AND OBSTINATE—Arg.-Nit., Calc.-C., Phos., Plat., Plumb., Sil., Stann., Zinc.

FROM HEART-DISEASE—Cact., Lilium, Acon., Dig., Gels., Bell.

FROM MENTAL CAUSES, OVERSTUDY, ANXIETY, etc.—Nux V.,

Aur., Phos., Ac.-Phos., Anac., Cimic., Gels., Ign., Sil., Calc.-C.

Head Lice: Ung. Merc.-Precip.-Alb., Ung. Merc.-Ammon.-Chlor. Free washing afterwards.

Hearing: HARDNESS—See Deafness.

MORBIDLY SENSITIVE—Ign., Nux V., Cann.-Ind., Cup.-M., Coff., Bell., Aur., China, Cham.

Heart: CONGESTION 07—Acon., Cact., Ver.-Vir., Asaf., Opi., Puls., Sulph.

DISEASE OF—Dig. (*slow, or quickened and feeble, irregular, and intermittent pulse; dilatation*); Chlor.-Hyd., grs. v. (*in similar cases to Dig.*); Cact. (*sensation as if the heart were grasped firmly*); Acon. (*violent palpitation, as in Hypertrophy*); Lilium (*with uterine disorder*); Spig. ϕ (*stabbing pain*); Ver.-Vir. (*cardiac debility, with diarrhoea, faintness, and collapse*); Arn. (*induced by over-exertion*); Collin. (*with dyspepsia or portal congestion*); Phos., Ac.-Phos., Cact., Calc.-C. (*fatty degeneration*); Ars. (*great debility, dyspnoea, dropsy, etc.*); Apis (*threatened dropsy*); Camph., Mosch. (*for various paroxysmal sufferings*); Naja, Lach.

INFLAMMATION OF, AND ITS MEMBRANES—Acon. alt. Spig., Cimic. (*violent action of the heart; rheumatic peri- and endo-carditis*); Acon., Bry., Aselep.-Tub. (*pericarditis*); Bry. (*rheumatic patients, and when serous effusion is threatened*); Colch., Apis (*gouty patients*); Ars. (*great debility, dropsy*); Hot linseed-meal poultices, frequently renewed.

PALPITATION OF—Acon. (*from excitement and organic disease*); Mosch., Camph. (*simple nervous*); Ign. (*from grief*); Coff. (*from joy, with wakefulness*); Cham. (*in children and females, from worry or anger*); Opi., Ver.-Vir. (*from fright, etc., with fluttering, dyspnoea, etc.*); Bell. (*pulsation extending to the head*); China, Ac.-Phos., Ver.-Vir., Ferr. (*from debility*); Nux V., Gels. (*from spinal irritation*); Naja (*great dread, depression of spirits, pain in head*); Ver.-Alb. (*from flatulences*);

Cact., Spig., Gels., Dig., Puls.,
Iod. Cold compress over heart.

See also Angina Pectoris, Dyspnoea, etc.

Heartburn: Puls. ϕ , Bism. 3x
trit., Iris, Bry., Caps. ϕ , Nux
V.; Ver.-Alb. 1x; Carbo V.
12, Calc.-C. 12-30, Rob. (*with
chronic acidity*); Lemon-juice,
aerated bread, plain biscuits,
etc.; but new bread, too much
vegetable food, and pastry should
be avoided.

Heat-Spots: see Eczema: SIMPLE.]

Hectic-Fever: China, Ac.-Phos., Gels.,
Phos., Ars., Hep.-S., Sil., Sulph.

Helminthiasis: Cin., Sant., Merc.,
Urt.-U., Teuc., Ign., China,
Ferr., Ant.-C. Mr. Nankivell
advises Cin., Ign., and China to
be given in mother tincture, and
the Sant. in powder, 1-gr. doses.

See also Worms.

Hemicrania: Bell., Nux V., Cimic.
1x, Hep.-S., Ign., Coff., Puls.,
Aur., Ars., Chelid., Calc.-C.

See also Headache: NERVOUS.

Hemiplegia: Bary.-Carb., Nux V.,
Iyc. (*right side*); Rhus (*creeping
numbness in left arm and
leg*); Arn., Cocc., Caust.

See Paralysis.

Hepatitis: see Liver: INFLAMMATION
OF.

Hernia: ACUTE PAIN FROM—Acon.
alt. Nux V., Bell. ϕ . To reduce,
relax the muscles which sur-
round the openings, and gently
push back the tumour; it may
be necessary to place the patient
on an inclined board so that the
hips are much higher than the
head. A very copious enema
has proved useful. A proper
truss should be worn.

Herpes: Acon. (*fever, neuralgia, etc.*);
Rhus, Sep. (*simple cases*); Ars.
alt. Merc. (*with neuralgia and
debility*); Phyto., Iris, Graph.
(*ulcerous*); Phos. (*in phthisical
constitutions*); Ran.-Bulb. (*pleu-
rodynia*); Graph., Nux Jug.
(*chronic*).

CIRCINNATUS—Tellur., Iris, Sep.,

Ac.-Nit. As II. Circin. is a
parasitic disease, only such ex-
ternal remedies as will destroy
the parasite are required, as pure
Sulphurous Acid, Ung. Hy-
drarg. Nit. (B.P.), or Oleate
of Mercury. (*Dr. D. D. Brown.*)

See also Ringworm.

ZOSTER—Rhus, Ran.-Pulb., Cist.;
Ars.; Canth. lot. (*for itching*).

Hiccough: Nux V. (*simple spasm,
and in hard drinkers*); Ac-
Sulph., Rob. (*acid eruptions*);
Acon., Ars., Bell., Ver.-Vir.,
Gels., Hyos. (*in brain affec-
tions*); Chlor.-Hyd., in five-
grain doses, in solution, is pal-
liative and often curative, where
other treatment is unsuccessful.
A few drops of Nitric Ether on
sugar.

Hip-Joint Disease: Acon. (*fever*);
Coloc., Rhus, Bell. alt. Merc.-S.
(*pain*); Cimic., Sil., Calc.-Phos.,
Calc.-C., Ferr.-Iod., Hep.-S.,
Stram. Immediate and perfect
rest.

Hoarseness: see Voice: HOARSE.

Hooping-Cough: Acon. (*at commence-
ment*); Ipec. (*with gastric symp-
toms, vomiting of mucus, some-
times hæmorrhage*); Dros. (*severe
paroxysms of hoarse cough, even
with hæmorrhage and vomiting*);
Cup.-Acet. 1 trit. (*croup-like
cough, with convulsive move-
ments; threatened death from
collapse of air-cells of the
lungs*²); Zinc.-Sulph. 1-12th gr.;
Bell. (*sudden and violent pa-
roxysms, with sore throat, brain
symptoms, worse at night*);
Petrol. 1x (*great sickness—also
Ipec.*); Phos. (*lung complica-
tion*); Cin. (*worm symptoms*);
Coral., Ver.-Alb., Gels. alt. Ver.-

¹ An important element in the diag-
nosis of this disease is furnished by a
comparative examination of the nates.
In health they are firm and globular,
from a large accumulation of fat over
the great muscle of each buttock.
Wasting of one is an early symptom
of hip-joint disease.

² In this condition Dr. Dalzell re-
commends FRICTION over the chest and
back with a cold wet towel every two
or three hours, for from three to five
minutes at a time.

Vir., Nux V., Chlor.-Hyd., Ac.-Carbol. 1x.

Hordeolum : *see* **Eyelid :** **STYE ON.**

Housemaid's Knee : Sil. ; Puls., or Puls. and Lye. alt. Rest from kneeling is an important element in the treatment. Mr. Clifton, however, informs us that he has seen *Sil.* fail to do any good in the only two cases in which he tried it. *Thus T.*, int. and ext., generally cures. He had also cured capped hocks in horses with *Rhus*, this disease being analogous to housemaid's knee. Mr. Freeman has cured several cases with *Arn.*

Hunger-pest : *see* **Relapsing-Fever.**

Hydrocele : *see* **Dropsy :** **LOCAL.**

Hydrophobia : 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. The wound should be sucked to extract virus and promote bleeding ; then well syringed and kept moist with Ac.-Carbol.

Hydrocephalus : *see* **Brain :** **INFLAMMATION OF,** and **DROPSY OF.**

Hydrothorax : *see* **Chest :** **DROPSY OF.**

Hypochondriasis : Aur., Nux V., Staph., Anac. (*chiefly in males*) ; Cimic., Ign., Sep., Petrol., Plat. (*chiefly in uterine derangements, especially at the change of life*) ; Ars., Arg.-Met., Lye., Sulph. Sharp discipline, change of air, scene, and treatment.

Hysteria : Mosch. (*with tendency to fainting, headache, constriction of the chest, and general chilliness*) ; Ign., Puls., Gels., Cimic., Plat., Cocc., Asaf., Caul., Zinc.-Val., Hyos., Bell., Nux Mosch.

Hysteric Convulsions or Fits : Camph. or Mosch. int. or by olfaction ; Acon., Opi. (*if caused by fright*) ; Cup.-Acet. ; Cold douche to the face.

Ichthyosis : Fowler's Solution of Ars. Phos. int. and ext., Iod., Aur. Warm fomentation and friction with cod-liver oil, Tonics. Cleanliness.

Impetigo : Viola Tric., Ant.-T., Hep.-S., Ant.-C., K.-Bich., Clem., Ars., Ac.-Carbol. and Glycerine ext. (F. 32).

See also **Eruptions.**

Impotence : Phos., Coni., Dig., China, Ac.-Phos., Nux V., Ferr., Bary.-Carb., Agnus, Naph., Sulph. ; Iod. (*atrophy of the testicles*) ; Caladium (*with coldness of the organs*).

Incontinence of Urine : *see* **Urine.**

Indigestion : *see* **Dyspepsia.**

Influenza : Acon. or Gels. (*at first*) ; BAPT., Gels. (*first and second stages*) ; Ars., K.-Hydriod. (*second and later stages*) ; Eup.-Perf. (*bone pains*) ; K.-Bich. (*troublesome cough*) ; Sulph., Phos. (*tedious cases, with chest symptoms*) ; Rhus, Caust. Olfaction of Iod., Ars., Puls. Phos. on first appearance, will stop it at once.

Insolation : *see* **Sun-stroke.**

Intermittent Fever : *see* **Ague.**

Intertrigo : *see* **Excoriation.**

Iritis : Arn. (*traumatic*) ; Brv., Gels., Merc.-Cor., Bell., Acon. ϕ (*rheumatic*). Excellent results in rheumatic Iritis from daily use of Russian vapour baths ; the poison is taken out of the system, and therefore ceases to inflame the eye. Cinnab., Merc., Clem., Merc.-Iod., K.-Hydriod. (*grain doses*), Aur. (*sypilitic*). An essential part of the treatment, along with internal remedies, is the local use of Atropia, to keep the pupil dilated. The best strength is one half that of the Liquor Atropiæ Sulphas (B. P.)

See also **Eyes :** **INFLAMMATION OF.**

Irritation : *see* **Itching.**

Itch : *see* **Scabies.**

Itching of the Skin : Acon. (*great itching, with feverishness*) ; Sulph., Aur., Petrol., Rhus Rad. (*with dry harsh skin, worse in bed or in warmth*) ; Ars. (*burning-itching, with debility*) ; Ign. (*fine pricking-itching*) ; Rumex (*worse in bed*) ; Rhus, Crot.-Tig., Nux V., Arg.-Nit., Mez., Merc., Iod., Led. Cold compresses are recom-

mended. Inunction with Camphor liniment (F. 25).

OF THE SEAT: *see* Anus: ITCHING OF.

Jaundice: ACUTE—Acon., Merc., China 2x alt. Merc.-S. 3x, Nux V.; Cham. (*from anger*); Kali.-Sulph. (*simple catarrh*).

CHRONIC—Phos., Lept., Chelid., Escaph., Hydras. alt. Nux V., Dig., Ars., Ac.-Nitro-Muriat. 1x; China (*from miasm; also in children*); Hep.-S., Ac.-Nit. (*from Mercury*); Merc. (*from Bark or Quinine*). In Chronic Jaundice when everything else has failed, I have never known the Barberry root to deceive me. An old nurse recommended it to me more than thirty years ago. Take an ounce of the inner bark of the Barberry root, dry, and coarsely powder it. Then boil with a pint to a pint and a half of stale beer, strain when cold, and take a teaspoonful four hours before a meal every morning. The most inveterate cases have yielded to this in three or four days (*Dr. Holland*).

MALIGNANT—Phos., Ars.

Jaw: CARRIES OR NECROSIS OF—Phos., Sil., Ac.-Phos., Aur.-Mur.

SPASM OF—*see* Tetanus.

PAINS IN—Acon.; Merc., Cimic., Bell. (*with rigidity*); Spig. (*neuralgic or rheumatic*); Petrol. (*as though dislocated*).

Joints: ACHING AND STIFFNESS OF—Arn. (*from exertion*); Rhus (*from a strain*); Bry., Rhus, Phyto. (*rheumatic*); Ruta, Caust., Nux V., Petrol., Macrot. Also frictions with oil.

DROPSY OF—Iod., Bry., K.-Hydriod., Canth.

INFLAMMATION OF (*Synovitis*)—Acon. (*febrile symptoms*); Bry. (*rheumatic patients*); Led. (*with constant chilliness*); Merc.-Prot.-Iod. 3x (*chronic and painful*); Puls. (*females and children*); Sil., Hep.-S. (*suppuration*); Merc. (*chronic cases*); Phyto. int. and ext. (*strumous*);

K.-Hydriod. (*syphilitic*). Hot fomentation or hot poultices in the acute form; in the chronic, cold compresses are better than hot applications, which, even if they do good at first, must not be continued too long.

RHEUMATISM OF—*see* Rheumatism.

STIFFNESS OF—Inunction with cod-liver oil or olive oil morning and night for about five to ten minutes often effects great improvement, after painting with Iodine: blisters and other measures have been ineffectual.

SWELLING OF—Sil., Calc.-Phos. (*“white-swelling”*); Merc., Hep.-S., Puls., Bell.; Ac.-Phos., Sulph., and Calc.-C. (*as constitutional remedies*). Alternate bathing with hot and cold water.

WEAKNESS IN—Calc.-C., Ruta, Caust., K.-Carb., Merc., Lye., Sulph.

See also Gout, Rheumatism, etc.

Joy: EFFECTS OF EXCESSIVE—Coff., Puls.

Kidneys: CONGESTION OF—Tereb. 3x.

INFLAMMATION OF—Acon., Gels., Bell. (*fever*); Tereb. (*suppressed, or scanty, smoky, thick, fetid, or even bloody urine*); Erigeron (*with copious albuminous discharge*); Canth., Ars. (*desquamative*); Plumb. (*granular degeneration*); Ars., Apoc., Apis, Hep.-S. (*post-scarlatinal nephritis, with scanty, albuminous, or suppressed urine, debility, dropsy, etc.*); Cann., Apis, Chelid., Ferr., Nux V., Puls., Ac.-Benz., Zinc. (*pains in the kidneys*).

See also Bright's Disease.

Knee: INFLAMMATION IN—Acon. alt. Puls.; Rhus, Bry., Sulph.

ENLARGEMENT OF—Silicate of Lime.

See also Joints.

Labour: TO PROMOTE NORMAL—Cimic., Caul., Puls.; Gels. (*taken some weeks before*).

FALSE PAINS—Puls., Cham., Sec., Nux V. *See also* Miscarriage.

ABNORMAL CONDITIONS OF—Gels.¹

Bell., Caul. (*rigidity of the os uteri*); China (*intermittent pains*); Croc., Puls. (*irregular*); Cham., Gels., Coff. (*excessive*); Ign., Bell., Hyos., Chloroform inhaled (*convulsions and delirium*); Cocc., Nux V. (*spasms, etc.*); Puls., Sec. ϕ , Cimic. ϕ , Caul. Ix, three or four grains repeated as often as required (*pains ceasing, or too weak*); Cocc., Caul. (*paralysis*).

RETAINED PLACENTA—Arn., Puls., Sec., Ign., Croc. Ix.

AFTER-PAINS—Arn., Cimic., Ign., Sec. (high dil.), Cham., Coff., Puls., Bell., Actea ϕ .

HÆMORRHAGE DURING OR AFTER—Sec., Sabi., Ipec., Eryng., Arn., Puls., Ign., Cimic.; Nux Mosch. (*slight flow lasting several weeks*); China or Ferr. (*for consequent debility*). Also injections of cool or cold water.

See also Menstruation: PROFUSE.

RETENTION OF URINE AFTER—Acon., Bell., Cauth., Hyos., Rhus. The catheter may be necessary.

CONSTIPATION AFTER—Collin., Bry., Opi., Lyc., Plumb.; or enema of tepid water. Dr. Ussher writes, "Plumb. 12 always acts to my satisfaction."

See Constipation; also Hæmorrhoids.

DIARRHŒA—Puls., China, Hyos.

LOCHIA, ABNORMAL—Acon. (*too profuse and bright-red, in plethoric patients*); Croc. 2x (*dark red colour*); Bell., Cimic. (*scanty*); Ver.-Vir. (*scanty, with headache*); Kreas., Carbo An., Sec. (*offensive*); Kreas. (*intermittent*); Sabi., Cimic. (*continuing red too long*); Caul., China, Calc.-C. (*too prolonged*); Acon. (*suppressed*); Hydras. (*offensive, with suppressed or scanty urine*). Warm water lavement of vagina.

¹ Dr. Douglas remarks,—"No remedy can at all be compared with Gels. ϕ , one to five drops every thirty minutes, to produce relaxation of a rigid, unyielding *os uteri*." "This remark of Dr. Douglas," writes Dr. Newton, "I cordially substantiate."

PUERPERAL-FEVER—Acon. alt. Bell. or Ver.-Vir. (*brain symptoms*); Bry. or Merc. alt. Acon. (*Peritonitis*); Coloc., Tereb. (*much Tympanitis*); Hyos., Bapt., Ars., Lach. (*very bad cases*). Repeated fomentations and lavement of vagina are valuable. There would be fewer cases of this fever if the parts were sponged with hot water four times a day. Injections of dilute Ac.-Carbol. or K.-Chlor.

PUERPERAL MANIA—Hyos., Opi., K.-Brom., Stram., Cann.-Ind.; Cimic., Plat., Aur., Ars., Bapt. (*melancholy*).

Lactation: FEVER—Acon. or Bell., alt. Bry.

ABNORMAL CONDITIONS OF—Agnus, Asaf., Puls., Coni., Calc.-C. (*absent, late, or scanty*). Also gruel as drink, and Syrup Lacto-Phosphate of Lime; Calc.-C., Sulph., Sil., Merc. (*deteriorated*); Nux V. (*from use of spirits*); Cham. (*from anger*); Calc.-C., K.-Hydriod., Bry., Phos., Sil., Iod. (*excessive or too long-continued flow*); China (*consequent debility*); Cimic. (*mental dulness and melancholy*); Calc.-C., Iod., Sulph., China, Ac.-Phos. (*meneses occurring during lactation*). Under this last condition, the child should be weaned.

See also Breast, Nipples, etc.

Laryngismus Stridulus: see Croup: SPASMODIC.

Laryngitis: ACUTE—Acon. alt. Spong., Hep.-S., K.-Bich.; Ammon.-Brom., Apis (*œdema of the glottis*). Foment the larynx externally, and steam internally. Laryngotomy is sometimes necessary.

CHRONIC—Spong., K.-Bich., Hep.-S., Caust., Carbo V., Selen.; Merc.-Biniod., Ac.-Nit. (*syphilitic*). Inhalation of Iod.

Larynx: PAINFUL IRRITATION OF—causing frequent hard cough, Chlorine vapour, Ac.-Sulph. Spray, or inhalation of vapour from a bottle of the Acid after removing the stopper.

Lead-Colic: Plat., Opi., Alum., Bell., Ac.-Sulph.

Legs: CRAMPSIN—Ver.-Vir., Camph., Nux V., Cup.-M., Cham., Calc.-C., Sulph. 3.

PARALYSIS OF—Cocc., Rhus, Coni., Phos. 1x, Bell., Nux. V., Ac.-Oxal. Electricity.

SWELLING OF—*see* Dropsy.

ULCERS ON—Bell. (*crisipelatos*); K.-B ch. (*chronic*); Merc.-S. (*eczematous*); Phos. (*debilitated patients*); Ham., Puls., Sil., Ac.-Nit., Ac.-Fluor, Ac.-Phos. (*varicose*). Ars. 3x (*chronic cases with general loss of health, also locally when the ulcer is indolent* 5ss—5j, Aquæ 5vi—5viii). When ulcers are attended with much surrounding inflammation, the local application of cabbage-leaves is very beneficial. Posture is important.

See also Veins: VARICOSE.

WEAKNESS OF—Rhus Rad., Arg.-Nit., Nux V.; Phos., Sulph., Bell. (*trembling*). Electricity.

WHITE-LEG: *see* Phlegmasia Alba Dolens.

Lepra and Leprosis: *see* Psoriasis.

Leprosy: Ars., Ant.-C., Merc., K.-Hydriod., Hydrocotyle Asiatica.

Leucoma (*white speck on the cornea*): Bell., Cann.-Sat., Calc.-C., Euphr., Puls., Phos., Coni., K.-Hydriod. 3x, Sulph.

Leucorrhœa: Puls., Helon., Sep., Ac.-Nit. (*corrosive or excoriative*); Copa., Nat.-Mur., Iod., Senecc., China ϕ alt. Sep. (*yellow-white*); K.-Sulph. (*yellow, thick*); Ferr.-Permit.-Tr. (*fœtid, with prolepsus*); Ferr., Ars., Nux V., Merc., Collin., Aloe, Xanth., Hydras., Caul. alt. Cimic., Kreas., Coni.; Calc.-C., Iod. (*in serofulous females; also in children*). Frequent local ablu-tions; injections of Hydrastis, etc. Cold sitz-baths. For children, injections of Calend. lotion. Sea bathing.

Lichen: Sulph., Ant.-C., Petrol., Ars., Nux Jug.; Apis, Led. ("prickly-heat"). Also the use of Petrol.-soap.

Lienteria: China, Ferr., Phos., Ac.-Phos., Puls.

Lips: SORENESS, CRACKS, ETC., OF—Merc., Graph., Sulph.; Calend.-cerate, Ac.-Sulphs., Hydras., and Glys. (F. 6).

Liver: ABSCESS OF—Acon., Merc., Hep.-S.; evacuation by the aspirator.

CONGESTION AND CHRONIC ENLARGEMENT OF—LIVER-COMPLAINT—Merc., Lept., Merc.-Iod., Phos., Ac.-Nit., Agar., Nux V., Sulph., Podoph., Chel., Agar., Carbo V., Lya., Ars.; China, Sulph.-Quin. (*consequent on Ague*); K.-Brom., Iod. 2x. Hot fomentations every night for twenty minutes, followed by the abdominal compress, are valuable auxiliaries.

See also Biliousness, etc.

HOB-NAILED—*see* Cirrhosis.

HYDATID CYSTS OF—K.-Brom. in large doses is said to kill the echinocœci.

INFLAMMATION OF—Acon. alt. Bry. or Merc.-Cor., Hep.-S. (*threatened abscess*). Hot fomentations.

Liver-Spots: Sulph., Sep., Bor., Lyc.

Lochia: ABNORMAL—*see under* Labour.

Lock-Jaw: *see* Tetanus.

Locomotor Ataxy: Bell., Atropine 3 trit., Ars.

Low-Fever: *see* Enteric-Fever. c

Lumbago: Acon. (*recent*); Rhus Rad. (*pains worse during rest and at night; from a cold; chronic*); Arn. (*from severe exertion*); Cimic. ϕ or 1x (*muscular pains*); Macrotin, Sec., Ant.-T.; Acon., Arn., or Rhus liniments (F. 22, 26), rubbed in before a fire, or medicated compresses, are very useful. Dr. Brown says no application equals that of the hot iron. *See* Chest: PAINS IN. A skijn of silk worn round the waist is an excellent preventive, as I can testify from personal experience (*Dr. Holland*).

See also Crick-in-the-Back.

Lungs: ABSCESS IN—Iod., Ars., China, Sil., Hep.-S. Lad, aged

10, had chronic Abscess in lungs, with extremely fetid sputa—seemed dying. *Ars.* 2, ter die, soon produced great and permanent improvement, and to a cursory observer, after five years, looks quite well (*W. F.*).

CONGESTION OF—*Phos.* 3x or 3; *Acon.* 1x, *K.-Bich.*, *Ver.-Vir.* 1x (from chill); *Ars.* (cardiac complications); *Bell.*, *Ant.-T.*, *Ver.-Vir.* (from cold).

CONSUMPTION OF—see *Phthisis Pulmonalis*.

GANGRENE OF—*Ars.*, *China*, *Lach.*

HEMORRHAGE FROM—*Acon.*, *Ham.*, *Kreas.*, *Ipec.*, *Ferr.*, *Ferri.-Sulph.* ϕ gr. ss. every ten minutes, *Mill.*; *Arn.* (if from injury); *Bry.* (vicarious of menstruation). Inhalation of Perchloride of Iron Spray.

INFLAMMATION OF—*Acon.* alt. *Phos.* or *Bry.*; *Ant.-T.* 1 to 3 trit. (broncho-pneumonia, and in children); *Sulph.* ϕ , *Chelid.*

See *Pneumonia*.

PARALYSIS OF—*Phos.*, *Opi.*, *Ant.-T.*, *Bary.-Carb.*, *Lach.*

Lupus: *Ars.*, *K.-Bich.*, *Phyto.*, *Merc.*, *Iod.*, or *Hydras.*, int. and ext.; *Marsden's Arsenical Mucilage*, *Syr. Ferri.-Iod.*, int. and ext.

