

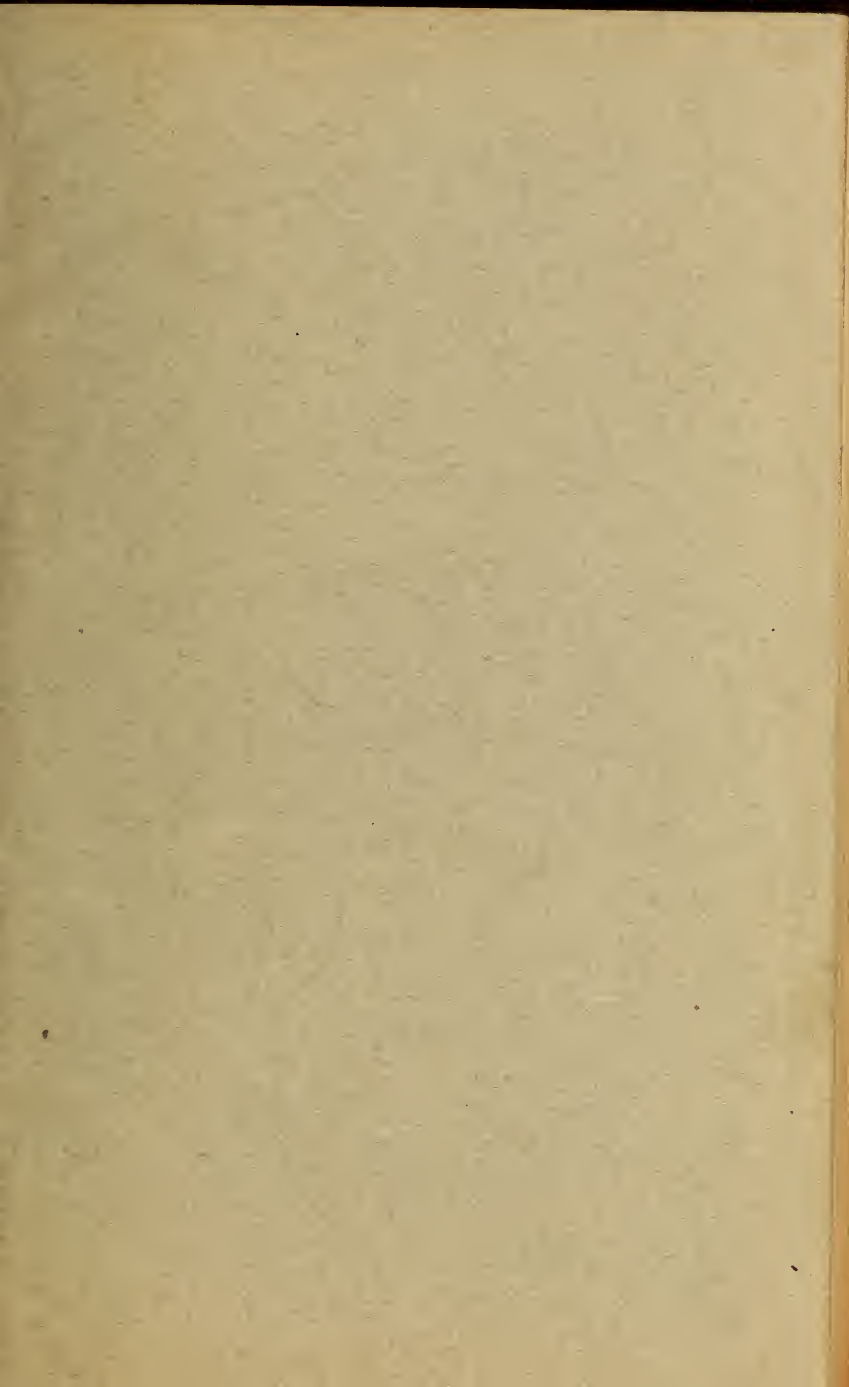


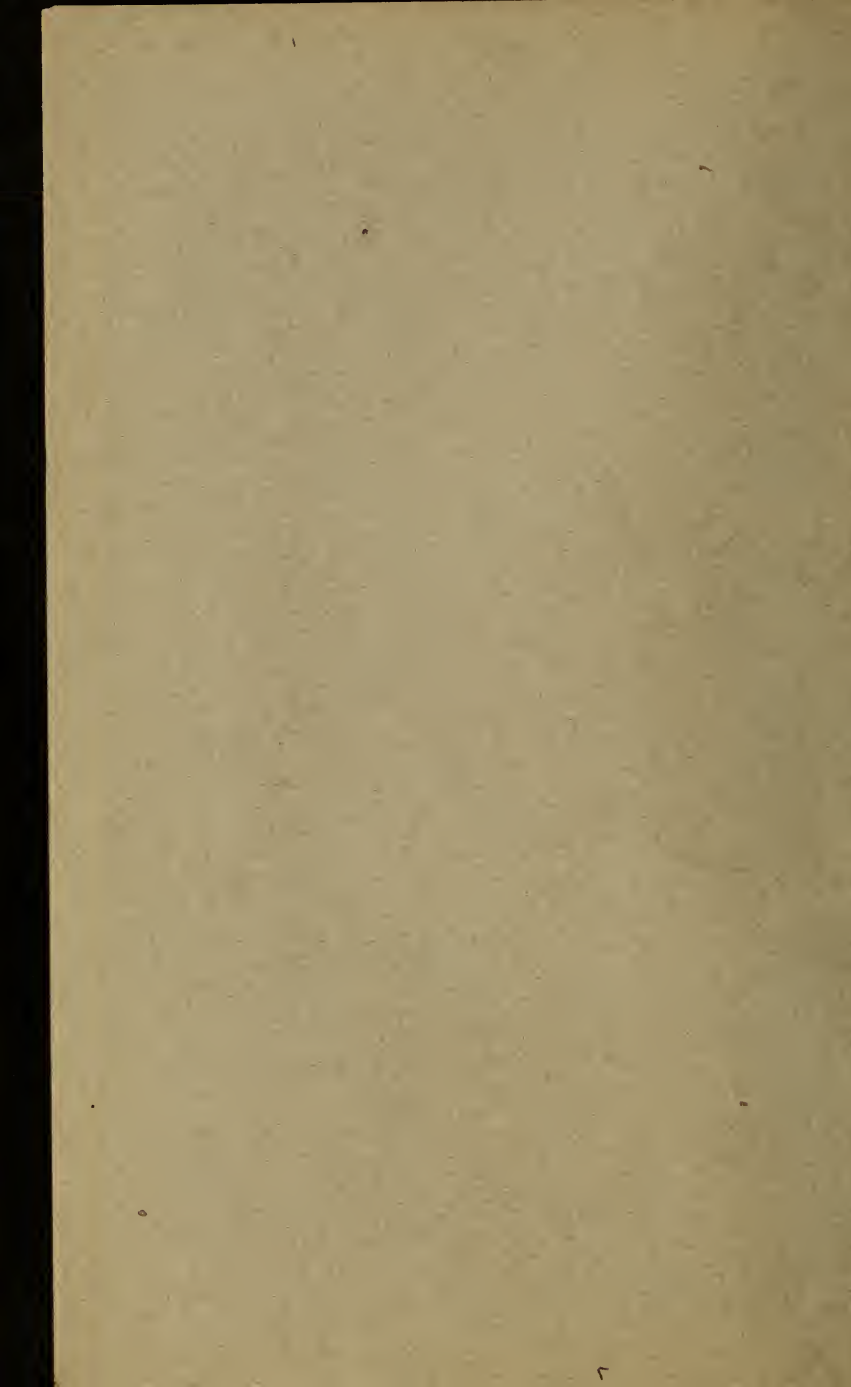
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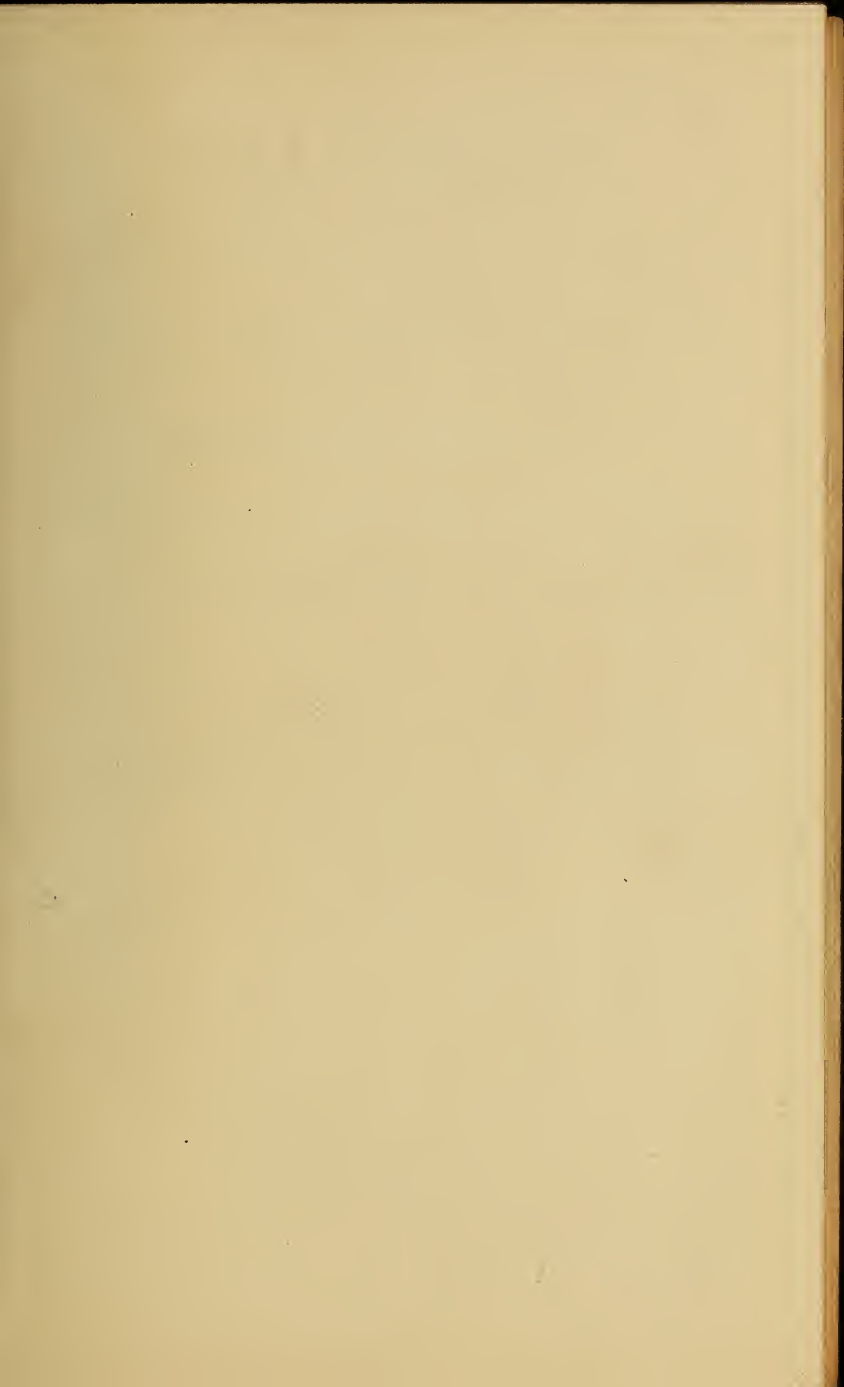
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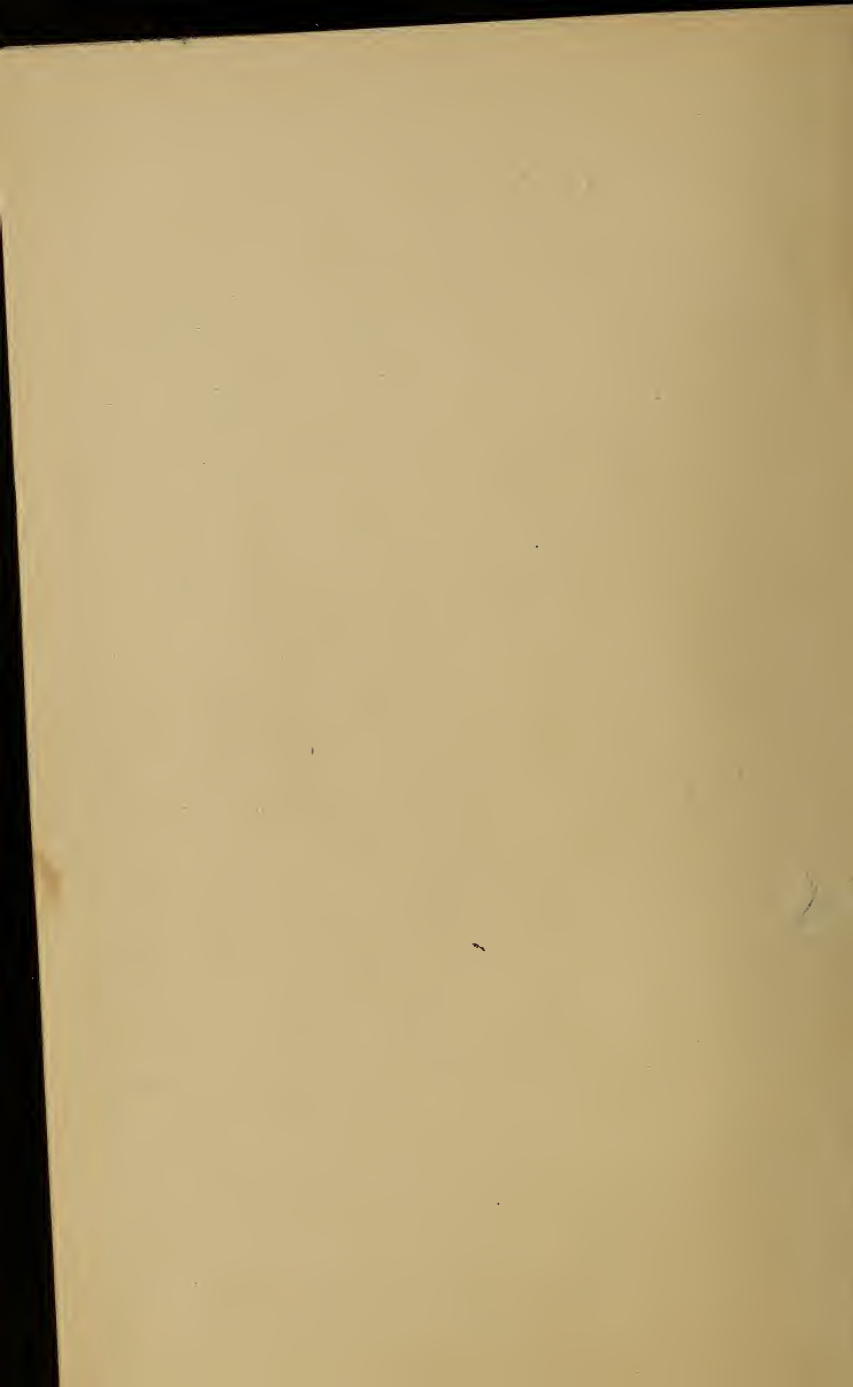
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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.









CLINICAL COMPANION

TO

“PHYSIOLOGICAL MATERIA MEDICA”

A COMPENDIUM OF DISEASES,

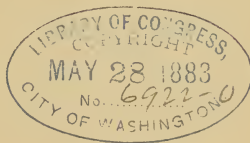
THEIR HOMŒOPATHIC AND ACCESSORY TREATMENT,
WITH VALUABLE TABLES AND PRACTICAL HINTS
ON ETIOLOGY, PATHOLOGY, HYGIENE, ETC.

BY

✓
WM. H. BURT, M. D.,

Author of “Physiological Materia Medica,” “Characteristic
Materia Medica,” “Therapeutics of Tuberculosis,”
“Ustilago Madis and Cinchona
Officinalis,” etc.

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CHICAGO :
GROSS & DELBRIDGE.
1888.

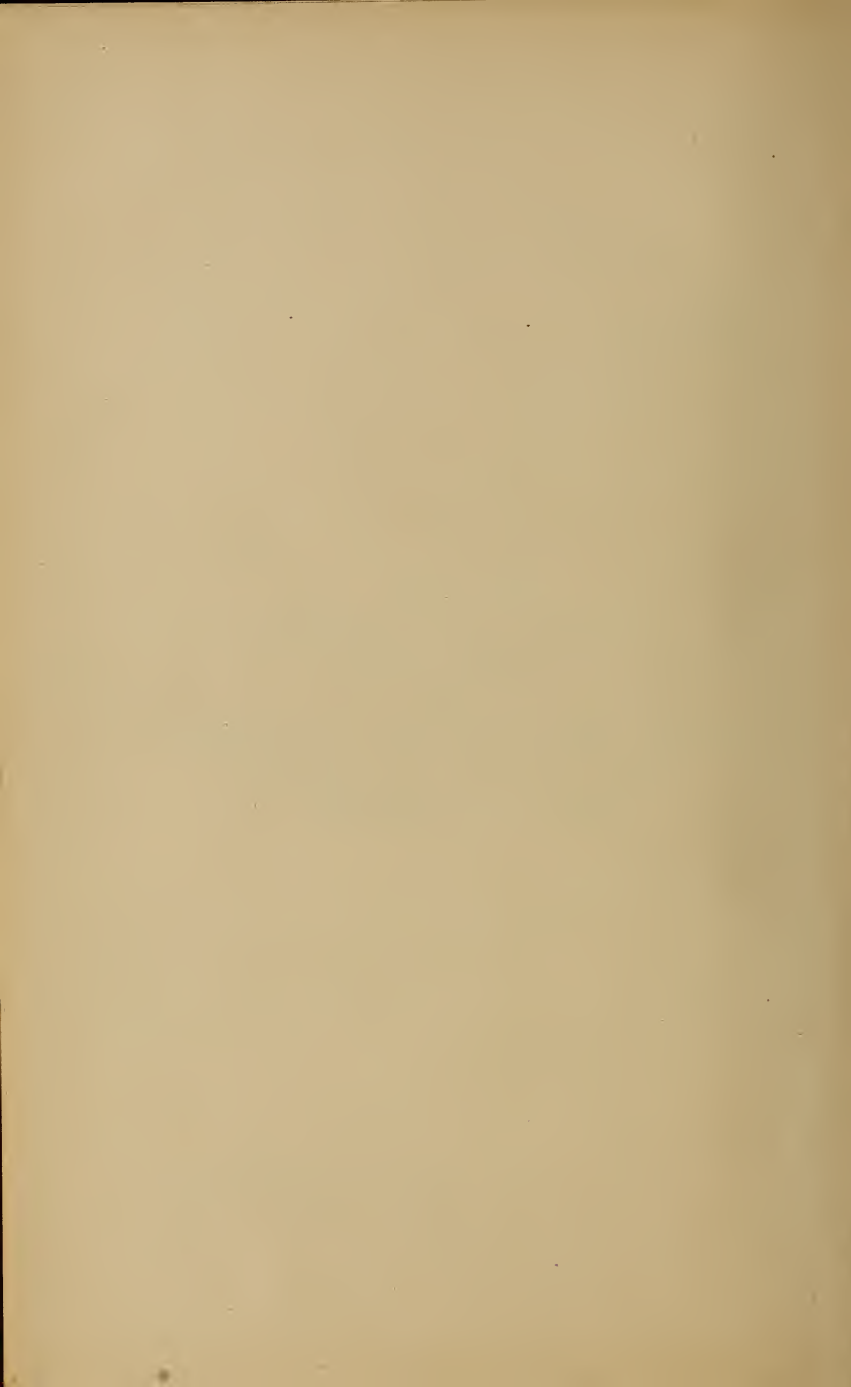
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CHICAGO.

THIS WORK
IS MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO
P. JOUSSET, M. D.,
OF PARIS,
AS A SMALL TOKEN OF THE AUTHOR'S HIGH ESTIMATION
OF HIS LABORS FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF
THE SCIENCE OF HOMŒOPATHY.



PREFACE.

In preparing this work, it has been the object of the author to present the busy practitioner with a condensed statement of the best means known at this day for the cure of medical, surgical, obstetrical, gynæcological, ophthalmic, and otic diseases.

A glance at the remedies, and the classification of them under each disease, will convince the reader that the author has been guided not by tradition but by the experience of the most prominent practical physicians of the age—which teaches that each drug, when administered in health, affects prominently a certain organ, and proves therefore specific in disease of the same.

The “adjuvants” added to the remedies will of course subject the author to criticism from some practitioners, but he comforts himself with the belief that they will prove acceptable to the large majority.

The principal works consulted in the preparation of this work are the following: Baehr’s Science of Therapeutics; Marcy and Hunt’s Practice; Raue’s Therapeutics; Lilienthal’s Therapeutics; Jousset’s Clinical Medicine; Rud-dock’s Medical Text Book; Jahr’s Forty Years’ Practice; Hull’s Jahr’s Repertory; Johnson’s Therapeutic Key; Tan-ner’s Index of Diseases; Ziemsen’s Cyclopædia of the Prac-tice of Medicine; Bell’s Therapeutics of Diarrhœa; Potter’s Comparative Therapeutics; Goullon’s Scrofulous Affections; Reynold’s System of Medicine; Hale’s Diseases of the Heart;

Hart's Diseases of the Nervous System; Tyson on the Urine; Edmunds' Diseases of Infants and Children; Duncan's Diseases of Children; Meyhoffer's Chronic Diseases of the Respiratory Organs; Hammond's Diseases of the Nervous System; Ludlam's Diseases of Women; Emmet's Gynæcology; Simpson's Diseases of Women; Hodge's Diseases of Women; Thomas' Diseases of Women; Hale on Sterility; Tait on Diseases of Women; Ostrom on the Breast; Helmuth's System of Surgery; Franklin's Minor Surgery; Keetley's Index of Surgery; Erichsen's *Surgery; Ashhurt's International Encyclopædia of Surgery; Hill's Surgery; Guernsey's Obstetrics; Leavitt's Obstetrics; Lillenthal's Diseases of the Skin; Kippax' Diseases of the Skin; Duhring's Diseases of the Skin; Winslow on the Human Ear; Allen and Norton's Ophthalmic Therapeutics; Burt's Physiological Materia Medica; The Clinical Indexes of Ringer, Wood, Hempel, Phillips, Stillé, Bartholow, Farquharson, Hale and Hughes; A large number of Medical Journals—Homœopathic, Eclectic and Allopathic—have also been drawn upon for information.

The * indicates that the drug is not mentioned in the "Physiological Materia Medica;" it has, unfortunately, through the carelessness of the proof reader, been omitted in many places of the latter part of the work.

The author wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness to P. Blakiston, Son & Co. and to Prof. J. Tyson, for the use of the excellent plates that illustrate the article on Urinalysis; and also to H. C. Vetterling, M. D., for assistance in the preparation of the manuscript for the press.

Although intended to be a companion to the author's "Physiological Materia Medica," it is plain this work can be used with any other.

CHICAGO, ILLS.,
652 Washington Boulevard,
May, 1883.

W. H. B.

ABBREVIATIONS.

| ABBREVIATIONS. | LATIN WORD. | ENGLISH WORD. |
|----------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| ā ū. | Ana. | <i>Of each.</i> |
| Ad saturand. | Ad saturandum | <i>Until saturated.</i> |
| Ad lib. | Ad libitum. | <i>At pleasure.</i> |
| Aq. tepid. | Aqua tepida. | <i>Warm water.</i> |
| Aq. ferv. | Aqua fervens. | <i>Hot water.</i> |
| Aq. dist. | Aqua distillata. | <i>Distilled water.</i> |
| Aq. font. | Aqua fontana. | <i>Spring water.</i> |
| Bis die. | Bis in die. | <i>Twice daily.</i> |
| C. | Congius. | <i>A gallon.</i> |
| Coch. | Cochlear. | <i>A spoonful.</i> |
| Coch. mag. | Cochlear magnum. | <i>A tablespoonful.</i> |
| Coch. parv. | Cochlear parvum. | <i>A teaspoonful.</i> |
| Chart. | Chartula. | <i>A small paper.</i> |
| Colent. | Colenter. | <i>Let them be strained.</i> |
| Cerat. | Ceratum. | <i>A cerate.</i> |
| Collyr. | Collyrium. | <i>An eye-water.</i> |
| Contus. | Contusus. | <i>Bruised or broken</i> |
| Comp. | Compositus. | <i>Compound.</i> |
| Decoet. | Decoetum. | <i>A decoction.</i> |
| Dil. | Dilutus. | <i>Dilute.</i> |
| Emp. | Emplastrum. | <i>A plaster.</i> |
| Esp. | | <i>Especially.</i> |
| Ext. | | <i>Externally.</i> |
| Extr. | Extractum. | <i>An extract.</i> |
| Fl. | Fluidus. | <i>Fluid.</i> |
| Ft. | Fiat. | <i>Let be made.</i> |
| Fol. | Folium, vel folia. | <i>A leaf, or leaves.</i> |
| Gr. | Granum, grana. | <i>A grain, grains.</i> |
| Gtt. | Gutta, guttæ. | <i>A drop, drops.</i> |
| Garg. | Gargarysma. | <i>A gargle.</i> |
| Haust. | Haustus. | <i>A draught.</i> |
| Inf. | Infusum. | <i>An infusion.</i> |
| Int. | | <i>Internally.</i> |

| ABBREVIATIONS. | LATIN WORD. | ENGLISH WORD. |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| Lb. | Libra. | <i>A pound.</i> |
| Liq. | Liquor. | <i>A solution.</i> |
| M. | Misce. | <i>Mix.</i> |
| Mass. | Massa. | <i>A mass.</i> |
| Mist. | Mistura. | <i>A mixture.</i> |
| Mucil. | Mucilago. | <i>A mucilage.</i> |
| No. | Numero. | <i>In number.</i> |
| O. | Octarius. | <i>A pint.</i> |
| Pil. | Pilula. | <i>A pill, or pills.</i> |
| Par. æq. | Partes æquales. | <i>Equal parts. [stances.</i> |
| P. r. n. | Pro re natâ. | <i>According to circum-</i> |
| Proph. | | <i>Prophylactic.</i> |
| Pulv. | Pulveris. | <i>A powder.</i> |
| Q. S. | Quantum sufficit. | <i>As much as is necessary</i> |
| ℞. | Recipe. | <i>Take.</i> |
| Rad. | Radix. | <i>A root.</i> |
| S., Sig. | Signa. | <i>Write.</i> |
| Ss. | Semis. | <i>A half.</i> |
| Solv. | Solve. | <i>Dissolve.</i> |
| Sol. | Solutio. | <i>A solution.</i> |
| Spt. | Spiritus. | <i>A spirit.</i> |
| Suppos. | Suppositoria. | <i>A suppository.</i> |
| Syr. | Syrupus. | <i>A syrup.</i> |
| Tinct., | Tinctura. | <i>A tincture.</i> |
| Trit. | Trituratus. | <i>A trituration.</i> |
| Troch. | Trochiscus. | <i>A lozenge.</i> |
| Ter die. | Ter in dies. | <i>Thrice daily.</i> |
| Ung. | Unguentum. | <i>An ointment.</i> |
| Vin. | Vinum. | <i>A wine.</i> |

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

| APOTHECARIES' OR TROY WEIGHT. | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------|----------|-----------|------------|
| Pound. | Ounces. | Drachms. | Scruples. | Grains. |
| ℔. | ʒ. | ʒ. | ʒ. | gr. |
| 1 | = 12 | = 96 | = 288 | = 5760 |
| | | 1 | = 8 | = 24 = 480 |
| | | | 1 | = 3 = 60 |
| | | | | 1 = 20 |

| APOTHECARIES' OR WINE MEASURE. | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| Gallon. | Pints. | Fl. ounces. | Fl. drms. | Minims. |
| G. | O. | fʒ. | fʒ. | M. |
| 1 | = 8 | = 128 | = 1024 | = 61440 |
| | | 1 | = 16 | = 128 = 7680 |
| | | | | 1 = 8 = 480 |
| | | | | 1 = 60 |

(FARQUHARSON.)

| METRIC WEIGHTS. | APPROXIMATE EQUIVALENTS. |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1 Miligram, 0.001 = gr. | 1.64 — 1 m. or gr. = .06 grains. |
| 1 Centigram, 0.01 = gr. | $\frac{1}{6}$ — 1 f3 or 13 = 4 “ |
| 6 Decigram, 0.1 = gr. | $1\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{2}{3}$ = 31 “ |
| 1 Gram, 1 = gr. | 15.432 — 1 f3 Glycerin = 37 ‘ |
| 1 Kilogram, 1000. = lb. | 2.7 — 1 f3 Syrups = 40 “ |

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

| | |
|----------------|---|
| One Myriametre | = 10,000 Metres. |
| One Kilometre | = 1,000 Metres. |
| One Hectometre | = 100 Metres. |
| One Decametre | = 10 Metres. |
| One METRE | = the ten-millionth part of a quarter of the meridian of the earth. |
| One Decimetre | = the tenth part of one Metre, or 0.1 Metre. |
| One Centimetre | = the hundredth part of one Metre, or 8.01 Metre. |
| One Millimetre | = the thousandth part of one Metre, or 0.001 Metre. |

(A metre is equal to 39.37 inches; a centimetre to $\frac{4}{10}$ of an inch; and a millimetre to $\frac{1}{25}$ of an inch.)

WEIGHTS.

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| One Myriagramme | = 10,000 Grammes. |
| One Kilogramme | = 1,000 Grammes. |
| One Hectogramme | = 100 Grammes. |
| One Decagramme | = 10 Grammes. |
| One GRAMME | = the weight of a cubic centimetre of water at 4° C. |
| One Decigramme | = the tenth part of one Gramme, or 0.1 Gramme. |
| One Centigramme | = the hundredth part of one Gramme, or 0.01 Gramme. |
| One Milligramme | = the thousandth part of one Gramme, or 0.001 Gramme. |

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

| | |
|----------------|--|
| One Myrialitre | = 10 cubic Metres, or the measure of 10 Milliers of Water. |
|----------------|--|

(FARQUHARSON.)

- One Kilotitre = 1 cubic Metre, or the measure of 1 Millier of Water.
- One Hectolitre = 100 cubic Decimetres, or the measure of 1 Quintal of Water.
- One Decalitre = 10 cubic Decimetres, or the measure of 1 Myriagramme of Water.
- One LITRE = 1 cubic Decimetre, or the measure of 1 Kilogramme of Water.
- One Decilitre = 100 cubic Centimetres, or the measure of 1 Hectogramme of Water.
- One Centilitre = 10 cubic Centimetres, or the measure of 1 Decigramme of Water.
- One Millilitre = 1 cubic Centimetre, or the measure of 1 Gramme of Water.

RELATION OF WEIGHTS OF THE U. S. PHARMACOPŒIA TO METRICAL WEIGHTS.

| Fraction of a grain in grammes. | | Grains in equivalent metrical weights. | | Drachms, ounces, and pounds, in equivalent metrical weights. | |
|---------------------------------|----------|--|----------|--|-----------|
| Grain | Grammes. | Grains. | Grammes. | Drachms. | Grammes. |
| $\frac{1}{64}$ | = 0010 | 1 | = 0648 | 1 | = 3 887 |
| $\frac{1}{60}$ | = 0011 | 2 | = 1295 | 2 | = 7 775 |
| $\frac{1}{50}$ | = 0013 | 3 | = 1943 | 3 | = 11 66 |
| $\frac{1}{48}$ | = 0014 | 4 | = 2591 | 4 | = 15 55 |
| $\frac{1}{40}$ | = 0016 | 5 | = 3239 | 5 | = 19 43 |
| $\frac{1}{36}$ | = 0018 | 6 | = 3887 | 6 | = 23 32 |
| $\frac{1}{30}$ | = 0022 | 7 | = 4535 | 7 | = 27 21 |
| $\frac{1}{25}$ | = 0026 | 8 | = 5183 | Ounces | |
| $\frac{1}{24}$ | = 0027 | 9 | = 5831 | 1 | = 31 103 |
| $\frac{1}{20}$ | = 0032 | 10 | = 6479 | 2 | = 62 206 |
| $\frac{1}{16}$ | = 0040 | 12 | = 7775 | 3 | = 93 309 |
| $\frac{1}{15}$ | = 0043 | 15 | = 9718 | 4 | = 124 41 |
| $\frac{1}{12}$ | = 0054 | 16 | = 1 036 | 5 | = 155 51 |
| $\frac{1}{10}$ | = 0065 | 20 | = 1 295 | 6 | = 186 61 |
| $\frac{1}{8}$ | = 0081 | 24 | = 1 555 | 7 | = 217 72 |
| $\frac{1}{6}$ | = 0108 | 25 | = 1 619 | 8 | = 248 82 |
| $\frac{1}{5}$ | = 0130 | 30 | = 1 943 | 9 | = 279 92 |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ | = 0162 | 40 | = 2 591 | 10 | = 311 03 |
| $\frac{1}{3}$ | = 0236 | 50 | = 3 239 | 11 | = 342 13 |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ | = 0324 | 60 | = 3 887 | Pounds. | |
| | | | | 1 | = 373 24 |
| | | | | 2 | = 746 48 |
| | | | | 3 | = 1119 72 |

RELATION OF METRICAL WEIGHTS TO WEIGHTS OF THE U. S.
PHARMACOPŒIA.

(FARQUHARSON.)

| Metrical Weights. | Exact equivalents in grains. | Approximate equivalents in grains. | Metrical weights. | Exact equivalents in grains. | Approximate equivalents Troy weight. |
|-------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Milligrammes | | | Grammes. | | |
| 1 = | .0154 | $\frac{1}{65}$ | 1 = | 15.434 | gr. xv. |
| 2 = | .0308 | $\frac{1}{32}$ | 2 = | 30.868 | ʒss. |
| 3 = | .0463 | $\frac{1}{22}$ | 3 = | 46.302 | ʒij. |
| 4 = | .0617 | $\frac{1}{16}$ | 4 = | 61.736 | ʒi. |
| 5 = | .0771 | $\frac{1}{13}$ | 5 = | 77.170 | ʒiv. |
| 6 = | .0926 | $\frac{1}{11}$ | 6 = | 92.604 | ʒiss. |
| 7 = | .1080 | $\frac{1}{9}$ | 7 = | 108.038 | ʒvss. |
| 8 = | .1234 | $\frac{1}{8}$ | 8 = | 123.472 | ʒij. |
| 9 = | .1389 | $\frac{1}{7}$ | 9 = | 138.906 | ʒvij. |
| Centigrammes. | | | Decigrammes. | | |
| 1 = | .1543 | $\frac{1}{6}$ | 1 = | 154.340 | ʒiiss. |
| 2 = | .3086 | $\frac{1}{3}$ | 2 = | 308.680 | ʒv. |
| 3 = | .4630 | $\frac{2}{3}$ | 3 = | 463.020 | ʒviiss. |
| 4 = | .6173 | $\frac{7}{11}$ | 4 = | 617.360 | ʒx. |
| 5 = | .7717 | $\frac{3}{4}$ | 5 = | 771.701 | ʒxij. |
| 6 = | .9260 | $\frac{9}{10}$ | 6 = | 926.041 | ʒxv. |
| 7 = | 1.0803 | 1 | 7 = | 1,080.381 | ʒxviiij. |
| 8 = | 1.2347 | $1\frac{1}{4}$ | 8 = | 1,234.721 | ʒxx. |
| 9 = | 1.3890 | $1\frac{1}{8}$ | 9 = | 1,389.062 | ʒxxiiij. |
| Decigrammes. | | | Hectogrammes. | | |
| 1 = | 1.543 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 = | 1,543.402 | ʒiij ʒv. |
| 2 = | 3.086 | 3 | 2 = | 3,086.804 | ʒvj ʒiij. |
| 3 = | 4.630 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 = | 4,630.206 | ʒix ʒv. |
| 4 = | 6.173 | 6 | 4 = | 6,173.609 | ʒj ʒvij. |
| 5 = | 7.717 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 = | 7,717.011 | ʒj ʒiv. |
| 6 = | 9.260 | 9 | 6 = | 9,260.413 | ʒj ʒvij. |
| 7 = | 10.803 | 11 | 7 = | 10,803.816 | ʒj ʒix ʒiv. |
| 8 = | 12.347 | $12\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 = | 12,347.218 | ʒij ʒi ʒv. |
| 9 = | 13.890 | 14 | 9 = | 13,890.620 | ʒij ʒv. |
| | | | Kilogramme. | | |
| | | | 1 = | 15,434.023 | ʒij ʒvij. |
| | | | Myriagramme. | | |
| | | | 1 = | 154,340.23 | { ʒbxxvi. ʒix ʒiv. |

RELATION OF MEASURES OF THE U. S. PHARMACOPŒIA TO METRICAL MEASURES.

(FARQUHARSON.)

| | | |
|----------------|---|--------------------|
| One Gallon | = | 3,785 Litres. |
| One Pint | = | 4,732 Decilitres. |
| One Fluidounce | = | 2,957 Centilitres. |
| One Fluidrachm | = | 3.697 Millilitres. |
| One Minim | = | 0.061 Millilitre. |

RELATION OF METRICAL MEASURES TO MEASURES OF THE U. S. PHARMACOPŒIA.

| | | |
|----------------|---|--------------------|
| One Myrialitre | = | 2641.9 Gallons |
| One Kilolitre | = | 264.19 " |
| One Hectolitre | = | 26.419 " |
| One Decalitre | = | 2.641 " |
| One Litre | = | 2.113 Pints. |
| One Decilitre | = | 3.381 Fluidounces. |
| One Centilitre | = | 2.705 Fluidrachms. |
| One Millilitre | = | 16.231 Minims. |

THE METRIC SYSTEM IN MEDICINE.

| OLD STYLE. | METRIC. |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| m j or gr. j equals | 106 <u>Gm.</u> |
| f ʒj or ʒj " | 4 " " |
| f ʒj or ʒj " | 32 " " |

The decimal *line* instead of *points* makes errors impossible. As .06 (Drug) is less than a grain, while 4. and 32. (Vehicle) are more than the drachm and ounce, there is no danger of giving too large doses of strong drugs.

C. C. (cubic centimetres) used for Gms. (Grammes) causes an error of 5 per cent. (excess).

A teaspoonful is usually 5 Gms.; a tablespoonful 20 Gms.

TABLE

FOR CONVERTING APOTHECARIES' WEIGHTS AND MEASURES
INTO GRAMMES.

(MAISCH.)

| TROY WEIGHT. | METRIC. | APOTHECARIES' | GRAMS FOR LIQUIDS. | | |
|--------------------|---------|---------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | MEASURE. | Lighter* than Water. | Specific Grav. of Water. |
| 1-64 | .001 | m 1 | .055 | .06 | .08 |
| 1-40 | .0015 | 2 | .10 | .12 | .15 |
| 1-30 | .002 | 3 | .16 | .18 | .24 |
| 1-20 | .003 | 4 | .22 | .24 | .32 |
| 1-16 | .004 | 5 | .28 | .30 | .40 |
| 1-12 | .005 | 6 | .32 | .36 | .48 |
| 1-10 | .006 | 7 | .38 | .42 | .55 |
| $\frac{1}{8}$ | .008 | 8 | .45 | .50 | .65 |
| $\frac{1}{6}$ | .010 | 9 | .50 | .55 | .73 |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ | .016 | 10 | .55 | .60 | .80 |
| $\frac{1}{3}$ | .02 | 15 | .80 | .72 | .96 |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ | .03 | 16 | .90 | 1.00 | 1.32 |
| 1 | .065 | 20 | 1.12 | 1.25 | 1.60 |
| 2 | .13 | 25 | 1.40 | 1.55 | 2.00 |
| 3 | .20 | 30 | 1.70 | 1.90 | 2.50 |
| 4 | .26 | 35 | 2.00 | 2.20 | 2.90 |
| 5 | .32 | 40 | 2.25 | 2.50 | 3.30 |
| 6 | .39 | 48 | 2.70 | 3.00 | 4.00 |
| 8 | .52 | 50 | 2.80 | 3.12 | 4.15 |
| 10 | .65 | 60 f ʒj | 3.40 | 3.75 | 5.00 |
| 15 | 1.00 | 72 | 4.00 | 4.50 | 6.00 |
| 20 ʒj | 1.30 | 80 | 4.50 | 5.00 | 6.65 |
| 24 | 1.50 | 90 | 5.10 | 5.60 | 7.50 |
| 26 | 1.62 | 96 | 5.40 | 6.00 | 8.00 |
| 30 ʒ ss | 1.95 | 100 | 5.60 | 6.25 | 8.30 |
| 40 | 2.60 | 120 f ʒ ij | 6.75 | 7.50 | 10.00 |
| 50 | 3.20 | 160 | 9.00 | 10.00 | 13.30 |
| 60 ʒ j | 3.90 | 180 f ʒ iij | 10.10 | 11.25 | 14.00 |
| 120 ʒ ij | 7.80 | 240 f ʒ ss | 13.50 | 15.00 | 20.00 |
| 180 | 11.65 | f ʒ v | 16.90 | 18.75 | 25.00 |
| 240 ʒ ss | 15.50 | f ʒ vj | 20.25 | 22.50 | 30.00 |
| 300 | 19.40 | f ʒ vij | 23.60 | 26.25 | 35.00 |
| 360 | 23.30 | f ʒ j. | 27.00 | 30.00 | 40.00 |
| 420 | 27.20 | f ʒ ij | 54.00 | 60.00 | 80.00 |
| 480 ʒ j | 31.10 | f ʒ iij | 81.00 | 90.00 | 120.00 |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ ij | 62.20 | f ʒ iv | 108.00 | 120.00 | 160.00 |
| $\frac{1}{3}$ iv | 124.40 | f ʒ v | 135.00 | 150.00 | 200.00 |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ vi | 186.60 | f ʒ vj | 162.00 | 180.00 | 240.00 |
| $\frac{1}{5}$ viij | 248.80 | f ʒ vij | 216.00 | 240.00 | 320.00 |

*Lighter than water are tinctures, spirits, compound spirits of ether, sweet spirit of nitre, fixed and volatile oils. Ether Fortior, f ʒ j = grams 2.80.

†Same as water are waters, liquids, decoctions, infusions, most fluid extracts, and tinctures made with dilute alcohol.

‡Heavier than water are syrups, glycerin, a few fluid extracts, and chloroform. Of the latter, f ʒ j = grams 5.50.

| | |
|-----|-----|
| C. | F. |
| 100 | 212 |
| 95 | 203 |
| 90 | 194 |
| 88 | 185 |
| 80 | 176 |
| 75 | 167 |
| 70 | 158 |
| 65 | 149 |
| 60 | 140 |
| 55 | 131 |
| 50 | 122 |
| 45 | 113 |
| 40 | 104 |
| 35 | 95 |
| 30 | 86 |
| 25 | 77 |
| 20 | 68 |
| 15 | 59 |
| 10 | 50 |
| 5 | 41 |
| 0 | 32 |
| 5 | 23 |
| 10 | 14 |
| 15 | 5 |
| 17 | 0 |

COMPARISON

OF THE CENTIGRADE AND FAHRENHEIT THERMOMETRIC SCALES.

To convert degrees of C. into degrees of F., multiply by 9, divide by 5, and add 32 to the result.

To convert degrees of F. into degrees of C., deduct 32, multiply by 5, and divide by 9.

THE PULSE.

| AGE. | BEATS PER MINUTE |
|---|------------------|
| In the fœtus..... | 140 to 150 |
| New-born..... | 130 to 140 |
| During first year..... | 115 to 130 |
| During second year..... | 100 to 115 |
| During third year..... | 90 to 100 |
| From seventh to fourteenth year..... | 80 to 90 |
| From fourteenth to twenty-first year..... | 75 to 85 |
| In middle of life..... | 70 to 80 |
| In old age..... | 50 to 70 |

The pulse of women is more frequent, by 5 to 10 beats per minute, than that of men.

The pulse is more frequent, by 10 or 12 beats, in the *standing* than in the sitting posture.

Muscular exertion, as walking or dancing, will raise the pulse from 25 to 50 beats higher. *Eating* and *drinking* likewise increases the heart's action. During sleep the pulse is less frequent.

THE PULSE IN DISEASE.

In all febrile diseases, the pulse is accelerated, augmenting with their increase, subsiding with their decline. The pulse

of an adult in *acute inflammatory* affections, rarely exceeds 120 per minute. The pulse of an adult remaining three days 140 and above, portends a fatal issue. A *quick, full, bounding* pulse indicates *inflammation*.

A *quick, hard, rapid* pulse is characteristic of *scarlatina* and *diphtheria*. A *sluggish, full* pulse indicates a want of *nervous energy*. Unusual *slowness* of the pulse indicates *concussion, compression, chronic softening* and *tuberculous* affections of the brain.

A *changeable* intermittent pulse indicates *nervous* derangement, or *organic disease of the heart*.

A thread-like, *scarcely perceptible* pulse indicates great *exhaustion* and *approaching death*.

In pregnancy, the pulse remains the same while standing, sitting, or lying down.

TEMPERATURE.

THERMOMETRIC INDICATIONS.

The normal temperature of the body in health, when taken in the axilla, should be 98.5° F. Eating, exercising and external heat, slightly elevate the temperature. On the contrary, it is reduced 1½° F. during sleep.

In *disease* the temperature of the body deviates several degrees above and below the normal in health. It is far less dangerous when it moves upward than when it moves downward, particularly in children. One degree below the standard of health in an adult represents more danger than 2½ above, and 2 below more than 4 above, and so on. As a rule, the temperature rises higher the nearer the disease draws to a fatal issue.

The cold stage of cholera gives the *lowest* extreme of temperature. It also falls suddenly in some cases of puerperal fever, pneumonia, abdominal typhus and traumatism of the brain.

In general, for every degree of the thermometer the pulse rises ten beats per minute. The rise of temperature to 99½ gives more evidence of disease than a rise of ten beats of the pulse per minute.

In slight fevers the temperature is about 101° to 102° ; in *severe* cases, 104° ; in *violent*, malignant cases, $106\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, and certain death at $108\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$.

In acute meningitis, erysipelas, scarlatina, diphtheria, typhus and small-pox, it often rises as high as 106° to 107° . In most febrile diseases it rarely passes 104° .

To ascertain the temperature of the body, place the bulb of a thermometer in the *axilla*, under the tongue, in the vagina, or in the rectum, and let it remain five minutes, protected from the air. Should be taken *bis die* 8 A. M. and 7 P. M.; The patient should have been in bed for at least half an hour before the test is made.

THE TONGUE.

This organ furnishes us with most important diagnostic signs in disease.

In all acute diseases a *tremulous* tongue portends evil, but it is not so significant in chronic nervous diseases.

A tongue that is protruded very *slowly*, or left exposed after being shown, is a sign of *nervous exhaustion* or *congestion of the brain*.

A tongue continually thrust to *one side* indicates *hemiplegia*.

A *bright red* tongue indicates *inflammation of the mucous membrane* of the stomach and bowels.

A *dry, tremulous* tongue, with *brown* or *blackish* fur, indicates *typhoid* or *typhus fever*.

A *clean, red* tongue, with *prominent papillæ*, or a white coated tongue, with *papillæ projecting* through the fur, indicates *scarlatina*.