Lymphatic Glands: ENLARGED—*Merc.-Iod.*, *Bary.-Carb.*, *Dule.*, *Bell.*, *Aur.-Mur.*, *Coni.*; *Bary.-Mur.*, *Rhus* (indurated); *Sulph.*, *Sil.*, *Calc.-C.*, *Iod.* (as constitutional remedies). Frictions with oil. Compresses dipped in, and lotions of, *K.-Hydriod.*

Maggot-Pimple: *Bary.-Carb.*, *Ac.-Phcs.*, *Calc.-C.*

Mammary Abscess: see *Breast*.

Mania: PUERPERAL—see *Puerperal Mania*.

Mania: THREATENED—*Actea*; *Ver.-Vir.* (religious delusions).

Masturbation: see *Spermatorrhœa*.

Measles: *Acon.* (fever) alt. *Puls.*; *Euphr.* (lachrymation and coryza); *Bry.*, *Ant.-T.*, *Hep.-S.*, *K.-Bich.* (laryngeal cough); *Cup.-M.* (metallic cough); *Dros.* (cough not metallic); *Gels.*, *Bry.*, *Ammon.-Carb.* (when the eruption does not come out well), also hot

blanket pack; *Bell.* (sore throat, brain-symptoms); *Euphr.*, *Staph.* (nasal catarrh); *Ver.-Vir.* (congestion of the lungs, nausea, etc.); *Merc.-Iod.* (glandular swellings); *Phos.* (chest-symptoms); *Ammon.-Carb.* (malignant); *Cup.-Acet.* 6, *Sulph.* (deficient eruption, intense headache, and tendency to coma; also during convalescence to prevent sequelæ). Inunction with oil morning and night.

FALSE—(*Roscola*)—*Acon.* int. and ext.; *Rhus*, *Bell.*

PROHYLACTIC—*Puls.*, *Bell.*

Megrim: see *Hemicrania*.

Melancholia: see *Hypochondriasis*.

Memory: WEAKNESS OR LOSS OF—*Ac.-Phos.*, *Anac.*, *Zinc.*, *Alum.*, *Aur.*, *Ign.*, *Verat.*

Meningitis: SIMPLE—*Acon.* alt. *Bell.*, *Bry.*

SYPHILITIC—*Merc.*, *K.-Hydriod.*

TRAUMATIC—*Acon.* 1x alt. *Arn.* 1x.

TUBERCULAR¹—*Bell.*; *Hell.* alt. *Calc.-Phos.* (when effusion has taken place); *Glon.* 3 alt. *Iod.* 1, *Calc.-C.*, *Sulph.*; *Ver.-Vir.*, to nape of neck. *Dr. Ockford* states that *Apis* and *Cup.-M.* have appeared to do more in this disease than any other medicine.

Menopausia: see *Menstruation: CESSATION OF*.

Menorrhagia: see *Menstruation: PROFUSE*.

Menstruation: DELAY OF THE FIRST—*Puls.*, *Ferr.*, *Sep.*, *Cycl.*, *Sulph.*, *Phos.*; *Acon.* (disturbed circulation). See *Sitz-bath*, under *Menstruation: SCANTY*.

¹ A professional correspondent informs us of the successful treatment of, what he believes was, a case of this almost incurable malady in an infant of six months old, in whom effusion had taken place before he was called in. *Hell.* 3x alt. *Calc.-Phos.* 3x, with an occasional dose of *Sulph.* 12, were the remedies. The constitutional symptoms gradually declined, and the patient recovered. Our correspondent, however, furnishes no proof that the case was one of tubercular meningitis.

MEMBRANOUS—Bor. grs. v ter die (*profuse discharge at one time and scanty at another, with severe labour-like pains in the back, hips, and hypogastric region*).

PAINFUL—Sec. (*expulsive, forcing pain, with dark, coagulated, or scanty discharge*); Collin. (*piles, constipation, etc.*); Senee. (*scanty or profuse flow*); Gels. ϕ , Caul. (*spasmodic pains*); Cimic. (*rheumatic patients*); Cham., Coll., Xanth. (*neuralytic pains*); Cocc. (*colicky pain*); Ham. (*ovarian irritation*); Bell., Acon., Ign., Plat., Sabi., Viburnum Opulus; Macrot. 3x, Cimic. 2x, for a fortnight before the period (*habitually painful*). "K.-Hydriod. and K.-Brom. at the intervals of the periods, and Senee. ϕ or Gels. ϕ at the periods, I have found most reliable in violent cases" (*Dr. Moore*). Dr. Massey has found benefit from painting the spine with Acetic Acid morning and night during the intervals. Care should be used to remove the acid by means of a wet sponge if it causes smarting, and cease the application for that day. The pain produced by the acid does harm. Dr. Dalzell says, "Chapman's spinal ice-bag I have found very useful in some cases of *Dysmenorrhœa*, with scanty and tardy discharge, using it half an hour once or twice a day when this pain comes on, while in the opposite condition (*i.e.*, where there is a tendency to *Menorrhœgia*), I have found the hot water spinal (4 inch) bag very useful, when applied in the lumbar region, as Dr. Chapman directs, for half an hour at a time, and repeated as required." During the interval sponge the bowels and lower part of back with water at 100° three minutes, with cold water one minute, morning and night. Sitz-baths are also very useful, either hot or cold, or cold alone. Local packing. Shower and needle baths. Pail douches. Wash down (*Dr. W. Johnson*).

IRREGULAR or INFREQUENT—China (*when profuse and consisting of dark lumps*); Puls., Cycl. (*scanty*); Iod. or Phos. (*gradually*

diminishing); Sep., Nux. V., Bell., Sulph., Senee. Dr. Moore recommends *Podoph.* and *Puls.*, in alternation, for infrequent and retarded menstruation in bilious patients and those subject to constipation.

SCANTY—Puls. (*simple cases*); Ferr., Helon. (*with anæmia*); Bell., Acon. (*in full-blooded patients*); Merc. (*sallow complexion, liquefaction of the blood, liver derangement, etc.*); Arg.-Nit. (*watery discharge*); Graph. (*constipation, and unhealthy skin*); Sep. (*chlorotic appearance, leucorrhœa, etc.*); Phos. (*constitutional delicacy; chronic diarrhœa; tendency to chest-disease*); K.-Carb., Dule., Sulph., Cycl., Plat., Nat.-Mur., Bary.-Carb. A sitz-bath (58°—60°) from 5 to 15 minutes at bed-time; legs, feet, and shoulders to be warmly covered; after bath, the patient to be well rubbed till warm, then instantly retire to bed: excellent for Amenorrhœa and other functional disorders.

EXCESSIVE—Sec. (*dark or foul discharge, in lumps, with severe pains previous to their expulsion*); Croc. (*dark and clotted, especially in patients with dim sight*); Sabi. (*bright-red, with pain chiefly at first*); Calc.-C. (*too early*); Acon., Bell. (*in plethoric patients*); Bell. and Calc.-C., in varied dilutions between the periods; Ham. (*profuse venous*); Ipec. (*simple profuse bright-reds discharge, with or without nausea*); Hyos. (*nervous and hysteric patients*); Phos. (*mental and sexual excitement, sensitiveness, etc.*); China (*after excessive discharges*); Senee., Ferr., Iod. Gum Arabic, powdered with a little Camphor, and applied on lint, stops the hæmorrhago. Cold shower, sponge, and sitz-baths, except there be debility, anæmia, or constitutional disease. The cold sitz-bath is specially valuable; the water should be sufficient to cover the pelvis, while the feet and legs should be covered with hot flannel, or immersed in a foot-ban of hot water. The exact temperature of the bath (55° to 65°), and the length of

time the patient should sit in it (five to fifteen minutes) should be modified by the season of the year. The bath should be taken at bed-time, and on leaving it the patient should be quickly dried and retire to bed.

RECURRING TOO LATE—*see* IRREGULAR.

RECURRING TOO EARLY OR LASTING TOO LONG—Calc.-C., Calc.-Phos. (*profuse*); Sec., Sabi. (*painful*); Iod. (*with emaciation*); Trill., Plat. (*every two weeks*); Nux V., Ferr., Ign., China.

SUPPRESSED.—Acon., Opi., Ver.-Alb. (*fright*); Cham., Coloc., (*anger*); Ign., Hyos. (*grief*); Coll., Opi. (*excessive joy*); Coni., Senec., Sep. (*chronic*). *See* Sitz-bath under Menstruation: SCANTY.

VICARIOUS — Bry., Ham., Ferr., Senec.

CESSATION OF—CRITICAL AGE—China, Nux V., Ferr. (*pressure and burning on the top of the head; profuse discharges*); Lach. (*head-ache and sleeplessness; also flushes*); Glon. (*rush of blood to the head, with throbbing and noises in the head or ears, giddiness*); Cimic. or Ac.-Hydrocy. (*sinking at the stomach*); Sulph. (*piles; flushes of heat; mental depression, etc.*); Nit.-Amyl., Sang., Ac.-Sulph., or Lach. (*flushes*); Ambra (*numbness and stinging in the arms*); Sep., Plat., Gels., Cocc., Apoc.

See also Uterus, Miscarriage, etc.

Mentagra: *see* Beard: ACNE OF.

Mental Weakness: Nux V., Sâlp., K.-Brom., Ac.-Phos., Anac., Gels., Ign., Plumb., Zinc.

See also Memory, Hypochondriasis, Brain-fag, etc.

Mesenteric Disease: *see* Tabes Mesenterica.

Metritis: *see* Uterus: INFLAMMATION OF.

Metrorrhagia: *see* Uterus: HEMORRHEGE FROM.

Miliaria—Miliary-Fever: Acon., Bry., Merc.

Milk-crust: Viola Tric., Iris, Rhus; Sep., Phyto., Clem.; Calc.-C., Sil. (*chronic cases*).

Milk-Fever: Acon. alt. Bry.

See Lactation: ABNORMAL.

Milk-leg: *see* Phlegmasia Alba Dolens.

Miner's Elbow: *see* Bunion.

Miscarriage: TO PREVENT—Caul., Sabi., Sep., Helon., Sec.; Nux V. (*associated with constipation, producing straining, etc.*); Calc.-C., Sulph. (*for scrofulous patients*). The remedy should be taken once or twice a day for one or two months previous to the period corresponding with that at which the former miscarriage occurred. If there be a tendency to constipation the bowels should be kept gently relaxed with olive oil, fruits, or one of the above remedies. Cold sitz-bath daily often proves successful.

THREATENED—Sabi. (*free discharge of blood*); Caul., Sec. (*severe expulsive pains*); Cham. (*if caused by anger, fright, etc.*); Arn. (*if from a fall, or other mechanical injury*); Acon., Puls., Cedr. A dose every twenty or forty minutes till the symptoms decline. Also rest on a mattress in a cool room, with quiet, avoidance of hot drinks, excitement, etc. Special care to be exercised at the times when, had not pregnancy existed, menstruation would have recurred. Dr. Dyce Brown states, "If the pulse is quick, etc., with other fever symptoms, Acon. should be alternated with the other remedies: Sec. (*pains like labour and no discharge*); Sabi. (*pains and discharge*); Ham. (*discharge but no pain.*)" Dr. Dalzell writes:—"Scalé in pure tincture I have found more useful than any other medicine when decided hæmorrhage is present. The ordinary Tinct. Sec. (of the B. P.), in ten-drop doses every three or four hours, has succeeded in checking severe hæmorrhage, pregnancy going on to the full time. Smaller doses of this and other medicines had been given without any good result."

Moles: *see* Nævus.

Morbus Coxæ: *see* Hip-joint Disease.

Morning-Sickness: see Pregnancy:
DISORDERS OF.

Mortification: see Gangrene.

Mouth: INFLAMMATION OF—K.-Chlor. (*simple cases, with exudation*). Dr. Dyce Brown's says K.-Chlor. should be given in tangible doses, grs. i—ij. thrice daily for a child of three years of age: this never fails in ulcerative Stomatitis. Merc., Bapt., Phyto.

CANKER OF—Merc., Ars., Ac.-Mur., Bell. ϕ (*idiopathie*); Ac.-Nit., Carbo V. (*mercurial*); Phyto. lot. (F. 29), or Ac.-Carbol. (F. 31), or Glycerole of Ac.-Mur. (F. 7), as a wash.

FETOR OF—Camph. (*with tender gums*).

ULCERS—Merc., with Ac.-Nit. as a wash; Ars., Bapt.; Hydras. lot. or gargle (F. 41); Kali Chlor. gargle.

Mumps: Aeon. (*fever*); Merc.-Iod., Merc.-S., Merc.-Cor. 3x (*swelling of the glands*); Bell. (*brain implication*); Puls. (*implication of the testicles or breasts*); ointment of Bell. extract—gr. 1 to simple cerate 1 oz.

Muscae Volitantes (*the debris of cells, shreds of tissue or fibre, chiefly caused by over-use of the eyes, and appearing like transparent beads or shreds, or as dark, singular-shaped bodies, floating about in the vitreous humour, and changing their position with every movement of the eye*): Merc., China, Ac.-Nit. (*from liver disorder*); Dig. (*weak, slow beating of heart*); Ver.-Alb. (*weak, irregular, or quick action of heart*); Phos., Terab. (*kidney disorder*); Mosch., Agar. (*nervousness*); Phos. or Ac.-Phos. (*sexual excesses*); Phos., Quin., Carbo V. (*general debility*); K.-Hydriod. (*obstinate cases*). Rest of the eye is necessary, and the general health should be improved. Neutral tint glasses may be worn to render the spots less visible, if they are very troublesome.

See also Amaurosis, Sight, Eyes, etc.

Myalgia (*pain in the muscles*): Ver.-Vir. (*prostration of the muscular*

system, and muscular rheumatism); Gels. (*with feverishness, etc.*); Arn. (*from over-exertion*); Bry., Gels., Rhus (*with inflammation*); Cinic., Annon.-Mur. An Arnica bath is a noble remedy for great fatigue of the body generally. A simple warm bath, or a Turkish bath, affords great relief.

Myopia (*near-sightedness*): Bell., Spig., Lith.-Carb., Macrot., Acon. (*irritability, congestion, or inflammation*). Suitable glasses should be worn.

Nævus: Thuja ϕ ext., Kreasote-water—one drop of Kreas. ϕ to 80 of water, Calc.-C. Croton oil. Solution of Ferr.-Perchlor., applied daily.

Nails: DISEASE OF—Merc., Sil., Graph., Ant.-C. For the local treatment of an *ingrowing toenail*, a piece of cotton wool or dry sponge should be pressed into the ulcer under the nail and over the nail, held in place by adhesive plaster saturated with Hydras., Thuja, or Merc.-Cor., and renewed as often as necessary. Or an *ingrowing nail* may be remedied by softening it in warm water, and then paring very thin the centre top of the nail in the line of the toe, and making a V-shaped excision in the centre at the end of the nail; the ingrowing portion should not be cut. The daily application of a solution of Ferr.-Perchlor., according to Mr. Clifton, never fails. *Prevention*:—Broad-toed boots. A knowledge of the *causes* is necessary for the cure and prevention of this affection; these are, chiefly—small-toed boots, and over-darned stockings. It is not the nail but the skin that is at fault. It is the morbidly sensitive and rapidly-growing skin, which, becoming thickened and ulcerated, overlaps the nail and occasions the pain.

See also Onychia.

Nausea: Ipec., Nux V., Kreas., Ant.-T., Ant.-C., Coec., Lobel., Iris, Tabac., Apomorphia 3.

See also Dyspepsia, Vomiting, etc.

Neck: STIFFNESS OF — Ant.-T.; Acon. (*from a draught*); Dule. (*from damp*); Bry., Cimic., Bell., Phyto., Rhus.

See also Crick-in-the-Neck and Wry-Neck.

Necrosis: see Bone.

Nephritis: see Kidneys: INFLAMMATION OF, and Bright's Disease.

Nervous Debility: see Debility.

Nervousness: Coff. (*with sleeplessness*); Cham. (*restlessness, irritability, and sensitiveness, without ideal disturbance*); also infusion of green tea; Ign. (*extreme sensitiveness, pains in various parts, hemiparesis, sensation as of a ball in the throat, etc.*); Hyos. (*perverted brain-function; restless, dreamful sleep, or sleeplessness*); Agar. (*pains as from icy-cold points, twitchings, tremors, etc.*); Bor. (*noise intolerable*); Acon., Nux V. (*from anxiety, night-watching, etc., with palpitation, indigestion, etc.*); Puls., Bell., Ars., Ac.-Phos., Gels., Scutell., Cimic., Cyprid., K.-Brom., Zinc.-Val., Ambra. Exercise and out-of-door air.

See also Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, etc.

Nettle-Rash: Acon. (*feverishness*); Rhus, Apis; Puls. (*from food which disagrees*); Ars. (*when caused by an irritable stomach*); Ant.-C., Copa., Hydras.; Bry. (*sudden retrocession*); Urt.-U.; Chlor.-Hyd. gr. j. ter die for an adult. This I have found more successful than any other remedy. (*Dr. D. D. Brown.*)

Neuralgia: IN THE FACE AND HEAD — Bell. (*redness of the affected part, sensitiveness to noise, light, etc., and ideal confusion*); Ars. (*burning and tearing pains, intermittent or periodic, worse at night or during rest, with extreme restlessness and anguish, especially in weak persons*); Ver.-Vir. (*from cold*); Acon. (*facial neuralgia, from cold, anxiety, with palpitation, quickened full pulse; and in plethoric persons*); Spig. (*head, face, eyes, and orbits in-*

olved, aggravated by stooping and movement); Coloc. (*sudden violent lacerations, extending from the point of origin to a distance, chiefly on the left side*); Cham. alt. Merc.-S. (*extreme sensitiveness and irritability, especially in children and females*); Coff. (*nerve-pains, with restlessness and sleeplessness*); China, Sulph.-Quin. (*from malaria, loss of animal fluids, etc.*); Chelid. (*with liver derangement; pain over right eye*); Cimic., Gels., Sticta, Nit. of Strych., Mag.-Sulph. (*supra-orbital, of left side*); Nux V., Staph., Comi.; Bell. liniment (F. 23); Ver.-Alb. (*scimitalateral, with icy coldness of the part*); Sulph. ϕ (*intermittent, pain worse at night, disappearing in morning, and coming again in forenoon*).

See also Toothache, and Headache: NERVOUS.

INTERCOSTAL—Cimic. (*infra-mammary pain, especially in females*); Ars. (*in debilitated patients*); Ran.-Bulb., Rhod., Arn.; Bell. liniment (F. 23).

IN THE BONES—Zinc.

OF THE EXTREMITIES—Rhod., Ars. **UTERINE**—Puls.

See also Sciatica, Hemiparesis, Lumbago, etc.

Nightmare: Nux V. (*from indigestion*); China (*with oppression*); Sulph. (*with palpitation*); Acon., Puls. Light digestible diet, out-of-door recreation, and a quickly-taken sponge-bath, with vigorous friction, daily; suppers or very late dinners, stimulants, fatigue, and too many or heavy bed-clothes, are to be avoided.

Night-Sweats: Ac.-Phos., Calc.-C., China, Ars., Hep.-S., Samb., Sulph., Ipec.; Merc. (*profuse sour perspiration—not luctifer*). Sponging with tepid water and vinegar. Nitre is recommended by Celsus. Dr. Douglas recommends Bry. and Gels. for continued and profuse sweats, and adds, "Nothing has answered so well with me in the colliquative sweat of Phthisis as the two remedies."

See also Hæctic-Fever.

Nipples: SORE—Sulph., Cham., Sil.; Phell. (*pain after each suckling*); Croc.-Tig. (*shooting-pains from nipple to shoulder-blade*); Calend. or Arn. lot., or Arnicated Collodion ext.; or Glycerole of Ver.-Vir. (F. 13), or Hydras. (F. 6), or Tinct. of Benzoin, P.B., Ac.-Benz. lotion (F. 30), frequently applied, and not removed till next nursing: the nipple to be washed before applying the child.

Nodes: Sil.; K.-Bich. (*soft nodes on the scalp*); K.-Hydriod., Phyto. (*symphilitic nodes, with nightly pain*); Aur.

Noise: IN THE EARS AND HEAD—Bell., Sulph.-Quin., China or Dig. 1 or ϕ (*with deafness*); Nux V., Gels., Caust., Petrol., Graph., Sulph.

SENSITIVENESS TO—Bell., Cham., Coff., Ign., Cann.-Ind., Nux V.; Bor. (*extreme cases*).

Nose: BLEEDING FROM—Ipec.; Ac.-Sulph., Arn. (*from a blow*); Acon. (*full pulse, and in the plethoric*); Bell. (*stowing freely, with congestion*); Croc. (*dark, stringy blood*); Bry. (*preceded or accompanied by severe headache*); Ham. (*dark, fluid, frequent*); Mill., China (*frequent recurrence*); Phos., Erigeron. Inject a saturated solution of alum into the nostrils with a four-ounce syringe; as long as the mouth is kept open the fluid will pass round the posterior nares without going down the throat.

CATARRH OF—Merc., Ars., Nux V., Puls.; Teuc. by inhalation; put five drops into a little water in the hollow of the hand, and inhale this preparation two or three times a day.

See also Cold in the Head.

FÆTOR FROM—Iod. (*putrid ulceration of the lining membrane in scrofulous patients*); Thuja 1x, Elaps, Merc.-Iod., Aur., K.-Bich.

See also Ozæna.

INFLAMMATION OF—Bell. alt. Acon. (*acute*); Sulph. (*chronic*).

See also Ozæna.

REDNESS OF—*see Acne: ROSACEA.*

SORENESS OF—Ars., Merc., Graph., Sulph., Aur.

See also Cold in the Head.

Numbness: Crotalus (*down right side*).

Nyctalopia (*inability to see well by day-light*): Bell. 1. A newspaper compositor cured.

Obesity: Ars., Calc.-C., Ferr., K.-Hydriod., Sulph., as auxiliary to a suitable dietary, excluding all articles of food and drink which contain an excess of starch, or saccharine elements. Daily open-air exercise is also necessary.

Edema: see Dropsy: LOCAL.

Esophagus: SPASM OF—Ver.-Vir.

Offensive Breath: see Breath: FÆTID.

Onanism: see Self-Abuse, also Spermatorrhœa.

Onychia (*inflammation of the matrix of the nail*): Arn., Sil., Sulph., Hep.-S., Ac.-Fluor., ext. and int.; Sil., Sulph. (*ulceration*).

See also Nails.

Ophthalmia: CATARRHAL—Acon., Bell., Euphr., Merc., Chlor.-Hyd.

NEONATORUM—Arg.-Nit., Acon.; and later, Puls., Merc., Hep.-S. Frequent ablutions with tepid water are essential, and if efficiently and early used will often alone suffice. But when the disease is fully developed before treatment is commenced, plain water ablutions are not sufficient. Syringing the eyes with a lotion of alum (grs. iv., aqua ʒj) used three times a day is then necessary, in addition to frequent syringing with plain water as often as any matter collects. In one severe case, even this did not suffice, when I injected with a syringe a lotion of Arg.-Nit. (grs. v., aqua dest. ʒj), once a day, with immediate good results (*Dr. D. D. Brown*).

PURULENT—Hep.-S., Ac.-Nit., Arg.-Nit., Calc.-C., Iod., Clem., Sulph. A very bad case cured by

Arg.-Nit. 2c, every four hours (A. C. C.). A cloth bound over the eyes wetted with *Ham.* ad. aq. equal parts.

STRUMOUS—*Merc.-Cor.*, *Bell.*, *Ant. T.*, *Euphr.* (*acute*); *Calc.-C.*, *Clem.*, *Hep.-S.*, *Ars.*, *Sulph.* (*chronic*).

SYMPHILITIC—*Merc.*, *Ac.-Nit.*, *Aur.*

See also Eyes: INFLAMMATION OF.

Opisthotonos: HYSTERICAL—*Mosch.* 2x.

Orchitis: see Testicles.

Otorrhœa: see Ears: DISCHARGE FROM.

Ovaries: DROPSY OF—*Iod.*, *Apis*, *Sep.*, *Sulph.*, *K.-Brom.*, *Ars.* Tapping and the use of *Apis* to prevent re-accumulation of fluid.

INFLAMMATION OF—*Acon.*, *Bell.*, *Merc.-Iod.*, *Ver.-Vir.*, *Puls.*, *Ham.*, *Coni.*; *Plat.* (*with induration*). Dr. Moore recommends *Merc.-S.* 3x and *Bry.* 1x when the pain extends towards the hip or upwards; *Phos.* when the pain extends downwards along the inner side of the thigh; and *Cimic.* and *Puls.* when *Pleurodynia* co-exists.

NEURALGIA OF—*Zinc.-Val.* 3x, *Ham.*, *Caul.*, *Coloc.*, *Apis.*

Ozæna: *Aur.*, *K.-Hydriod.*, *K.-Bich.* 2x, *Hydras.*, *Phyto.*, *Elaps* 6, *Ars.*, *Merc.-Iod.*, *Sang.*, *Ac.-Nit.*, *Zinc.* Two cases cured by *Puls.* ϕ , gtt. j. ter die, for a month. Discharges were green and foetid, and greenish hard masses at intervals; usual remedies had failed. Dr. Ussher notes a most offensive case cured with *Sang.* 1x dil. Injections of *K.-Permang.*

Painter's-Colic: see Lead-Colic.

Palpitation: see Heart: PALPITATION OF.

Pancreatitis: *Iod.*, *Merc.*, *Iris*, *K.-Hydriod.*

Paralysis: AGITANS (*Shaking-palsy*)—*Merc.* alt *Rhus* 2x; *Ac.-Nit.*, *Nux V.* (*when caused by Mercury*).

DIPHTHERITIC—*Gels.*, *Ign.* ϕ , *Coni.*, *Nux V.* Electricity.

FACIAL—*Caust.*, *Acon.*, *Ign.* Dr.

Ussher cured a bad case with *Acon.* 1x alt. *Gels.* 1x.

GENERAL—*Phos.*, *Coni.*, *Gels.*, *Cocc.*, *Bary.-Carb.*, *Opi.*

GLOSSO-LARYNGEAL—*Bell.*, *Hyos.*, *Caust.*

HYSTERICAL—*Ign.* Galvanism.

INFANTILE—*Gels.*, *Dulc.*, *Bell.*, *Sec.*

OF ONE SIDE—*Bary.-Carb.*, *Nux V.*, *Cocc.*, *Arn.*

OF THE LOWER EXTREMITIES—*Phos.*, *Strych.*, *K.-Bich.*, *Coni.*, *Arg.-Nit.*, *Rhus*, *Caul.*, *K.-Hydriod.* (*uterine*); *Cocc.*, *Ver.-Vir.* liniment (F 28) painted over spine daily, is very helpful when caused by spinal congestion. Electricity. Dr. Ussher says *K.-Hydriod.* cured the worst case of uterine paralysis he ever saw, a hypertrophied uterus pressed upon the nerve.

PAINTER'S—*Opi.*, *Iod.*, *Cup.*, *Ars.*, *Nux V.*

RHEUMATIC—*Acon.*, *Rhus.*, *Arn.*, *Strych.*, *Sulph.* Friction has effected striking cures; so has galvanism.

WASTING—*Bell.*, *Phos.*, *Plumb.*

Parturition: see Labour.

Pemphigus: *Rhus* 1, *Phos.*; *Ran.-Bulb.* (*infants*).

Pericarditis: see under Heart.

Periostitis: see under Bone.

Peritonitis: SIMPLE—*Acon.* alt. *Merc.-Cor.*, *Bry.* Linseed poultices over the abdomen.

PUERPERAL—see Puerperal-Fever.

TUBERCULAR—*Ars.*, *Calc.-C.*, *Sulph.*

Perspiration: see Sweat.

Pertussis: see Hooping-Cough.

Pharyngitis: see Throat.

Phlebitis: see Veins: INFLAMMATION OF.

Phlegmasia Alba Dolens (*milk-leg*, *white-leg*): *Acon.* alt. *Puls.* (*simple cases*), or *Ham.* (*varicose condition*), int. and ext., *Led.*, *Bism.*; *Phos.*, *Ars.*, *Lach.* "In the active stage com-

presses act remarkably; and in the chronic, douches—hot and cold—have effected excellent cures" (*Dr. W. Johnson*).

Dr. Moore states that he has seen cures effected by *Merc.-S.* 1 and *Iry.* 1; the reason being, he adds, that venous inflammation is the cause of the disease.

Photophobia (*intolerance of light*): Ant.-T., Bell., K.-Brom. (and as a collyrium), Glon., Gels., Euphr., *Merc.-Cor.*, Nux V., Coni., Ars., Sulph.

See also Eyes: INFLAMMATION OF; Sight, etc.

Phtthisis Pulmonalis.

FOR THE CACHEXIA—Sulph., Hydras. ϕ , Calc.-C., Iod., K.-Carb., Ars., Phos., Ferr., Calc.-Iod. A dessert-spoonful of rum to half a tumbler of warm milk, thrice daily, is strongly recommended. Cod-liver oil, in suitable cases, a teaspoonful or more, twice a day. Kumiss. Strapping the chest relieves. Daily horse-back exercise.

HÆMOPHYSC—Ham., Ipec., Dros., Ferr.-Sulph., Ferr.-Acet., Trill., Arn., Aculipha.

INDIGESTION—Calc.-C., Lyc., Hydras., Merc., K.-Bich., Puls., Nux V.

See also Cough, Breathing, Dyspepsia, Hectic-Fever, etc.

Phymosis: *Merc.-S.* 1x. Wrap the organ in a compress soaked with *Ham. lotion* (F. 40).

Piles: see **Hæmorrhoids**.

Pimples: Sulph., Calc.-C., Bell., Hep.-S., K.-Bich., Ant.-C.

See also Acne.

Pityriasis (*Breanny Tetter—Dandriff*): Ars., Graph., Lyc., Tereb., Canth. Sulphur-baths.

Placenta: RETAINED—Sabi., Puls., Sec.

See Labour.

Plethora: Ferr., Ars., or Calc.-C., in the higher potencies. Acon. or Bell. (*sufferings from*).

Pleurisy: Acon., Bry., Ver.-Vir. (*acute*), also linseed-meal poultices; K.-Hydriod., Sulph. (*chro-*

nic). *Pleurisy with pungent heat*, rub the heated parts gently with the hand, dipped from time to time in cold water, until the heat is abated. Hot poultices and cold compresses may be required (*Dr. W. Johnson*). Strapping the chest relieves.

FALSE — PLEURODYNIA — Ran.-Bulb., Cimic., Asclep.-Tub., Croc.-Tig., Arn., Acon.

Plica Polonica: Vinca M., Bor.

Pneumonia: Phos. (*simple, typhoid, and in children*) with or without Acon., Bry.; Ver.-Vir. (*early congestive stage*); Ver.-Vir., Lyc. (*Pleuro-pneumonia*); Ant.-T., Bry. (*Broncho-pneumonia*); Iod., Brom.; Ac.-Oxal.; Sulph. ϕ (*scrophulous patients*); Chelid. (*liver derangement*); Ran.-Bulb. (*small spot or sore, as if from sub-cutaneous ulceration*). Cold compresses act remarkably well.

Polypus: NASAL — Calc.-C., Teuc., Merc.-Iod. (by inhalation, as for catarrh of the nose); K.-Bich., Thuja, Phos., Sang.; Tannin finely powdered used as a snuff. Surgical measures generally necessary; to be followed by application of Ac.-Nit. dil.

UTERINE: Rhus, Iod., Calc.-C., Lilium. Surgical measures generally necessary.

Porriago: CAPITIS—Calc.-C., Sulph., Dule., Oleand., Hep.-S., Viola Tric., Sil., Ac.-Acet.

FAVUS—Sep., Rhus 2x, Merc.-Cor., Ars., Iod. 1 or 3x; also locally, Calendula cerate. Cleanliness, fat food, cod-liver oil.

Pregnancy: DISORDERS OF—Cham. (*nervous restlessness, irritability, "fidgets"*); Acon. (*circulatory disturbance, palpitation*); Coff. (*sleeplessness*); Gels.

COLIC—Nux V., Cham., Puls., Coloc.

CONSTIPATION—Nux V. alt. Sulph.; Plumb., Opi., Alum., Collin., Aloe, Sep., Bry.

See also **Hæmorrhoids**.

CONVULSIONS—Bell., Ign., Ver.-Vir., Cie., Coff., Cann.-Ind., Cup.-Acet. Chloroform inhalations. Cold water to the head.

COUGH AND DIFFICULT BREATHING—Bell., Coni., Hyos., Nux V.

See also under Cough.

CRAMPS—Ver.-Vir., Cham., Nux V., Cup.-Acet. Friction.

DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS—Cimic., Ign., Puls., Plat.

DIARRHŒA—Puls., Ac.-Phos., Phos.

FALSE PAINS—Cham., Puls., Sec., Caul., Cimic.

HEADACHE—Bell., Bry., Nux V., Ver.-Vir., Puls., Cocc.

HEARTBURN—Caps., Puls. ϕ , Iris, Calc.-C., Nux V., Sang.

MORBID APPETITE—Calc.-C., China, Nat.-Mur., Carbo V., Sil.

MORNING-SICKNESS, NAUSEA, ETC.—Nux V., Oxalate of Cerium (*acidity*); Ipec. ϕ , Sep., Cup.-Sulph. 3x, K.-Brom. 1x, Kreas., Puls., Cocc. Cold to spine by means of Chapman's ice-bags. Morning-Sickness of pregnancy is sometimes avoided by lying in bed till after breakfast. In some cases brushing the teeth must be avoided, or done very carefully.

PILES—*see* Hæmorrhoids.

PRURITUS VULVÆ—*see* VULVÆ.

SALIVATION—Iod., Merc., Hep.-S., Sulph., Nat.-Mur. Dr. Shipman states that he has known the chewing of coffee berries to cure when all other remedies had failed.

TOOTHACHE AND NEURALGIA—Colac., Cham., Coif. (*during the attacks*); Sep., Cimic., Nux Mosch., Nux V. (*in the intervals*); Merc., Kreas. or Staph. (*from decayed teeth*).

URINARY DIFFICULTIES—Bell., Hyos. (*suppressed urine*); Camph., Nux. V., Canth., Cocc.

VARICOSE VEINS—*see* Veins.

Presbyopia (*far-sight, from diminished power of accommodation, and an indication of advancing age*): Convex glasses should be worn directly vision fails for ordinary work. It is convenient to have two pairs of glasses, using the stronger for evening work. It would be useful in all cases of failing sight, from age, to use two

or three powers, according to circumstances. Local cold water douches. Constitutional treatment is often necessary.

Prickly-heat: *see* Lichen.

Prolapsus: *see* Anus and Uterus.

Prosopalgia: *see* Toothache and Neuralgia.

Prostate: ENLARGED—Cann. "In a recent case of enlarged prostate, at the age of sixty-two, with much irritation of the bladder, Cann. had an excellent effect, in fact cured it for the time" (*J. H. Nankivell, Esq.*).

Prostatitis (*inflammation of the prostate*): Puls., Acon., Merc., Bell., Sulph.; Iod. (*acute*); K.-Hydriod. (*chronic*). Bell. extract is often required to relieve the severe pain. Recumbent posture. Opiate suppositories, fomentations, and hot hip-baths, are useful adjuncts.

Proud-Flesh: *see* Excrescences, etc.

Prurigo: *see* Itching.

Pruritus Ani: *see* Anus: ITCHING OF.

Pruritus Vulvæ: *see* Vulvæ.

Psoriasis: Merc., Iod., Ac.-Nit., Tellur. 3 trit., Led. 1x, Jug.-C., Phyto., Sulph., Ars., Petrol.

PALMARIS—Hep.-S., Ars., Gaust., Graph. Glycerine lotions are valuable as palliatives.

Pterygium: Rhatan. 1x.

Ptosis (*paralysis of the eyelid*): Gels., Bell., Stram., Spig., Ver.-Alb.

Puerperal Convulsions: Ver.-Vir., Bell., Chlor.-Hyd.; Puls. (*fugitive pains*).

Puerperal-Fever: Acon. alt. Bell., Bry. Gels. (*invasion*); Hyos., Stram., Opi., Ver.-Vir. (*cerebral disturbance*); Merc., Bry., Ars. Injection of Ac.-Carbol. dil. or K.-Chlor. antidotes offensive lochia. For Peritonitis Ver.-Vir., and cold compresses, frequently changed, and friction of spine with hand dipped in cold water.

Puerperal Mania: Hyos. (*delusion*); Stram. (*violence*); Chlor.-Hyd.

Purgings : *see* Diarrhœa.

Purpura (*a morbid state of the blood and capillary vessels*) : Ver.-Vir., Acon. (*simple cases*); Chlor.-Hyd., Bell., Arn., Merc., Ac.-Sulphs., Ferr.-Sulph., Rhus.

HEMORRHAGICA—Hum. 1x, Merc., Ars., Phos., Ac.-Sulphs., Tereb., Ac.-Mur. Lemon Juice, Ac.-Sulph., as a beverage, $\bar{5}$ j. ad aq. \bar{v} j.

Parulæ at Ophthalmia : *see* Ophthalmia.

Pustule : **MALIGNANT** always due to direct local inoculation ; Lach. 12, Ars., Arum. The Eschar should be promptly destroyed.

Pyelitis : Phyto., Uva, Ferr.

Pyrosis : Carbo V., Lyc., Ver.-Alb., Ac.-Sulphs., Nux V., Ars., Bry., Puls., Calc.-C. 3x, Ac.-Sulph. 20 to 30 drops in water.

See also Dyspepsia, Heartburn, etc.

Quinsy : Bary.-Carb. 3, Guaic. ϕ , Hep.-S. 3, Calc.-C., Arum.-Triph., Phyto., Phos., Bell., Merc.-Iod., Ars., Lach. Bary.-Carb. is almost specific.

Rabies : *see* Hydrophobia.

Rachitis : Ac.-Phos., Sil., Sulph., Calc.-Phos., Asaf. Barley boiled in milk or soup, or otherwise used as food, is very valuable, as it aids the formation of bone.

Ranula (*a cyst under the tongue, of variable size, containing albuminous fluid, perhaps a dilated orifice of a sub-lingual duct*) : Bell. 3x alt. Merc.-S. 3x (*acute*); Calc.-C. 3x (*chronic*). Mr. Skey recommends a thread of silk to be passed by means of a much-curved needle through the centre of the tumour. In a few days the Ranula will be found much reduced in size, leaving the thread at some distance from it. The thread should then be removed, and another applied through the centre of the remaining tumour.

Rash : *see* Nettle-Rash, Itching, Rosæola, Eruptions, etc.

Red-gum : Cham., Puls., Calc.-C., Ant.-C.

Relapsing-Fever : Bry., with or without Acon. ; Bapt., Gels., Eup.-Perf., Podoph.; Hyposulphite of Soda, grs. v. ter in die (*to prevent the relapse*).

Remittent-Fever : Gels., Camph. (*invasive stage*); Acon. alt. Bell. (*hot stage*); Cin. (*during exacerbation*); Ipec., Bry. (*gastric disturbance*); Bapt., Ars. (*typhoid symptoms*); Hyos., Bell. (*brain symptoms*); Merc.-V. (*during remission*). In cold stage, hot fomentations of spine; in hot, cold pack; during interval, spinal washing at various temperatures.

Retching : *see* Vomiting.

Rheumatism : **ACUTE** (*Rheumatic-Fever*)—Acon. 1x, Bry. 1x, Rhus, Bell.; Cimic. (*mild cases*); Rhod., Coleh. (*when the smaller joints are affected*). Wet-pack, twenty or thirty minutes, and tepid (70°) shallow bath one or two minutes.

CHRONIC—Rhus, Bry., Arn., Lyc., Sulph., Phos., Cimic., Caust., Merc., Ac.-Nit., Phyto., Iod., K.-Bich.; Asarum Europ. (*worse in cold dry weather*). Frictions. Sulphur springs. Cod-liver oil. Water treatment.

OF THE CHEST (*intercostal muscles*)—Bry., Arn., Rhod., Ran.-Bulb., Rhus Rad., Cimic. Belladonna liniment (F. 23).

GONORRHOËAL—Merc.-Biniod.

HEART—Spig., Dig., Acon., Ver.-Vir., Cimic., Cact., Bry.

JOINTS—Bry., Rhus, Ruta, Rhod., Lyc., Coleh., Led., Caust., K.-Hydriod.; Puls. (*wandering pains*).

RHEUMATIC GOUT—Sabl. (*in females with irritation of the uterus, bladder, and bowel*); Puls., Acon., Coleh., Podoph. 1x, Coloc., Macrot. 1x trit.

See also Lumbago, Stiff-neck, etc.

Rhyppia : *see* Rupia.

Rickets : *see* Rachitis.

Rigors : *see* Shiverings.

Ringworm : **OF THE SCALP**—Sep., Sulph.; Ac.-Carbol. 1 pt., with Canada Balsam 10 pts.; Oleate of Mercury; Phos. tinct. $\bar{5}$ j to castor oil $\bar{5}$ j; Ac.-Sulphs. ext. (F. 12). Goa powder.

- VESICULAR** (*Herpes circinnatus*)—
Iris, Tellur., Rhus, Sulph. See
note under Herpes.
See also Herpes Circinnatus.
- Roseola** : (*Rosc-rash*)—Acon., Rhus,
Bell.
See also Measles.
- Rupia** (or, more correctly, *Rhyphia*;
atonic, foul Ulcer): Merc.
(*simple*); Ac.-Nit., K.-Hydriod.,
or Iod. (*from Mercury*); Aur.
(*syphilitic*).
- Rupture** : see Hernia.
- Salivation** : Merc., K.-Chlor. (*idio-
pathic*); Ac.-Nit., Iod.; Hep.-S.
(*mercurial*).
- Sarcina** : VOMITING OF—Nux V. 1x
gr. j. thrice daily, and Ars. 2x
gr. j. morning and night.
- Sarcocele** : Merc.-Biniod., Aur., Puls.,
Coni., Clem., Phos., Sulph.
- Scabies** (*the Itch*) : Sulph.-oint-
ment (F. 55) or Sulph.-baths;
Rumex-ointment (F. 53), Ac.-
Acet. dil., Vinegar, ext.
- Scald-head** : Viola Tric., Hep.-S.,
Ars., Staph., Calc.-C., Rhus,
Lyc., Sulph.
- Scalds** : see Burns.
- Scarlet-Fever** : SIMPLE—Acon. alt.
Bell., Apis; Sulph. (*during de-
cline*); Ars. (*during desquama-
tion*). Sponging the whole sur-
face rapidly with cold water, then
wrapping in blankets till pers-
piration sets in. Before desqua-
mation begins, inunction with
Ac.-Carbol. and olive oil (F. 20)
once or twice daily. Dr. W.
Johnson says inunction with
Camph. and oil (F. 25) all
through the disease is better than
inunction with Ac.-Carbol. Very
free ventilation.
- ANGINOSA**—Canth. ϕ or 1, Merc.,
Arum Triph. (*ulceration of
throat*); Apis (*much swelling*);
Ver.-Vir. (*cerebral hyperemia,
severe vomiting, and high fever*).
Sponging with cold water as
above. Free ventilation.
- MALIGNANT**—Ailan. 1x, Ars., Bapt.,
Phyto., Apis, Ac.-Carbol., Ac.-
Mur.; also Spray of Ac.-Sulph.,
or Condy's Fluid diluted—one
part of either to about twelve of
water.
- PROPHYLACTIC**—Bell.
- Scars** : see Cicatrix.
- Sciatica** : Coloc., Acon. ϕ (*recent rheu-
matic with much pain*); Rhus
and friction (*chronic rheumatic*);
Ars. (*neuralgic*); Senec. (*of the
right side*); Nux V., Phyto.
(*chronic*), Tereb. Venet. in
pills. Dr. Holland says *Cimic.*
is the best remedy in his experi-
ence. In the use of friction
caution is necessary, for Mr.
Clifton has seen several cases in
which it has set up inflammation
of the sheath of the nerve, and
much aggravated the symptoms.
- Scirrhus** : Coni., Hydras., Ars., Thuja,
Phyto., all int. and ext.; Galium.
Ap. ext. Bell. compress. Mrs.
G., bedridden, Scirrhus of left
breast broken: Hydras. pulv. \mathfrak{ss} ;
Aq. frigid. Oj., ft. lot: pain was
relieved, and patient enabled to
get up, and continued moderately
well (using the lotion) for four
years, after which I lost sight
of her. (*W. F.*)
- Screams of Infants** : Cham., Acon.,
Ver.-Vir., Bell., Caps.; K.-Brom.
(*night screaming*).
- Scrofulous Affections** : Iod., Calc.-
Iod., Merc.-Iod., Sil., Phos.,
Sulph. Sea-bathing.
See also Glands, Hip-joint Disease,
Ophthalmia : SCROFULOUS; etc.
- Scrofulous Scars** : Phyto. 1x.
See Cicatrix.
- Scrotum** : DROPSY OF—see Dropsy :
LOCAL.
- Scurvy** : Fresh vegetables, potatoes
especially, which may be pre-
served in molasses. Vegetable
acids. Acids of Potash. Camph.-
Sp., Aromatic Vinegar on com-
presses, for ecchymosis. Bry.,
Ferr.
- Sea-Sickness** : Petrol., Staph., Cocc.,
Tabac., Nux V., Chlor.-Hyd.
- Self-abuse** : A professional correspon-
dent informs us that a strait-
jacket cured a case in which
nothing else had the slightest
effect.
See Spermatorrhœa.
- Sensitiveness** : Ign., Bell., Cham.
- Serpent-bites** : Ammonia, Ars. (*rapid
prostration*); Ac.-Carbol., Arg.-
Nit., Guaco milk. A handkerchief

should be tied tightly above the wound, between it and the heart, to arrest the circulation of the poison, the wound forcibly sucked by a person whose mucous surface is perfect; and, according to Hill, alcohol largely drunk by the patient, as an antidote.

Shingles: *see* Herpes Zoster.

Shiverings: Camph., Acon., or Bry. (*cold*); Gels., Ign. (*nervous, without coldness*).

Sick-headache: Iris, Bry., Nux V., Gels., Ver.-Alb., Ipec., Puls., Sep., Escul. l, Liq. Sod.-Chlor.
See Headache.

Sickness: Apomorphia ʒ, Ipec. (*simple*); Puls., Ant.-C. (*from rich food*); Nux V. (*from alcohol*); Kreas. (*chronic*); Ars. ʒx, Bism.-Nit. 1x or φ (*chronic gastric irritation, with pain and red tongue*). Cold compress over stomach.

See also Vomiting, and Sea-Sickness.

Side: LEFT—PAIN IN—Cimic., Puls. (*hysterical or uterine*); Bry. (*right side, rheumatic, or from liver*); Ran.-Bulb., Ars. (*neuralgic or anæmic*); Arn. (*muscular*).

Sight: DIM—Sabi., Gels. (*with vertigo and diplopia*); *see the remedies under* Amblyopia.

DOUBLE—Stram., Hyos., Cycl., Nat.-Mur., Phos., Cic., Gels., Zinc.
See also Eyes, and Amblyopia.

Sinking at the Stomach: Ac.-Hydrocy., Ign., Gels., Lauro., Hydras., Apoc.; Bapt. (*from chronic dyspepsia*); Sep., Cimic. (*at the critical age*); Murex (*with prolapsus uteri*).

Skin: *see* Eruptions.

Sleep: COMATOSE—Opi., Bell., Hyos., Hell., Gels. If from poison, the patient should be persistently made to walk about.

See also Drowsiness.

Sleepiness: Opi., Bell., Lyc. (*after dinner*); Acon.

Sleeplessness: Coff. ʒx or ʒ, Gels., Glon., Bell., Ign., Hyos.; Phos. (*before midnight*); Acon. (*from pain*). In simple sleeplessness, one or two drops of Gels. φ are invaluable. A hop-pillow; walking, riding, or driving in the open air; a well-ventilated bed-room; a cold bath on rising;

and an occasional warm bath at bed-time are excellent accessories. It is better to avoid wearing flannel next the skin in bed. Chlor.-Hyd. is a justly favourite hypnotic; and, in doses of 15 to 20 grains, generally succeeds, if administered coincident with the usual hour of sleep, and if other conditions be favourable. But it should only be used exceptionally. "K.-Brom. is better than Chloral, as a rule," writes Dr. W. Johnson, "and very far less dangerous; three to five grains, every half-hour or hour, or, in some cases, larger doses." Medicines ordered to be repeated are apt to cause wakefulness by the expectation of time for next dose. Mrs. J. found nothing but *Tinct. Opii* would do, and was ordered several doses, to be taken at intervals, but to stop at ninety minims. She took the whole ninety before the effect occurred, and then slept directly. Query? If the repetition had not been ordered, might not the first or second dose have been enough? *Strych.-Nit.* ʒx gtt. v. ter die when the patient cannot sleep till three or four in the morning. When he wakes at 2 a.m. and cannot sleep again, a light supper, including sandwiches, should be ordered by his bedside (*Dr. H. Nankivell*).

Small-pox: Ant.-T., Hydras. 1x; Apis (*much swelling and itching*); Merc. (*during suppurative fever*); Ars., Bapt. (*typhoid symptoms*); Bapt. (*prostration and threatened syncope*); K.-Brom., Acon., Bell., Sulph. Itching is best allayed by dusting the body with powder made of violet powder eight parts and Ant.-T. 1x one part.

TO PREVENT PITTING—The pustules on the face should be pricked with a needle after its immersion in Ac.-Carbol. Pitting may be to a great extent prevented, as also itching allayed, by smearing the part with bacon-fat; the rim should be cut off, leaving about one inch thickness of fat adhering to it, and with this the pustules should be gently smeared. Collodion is also good.

Swell: LOSS OR PERVERSION OF—Acon. (*recent*); Puls., Merc., Sep., Calc.-C., Plumb.

Sneezing: Merc., Euphr., Ars., K.-Hydriod., Ipec., Valer.-Quin., Plantago. Snuff.

See also Cold.

Softening of the Brain: *see under Brain.*

Soreness of Infants: *see Escoriations.*

Somnambulism: Zinc., Opi. (*heavy sleep*); Acon., Cup.-M., Phos., K.-Brom. 1x, 5 grains at bedtime. Wearing a copper wire from the body to the ground is said to be very successful.

Spasms: Coloc. (*of the bowels*); Nux V. (*of the stomach and bowels*); Ver.-Ver. (*sudden spasms of children from congestion, with nausea, prostration, etc.*); Chim. (*of the bladder*); Gels., Cocc.; Hyos. followed by Ver.-Alb.; Camph. 5 drops every half-hour.