A *broad, pale, flabby* tongue, with enlarged papillæ on the tip and edges, indicates *atonic dyspepsia*.

A tongue *redder than usual*, or even *raw* looking, often pointed at the tip, the papillæ standing out as vivid red points, often associated with *aphthæ*, indicates *dyspepsia from irritative causes*.

A *clean, pale, broad, flabby* tongue indicates *neurosis of the stomach*.

A *thick, flabby* tongue, showing *indentations* from pressure of teeth, indicates *gastric* and *nervous irritation*.

A *sharp, pointed* tongue indicates *irritation* and *inflammation of the brain*.

A *thick, yellow fur* on the tongue indicates *biliary derangement*.

A tongue with a *red dry streak* in center, with *red tip and edges*, trembling on protrusion, is typical of *typhoid* and *gastric fevers*.

A *white, thick fur* on tongue indicates *gastric derangements*.

A *lead-colored* tongue indicates *cholera* and *mortification of stomach and lungs*.

A *bluish* tongue indicates *asphyxia from impeded circulation*, or *unoxxygenated blood*.

A *lead-colored* tongue, with *thrush*, indicates *death*.

The *gradual cleaning* of the tongue, *beginning at the tip and edges*, indicates a tendency to health (*convalescence*).

When the fur *suddenly separates in patches*, disclosing a *red, glossy* surface, or when the coating is *rapidly removed*, leaving a *raw or dark colored* appearance, the prognosis *must be unfavorable*, and a *tedious convalescence* is sure to follow.

DENTITION.

FIRST DENTITION.

The eruption of the first teeth in a child usually commences at the seventh month, but in case of rickets it may be deferred from one to two years. These first temporary teeth, twenty in number, are generally cut in pairs, and the teeth of the lower jaw are usually in advance of the upper, except the lateral incisors.

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Central incisors, | 5th to 8th month. |
| Lateral incisors, | 7th to 9th month. |
| First molars, | 12th to 16th month. |
| Canines, | 16th to 20th month. |
| Second molars, | 20th to 33th month. |

SECOND. DENTITION.

The permanent teeth, thirty-two in number, usually appear in the following order:

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| First molars, | 5th to 7th year. |
| Central incisors, | 7th to 8th year. |
| Lateral incisors, | 8th to 9th year. |
| First bicuspid, | 9th to 10th year. |
| Second bicuspid, | 10th to 11th year. |
| Canines, | 11th to 12th year. |
| Second molars, | 12th to 13th year. |
| Third molars (wisdom teeth), | 17th to 21st year. |

 THE URINE.

Normal urine is of a light amber or straw color, and slightly acid, but after a meal alkaline; and an adult passes from 30 to 40 fluid ounces in 24 hours. In summer it varies from 30 to 35 ounces, and in winter from 35 to 40. The reaction is to be ascertained by the use of litmus paper. If the urine be acid, the blue paper is reddened; but if alkaline, the blue color is restored to red; if neutral, neither the blue nor red papers change color. In fever the urine is very acid, due chiefly to the acid bi-phosphate of soda. The abstinence of food also renders the urine very acid, with a large deposit of uric acid and oxalate of lime. It is easy to render acid urine alkaline by means of medicines taken internally, but almost impossible to render alkaline urine acid by administering acids.

Increased secretion of urine is found in nervous disorders, as in hysteria, diabetes, and after great nervous excitement. It is diminished in all fevers, in acute and chronic inflammation of the kidneys, in albuminuria, and also where but little food and fluid are taken into the system, and in impaired nutrition. A brownish-green or yellow tint of the urine is derived from bile; a smoke or red tint from blood; black from carbolic acid; highly colored and concentrated in all fevers; pale in hysteria, anæmia, diabetes and nervous diseases; foetid in cystitis and paraplegia; thick and ropy in

vesical catarrh. In old age it becomes darker and slightly offensive ; darker in persons who lead a very active life. Different varieties of food produce a marked effect, both on the color and odor of the urine ; such as asparagus, onions, turpentine, copaiba, etc.

Specific Gravity.—The normal specific gravity of the urine of a healthy adult varies from 1010 to 1025 ; a fair average would be about 1020 when tested with the urinometer. In diabetes insipidus the gravity may fall as low as 1,001. In diabetes mellitus it may rise as high as 1,070, but it is usually between 1,030 and 1,040. It also has a high specific gravity in fevers, from lack of water, the salts being in excess. An individual that has taken little or no fluid, or has perspired freely, or has diarrhœa the urine will be scanty and concentrated, with a specific gravity as high as 1,030 ; but this does not always indicate actual disease.

COMPOSITION OF NORMAL URINE IN 1000 PARTS.

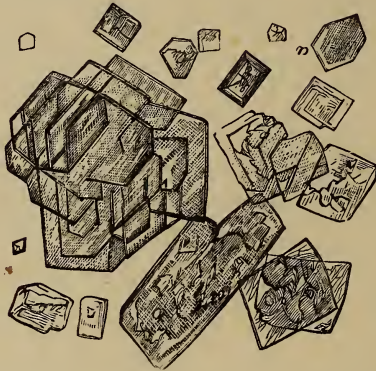
| | |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| Water, | 949.25 |
| Urea, | 26.00 |
| Creatine, | Traces. |
| Creatinine, | 1.78 |
| Mucus and coloring matter, | 0.25 |
| Free uric acid, | Traces. |
| Urates of sodium and potassium | 1.75 |
| Acid phosphate of sodium | } 9.25 |
| Phosphates of calcium, and | |
| Magnesium, | |
| Chloride of sodium and potassium, | 9.25 |
| Sulphates of sodium and potassium, | 5.75 |
| Total, | 1000.00 |

In other words, normal urine contains, in 1,000 parts, water 949.25 and solids 50.75, and is thus practically a watery solution of urea and inorganic salts.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF URINE

To analyze urine for clinical purposes the following articles are necessary:

Red and blue litmus paper and turmeric paper, one dozen glass test-tubes, one urinometer with a cylindrical glass vessel usually supplied with the urinometer, nitric, acetic and hydrochloric acids, one spirit lamp, a glass funnel, filtering paper, pipettes, potassa in sticks, ferrocyanide of potassium and a good microscope.



Crystals of nitrate of urea.—(Tyson. Beale)

Urea.—This is the chief constituent of urine, and the index of nitrogenous excretion. A medium-sized man excretes in 24 hours of this nitrogenized effete matter about 542 grains, which is subject to great fluctuation in health and disease. It is diminished by a vegetable diet about one-half, and by a non-nitrogenous diet three-quarters. The retention in the system of this slag, or dross of the interstitial waste of the body, renders renal diseases extremely dangerous. Children excrete more urea than adults, and males more than females—increased by a diet of animal food, as milk, eggs, jelly, salt, water, coffee, and many drugs—diminished by insufficient food, at night, warm weather, and a diet of starch, tapioca, arrow-root, sugar, rice and fats.

Diseases in which Urea is Increased.—All fevers (except yellow fever and cholera); inflammations generally; all acute diseases with much emaciation. The higher the temperature the greater the amount of urea, and *vice versa*. In pyæmia, athrepsia, dyspeptic atrophy, nervous diseases with emaciation, diabetes insipidus and mellitus the urea is enormously increased.

Exceptions.—In diseases with copious sweating much urea is eliminated by the skin. Fevers following great emaciation.

Diseases in which Urea is Decreased.—Yellow fever, cholera, albuminuria, acute yellow atrophy of the liver, chlorosis, anæmia, paralysis, cancers, ovarian tumors, and long-continued diseases with much anæmia.

In yellow fever urea is formed in the body, but not excreted by the kidneys, causing the patient to die of *uræmic poisoning*. An increase of urea in the urine in this disease is highly favorable. The same with cholera and albuminuria, and a decrease is unfavorable.

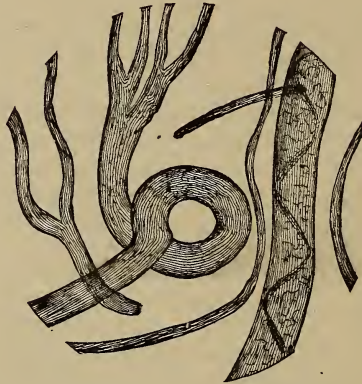
Tests for Urea.—Normal urine contains from 2 to 2½ per cent. of urea. Under the microscope, when a little urine containing urea is placed upon a slide and a drop of nitric acid is added, the slide carefully warmed over a spirit-lamp and allowed to crystallize, the microscope will reveal, singly or in strata, six-sided and quadrilateral plates of nitrate of urea, often overlapping each other like the shingles of a roof.

Urine with a high specific gravity, a deep yellow color and a strong urinous odor, contains an excess of urea. For clinical analysis, cause the patient to collect all the urine voided in 24 hours. Take the specific gravity, and subtract 1,000 from the specific gravity found, multiply the remainder by 10, and the product represents the number of grains of urea to the pint of urine (with slight variations). For example, urine with a specific gravity of 1020, deduct 1000, leaves 20. Multiply this by 10=200, making one pint of urine contain 200 grains of urea.

For an accurate estimation of urea see *Clifford Mitchell's Urinary Analysis*.

Creatine and Creatinine.—These excrementitious substances found in the urine are derived from disintegration of

muscular tissue. Muscular exercise and spasmodic affections augment their quantity. Their significance in disease is not yet known.



Mucus casts.—(Tyson. Whittaker.)

Mucus.—In healthy urine there is always a small amount of mucus, especially when voided in the early morning. It is to the presence of this mucus, however limited in quantity, that the decomposition of urine is due. When filtered it may be kept an indefinite time without change. It has the color of urine. All amorphous and crystalline deposits, such as casts, pus, blood, air bubbles, etc., are apt to become mingled with it, and often to such an amount as to mask its presence, or interfere with its transparency.

The excessive secretion of mucus may be the result of acute or chronic cystic catarrh, amoniacal decomposition of the urine in the bladder, acute and chronic nephritis, or mechanical irritation. In some cases there is so much mucus secreted that the urine will become ropy, and appear semi-solid, like the white of an egg.

Tests.—It is distinguished from pus by its ropy viscid nature, and under the microscope having no corpuscular elements. From albumen, when boiled, the mucus is dissipated with nitric acid.

Coloring Matter, Urohemin and Indican.—Urohemin is derived from the destruction of the hemoglobin, or red col-

oring matter of the blood, and contains iron. Its presence and quantity in the urine is an indication of the rapidity with which the red blood corpuscles are undergoing disintegration. It is increased in fevers, jaundice, and in some cases of diabetes. It is diminished in general debility, chlorosis, and all diseases of an anæmic nature. In normal urine this is found only in small quantities, but is greatly increased in diseases of the nervous system, and dyspeptic people with mal-assimilation, consumption, cancer, etc.

Tests.—The test for urohematin is the same as for albumen. When the acid and urine meet, a zone of light pinkish red color will be produced in the tube. The more urohematin present, the darker will be the color. All this can be noted while testing for albumen.

Indican.—For this, proceed as above, only using *hydrochloric*, instead of nitric acid. At the bottom of the test-tube there will be a layer of hydrochloric acid, and floating upon this the urine; between the two a zone will appear, in normal urine, of a faint violet, or reddish violet, but if much be present the blue will be so great as almost to appear black. When a considerable is present it will give a well-marked light indigo-blue, which is chemically, closely allied to indigo.

URINARY DEPOSITS—SEDIMENTS.

Urates.—These consist of the urates of sodium, potassium and free uric acid, and constitute the most frequent deposits met with in the urine. They appear as a dense cloud, which collects at the bottom of the urine-glass. The color varies according to the concentration of the urine, from a white to a red, having a great affinity for the coloring matter (urohematin and indican.) When the urine is concentrated from deficiency in water, from profuse perspiration or watery diarrhœa, it causes the urates to appear in an abundance when the urine cools.

Uric Acid.—This is a nitrogenous, excrementitious substance closely resembling urea, but it differs from urea in this.

it is not so prone to decomposition, and does not exist under normal conditions in a free state in the body. As soon as the acid is formed it unites with the alkaline basis of the phosphates in the blood, and appears in the urine as potassium and sodium urates.



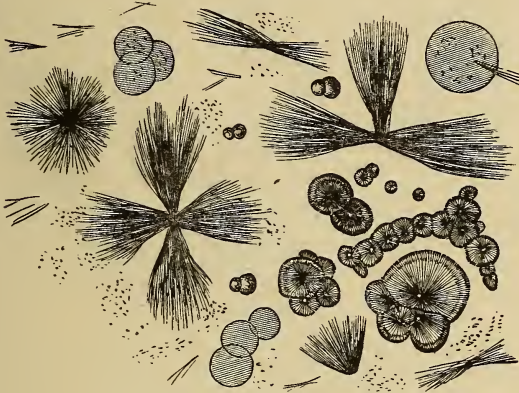
Usual form of uric acid crystals.—(Tyson. Harley.)

A healthy man voids about 27 grains daily of uric acid. It is increased by a diet of meat, by beer, port wine, gluttony, great muscular or mental exertion, fright, in adult life, by corpulence, fatigue of kidneys, by fevers, diphtheria, nephritis, dysentery, tetanus, acute rheumatism, chronic hepatic, heart and spleen diseases, atrophy from dyspepsia, incipient gravel, and doubled in cold weather.

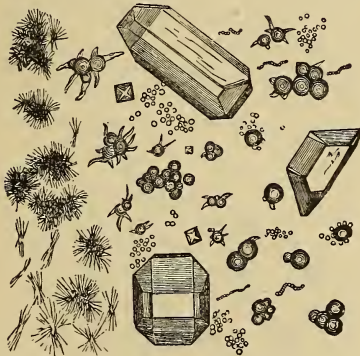
Diminished—In yellow fever, remittent fevers, albuminuria, diabetes, cholera, anæmia, chlorosis, gout, hysteria and progressive muscular atrophy.

Tests.—Heat the urine in a test-tube; if the turbidity clears up, urates are present. *Uric acid*, resembling red sand in the urine, (often called lithic acid) will not clear up by acetic acid or heat, but dissolves upon adding liquor potassæ. Under the microscope, uric acid has the appearance of crystalline salts, but the urates have not this crystalline form.

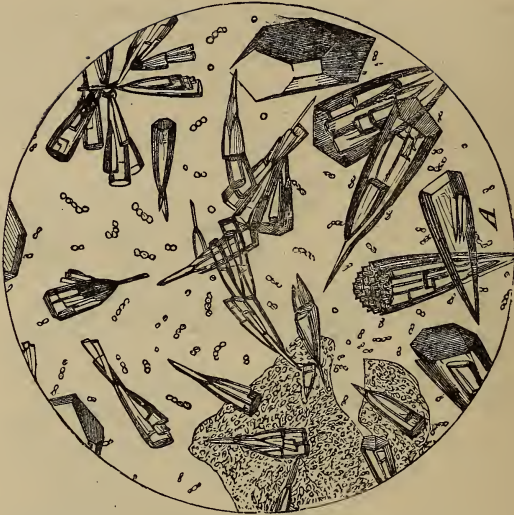
Phosphates of Sodium, Calcium and Magnesium.—Owing to their solubility, these alkaline substances are never met with as deposits in the urine, but the earthy phosphates of lime and magnesium are frequently encountered in three forms, viz: *amorphous lime phosphate*, *ammonio-magnesium phosphate*, and *the crystalline phosphate*.



Leucin spheres and tyrosin needles —(Tyson.)

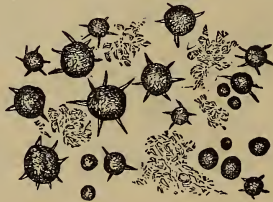


Spiculated spherules of ammonium urate, along with triple ammonio magnesium phosphate, and octahedral crystals of the oxalate of lime.—(Tyson. *Razke*.)



Crystalline and amorphous phosphate of lime.—(Tyson)

Amorphous Lime Phosphate.—This is the common deposit of urine rendered alkaline by a vegetable diet, acids and salts. It causes the urine to appear milky, and forms a whitish sediment at the bottom of the vessel. It is greatly increased in nervous exhaustion, mental application, animal food and loss of sleep. *Decreased* by abstinence from mental labor, dyspepsia, malignant fevers, mania, delirium tremens, gout, and functional diseases of the kidneys, and in the morning.



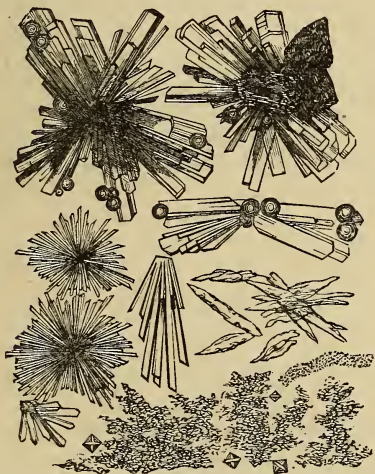
Spherules and spiculated spherules of urate of ammonium (sodium); amorphous granular urates.—(Tyson.)

Tests.—When, on the addition of acetic acid, the turbidity disappears, the deposit is a phosphate, and the urine will be found alkaline or neutral, and the microscope will reveal the presence of *ammonio-magnesium* phosphate.

Crystalline Lime Phosphates—Are colorless needles arranged in radiating bundles. They have been discovered in diabetes, cancer and phthisis.

The Ammonio-Magnesium Phosphate.—This crystalline deposit is the result of alkaline fermentation with the decomposition of urine, but not often produced inside the body except in cases of retention of urine.

Oxalate of Lime.—This is produced by acid fermentation in the urine, and some surmise that it is a normal constituent of the urine, but it is probably derived from uric acid by oxidation. It has the appearance of a whitish powder and forms the hardest and roughest stone which afflicts man. The oxalic diathesis is by many held to produce nervous prostration, loss of sexual power, despondency, etc.



Prismatic crystals of sodium urate, spherules of ammonium urate, and amorphous urates, with octahedral crystals of oxalate of lime.

(Tyson. Ranke.)

Chlorides of Sodium and Potassium.—These form more than one-half of the inorganic substances of the urine. A healthy

man excretes, on an average, about two hundred grains in twenty-four hours. Owing to their great solubility they do not appear as a deposit in the urine, the chloride being in excess of the two. They are derived from the destructive assimilation of the tissues and from the salt taken in the food, and food generally. They are increased by mental and physical exertion. *Decreased* by starvation and in many diseases, as inflammations, typhus, typhoid, erysipelas, pyæmia, dysentery, phthisis, cholera, dyspepsia, diabetes, pneumonia, rheumatism, dropsy, intermittents, muscular atrophy, and sexual diseases.

Tests.—First, add a few drops of nitric acid to the urine to make it acid, and then a solution of silver nitrate, (one-tenth) which will throw down the chlorides. If albumen is present, it must be removed first or the phosphates will be precipitated.

Sulphates.—The sulphates of sodium and potassium are constituents of normal urine; a healthy man excretes daily about 61 grains. They are soluble in water and do not appear as a deposit. They may be increased by an animal diet, wasting diseases, and by sulphurous waters, and are decreased by a vegetable diet. Their clinical importance in disease have not, as yet, been fully established. In chronic diseases an abundance of chlorides means good digestion, and a small amount means impaired digestion and lack of animal food.

ABNORMAL SUBSTANCES HELD IN SOLUTION IN THE URINE.

The most important are the following, albumen, sugar, pus, blood and biliary coloring matter

Albumen.—Urine loaded with albumen generally has a low specific gravity; to detect its presence many methods have been suggested, but the easiest and most certain are the *heat* and *nitric acid tests*.

Heat Test.—Urine containing albumen, when boiled, the albumen coagulates in the form of fine, white, insoluble

flakes. Fill a test tube two-thirds full of the suspected urine, hold the tube between the thumb and forefinger, at its lower, closed end, slightly inclined, and heat the *upper stratum* to the boiling point by slowly passing it through the flame of a gas or spirit lamp. Be careful and only heat the upper portion, so that it can be compared with the unheated portion below; if this is done, the slightest change, upon boiling, can easily be observed.

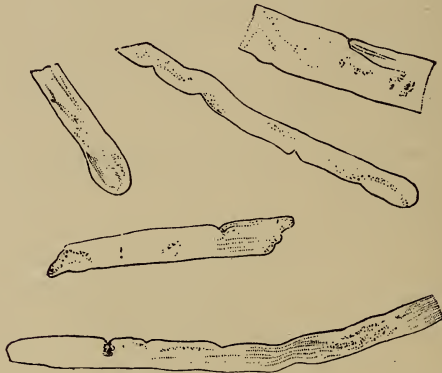
Caution.—In applying this test, see that the urine is of an acid reaction; if so, it should turn blue litmus paper red; if alkaline, it will turn red litmus paper blue. In alkaline liquids, albumen is either not at all or imperfectly coagulated by heat. To change alkaline urine acid, add two or three drops of *dilute acetic acid* (vinegar answers well); too much acid does harm.

Some specimens of urine, upon being boiled, throw down a white deposit of the phosphates of calcium and magnesium which closely resembles albumen, but they may be easily distinguished by allowing a *small drop of nitric acid* to trickle gently down the side of the test tube into the boiling stratum; if the deposit is the phosphates, it will rapidly clear up, the acid dissolving it; but albumen is *not dissolved* by the acid, but the turbidity remains.

Nitric Acid Test.—Nitric acid coagulates albumen when in a state of solution, the same as if heated. Fill a test tube half full of urine, hold it at an inclination of about 45 degrees. Now allow about 30 or 40 minims of nitric acid to slowly trickle down the side of the tube. The acid, being the heavier, sinks to the bottom of the test tube, forming a separate stratum, the urine floating upon it. If albumen be present, an opaque layer will appear at the junction of the urine with the acid. In making this test, see that the acid and urine are not mixed, but let the acid slowly trickle down the tube so as to form a distinct layer under the urine. *Caution:* In some cases, where the urine is highly charged with urea or the urates, the acid forms a coagulum similar to albumen in appearance; but the application of gentle heat clears up the urea and the urates, while the albumen remains unaffected.

Urinary Tube Casts or Cylinders.—These tube casts, or epithelial cylinders, are molds of the uriniferous tubules,

and are formed in the following manner: An albuminoid exudation from the blood plasma, or fibrine, is poured into the tubule, which has been previously filled with loosely attached epithelium. This becomes entangled and solidified, forming an epithelial cast, which gradually contracts and is carried out with the urine. These casts, or tubules, are never formed or shed in a state of perfect health, with the exception of a few of the hyaline, but are associated with the excretion of albumen in the urine, no matter what may have been the cause of the albuminuria. A great quantity of albumen implies a great number of casts; and *vice versa*, a sparing amount of albumen gives us but few cylinders. Whatever obstructs the venous circulation enough to produce albuminuria, produces the cylindrical casts. Thus, in patients with fever of but three days' duration these tubes are found. Acute and chronic nephritis, congestion, and hemorrhagic infarctions of the kidneys directly cause albuminuria, and the shedding of tube casts.



Hyaline casts.—(Tyson.)

Hyaline Casts.—A hyaline, or structureless cast, contains no epithelium, and some are so delicate as to be overlooked, unless the light thrown upon the field of view of the microscope be modified by manipulation of the mirror. A cast is seldom completely hyaline; it generally contains a few granules, or one or two glistening oil-drops and blood-globules; but complete hyaline casts do occur. They are composed of

an albuminous substance differing from chondrine and fibrine, and most resembling gelatine. They are the most common of all the urinary casts; they are met with in renal affections the most diverse, acute or chronic; and sometimes a few are found in health, where the structure of the kidney is unaltered. Where hyaline casts are found for a long time in large numbers in the urine, they indicate, as a rule, a confirmed lesion of the kidney.



Blood casts.—(Tyson. Whittaker.)