Specks before Eyes: *see Muscæ Volitantes.*

Spermatorrhœa: Arg.-Met., China, Coni., Ferr., Gels., Dios., Nuph., Phos., Ac.-Phos., Staph., Dig., Eryng., Iris, Liq.-Sod.-Chlor. Dr. Massey thinks medicine, except as a tonic, is of little use, and when he gives any he usually prescribes Ac.-Phos. 1x ʒj to ʒviij of water. He thinks it is usually the phantasm of a morbid imagination, and best treated by kindly advice.

Spiræ Bifida (*cleft spine*): Calc.-Phos. The tumour should be protected by cotton wool under a piece of leather or gutta-percha moulded to the part. After tapping, injection of Iod. or Iod. and Glycerine.

Spinal Irritation: Gels. alt. Acon., China, Ign., Agar., Strychnia-Mur., Cimic., Nux V., Macrot. Locally, Ver.-Vir., as a paint, or diluted with hot water, and applied hot or warm. Hot and cold, or tepid washing of the back. Faradisation. Definite occupation for women, as a regular duty of life.

Spine: CONCUSSION OF—Arn., Diosc., Hyper., Cic.

CONGESTION OF—Acon.; Ver.-Vir. (*acute*); Rhus (*rheumatic*); Gels.,

Nux V., Bell., Agar. Also Ver.-Vir. locally, as recommended for Spinal Irritation.

See also Coccydynia.

Spitting of Blood: *see Hæmoptysis.*

Spleen: ENLARGEMENT OF—Merc.-Binioid., Berb., Ign., China, Ferr., Agar., K.-Brom., Spong. 2c.

Sprain: Without delay bathe with water as hot as can be borne for a length of time, then apply a compress of Arn., Acon., Rhus, or Ruta. This treatment, employed immediately, generally cures at once. For recent sprain an infusion of *Bellis Perennis* is very useful as a local application. Dr. Dalzell recommends kneading the part, softly at first, and more vigorously as the pain subsides, using a little oil to prevent the friction from irritating the skin. Rest, extension of the joint to remove deformity, and sometimes a roller and splints to keep it in position, are points that should receive early attention, particularly in sprains and dislocations of the ankle with fractures of the fibula. Good strapping is often better than a roller, for it does away with the necessity for rest. Neglected sprains often require either Iod., or K.-Hyd., int. and ext.

Squinting: *see Strabismus.*

Stammering: The patient should be taught anew the use of language, and deliberately to form his mouth into the requisite shape. Medicines according to the general condition.

See also Chorea.

St. Vitus' Dance: *see Chorea.*

Sterility: IN THE FEMALE—Coni., Sep., Dig., Plat., Bor, Calc.-C., Iod., Helon., Cimic. *See Sitzbath, under Menstruation: SCANTY.*

Stiff-neck: Acon. alt. Bell. (*from cold*); Ant.-T., Cimic., Bry., Rhus, Bell.; Dulc. (*from damp*); Lachnantes (*following Scarlet-fever*). Wrap in cotton wool.

Stings: Liq.-Ammonia, Aq.-Potass., Led., or Rhus, diluted, ext. Lime-water, a little quick-lime to a glass of water. The application of a fresh slice of

- onion to a wasp- or bee-sting, gives instant and often permanent relief.
- Stitch-in-the-Side or Chest:** Bry., Ran.-Bulb., Cimic., Acon., Arn.
See Pleurisy.
- Stomach: ACIDITY OF—**Calc.-C., Rob., Lye.
See also Dyspepsia.
- INFLAMMATION OF—**Acon. (*acute*); Ant.-T., Ars. Small pieces of ice to swallow; fomentations and a compress.
- PAIN OR SPASM OF—**Acon., Nux V., Ac.-Hydrocy., Cham. (*spasm*); Bism. (*burning pain, vomiting*); Ars. (*pain and vomiting*).
See also Dyspepsia.
- Stomatitis:** Merc.-Cor., Hydras., Bapt. (*with much saliva*); K.-Chlor.; when given internally, its local use is unnecessary. Hydras.-Mur. (F. 41) ext. every three hours.
- Stone:** *see Calculus and Gravel.*
- Strabismus:** K.-Brom., Gels., Bell., Hyos., Stram. (*from cerebral causes*); Cin. (*worms*); Bry. (*rheumatic*); Nux V. (*over-use of the eyes*); Spig., Phos. (*undetermined causes*). For optical defects, spectacles are required. The constant use of gutta-percha goggles in which a hole the size of a pea has been pierced, has sometimes proved curative after all other means had failed. By their use the exercise of the sight is prevented, except in a proper direction.
- Strain:** *see Sprain.*
- Strangury:** Camph. (*urgent and painful*); Nux V. (*spasm*); Bell. (*nervous, and in children*); Acon. (*from cold*); Canth., Apis., Cop. 1x (*in old women*). Hot sitz-baths.
- Stricture:** *see Urethra.*
- Strophulus** (*net-gum rash*); Cham., Puls., Ant.-C. (*gastric derangement*).
- Struma:** *see Scrofulous Affections, etc.*
- Stye:** Puls., Merc.; Thuja, Sulph., Staph. (*to prevent recurrence*); Merc.-Iod. and Merc.-Iod. ointment (F. 49) ext.
- Suffocation:** **FEELING OF—**Ign., Cimic. (*nervous*); Acon., Dig., Cact., Lilium, Ac.-Hydrocy., Samb. (*from heart-disease*); Lach. (*with feeling of suffocation coming on at night, especially if heart is affected*).
- Sunstroke:** Bell., Camph., Gels., Ver.-Vir., Glon. The last remedy is valuable for sunstroke and its *sequela*. Small doses of brandy are also recommended.
- Suppuration:** Sil., Hep.-S., Merc., Calc.-C.; China ϕ (*for debility*), alt. Sil. (*profuse discharge*); Calc.-Phos. (*strumous cases*).
- Sweat:** Ac.-Phos., Phos., Ver.-Alb., Samb., Calc.-C., Thuja; Merc. (*sour*); Petrol., Carbo V. (*fetid*); Atropine (*phthical*); Sil. (*head*).
- TENDENCY TO—**China, Merc., Ver.-Alb., Carbo V.
See also Night-Sweats.
- Sweating-Fever:** Acon., Bry., Samb.
- Swellings:** *see Glands, Gumboils, Dropsy, etc.*
- Swooning:** *see Fainting.*
- Sycosis:** *see Beard: ACNE OF. For SYPHILITIC SYCOSIS, see Condylomata.*
- Syncope:** *see Fainting.*
- Synovitis:** Merc.-Prot.-Iod. 3x (*very painful and chronic cases*); Lilium. Alternate bathing with hot and cold water, then cold-water bandages.
See also Joints: INFLAMMATION OF.
- Syphilis:** Merc.-S., Ac.-Nit., Thuja, K.-Hydriod., Still., K.-Bich., Phyto., Arg.-Nit., Aur.; Arg.-Nit. ext. if within 24 hours of contagion; Ac.-Nit. fort. ext., if after that time. In hard Chancre Merc.-Sol. 2x should be given in doses of grs. j-v, ter die. Calend. lotion.
- Tabes Mesenterica:** Merc.-Cor. (*when glands are in an inflammatory state*); Iod., Hydras., Sulph., Agar, Ars., Lye., Calc.-C.; Ac.-Phos., Sil., Gels. (*febrile symptoms worse towards night*); also lime-water, \mathfrak{v} ij to a glass of milk. In cases of great ac-

comparing Atrophy, inunction with olive oil over the whole body every evening. For or without constipation, the abdominal wet bandage, changed two or three times a day.

Tabes Dorsalis (*wasting of posterior columns of spinal cord, causing paralysis*): see under Paralysis.

Tape-worm: see Worms.

Tarsal Ophthalmia: Hep.-S., Euphr., Clem., Sulph., Calc.-C., Merc.-Præcip.-Rub. int. and ointment (F. 50). Sometimes it is desirable to alternate the last prescription, week by week, with *K.-Hydriod.* 3x, and an ointment of three grains of the pure salt to ℥j. of simple ointment.

Taste: LOSS OF—Puls.; Merc. (*depraved*); Plumb., Sil.

Tea-drinking: EFFECTS FROM—Chin., Nux V., Ammon.-Mur.

Teeth: CARRIES AND DECAY OF—Merc., Kreas., Phos., Staph., Ars., Sil., Calc.-C., Silicate of Lime. Frequent washing and brushing the teeth is both preventive and curative.

SORENESS AND SENSITIVENESS OF—Merc., Bell., Mang., Sulph.

See also Toothache and Dentition.

Tenesmus (*straining, difficult evacuation*): Merc., Merc.-Cor., Aloe (*dysenteric or with diarrhæa*); Sulph., Nux V., Alum., Podoph., Plumb., Escul., Ign. (*with constipation*); Arn.; Iodoform as ointment or pessary.

Testicles: ENLARGEMENT AND INFLAMMATION OF—Acon., Puls., Bell., Aur., Spong., Arn., Clem., Rhod. Also the use of a suspender. Arnica lotion. Warm linseed-meal poultices.

See also Epididymitis.

NEURALGIA OF—Aur.

WASTING OF—Iod., Coni. Dr. Newton informs us that he has cured three cases by *K.-Hydriod.* We recommend the 2x or 3x dil. for this condition.

Tetanus: Acon. (*from cold*); Cham., Ham., Coni., Rhod.; Cin. or Ign. (*from worms*); Atropine (*from congestion*); Chlor.-Hyd.

TRAUMATIC—Nux V., Strych.,

Acon., Bell., Ac.-Hydrocy., K.-Brom.

Tetter: DRY—see Psoriasis.

MOIST—see Herpes.

BRANNY—see Pityriasis.

Thecal Abscess: see Whitlow.

Thread-worms: Cin., Teuc., Merc., Sant., China, Urt.-U.; Ign. (*acrovous irritability*). Sant. 1x gr. j. at bedtime, rarely fails to cure.

See also Worms.

Throat: SORE—Acon., Bry. (*simple acute, with dryness*); Bell. (*scraped sensation, and bright redness of the part*); Bary.-Carb. 6 (*inflammation confined to the tonsils*); K.-Bich. (*dark red*); Arum Triph. (*burning roughness and stinging*); Merc. (*swollen sensation, salivation, etc.*); Hep.-S. (*chronic cases*); Phyto. int. and as a gargle (F. 29), or Tannin (F. 29), when much mucus adheres to the membrane. K.-Potass. and Nit.-Potass. a few crystals dissolved in the mouth when symptoms are first felt, will generally cure off-hand (*Dr. Stokes*). Cold compresses. Gargles of hot water or *Ac.-Acet. c. melle* are useful, but inhalation of steam is often better; sucking ice also gives relief; gargles of Condy's Fluid or perfumed Ac.-Carbol. correct foulness of breath.

RELAXED OR CLERGYMAN'S THROAT

—Calc.-C., Phos., Phyto. (int. and by inhalation), K.-Hydriod., Caust., K.-Bich., Ac.-Nit., Carbo V.; Ars., Ac.-Mur. (*gangrenous*). According to V. Grauvogl, Arn. is a most excellent remedy; but in our practice Phyto: 1x generally succeeds. In a note Dr. Dalzell remarks:—"The majority of cases of clergyman's sore throat are cured by learning to use the vocal organs properly; that is, speaking with the mouth, and not in the throat with half-empty lungs." For atony of the laryngeal muscles, galvanism is recommended.

See also Cold in the Head, Quinsy, etc.

Throat Deafness: Puls. (*recent*); Iod. 3x (*chronic*). Water treatment.

Thrush: see Aphthæ.

Tic Douloureux: *see* Neuralgia :
FACIAL.

Tinea Favosa: *see* Porrigo.

Toe-nails, Ingrowing: *see* Nails.

Tongue: ¹ COATED—Ant.-C. (*milk-white; offensive breath*); K.-Bich. (*yellowish*); Puls. (*roughish white*); Nux V. (*fore part clean, back part thickly furced*); Rhus, Bry. (*brownish*); Merc. (*thick, whitish, slimy fur, offensive breath*); Ars. (*silvery, with marks of teeth*).

CRACKED OR FISSURED—Merc.-Cor., Ac.-Nit., Spig. Hydras. int. and as a wash.

DRYNESS OF—Acon., Ars., Bell., Tereb., Bry., Merc., Phos.

INFLAMMATION AND SWELLING OF—Acon. alt. Merc. (*from cold*); Bell. alt. Hep.-S. (*mercurial*); Apis, Arum Triph. (*oedema*). In acute Glossitis, with great swelling, Mr. Nankivell says he has found scarification necessary.

ULCERS ON—K.-Chlor. φ, Merc., Merc.-Cor., Merc.-Iod. (*simple, non-mercurial cases*); Ac.-Mur., Sil.; Ac.-Nit. (*mercurial*); Bapt. as a wash; Hydras. int. and as a wash; Phyto.

Tonsils: INFLAMMATION OF (ACUTE)
—*see* Quinsy.

CHRONIC ENLARGEMENT OF—Bary.-Carb., Sep., Calc.-Phos., Merc.-Iod., Calc.-Iod., Sil. (*strumous patients*); K.-Hydriod. (*sypilitic*).

¹ The following arrangement is by Mr. Clifton, Northampton, and Dr. Clifton, Leicester:—

Tongue: Arum-Triph., Bell., Ant.-T. (*red all over, with considerably raised papillæ*); K.-Bich. (*red and glistening*); Gels. (*thick red*); Phyto. (*red tip, white coat, blistered sides*); Sulph., Rhus-Yen., Zizzia (*red sides, white centre*); Rhus (*triangle redness*); Rhus, Bapt., Ac.-Mur. (*red in centre patching with white sides, symptoms of relapse*); Ars., Gymnocladus-Can., Dig., Ac.-Mur. (*bluish*); Bry., Dios. Eup.-Perf., Ham., Iris, Phos. (*white-middle*); Rhus (*white on one side*); Caust. (*white on both sides*); Podoph. Bry., Ant.-C. (*thick white*); Nat.-Mur., Lach., Sep. (*cracked and indented with lines*); Escul., Asclep.-Tub., Hydras., Xanth. (*yellow*); Bapt., Rhus, K.-Bich. 3x (*dry, heated, soft, and flabby*); Merc.-S., Hydrast., Strain (*with marks of teeth*); Lach. (*dry, red, cracked at tip*); Bapt. (*large at back*); Bry., Puls. (*dry without thirst*); Acon., Dig. (*clean and bright*).

Toothache: ¹ Acon. or Bell. (*burning throbbing*); Merc. (*gnawing, aching, swollen gums, decayed teeth, flow of saliva, gum-boil, one tooth rises above the level of the other, etc.*); Kreas. (*from decayed teeth*); Bry. Ix, Merc.-V. (*worse at night, tender to touch*); Glon. 3x (*pains extending to back of head with stiffness*); Cham. (*neuralgic, the pains being unbearable, with swelling of the face, especially in females and children*); Coff. (*relieved by cold; nervous excitability, etc.*); Puls., Staph. ♀, Phos. or Ars. (*tendency to*). A strong solution of pure Tannin (*Ac.-Tann.*) in tincture of Myrrh applied to the tooth on cotton wool almost infallibly relieves; the application repeated every half-hour, hour, or two hours, more or less frequently as required. When an abscess forms at the root of the tooth and discharges, or if there be periodical swelling of the gums, extraction is necessary. In such cases always look for stomach derangement.

DURING PREGNANCY—Bell., Cham., Coff., Nux V., Ant.-C.
See also Face-ache, Neuralgia, etc.

Tooth-rash: *see* Strophulus.

Torticollis: *see* Wry-Neck.

¹ We are exclusively indebted to Dr. Clifton, of Leicester, for the subjoined arrangement:—

Toothache: Bell., China (*upper teeth*); Phos., Spig., Arn., Caust., Sil., Chânu. (*lower*); Cham., Merc. (*left side*); Bell., Staph. (*right side*); Merc.-V. 2x; trit. in tooth, Ant.-C. 2x trit. in tooth, Cham. 6x, Staph. (*hollow teeth*); Arg. Nit. (*sensitive*); Staph. (*feeling of tooth growing into jaw*); Caust., Acon. (*sensation as if too long*); Merc. (*loose feeling*); Bell., Gels., Hyos., Spig. (*jumping pains*); Ars. 3x, Puls. 3x (*intermittent*); Merc., Phos. (*worse at night*); Acon., Bell. (*worse cold*); Puls., Phos. (*better cold*); Ars., China, Phos. (*better after wine*); Nux V., Ferr.-Mur. (*worse after wine*); Puls., Nux, Ant.-C. (*worse after eating*); Ac.-Phos., Staph. (*better after eating*); Phos., Phyto. (*better whilst eating*); Puls., Chin. (*women*); Puls., Chin. (*before eat.*); Cimic., Cham., Bell., Ver.-Vir. (*at time*); Cimic., Merc.-V. (*pregnancy*); Cham. 6x, Acon., Cin. or Spig. with worm symptoms (*children*); Puls., Staph., Phos. (*better from cold or drink*); Nux V. (*better from warmth*); Phos., Staph. (*better from rest*); Phyto. (*pressing on teeth*).

Tracheitis (*inflammation of the trachea*): see Group.

Tremors: NERVOUS—Acon., Ign., Coff., Bell., China, Gels., Agar. Cold water is a great sedative.

Trismus: see Tetanus.

Tuberculosis: Iod., Phos., Calc.-C., Ferr.-Iod., Calc.-Iod. Lime-water and milk (ʒij. to a tumblerful).

Tympanitis (*distention of the bowels with air*): Coloc., China, Hyos., Iris, Tereb., Nux V., Ars., Lyc., Carbo V. In extreme cases, and in the last resort, the bowels have been punctured successfully by Dieulafoy's aspirator.

Typhoid-Fever: see Enteric-Fever.

Typhus-Fever: Acon., Bry., Bapt. (*most stages; bewilderment; sinking of the vital forces [also Ars.]*); Ver.-Vir. (*invasive stage*); Hyos., Bell., Opi., Rhus (*brain symptoms*); Cic. (*insomnia*); Ac.-Phos., Ars. (*extreme exhaustion*); Phos. (*lung-complications*); Merc.-Biniod., Phyto. (*glandular enlargements*); Ars., Bapt., Rhus, Ac.-Mur. (*much toxæmia*); Tereb. 1x (*purplish petechia about the 12th day*). In true Typhus, Rhus is most frequently indicated. Ac.-Phos., China, Sulph., Psorin (*convalescence*).

Ulceration and Ulcers: K.-Bich., Hydras., Rhus, int. and ext., Ars., Phos. (*small punched-out ulcers; chronic, and with debility*); Bell. (*crystalline appearance*); Caust., Sil. (*of lower extremities*); Merc., Merc.-Iod., K.-Hydriod., Ac.-Nit.; also local applications of Ars. lotion (F. 35), Ac.-Nit. lotion (F. 33) (*symphilitic*); Sil. (*torpid*); Merc.-Iod., Phos., Sulph., or Calc.-C. (*scrofulous*). Ac.-Carbol. lotion (F. 31), (*torpid or fungous ulcers*). Dr. Sherman states that daily painting indolent and Varicose Ulcers with the Tincture of *Muriate of Iron* is specific. Even in Irritable Ulcers this treatment is said to be effectual.

OF STOMACH: Atropine.

VARICOSE: Ars. (*burning, debility*); Lyc.; Ham., ext. and int.; Ferr.-Mur., ext.

Uræmia: Dig. ʒ gr. extract, with water injected subcutaneously, cured uræmic poisoning from contracted kidney, the symptoms being drowsiness, insensibility, and frequent convulsions.

Urethra: INFLAMMATION OF—Cann., Gels. See also Gonorrhœa.

STRICTURE OF (*spasmodic*)—Painting under surface of urethra with Bell. φ; Gels., Canph. (*especially when caused by blistering-fly*); Canth., Acon. (*urgency, with cutting and-tearing pains*); Merc. (*purulent discharge*); Nux V., Sulph., Clem.; also a hot-bath, fomentation, or injections per rectum. Cann., Hydras. φ (*organic stricture, and after repeated attacks of gonorrhœa*). When passing catheter the patient should sit on hot sponge.

Urine: ABNORMAL CONDITIONS OF—Canth., Tereb., Ham. (*bloody*); Tereb., Dule., Ac.-Nit. (*fætid*); Lyc., Nux V., Ant.-C. (*gravelly*); Lyc. (*lithas*); Acon. (*with fever*); Bry. (*high coloured*); Ac.-Phos. (*milky looking, especially in children*); Chim. (*difficult urination, with mucous sediment*); Aur., Iod., Eup.-Pur., Dule., Ant.-C., Ac.-Nit., Puls. (*mucous*); Uva (*thick and ropy*); Canth., Clem., Puls. φ, Chim., Sabi. (*purulent*); Lyc., Puls. (*purulent, with nauseous smell and gastric derangements*); Cin. (*thick and turbid, whitish worms, etc.*); Merc., Ac.-Phos. (*symptoms worse in the morning*); Sabad., Rhus, China, Phos.

EXCESSIVE—Seil. (*pale watery*); Murex (*very pale and excessive*); Ign., Hyos. (*hysterical patients*); Ars., Ac.-Phos. (*diabetic*); Bell., Phos.

BURNING OR SCALDING DURING PASSAGE OF—Canth., Copa. 2x, Cann., Merc.-Cor., Gels., Acon., Bell., Apis, Lyc., Nux V.

INCONTINENCE OF—Cin. (*from worms*); Ac.-Phos. (*especially in old men*); Podoph. (*in women with sense of prolapsus*); Bell.¹

¹ Dr. W. Johnson remarks, "Bell. in large doses is a royal remedy for those copious spasmodic night evacuations which seem to have a certain analogy with Epilepsy."

- (*copious nocturnal discharges*); Ac.-Benz. (*in children with dry, rough skin, particularly with offensive odour*); Uran.-Nit., Gels., Ac.-Benz. (*in the aged*); Ac.-Phos., Sec. ϕ gtt. v_2 , Bell., Canth., Ferr.-Mur., Chlor.-Hyd. (*nocturnal in children*); Ferr.-Phos. (*diurnal only*); Ars. (*when caused by iron*); Acon., Canth., Arg.-Nit., Apis, Eup.-Pur., Lye. 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 liquids diminish acidity.
- SCANTY**—Acon., Bry., Canth., Apis, Colch., Dig., Hell., Ruta, Staph., Xanth. *See also Dropsy.*
- RETENTION OF**—Camph. (*sudden spasmodic*); Nux V. (*spasmodic*); Gels., Ign. (*hysterical*); Canth., Opi., Arn., Hyos. (*in typhoid*).
- SUPPRESSION OF**—Tereb., Acon. (*from cold*).
- Urticaria**: SIMPLE—Chlor.-Hyd. ϕ , Apis, Copa. 2x, Rhus, Croc.-Tig., Urt.-U.; Ars. alt. Apis are recommended.
- FROM COLD**—Acon.; Dule. (*from damp*).
- FROM GASTRIC DISORDER**—Ant.-C., Nux V., Puls.
- CHRONIC**—Ars., Sulph.-Quin., Apis, Sulph.
- Uterus**: **ANTIVERSION OF**—Lilium.
- CANCER OF**—Hydrocotyle Asiatica.
- See also Cancer.*
- CONGESTION OF**—Bell., Murex, Lilium, Ver.-Vir. and lotion over the abdomen, or Sabi. (*arterial*); Coni., Puls., Sep. (*venous*); Gels., Caul., Cimic. Dr. Moore says, "*Merc.-Sol. and Sep. after Bell. are most reliable.*"
- FIBROID TUMOUR OF**—Spong. 2x. One case with excessive and too frequent menstruation very much improved in three months by its administration, while *Vinca M.*, drop doses every four hours, controlled the menstrual discharge. (*A. C. C.*)
- HÆMORRHAGE FROM**—Ham., Ipec., Trill., Croc., Sec., Sabi., China, Erigeron.
- See also Menstruation*: PROFUSE.
- INDURATION OF**—Merc.-Cor., Plat., Aur., Iod., Sil.
- INFLAMMATION OF**—Acon., Bell., Nux V., Iod.
- IRRITABILITY AND NEURALGIA OF**—Acon., Cimic. (*especially rheumatic*); Bell., Plat., Xanth., Gels., Ver.-Vir., Caul.
- PROLAPSUS OF**—Helon., Podoph., Bell., Sep., Arn., Stann., Sec., Nux V., Aletris, Merc.-S., Liq. Sod.-Chlor.
- RETROVERSION OF**—Ferr.-Iod., Sep., Aletris. A very unpromising case cured by Caul. and Sulph.
- SPASM OR COLIC OF**—Cocc., Caul., Nux V., Ign., Sec., Cham., Gels.
- SUBINVOLUTION OF**—Caul., Calc.-C.
- ULCERATION OF**—Merc.-C., Sep., Ars. Also local application of Glyc. Hydras. (F. 6), or injections of Calend. Iotion (F. 29), of Carbol. Glycer. (F. 32), or Ars. (F. 35).
- Uvula**: ELONGATED—Hyos.
- Varices**: *see* Veins: VARICOSE.
- Varicocele**: Puls.; Ham. int. and ext.; also a suspender, or Hernia truss.
- Variola**: *see* Small-pox.
- Veins**: **INFLAMMATION OF**—Acon. alt. Puls.; Ham. (*varicose condition*); Phos., Lach., Puls. 1x (*tenderness or occlusion of the saphena*). Also Arn. ext. (*for pain*); or Ham. ext. (*varicosis*).
- VARICOSE**—Ham., Puls., Ac.-Fluor. Sil., Lye., Ham. ext.
- See also Ulcers*: VARICOSE.
- Venereal Disease**: *see* Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, etc.
- Vertigo**: Gels., Nux V., Puls., Calc.-C., Bell. (if Bell. fail, Atropia), Bry., Acon.; Ac.-Hydrocy. (*with headache*); Coni. (*on rising after stooping, or going down stairs, or quickly turning round*); Cact. (*from heart disorders*); Cocc. (*with sickness*); Agar., Iod. (*in old persons*); Dig. (*from feeble heart's action*); Ver.-Alb. (*from flatulent pressure on solar plexus*); Glon. (*with occipital pain*); Sulph.; Ac.-Phos. (*brain-fag*); China. ϕ .

or Quin. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ (from debility produced by excessive loss of fluids of any kind, or after an acute disease).