Granular Casts.—These casts are of the most importance to the clinician; for, when they occur in large numbers for some time in the urine, there will be found a large quantity of albumen and *interstitial nephritis*. They consist entirely of granular masses, and under the microscope appear less transparent than the hyaline, being very much darker colored. Many of these granular casts are indented at their sides, as if they were composed of several pieces stuck together, and here and there look worn or eaten out, as if about to crumble in pieces. Urine which contains a great number of dark, granular casts, comes from an inflamed kidney; and, if the granular casts predominate over the hyaline, the case is one of *chronic nephritis*; but, if the hyaline are greatly in excess, the case is evidently an acute one.

Blood Casts.—When the cylinders contain blood, they are called *blood casts*; and, if found in urine containing few or

no dark, granular casts, the case is evidently one of acute nephritis.



Epithelial casts and compound granule cells.—(*Tyson.*)

Waxy Casts.—These casts resemble in many respects the hyaline, but possess greater refractive powers, have a yellowish color, and offer more resistance to reagents than do the hyaline. Waxy casts always denote a chronic and deep-seated renal affection, and are never present in recent cases of nephritis, nor in transitory albuminuria. Whenever waxy casts are present in the urine, there are to be found, generally, all three forms of casts at the same time in the sediment.



Waxy casts.—(*Tyson.*)

Oil Casts.—If a cast be loaded with oil globules, it is termed an “oil cast,” or “fatty cast,” and indicates chronic renal

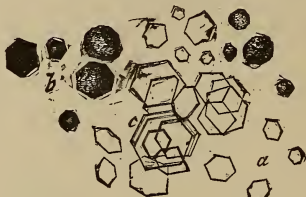
degeneration. The urine of febrile and congestive albuminuria as well as that of contracting kidneys, and of most cases of amyloid degeneration, gives us but very few casts. The lesions of Bright's disease may exist without any casts being found in the urine. They are formed in the kidney, but are retained in the pelvis. Large masses of these casts have been found after death, in the calices and pelves of the kidneys, too large to pass the ureters. This fact should be remembered when they suddenly cease to appear in Bright's disease of the kidneys.



Oil casts and fatty epithelium.—(Tyson.)

Examination of Urine for Casts.—To prepare urine for the detection of these casts with the microscope, caution should be exercised, by reason of their scarcity in some specimens. There may be no deposit visible to the naked eye, and yet casts may be found by careful manipulation with the microscope. Two or three slides containing the suspected urine should be studied throughout their field, using both plain and shallow cell slides. The cell slides are the best. Take a specimen of the suspected urine, shake it up thoroughly, and pour it into a conical glass; cover securely so as to exclude all foreign matter, and let it stand from six to twenty-four hours, the more albumen it contains the longer it should stand. Then pour off the supernatant fluid, preserving the lower strata containing the sediment. After this has settled a little, a glass pipette should be carried to the bottom of the sediment, with the index finger firmly pressed upon the distal end. The finger should then be raised, and immediately returned. In this way the lowest portion of the sediment will be obtained, which contains the most casts. Now allow a drop of this

sediment to fall on the slide from the pipette, place upon this drop a thin glass cover, and carefully examine with a one-fifth objective and a No. 1 eye-piece; being cautious not to mistake hair, cotton or linen fiber for casts.



Cystin, in six-sided tablets.—(Tyson.)

Cystin.—This rare urinary sediment, when present, forms a whitish, or a dirty yellowish-gray deposit. Examined with the microscope, it appears to be made up of regular six-sided tablets of varying sizes, which seem to lie one upon the other. It is met with in pale-colored urine, either acid or alkaline. When the urine decomposes, it gives it a smell of sulphureted hydrogen and ammonia, from the 26 per cent. of sulphur in its chemical make-up. Cystin is readily dissolved by oxalic acid, the mineral acids, and potash, and is the basis of hard calculi.



Blood-discs.—(Tyson.)

Blood-Corpuscles.—Blood in the urine is often so abundant that it can be readily recognized by the naked eye; but, in the majority of specimens, it requires the aid of a good microscope. Urine impregnated with blood, when of large amount, has a deep red color; but, if small in quantity, and the reaction of the urine is acid, it has a smoky-black color. If the reaction is alkaline, the urine will have the bright-red color of blood. In acid urine the blood-corpuscles maintain themselves for a long time; but, if the urine be ammoniacal, the blood-corpuscles are soon dissolved, being soluble in alkalis. Under the microscope, blood-corpuscles in acid urine retain

their characteristics for a long time; but after several days they become somewhat notched or indentated, as shown in the cut. Blood enters the urine from various pathological states of the kidneys, ureters, bladder, urethra, prostate gland, uterus and vagina, and especially in women during menstruation. Urine containing blood also contains a little albumen, since blood contains albumen; and this should be remembered, or a false diagnosis may be rendered from a chemical examination of bloody urine.



a, Round epithelium from bladder; *b*, Columnar epithelium from ureters and urethra; *c*, Columnar and squamous epithelium, from deeper layers of epithelium of vagina; *c 2*, Squamous epithelium from superficial layers of epithelium from vagina.—(Tyson.)

Mucus and Pus.—Normal urine contains a very minute quantity of mucus, which *appears as a delicate cloud*; often barely visible, floating towards the bottom, rather than at the bottom, of the vessel. When, however, this cloud of mucus is distinctly visible, a pathological condition of the urinary passages is indicated. Irritation of the urinary tract will produce an excess of mucus; and inflammation will produce mucus and pus, with albumen; as *mucus itself contains no albumen, while pus does*. Mucus seldom becomes very abundant

without being attended by pus; and then the opaque cloud of mucus is enormously increased, pervading the entire mass of urine, and giving the whole fluid a glairy character.

The mucus-corpuscle, as it appears in urine, is a small spherical granular cell, rather larger than a blood-corpuscle, containing one or more nuclei. A pus-corpuscle exhibits the same characters. "When a cell exhibiting the above characters, with one or multiple nuclei, is found upon a non-suppurating surface, it is called a mucus-corpuscle; while the same cell on a suppurating surface would be called a pus-corpuscle. Thus, while the two are physiologically distinct, they are anatomically the same; the physiological difference being in this, that a pus-corpuscle is a cell too rapidly produced to be allowed to develop into the normal tissue of the part, while the mucus-corpuscle is, as it were, only accidentally arrested in its development."—*Tyson*.

Action of Reagents on Mucus and Pus.—When water is added to mucus and pus corpuscles, they swell up to nearly twice their original size, the nuclei coming forth with great distinctness; but the granules gradually disappear, and they become quite smooth. The action of *acetic acid* is identical with that of water, but much more rapid. *Caustic alkalies* rapidly destroy muco-pus corpuscles, converting them into a gelatinous, adherent mass, which clings to the test tube with great tenacity. Urine containing pus, through the action of carbonate of ammonium, becomes so viscid that it adheres to the glass bottle with such tenacity that the pipette cannot remove it.

Sources of Mucus and Pus in the Urine.—Catarrh of the bladder and kidneys; affections of the urethra and ureters; gonorrhœa; leucorrhœa (in the female); prostatitis; calculus in the pelvis of the kidney, and disease of Cowper's gland.

To distinguish mucus from albumen in the urine, add a little nitric acid; and, if the cloud or sediment be mucus, it will be destroyed and the urine cleared up; if albumen, it will be coagulated.

Bacteria.—When urine becomes offensive, it contains bacteria, and the sediment has a cloudy appearance.

Fungi.—*Sarcinæ* are often formed in the urine before it is voided. *Penicillium glaucum* grows luxuriantly in albuminous

urine. *Yeast or sugar fungus* is found in abundance in diabetic urine when exposed to a moderate temperature. *Vib-
riones* may be found in the urine of those suffering from phthisis and syphilitic diseases.

Cancer-Cells.—Fragments of cancer-cells may be found in the sediment of urine when these malignant growths are located in the urinary passages.



Human spermatozooids, magnified 350 diameters and 800 diameters; *a*, Viewed from the side; *b*, From the front.—(*Tyson.*)

Spermatozoa.—In the urine of males in a state of health, spermatozooids are frequently found. If abundant, they form a slight cloud, but generally there can be nothing seen in the urine to indicate their presence. Their vibratile movement is lost after entering the urine. To show them well a one-fifth objective and a No. 2 eye-piece should be used; when they will appear with an oval head, and a delicate, tail-like body. They are found after nocturnal emissions, after coition in those suffering with spermatorrhœa, and sometimes in typhus. Spermatozoa are rapidly destroyed with ammonia

The presence of albumen having been determined, its quantity may be roughly estimated for clinical purposes by boiling a test tube half full, set aside for, say six hours, and then observe how the bulk of the precipitate compares with the bulk of urine used. In this way we can keep track of a patient's condition from day to day with great satisfaction.

Dr. George Johnson, of London, recommends *picric acid*

for the detection of albumen in urine. It immediately coagulates the slightest trace of albumen, and the test is believed to be quite delicate and free from fallacy. It is very convenient, can be carried in the form of powder, and all that is necessary is to warm the urine, drop a little of the acid into it, and slightly agitate it.

Diseases where Albumen is found in the Urine—*Bright's disease, diphtheria, pregnancy* and the puerperal state, *eclampsia, ascites, emphysema, phthisis*, if there is difficulty of respiration, croup, cyanosis, heart diseases, cholera, *scarlatina, variola, septicæmia, erysipelas, typhoid fever, gout, rheumatism, jaundice, syphilis, cancer, anthrax, purpura, scurvy, pyæmia, grief*, with nervous prostration, acute inflammatory diseases in general, and hydræmic conditions of the blood.

Temporarily, after epileptic convulsions, intermittent fever and vascular contortions, and from many drugs.

Sugar.—Urine containing sugar is large in quantity, light in color and high in specific gravity.

Tests.—The best method to detect glucose in urine is by the quantity voided and the specific gravity. If the quantity be large, exceeding 50 fl. oz. in twenty-four hours, with a specific gravity of 1030 or more, the presumption of the presence of sugar is almost positive, and the case calls for the use of other tests.

The following test solution, devised by Prof. W. S. Hains, M. D., is easily prepared. When once it is made, testing for sugar in urine becomes a matter of ease and certainty, and it can be kept on hand for use whenever needed.

FORMULA.

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| Pure sulphate of copper, | gr. 30 |
| Pure glycerine, | fl. drachms 2 |
| Pure caustic potash, in sticks, | drachms 1½ |
| Pure water, | fl. ounces 6 |

Dissolve the sulphate of copper and glycerine in a portion of the water, and the caustic potash in the remainder; mix the two solutions, and a clear, transparent, dark blue liquid should result; this should be bottled for future use. In a week or two it generally throws down a slight reddish deposit. Use only the clear liquid.

Directions for Use.—Take a fluid drachm of the test solution and gently boil it, when no change should take place; add *six or eight drops* of the suspected urine, and boil. If sugar be present, an abundant yellow or yellowish-red precipitate will be thrown down; if not, the test solution will, by mixture with the urine, be rendered only somewhat lighter, or often of a greenish or yellow shade. A white, flocculent deposit of phosphates of the urine is often seen in the mixture, and should not be taken for a reaction for sugar.

Determination of Quantity.—“Put about four ounces of the urine in an eight or ten ounce bottle, add a few small pieces of German or compressed yeast, and use a cork stopper that is either perforated or provided with a groove in its side, so that the gaseous products of fermentation may escape. At the same time, to act as a standard of comparison, fill a four-ounce bottle with the same urine; and, without the addition of yeast, tightly stopper it. Put both bottles in a warm place for twenty-four or thirty-six hours, so that fermentation may take place in the urine to which yeast was added, and then take the specific gravity of the two specimens. The difference in number of degrees of the specific gravity gives the number of grains of sugar in each fluid ounce. Multiply the quantity of sugar in one ounce by the number of ounces voided in twenty-four hours, and the product gives the entire amount of sugar voided daily.”—W. S. Hains, M. D.

Many other tests are given for saccharine urine, for which the reader is referred to Prof. Clifford Mitchell's large work on urinalysis.

Diseases in which Sugar is found in the Urine.—*Diabetes*, cerebral disturbances, especially if the medulla is effected, pregnancy, puerperality, plethora, tetanus, rheumatism, gout, skin diseases, malarial fever, phthisis, syphilis, ulcers, asthma, epilepsy, indigestion, intense grief and old age.

Biliary Coloring Matter.—Proceed as directed in testing for albumen by nitric acid. If biliary matters be present a play of green colors will appear at the junction of the urine with the acid. This is best seen by holding the test-tube before some white object, as a white wall, or a piece of paper. Old red nitric acid is the best.

Pus.—Take *fresh* urine, and allow the sediment to subside;

pour the deposit into a test tube ; treat it with half its bulk of liquor potassæ ; when well shaken, if pus be present the mixture will become thick and gelatinous, which shows distinctly as the substance is poured from the test tube. Pus is found in diseases of the bladder, kidneys, ureters, and from abscesses bursting into the urinary passages. The microscope reveals the pus-corpuscles. They are a little larger than the blood-corpuscles, colorless and spheroidal, made up of cell-wall, granular contents, and nuclei. Acetic acid renders the cell-wall transparent, and the nucleus is brought sharply into view.

Blood.—Pour into a test tube tincture of guaiac and spirits of turpentine, one-half drachm of each; shake into an emulsion; then incline the test-tube about 45 degrees, and let two drachms of urine trickle down the side. After standing a few moments the urine sinks to the bottom of the test-tube, it being heavier than the emulsion. If blood be present, a bluish layer will appear between the two, of greater or less intensity of color, according to the amount present; but if there is no blood in the specimen, the layer will be of a dirty yellow. If the guaiac be diluted with four times its bulk of alcohol, the test will be much more delicate and sensitive to very small traces of blood.

Under the microscope blood-corpuscles are readily recognized by the optical properties due to their biconcave centers.

Blood is found in the urine under the following conditions: Acute congestion, inflammation of the kidneys, calculus, cancer, tubercle, parasites, pyelitis, bladder and urethral affections, menstruation, uterine or vaginal hemorrhage, hemorrhoids and traumatism.

FORM FOR RECORDING URINARY EX-AMINATIONS.

Name..... Date.....

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERS.

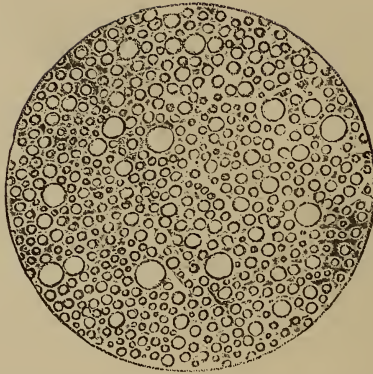
Total quantity in twenty-four hours, _____
 Color, _____
 Odor, _____
 Reaction, _____
 Specific gravity, _____
 Albumen, _____
 Sugar, _____
 Quantity and general appearance of the deposit, _____

MICROSCOPICAL APPEARANCE.

Crystals, _____
 Casts, _____
 Anatomical elements, _____
 Other morphological elements, _____

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS.

Urea, proportion of, per fluid ounce, _____
 " percentage, _____
 " total quantity of, in twenty-four hours, _____
 Chlorine, proportion of, per fluid ounce, _____
 " percentage of, _____
 " total quantity of, in twenty-four hours, _____
 Phosphoric acid, proportion of, per fluid ounce, _____
 " percentage of, _____
 " total quantity of, in twenty-four hours, _____
 " proportion of, combined with alkalies, _____
 " proportion of, combined with earths, _____
 Nitric acid, proportion of, per fluid ounce, _____
 " percentage of, _____
 " total quantity of, in twenty four hours, _____



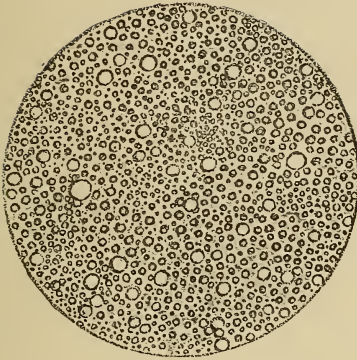
Perfect human milk, the globules measuring on an average 1-3500 of an inch in diameter.—(Henke.)

WOMAN'S AND COW'S MILK.

Milk is a secretion of the mammary glands, which is produced by certain processes of diffusion from the blood, accompanied by a dissolution of the gland cells. C. Von Voit says: "Milk consists of liquified cells. All mammals are, therefore, carnivorous; for they sustain themselves by consuming a portion of the body of their mother."

The period of Lactation.—In women this lasts from nine to eighteen months; in the cow, about ten months. To keep the production of milk during the whole period of lactation in a satisfactory state, good food is absolutely requisite. The quantities of milk and butter are increased with the amount of *nitrogenous material* in the food, and the production of milk is greatly fostered by pure water of an even temperature. Moderate exercise in the open air is advisable. Hard work and long journeys diminish yield and quality of milk.

The *constitution* is reproduced in the milk. The milk of the strong, on the average, is richer than the milk from the weaker. Inferior food and water produce an inferior milk.



Good milk, but not in a state of rapid development, the globules being too small, measuring only 1-6000 of an inch in diameter.—(Henke.)

General Physical Properties.—As is well known, milk is an opaque, white, or more or less yellowish fluid, feeling greasy between the fingers, and with a neutral reaction, which is determined by the use of *blue* and *red* litmus paper. If the blue be turned red, we have an acid reaction; but, if the red is turned blue, it is alkaline. No change on either would prove a neutral reaction. If not neutral, it is better to be alkaline.

The microscope reveals the presence of innumerable small milk-globules, or fat-cells, suspended in a pellucid fluid; sometimes epithelial cells, gland-cells and lower organisms, with a specific gravity varying from 1.025 to 1.038.

Chemical Constituents.—Water occupies the first place, being present in quantity of 87 per cent.

The albuminates of milk are 1. *Albumen*, probably identical with blood albumen. 2. *Protoalbumens*, which with the albumen form the caseine. 3. *Arroprotein*, or albumen with albuminoid characteristics. 4. *Synto-protalbumens*, which are obtained from albuminates by acids, and peptones.

Peptones (*Digested Albuminates*).—Milk contains also a large quantity of incompletely digested albuminates, which are called *protalbumens* and *synto-protalbumens*. The *protalbumens* are acid, and soluble in alkalies. The *synto-protal-*

bumens have a neutral reaction, and do not combine with alkalis but with acids. They act, therefore, as bases, and are insoluble in water; but they are soluble in 50 per cent. alcohol. This may be regarded as a new constituent of milk. The known caseine, albumen and lacto-protein do not exist, and it is better to class them under the general denomination of *albuminates*. Of the thirteen per cent. of solid matter in one hundred parts of milk, a little less than one-half is sugar of milk, and nearly a third is the so-called caseine, with soda, (alkali albuminate). About one-quarter of the solid matter consists of butter, with various salts of the blood.

Milk contains all the constituents of food, in the proper proportions for the nutrition of the infant, and is normally curdled in the stomach before its alkaline albuminate is converted into peptone by the gastric juice.

Normal Milk.—In its normal state milk is opaque, white to yellow; being whiter in winter than in summer, owing to the richness of food in chlorophyll during the summer, the first part of the milk being more watery than the last.

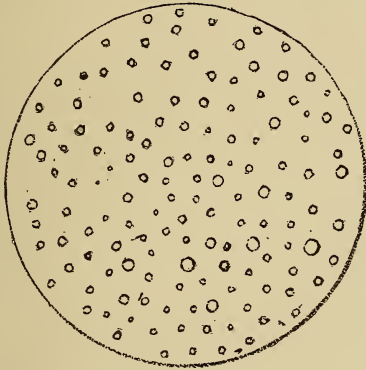
Reddish Milk.—This is produced in the cow by a general diseased condition, as anthrax, inflammation of the udder, red murrain, etc. Such milk contains blood-corpuscles, and gives, on standing, a sediment; and, of course, it is unfit for use.

Yellow Milk.—The yellow color may be produced by vegetable pigments. It is also observed in jaundice, congestion and inflammation of the udder, which is often characterized by the formation of stringy, skinny and lumpy coagula, which sink to the bottom on standing.

Bluish Milk.—A blue color in milk may be produced by blue vegetable pigments, but is seldom seen at the time of milking. Under the influence of certain ferments, it often shows beautiful indigo-blue spots on the surface of the milk or cream, which are composed of fungi, and can be seen with the naked eye; but long before this the microscope shows the presence of mycelium, vibriones and bacteria in such milk.

When and why this fungus makes its appearance is not known; but it is supposed to be a dye-stuff standing in near

relation to the aniline dyes. It can be banished by extreme cleanliness and the use of disinfectants.



Very poor, thin milk, not capable of supporting life.—(Henke.)

Watery Milk.—This is strikingly fluid, and of a bluish-white color. It is poor in solids, especially in fats (milk-globules), and its specific gravity is below the normal. Watered milk contains fat globules of the same size as they are found in normal milk, but in a less proportion, according to the quantity of water added. It is generally derived from cows under inferior treatment, or when fed with poor, watery food. Those who adulterate milk mostly confine their operations to watering, and the mixing of skim milk with whole milk, in various proportions, and then use foreign substances, to disguise the unnatural appearance of the milk, using the following substances: sugar, gum Arabic, starch, dextrine, egg, albumen, yolk of eggs, earthy substances, alkalies and dyes to blend the color.

Pus.—Pus corpuscles in milk appear as pale, globular bodies of varying size, with a slight granulated surface, which disappear on addition of acetic acid, while the corpuscles become enlarged. They are found in mammary abscesses and ulcerations of the interior of the cow's udder.

Bitter Milk.—The bitterness is developed some time after the milk is drawn from the cow, and is accompanied by sour-

ing. The chemical changes which then take place are not known, but the development of gas seems to indicate a fermentation, which is probably an incipient state of putrid decomposition. Bitter herbs, like *absinthium*, produce bitter milk.

Sour Milk.—Milk sours most frequently in sultry, hot weather during the summer, especially during storms accompanied with much lightning. It may arise from disease of the udder, or from the cow not being completely milked. Such milk curdles when heated. Cows fed on fermenting brewer's and distiller's grains and wash, give milk in fermentation. If a drop of such milk is put upon blue litmus paper, it turns to red, showing that it has an acid reaction. The sale of such milk should be prevented, for it is the cause of many diseases of the digestive organs, particularly cholera infantum.

Brewer's Grains and Distillery Swill Milk.—The influence upon the milk of cows fed with brewer's grains and distillery swill is to produce an inferior milk, very poor in fat and sugar. Clark found that the fat globules of such milk are small and few, and that they are disposed to adhere together, forming aggregates of considerable size. In two specimens uncommon numbers of epithelial cells were observed, some of which showed a peculiar granulation, while others were colored. Some were very small, and enclosed butter globules, thus showing that they had formed the coating of the lacteal ducts, and that they had loosened before their inner structure had been perfected. The deleterious influence on the health of consumers, especially that of children, which is caused by such milk, has been traced to the circumstance that it does not easily coagulate, and that the butter globules are frequently united to large masses. This causes indigestion, irritation, and colliquative diarrhœa. It is said that this swill milk is often in a state of commencing fermentation when drawn from the cow, *positive* proof that it should *never* be used as a food for infants.

Putrid Milk.—Putrid decomposition of milk has been observed from untidy handling, keeping, and feeding with tainted food and crude, rancid bone dust, which at one time had been recommended as tending to increase the milk. The

cream of such milk is off-color, and breaks from ascending sulphureted hydrogen gas.

Lower Organisms.—The formation of *fungi* in milk is a very complicated process; they embrace a cyclus of the most heterogeneous shapes, and can only be seen with the naked eye when they are grouped together in dense masses. The microscope reveals *oidium lactis*, *penicillium glaucum* Link, *dictyostelium mucoroides* Bref, *mucor racemosus* Fres, *mycelium*, *vibrios*, *bacteria*, *zooglæa* and *monades*. These various forms of fungi depend for their development on the nature of the substance upon which they grow. The air contains, normally, fungi; but it contains far more in damp and badly ventilated stables. It is, therefore, but natural that milk produced and drawn in such stables should contain them, since the air cannot be excluded. When milk, on standing, sours or decomposes, we find, therefore, always fungi, whether the process is a normal or an abnormal one. These changes are supposed to be due to fermentation. Such milk has a blue color, and is a poison to infants when used as a food.