Vesicles : see Eruptions ; Erysipelas : VESICULAR ; etc.

Vicarious Hæmorrhage : see Menstruation : VICARIOUS.

Voice : HOARSE, LOSS OF, WEAKNESS OF, etc.—Caust. (recent, from cold, or over-use of the voice) ; Arn. (from over-use) ; Acon., Bell., (acute cases, with dry hard cough) ; Phyto. (constant dryness and roughness, with cough, and dark redness of the fauces) ; Hep.-S., Rumex (chronic hoarseness, wheezing breathing, loose cough, etc.) ; Mang.-Carb. 3 (loss after exertion, chronic) ; Nux V. (from spinal irritation) ; Graph. (dry, rough voice, cough, etc.) ; Ant.-C. ("when heated") ; K.-Bich. (especially in tenor voices or in beer drinkers, with dark redness of fauces) ; Glon., Phos., Carbo V. (in elderly men) ; Spong. Inhalations of Iod. are also of great service.

See also Aphonia ; and Hoarseness.

Vomiting : CHRONIC—Kreas., Apomorphia, Ipec. (with retching) ; Ver.-Vir. (violent prolonged vomiting and hiccough, and sensation as of a ball rising in the throat) ; Coc., Petrol. (from the motion of a carriage ; see Seasickness) ; Hydras., Kreas., Bism., Ars. (from ulceration or cancer of the stomach, with washing ; gastritis, etc.) ; Zinc. (without retching) ; Ac.-Sulph. (empty retching) ; Coni. (chocolate-coloured in cancer symptoms) ; Arg.-Nit. (with great sourness) ; Lyc. (greenish masses) ; Ant.-T. (whitish rice-water vomit, with diarrhœa of similar fluid) ; Nux V. alt. Bell. 3x (with constipation) ; Nux V. (from gastric causes preceded by spasmodic pains) ; Ver.-Alb. (prostration and cold sweats) ; Puls. (mucous) ; Nux V. 1x alt. Ars. 2x (vomiting of Sarcinæ). Cold compress over stomach. In obstinate vomiting from spinal irritation Dr. Dalzell has found Chapman's spinal ice-bag give speedy and permanent

relief, applied an hour or more morning and night.

OF BILE—Iris, Podoph., Ipec., Bry., Merc.

OF BLOOD—Ipec., Ham., Kreas. See Hæmatemesis.

OF MILK IN CHILDREN¹—Nux V. 1, Ac.-Sulph^s, Ipec., Sil.

CURDLED—Æthusa.

See also Dyspepsia ; Sickness.

Vulva (for laceration of the posterior commissure from labour, especially from instrumental delivery) ; Glyc. of Hydras. (F. 6) should be applied to the parts several times a day. Some practitioners prefer Calend. to Hydras.

Vulva pruritus : Chlor.-Hyd., Collin. 1x, Sep., Bor. int. and ext., Ign. 3x, Opi., Apis 2x. Local use of the flowers of Sulphur (especially for Worms). Ac.-Carbol. lotion (F. 31). Ferri Tinct. dil. Infusion of Tobacco. Borax ʒij, Ac.-Hydrocy. dil. ʒj, Rose water ʒx.

Walking : DELAY OF THE POWER OF—Calc.-C., Sil., Phos., Ver.-Vir., Caust., Sulph., Calc.-Phos.

Wakefulness : see Sleeplessness.

Warts : Calc.-C. (small, soft) ; Sep. (large, hard) ; Ant.-C. 2x (smooth, soft, especially on neck, hands, arms) ; Thuja ϕ ext., 12 or 30 int. ; Rhus, Phyto., Ac.-Nit., ext. and int. ; Sil., Sulph., Caust., Nat.-Mur. ; Ac.-Nit., Arg.-Nit. (on prepuce).

Wasting : see Cachexy : also Emaciation.

Water-brash : Lyc., Nux V., Iris, Bry., Carbo V., Rob., Ars., Ver.-Alb., Calc.-C. 3x trit. ; Ac.-Sulph., a few drops in a wine-glass of water.

See Heartburn, Dyspepsia, etc.

Weakness : see Debility.

Water-in-the-Head : see Brain : DROPSY OF.

Wens : Bary.-Carb., K.-Hydriod., Sil., Calc.-C., Graph., Lyc. Dr. Clifton informs us of the cure of a Wen

¹ The prescriptions in the text are not for vomiting from overfeeding.

by *Coni.* 3x, which was administered for a uterine ailment. He has also cured several by puncturing with a subcutaneous needle, letting out a little of the contents, and then filling with *Phyto.* ϕ . Dr. Newton states that he has removed several large Wens with *Bary.-Carb.* 6. Dr. Murray Moore adds, in a note, "*Hep.-S.* often causes Wens to suppurate spontaneously, discharge, and disappear."

Wetting-the-Bed : *see* Urine : INCONTINENCE OF.

Whites : *see* Leucorrhœa.

White-Swelling : *Bry.*, *Arn.* (*early stage*); *Iod.*, *Sil.*, *Calc.-C.*, *Sulph.*

White-Leg : *see* Phlegmasia Alba Dolens.

Whitlow : *Sil.* alt. *Bell.* or *Acon.*; *Hep.-S.*, *Merc.*; *Stram.* (*intolerable pain*). Paint the part affected with strong *Ac.-Nit.*; the relief to pain is almost instantaneous; if the unaffected part is touched with the acid, and smarting caused, it is relieved by plunging it in cold water. Should the latter fail to relieve the pain, a solution of *Phos.* should be painted on the finger. If administered early, *Sil.* 3x generally prevents the development of a Whitlow. The thorough application of a thick slice of lemon around the Whitlow is also curative. Dr. Ussher directs: Begin with *Hep.-S.* every three hours (and *Bell.* ϕ by night); in a day or two *Sil.* 6x every 4 hours. Insert the finger in a lemon as a glove, and wear this day and night. By these means the use of the knife is rendered unnecessary. But when a Whitlow is fully developed, the sooner a free incision is made the better. Hot fomentation or poulticing is useful.

Whooping-Cough : *see* Hooping-Cough.

Wind : *see* Flatulence.

Womb : *see* Uterus.

Worms : LONG or ROUND—*Merc.*, *Sant.*, *Ign.*, *Spig.*, *Sulph.*, *Cin.* ϕ .

TAPE—*Filix.-Mas* ϕ in drop doses, morning and night for two or three weeks; *Kouso*, *Cin.*, *Sulph.* *Haustus Filicis Maris* (F. 57). The draught early in the morning after fasting or after taking only liquid nourishment during the previous day. Dr. E. M. Hale states that "Pumpkin seeds, bruised, \bar{z} j. at night; next morning castor oil \bar{z} ss and ether \bar{z} j. mixed, will be followed by the expulsion of the worms in 6 to 8 hours."

THREAD—*Cin.* (*children*); *Samb.*, *Merc.*, *China.*, *Urt.-U.* ϕ , *Filix.*, *Teuc.* 1x (*adults*); *Ign.*, *Sulph.*, *Liq. Sod.-Chlor.*, *Sant.* 1x gr. j, and suppositories of cocoa-butter containing gr. ss. of *Sant.* Mr. Nankivell thinks *Sant.* the best remedy, and prefers it to *Cin.* Lime-water injections for a week are recommended. A teaspoonful of common salt to a quart of water, using a sufficient quantity for injection, on alternate days, for three times, often cures. Daily injections of infusion of Quassia, to which 20 drops of Tr. Ferr. Perchl. have been added, is a pretty certain remedy. In obstinate cases a large injection may be used, in which a solution of Corrosive Sublimate ($\frac{1}{4}$ gr. to \bar{z} ij.) is added.

Wounds : *Calend.* (*lacerated and incised*); *Led.* (*punctured*); *Agn.* (*contused*); *Ham.* (*much discoloration*)—all remedies should be used int. and ext.

Wry-Neck : *Cimic.*, *Macrot.*, *Rhus.*, *Ign.*, *Bell.*, *Nux V.*, *Merc.*

Yawning : *Ign.*, *Plat.*, *Rhus* (*convulsive*); *Acon.* (*with chilliness, and excessive and continually recurring flatulence*); *Chin.-Sulph.* (*exhaustion*); *Nux V.*, *Lyc.*, *Zinc.*

Yellow-Fever : *Camph.* (*chill-stage*); *Acon.* alt. *Bell.* (*fever*); *Phos.*; *Bry.*, *Ipec.* (*gastric symptoms*); *Canth.* (*suppressed urine*); *Arg.-Nit.* (*black-vomit*).

Zona : *see* Herpes : ZOSTER.

Formulæ.

GLYCEROLES, INJECTIONS, LINIMENTS, LOTIONS, AND OINTMENTS.

I.—GLYCEROLES.

1. GLYCER. ALOES.
R. Tr. Aloes ϕ $\bar{3}j$.
Glycer. $\bar{3}ix$. M.
Cracked skin, lips, nose, hands, etc.; fissured and sore anus.
2. GLYCER. AMYLI.
R. Pulv. Amyli opt. $\bar{3}j$.
Glycer. $\bar{3}viiij$.
Rub together till intimately mixed; then transfer the mixture to a porcelain dish, and apply heat, gradually raised to 240° F., stirring constantly until the starch particles are completely broken, and a translucent jelly is formed.
Broken Chilblains; Fistula; Prolapsus ani; prevention of bed-sores; irritation of the skin from any cause; etc.
3. GLYCER. AMYLI MEDICAT.
R. Glycer. Amyli $\bar{3}j$.
Trit. vel. Tinct. ϕ $\bar{3}j$. M.
4. GLYCER. BORACIS.
R. Pulv. Boracis $\bar{3}j$.
Glycer. $\bar{3}iv$. Solve.
Thrush; Pruritus vulvæ.
5. GLYCER. EXTRACTI HAMAM.
R. Extracti Hamam. $\bar{3}j$.
Glycer. } aa. $\bar{3}iiss$. M.
Aq. Dest. }
Fistula of anus; Prolapsus.
6. GLYCER. HYDRAST.
R. Tr. Hydrastis Can. ϕ $\bar{3}j$.
Glycer. ad. $\bar{3}ss$. M.
Inflammation of uterus; sore nipples; fissured anus; cracked lips; etc.
7. GLYCER. AC. MUR.
R. Ac. Hydrochlor. P. R. gtt. v.
Glycer. $\bar{3}ss$. M.
Ulcerous Thrush; ulcerated throat.
8. GLYCER. AC. MUR. FORT.
R. Ac. Hydrochlor. P. B. gtt. x.
Glycer. $\bar{3}ss$. M.
Ulcerated throat; Thrush; etc.

9. GLYCER. PHYTOLACCÆ.
R. Tr. Baccæ Phyto. Decand. ϕ $\bar{3}j$.
Glycer. ad. $\bar{3}ss$. M.
Inflammation of bone; Condylomata; excoriation of breast, etc.
10. GLYCER. AMYLI c. AC. TANNIC.
R. Glycer. Amyli $\bar{3}j$.
Glycer. Ac. Tannici $\bar{3}j$. M.
Itching of anus, etc.
11. GLYCER. AC. TANNICI.
R. Ac. Tannici $\bar{3}j$.
Glycer. $\bar{3}iv$.
Rub together in a mortar, then transfer the mixture to a porcelain dish, and apply a gentle heat until completely dissolved.
12. GLYCER. AC. SULPHUROSI.
R. Ac. Sulphurosi $\bar{3}j$.
Glycer. $\bar{3}iiss$. M.
Chapped hands; Chilblains; Ring-worm, etc.
13. GLYCER. VER.-VIR.
R. Tr. Ver.-Vir. ϕ $\bar{3}j$.
Glycer. $\bar{3}ix$. M.
Sore nipples.

II.—INJECTIONS.

14. INJECTIO GLYCER. HYDRAST.
R. Hydrast. Can. ϕ $\bar{3}j$.
Glycer. $\bar{3}iij$. M.
Aq. Dest. $\bar{3}ss$.
Gleet; inflammation of the womb.
15. INJECTIO MORPHIÆ.
R. Morphia Pur. gr. ij.
Ol. Amyg. Dulc. $\bar{3}j$.
Triturate together in a mortar.
16. INJECTIO POT. PERMANG.
R. Pot. Permang. Crystals. grs. v, vel. x.
Aq. Dest. $\bar{3}j$. Solve.
Gonorrhœa.
17. INJECTIO LIQ. PLUMBI.
R. Liq. Plumbi Diacet. $\bar{3}ss$.
Aq. Dest. $\bar{3}ij$. M.

18. INJECTIO GLYCER. AC. TANN.
 R. Glycer. Ac. Tann. (F. 11) ʒij.
 Ol. Oliv. ʒij.
 Mucilage ʒj. M.
Gonorrhœa.
19. INJECTIO ZINCI CHLOR.
 R. Zinci Chlor. grs. viij.
 Aq. Dest. ʒviij.
Gonorrhœa; Gleet. Solve et cola.

III.—LINIMENTS.

20. LIN. AC. CARBOL.
 R. Ac. Carbol. Pur. ʒj.
 Ol. Oliv. opt. ʒiv. M.
*To facilitate desquamation in Scar-
 let-Fever, Measles, etc.*
21. LIN. AC. CARBOL. FORT.
 R. Ac. Carbol. Pur. ʒij.
 Ol. Oliv. opt. ʒjss. M.
*Burns and Scalds; to prevent ex-
 coriations, etc.*
22. LIN. ACON.
 R. Tr. Acon. Rad. φ ʒj.
 Lin. Saponis P. H. B. ad ʒj. M.
*Neuralgia; local forms of Rheuma-
 tism.*
23. LIN. BELL.
 R. Chlorof. ʒj.¹
 Tr. Bell. φ ʒviij. M.
Neuralgia; Rheumatism.
24. LIN. CALCEIS.
 R. Ol. Lini. ʒij.
 Liq. Calcis. ʒij.
 Tr. Calend. ʒj. M.
Burns; Chilblains, etc.

Linen saturated with this and ap-
 plied over the burn, and occasionally
 painted over with a soft brush, with-
 out removing the linen.

¹ "Chloroform has been proved by
 Dr. A. Waller to give great power to
 spirit to carry medicines through the
 skin into the circulation. I take ad-
 vantage of this fact and add Chloro-
 form to all spirituous lotions, as Arn.,
 Rhus, Bell., Opi., Cimic., etc. It
 is frequently necessary to soften the
 above chloroformed lotions by addi-
 tions of oil" (*Dr. W. Johnson*).

25. LIN. CAMPHORÆ.
 R. Camphoræ ʒj.
 Ol. Oliv. opt. ʒiv. Solve.
Scarlatina; Chicken-pox; Itching.
26. LIN. RHOIS TOX.
 R. Tr. Rhois Tox. φ ʒjss.
 Lin. Saponis P. H. B. ad ʒjss. M.
*Lumbago, and other forms of local
 Rheumatism; Strains; Stiffness of
 joints; etc.*
27. LIN. URTICÆ UR.
 R. Tinct. Urt. Ur. φ ʒj. c
 Ol. Oliv. opt. ad. ʒviij. M.
Ulcerated Burns.
28. LIN. VER.-VIR.
 R. Tr. Ver.-Vir. φ ʒj.
 Lin. Saponis P. H. B. ad ʒj. M.
*Over lower part of spine, in some
 forms of Paralysis, and nervous pain.*

IV.—LOTIONS.

29. LOTIONES MEDICAT.
 R. Tr. φ ʒj.
 Aq. Dest. ad. ʒvj. M.
30. LOTIO AC. BENZ.
 R. Ac. Benz. Pur. grs. xv.
 Aq. Dest. ʒviij.
 Sp. V. Rect. ʒij.
 Dissolve the Benzoic Acid in the
 Rectified Spirit, add the distilled
 water, and shake thoroughly until the
 precipitate which forms is entirely
 redissolved.
*Sore nipples; Itching of the skin, etc.
 Its usefulness has been largely tested.*
31. LOTIO AC. CARBOL.
 R. Ac. Carbol. Pur. gr. x.
 Aq. Dest. ʒvj. Solve.
Ulcers; Inflammation of the mouth.
32. LOTIO AC. CARBOL. FORT.
 R. Ac. Carbol. Pur. ʒjss.
 Glycer. ʒss.
 Aq. ad ʒvj.
*Burns and Scalds; to prevent ex-
 coriations, etc.*
33. LOTIO AC. NIT.
 R. Ac. Nit. Fort. gtt. xxiv.
 Aq. Dest. ʒvj. M.

34. LOTIO ANT. TART.

R. Ant. Tart. Pulv. gr. j.
Aq. Calid. ℥ss.
Glycer. ℥ss.

Dissolve the Antimony in the warm water, and add the Glycerine.

Acne of the beard.

35. LOTIO ARSENICI.

R. Tr. Ars. 2x. ℥ss.—℥j.
Aq. ℥vj—℥viij. M.
Or R. Liq. Arsenicalis, (B.P.) gtt.
v—x.
Aq. ℥viij. M.

*Ulcers, with internal use of Arsenic ;
Pruritus vulvæ.*

36. LOTIO BORACIS.

R. Pulv. Boracis gr. xx.
Aq. Dest. ℥ij. Solve.

Excoriations ; Pruritus vulvæ.

37. LOTIO BORACIS c. CAMPH.

R. Pulv. Boracis ℥j.
Sp. Camph. ℥j.
Lin. Saponis ℥ij.
Glycer. ℥ss.
Aq. Dest. ℥xii. M.

Ringworm, Dandriff, etc.

38. LOTIO CALC. MUR.

R. Tr. Calc. Mur. 1x ℥j.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥j. M.

Boils.

39. LOTIO CARBONIS DETERG.

R. Liq. Carb. Deterg. ℥ss. M.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥viij.

Porrigo ; Eczema ; Itching of anus.

40. LOTIO HAMAM. FORT.

R. Tr. Hamam. φ ℥ij.
Aq. Dest. ℥j. M.

Chilblains ; Fistula ; Phymosis.

41. LOTIO HYDRAST. MUR.

R. Hydrast. Mur. grs. iij.
Aq. Dest. ℥ij. Solve.

Stomatitis.

42. LOTIO KALI HYD.

R. Kali Hyd. φ ℥j.
Aq. Dest. ℥viij. Solve.

Glandular swellings.

43. LOTIO SULPHURIS.

R. Tr. Sulph. φ ℥j.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥j. M.

Ulcers ; Acne of the beard.

V.—OINTMENTS.

44. UNG. ARNICE.

R. Flor. Arnicæ ℥ij.
Fol. Arnicæ ℥j.
Adipis Preparatæ lbij.

Moisten the flowers and powdered leaves with half their weight of distilled water, heat them together with the lard in a water-bath for three or four hours, and strain.

An excellent method of applying Arn. to parts where the lotion cannot be used.

45. UNG. BALS. PERU.

R. Bals. Peru. ℥ij.
Cerat. Cetacei, ℥iv. M.

A useful cerate for bed-sores.

46. UNG. BISMUTHI.

R. Bismuth.-Nit. grs. xxx.
Adipis Preparatæ, ℥j. M.

Obstinate and intense itching and irritation, such as attends Eczema, and other skin diseases.

47. UNG. HEP. SULPH.

R. Hep. Sulph. Pur. grs. iij.
Adipis Preparatæ ℥j. M.

Ganglion.

48. UNG. HYDRARG. NIT. DIL.

R. Hydrarg. Nit. P. B. ℥j.
Cerat. Cetacei ℥j. M.

Itching of anus.

49. UNG. MERC. BINIOD.

R. Biniod. Merc. grs. ij.
Adipis Preparatæ ℥ij. M.

*Stye ; Goutre ; Acne of the beard ;
Ganglion.*

50. UNG. MERC. PRÆCIP. RUB.

R. Merc. Præcip. Rub. grs. iij.
Ung. Simpl. ℥j. M.

Tarsal Ophthalmia.

51. UNG. POTASSII IOD.
 R. Potassii Iod. grs. lxiv.
 Potassii Carb. grs. iv.
 Aq. Dest. ℥j.
 Adipis Præparatæ ℥j.

Dissolve the Iodide of Potassium and Carbonate of Potash in the water, and mix thoroughly in a mortar; or by adding the liquid to the melted lard, and whipping till cold, as in making cold cream.

Condylomata.

52. EXTRACTUM RUMICIS.
 R. Rad. Rumicis Crisp. recentis ℥iv.
 Glycer. ℥ij.
 Aq. Dest. ℥xxvij.

Exhaust the root by percolation with the glycerine and water mixed together, and evaporate to the consistency of syrup.

53. UNG. RUMICIS.
 R. Extracti Rumicis (see F. 52) ℥j.
 Cerat. Simpl. P.H.B. ℥j. M.
Itch.

54. UNG. RUMICIS c. SULPHI.
 R. Ung. Rumicis (see F. 53) ℥j.
 Sulph. Hypochlor. ℥ij. M.
Acne of the beard.

55. UNG. SULPHURIS.
 R. Sulph. Sublimat. ℥j.
 Adipis Præparatæ ℥iv. Miscce bene.
Itch; fissured, sore anus; Stye; etc.

56. UNG. SULPH. HYPOCHLORIDI.
 R. Sulph. Hypochlor. ℥ij.
 Adipis Præparatæ ℥j. M.
Acne Rosacea.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

57. HAUSTUS FILIC. MARIS.
 R. Ol. Filic. Maris ℥j.
 Mucilag. } aa ℥ij.
 Glycer. }
 Aq. Dest. ℥j. M.

Tapeworm.

58. MISTURA HYDRAST.
 R. Hydrast. Mur. gr. iij.
 Ac. Mur. dil. P. B. ℥j.
 Aq. Dest. ad. ℥vj. M.

A tablespoonful three times a day, ten minutes before a meal.

Acidity, etc.

59. PEPSINE.
 R. Dr. Beale's Pepsine, gr. xij.
 Ac. Hydrochlor. dil. ℥ij.
 Glycer. ℥ij.
 Aq. Dest. ℥ij.
 Dose, one tablespoonful (= 2 grs.).
Dyspepsia.

List of Remedies and Attenuations.

LIST OF THE CHIEF REMEDIES PRESCRIBED IN THE CLINICAL DIRECTORY, THEIR ABBREVIATIONS, AND THE ATTENUATIONS IN MOST FREQUENT USE.

NAME.	ABBREVIATION.	ATTENUATION.
ACIDUM BENZOICUM	<i>Ac.-Benz.</i>	3x, 2. (See F. 30.)
„ CARBOLICUM	<i>Ac.-Carbol.</i>	1x, 1 int. (One part of ϕ to 100 of water for external use; see also F. 20, 21, 31, and 32.)
„ FLUORICUM	<i>Ac.-Fluor.</i>	3x, 3.
„ HYDROCYANICUM	<i>Ac.-Hydrocy.</i>	1, 3x.
„ MURIATICUM	<i>Ac.-Mur.</i>	1x, 1, 3; ϕ as a gargle or paint in affections of the throat. (See F. 7 and 8.)
„ NITRICUM	<i>Ac.-Nit.</i>	1x, 1, 3x, 3. (See F. 33.)
„ OXALICUM	<i>Ac.-Oxal.</i>	3x, 3.
„ PHOSPHORICUM	<i>Ac.-Phos.</i>	1x, 1, 3x, 3.
„ SULPHURICUM	<i>Ac.-Sulph.</i>	1, 6, 12.
„ SULPHUROSUM	<i>Ac.-Sulph^s.</i>	1x. (See F. 12.)
„ TANNICUM	<i>Ac.-Tann.</i>	1x. (See F. 10, 11, and 18.)
ACONITUM NAPELLUS	<i>Acon.</i>	1x, 3x, 3, 6, ϕ Paralysis. (See F. 22.)
ÆSCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM	<i>Æscul.</i>	1 or 3x is best according to our experience, but Dr. Hale states that it acts well in almost any dilution.
AGARICUS MUSCARIUS	<i>Agar.</i>	ϕ , 1x, 1.
AILANTHUS GLANDULOSA	<i>Ailan.</i>	1x, 1.
ALOE	<i>Aloe</i>	1x, 1, 6. (See F. 1.)
ALUMINA	<i>Alum.</i>	3x, 3.
AMMONI BROMIDUM	<i>Ammon.-Brom.</i>	1x.
AMMONIUM CARBONICUM	<i>Ammon.-Carb.</i>	1x, 1.
„ MURIATICUM ^o	<i>Ammon.-Mur.</i>	1x, 3x, 3, 30.
ANACARDIUM	<i>Anac.</i>	1x, 1, 3.
ANTIMONIUM CRUDUM	<i>Ant.-C.</i>	3, 5.
„ TARTARICUM	<i>Ant.-T.</i>	1, 3x, 3, 5. (See F. 34.)
APIS MELLIFICA	<i>Apis</i>	ϕ , 1x, 3x, 3.

APOCYNUM CANNABINUM	<i>Apoc.</i>	φ (one to 5 drop doses in dropsy); 1x (catarrh).
ARGENTUM METALLICUM	<i>Arg.-Met.</i>	3x, 6.
" NITRICUM	<i>Arg.-Nit.</i>	1, 3x, 3.
ARENICA MONTANA	<i>Arn.</i>	1x, 3x, 3, 6 (6 said to be best for hæmorrhage from the lugs). (See F. 44.)
ARSENICUM ALBUM	<i>Ars.</i>	1, 3x, 3, 6, 12. The lower dilutions act best in Cancer, Cholera, low fevers, and skin affections; the higher, in nasal catarrh, Influenza, Neuralgia, etc. (See F. 35.)
" IODIDE	<i>Ars.-Iod.</i>	1, 3x.
ASAFÆTIDA	<i>Asaf.</i>	1x, 3x (hysteric disorders); 6 to 12 (diseases of bone).
ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA	<i>Asclep.-Tub.</i>	φ, 1x.
ATROPIA	<i>Atrop.</i>	1, 3x.
AURUM	<i>Aur.</i>	1, 3x, 5, 6.
" MURIATICUM	<i>Aur.-Mur.</i>	1, 3x, 3.
BAPTISIA	<i>Bapt.</i>	φ, 1x, 3x.
BARYTA CARBONICA	<i>Bary.-Carb.</i>	3x, 6, 12.
" MURIATICA	<i>Bary.-Mur.</i>	1x, 3x, 3.
BELLADONNA	<i>Bell.</i>	φ, 1x, 1, 3x, 6, 12. (See F. 23.)
BERBERIS	<i>Berb.</i>	φ, 1x, 3x.
BISMUTHUM	<i>Bism.</i>	φ, 1x, 1, 3x. (See F. 46.)
BORAX	<i>Bor.</i>	1x, 1, 3x. (See F. 4, 36, and 37.)
BOVISTA	<i>Bovis.</i>	3x, 12.
BROMIUM	<i>Brom.</i>	1.
BRYONIA ALBA	<i>Bry.</i>	1x, 1, 3x, 6.
CACTUS GRANDIFLORUS	<i>Cact.</i>	φ, 1x, 3x, 6.
CALCAREA CARBONICA	<i>Calc. C.</i>	3x, 3, 6, 12.
" MURIATICA	<i>Calc.-M.</i>	1x, 1. (See F. 38.)
" PHOSPHORICA	<i>Calc.-Phos.</i>	1x, 3x, 3.
CALENDULA	<i>Calend.</i>	φ (for external use).
CAMPHORA	<i>Camph.</i>	φ (see F. 25 and 37.)
CANNABIS INDICA	<i>Cann.-Ind.</i>	φ, 1x, 3x.
" SATIVA	<i>Cann.-Sat.</i>	φ, 1x, 3x.
CANTHARIS	<i>Canth.</i>	1x, 1, 3x. (For external use, one part of the φ tincture to about twenty of water.)
CAPSICUM	<i>Caps.</i>	1x, 3x, 3.
CARBO ANIMALIS	<i>Carbo An.</i>	1x, 1, 3x, 6, 30.
" VEGETABILIS	<i>Carbo V.</i>	1x, 1, 3x, 6, 12, 30.
CAULOPHYLLUM THALICTROIDES	<i>Caul.</i>	1x, 1, 3x, 6.
CAUSTICUM	<i>Caust.</i>	3x, 6; 1 for external use.

CEDRON	<i>Cedr.</i>	1x, 3x.
CHAMOMILLA	<i>Cham.</i>	3x, 6, 12.
CHELIDONIUM MAJUS	<i>Chel.</i>	1x, 3x, 3.
CHIMAPHILA	<i>Chim.</i>	φ.
CHINA	<i>China</i>	φ, 1x, 3x.
CHININI BROMIDUM	<i>Chin.-Brom.</i>	1x.
CHININUM SULPHURICUM (QUIN- INE)	<i>Chin.-Sulph.</i>	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$, 1x, 1—6.
CHLORAL HYDRATE	<i>Chlor.-Hyd.</i>	1x.
CICUTA VIROSA	<i>Cic.</i>	1, 3x.
CIMICIFUGA	<i>Cimic.</i>	φ, 1x, 3x.
CIDA	<i>Cin.</i>	1x, 3x, 6.
CISTUS CANADENSIS	<i>Cist.</i>	1x, 1.
CLEMATIS	<i>Clem.</i>	1x, 1, 3x.
COCCULUS INDICUS	<i>Cocc.</i>	φ, 1x, 3x.
COCCUS CACTI	<i>Cocc.-Cact.</i>	1.
COFFEA	<i>Coff.</i>	3x, 3, 6.
COLCHICUM	<i>Colch.</i>	φ, 1x, 3x.
COLLINSONIA CANADENSIS	<i>Collin.</i>	φ, 3x.
COLOCYNTHIS	<i>Coloc.</i>	1x, 3x, 6.
CONIUM	<i>Coni.</i>	φ, 1x, 3x, 6, 12.
COPAIVA	<i>Copa.</i>	1x, 1.
CORALLIUM	<i>Coral.</i>	3, 6, 12.
CROCUS SATIVUS	<i>Croc.</i>	1x, 2x, 3x, 3.
CROTON TIGLIUM	<i>Crot.-Tig.</i>	3x, 6 (1 externally in Eczema Rubra).
CUPRUM METALLICUM	<i>Cup.-M.</i>	3x, 3, 6.
CYCLAMEN	<i>Cycl.</i>	3x, 3.
DIGITALIS	<i>Dig.</i>	φ, 1x, 3x.
DIOSCOREA VILLOSA	<i>Diose.</i>	φ, 1x, 3x.
DROSERA	<i>Dros.</i>	φ, 1x, 3x, 3.
DULCAMARA	<i>Dulc.</i>	1x, 3x, 3.
ELAPS	<i>Elaps</i>	7 or 8 (lowest procurable).
ELATERIUM	<i>Elat.</i>	1, 3x.
EUPATORIUM PERFOLIATUM	<i>Eup.-Perf.</i>	φ, 1x, 3x.
" PURPUREUM	<i>Eup.-Pur.</i>	1x, 1, 3x.
EUPHORBIIUM	<i>Euphor.</i>	3x.
EUPHRASIA	<i>Euphr.</i>	1x, 3x, 6 ; φ one part to ten for ext. use.
FERRUM METALLICUM	<i>Ferr.-M.</i>	1, 3x, 5.
" MURIATICUM	<i>Ferr.-Mur.</i>	φ, 1x, 3x.
" PHOSPHORICUM	<i>Ferr.-Phos.</i>	1, 3x.
" REDACTUM	<i>Ferr.-Red.</i>	φ, 1x.
FILIX MAS	<i>Filix.</i>	φ. (See F. 57.)
GELSEMINUM	<i>Gels.</i>	φ, 1x, 3x. In facial neural- gia on the left side, the φ tincture acts very quickly.
GLONOINE	<i>Glon.</i>	3x, 3.
GRAPHITES	<i>Graph.</i>	2, 6, 12.

HAMAMELIS VIRGINICA	<i>Ham.</i>	1x, 3x; ϕ ext. (See F. 5 and 40.)
HELLEBORUS NIGER	<i>Hell.</i>	1x, 3.
HELONIAS DIOICA	<i>Helon.</i>	ϕ , 1x.
HEPAR SULPHURIS	<i>Hep.-S.</i>	1, 3x, 3, 6. (See F. 47.)
HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS	<i>Hydras.</i>	ϕ , 1x, 3x, 3. (See F. 6, 14, 41, and 58.)
HYOSCYAMUS NIGER	<i>Hyos.</i>	ϕ , 1x, 3x, 3.
HYPERICUM PERFORATUM	<i>Hyper.</i>	1x.
IGNATIA AMARA	<i>Ign.</i>	ϕ , 1x, 3x, 3, 6.
IODIUM	<i>Iod.</i>	1, 3x, 1x as a paint.
IPECACUANHA	<i>Ipec.</i>	ϕ , 1x, 3x.
IRIS VERSICOLOR	<i>Iris</i>	ϕ , 1x, 3x.
JUGLANS CINEREA	<i>Jug.-C.</i>	ϕ .
KALI BICHROMICUM	<i>K.-Bich.</i>	1, 3x, 3
„ BROMIDUM	<i>K.-Brom.</i>	ϕ , 1x.
„ CARBONICUM	<i>K.-Carb.</i>	6, 12.
„ CHLORATUM	<i>K.-Chlor.</i>	ϕ , 1, 3x, 3.
„ HYDRIODICUM or IODIDUM	<i>K.-Hydriod.</i>	ϕ , 1x, 3x. (See F. 42 and 57.)
„ NITRICUM	<i>K.-Nit.</i>	1x, 3x.
„ PERMANGANICUM	<i>K.-Permang.</i>	(The salt as an injection— F. 16; and as a gargle— one part in 48 of water.)
KALMIA LATIFOLIA	<i>Kalm.</i>	ϕ , 1x, 3x.
KREASOTUM	<i>Kreas.</i>	1, 3x, 6, 12. (For external use, one drop of pure tincture to 80 of water.)
LACHESIS	<i>Lach.</i>	6, 12.
LAUROCERASTUS	<i>Lauro.</i>	ϕ , 1x, 3x.
LEDUM PALUSTRE	<i>Led.</i>	1, 3x; ϕ ext.
LEPTANDRA VIRGINICA	<i>Lept.</i>	ϕ , 1x, 3x.
LOBELIA INFLATA	<i>Lobel.</i>	ϕ , 1x, 3x.
LYCOPODIUM	<i>Lyc.</i>	3x, 3, 5, 6, 12, 30.
MANGANUM ACET.	<i>Mang.</i>	1x, 3x, 3.
MERCURIUS BINIODATUS	<i>Merc.-Biniod.</i>	1, 3x. (See F. 49.)
„ CORROSIVUS	<i>Merc.-Cor.</i>	1, 3x, 3.
„ IODATUS	<i>Merc.-Iod.</i>	1, 3x.
„ SOLEBILIS	<i>Merc.-S.</i>	1, 3x, 5, 6.
„ VIVUS	<i>Merc.-V.</i>	1, 3x, 5, 6.
MEZEREUM	<i>Mez.</i>	1x, 3x.
MILLEFOLIUM	<i>Mill.</i>	ϕ , 1x.
MOSCHUS	<i>Mosch.</i>	ϕ , 1x, 3x, 6.
MUREX PURPUREA	<i>Murex</i>	3.
NAJA	<i>Naja</i>	6.
NATRUM CARBONICUM	<i>Nat.-Carb.</i>	5, 12.
NATRUM MURIATICUM	<i>Nat.-Mur.</i>	6, 12.
NUPHAR LUTEA	<i>Nuph.</i>	1x, 3x.
NUX JUGLANS	<i>Nux Jug.</i>	1, 3.
NUX MOSCHATA	<i>Nux Mosch.</i>	3x.

NUX VOMICA	<i>Nux V.</i>	φ, 1x, 1, 3x, 3, 6. The 6th dil. is much prescribed for flatulence, constipation, etc.
OLEANDER	<i>Olean.</i>	φ, 1x, 3x.
OPIUM	<i>Opi.</i>	1x, 3x, 3, 30.
PETROLEUM	<i>Petrol.</i>	3x.
PHOSPHORUS	<i>Phos.</i>	3x, 3, 6.
PHYTOLAUCA DECANDRA	<i>Phyto.</i>	φ, 1x, 3x. (See F. 9.)
PLATINA	<i>Plat.</i>	3x, 5, 6, 12.
PLUMBUM	<i>Plumb.</i>	3x, 3, 5. (See F. 17.)
PODOPHYLLUM	<i>Podoph.</i>	φ, 1x, 3x.
PULSATILLA	<i>Puls.</i>	φ, 1x, 3x, 3, 6.
QUININE, <i>see</i> SULPHAS QUINÆ and CHININUM SULPH.		
RANUNCULUS BULBOSUS	<i>Ran.-Bulb.</i>	φ, 1x, 3x, 3.
RATANIA	<i>Ratan.</i>	1, 3x.
RHEUM	<i>Rheum</i>	1, 3x.
RHODODENDRON	<i>Rhod.</i>	1, 3x, 3.
RHUS TOXICODENDRON	<i>Rhus</i>	1x, 3x, 3; φ ext. (See F. 26.)
ROBINIA	<i>Rob.</i>	φ, 1x, 3x.
RUMEX CRISPUS	<i>Rumex</i>	φ, 1. (See F. 52, 53, and 54.)
RUTA GRAVEOLENS	<i>Ruta</i>	1, 3x; φ ext.
SABADILLA	<i>Sabad.</i>	φ, 1, 3x, 3.
SABINA	<i>Sabi.</i>	φ, 1x, 3x.
SAMBUCUS NIGER	<i>Samb.</i>	φ, 1x, 3x, 3.
SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS	<i>Sang.</i>	1x, 1, 3x.
SANTONINUM	<i>Sant.</i>	1x, 1.
SARZA	<i>Sarz.</i>	φ, 1x, 3x.
SECALE CORNUTUM	<i>Sec.</i>	φ, 1x, 3x, 3.
SENECIO	<i>Senec.</i>	φ, 3x.
SENEGA	<i>Seneg.</i>	φ, 1x, 3x.
SEPIA	<i>Sep.</i>	3x, 6, 12.
SILICIA	<i>Sil.</i>	3x, 6, 12.
SPIGELIA	<i>Spig.</i>	1x, 3x, 3, 6.
SPONGIA	<i>Spong.</i>	1x, 3x, 3.
STANNUM	<i>Stann.</i>	3x, 5, 6, 12.
STAPHYSAGRIA	<i>Staph.</i>	1x, 3x, 3, 6.
STILLINGIA	<i>Still.</i>	φ, 1x, 3x.
STRAMONIUM	<i>Stram.</i>	φ, 1x, 3x, 3.
STRYCHNIA	<i>Strych.</i>	1, 3x, 6.
SULPHAS QUINÆ	<i>Sulph.-Quin.</i>	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, 1x, 1—6.
SULPHUR	<i>Sulph.</i>	φ, 3, 6, 12. (See F. 43 and 55.)
TABACUM	<i>Tabac.</i>	3x, 3, 6.
TARAXACUM	<i>Tarax.</i>	φ.
TELLURIUM	<i>Tellur.</i>	3 trit., 5, 6, 30.
TEREBINTHINA	<i>Tereb.</i>	φ, 1x, 3x.

TEUCRIUM	<i>Teuc.</i>	1x, 3x; ϕ ext. Also the dried herb, finely powdered, taken as snuff in polypus, etc.
THUJA OCCIDENTALIS	<i>Thuja</i>	3x, 6, 12; ϕ ext.
URANIUM NITRICUM	<i>Uran.-Nit.</i>	1x, 3x.
URTICA URENS	<i>Urt.-U.</i>	ϕ , 1; ϕ ext. (See F. 27.)
UVA URSI	<i>Uva</i>	ϕ , 1x, 3x.
VALERIANA	<i>Val.</i>	ϕ , 1x.
VERATRUM ALBUM	<i>Ver.-Alb.</i>	1x, 3x, 3.
" VIRIDE	<i>Ver.-Vir.</i>	1x, 3x, 3; ϕ ext. (See F. 13 and 28.)
VERBASCUM	<i>Verbas.</i>	ϕ , 1x, 3x, 3.
VINCA MINOR	<i>Vinca M.</i>	ϕ , 1x, 3x.
VIOLA ODORATA	<i>Viola O.</i>	ϕ , 1x, 3x.
" TRICOLOR	<i>Viola Tric.</i>	ϕ , 1x, 3x.
XANTHOXYLUM FRAXINEUM	<i>Xanth.</i>	ϕ , 1x, 3x.
ZINCI VALERIANAS	<i>Zinc.-Val.</i>	1, 3x.
ZINCUM METALLICUM	<i>Zinc.</i>	3x, 5.

POISONS (*Venena*).

THE word *poison* seems to have been originally a variation of *potion*, and has come now by general consent and usage to designate any substance which, through the blood, has a deadly or noxious action upon living beings. Some poisons act in minute, others in comparatively large, doses. The former are termed *deadly*, being often rapidly fatal in small doses.

The primitive use of poisons was for the purpose of anointing arrows: hence the Greek word for poison (*τοξικόν*) derives its origin from (*τόξον*), which signifies a *bow*. This custom dates from the earliest antiquity, when men earned their means of subsistence by the bow, and is prevalent among savage tribes to the present time.

Poisons have been arranged by toxicologists into three groups, according to their action upon the animal economy, as follow:—

I. IRRITANT POISONS, or those which produce irritation or inflammation, causing pain in the stomach and bowels; as, the mineral acids, oxalic acid, arsenic, mercury, copper, antimony, zinc, lead, baryta, and cantharides.

II. NARCOTIC POISONS, or those which produce stupor, delirium, and other affections of the brain and nervous system; as, opium, hydrocyanic acid, and poisonous gases.

III. NARCOTICO-IRRITANT POISONS, or those which produce sometimes irritation, sometimes narcotism, sometimes both together; these are chiefly derived from the vegetable kingdom, as, strychnia, monkshood, and poisonous fungi.

But it is to be remembered that the chief irritant poisons, like the narcotics, have a specific *remote* poisonous effect upon the blood, nervous system, and body generally, besides their local irritant operation upon the part to which they are immediately applied.

In cases of suspected poisoning, symptoms should be carefully watched and noted; the evacuations should be inspected; the vomit and urine submitted to chemical

examination; and if death occur, a *post-mortem* examination should be made.

In our observations on the most common poisons, our aim has been to embody such practical points as are most necessary to be remembered. The following is the list included in this chapter:—

LIST OF POISONS.—	Page		Page
Acid, Carbolic	83	Hydrocyanic Acid	94
— Carbonic	98	Kreosote	84
— Hydrochloric	81	Laudanum	86
— Hydrocyanic	94	Lead	76
— Muriatic	81	— Sugar of	77
— Nitric	81	Lemons, Salt of	83
— Oxalic	82	Mercury	74
— Prussic	94	Monkshood	95
— Sulphuric	81	Morphia	85
Aconite	95	Muriatic Acid	81
Alcohol	88	Mushrooms, etc.	97
Ammonia	80	Nitrate of Potash	80
Antimony	78	Nitre	80
— Chloride of	79	Nitric Acid	81
Aqua Fortis	81	Nux Vomica	96
Arsenic	70	Oil of Tar	84
Belladonna	93	— Vitriol	81
Brandy and other Spirits	88	Opium	85
Burnett's Fluid	79	Oxalic Acid	82
Cantharis	93	Phosphorus	81
Carbolic Acid	83	Potash, Nitrate of	80
Carbonic Acid	98	Prussic Acid	94
Chloral Hydrate	92	Salt of Sorrel	83
Chloride of Zinc	79	— Spirit of	81
Chloride of Antimony	79	Saltpetre	80
Chloroform	91	Sorrel, Salt of	83
Colchicum	84	Spanish Fly	98
Copper	77	Spirits of Wine	88
Corrosive Sublimate	78	Strychnia	96
Deadly Nightshade	93	Sugar of Lead	77
Digitalis	96	Sulphuric Acid	81
Ether	91	Tar, Oil of	84
Foxglove	96	Tartar Emetic	78
Fungi, Poisonous	97	Tobacco	96
Gases, Poisonous	98	Verdigris	78
Gelsemium	93	Vitriol, Oil of	81
Hartshorn	80	— Blue	78
Hydrate of Chloral	92	Zinc, Chloride of	79
Hydrochloric Acid	81		

1.—Arsenic (*Arsenicum*).

White Arsenic, or Arsenious Acid, is an intensely irritant poison, two grains having been known to destroy life. When criminally employed, it is more commonly used for murder than for suicide, is generally taken crude in some article of food, and, in small quantities, has no appreciable taste.

Hence it has often led to accidental poisoning. It has been sold for "Salts" or "Magnesia," and used instead of the plaster of Paris in the adulteration of sweets. In farming districts, second-hand stone jars have repeatedly proved dangerous. Mr. Freeman reports two cases in which stone jars were used for the storage of wine or jam, which had previously been used for the solution containing Arsenic employed in sheep-dipping, and in each instance serious illness resulted, proving fatal to one man. It is sparingly soluble in cold water, two and a half parts only being taken up by 1,000 parts of water.

SYMPTOMS.—These come on, if the dose has been moderately large, in about an hour after the poison is taken; but the time and also the severity of the symptoms vary according to the state of repletion of the stomach at the time, and the digestibility of the vehicle in which it is swallowed. There are faintness, nausea, great pain and burning heat in the stomach, an incessant desire for cold drinks, and violent vomiting of brown matter streaked with blood. By vomiting, much of the poison may be ejected, together with the common contents of the stomach, and a great deal of mucus, which is probably secreted as a defence. The skin is generally cold and clammy, but has sometimes been found very hot. In fatal cases the countenance becomes pale, sunken, and expressive of great torture and anxiety; the pulse grows small, feeble, rapid, and soon imperceptible. The pain spreads over the abdomen, which becomes tense and tender, sometimes swollen, sometimes drawn in at the navel; diarrhoea comes on with severe tenesmus, and sometimes bloody evacuations; there is also strangury, priapism, and congestion of the testicles. Finally, difficulty of breathing supervenes, the conjunctivæ become dry, red, swollen, and injected, and delirium, stupor, or convulsions precede death, which usually occurs on the third day, unless a large quantity has been taken, when the patient suffers much less, and sinks in about twenty-four hours.

If the patient survive the third day, or has had small doses frequently repeated, he will suffer from Muco-enteritis and Gastritis. Even if he finally recover, he will long experience pain in the abdomen, imperfect digestion, sickness, emacia-

tion, falling off of the hair, and other symptoms of chronic arsenical poisoning.

TREATMENT.—Evacuate the contents of the stomach by an emetic (ʒj zinci sulph. :—tartar emetic should be avoided), or by tickling the throat with the finger or a feather; this is better than the stomach-pump, because *Arsenic* is heavy and somewhat insoluble, and would not probably be washed up. If, however, vomiting be already severe, fluids (*cold, never warm*) are only necessary to assist in clearing the stomach; the best being milk, which is bland, and may partly coagulate in the stomach and envelope the poison. Taylor recommends equal parts of oil and lime-water. These may be given both before and after the vomiting has begun. A dose of castor oil, to clear away any of the poison that has left the stomach and entered the bowel, may be of service. Linseed tea and other farinaceous decoctions are also useful; they may be thickened with magnesia, with which *Arsenic* forms an insoluble compound. A chief source of danger in arsenical poisoning is the want of any effectual antidote; the *Hydrated Peroxide of Iron*, which may be produced in a moment by addition of Liq. Ammoniac to Tincture of Iron, has the most repute, but is so little to be depended on that it should be postponed until after the stomach has been cleared as far as possible by vomiting. M. Carl affirms that *Hydrated Magnesia*, or a mixture of Magnesia and sugar may be relied on in arsenical poisoning. Poultices and fomentations should be applied over the abdomen.

TESTS FOR ARSENIC.—Place a piece of *bright copper* foil in a test-tube, cover with pure Hydro-chloric Acid, and apply heat. If the foil remain bright, we have evidence that the *acid* and *copper* do not contain *Arsenic*. Add an equal quantity of the suspected fluid, and apply heat again. If *Arsenic* be present in the fluid, the copper will now turn white or grey. On evaporating the moisture from the surface of the copper foil, and slowly heating it in a test-tube, a ring of *Arsenic* will be deposited on the cooler part of the tube.

If ammonio-nitrate of silver be added to the solution, a rich arsenite of silver will be precipitated, changing to greenish brown.

The addition of ammonio-sulphate of copper to the solution will precipitate the rich green known as Scheele's green, or arsenite of copper.

ARSENICAL WALL-PAPERS.¹—This subject is occupying much public attention; and unquestionably a very large number of affections have of late been clearly traced by the profession to the use of such papers, while Dr. Stenhouse and others have, on analysis, discovered in them quantities of arsenic, varying from a trace to 14 grains in the square foot. Flannels and other fabrics are also said to be coloured by means of Arsenic. And where papers and articles of clothing are not coloured by Arsenic, the bright aniline dyes are sometimes fixed by an arsenical mordant. The prominent symptoms induced are very similar to those of Hay Asthma, and may be thus summarised: *Eyes*—bloodshot, sore, smarting, dim; photophobia; *Nose*—red, swollen, mucous membrane itching, smarting, with constant flow and sudden violent fits of sneezing, loss of smell, inability to breathe through the nose; *Mouth*—soreness, ulcers, loss of taste; *Tongue*—dry, white; *Voice*—nasal; *Face and Teeth*—neuralgic pains; *Forehead*—sense of weight in frontal sinuses; *Throat*—soreness, dryness, nauseating greasy impression at the back; *Lungs*—bronchial affections; *Stomach and Bowels*—indigestion, thirst, retching, vomiting, diarrhœa, dysentery; *Skin*—irritation, eruptions, boils; *Muscles and Bones*—sufferings simulating Rheumatism; *Brain and Nervous System*—irritation, occasioning great irritability of temper; depression of spirits; Neuralgia; *Urine*—scanty and highly-coloured; all ailments intensified at night; general prostration, and slow emaciation. The Turkish-bath, in suitable cases, is said to be a valuable agent in eliminating the poison.

TEST FOR WALL-PAPER.—Place a drop of Aqua Ammoniac on the suspected paper, and if it change the colour to *blue*, the probability is that copper and Arsenic are present. But a more satisfactory test is applied as follows:—Place a small piece of the material in a test-tube, pour in about a drachm of dilute Hydrochloric Acid, and boil it over a spirit lamp. The Acid dissolves the Arsenite of Copper and assumes a

¹ See *II. World*, vol. vi. pp. 98, 121, 145, 167, 241, 250; vol. vii. pp. 170, 200; vol. ix. pp. 31, 80, 282.

green colour. Pour off the liquid into another test-tube, and add a few drops of solution of Hydrosulphate of Ammonia, or pass Hydrosulphuric Acid gas through the liquid. A copious brown precipitate forms; this is mainly composed of Copper Sulphide, with which the Arsenic Sulphide is mixed. Now add an excess of Liquor Ammonia; this dissolves the Arsenic Sulphide, but not the Copper Sulphide. The ammoniacal solution of the Arsenic Sulphide is separated by filtration, and now the neutralisation of the Ammonia by Hydrochloric Acid throws down the yellow Sulphide of Arsenic.