Colostrum Milk.—The first two weeks of lactation the milk is filled with *colostrum-corpuscles*, which are fat-globules four or five times larger than the fat-globules found in normal milk. They consist of protoplasm, which enclose fat-globules. The normal constituents of colostrum are blood, albumen, caseine, fat, globuline, nucleine, urea, lecithine and cholesterine. Colostrum is the first nourishment for the young animal, and, as such, of great importance; but it is not suited for dairy use, as it will produce diarrhœa, etc. And all dairy societies, for this reason, prohibit its sale. Condensed-milk factories refuse the milk until the sixth day after calving; while in cheeseries they accept it only on the eighth day, since colostrum interferes with the curdling and the subsequent process of ripening the cheese. Milk containing colostrum-corpuscles is unfit for infants. Women suffering from exhausting disease, insufficient food, impoverishment of the blood from prolonged lactation, etc., often produce milk loaded with colostrum, which, if not remedied, will cause the death of the child.

THE DURATION OF PREGNANCY.

PREPARED BY W. W. ELY, M. D.

EXPLANATION.—Find in the upper horizontal row the date of last menstruation; the figure beneath will show the expiration of 280 days, reckoning from the first day of last menstruation.
 In leap year it will be one day earlier.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|
| Jan. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | |
| Oct. | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | | |
| Feb. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | | | |
| Nov. | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | | |
| March | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | |
| Dec. | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | |
| April | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | |
| Jan. | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | |
| May | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | |
| Feb. | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| June | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | |
| March | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | | |
| July | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | |
| April | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | | |
| Aug. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | |
| May | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | | |
| Sept. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | |
| June | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | | |
| Oct. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | |
| July | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | | |
| Nov. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | |
| Aug. | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | | |
| Dec. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | |
| Sept. | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | |
| Oct. | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | |

CHANGES IN HUMAN AND COW'S MILK.

Every mother knows that her milk varies in quantity and quality, being richer in fats on its first appearance, but more watery; towards the time of weaning the salts are in excess. Its composition changes from month to month, and varies greatly in different women and in different countries, according to the food and exercise taken. Different *temperaments and constitutions* in women have great influence in the quantity and quality of milk,—the amount of solids varying from 8 to 14 parts in 100. The *richest* milk is secreted by *brunettes* with well-developed muscles, fresh complexions and moderate plumpness; and the *poorest* by the *lymphatic*, fair-complexioned women, with light or red hair, flabby muscles and sluggish movements. *Rheumatic* women secrete acid milk, which produces marasmus, colic and diarrhoea in the child. Emotional states greatly influence the milk: the thought or sight of an infant in the nursing female suddenly augments the secretion of milk. A *fretful temper* lessens and *vitiates* the milk. *Fits of anger* produce an excessively acid milk, followed by colic and green stools in the infant. *Grief and anxiety of mind* dry up the secretion of milk. *Great fear* arrests entirely for a while the secretion of milk. All this goes to show that the mother should be treated kindly, and should maintain a *tranquil state of mind*, with a cheerful, happy disposition. Women at the age of 25 to 35 furnish the best milk. *Menstruation* influences the secretion of milk by diminishing the amount and making it richer in salts. *Pregnancy* diminishes not only the supply, but the solids, especially the albuminates, fat and sugar. Colostrum is also found in such milk. The continuance of nursing after the mother has become pregnant is therefore accompanied by grave consequences to the child. *Sickness* in the mother increases, in all cases, the milk solids, especially so in cases of chronic disease. The average secretion of milk in twenty-four hours in a healthy woman is 44 ounces, and that of a cow from 8 to 16 pints, or 128 to 216 ounces.

Vegetable and fatty food increases the amount of fat. *Meats*

increase the caseine and sugar, and diminish the fat. During fasting the milk is poor in sugar and salt, but rich in fat and caseine. Warm fluids, especially warm water containing milk or starchy food, greatly increase the watery portion of the milk.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

The chemical analysis of milk is very complicated and difficult to perform, hence its *omission*. Here I will only mention a few practical hints that can be readily applied by the practitioner. First, take the reaction with blue and red litmus paper; second, the specific gravity with the urinometer or lacto-densimeter, which ought to be 1,034 to 1,042; third, observe the color, odor, taste, or other peculiarities; and fourth, examine it microscopically.

PRESERVATIVES OF MILK.

To prevent milk from souring, the use of *carbonate* or *bicarbonate of soda*, five grains to the pint, is the best. *Salicylic acid* and *salicylate of soda*, two grains to the pint, have of late been highly recommended. *Borax* and *boracic acid* have been of great service, and this latter, forms the basis of *aseptine* and *glacialine*, used so much as preservatives.

DEODORIZING AND DISINFECTING AGENTS.

To destroy the fetid effluvia in a sick-room arising from morbid secretions, exhalations in fevers, cancers, colliquative diarrhœa, variola, diphtheria, scarlet fever and urinary diseases, take chlorate of potash half an ounce; dissolve in half a gallon of water, and saturate cloths and towels with the solution and hang them about in the room. Absorbing disinfectants of chloride of lime, charcoal, aluminum, carbolic acid, chloride of zinc and burned coffee, placed about the room in suitable vessels, answer a good purpose. Chloralum is excellent on towels hung about the room.

Disinfection of the Room and Clothing Contaminated by Contagious Diseases, as Small-pox, etc.—First close up the chimney, paste up all crevices of the windows and doors to prevent the escape of gas; now raise up all carpets, and hang up the cloths, so that the fumes of gas may have complete access to them. When this is done, set a tub in the room with four inches of water in the bottom; in the center of this water place a stone that comes just above the water; on this stone set an iron vessel with two pounds of sulphur broken up in quite fine pieces; on this pour two ounces of alcohol, to make the sulphur burn readily; set the alcohol on fire, and leave the room, closing the door behind you. Repeat two or three times, and let the room be closed at least twelve hours. These sulphurous fumes, or gas, are the most powerful of all known disinfectants.

Disinfection of Water Closets, Sewers, Cess-pools, Drains, etc.—From time to time, as required, dissolve one to two pounds of *sulphate of iron* in a gallon of water and throw into the water closet or drain; or six ounces of chloride of zinc to one gallon of water; or one ounce of chloride of lime to one gallon of water; or a weak solution of carbolic or salicylic acids.

POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES.

When a person is suddenly taken with alarming symptoms who has been previously healthy,—with vomiting, burning pain in the throat and stomach, clammy sweat, violent cramps, hiccough, diarrhœa, and great prostration,—it indicates poisoning by concentrated acids, or a caustic alkali. If acids, the vomited matter effervesces with carbonate of lime; if alkalies, it turns the yellow of turmeric brown. The narcotic vegetable poisons are followed by stupor, numbness, delirium, convulsions; opium, by pin-hole pupils; belladonna or mushrooms, by dilated pupils.

When a poison has been taken, vomiting should be immediately excited by tickling the back part of the throat with the finger, or a feather. If this fail, administer an emetic of *sulphate of copper* gr. iv. to xv.; *ipecac.*, ℥j; *sulphate of zinc*, ℥j; or a teaspoonful of salt or mustard in a tea-cupful of warm water, followed by copious draughts of warm water (except when arsenic or tartar emetic have been taken, as warm fluids increase their activity). *Iodide of starch* (made by boiling iodine and starch together) is a valuable antidote to alkaline poisons. If the nature of the poison is unknown, a harmless but effectual antidote will be found in *magnesia*, *carbonis ligni* and *ferri oxidi hydrate*, â â. Give *ad libitum*. In poisoning with corrosive acids and metals, *Castile soap*, dissolved in four times its quantity of hot water, and drunk by the cupful, is of great service. *Albumen* (the white of eggs) dissolved in water, is especially useful in metallic poisoning. *Vinegar and coffee* for alkalies and narcotics. Camphor for all corrosive vegetable poisons. *Milk, oil, mucilaginous substances and charcoal* for arsenic and corrosive sublimate, etc.

Nitric, Muriatic, Oxalic, Sulphuric, Acetic, Citric, Phosphoric and Hydrocyanic Acid.—When either of these acids have been administered, the alkaline carbonates, *magnesia* or *chalk*, should be given in some *mucilaginous drink*. *Vomit-*

ing should be encouraged. In case of collapse, administer stimulants hypodermically, and food per rectum, or oily emulsions and milk.

Aconite.—Administer emetics at once, or use the stomach-pump. Stimulation externally and internally. Digitalis, strychnia, animal charcoal.

Alcohol.—Use the stomach-pump; cold affusion, ammonia hypodermically; electricity, nux vomica.

Alum and Sulphate of Alumina and Potassa.—Produce emesis with warm drinks; stomach-pump, hydrate of magnesia, or carbonate of ammonia.

Ammonia.—Administer vegetable acids, as lemon-juice, olive oil, or milk given copiously.

Aniline.—*See chloroform poisoning.*

Antimonia and its Salts.—Administer tannin, from green tea or galls; free vomiting with warm mucilaginous drinks, or stomach-pump. Stimulation.

Arsenious Acid.—Hydrated sesquioxide of iron, given in a moist state, followed by castor oil and warm demulcent drinks.

Belladonna.—Use subcutaneous injections of morphia, camphor and coffee; whisky; tannic acid in mucilaginous drinks.

Bismuth Subnitrate.—Albumen, sugar, milk, mucilaginous drinks.

Calabar Bean.—Use hypodermic injections of atropia.

Camphor.—Atropia, cautiously; emetics, stimulants, wine and opium.

Cantharides.—Produce free emesis, castor oil, demulcent injection.

Carbolic Acid.—Use the stomach-pump, olive oil, flour and water, saccharate of lime, etc.

Carbonic Acid Gas.—Place the patient in fresh air, use electricity, artificial respiration, friction, stimulants.

Chloral.—*See opium, chloroform.*

Chloroform, Ether.—Admit fresh air, keep the feet higher than the head, dash alternately hot and cold water upon the

face and chest, artificial respiration, keep the tongue well forward, use brisk friction, ice to rectum, inhale amyl nitricum and ammonia, hypodermic injections of ammonia and brandy. If the liquid has been swallowed use the stomach-pump and emetics, inhalation of oxygen gas, smartly slap the chest with a towel dipped in ice water, faradization of the diaphragm; catch the patient by the feet and hold him up with the head downward.

Chromium, Compounds of.—Administer milk, albumen, water, emetics, magnesium carbonate or chalk.

Cocculus Indicus.—Administer emetics, stimulants, mucilaginous drinks.

Colchicum.—Produce emesis. Use demulcents, castor oil, opium and stimulants.

Conium.—Drink mustard and warm water, active stimulation.

Copper, Preparations of.—Administer emetics, and give the white of eggs.

Corrosive Sublimate.—Produce free emesis; white of eggs mixed with water and given copiously; wheat flour paste, milk, atropia, pilocarpin, kali iod., nit. ac. and hepar sulph.

Creosote.—Use emetics, demulcent and mucilaginous drinks.

Croton Oil.—Administer emetics, demulcents and mucilaginous drinks.

Digitalis.—Administer emetics, stimulants, tannic acid in solution.

Hydrocyanic Acid.—Strychnine and whisky hypodermically, artificial respiration, inhalation of oxygen, electricity, precipitated oxide of iron, veratrum viride.

Iodine.—Administer starch or flour in water.

Lead Salts.—Administer opiated and demulcent drinks; emetine hypodermically, epsom salts, sulphate of zinc, milk.

Lobelia.—Administer strychnine and whisky hypodermically, stomach-pump, stimulants, ammonia.

Mushroom.—Administer stimulants, emetics, morphia hypodermically.

Nux Vomica, Strychnia.—Administer emetics, veratrum

viride, chloral hydrate, and bromide of potash in large doses; chloroform.

Opium, Morphia.—Use emetics or stomach-pump at once, keep the patient walking, apply cold douche, flagellation, rectal injections of strong coffee. Caffeine, strychnine, atropia, hypodermically; electricity, hot fomentations, inhalation of oxygen.

Phosphorus.—Administer emetics, stomach-pump, white of eggs, demulcent drinks. Stimulants hypodermically; magnesia in mucilage, turpentine, oxygen by inhalation, animal charcoal. Avoid oils.

Potassa.—Emetics, olive oil in large quantities produces a soap; milk, demulcent drinks, vegetable acids, lemon-juice, etc.

Silver, Salts of.—Administer albumen, milk, chloride of sodium, followed by emetics.

Stramonium.—Administer emetics, morphia subcutaneously in $\frac{1}{2}$ -gr. doses until delirium abates; strychnia, stimulants.

Tobacco.—Administer emetics, Stimulants per anum. Strychnia.

Veratrum.—Produce rapid emesis; stimulants, morphia, strychnia, hypodermically.

Zinc Salts.—Use stomach-pump, tepid water with milk and albumen, soapsuds freely, potassic and sodic carbonates.

ASPHYXIA FROM VARIOUS CAUSES.

From Carbonic Acid Gas.—Remove the patient at once from the room into the fresh air; administer (hypodermically) strychnia or atropia; alcoholic stimulants, cold douche; remove all constricting articles of clothing about neck, inhalation of oxygen. Artificial respiration. Apply bottles of hot water or mustard to feet and epigastrium. Apply electricity at once, and continue its use a long time.

From Hanging.—Cut down the patient at once; cold douche,

or hot and cold alternately, slap body, loosen all clothing about neck. Tickle the fauces with a feather, blow into the nostrils. Perform artificial respiration. Inhalation of oxygen. Hypodermically use atropia, strychnine, ammonia and whisky. Brisk friction.

From Drowning.—Raise patient, holding head downward for a moment to allow any water to run from the lungs; imitating the inspiratory and expiratory movements, at the same time cleanse the mouth and nostrils, and see that no foreign body is lodged in pharynx, larynx or œsophagus. Remove all tight clothing about neck and chest. Open the mouth, draw forward the patient's tongue, and keep it forward with an elastic band or tenaculum. Place the patient on his back on a flat surface, inclined a little from the feet upwards; raise and support the head and shoulders by some article of dress or cushion; strip off his wet clothes and wrap him in blankets, robes, or anything warm that is at hand. To induce circulation and warmth of blood, commence rubbing limbs upwards firmly and energetically. Friction must be continued under blankets or over dry clothing. Apply hot flannels, bottles, bladders or rubber bags of hot water, heated bricks, to pit of stomach, armpits, between thighs, or to the soles of feet. To induce artificial respiration, grasp the patient's arms just above the elbows, draw them gently and steadily upwards, until they meet above the head; this motion elevates the ribs, expands the chest, and draws air into the lungs. Then turn down the arms and press them gently and firmly for two seconds against sides of chest; this motion will press the air out of the lungs. Pressure on the breast bone will aid this motion. Repeat these measures alternately and perseveringly fifteen times a minute for one or two hours, or until breathing is restored. Another way to induce natural breathing is to place the patient on a board and in a seesawing way alternately elevate his head and body at an angle of about forty degrees, and then the feet and body the same way, allowing him to partially stand on his head. This method often succeeds. If at hand, apply electricity. Give atropia, strychnia, or caffeine, hypodermically, and injections of whisky per anum. A warm bath may prove beneficial. On the restoration of life, when the power of swallowing has returned, small quantities of warm water, wine, whisky, brandy,

or hot coffee should be given. Keep the patient in bed and encourage sleep. During the reaction, large mustard plasters to chest and below shoulders will greatly relieve the distressed breathing.

IMPURITIES IN WATER.

Organic Matter in Water.—To a glass of water add *per manganate of potash*, sufficient to give it a pinkish color, and exclude the air with a close cover; if organic matter be present the water will, in a few hours, become brownish.

Fermentation Test.—To a glass of water add a *syrup of sugar*, setting it aside in a warm place that fermentation may take place. The presence of organic matter will be indicated by the rising of gas bubbles. Water containing organic matter should be filtered through sand, gravel or charcoal.

Lead.—Water is often impregnated with a salt of lead, from long standing in pipes or cisterns made of this metal. The addition of *sulphureted hydrogen* reveals a *brown-black* precipitate where less than the 1,000,000th part of the salt is present.

Carbonate of Lime.—Hard water, that is, water containing lime, is termed *hard*, and its degree of hardness is determined by its power to curdle soap. When the hardness can be removed by evaporation or boiling, it is due to the presence of *carbonate of lime*, and when these fail it is due to the *sulphate of lime*. Such water is unfit for use in the preparation of medicine. It can be detected by adding *lime water*. The lime unites with the carbonic acid, which holds the carbonate of lime in solution, and the lime is set free in the form of a white powder.

Sulphate of Lime.—If sulphate of lime be present add to the water a few drops of *Nitrate of Baryta*, and a white, in soluble precipitate will be thrown down.

Sulphate of Copper.—A needle suspended in the water will soon be coated with a layer of copper. On the addition of *sulphureted hydrogen* there will be thrown down a deep chocolate-brown precipitate.

Sulphate of Iron.—Add to the water *ferrocyanide of potassium*, and it will give a greenish-blue precipitate, becoming deep blue on exposure to the air. The addition of hydrosulphuret of ammonia will throw down a black precipitate.

Oxide of Zinc.—The addition of *ammonia* or sesquicarbonate of ammonia will throw down a white precipitate.

Filtered Water.—It would be of inestimable value to mankind if all the water used for drinking purposes was well filtered before using by passing it through gravel and charcoal.

DIETARY TABLE FOR THE SICK.

To the invalid there are three important events of the day, *viz.*, the three meals, which should be carefully and delicately prepared, so that they may be not only agreeable to the taste but pleasing to the eye. The food should be in quantities just sufficient to stimulate the appetite, not too large nor too small; no article of diet should ever be left in the sick-room, for it is the best means to destroy an appetite.

The dietetics of the sick should be selected from the three following divisions of food: *viz.*, *nitrogenized food* (tissue-builders), composed of albumen, caseine and fibrine, as found in meats, eggs, milk and cheese, etc. *Non-nitrogenous foods* (heat-producers). These are the fat-producers, as the animal fats, oils, cream, butter, cocoa, olive oil, corn-starch, arrow-root, sago, wheat flour, potatoes, rice and the gums. These cannot be taken by fever patients, and those who suffer from indigestion. *Inorganic foods* (non-supporters of life) are those which of themselves cannot support life, yet are very necessary to the maintenance of the system, and are classified as belonging to the variety of alimentary substances. Their function is to assist in the process of nutrition. Among this class are phosphate of lime, iron, salt, and water.

Tea.—This beverage should be made a few minutes only before it is required. Put two teaspoonsful of fresh Oolong tea leaves into a small tea-pot, pour two teacupsful of boiling water over it, cover closely, and let it steam for twenty minutes; season to suit the taste. It is one of the most palatable dishes, if properly made, that can be served in the sick-room.

Iced Tea.—Put some ice into a glass, add the juice of half a lemon, and *fill* to the full with tea; sweeten to taste.

Coffee.—For one person take two tablespoonsful of the best Java coffee, well browned and ground, beat into it half an egg, and add one cup of cold water. Let it stand half an hour on the stove, well covered; then add one pint of boiling water, let it scald thirty minutes, season with rich cream, well beaten to free from lumps; but boiled fresh milk is a good substitute; sweeten with loaf sugar to suit the taste. Put the cream and sugar in first, and the coffee last.

Chocolate.—Take one large tablespoonful of grated chocolate, one teaspoonful of sugar, one-half pint of milk, and one-half pint of boiling water. Let this boil three minutes, and stir it well while boiling with an egg-beater.

Koumiss, or Milk Wine.—This is of great value in the sick-room, in all fevers and diseases of the intestinal canal; should be used with a champagne tap.

Home-Made Koumiss.—The following directions are given for its manufacture: Fill a quart champagne bottle up to the neck with pure milk; add two tablespoonsful of white sugar, after dissolving the same in a little water over a hot fire; add also a quarter of a two-cent cake of compressed yeast. Then tie the cork on the bottle securely, and shake the mixture well; place it in a room of the temperature of 50° to 95° Fahrenheit for six hours, and finally in the ice box over night. Drink in such quantities as the stomach may require. It will be well to observe several important injunctions in preparing the koumiss, and they are: To be sure that the milk is pure; that the bottle is sound; that the yeast is fresh; to open the mixture in the morning with great care, on account of its effervescent properties; not to drink it at all if there is any curdle or thickening part resembling cheese, as this indicates that the fermentation has been prolonged beyond the proper time. Make it as you need to use it. The virtue of koumiss is that it refreshes and stimulates, with no after-reaction from its effects. It is often almost impossible to obtain good, fresh koumiss, especially away from large towns. The above makes it possible for any physician to prescribe it. The cost is about fifteen cents per quart.—*Chicago Medical Review.*

Beef Tea.—Take a pound of lean beef (rump steak), cut

into fine pieces in a chopping bowl, put it into a wide-mouthed bottle, cork loosely, and put it into a pot of *cold* water; heat gradually, then let it boil slowly for three hours, which will extract all the juice from the meat. Pour off the juice, and season with a little salt, and serve for use. Johnston's fluid beef is an excellent substitute for beef tea.

Beef Juice.—Take fresh, juicy steak, free from fat; broil over hot coals for one minute, so as to heat it thoroughly; cut it in several places, and press out the juice by means of a meat-squeezer into a warm bowl; add a little salt, and serve at once.

Beef Essence.—Take one pound of lean steak, soak in a pint of water for half an hour, squeezing the meat occasionally; then put it on the fire, cover, and boil it slowly for ten minutes, removing the scum. Season with salt to suit, and serve hot. The addition of a little cream renders it richer and more nourishing. It may be thickened with a little flour, arrow-root, oyster crackers or rice for a change.

Liebig's Extract of Meat.—One pound of this is said to be the product of thirty-four pounds of pure muscular tissue. It is more of a stimulant than a food from which tissues can be built up. One ounce of this extract will produce four pints of excellent beef tea. It can be eaten by invalids, spread upon bread or toast, like a potted meat.

Raw Meat Pulp.—This is prepared by rubbing the pounded meat through a sieve, without the addition of water. This can often be assimilated when no other food is borne.

Chicken Broth.—Cut the fowl into small pieces, and crack the bones. Put it into three pints of cold water, cover it closely, and boil it slowly for three hours, or until the meat falls in pieces. Strain, and add a little rice, which has been soaked for half an hour in warm water. Simmer for twenty minutes, which will cook the rice. Season, and serve with crackers.

Bonny Clabber Sour or Loppered Milk.—Place it on ice an hour before using. Cut out carefully with a spoon, put into saucers, and eat with cream and a little nutmeg. This is exceedingly palatable, and a very wholesome dish for invalids.

Wine Whey.—Put one pint of fresh milk into a vessel, and let it come to a boil; then add slowly half a wine-glassful of

sherry wine, boil for fifteen minutes, skimming off the curd ; add a tablespoonful more of wine, and it is ready for use. Sweeten to taste.

Tapioca Custard.—Take three even tablespoonfuls of tapioca, soak three hours in a cup of water. To one pint of scalded milk add the tapioca ; boil five minutes ; then add two well-beaten eggs, and boil one-half minute longer. Sweeten and season to taste.

Tapioca Jelly.—Take one cupful of tapioca, soak four hours in water ; to this add the juice of one lemon, a little of the grated rind, and four cupsful of water. Boil one hour, stirring it frequently. Serve with sweetened cream, and flavor to taste.