2.—Mercury (*Hydrargyrum*).¹

The most common mercurial poison is the bichloride—*Corrosive Sublimate*. In its action it differs from arsenious acid by being a chemical corrosive, combining with the albumen of the tissues; but it has also, like *Arsenic*, a remote specific poisonous effect.

SYMPTOMS.—A horribly nauseous metallic taste, detected at the time of swallowing, and great constriction of the fauces and œsophagus, rendering even the swallowing of the antidote most difficult; the epithelium of the mouth and throat becomes white, as if from nitrate of silver, shrivelled, and detached; vomiting of white, stringy mucus; copious diarrhœa. The pain in the stomach, and vomiting, come on earlier than from *Arsenic*, and blood is more likely to be brought up; the countenance becomes sometimes turgid and congested, at others pale and anxious, whereas from *Arsenic* it is always pale, contracted, and ghastly. Strangury, too, is a more marked symptom, because the *Corrosive Sublimate* being more soluble, enters the circulation freely, and reaches the kidneys; whereas *Arsenic*, remaining in the alimentary canal, causes its chief sufferings there; and, passing down to the rectum, renders tenesmus a more prominent symptom. If recovery take place from mercurial poisoning, salivation first occurs. There is but little difference in the fatality of *Corrosive Sublimate* and *Arsenic*—three grains of either may destroy life.

TESTS FOR CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.—*Powder*.—If a small

¹ See *H. World*, vol. ii. p. 246.

quantity be dropped into a white saucer containing a solution of Iodide of Potassium, it becomes *scarlet*; of Hydro-Sulphuret of Ammonia, it becomes *black*; of Potash, it becomes yellow. *Solution.*—A small quantity should be gently evaporated, then allowed to crystallise. Opaque silky prisms will thus be formed, intersecting each other. If Iodide of Potassium be dropped on them, they become scarlet.

TREATMENT.—This differs radically from that of *Arsenic*, inasmuch as we have an effectual antidote, which should, therefore, be administered immediately: this is the whites and yolks of eggs, beaten up together. They convert the bichloride of Mercury into a double chloride of Mercury and albumen. If eggs cannot be had, a thin paste of flour and water may be substituted,—the gluten acting in the same manner as albumen. Milk may also be given as a substitute. Afterwards, bland fluids, the use of the stomach-pump, and other treatment, according to the requirements of the case.

For the *Salivation* which follows, we have several remedies: *Ac.-Nit.* (two drops of the dilute acid in a little water, two or three times daily; also gargles of lukewarm water, acidulated with the acid); *Ac.-Sulph.* (also internally and as a gargle); *Alum* in solution (ʒij of the powder to ʒiij of water, sweetened with a little honey) for a gargle. The patient should be warmly covered, and have all the nourishment he can take in the way of bread and milk, broths and soups. *K.-Chlor.* is also recommended for its beneficial influence in salivation, and is used both internally and as a gargle. *Hep.-S.* is an efficient remedy for chronic mercurial eruptions and ulcers; and for the latter, *Hydras.*; *Nux V.* for mercurial tremor and Paralysis; *Ars., Iod.,* etc., for the affections of the bowels; *Aur.* for mercurial cachexia, bone disease, etc.

The latter symptoms are those of chronic mercurial poisoning, such as are experienced by looking-glass makers, or by others who are constantly exposed to mercurial vapours.

3.—Lead (*Plumbum*).

The most common form of Lead-poisoning is the chronic, as seen in house-painters, glaziers, and others who use lead in their trades, or work in lead mines, or who habitually drink water, cider, or other liquids contaminated with it. In the case of painters, that variety of paint which gives a dead or non-glistening surface is the most poisonous, from the large admixture of turpentine, which, passing off by evaporation, carries with it a portion of the lead; this is inhaled, or mixed with the saliva, and received into the stomach, or settles on the skin and is absorbed. In such cases the source of the lead may be little suspected. Cases are not unfrequent among ships' cooks, who stand constantly with naked feet on a sheet of lead before the galley fire; and charwomen may be affected from frequently washing stairs covered with sheet-lead, as in some hotels.

SYMPTOMS.—Vomiting, thirst, habitual constipation, and occasional severe colic; Paralysis of the extensor muscles of the forearm, so that the hands hang down by their own weight (*drop-wrist*), the patient having no power to raise them; general chilliness, pallor, and emaciation; contracted blood-vessels, and blood deficient in red corpuscles. The Palsy is at first local, but if the cause be not avoided, the patients fall into a state of general cachexia, become miserable cripples, and eventually sink under disease of some vital organ. A striking diagnostic sign of lead-poisoning is the existence of a dark-blue line round the edges of the gums, most marked in the lower jaw. This line is probably caused by a deposit of sulphuret of lead in the gum-tissue, the sulphuret being produced by the sulphur, which is evolved from decomposing fragments of food in the clefts of the teeth, and which combines with the salts of lead in the blood.

On dissection and analysis, the lead may be found in the tissues of the nerves and muscles.

TREATMENT.—*Iodide of Potassium*¹ is useful to remove the

¹ "In Lead-poisoning," Dr. Newton writes to us, "I greatly prefer the following treatment to the *Iodide of Potassium*: *Merc.-S.* ʒ. ʒ. morning and night, and *Nux V.* ʒ. ʒ. trit., gr. ij twice daily. By this method we avoid the depression of spirits and loss of appetite which the *Iodide* brings on."

lead from the system in the form of the iodide in the urine; for although iodide of Lead is insoluble in water it is soluble in urine and other fluids of the body. The *Bromide* has even greater solvent power than the *Iodide*, and is preferable when there is sleeplessness. Another method of cure is to give frequent doses of *Magn.-Sulph.* (*Epsom Salts*), with excess of *Ac.-Sulph.* For *lead-colic*—*Opi.*, *Alum.*, *Plat.*, *Bell.*, or *Ac.-Sulph.*, with the warm bath, is the best treatment.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES are, chiefly, *great cleanliness*, using soap and water at frequent intervals, especially for the face, hands, and nails; and avoidance of taking food in the work-rooms or rains, or food which has been allowed to remain therein. The habitual use of a drink resembling lemonade; but acidulated with *Sulphurous Acid*, as provided for the artisans in some lead works, is probably the best means of correcting the morbid influence on the stomach; while the entrance of the poison into the air-passages should be guarded against by working with the mouth closed, or by wearing a fine respirator.

The same antidote may also be used against *Sugar-of-lead*—a salt not infrequently used for poisoning—the *Magn.-Sulph.* in this instance forming an insoluble and probably inert Sulphate of Lead.¹

Owing to the facility with which *soft* water absorbs lead, pipes of this metal should not be employed for conveying water to houses. Much colic and lead poisoning at one time prevailed in Glasgow and Edinburgh from this source. Pipes made of block-tin, or lead lined with tin, should be substituted for leaden ones, particularly where the water is soft.

4.—Copper (*Cuprum*).

Poisoning from this metal usually occurs from food cooked in imperfectly-cleaned copper or brass vessels; the metal becomes oxidized, and then, not only the vegetable acids,

¹ It is important to remember that all substances which are *insoluble* are not also *inert*; for although insoluble in water, they may be dissolved in the fluids of the mouth, stomach, or other parts of the body. Of this, *Calomel* may be cited as an illustration.

such as vinegar and pickles, but also oils and fats of greasy foods, as hashes and stews, from the fatty acids they contain, dissolve the metal, and form acrid, irritant, poisonous compounds, such as *Verdigris* (the acetate of copper), *Blue Vitriol* (sulphate of copper), etc.

These are the most common salts of copper; but, though highly poisonous, they seldom prove fatal, owing to their emetic properties.

SYMPTOMS.—They resemble those caused by *Arsenic* and *Corrosive Sublimate*, with some that are peculiar to the metal itself, especially violent headache, then vomiting of blue or green matters, and cutting pains in the bowels, and afterwards cramps in the legs, pains in the thighs, etc. Jaundice very frequently occurs, and the symptom is the more important from being seldom met with in other cases of poisoning. Death is generally preceded by convulsions and insensibility. A chronic form of poisoning has occurred from the water on shipboard being contaminated by copper: in such cases the perspiration of the infected person has stained the linen of a greenish hue.

TREATMENT.—The best antidote in acute poisoning is *albumen*—the whites and yolks of eggs beaten up—which when administered forms an insoluble compound with the copper salt; it should be followed by milk, or mucilaginous drinks. In the absence of eggs, a thin paste of flour and water may be used. Emetics and the stomach-pump are seldom serviceable.

5.—Antimony (*Antimonium*).

Poisoning with *Antimony* is uncommon, but it does sometimes occur in the allopathic employment of *Tartar Emetic*; or from antimonial wine being accidentally swallowed. In consequence of the largest doses of *Antimony* being powerful emetics, the poison in this form is generally rejected, and little harm follows; it is the chronic form of poisoning, in which the metal is continually taken in small doses, that is most to be feared; and this insidious plan has sometimes been adopted by slow poisoners, to produce symptoms analogous to those of internal visceral disease; so that, when they finally destroy their victims by arsenic or some other more

deadly means, less suspicion may arise. Suspicion should therefore be always entertained when a patient is, without evident cause, constantly sick on receiving his food or medicine through the instrumentality of one particular individual.

SYMPTOMS.—From moderate doses, a strong metallic taste in the mouth; great heat and constriction of the throat, violent burning pains in the stomach, followed by violent vomiting, purging, and extreme depression of the circulation. The most marked symptoms from the full action of the poison are,—nausea, sickness, and great depression.

TREATMENT.—Large draughts of warm water, and tickling the throat to induce vomiting; at the same time a decoction of cinchona, oak-bark, tannin, or even strong tea, should be prepared and diligently administered, to decompose the poison. Magnesia dissolved in milk is a good remedy.

CHLORIDE OF ANTIMONY.—Taylor relates four cases of poisoning by this substance (popularly called Butter of Antimony); three of the persons recovered. In the fatal case the whole of the inside of the alimentary canal was blackened as if it had been charred; two or three ounces had been taken, and death occurred in ten hours and a half.

TREATMENT.—Magnesia must be given, followed by the means recommended in poisoning by Tartar Emetic.

6.—Zinc, Chloride of (*Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid*).

This popular disinfectant may be taken inadvertently with disastrous results.

SYMPTOMS.—Countenance anxious and depressed; voice feeble; throat sore and inflamed; feeling of faintness; tenderness on pressure and burning pain of the epigastrium and under the left ribs; vomiting; bowels inactive. Mucous membrane of the soft palate covered with a white diphtheritic film, or yellow slough; vomit of black fluid, with mucus and shreds of tissue; stool very infrequent, black, pitchy. Occasional tetanic spasm in the right forearm and hand. Gums spongy and bleeding; vomit of brownish fluid with a flocculent sediment, but without bile; urine turbid,

with lithates, sp. gr. 1025-1030. Temperature 100·6, slowly falling to 96·4.

The patient sinks from corrosive action of the poison, and from inanition caused by the secondary effects of the poison on the fauces, œsophagus, and stomach. One ounce, containing 200 grs. of the salt, has been known to cause rapid death; but recovery has taken place after swallowing 600 grains.

TREATMENT.—Mixture of eggs and milk freely administered and continued, so long as vomited in a curdled state. Copious and long-continued supplies of albuminous matters. Soapsuds given freely have proved curative. Nothing can be better than the carbonates of potash and soda, if given early. Copious draughts of warm water dilute the fluid and promote vomiting. As very short contact with the mucous membrane is sufficient to corrode it, and convert it into a substance like leather, prompt measures are essential.

7.—Nitro—Nitrate of Potash (*Saltpetre*).

This drug, commonly employed for domestic purposes, has been administered by mistake in food, and has sometimes proved fatal in its effects.

SYMPTOMS.—Burning pain at the epigastrium, vomiting, increased flow of urine from irritation, or, in large doses, even inflammation of the kidneys; and great depression.

TREATMENT.—Emetics, and the stomach-pump, should be employed, and demulcent drinks given. No chemical antidote is known.

8.—Ammonia (*Hartshorn*).

Poisoning by "Hartshorn and oil" is by no means uncommon, especially among children.

SYMPTOMS.—Intense sensation of burning in the throat, gullet, and stomach; when vomiting occurs the ejecta are mixed with blood of a dark-brown colour.

TREATMENT.—Vinegar, lemon-juice, or orange-juice should be promptly given, followed by demulcents.

If ammoniacal vapour has been accidentally inhaled, Acetic or Hydrochloric Acid should be immediately inspired.

9.—Phosphorus (*Phosphorus*).

Vermiu-poison is often a compound of *Phosphorus* and common grease, and may be taken accidentally or by design.

Carbon is said to absorb *Phosphorus*, so that taken in the form of pills it relieves those who have to manipulate the poison from the disastrous effects. The *fumes of Phosphorus* sometimes cause, in lucifer-match makers, necrosis of bone, especially of the lower jaw. In these cases the poison acts through the blood, and not, as some have fancied, through a hollow tooth. The death of a child is reported from playing with matches and sucking off the dipped ends. On no account, therefore, should children be allowed to play with lucifer matches.

SYMPTOMS.—*Phosphorus* is an irritant poison, speedily producing intense thirst, nausea, pain in the stomach, and vomiting; the matters ejected have a garlicky smell, and when thrown up in the dark are luminous. The pain spreads over the body, and, after much suffering, the person usually dies within a few days. On *post-mortem* examination, the liver is found in a state of fatty degeneration.

TREATMENT.—A speedy emetic, and directly afterwards Magnesia in linseed tea or other bland fluid, to neutralise the phosphoric acid which is liable to form in the bowels; with poultices to the region of the stomach and liver. Neither for *Phosphorus* nor for *Cantharides* should oils be given, as both are soluble in oils; although, as a rule, olive oil is one of the blandest of fluids that can be taken in cases of irritation of the bowels, and is also slightly laxative.

10.—Acids (*Acida*).

The chief of the strong mineral acids are the *Sulphuric*, (*oil of vitriol*), the *Nitric* (*aqua fortis*), and the *Hydro-chloric* or *Muriatic* (*spirit of salt*).

SYMPTOMS.—When attempted to be swallowed, the strong acids are usually ejected spasmodically from the pharynx, just as boiling water is; but they may still be quickly fatal from asphyxia, caused by swelling of the larynx from effusion under the mucous membrane; or the patient may die, after weeks or months, from stricture of the upper part of

the œsophagus. If the acids reach the stomach they will produce horrible pain, vomiting of dark, altered blood, shreds of tough mucus, and fœtid eructations. They are corrosive poisons, decomposing the tissues, causing rapid, small pulse, and such great depression that the patient sinks and dies. They have, also, a remote specific poisonous effect if taken persistently in moderate doses; but with large doses the symptoms and fatal effect are consequent on local injury.

If *Nitric* acid have been taken, there will be yellowish stains on the lips; if *Sulphuric*, brownish, and the teeth will be blackened; and in any case there will be a white, shrivelled, and detached state of the epithelium of the mouth and fauces. Where the acid has fallen on the clothes, *brown* stains are produced by *Sulphuric* and *Nitric* acids, *bright-red* by *Hydrochloric* acid; on black cloth red stains are produced by all.

TREATMENT.—Slaked lime, chalk, or *Magnesia*; or in default of these, the plaster of the apartment may be scraped down and made into thin creamy paste with water, milk, oil, white of egg, or any demulcent. Afterwards bland, mucilaginous, and oily fluids should be given, and a poultice applied externally.

11.—Oxalic Acid (*Acidum Oxalicum*).

This is a common rapid poison, often mistaken for Epsom salts and *Zinci Sulph.*; but it may be useful to know that the three are readily distinguished by their taste—a crystal or two, or a drop or two of the solution, being placed on the tongue; for *Sulphate of Magnesia* is bitter, *Sulphate of Zinc* is styptic, and *Oxalic Acid* is sour and nauseous. It is used as a cleanser and bleacher, to remove ironmould, etc., and is far too readily sold in the shops to any purchaser. As a poison it is usually taken, like Epsom salts, in large doses— $\frac{j}{ss}$ or more, partially dissolved in water.

SYMPTOMS.—Excessive irritation, burning pain, and, generally, violent vomiting, of dark-green matter and blood; feebleness or total failure of the pulse; cold, clammy skin; great anxiety, and occasionally convulsions, the patient dying sometimes in half-an-hour, and generally within seven or eight hours, suffering dreadfully all the time. It has also a remote specific poisonous effect.

TREATMENT.—Although a rapid and deadly poison, many persons recover on account of the largeness of the dose, which leads to a speedy and copious vomiting, so that much of it is ejected. The antidote, too, is well known, readily available, and effectual. It is *Carbonate of Lime* in any form in which it can be obtained—*creta preparata*, plaster scraped from the ceiling, or common whitening, mixed with a small quantity of water into a creamy paste. It should be observed that the limit to the quantity of water is important, and applies to nearly all poisons, for too much diluent drink tends to dissolve a poison, to spread it over the stomach, and to promote its absorption. In the absence of *Carbonate of Lime*, *Magnesia* might be used, but not the alkalis—Potash or Soda—which would only form *soluble* salts, that would enter the circulation and prove poisonous. After the antidote, bland mucilaginous fluids may be given, and the abdomen covered with a poultice.

SALT OF SORREL, or *Essential Salt of Lemons*, is the acid oxalate of potash, used for bleaching straw and removing ink stains; it produces the symptoms of poisoning by *Oxalic Acid*, and must be treated in the same way.

12.—Carbolic Acid (*Acidum Carbolicum*).

Cases of accidental poisoning by the incautious use of this valuable therapeutic agent, are unfortunately of rather frequent occurrence. Used in the sick room as a disinfectant, there is some danger of its being erroneously given to the patient. And elsewhere, even the handling of it in the form of powder may cause unpleasant effects. Moreover, when treating Abscesses, Wounds, and Fractures, it should be employed cautiously, for serious complications have arisen from its undue absorption by the system. As the *Acid* is absorbed more readily when combined with oil than in an aqueous solution, the latter is in some cases preferable when the *Acid* comes into direct contact with a large granulating surface. When introduced into the uterine cavity the solution has produced dangerous collapse. Whenever employed, the urine should be frequently examined; for as the *Acid* is eliminated by the kidneys, it acts as an irritant on those organs, and may cause renal

hyperæmia, or parenchymatous inflammation, of which abnormal urinary secretions would be symptomatic.

SYMPTOMS.—Severe vomiting; skin becomes livid, or has a mottled appearance; stools are blackish-brown; *urine is very dark brown, almost black.* When applied to the skin it loses its sensitiveness, and becomes white and puckered, as from immersion in hot water; then it becomes dry, red, sore to the touch; burns, tingles, smarts; and finally cracks, forming deep sore fissures.

TREATMENT.—When *Carbolic Acid* has come in contact with the skin, disintegration of the cuticle may be averted by the application of a strong solution of *Carbonate of Soda*; the same remedy may be employed as a wash for the mouth if the *Acid* has been taken. If it has been swallowed, a stomach-pump should be employed. Oils, and a strong solution of the saccharine *Carbonate of Lime*, are also of great use. The following preparation is said to be an antidote: Sugar of lime made by dissolving sixteen parts of white sugar in forty parts of water, digesting with lime for three days, then filtering and evaporating. Any remedy employed should be applied as soon as possible.

13.—Oil of Tar (*Kreasote*).

This is seldom taken in poisonous doses. Mucilage, oil, etc., are antidotes to this powerful irritant. If great depression be one of the symptoms, *Ammonia*, or similar remedies, may be required.

14.—Colchicum (*Colchicum*).

Cases of poisoning by this medicine are most likely to arise from taking too large doses of the wine or other preparations of the drug, or from continued doses, producing gradual toxication.

SYMPTOMS.—These much resemble those of tartarised *Antimony*, there being great nausea, sickness, purging, and depression of the heart's action. Both these drugs are used for insidious poisoning, because the symptoms closely resemble those of natural illness.¹ Antimony might, however, be

¹ Slow poisoners have often begun with *Antimony* or *Colchicum*, and then finished off their victims with *Arsenic*.

detected in the urine by Sulph. Hydrogen, which throws down an orange-coloured precipitate.

TREATMENT.—Same as for *Aconite*.

15.—Opium (*Opium*).¹

It is important to distinguish between Opium-poisoning and primary Apoplexy. The chief differences are tabulated as follows:—

DIFFERENCES.

OPIUM-POISONING.

1. Occurs chiefly in *young persons*, especially females, of violent passions.

2. If taken with a meal, as in beer, the symptoms would not arise for *half-an-hour*.

3. The symptoms come on *gradually*.

4. The patient can be *roused*.

5. The face may be very *pale* and sunken or bloated, the eyes are closed and the *pupils* usually *contracted*, frequently to the size of a pin's point, and insensible to light.

6. The breathing is deep but *quiet*.

7. Pulse small and of natural frequency.

8. Is usually fatal between the seventh and twelfth hours.

(Primary) APOPLEXY.

1. Occurs mostly in persons *advanced in life*, generally of full habit.

2. Is often the *immediate* consequence of over-repletion of the stomach.

3. The symptoms occur *suddenly*.

4. The patient *cannot be roused*.

5. The face is turgid and *congested*.

6. The breathing is *stertorous*.

7. Pulse slow, full, and labouring.

8. Is usually fatal earlier or later than Opium-poisoning.

Morphia, the principal alkaloid of *Opium*, acts similarly. *Narcotine* is an excitant, increasing the frequency of the pulse and raising the temperature. *Thebaine* excites the upper portion of the cord, *Narceine* the lumbar portion of it.

DIAGNOSIS is also to be made from *Intoxication*, which produces similar symptoms, but here the odour of spirit can generally be detected in the breath; also from the narcotism of *uræmic poisoning* from diseased kidneys: in the latter case puffiness of the eyelids, and albumen in the urine, will distinguish the cases.

¹ See *H. World*, vol. ii. p. 273; vol. iv. p. 10; vol. v. p. 106; vol. viii.

◦ Opium-smoking and eating, when once the habit is formed, soon becomes an all-absorbing passion. Dr. Bayes says that when he resided on the borders of Lincolnshire, he saw a great deal of the opium-eating and laudanum-drinking which is still carried on there. "The chemists in those districts sell immense quantities of *Opium*, in its crude state, every market-day, rolled into little sticks, in pennyworths and two-pennyworths. I have seen fen-farmers who were in the habit of buying *Laudanum* by the half-pint or even more, on every visit to their market-town. The habit is first commenced to allay the feeling of extreme lowness of spirits and bodily depression which affects the ague-stricken where Intermittent-fever is fully developed." A cachectic state of the body, the derangement of most of its functions, is generally noticed in those who habitually use the drug; "and in them the slightest scratch often degenerates into a foul and ill-conditioned Ulcer" (*Waring*).

One of the most common uses of *Opium* is for the quieting of children :¹ for this purpose it is usually given as *Laudanum*, *Paregoric*, or soothing-syrup. Any mother, nurse, or baby-farmer, using these substances, ought to be treated as a criminal; if it were so, hundreds of children would be saved who are now more or less slowly poisoned, either by design, mistake, or over-dosing. The nervous irritability, fretfulness, and sleeplessness for which these drugs are given, find in Homœopathy certain and harmless remedies.

SYMPTOMS.—In addition to those stated in the table, the person lies quite still, with closed eyes, pupils sometimes dilated, sometimes contracted, pale, ghastly countenance, free perspiration, increasing slowness of respiration, and insensible to external impressions; the whole expression being indicative of deep and perfect repose. The differences just tabulated are most marked in the *beginning* of a case of poisoning by *Opium*, for afterwards congestion of the brain and effusion come on, with even stertorous breathing, and the case then more resembles one of Apoplexy. If the patient recover, the stupor passes into a prolonged sleep—twenty-four to

¹ The *American Journal of Pharmacy* states that 150,000 infants are killed every year by the Opium contained in the various kinds of soothing-syrups given to them.

thirty-six hours—after which nausea, vomiting, giddiness, and loathing of food, take place.

TREATMENT.—The primary object is to remove the poison from the stomach, which is best accomplished by washing it out by the stomach-pump. This treatment is better adapted to *Opium* than to any other poison, because it is usually taken in the liquid state of *Laudanum*, which narcotizes the nervous system, and renders it almost insensible to emetics. A gag should first be placed between the jaws, and the tongue pressed back to place the epiglottis over the larynx, and then a *flexible*, but not elastic, pipe, previously softened in warm water, and lubricated with butter, passed down. About a pint of warm water is to be pumped into the stomach, and then nearly as much withdrawn; this should be repeated till the water returns clear. In default of a stomach-pump, or where solid *Opium* has been taken, a *non-nauseant emetic* should be given, as *Zinci Sulph.* ℥ss. A suitable emetic may be readily found in common mustard-flour, a dessert-spoonful of which may be given in cold water; for this, as well as *Sulphate of Zinc*, is a direct emetic, acting quickly, and without the preceding nausea that *Antimony* and *Ipæcacuanha* usually produce. For children, however, the proper emetic would be tartarized *Antimony*, about gr.ss in a little water, and sweetened with syrup. When the poison has been removed from the stomach (but not before) vegetable acids may be given to counteract the narcotism. Cream of tartar and water, vinegar and water, or lemon-juice may be given every ten minutes. When there is inability to swallow, emetics may be given as enemata. *Belladonna* or *Atropine* has proved a successful antidote, given in as large doses as the patient can bear, and at frequent intervals, until the contracted pupil dilates. *Strychnine* has also been remedial.