Egg-Nogg.—Take one egg, one tumbler of scalded milk, one spoonful of good brandy and the same quantity of sugar. Beat the sugar and egg together to a froth, add the brandy, fill up with milk. This is a stimulating and nutritious drink.

Milk Toast.—Toast should be made of stale bread, cut about one-half inch thick, well browned. When hot spread evenly with well-salted butter ; now pour over a small teacupful of boiling milk, thickened with half a teaspoonful of flour, and salt to taste. If the patient cannot take the milk, moisten the toast with boiling water, and serve while hot.

Milk Porridge.—Take two cupsful of milk, one dozen raisins, and a *heaping* teaspoonful of flour rubbed to a paste with a little cold water, and boil for four minutes. The raisins improve the flavor of the milk. They need not be eaten.

Lime-Water.—Take a piece of unslacked lime, two inches in diameter, break it into small pieces, put it into a clean quart bottle, and fill the bottle with rain-water. Let this stand twelve hours, when it is ready for use. The bottle can be refilled a number of times, as long as the lime lasts.

Rice Jelly.—Take two large spoonsful of flour, and water enough to make a thin paste ; add a coffee-cupful of boiling water. Boil till transparent, and sweeten to taste. Flavor with lemon-juice or a stick of cinnamon. Excellent in fevers.

Eggs on Toast.—Drop an egg from a saucer, in which it has been broken, into boiling salt water. Cook rare, take out with a perforated ladle and lay it on a thin piece of hot buttered toast ; sprinkle over salt and pepper ; serve hot.

Broiled Beefsteak.—Take porter-house or tenderloin steak, about three-quarters of an inch thick, broil carefully over a hot coal fire, cooking it rare; turn it several times during cooking to prevent burning. Pepper and salt to taste. Then place a small piece of butter on top; and, when it is melted and soaked into the meat, serve it hot with crackers. Mutton can be served the same way. Instead of using butter, lemon-juice squeezed upon the meat is very palatable.

Dyspepsia Crackers.—Take one pint of *wheat meal*, one teaspoonful of butter, and water enough to make a stiff dough. Beat thoroughly for half an hour with a potato-masher, roll into a ball, and beat it over and over again. Next roll out *very thin*, and cut into round or square forms; prick with a fork, and bake in a quick oven. *Brown flour crackers* can be made in the same way.

Unleavened Wafers.—Take good dry flour, and make a stiff dough, with milk and a little salt. Roll out *thin*, cut into round cakes, which should be rolled again, almost as thin as letter paper. *Bake very quickly*. These are easily digested, and are excellent in dyspepsia.

Per Cent. of Nutrimnt; Time of Digestion; Per Cent. of Carbon and Nitrogen; Per Cent. of Solid Matter; and Water of the Chief Articles of Food.

| Kind of Food. | Preparation, | P. C. of Nu- trime't | Time of Digestion H's. M's. | Ease of Diges- tion- | Carb'n w'mth | Nitr'n (Flesh) | P. C. of Solid Matter | Per C of water. |
|---------------|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Almonds.... | Raw..... | 66 | | .. | *77 | .. | *100 | 0 |
| Apples..... | Raw..... | 10 | 1.30 | 5 | 45 | .. | .. | .. |
| Apricots.... | Raw..... | 26 | | .. | .. | .. | 25 | 75 |
| Barley..... | Boiled..... | 92 | 2.00 | 5 | †77 | 6 | .. | .. |
| Beans..... | Boiled..... | 89 | 2.30 | 4 | 37 | .. | 87 | 14 |
| Beef..... | Roast..... | 26 | 3.30 | 3 | 19 | 4 | 25 | 75 |
| Beef..... | Fried..... | .. | 4.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Beef..... | Rare..... | .. | 3.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Blood..... | | 22 | | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 80 |
| Bread..... | Baked..... | 80 | 3.30 | 3 | 30 | 15 | .. | .. |
| Bread..... | Corn..... | .. | 3.15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bass..... | Broiled..... | .. | 2.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Butter..... | | .. | 3.30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Beets..... | Boiled..... | .. | 3.45 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cabbage.... | Raw..... | 7 | 2.00 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cabbage.... | Boiled..... | .. | 4.30 | .. | 10 | 3 | 8 | 92 |
| Carrots.... | Boiled..... | 10 | 3.15 | 3 | 22 | 2 | 12 | 88 |
| Cake..... | Sponge.... | .. | 2.30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| Kind of Food. | Preparation, | P. C. of Nutri-ment | Time of Digestion H. S. M's. | Ease of Digestion- | Carb'n w'mth | Ni.r'n (Flesh) | P. C. of Solid Matter | Per C of water. |
|---------------|--------------|---------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Catfish..... | Fried..... | .. | 3.30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cherries.... | Raw..... | 25 | 2.00 | 5 | .. | .. | 25 | 75 |
| Chickens... | Fricassee.. | 27 | 2.45 | 4 | 4 | 21 | 23 | 77 |
| Cheese..... | Old..... | .. | 3.30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Codfish..... | Boiled..... | 21 | 2.00 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Custard..... | Baked..... | .. | 2.45 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cucumbers.. | Raw..... | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Duck..... | WildRoasted | .. | 3.30 | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 80 |
| Eggs..... | Whipped... | 13 | 1.30 | 7 | 10 | 14 | 76 | 54 |
| Eggs..... | Boiled..... | .. | 3.30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Flour..... | Unbolted... | 35 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Flour..... | Bolted..... | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Fowls..... | Roasted.... | .. | 4.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Grapes..... | | 27 | 2.30 | 6 | .. | .. | 18 | 81 |
| Gelatine... | Boiled..... | .. | 2.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Green Corn. | Boiled..... | .. | 3.45 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Gooseberries | | 19 | 2.00 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hash..... | Warmed.... | .. | 2.30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Haddock... | Boiled..... | 18 | 2.30 | 4 | .. | .. | 20 | 80 |
| Lamb..... | Broiled.... | .. | 2.30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Liver..... | Broiled.... | .. | 2.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Melons..... | Raw..... | 3 | 2.00 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Milk..... | Raw..... | 7 | 2.15 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 87 |
| Milk..... | Boiled..... | .. | 2.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mutton..... | Roast..... | 30 | 3.15 | 3 | 18 | 15 | 100 | 0 |
| Oatmeal.... | Boiled..... | 74 | 3.30 | 3 | 40 | 2 | 83 | 7 |
| Oil..... | Raw..... | 96 | 3.30 | 3 | .. | .. | 100 | 0 |
| Oysters.... | Raw..... | .. | 2.55 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Oysters.... | Boiled.... | .. | 2.30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Pease..... | Raw..... | 10 | 3.30 | 6 | .. | .. | 16 | 84 |
| Plums..... | Raw..... | 29 | 2.30 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Parsnips... | Boiled.... | .. | 2.30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Peaches... | Raw..... | 20 | 2.00 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Potatoes... | Boiled.... | 13 | 2.30 | 4 | 22 | 2 | 24 | 76 |
| Pig's Feet.. | Boiled.... | .. | 1.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Pork..... | Roast..... | 21 | 5.15 | 2 | 49 | 10 | 100 | 0 |
| Rice..... | Boiled.... | 88 | 1.00 | 10 | 80 | 6 | .. | .. |
| Rye Flour.. | Baked..... | 79 | 3.30 | 3 | 39 | 2 | 83 | 17 |
| Salmon..... | Boiled.... | .. | 4.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sole..... | Fried..... | 21 | 3.00 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sausage.... | Boiled.... | .. | 3.20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Soups..... | Oyster.... | .. | 3.30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Strawberries | Raw..... | 12 | 2.00 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tripe..... | Boiled.... | .. | 1.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Trout..... | Fried..... | .. | 1.30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tapioca.... | Boiled.... | .. | 3.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Turnip..... | Boiled.... | 4 | 3.30 | 8 | 7 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Turkey..... | Roasted.... | .. | 2.30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Venison.... | Broiled.... | .. | 1.35 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

If human milk be considered as having 100 of nutritive equivalents,

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|
| Mutton.....will have | 773 | Beans.....will have | 320 |
| Pigeon..... | 756 | Apricots..... | 283 |
| Beef Liver..... | 570 | Lentils..... | 276 |
| Mussel..... | 528 | Pease..... | 239 |
| Eel..... | 434 | Black Bread... | 166 |
| Cheese..... | 331 | White Bread... | 142 |
| Oysters..... | 305 | Oats..... | 138 |
| Yolk of Eggs... | 305 | Barley..... | 125 |
| Cow's Milk.... | 237 | Wheat..... | 119 |
| Human Milk... | 100 | Radish..... | 106 |
| | | Rye..... | 106 |
| | | Maize (Corn)... | 100 |
| | | Potatoes..... | 85 |
| | | Rice..... | 81 |

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATIONS.

Directions.—In conducting post-mortem examinations, *order* and *method* are of great importance. The autopsy should be made from twelve to twenty hours after death. The three great cavities, *head, chest and abdomen*, should all be examined, whether suspicion of disease in them exists or not. First, note the *external appearance*,—the *size, weight, color*, etc. ; and all the *abrasions* should be minutely described.

Examination of the Head.—Make an incision through the scalp, from ear to ear, across the top of the head, reflect the two flaps formed, one over the forehead, and the other over the occiput. Now, with a small saw, remove the cranium (calvarium) by sawing completely around the head through the outer table, commencing just above the eye and ear, from before backward, and from behind forward. This shape, thus cut out, enables it to be retained in its proper position when the parts are readjusted. Remove the calvaria by the use of a chisel and hammer, or by the aid of an elevator. In fracturing the inner table be careful not to pierce the brain. The dura mater is now to be cut through on each side of the superior longitudinal sinus; then divide the *falx cerebri*; then

carefully raise the brain by placing the hand under its anterior portion. The cranial nerves and interior carotid artery are to be severed by the knife, and finally the spinal cord and vertebral arteries. The brain should now be carefully inspected, and then removed, and cut into many slices, commencing at the top, and going down in successive horizontal layers.

Spinal Column.—Examine this by making an incision through the skin, extending from above the hyoid bone to the upper part of the sternum, being careful not to penetrate the large veins of the neck. The parts to be examined may be removed from the body, if desired, by careful dissection. The thyroid gland, larynx and its appendages, blood-vessels, pharynx, œsophagus and nerves of the neck may be thus viewed.

Chest.—Here two incisions should be made, one from the root of the neck in front down to the ensiform cartilage; the other across the middle of the thorax, at right angles with the first. At the lines of the junction of the ribs, the cartilages of the ribs are to be cut through. Now detach from the soft parts the ensiform cartilage, holding the knife close to the sternum during the cutting. Raise the sternum with the costal cartilages from its position. By a cautious use of the knife sever the adherent soft parts. The thoracic viscera are now exposed, and may be carefully drawn out and inspected in detail.

Abdomen.—To examine the abdomen, make an incision extending from the sternum to the pubes, passing to the left of the umbilicus, and then one transversely across the middle of the abdomen, near the umbilicus. Before any portion of the stomach or bowels is removed, ligate above and below the part that is to be separated.

In every case, as far as practicable, make the incisions in those parts which are usually covered with the clothes of the deceased, so as not to mar the corpse.

After the examination of the various organs and tissues are completed, fill the cavities with bran, sawdust or cotton batting. The edges of the divided integument should be brought together and retained in position by the common continued suture.

MEDICO-LEGAL EXAMINATIONS.

Prof. Reese, of the University of Pennsylvania, gives the following practical observations to those making *post-mortem* examinations in cases of suspected *poisoning, murder or suicide.*:

1. Ascertain whether the individual had labored under previous illness, and how long a time had elapsed between the first suspicious symptoms and his death, and the time elapsed after death before the inspection is made.

2. Note all the circumstances leading to a suspicion of murder or suicide, such as the position and general appearance of the body, and the presence of bottles or papers containing poison about his person or in his room.

3. Collect any vomited matters, especially those first rejected, and preserve them in a clean glass jar, carefully stoppered and labeled. The vessel in which the vomited matters have been contained should be carefully inspected for any *solid* (mineral) matters which may have sunk to the bottom or adhered to the sides. If no vomited matters be procurable, and vomiting has taken place on the dress, bed-clothes, furniture, etc., then portions of these must be carefully preserved for future examination.

4. Before removing the stomach, apply *two* ligatures beyond each extremity, dividing between each pair, so as to prevent the loss of any of its contents.

5. If the stomach be opened for inspection, this should be performed in a perfectly clean dish, and the contents collected carefully in a graduated vessel, so as to properly estimate their quantity (noting the presence of blood, mucus, bile, or undigested food). These contents should be preserved in a perfectly clean glass jar, securely stoppered, covered over with bladder and sealed. The contents of the *duodenum* should be collected and preserved separately.

6. Carefully inspect the state of the *throat, œsophagus* and trachea for the presence of foreign substances, and for marks of inflammation or corrosion.

7. Observe the condition of the *large intestine*,—especially the *rectum*. The presence of hardened feces would indicate that purging had not very recently taken place.

8. Note any morbid changes in the *lungs*, as congestion, inflammation or effusion; in the *heart*, as contraction, flaccidity, presence of a clot, and the condition of the contained blood.

9. Examine the state of the *brain* and *spinal marrow*; and in the female, the condition of the *ovaries*, *uterus* and *vagina*.

10. Along with the stomach and duodenum the viscera that are to be preserved for chemical analysis, and kept separate from them, are the liver, gall bladder, spleen, kidneys, rectum and urinary bladder with its contents, and in some cases a portion of the *blood*.

11. As the legal authorities will rigorously insist upon proof of the *identity* of the matters alleged to be poisonous, it is of the greatest importance to preserve such matters from all possible contamination by incautious contact with surfaces or vessels *which are not absolutely clean*. Avoid the use of colored paper for wrapping up the specimens. When once the suspected articles are deposited in the hands of a medical man, he must preserve them strictly under lock and key, and confide them only to a trusty agent for transportation. Many cases are on record where the chemical evidence failed, simply for a want of power clearly to establish the *identity* of the matters analyzed. Actual testing for *poisons* in cases of suspected criminality ought to be undertaken only by those whose chemical knowledge and skill are of the first order.

MINERAL WATERS.

Mineral waters are simply complicated medicines, containing various salts and gases blended together. The ingredients are derived from the soil or rocks through which the waters pass. Mineral waters are often of great service in *sub-acute* and *chronic functional* and *organic* diseases. To get their full benefit they should be drunk at their source, and not at home. The best time of the year for drinking these waters is from May to October, and the duration of a course is from three to six weeks. When their use is continued too long they are liable to do harm. The waters should be taken

before breakfast, and sipped slowly, and an interval allowed for a gentle walk between each glass. Bathing and drinking should not be commenced on the same day.

Classification.—Mineral waters may be classified as follows: 1. *Carbonic acid waters.* 2. *Saline waters.* 3. *Sulphur waters.* 4. *Earthy mineral waters.* 5. *Iodo-bromated waters.* 6. *Chalybeate waters.* 7. *Thermal waters.*

I. Carbonic Acid Waters.—Many waters are impregnated with carbonic acid gas, which imparts to them a sharp acidulous taste and a sparkling appearance. These waters are very exhilarating, and greatly aid digestion, and have proved valuable in dyspepsia, hepatic diseases, gout and rheumatism. The most valuable are the thermal springs of Vichy, and the cold of Fachingen and Bilin. In America the Geyser Springs of Saratoga are the most important.

II. Saline Waters.—These are the purgative waters, containing principally sulphate of soda, sulphate of magnesia, and chloride of sodium. They have proved beneficial in dyspepsia, gravel, gout, rheumatism, icterus, gall-stones, catarrh of the bladder, constipation, hemorrhoids, aphthæ, scrofula, glandular enlargements and skin diseases. They are found in Europe at Vichy, and Nenenahr, Salzbrunn, Mount Dore, Berlin, Gushfibel, Apollinaris, Ems, Luhatschowitz, La Bourboule. *Bitter waters*—Hunyadi Janos, Pullna, Seidlitz, Epsom, Beulah, Purton, Cheltenham, Leamington, Friedrichshall, and Scarborough. *Compound soda waters*—Carlsbad, Marienbad, Franzensbad and Taraap. *Common salt waters*—Hamburg, Kissengen, Baden-Baden, Wiesbaden, Reichenhall, Kreuznach, Harrogate. *In America*—St. Catharines, Canada; Plantagenet Springs, Canada; Caledonia Springs, Canada; Lansing, Michigan; Spring Lake Well, Michigan; Louis Artesian Well, Missouri; Fruitport Well, Michigan; Mount Clemens, Michigan; St. Clair, Michigan; Saratoga Springs, New York; Excelsior Spring, New York; Balston Spa, New York; Albany Artesian Well, New York; Wilhoit's Soda Springs, Oregon, Charleston Artesian Well, South Carolina; and Saverton Salt Spring, Missouri.

III. Sulphur Waters.—Owing to their impregnation with sulphuretted hydrogen they have the odor of rotten eggs. Sulphurous waters are useful in rheumatic, gouty, neuralgic,

cutaneous, hepatic, dyspeptic, uterine, anæmic, constitutional and syphilitic diseases, and incipient phthisis. They should be taken internally, and in the form of hot baths. The chief sulphuric thermals in Europe are those of Aix-la-Chapelle, Baden, Aix-les-Bains, Baresges, Bagneres de Luchon, St. Sauveur, Cauterets, Eaux-Bonnes, Eaux-Chandes, Harrogate, Moffat, Strathpeffer and Ljsoodnavna. In America—Blount Springs, Alabama; Piedmont Springs, California; White Sulphur Springs, California; Vallejo White Sulphur Springs, California; Green-Cove Springs, Florida; Red Sulphur Springs, Georgia; French Lick Springs, Indiana; West Baden Springs, Indiana; Indian Springs, Indiana; Indian Springs, Georgia; Lodi Artesian Well, Indiana; Lafayette Well, Indiana; Trinity Springs, Indiana; Blue Lick Springs, Kentucky; Lower Blue Lick Springs, Kentucky; Big Bone Springs, Kentucky; Paroquet Springs, Kentucky; Esquilapia Springs, Kentucky; Grayson Springs, Kentucky; Olympian Springs, Kentucky; Fox Springs, Kentucky; Louisville Artesian Well, Kentucky; Drennon Springs, Kentucky; Bedford Springs, Kentucky; White Sulphur and Tea Springs, Kentucky; De Soto Springs, Louisiana; White Sulphur Springs, Louisiana; Alpena Well, Michigan; Sharon Springs, New York; Massena Springs, New York; Dryden Springs, New York; Chittenango Springs, New York; Richfield Springs, New York; Avon Springs, New York; Longmuir's Well, New York; Cherry Valley Springs, New York; Clifton Springs, New York; Columbia Springs, New York; White Sulphur Springs, New York; Shooco Springs, North Carolina; Warren White Sulphur, North Carolina; White Sulphur Springs, Ohio; White Sulphur Springs, North Carolina; Minnequa Springs, Pennsylvania; Carlisle Springs, Pennsylvania; Glenn Springs, South Carolina; Sitka, Alaska; Alburg Springs, Vermont; Jordan White Sulphur Springs, Virginia; Highgate Springs, Vermont; Newburg Springs, Vermont; Yellow Sulphur Springs, Virginia; Buffalo Springs, Virginia; Coyner's Springs, Virginia; Eggleston's Springs, Virginia; Botetourt Springs, Virginia; Cold White Sulphur Springs, Virginia; Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, Virginia; Huguenot Springs, Virginia; Burner's Spring, Virginia; Roanoke Red Sulphur Springs, Virginia; Dagger's Spring, Virginia; Grayson Sulphur Spring, Virginia; Greenbrier White Sulphur Spring,

Virginia; Salt Sulphur Springs, Virginia; Red Sulphur Springs, Virginia; Blue Sulphur Springs, Virginia; Sandwich Springs, Canada, and Charlottesville Springs, Canada.

Earthy Mineral, and Ido-Bromated Mineral Waters.—

In these waters the carbonates of lime and magnesia, with a little silica and iron, predominate. Full doses purge. They have proved beneficial in the uric acid diathesis, gout, rheumatism, vesical catarrh, chronic skin diseases, uterine tumors, and old constitutional syphilis. In Europe they are chiefly found in Baden-Baden, Kreuznach, Wildungen, Gerog-Victoruelle, Weissenburg, Leuk, Helenenquelle, Lippspringe and Inselbad. In *America*: Butterworth Springs, Michigan; Eaton Rapids Wells, Michigan; Leslie Well, Michigan; Hubbardston Well, Michigan; Yellow Springs, Ohio; Gettysburg Spring, Pennsylvania, Clarendon Springs, Vermont; Sweet Springs, West Virginia; Berkeley Springs, West Virginia; Alleghany Springs, Virginia; Bethesda Springs, Wisconsin; Holston Springs, Virginia, and Clysmic Spring Water, Wisconsin.

VI. Chalybeate Waters.—A large number of waters contain small quantities of iron, but none are considered as belonging to the ferruginous class unless the proportion of metal is considerable. They have an astringent and inky taste, without the water is highly charged with carbonic acid gas. They increase the appetite, promote digestion, stimulate the action of the heart, and increase the red corpuscles of the blood, and have proved beneficial in anæmia in all its forms, chlorosis, dyspepsia, phthisis and functional diseases of the genitive organs. In *Europe* the best waters are found in Schwalbach, Pyrmont, Bruckenau, Cheltenham, Tunbridge Wells, Franzensbad, Bocklet and Harrogate. In *America*. Bailey Springs, Alabama; Fry's Soda Spring, California; Stafford Springs, Connecticut; Greencastle Springs, Indiana; Catoosa Springs, Georgia; Madison Springs, Georgia; Estil Springs, Kentucky; Knightstown Spring, Indiana; Schuyler County Springs, Illinois; Hopkington Springs, Massachusetts; Owosso Spring, Michigan; Schooley's Mountain Spring, New Jersey; Cooper's Well, Mississippi; Ocean Springs, Mississippi; Oak Rock Orchard Acid Springs, New York; Sharon Springs, New York; Mineral Spring, New Jersey; Adams Springs, Ohio; Cresson Springs, Pennsylvania;

Blossburg Springs, Pennsylvania; Fayette Springs, Pennsylvania; Montvale Springs, Tennessee; Beersheba Springs, Tennessee; Rawley Springs, Virginia; Sweet Chalybeate Springs, Virginia; Rockbridge Alum Springs, Virginia; Pulaski Alum Springs, Virginia; Bath Alum Springs, Virginia; Stribling Springs, Virginia; Church Hill Alum Springs, Virginia; Bedford Alum Springs, Virginia, and Variety Springs, Virginia.

VII. Thermal Waters.—All waters possessing an unvarying temperature above 85° Fahrenheit are included under this designation. They are chiefly used for bathing, and in this their efficacy mainly consists, in the majority of instances. They are especially useful in the treatment of chronic rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, paralysis, skin diseases, secondary and tertiary syphilis. The most useful in *America* are the Hot Springs of Arkansas; Calistoga Hot Springs, California; The Geysers, California; Paso Robles Hot Springs, California; Santa Barbara Hot Sulphur Springs, California; Agua Caliente Springs, California; San Bernardino Springs, California; Skaggs's Hot Springs, California; Gilroy Hot Spring, California; Lake Tahoe Hot Springs, California; Idaho Hot Springs, Colorado; Middle Park Hot Sulphur Springs, Colorado; Warm Springs, North Carolina; Agua Caliente, New Mexico; Warm Springs, Georgia; Lebanon Springs, New York; Pueblo Hot Springs, Nevada; Volcano Springs, Nevada; Des Chutes Hot Springs, Oregon; Hot Springs, Virginia; Salt Lake Hot Springs, Utah; Warm Springs, Virginia; Healing Springs, Virginia; American Geysers, Wyoming Territory; Canon, City Hot Springs, Colorado.

MASSAGE.