The next object is to *keep the patient constantly roused*, by dashing water, cold, or alternately hot and cold, over the head and face, by keeping him walking in the open air between two strong persons; this both wards off stupor, and, by promoting respiration and circulation, expedites the elimination of the poison from the system. Flapping of the body and legs with a wet towel is rousing. Galvano-electricity is also very useful in this stage in keeping the patient awake, except

when there is cerebral congestion. Considerable time must elapse before the patient is allowed to sleep, and then he should be wakened up as soon as he snores.

In desperate cases, *artificial respiration* (see Sec. 239) has properly been resorted to, and has in some instances averted a fatal issue. Often great perseverance, even for hours, is necessary, and should be observed even in hopeless cases. When the poison has been removed, a decoction of *coffee*, in oft-repeated doses, is useful to revive the patient, and to mitigate sickness and headache. Coffee is an excellent anti-narcotic, and helps to keep awake patients poisoned with *Opium*.

16.—Alcohol (*Alcohol*).¹

It is important to be able to detect poisoning by large potations of *Alcohol* from poisoning by *Opium*, and from Apoplexy, as the immediate treatment differs in each case. (See Section on "Opium" for symptoms of Apoplexy.) The *odour of the breath*, and the history and circumstances of an unconscious patient, may point to drunkenness as the cause; if these be absent, the presumption is that it is not a case of intoxication. It should always be remembered that a drunken person may have suffered an injury and sustained concussion of the brain; or a drunken debauch may coincide with the final break-up of the vessels within the cranium.

SYMPTOMS.—Growing insensibility, tactile, mental, and moral; which may increase rapidly and result in coma; or may increase slowly, and then become suddenly absolute; face flushed; pupils dilated (in poisoning by *Opium*, the face is generally pale and the pupils contracted).

TREATMENT.—Narcotic poisoning from large doses of *Alcohol* or spirits-of-wine requires the use of the stomach-pump, cold affusion over the face and head, and warmth to the cardiac region and the stomach; the circulation in the extremities should also be promoted. When exposure to cold and drunkenness have produced combined effects, those of cold should be first counteracted. If bad cases are neglected, they may prove fatal. Should the patient appear

¹ See *H. World*, vol. ii. p. 131.

to be dying from Paralysis of the respiratory muscles, *artificial respiration* should be resorted to (see Sec. 239); if from closure of the larynx, catheterism or tracheotomy may be performed.

One of the chief symptoms of poisoning by *Alcohol* is *Delirium Tremens*.

DELIRIUM TREMENS.—The physical action of *Alcohol*, whether taken in large, or in frequently-repeated small, doses, induces changes partly of a chemical and partly of a vital nature; the general nutrition of the body suffers, and if the habit be long persisted in, an incurable cachexia results. The multifarious evils which the use of *Alcohol* produces are so great that it may be truly stated, that if *Alcohol* had never been known, a vast amount of sin and crime, and a yet larger proportion of the poverty and misery now in the world, would never have existed. It may be observed that although the production of wine by fermentation is a natural phenomenon, due to the existence of sugar in the grape, yet the art of distillation, by which the ardent spirit is educed, is a purely human invention.

SYMPTOMS OF DELIRIUM TREMENS.—The disease may only appear after a long course of alcoholic stimulation, or it may be suddenly developed after a protracted debauch. The earliest symptom is one of great mental and physical depression. The patient fancies he is haunted by spectres, and is afraid to be alone. A state of excitement and delirium follows, in which he becomes the victim of various painful delusions, chiefly having reference to his business, which he thinks is irretrievably ruined, or to his friends, whom he believes to be plotting against him. Haunted by spectral illusions and imaginary horrors, he desires to get up, and often makes violent efforts to escape from foes and danger. Sleep almost wholly forsakes him; he becomes restless, trembles, and is frequently endeavouring to change his posture; he declares that rats, mice, beetles, etc., are about his bed, that strangers are in the room, or that Eteners are at the door or concealed behind the curtains. The patient is, however, easily subdued, and induced to remain quiet for a time. His eyes are restless, and the conjunctivæ red and injected; the face is usually pale, but sometimes flushed and

wild-looking; the skin is commonly moist or clammy; the pulse weak and compressible, the action of the heart is often violent, and the tongue foul, with entire loss of appetite. The natural tendency of the disorder is to terminate in a critical sleep, at the end of some fifty to seventy hours after the commencement of the delirium.

PATHOLOGICAL CAUSE.—The delirious affection is caused by the direct action of *Alcohol* upon the nervous system, and is not the result of the sudden withdrawal of the accustomed stimulant. The experience derived from hospital practice, and from prison discipline, abundantly proves that a person who indulges very freely in stimulants may suddenly abandon them without any risk. Indeed, as with other poisons, the great danger to be feared arises from their continued employment.

“I dare say you are all impressed with the general belief that delirium tremens depends mainly on abstracting stimulants from a person largely addicted to them. I will not say that it never depends on that; but what is more certain is, that it is much more likely to ensue when a person who is largely addicted to the use of stimulants leaves off food. So long as a man keeps up both the eating and the drinking, he is in little risk of delirium tremens. Either when he suddenly leaves off eating and takes to drinking, or when he gradually diminishes his food and increases his drink, he is in the greatest danger of that disease. So that we come to this—which may seem paradoxical and immoral too,—that a man who both eats and drinks too much is in less danger than a man who commits only one of those excesses. The double fault is less mischievous than the single: the eating counteracts the harm that would ensue from the drinking. If we look about in society we may see this very plainly. There are still many persons habitually engaged in too great eating and drinking, doing both to excess; and they are in danger of breaking down in various defects of digestion and the consequent disturbances, but they are in no danger of delirium tremens. The people who are in that danger, and show the evil effects of drinking in the most marked form, are they who drink largely and eat little.”—*Sir James Paget, F.R.S.*

TREATMENT.—The immediate cause of danger is exhaustion; hence the importance of supporting the strength by nutritious, digestible diet, in a fluid form,—beef-tea, soups, yolk-of-eggs, warm milk, cocoa, etc., in small quantities frequently repeated. “The stimulus of such a spice as *cayenne pepper*, given in soup, on the atonic stomach, will have”

favourable influence on absorption" (*Aitken*). A cup of *coffee* is sometimes useful to still the nervous excitement. It is important, at the same time, to eliminate the poison from the system; and this is best effected by hot or cold baths, and especially by the wet-pack (see Sec. 32). A tumbler of cold water given on entering the bath materially increases its efficacy. The action of the skin should also be promoted by friction. The patient should remain in a quiet, darkened room, and everything be done to induce sleep, and obviate mental irritation. Skilful nursing is of great importance. If nourishments are not administered, and sleep does not succeed, the patient may sink from exhaustion.

The following remedies are useful at different stages of the disease according to the symptoms present:—*Bell.*, *Stram.*, *Hynos.*, *Opi.* 1x, *Nux V.* "*Stram.* in pure tincture, and 1x dilution, I have found successful in three very bad cases of Delirium Tremens" (*Dr. Dalzell*). "The most generally useful remedy in well-marked Delirium Tremens, is *Bell.* ϕ gtt. ij, every two hours. Sleep and a quiet night, with marked improvement next day, I have almost always found to ensue. In some cases, however, the patient is so obstreperous that he will not take regular doses of medicine, fancying that he is being poisoned. In such cases a full dose of *Chlor.-Hyd.*, grs. xxx—xl, may be given with advantage at bedtime" (*Dr. D. D. Brown*).

17.—Chloroform, Ether (*Chloroform, Ætherum*).

If during the inhalation of *Chloroform*, especially at the commencement, the vapour be not well diluted with atmospheric air, dangerous symptoms may arise, as syncope or apnœa, or both at the same time.

TREATMENT.—Promptitude is all-important. *Immediate* exposure of the patient to currents of *fresh air*, and *cold affusion*, the tongue being drawn forwards to open the wind-pipe. The head should be lowered, if the face be pale; raised, if turgid. The chest, cheeks, and extremities should be flapped with a wet towel, to stimulate the peripheral nerves. If not quickly successful, *artificial respiration* should be performed (see Sec. 239). If this be commenced whilst

the pulse is perceptible it is nearly always successful; even if the heart be too feeble for its impulse to be felt in the pulse at the wrist, it is often sufficient to restore its failing energies. Galvanism sometimes succeeds in restoring respiration. The introduction of a piece of ice into the rectum is generally followed by a deep breath, and the gradual restoration of natural breathing. If *Chloroform* have been swallowed, the stomach-pump is necessary; and afterwards Ammonia should be given, or ten minims of Liq. Ammonia, diluted with forty minims of water, may be injected into a vein of the arm, as is now done in Australia after bites from the most venomous serpents.

The treatment of *Ether* poisoning is the same.

18.—Hydrate of Chloral.¹

Many cases of fatal poisoning have been recorded. This fact need scarcely excite surprise when we remember the extensive adoption of this fashionable drug, and the large doses often taken.

The toxic effects upon the functions are in this order,—the cerebral, the voluntary muscular, the respiratory, the heart; and it is only when given in doses sufficiently large to induce a depressing effect upon the heart that any threatening or fatal result is to be feared (*Mr. Ronayne*).

SYMPTOMS.—Faintness, gasping for breath, pulse rapid, weak, irregular in both force and rhythm; heart acts regularly, but with increased frequency and diminished force; jactitation of the limbs, intolerable sense of sinking and oppression at the pit of the stomach, confusion of thought. Later on, imperceptible pulse; suffocative dyspnœa; regular, feeble, intensely rapid heart; urgent thirst; utter prostration of muscular strength; extended limbs; low head; wandering mind.

TREATMENT.—*Strychnia* is likely to prove an antidote. Fresh air should be freely admitted into the room; the white of eggs given, with a moderate amount of alcoholic stimulant; warmth applied to the extremities and over the cardiac region.

¹ See *H. World*, vol. vi. pp. 49, 151.

19.—Deadly Nightshade—Belladonna (*Atropa Belladonna*).

The poisonous berries of this plant are often gathered and eaten by children, or even cooked in tarts; the root and leaves are also poisonous. Cases have been reported in which the external use of *Bell.*, as in plasters or liniments, has produced the characteristic symptoms of poisoning.

SYMPTOMS.—Dilatation of the pupils, indistinct vision, flushed face, a wild form of delirium, Vertigo, Convulsions, an unsteady gait, an eruption on the skin resembling that of Scarlet-Fever, and then constriction of the fauces and other symptoms follow. Death takes place by Coma. During the early symptoms, a cursory examination of such cases might suggest the idea of commencing Mania.

TREATMENT.—Same as for *Aconite*. *Opi.* is believed to be a direct antidote to *Bell.* Doses, from three to five or more drops of the pure tincture, noting its effect on the dilated pupil. *Opi.* and *Bell.* produce antagonistic effects. Brandy and other stimulants are also recommended.

20.—Gelseminum (*Yellow Jessamine*).

All the cases of poisoning by this plant have occurred from over-doses in allopathic or botanic practice.

SYMPTOMS.—These are generally double vision, falling of the upper eyelids, dimness of sight, staggering gait, paralysis of some parts of the muscular system, blunted sensation in arms and hands, dilatation of the pupils, frothing at the mouth, relaxation of all the muscles, and feebleness of the heart's action with scarcely perceptible pulse preceding death.

TREATMENT.—The prompt application of the galvanic current speedily relieves. Mustard-and-water, Cayenne pepper, Ammonia, and brandy, are of great benefit. If the surface become cold, warm baths, frictions, and hot bricks to the feet are advisable. The danger is soon past under proper treatment.

21.—Prussic Acid¹ (*Acidum Hydrocyanicum*).

One of the most rapidly fatal poisons known; in a large dose it acts almost immediately.

The volatile oil of bitter almonds, cherry-laurel water (*Aqua Laurocerasi*), and noyau, contain *Ac.-Hydrocy.* They also contain the *Cyanide of Potassium*—a white salt used in photography—and a deadly poison, yielding *Ac.-Hydrocy.* directly it touches water. For this a solution of Sulphate of Iron has been found to be an efficient antidote.

SYMPTOMS.—As it is a direct sedative, it produces almost immediate insensibility, with or without convulsions, and without marked effect on any special organ. The scream or shriek usually heard in animals directly its effects begin, have not been noticed in man. Death occurs by paralysis of the muscles of inspiration, the heart struggling to beat to the end, and by some condition of blood-poisoning due to an alteration in the physical or chemical state of the blood. It is a potent sedative to the brain and spinal cord, especially acting on the respiratory ganglion and tract; the former being in the *corpora olivaria* of the *medulla oblongata*,² and the latter extending thence through the upper part of the spinal marrow. The poison reaches these bodies through the circulation, little more than a quarter of a minute being sufficient to diffuse it over the whole body. It is also extremely volatile, and becoming instantly gaseous by the heat of the stomach, it immediately enters the blood by endosmosis.

On a *post-mortem* examination, the eyes have a remarkably bright life-like appearance, and on first opening the abdomen the odour of the acid, which resembles that of bitter almonds, may be perceived; the blood is fluid, as after most sudden deaths, and the mucous membrane of the stomach is found of a rosy appearance.

¹ See *H. World*, vol. vii. p. 113.

² A proof of the action of this acid being mainly on the medulla oblongata and pneumogastric nerve—the incident nerve of inspiration, supplying the stomach as well as the lungs—is its use in allaying Hooping-cough and other nervous coughs, too rapid breathing, and those palpitations of the heart or arteries which are symptomatic of indigestion. It is, however, no direct sedative to the heart, and would be useless, or have a mere evanescent action, in organic cardiac disease, or Aneurism.

TREATMENT.—It is exceedingly rare for a person to recover from a really dangerous dose; and the smallest fatal dose is said to have been 40 minims; but if present when it is taken we should *immediately* perform *cold affusion* by dashing the coldest water that can be procured over the face and head, and pouring it from a height from a jug on the back of the head, neck, and spine; at the same time, *Ammonia*, in any form, should be administered; it acts physiologically, counteracting the sedative effect of the poison; and as the heart is not paralysed, if respiration can be restored, the patient may survive. When *Ammonia* is given by inhalation it should be with caution and intermission, lest returning respiration be impeded. *Artificial respiration* (see Sec. 239) should never be neglected, whatever other remedies are tried, until the cessation of cardiac pulsations. A chemical antidote is *Aqua Chlorini*, or the watery solution of Chlorine, which decomposes the acid by taking its hydrogen. In the absence of this, thirty or forty drops of *Chloride of Lime*, or of *Soda*, may be given in water. Chlorine gas may be inhaled. Another chemical antidote is, moist *Peroxide of Iron*. Emetics are of no use, in consequence of the volatility of the poison, which becomes a gas by the heat of the body directly it enters the stomach, and so instantly penetrates the blood.

22.—Monkshood—Aconite (*Aconitum*).

This poison may be taken accidentally, as when the root is dug up and eaten by mistake for horse-radish; it differs, however, by being a smaller root, sooner breaking up into fibres, and being externally of a brownish colour.

SYMPTOMS.—The first effects usually come on within half an hour after taking the poison, and are—numbness and tingling in the lips, mouth, and fauces; tingling and loss of all proper sensation soon extend to the limbs and body generally, for *Aconite* and its alkaloid, *Aconitia*, are sedatives to the nerves of sensation; then constriction of the throat comes on, with difficult and hurried breathing, vomiting and purging, dimness of sight, dilated pupils, livid skin, and cold extremities.

TREATMENT.—In all cases of poisoning by *Aconite*, and most other vegetables, the stomach is to be first cleared out by an *emetic*, and then *castor oil* or other purgative given to clear the intestines. Large quantities of powdered animal charcoal should be given in water. Subsequent treatment must be regulated by the symptoms, and may include *coffee* as an anti-narcotic, bland fluids, and poultices for abdominal irritation. According to Fothergill, in the advanced stage of *Aconite* poisoning, *Digitalis* restores the heart's action.

23.—Foxglove—*Digitalis* (*Digitalis*).

Poisoning is most likely to arise from too long persistence in the use of this drug, under allopathic medication.

SYMPTOMS.—Faintings; irregular, intermitting, or slow and feeble pulse; nausea, headache, vomiting, etc.; great depression.

TREATMENT.—Similar to *Aconite*. If a large dose have been swallowed, an emetic should be speedily given, and in any case, the patient must be kept perfectly horizontal, and wine or brandy given him. Galvanism, carefully employed, is probably useful in bad cases.

24.—Tobacco.¹

SYMPTOMS.—Fainting; choking; nausea; vomiting; Vertigo; fluttering, feeble pulse; cold, clammy skin; extreme depression of the vital powers; delirium; convulsions. †

TREATMENT.—Strong coffee and brandy should be given; warmth and friction applied to the surface; and artificial respiration resorted to, if necessary.

25.—Nux Vomica—*Strychnia* (*Nux Vomica*).

Next to *Prussic Acid*, *Strychnia* is the most energetic of poisons, except, perhaps, that of some venomous reptiles, as the Cobra. The sixteenth part of a grain has killed a child, half a grain an adult.

SYMPTOMS.²—A condition of spasm resembling Tetanus; but

¹ See *H. World*, vol. iv. p. 163; vol. v. p. 75; vol. vi. p. 226.

² Vol. vii. p. 42.

more convulsive and paroxysmal, with distressing sufferings, retention of mental faculties, livid face, opisthotonus, rigidity of the abdominal muscles, and death in from twenty minutes to two hours, from spasm of the diaphragm and other respiratory muscles.

TREATMENT.—If the patient be seen before the spasms set in, the stomach should be immediately cleared by an emetic. Large quantities of powdered charcoal suspended in water should be promptly given. Before the jaw is spasmodically closed, the tube of a stomach-pump should be introduced into the œsophagus, and a flexible catheter into the larynx, both being secured against compression by the teeth. The poison can thus be removed, antidotes given, and, if necessary, *artificial respiration* performed (see Sec. 239). This should be continued long and patiently. After the spasms have commenced, sedatives must be used—the inhalation of *Chloroform*; large doses of *Chlor.-Hyd.*;¹ or *Tobacco* enema, or extract of *Indian Hemp*, or of *Calabar Bean*. *Powdered Charcoal*, it is said, will combine with the particles of the alkaloid *Strychnia*, and prevent its absorption. Subcutaneous injections of a solution of *Chlor.-Hyd.* have also proved curative. Cold may be applied to the spine by pounded ice in a bladder or an elastic tube. Dr. W. H. Burt records a case of poisoning by *Strychnine*, in which the spasms were most frightful, and the respiration nearly suspended, cured by *Ver.-Vir.*, the tetanic spasms being soon relaxed, and the patient well in three days. Nearly a teaspoonful was immediately given, afterwards two drops every ten minutes.

26.—Poisonous Fungi (*Fungi Venerati*).

Poisoning from these substances is not often difficult to detect: if the symptoms occur after a meal at which some suspicious substance, as mushrooms, has been eaten; and if several persons are attacked at the same time, after partaking of some common meal, the suspicion of poison scarcely needs further confirmation. Some fungi act as narcotics and rapidly;

¹ See *H. World*, vol. viii. p. 141.

others as irritants and slowly. Poisonous fungi have an astringent, styptic taste, and a disagreeable, pungent odour.

SYMPTOMS.—Chiefly those of bowel irritation,—colic, vomiting, and purging,—with great depression. The symptoms are sometimes felt within a few minutes after the fungi have been eaten, but in general not for several hours; the active principle apparently not being digested till it reaches the duodenum, so that it is absorbed by the bowels, and not by the stomach. Sometimes the symptoms are comatose, at other times choleraic.

TREATMENT.—If a patient be seen soon after the poison has been ingested, emetics are of great value; if not till the poison has passed the stomach, purgatives must be employed to expedite its removal from the system. Poultices, etc., may be applied to the abdomen.

27.—Spanish Fly (*Cantharis*).

SYMPTOMS.—Poisonous doses of *Cantharides* produce burning in the throat, pain in the abdomen, vomiting of bloody mucus, strangury, bloody urine, priapism, sometimes aphrodisia, diminution or suppression of urine, and, finally, convulsions and death.

TREATMENT.—If vomiting have not already taken place, an emetic should be given, but *no oils*. To relieve the strangury left after the poison has been ejected or eliminated, oleaginous and demulcent injections into the bladder are useful; a warm bath is also a valuable auxiliary. Subsequently, the administration of *Camphor* will remove the urinary difficulties consequent on an over-dose of *Cantharides*.

28.—Carbonic Acid and other poisonous Gases.

Carbonic Acid Gas is a powerful narcotic poison, arising from various sources, as respiration, combustion, fermentation, the calcination of lime, etc. It is found in wells and cellars, and constitutes the choke-damp of coal mines. The fumes of burning charcoal owe their fatality to the

presence of this gas, which charcoal gives off in greater quantities when newly lighted or burning dimly. Coal vapour is also injurious to life owing to the Carbonic Acid, Sulphuric Acid, and Sulphuretted and Carburetted Hydrogen Gases composing it. The latter, however, being irritants, their presence is quickly detected. Another dangerous vapour is that of a brick-kiln, which contains Carbonic Acid Gas, Ammonia, and Muriatic Acid Gas, the first predominating. Though it is unsafe to venture into an atmosphere which will not support a burning candle, the fact that a candle burns in any gaseous mixture does not prove that the air may be breathed with impunity.

SYMPTOMS.—A sense of constriction and weight in the head; ringing in the ears; pungent sensation in the nose; somnolency; loss of muscular power, causing the person to fall; Dyspnœa, followed by Asphyxia; violent action of the heart, soon resulting in coma. The body remains warm, the limbs sometimes become rigid or convulsed, and the countenance, especially the eyelids and lips, assumes a livid appearance. These symptoms are sometimes inaugurated by a grateful sense of delirium, at others by acute sufferings.

TREATMENT.—The patient should be carried into the open air, however cold, laid upon his back with his head slightly raised, and his clothing removed; cold water should be suddenly thrown over the body, and hot water applied to the feet. Stimulants may be given internally or applied by friction, and aromatic vinegar or Ammonia by olfaction. The face and body should be sponged with Eau-de-Cologne, brandy, or vinegar-and-water; and gentle electric shocks be given along the course of the nerves. But the great object is to restore breathing by *artificial respiration* (see Sec. 239). When the patient begins to recover, he should be taken to a warm bed, the windows of the room being thrown open. Cond's fluid should be freely exposed in the room. Stimulants may be taken sparingly, but cold acid beverages *ad libitum*.

A TEXT-BOOK
OF
MODERN MEDICINE & SURGERY,
ON HOMŒOPATHIC PRINCIPLES.

BY
E. H. RUDDOCK, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.M. (LOND. & EDIN.), ETC.

REVIEWS.

"This handsome and bulky volume is the latest production of Dr. Ruddock, a number of whose works we have had occasion to refer to heretofore. Although the author writes for the non-professional public rather than for medical men, yet as a *Text Book* for physicians in active practice we do not hesitate to commend this volume very highly. It is full to overflowing of valuable material, gathered from all sources—from the journals and standard works of the day, both homœopathic and allopathic, and from the personal experience of the many correspondents of the author. In fact, the book presents all the evidences of a work prepared by an educated physician, a keen observer, and an experienced gatherer of valuable facts; and as an exponent of the best and most reliable treatment of the various forms of disease, in brief form and up to date, it is not surpassed.

"The work is arranged in six Parts. Part I. is introductory, and comprises chapters on Hygiene, the Signs and Symptoms of Disease, and the Medicines. Part II. treats of Accessories in the Treatment of Disease. These sections of the work are admirable, and the author is deserving of much credit for the clear and concise manner in which he has stated the great variety of interesting subjects he has treated of. Part III. is devoted to the consideration of Medical and Surgical Diseases and their Homœopathic and General Treatment; and this comprises a number of chapters. Chap. 1 is devoted to Blood Diseases; Chap. 2 to Constitutional Diseases; Chap. 3 to Diseases of the Nervous System; Chap. 4 to Diseases of the Eye; Chap. 5 to Diseases of the Ear; Chap. 6 of the Nose; Chap. 7 of the Circulatory System; Chap. 8 of the Respiratory System; Chap. 9 of the Digestive System; Chap. 10 of the Urinary System; Chap. 11 of the Cutaneous System; Chap. 12 treats of Miscellaneous Diseases; and Chap. 13 is devoted to the treatment of 'Accidents.' The diseases treated of in these chapters are arranged according to the new 'Nomenclature of Diseases' of the Royal College of Physicians. Part IV. is the department of *Materia Medica*, which comprises nearly two hundred pages, in which the leading indications for one hundred and sixteen remedies are briefly and clearly given. Part V. is on Poisons and their Antidotes. Part VI. is entitled the 'Clinical Directory.' Some time ago we noticed the first edition of this Directory, and took occasion to commend it as valuable for its concise suggestive hints. The author has evidently been at considerable pains to increase its usefulness by the addition of new sections and of numerous remedies. A very copious Index, which is made to serve as a glossary, concludes the work.

"Although this volume is got up very much in the style of the author's 'Vade Mecum,' it is by no means a reprint of that work. Very much new material has been added in all the departments, and the whole character of the work has been changed, while its value has been at the same time greatly increased. For junior practitioners (and seniors as well) it will certainly prove of considerable service. It is handsomely printed with clear type on good paper, and presents a very attractive appearance."—*The Hahnemannian Monthly*, November, 1871.

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