The term *massage* signifies to knead, or shampoo; or a process of rubbing, friction and percussion of the body.

Method.—*First by Friction.* This consists of rubbing, rolling under the fingers, gently pinching the skin; and rubbing, tapping, kneading and exercising the muscles and joints. Beginning at an extremity, the skin is taken up between the thumb and fingers and pressed and rolled; then the muscles are well grasped, rolled and pressed, and kneaded, and rap-

idly tapped a quick succession of light blows ; and then each articulation is in turn put through all its motions, omitting no part of the body except the face.

Massage by *percussion* consists in applying to various parts of the body a very rapid succession of short blows, not forcible enough to cause pain. The blows or taps may be made with the fingers as arranged for percussion, with the side of the hand, a wooden spatula, a small rubber mallet, or by machinery made for that purpose.

Diseases that are benefited by this valuable mode of treatment are especially infantile paralysis, wasting palsy, progressive muscular atrophy, chronic joint affections, synovitis, contractions and deformities, nocturnal restlessness, neuralgia, hemicrania, migraine, spinal irritation, nervous exhaustion, neurasthenia, hysteria, ovarian and uterine diseases, hemiplegia, sprained joints, indigestion, constipation and hepatic diseases.

The effect of massage treatment is to dilate the blood-vessels, increase the circulation, and elevate the temperature of the body one degree. The immediate effect of these changes is to promote the nutritive energy of the tissue subjected to treatment. The body increases in weight, the organic functions are performed with more energy, and power is gained in every way. On the nervous system massage exercises peculiar and happy effects, which should be utilized. When an inflamed part, a joint, for example, which can be manipulated, is rubbed with excessive gentleness, the sensibility, which was at first so acute that every touch gave pain, rapidly subsides, until, after an hour of friction, it may be handled with some roughness without causing pain. When the local condition is that of pain merely, it is remarkable how the acutest suffering is alleviated by persistent friction of a gentle kind. The same with muscular spasm ; it is relieved and relaxation induced by persevering rubbing of the affected muscle.

COMPENDIUM OF DISEASES

AND THEIR

HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT.

Abscess (*Inflammation with suppuration*).—*Acute form*.—
ACON., ARN., ARS., BELL., MERC., SILIC, CALC., LYC

Bry., Mez., Calen., Phos.

Cham., Asafœt., Nit ac. Sulph.

Chronic form.—SILIC., HEPAR S., CALC. C., CALC PHOS.,
MERC., MERC. IOD., IOD., LYC., CHINA, QUINIA, NIT. AC.,
ARS., SULPH., KALI IOD.

Mez., Phos., Fluor. ac., Sepia.

Sulph. ac., Plumb., Carbol. ac., Asafœt., Mang., Carbo
an., Carbo veg., Coni., Aur. mur., Iron.

Adjuvants.—Liberal allowance of nourishing food. Change
of air; sea-air very valuable. To facilitate suppuration, use
hot fomentations, frequently repeated, in the form of poultices
made of ground linseed, tomatoes, slippery-elm bark,
potato starch, bread and milk, etc., applied as hot as the part
will bear. Cod-liver oil internally. Malt liquors. When
suppuration is complete, the pus is to be carefully evacuated
by the use of a bistoury or an aspirator. The majority of
deep abscesses should be opened with the aspirator.

Acidity (*Heartburn*).—PULS., NUX V., SALICYLIC AC.,
CALC. C., NIT. AC.

Argent n., Sulph ac., Robin., Iris, Carbo v., Lyc., Bismuth.

Phos., Pod., Kreos., Petrol., Mang., Amm. c., Phos. ac.,
Carbol. ac.

Adjuvants.—Alkaline mineral springs. Alkalies after meals
give temporary relief; as, one teaspoonful of bicarbonate of

soda to half a tumbler of water; carbonate of magnesia, gr. 10 to 15; pepsine or pancreatine, gr. 10; lemon-juice and lime-juice; lime-water and milk. Plain food in small quantities. See *Dyspepsia*.

Acne (*Pimples on the Face; disease of the sebaceous glands*).—SULPH., CALC. C., SEPIA, SILIC., ARS., GRAPH., KALI BROM., KALI HYD., HEPAR S. IOD.

Petrol., Apis m., Kreos., Nit. ac., Nux v., Phos., Borax, Bell., Baryt. carb.

Ant. c., Rhus tox., Arn., Puls., Anti. tart., Caust., Kali bich., Mez., Acon., Phos. ac., Rumex, Merc., *Granatum. Aur. m.

Adjuvants.—Dyspepsia is the most prolific source of acne. Diet light and unstimulating. Press out the comedo with a watch-key. In mild form, use stimulating lotions; in inflamed variety, soothing applications. Mercurius cor. lotion, 1 part to 100 of water, with alcohol enough to dissolve it. Apply with sponge *bis die*. Borax or Boracic acid solution in rose-water very valuable. Iodide of Sulphur ointment, Iodide of Lead ointment, Rumex crispus tincture diluted one-half with alcohol, excellent. *Calomel ointment; Iodide of Mercury ointment*. Wash with Juniper tar soap, Sulphur, and Iodide of Sulphur soaps, with hot water. If this irritates, rub in glycerite of starch after washing, or fine sand. Saline mineral waters and salt water baths; Hunyadi Janos water is excellent. Bismuth locally as a cosmetic; glycerine, one teaspoonful three times a day. Sapo viridis two parts, alcohol one, or Glycerine and soap â â, applied to the face every night, renders the ducts open for the exit of the sebum. Ointment of Carbonate of Potash, Sulphur, or Glycerine and Cosmoïne in equal proportions.

Addison's Disease (*Bronzed skin; degeneration of the supra-renal capsules*).—IOD., ARS., PHOS., CAUST., KALI HYD.

Sulph., Carbo an., Plumb., Nit. ac., Calc., Sepia. Cured with great difficulty.

After-Pains.—BELL., CHAM., CAUL., MACROT., MORPHIA. NUX V., GELS., SAB., SECALE, CHLORAL, ACON.

Amyl nit., Hyos., Coff., Cocc., Ign., Arn., Ustilago, Cup., Ferr., Bry., Pod., Rhus tox., Sepia, Viburnum, Hyper., Zinc val.

Adjuvants.—Hot, soothing injections into vagina. Warm poultices over hypogastric region. Chloroform liniment on flannel to abdomen. Remove coagula from uterus. In vesical paralysis, draw the urine with a catheter. A tight bandage will often relieve after-pains.

Adipsia (*Loss of Thirst*).—NAT. M., ARS., PULS., BELL., APIS, LYC., FERR., PLUMB., SARSAP.

Agalactia (*Lack of Milk*).—BELL., CALC. C., OLEUM RICINUS, PULS., ASAFET., PHYT., PILOCARPINE, ACON., IOD., QUINIA., ERGOT., FERR.

Lach., Merc., Merc. iod., Rhus tox., Urtica ur., Sulph.

Caust., China, Agnus c., Bry., Carbo an., Nux v.

Adjuvants.—Irritate the gland. First try to draw out the milk with a breast-pump. In plethoric subjects castor oil purgatives act well. An abundance of animal food, with vegetables, bread, tea, etc. Milk and soda-water â â forms an excellent and useful daily drink, with a fair allowance of ale, porter and wine. Beat up a raw egg in a tumblerful of milk. Pass an electric current through the gland for fifteen minutes at a time twice a day. Hot carrot or linseed poultices; keep the breasts warm. Drink one quart of milk daily. Apply to the breasts the leaves of the castor-oil plant well heated. Decoction of marsh-mallow broom tops. Halsey's Lacteal Syrup is excellent; it is made from coriander seed.

Ague.—See *Intermittent Fever*.

Albuminuria (*Morbus Brighti; Renal Degeneration*).—*Acute form*.—ACON., ARS., PILOCARPINE, APOCYN CAN., CANTH., MERC., TEREBINTH, PHOS., URAN. NIT., CONVALLARINE, ARS. IOD., ARGENT., *BROMIDE OF LITHIA, FUCHSINE.

Euony., Nux v., Phos.

Chronic Form.—URAN. NIT., ARS., ARS. IOD., MERC., KALI IOD., FERR., PLUMB. ACET., PHOS., NIT. AC., LYC., TEREBINTH., SULPH., APIS M., KALI BICH., KREOS., LYC.

Kali bich., Bromide of Lithia, Strych., Ferr. st., Euonymine, Benz. ac. Lach., Gallic ac., Bromide of Lithia., Kali brom., Helleb., Argent n., Gels., Verat., Convallarine.

Aur., m., Phyt., Sulph. ac., Helonine., Glon., Helleb.,

Cup., Phos. ac., *Elate., Eupat., Pod., Dig., Chelid., Gallic ac., Salicylic ac., Aur. m., Helon., Caffeine, Erig., Copaiva., Cod-liver oil.

Adjuvants.—An exclusive skim-milk diet has cured many cases, especially during pregnancy. At each meal take five to ten grains of Lacto-peptine. Vapor baths. Drink large quantities of water to act as a diuretic. Abstain from meat, and eat a preponderance of vegetable food. Flannel and woolen garments should be worn. An abundance of out-door exercise. Sea air preferable. Vapor baths to aid in removing anasarca. Mineral waters loaded with iron and potash. Vichy, Bethesda, Seltzer. Eat oranges and lemons freely. In acute cases, apply large, warm linseed poultices over the kidneys. The addition to the poultice of a little turpentine is often of service. During pregnancy, with puerperal convulsions, or great danger of losing the vision, induce labor.

Alcohol (*Effects of*).—NUX V., STRYCH., ARS., DIG., KALI BROM., QUINIA., OPI., PHOS., CAPS., CHLORAL HYD., MORPHIA, CAMPH., TART., CANN., IOD., CIMIC., QUINIA, ALCOHOL., KALI BROM.

*Bell., Atropia, Hyos., Zinc., Lupuline, Amm. c., Scutel., *Sumbul., Agar. mus., Sulph., Coff., Kreos., Salicylic ac., Ammonia.*

Angina Pectoris (*Neuralgia of the Heart*).—AMYL. NIT., ARS. ACON., GELS., LACH., DIG., CROTAL., CACTUS, GLON., FERR., HEPAR, CHLORO., ETHER, VERAT. VIR., KALI BROM., STRYCH., QUINIA, AGARICUS, MORPHIA.

Arn., Atropia, Bell., Spig., Cimic., Aur., Naja, Nux v., Glon., Ipec., Rhus tox.

Cup., Dios., Hyd. ac., Caust., China, Puls., Phos., Cimic., Kali carb., Spong., Quinia, Nit. ac., Terebinth.

Adjuvants.—Small doses of brandy. Hot poultices over the region of the heart, and warmth to the feet. Hot turpentine applied over the chest gives temporary relief. Avoid the use of tobacco. Electricity is very valuable. Turpentine stools. Friction. Inhalation of Ether or Chloroform, or Amyl Nitrite, Flying Blisters. *Ether spray over heart.*

Anguish of Mind.—ACON., ARS., GELS., IGN., PULS., CHAM., NUX V., DIG., VERAT. ALB.

Hyos., *Nit. ac.*, *Aur.*, *Lyc.*, *Cactus*, *Spig.*

Cimic., *Phos.*, *Coni.*, *Bell.*, *Scutel.*

Ankles (*Weak*).—CALC. C., CALC. PHOS., SILIC., SULPH., CALC. IOD.

Thuja, *Baryta*, c.

Adjuvants.—Symphytum as a lotion. Massage; in bad cases mechanical support.

Anosmia (*Loss of Smell*).—See *Nasal Catarrh*.

Anus (*Constriction of*).—NUX V., PLUMB., ÆSCUL., SULPH., *RHATA., BELL., ATROPIA, ALOES, MEZ., FERR.

Adjuvants.—Dilatation may be necessary.

Anus (*Fissures and ulcers of*).—NIT AC., *RHATANIA, SILIC., ALOES, GRAPH., PETROL., PLUMB., HYDRAS., ÆSCUL., MERC. IOD., KALI HYD., IGN., PETROL., NAT. M., SEPIA, THUJA, MEZ., NUX V.

Ham., *Carbolic ac.*, *Phyt.*

Adjuvants.—After complete anæsthesia of the patient, divide thoroughly the mucous membrane so as to open each fissure, then apply Hydrastis or Æsculus cerate. In some cases dilatation with the fingers will cure. Suppositories of *Iodoform*,—nothing known will cure ulcers of the anus and rectum more rapidly. Injections of Hydrastis or Carbolic-acid water, Zinc ointment, glycerine of tannin, Nitrate of Silver, Colloidion as a protective covering, Carbolated cosmoline, Glycerole of Aloes, Calendula or Acetate of Lead.

Anus (*Fistula of; a pipe-like ulcer lined by an imperfect mucous membrane, secreting pus, with a small, callous opening near the anus.*) CALC. C. ET PHOS., GRAPH., SULPH., CAUST., *RHATA., NUX V., LYC.

Aloes, *Nit. ac.*, *Mur. ac.*, *Aloes*, *Thuja*, *Rhus tox.*, *Ars.*

Lach., *Bell.*, *Atropia*, *Sepia*, *Æscul.*, *Petrol.*, *Nat. m.*, *Merc.*, *China*.

Adjuvants.—Forcible dilatation of the sphincter by the use of the two thumbs, followed by Hydrastis cerate; elastic ligature. Best of all, divide with the knife the tissues which intervene between the external and internal opening; inject a solution of Nitrate of Silver, and then use fine sponge tents. Iodoform suppositories or tents.

Anus (*Itching of*).—SULPH., NIT. AC., MUR. AC., PETROL. ARS., ALOES, IGN., SEPIA, MERC., LYC.

Hydras., Lyc., Carbo v., Calc. c., Carbolic ac.

Adjuvants.—Balsam of Peru arrests the itching at once, Carbolated cosmoline or Iodoform, Glyceroles of Hydrastis, Aloes, Lead, etc., all do good. Borax, morphia and glycerine, lemon-juice, vinegar, Calomel and olive oil. Nitrate of Silver locally, cold bathing or sponging. No seasoned food or stimulants; Tobacco water. Dilute citrine ointment.

Anus, Prolapsus of (*Protrusion of Anus*).—POD., NUX V., ALOES, SULPH., SULPHURIC AC., ÆSCUL, FERR., STRYCH.

Lyc., Ign., Graph., Fluor. ac., Nit. ac., Thuja.

Bell., Atropia, Sepia, Phos. ac., Opi., Bry., Æscul., Calc.

Adjuvants.—First reduce the prolapsed rectum, having the parts well smeared with lard or oil. If much inflamed, perfect rest; use hot water vapor, hot poultices of ground linseed, sitz-baths, astringent injections or suppositories. Make a V-shaped incision, and stitch together. Cause a tight fold of skin to support the anus by pulling to one side obliquely during stool either buttock. Use a diet of rye mush and sugar. Milk alone will cure some cases. Use a cerate of Æsculus and Perchloride of Iron, glyceroles of starch, Hydrastis or Hamamelis.

Anthrax or Carbuncle (*A malignant boil*).—ARS., LACH., TARANT., CROTAL., APIS, *ANTHRACIN., SILIC., SECALE, RHUS TOX., PHOS., HEPAR.

China, Nit. ac., Bell., Carbol ac., Iod.

Phyt., Carbo v., Kreos., Sulph. ac., Mur. ac., Arn.

Adjuvants.—Diet nourishing and stimulating. Ether spray or ice and salt bags should be applied to the swelling to lessen the inflammation and suppuration. If suppuration takes place, apply hot poultices of linseed, yeast or tomatoes, mixed with charcoal. Make a crucial incision, and remove the dead tissue. Dry cupping removes the pus, and greatly relieves the pain; wash with carbolized water, and apply Iodoform in powder or ointment to produce rapid healing. Strapping with soap plaster in the early stage to arrest the disease. Collodion as a protective covering, Muriate of Lime put on

lint and applied constantly has done good service. Carbolic acid and glycerine \hat{a} \hat{a} is a good lotion. Collodion and cantharis relieve the tension at first. Injections of Carbolic acid deep into the tissue destroy the pustule. Iodine applied often, cures some cases.

Aphasia (*Difficult Speech*).—ACON., GELS., ARS., PHOS., STRAM., KALI IOD., KALI BROM., KALI BICH.

Bell., Atropia, China, Phos ac., Verat v.

Adjuvants.—Electricity. Wet packs about the throat.

Aphonia (*Loss of Voice*).—ACON., SPONG., CAUST., IOD., KALI BICH, HEPAR S., GELS., KALI IOD., MERC. IOD.

Jaborandi, Pilocarpine, Argent. n., Ferr., Ant. tart, Nit. ac.

Bell., Carbo. veg., Brom., Baryta iod., Calc. c., Ign., Arum, Cup., Lach., Rhus tox., Rumex, Stilling., Sulph., Nux v., Phos.

Adjuvants.—Wet compress about the throat, Galvanism, Massage, Electricity, Cod-liver oil, Sulphurous acid or Iodine spray. A crystal of Borax size of pea, allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth, frequently for catarrhal form, is of great value. Turkish bath at commencement.

Aphthæ (*Thrush, Muguet, Sore Mouth*).—BORAX, MERC., NIT. AC., KALI CHLO., MUR. AC., ARGENT. N., SULPH AC.

Kali hyd., Nux v., Hydras, Ars., Cup. Aloes.

*Sang., Nat. m, Phyt., *Staph., Iris., Sulph., Ham., Canth., Eucal., *Rhus glab., Kreos., Iod., Cap., Zinc.*

Adjuvants.—A crystal of Chlorate of Potash or Borax kept in the mouth, and allowed to dissolve slowly, is the best-known remedy. Nitrate of Silver locally, in bad cases, does great good. Sulphurous acid spray, Glyceroles of Hydrastis, Sanguinaria or Eucalyptus; Bismuth freely to the sores. Weak solution of Sulphate of Copper. Wash of Permanganate of Potash. Sulphite of Soda, or Carbolic acid locally. Vegetable acids, as lemons, oranges, apples, etc. Koumiss. Milk and soda-water in equal proportions. Pure milk, beef tea, Liebig's food, cod-liver oil, and a generous diet.

Apoplexy (*Cerebral Arterial Hemorrhage*).—ACON., VERAT. VIR., ARN., BELL., PHOS., GLON., OPI., KALI HYD., IOD., CALC. PHOS., FERR.

Amyl. nit., Merc., Ars., Nux. v., Strych., Zinc., Phos., Plumb., Bry., Lach.

Salicyl. ac, Hyos., Cup., Ipecac., Ant. tart., jaborandi, Coff., Croton tig., Kali brom., Kali cyan., Baryt. carb., Sepia, Coni., Amm. carb., Chloroform, Ether, Lyc., Pilocarpine.

Adjuvants.— Avoid stimulating drinks, especially beer, over-eating, excitement, haste, exposure to hot sun, and heated rooms, venereal excitement, mental emotion, straining at stool, long-continued stooping, tight neck-cloths, hot baths. Sleep with the head high, in cool and well-ventilated bed-room; daily exercise in open air. Use milk and a vegetable diet, avoid meats. To remove the stertorous breathing, place the patient on the paralyzed side. To promote absorption use a mild galvanic current Cod-liver oil. The magnet has acted highly favorably.

Arthralgia. See *Gout*.

Arthritis. See *Gout*.

Ascarides. See *Worms*.

Ascites (*Dropsy of the Peritoneum*).—ACON., PILOCARPINE. ARS., APOCYN. C., APIS M., DIG., FERR.

Merc., Jaborandi, Lyc., Uran nit., Argent. nit., Nit. ac., Phos., Canth., Kali hyd., Kali nit., Tereb., Plumb.

Croton tig., China, Nux v., Eup., *Elateri., *Jalap, Stilling., Iod., Senecio, *Junip., Cactus, Cup., Lach., Spirits of nitre, *Gamb., Chelid., Aur. mur., Squilla, Prun. spin., Arn., Salicyl. ac., Hell., Mez., Dulc., Copaiba. Acid Tartrate of Potash, *Nitrous ether.

Adjuvants.—Milk diet, warm baths, vapor baths, turkish baths. In bad cases, aspiration or tapping gives temporary relief. Acupuncture, issues, fomentations to abdomen, Cod-liver oil. Mineral waters well impregnated with sulphur, potash, iron, etc.

Asthma (*Laborious Breathing*).—FOWLER'S SOLUTION OF ARSENIC, ARS., IPECAC, VERAT, VIRIDE. KALI HYD., KALI BICH., SALICYL. AC., STRAM., KALI NIT., GELS., SULPH., STRYCH., PILOCARPINE, AMYL NIT., *GLANDERINE, COD-LIVER OIL.

*Hepar s., Atropine, Nux v., Sang., Sticta, Verat. alb., Lach., *Lobelia, Grind., Dig., Cup., Phos., Calc c., Iod., Ferr., *Sabad., Electricity, Lyc., Iodoform.*

Acon., Crotal., Mosch., Opi., Stann., Tartar em., Zinc,

Plumb., Cac., Hyd. ac., Coffea, Tabacum, Merc., Bell., *Chloral, Eucal., Caust., Kali brom., Kali amm., Teucri., Argent n., Amm. carb., Brom., Nit. ac., Aurum, Colch, Ambra, Naja, Puls., Carbol. ac., Arum, Sticta, Cann. ind., Eup. perp., *Pulmo vul., Quinia, Asafœt., Sambuc., Camph.

Adjuvants.—Inhalation of chloroform, oxygen, amyl nit. or ether, often arrests the paroxysm. Smoke cigarettes of *Arseniate of Potash*, *Stramonium* leaves and seeds, tobacco, Eucalyptus or *Nitrate of Potash*. Insufflation of ozonized water. Carbonic acid gas inhaled relieves the paroxysm. Dry cupping, Turpentine stupes, Counter-irritants. Iodine painted over the tract of the pneumogastriacs along the neck, said to be of great value. I would suggest that the pneumogastriacs be stretched; if they were, I believe it would result in a permanent cure. Erythroxyton coca fluid extract, in teaspoonful doses, has acted well. A glass of rum or gin often relieves. Galvanism of the pneumogastriacs relieves some cases. Strong, hot cup of coffee often relieves the paroxysm. To soak blotting-paper in a strong solution of *saltpetre*, and burn it so that the patient may inhale the fumes, is one of the *best-known palliatives*. Turkish baths. Full dose of chloral hydrate often relieves. Chamois waistcoat. Go to an elevated region, as the White Mountains, Rocky Mountains, Lake Superior, Lake Chataqua, Put-in Bay, Fire Island, Colorado Springs, Adirondacks and the Alleghanies. To aid digestion use freely pepsine or pancreatine. Sea voyage, etc.

Atrophy (*Wasting Away*).—ARS., CALC. c., IOD., SILIC., PLUMB., LYC., HEPAR s., SULPH., COD-LIVER OIL, CHINA, STRYCH.

Nit. ac., Nux v., Phos. ac., China, Argent n.

Phos., Baryta carb., Alum., Nat. mur., Rhus tox., Sepia, Picric ac., Nat. mur.

Adjuvants.—Inunctions of olive oil, or cod-liver oil. Massage, attended with rest. Electricity, the induced current very strong at first, then weaker as improvement becomes perceptible.

Back (*Aching of*).—GELS., BRY., ACON., ATROPIA, SULPH., RHUS TOX.

Nux. v., *Æscul.*, *Ham.*, *Macrot.*, *Coloc.*, *Cimic.*

Lyc., *Sepia*, Zinc, Electricity.

Pain in Back.—ACON., CIMIC., TART. EM., TEREBINTH., PULS., BRY.

Coloc., *Sabad.*, *Tart. em.*, *Merc.*

Apocyn., Opi., Alumi., Lach., Phos. ac.,⁵Plumb., Ratan., Staph., Thuja.

Adjuvants.—Aconite-Chloroform liniment: Aconite fl. oz. 1; Chloroform, fl. oz. 2. Wet girdle. Massage, Belladonna, Bryonia, Arnica or Rhus plaster worn constantly. Electricity. (See *Rheumatism*, *Lumbago*, etc).

Back Weak.—SIL., SULPH., CALC. C., CHINA, IRON.

Phos. ac., *Ign.*, *Nux v.*, *Gels.*, *Strych.*

Baryt. c., Iod., Merc., Phos., Mac.

Balanitis (*Gonorrhœa Spuria*).—MERC., CANN. SAT., CANTH., SEPIA, SULPH., PULS., NIT. AC.

Thuja, *Hydras.*, *Calendula*, *Argent. nit.*

Petrol., Terebinth, Nux v.

Adjuvants.—Great cleanliness. Calomel or Iodiform, 1st decimal, locally *bis in die* on glans penis. Astringent injections. Dilution of preputial opening with sponge tents. Circumcision. Touch with Nitrate of Silver.

Beard, Acnæ of (*Barber's itch*).—LYC., GRAPH., MERC., SULPH., MERC. PRECIP. RUB., KALI. BICH., ANT.

Kali. brom., *Ars. iod.*, *Petrol.*, *Lappa.*, *Hepar s.*

Plantago, Cicuta, Sars.

Adjuvants.—Sulphurous acid spray *bis die*. Mercurial and Sulphur ointment. Tartar emetic lotion. Creasote or Carbolic acid lotion. Iodide of Sulphur ointment, Citrine ointment, epilation, Parasiticides. After the free use of soft soap and water, Carbolic acid in three parts of alcohol applied once a day; Faradization, Electricity.

Bed-sores.—SILIC., SULPH., MERC., GRAPH., IOD., ARN., SULPH. AC.

Carbo. veg., *Plumb.*, *Lyc.*, *Fluor. ac.*, *China*, *Mineral acids.*

Calc. c., Phyt., Carbol. ac., Salicyl. ac.

Adjuvants.—Lessen the amount of pressure by the use of circular air or down cushions, water or air bed. Bathe the sores *bis die*, and dress with the glycerole of *Iodoform*, *Calendula*, *Arnica* or *Hamamelis*, ointment of *Carbolic acid*, *Acetate of Lead* or *Zinc*. Apply sponges alternately wetted with hot and cold water one minute at a time for fifteen minutes. Dust *Iodoform* over the sores. Galvanic couplet of zinc and silver, connected by a copper wire; one element on sore, the other on adjacent parts.

Prevention.—Great cleanliness. Protect the skin by application of collodion. Soap plaster spread upon wash-leather, amadou, isinglass or felt. Wash the skin with alcohol, proof spirit, lime water, camphorated spirits. or a liniment of *Opium*, *Hamamelis*, brandy, gutta-percha solution in *Chloroform bis die*. White of eggs with Alum and Camphor, apply twice daily. Glycerine cream morning and evening is excellent. Olive oil three parts, Laudanum one part, brandy two parts twice a day, is of great value. Silver nitrate (gr. xx., ʒj) painted on unbroken skin as soon as it becomes red, will almost surely prevent bed-sores.

Biliousness (*Torpid Liver*).—MERC., POD., LEP., QUINIA, CHINA, EUON., SULPH., CHELID., URAN. NIT., ALOES, NIT. AC., MUR. AC.

Ipecac., *Ant. crud.*, *Nux. vom.*, *Eup. perf.*, *Iris*, *Bry.*, *Lyc.*, *Stillin.*, *Muriate of Amm.*, *Rheum*, *Dig.*, *Hepar s.*

Sang., *Verat. alb.*, *Cham.*, *Acon.*, *Hydras.*, *Tarax.*, *Jaboran.*, *Pilocarpin*, *Kali. bich.*, *Lach.*, *Crotal.*, *Sulph. ac.*, *Mang.*, *Columba.*

Adjuvants.—*Skim milk*, koumiss or butter-milk; alkaline waters; acid fruits, as lemons, oranges, grapes, etc.; avoidance of stimulants.

Bladder (*Atony and Paralysis of*).—NUX. V., STRYCH., ATROPIA, URAN. NIT., ERGOT.

Coni., *Hyos.*, *Gels.*, *Fer. et st.*, *Silic.*, *Nit. ac.*, *Ign.*, *Cann. ind.*, *Ferr.*, *Bell.*

Canth., *Plumb.*, *Rhus tox.*, *Camph.*, *Thuja*, *Petrol.*, *Caust.* *Ars.*, *Lach.*, *Calc. c.*, *Sepia*, *Phos.*, *Baryta*, *Opi.*, *Ruta. grav.*, *Plant.*, *Equis. hyem.*, *Benz. ac.*, *Copaiba*, *Colch.*, *Squilla.*

Adjuvants.—Electricity, Galvanism. Acu-puncture, Cold

douche. Tepid or cold water *sitz* baths and injections. Couch-grass tea. Tepid salt water baths, mucilaginous drinks. Mineral waters. See *Enuresis*.

Bladder, Catarrh of (*Inflammation of*).—ACON., CANTH., ATROPIA, CHIMAPHIL., APIS. M., MERC., EUCAL., KALI. NIT.

Turpen., Secale, Copaiba, Nux v., Lyc., Puls., Sepia, Hydras.

Cannabis, Uva ursi., Coni., Pareira Cubebis, Juniper. Nit. ac., Sandal-wood oil, Dig., Apoc. c., Eup., Hepar s., Asparagus, Sars., Benzoin.

Adjuvants.—Injections into the bladder of a ten per cent solution of Hydrastis, Salicylic acid, Boracic acid, Carbolic acid, Eucalyptus or Permanganate of Potash. Acute cases, hot hip baths and fomentations. Linseed poultices. Catheterism. When in great pain inject two grains of Morphine to one ounce of water into the bladder, soon after micturition. In chronic cases, wash out the bladder with hot soap and water, Hydrastis, Salicylic acid, Eucalyptus, Carbolic acid or Boracic acid.

Bladder (*Spasm of*).—CANTH., ATROPIA, BELL., NUX V., STRYCH., SANT.

Sulph., Hyos., Coni., Gcls.

Nit. ac., Colch., Thuja, Verat alb., Calc. c., Lith., Lyc., Benz. ac., Nit. ac., Cann., Squills, Verat. alb.

Adjuvants.—Hot baths. Linseed poultice with Opium tincture upon the poultice. Mucilaginous drinks. Avoid coition. Belladonna or opium. Suppositories give great relief.

Brain Fag (*Cerebral Exhaustion*).—NEURASTHENIA, NUX V., PHOS., KALI BROM., GELS., PHOS. AC., STRYCH., SULPH., SILIC., CALC. ZINC, ERGOT, CAFFEINE.

Eryth. coca, Pic. ac., Ign., Bromide of Zinc, Iron, Chloral, Cod-liver-oil.

Mang., Opi., Cann. ind., Nit. ac., Amb. grisea., Hyos., Cimic., Lach., Arn., Rhus tox., Calcis hypophos.

Adjuvants.—Rest; change of place, diet and habits. A uniformly warm climate; foster sleep. Alcoholic stimulants are often beneficial; a good allowance of fats, oils, oysters, clams, milk, butter, koumiss, good beef and mutton. Abstinence from starch and sugar. Massage. Electricity. Salt wa-

ter baths, sea air, counter irritation, hot and cold to the spine. Spinal ice bag alternated with hot water. An infusion of the Erythroxylon coca leaves instead of tea is of great value. Ferruginous waters.

Blepharoplegia (*Ptosis; Paralysis of the Eyelid*).—CAUST., RHUS TOX., GELS., ATROPIA, BELL., ZINC.

Alumina, Merc. Hyos., Merc., Coni., Acon., Spige.

Argent., Verat. alb., Euphra., Arn., Cap., Kali., iod., Opi., Phos., Physostigma, Aurum, Plumb.

Adjuvants.—Electricity of great value. Some bad cases may be cured by removing an elliptical piece of skin and subjacent muscle from the lid.

Blepharospasmus (*Spasm of the Eyelid*).—BELL., ATROPIA, HYOS., GELS. VERAT. v.

Cocc., Cham., Nux. v., Ign.

Boils (*Furuncles*).—ARN., ARS., BELL., HEPAR S., SILIC., SULPH., LYC., CALC. C., ARS., CALC. MUR., HAM., IOD., KALI. IOD., QUINIA.

Acon., Kali. brom., Nit. ac., Apis. m., Merc. iod.

Thuja, Phyt., Sars., Phos., Tart. em., Lach., Mag. sulph., Alumi., China., Zinc., Aur. m., Puls., Nux. v., Baryt. c., Atropia, Ant. c., Mur. ac., Sepia., Carbo. veg., Berberis. Phyt., Stillin., Lach., Crotal., Secale.

Adjuvants.—At the commencement use locally pure carbolic acid, Iodine, Arnica, Belladonna ointment or plaster, Hamamelis, Nitrate of Silver, camphorated alcohol, collodion, Nitric acid or pressure with adhesive straps. Potassa fusa, or acid Nitrate of Mercury locally. Injection of a five per cent. solution of carbolic acid into the boil is highly recommended. To aid suppuration, poultice with tomatoes or flaxseed. Before lancing apply ice or Chloroform to relieve the pain. Improve digestion with lacto-peptine or pancreatine. A tablespoonful of brewer's yeast three times a day at meals, has proved to be a good prophylactic. Peruvian balsam ointment, beer, Sulphur, mineral waters. Drink one pint of tar water daily, In broken down subjects, give wine and malt liquors.

Bones, (Inflammation of).—MERC., SILIC., PHOS., HEPARS. KALI HYD., SULPH., MERC. IOD., AUR. MUR.

Argent. n., Nit. ac., Fluor. ac., Phos. ac., Phyt., Mez., Symphytum, Ruta, Rhus tox., Staph.

Adjuvants.—Linseed poultices, cod-liver oil, nutritious diet, *Sapo Viridis* (soft soap) rubbed in for fifteen minutes, *bis in dies*, will cure some cases of caries.

Bones (Softening of).—CALC. C., SILIC., CALC. PHOS., PHOS., MERC., NIT. AC., SULPH., PHOS. AC.

Adjuvants.—The food should contain an excess of the phosphates, as found in meat, eggs and good bread. In ulceration and necrosis, Sulphuric acid diluted one-half, dissolves and removes the bone. Sea air. Calcareous waters.

Bones, nodes of (Periosteal Exostosis).—MERC., MERC. IOD., KALI HYD., AUR. MUR., IOD.

Mez., Phyt., Bell., Atropine, Baryt. iod., Hecla, Kali. bich., Rhus tox., Guaiac., Nat. sulph., Sulph., Asafœt., Colch.

Adjuvants.—Locally, Belladonna or Atropia ointment. Iodine, Sulphur, mineral waters, Iodide of Potash ointment, Stramonium leaves locally, Oleate of Mercury and Morphia locally, valuable to relieve pain. In bad cases, incise the periosteum,

Brain, (Concussion and Compression of).—ARN., ACON. BELL., GELS., HAM., BRY., SULPH., MERCURY, HYOS., KALI IOD., VERAT. VIR.

Hyos., Kali iod., Verat. vir.

Rhus tox., Kali brom., Opi., Apis. m., Pilocarpin, Glon., Hyper., Hell.

Adjuvants.—If no reaction use stimulants. Apply heat and friction to the skin; preserve great quiet. Patient should be watched for three weeks. If skull is compressed, trephine at once.

Brain, (Inflammation of).—ACON., BELL., BRY., RHUS, TOX., VERAT. VIR., HYOS., OPI., MERC., SULPH., GLON., STRAM.

To prevent effusion, PILOCARPIN, HELL., ARS., ARN.

Brain (Softening of).—PHOS., PHOS. AC., CALC. C. ET PHOS., ARS., STRYCH., FERR., NUX. ET. ST., NUX. V., KALI BROM., HYPER., FERR., CHINA.

Ign., Iod., Lyc., Kali brom., Secale., Nat m., Kali. iod.

Adjuvants.—Absolute mental rest much sleep, diet should be highly charged with the phosphates; cold and warm baths

Breast, (*Abscess of*.)—BELL., ATROPIA, ACON., PHYT., PILOCARPIN, HEPAR, SILIC., MERC., MERC. IOD., PHOS. CALC. C. Arn., Bry., Puls., Coni., Iod., Phenic ac., China, Quinia, Iron.

Ham., Apis. m., Rhus tox., Camph., Sepia, Carbo an., Nit. ac., Lach., Lyc., Argent. n., Thuja, cod-liver oil.

Adjuvan's.—To scatter the abscess, apply phosphoretted or camphorated oil. Chloroform and glycerine are of great value. Besmear the breast with Belladonna extract. Calendula or hydrastis cerate. Flannel saturated with hot water should be constantly applied. Atropia or Aconitine gr. 1., water oz. 1, or Pilocarpin 1 gr., water oz. 1, Pond's extract of Hamamelis, all on lint. Castor-oil and glycerine are very soothing. The gland must in all cases be fully supported by adhesive straps. When suppuration is inevitable poultice with linseed meal until pus makes its appearance near the surface, and then lance and paint with collodion. Apply heat by the use of a basin lined with flannel, saturated with hot water. This relieves the pain and prevents suppuration. Take the child from the breast during suppuration.

Breath (*Foul*).—MERC., NIT. AC., HEPAR., SALICYLIC AC., CARBO. V., KALI IOD., KALI CHLOR., ARS.

Aurum m., Sang., Phyt., Kali. perman., Nux. v., Puls., Sulph., Crot., Carbol. ac., Sulph. ac., Kreos., Kali Bich., Borax, Argent. n.

Hydras., China, Quinia, Eucal., Calc. iod., Ant. crud.

Adjuvants.—Look for bad teeth, nasal catarrh, sore throat, indigestion or old lung troubles. After eating cleanse the teeth with a weak solution of Carbolic acid, Boracic acid, or camphorated tooth powder. Permanganate of potash 1. gr. rose water 1 oz., as a wash, or good castile soap.—See *Catarrh, Bronchitis, Ozæna, Dyspepsia.*

Breathing (*Difficult*).—ARS., ACON., DIG., IPECAC., FERR., HEPAR, CALC. C., KALI. HYD., PILOCARPIN.

Silic. Ant. tart., Lyc., Iod., Nux. v.

Sang., Senega, Cup., Hydroc. ac., Sulph. (See *Asthma*, *Anasarca*, *Dropsy*.)

Bright's Disease.—See *Albuminuria*.

Bronchitis (*Bronchial Catarrh*).—*Acute form*.—ACON., ARS., PILOCARPIN., BRY., BELL., ATROPIA, RHUS TOX., MERC., IPECAC., TART. EM., CAMPH., RUMEX.

Sang., Puls., Spong., Ant. crud., Eucal., Benzoate of Soda.

Verat. vir., Dulc., Squills, Arn., Com., Opi., Lach., Cactus, Cham., Euphra., Eup. per., Lobelia, Brom., Gels., Sticta, Verat. alb., Coff.

Chronic Form.—ARS., HEPAR, LYC., SULPH., MERC., MERC. IOD., PHOS., TART. EM., IOD., KALI IOD., KALI BICH., KALI CARB., SANG., SILIC., STANN., NIT. AC., ARSENIATE OF SODA.

Amm. carb., Caust., China, Nat. sulph., Tereb., Salicyl. ac., Grindelia, Dig., Kreos.

Baryt. iod., Calc. iod., Carbo veg., Hydras., Kali brom., Lach., Seneg., Sepia, Graph., Samb., Argent. n., Cup., Opi., Aur. m., Nux v., Quinia, Arseniate of Quinia, Plumb. Cop. bal., Benzoin., Salicyl. ac.

Adjuvants—Acute cases, wet compress, linseed poultice, warm, moist atmosphere. Light liquid diet, as milk, gumwater, barley water, gruel, beef tea, jelly, koumiss, etc. Free diaphoresis by frequent draughts of water and extra covering. Inunctions of the chest of children with hen's or goose oil are very valuable. To loosen the cough, glycerine and whisky, ʒiij teaspoonful doses every two hours. Balsam of Tolu (syrup), teaspoonful every two hours. Rock candy dissolved in whisky. Mucilaginous drinks, soda water and milk. Sinapisms to chest: Turpentine stupes. *Chronic Form.*—Dry cupping. Carbolic acid, Iodine, Creosote, Benzoin, Ipecac. turpentine by inhalation and spray. Inhale through the nose the fumes of burning rosin; drink tar water, wear Ammonium carb. about the neck so as to inhale its fumes. Alkaline waters, *Preventive Means.*—Cold bathing mornings: keep the mouth shut in foul or cold air. Wear a respirator in cold or foul air. Men should wear the beard. Tar gr. ij., pills every three hours, very valuable.

Bronchiectasis.—See *Emphysema*.

Bronchocele.—See *Goitre*.

Bubo.—See *Syphilis*.

Bunion (*Bursitis*).—BENZ. AC., IOD., KALI. IOD., HEPAR S., SIL., GRAPH., AGARIC., ARN., CARBOL. AC.

Rhus tox., Sil., Bry., Ruta., Plumb.

Sulph., Acon., Bell., Merc., Calend., Nit. ac., Verat. vir.

Adjuvants.—If possible, rupture the bursæ, or insert a seton. Paint with Iodine, Nitrate of Silver or Carbolic acid. Benzoic acid locally has cured many cases. All the remedies mentioned above may also be used. In some cases poultices act well. The pressure of the boot must be removed. Corn plasters.

Burns and Scalds.—ACON., URTICA UR., CANTH., ARN., CAMPH., VERAT. VIR., RHUS TOX., ARS., PHOS.

Lach., Carbo veg., China, Opi., Morphia.

Caust., Stram., Secale, Tereb., Ruta, Amm. c.

Adjuvants.—Anything to exclude the air; apply externally Carbolic acid with olive oil, or cerates of urtica urens; Calendula, cosmoline, vaseline or crude petroleum. Glycerine oz. 5, white of eggs 4 oz., arnica oz. 3; apply freely on rags or lint. Wash gently the parts with a drachm of ether to four ounces of warm water. Carbonate of lead mixed with linseed oil to the consistence of cream is excellent. Collodion with a little vaseline or olive oil. Dry earth is in favor with many. Carded cotton smeared with Calendula or Urtica cerate, excellent in the suppurative stage. Salicylic acid one drachm, olive oil eight oz.. Boracic acid oz. 1, to vaseline oz. 8, or, in water. A solution of Bicarbonate of Soda on lint is valuable; lime water, carron oil; soap poultice; shave common washing soap and spread on cotton, excellent. A solution of Chloral with glycerine may be of great value to relieve the pain. Thymol spray, or Thymolized linseed oil, applied with a soft brush. Soap suds spread over the burned surface. Magnesia paste made with water, useful in burns with acids. Immerse the patient for many days in a warm bath. Dusting with flour, rice flour, prepared chalk. Crusts formed not to be moved until loosened by discharges.

Sulphur, Lead and Zinc ointment. Dressing to be covered with oiled silk, tinfoil, cotton batting or gutta-percha sheets. All vesicles to be pricked, that the tension may be relieved by escape of serum, but the cuticle should not be displaced. Great attention to position to prevent deformity, by movements of joints where practicable; lubricate the cicatrix freely with oil. Subcutaneous section of the skin under cicatrix, filling it with cat-gut to eradicate contractions. In some cases skin grafting will promote healing. To arrest excessive pain administer chloroform, and give stimulants to bring about reaction. White lead paint.

Cæcum (*Inflammation of*) (*Typhlitis*).—BELL., BRY., RHUS TOX., MERC., HEPAR S., SILIC., SULPH., VERAT. V., ARS., ALB. Bap., Lach., Opi., Nit. ac., Mur. ac.

Adjuvants.—Emollient poultices hasten suppuration. Mucilaginous drinks, milk diet, olive oil enemata. Wet compress. The abscess should be opened early with an aspirator.

Calculi Biliares.—See *gall stones*.

Calculi Renales (*Gravel*).—ATROPIA, MORPHIA, NUX V., LYC., ARN., BELL., LITHIA., BENZOATE OF AMM., CALC. C., SEPIA, CANTH., BENZOIC AC., HYDRANGEA, URAN. NIT., CITRATE OF POTASH.

Apis m., Nit. ac., Aspar., Berb., Sarsap., Gels., Cham., Verat. v., Colch.

Bry., Phos., Eup. per., Coccus cacti., Puls., Sil., Zinc., Thuja, Uva ursi., Canna., Cup., Petrol., China. Collins., Caust., Hydras., Scilla, Dig., Corydalis.

Adjuvants.—To subdue the pain during passage of the stone, the Sulphate of Morphia should be given in large doses, or anæsthetics. Hot hip baths or fomentations. Ether may be given internally (ʒj. to ʒj. a dose) in ice-cold water. Chloroform (gtta. v. to lxx.) in glycerine, yolk of an egg or honey. To wash out the gravel, increase the flow of urine by large draughts of coffee, gin or hot water. The long-continued use of mineral waters rich in Potash, as the Vichy, Carlsbad, Glen Flora, Waukesha, etc. Dr. Helmuth says that Gettysburgh water will dissolve the calculi. Only distilled water free from lime should be used. The long-continued use of Benzoate of ammonia (gr. v. to x. a dose) will dissolve calculi, Citrate of

Lithia (gr. xv. a dose) dissolves and washes out the gravel
Coffee as a beverage, Lithotomy, Lithotripsy, etc. Diet of
fresh vegetables, poultry, white meats, fish, oysters, oat meal,
wheaten bread. Avoid stimulants and too much sugar.

Cancer—(*Scirrhus Carcinoma*).—ARS., FOWLERS SOLU-
TION, IODOFORM, PHENIC ACID., ELIXIR, IODO-BROMIDE OF
CALCIUM.

Coni., *Phyt.*, *Hydras. iod.*, *Thuja*, *Ergot*, *Acid Nitrate*
of Mercury, *Acetic ac.*

Carbō an., Kreos., Nit. ac., Lach., Bell., Atropia, Cun-
durango, Staph., Aurum m., Hepar s., Merc. iod., Clemat.,
Calc. fluor., Galium., China, Hyos., Salicyl. ac., Brom.,
Lapis alb.

Adjuvants.—Nourishing food, pure air, warm clothing.
To destroy the tumor, use locally escharotics of Chloride of
Zinc, Acid Nitrate of Mercury. *Potassa fusa*, *Argentum nitri-*
cum, Chromic acid, Carboic acid (especially Phenic acid
hypodermically into the tumor) and *Arsenical paste*. A paste of
powdered Hydrastis, Chloride of Zinc, and flour in equal pro-
portions, has done good service. The galvanic cautery if it
can be applied, is excellent. Iodoform will do much in arrest-
ing the pain, fetor, and destroying its growth. The daily appli-
cation of gastric juice (or pepsine) destroys the fetor.
Pyrogallic acid ointment acts well.

To relieve the pain.—Atropia dissolved in distilled water
1-100, applied on lint, and covered with oiled silk or India rub-
ber relieves the pain. The judicious use of anodynes in the
last stage is not only humane, but also necessary. And
Chloral hydrate is, as a rule, the best, but Morphia will
eventually have to take its place. Iodoform locally does much
good. Conium, Codeia, Indian hemp, Henbane, Opium,
Opium Suppositories, Chloroform, Ether, Citric acid, one to
fifty of water, applied on lint, greatly relieve the pain.

Operative Treatment.—*Free Excision*.—Electricity, Galvanic
cautery, Actual cautery. Inject into the growth Acetic acid,
(one of the acid to six of water,) or pure Phenic acid.

Carbuncle.—See *Anthrax*.

Carcinoma.—See *Cancer*.

Cardialgia.—See *Acidity*.

Carditis.—See *Heart*.

Caries (Ulceration of Bone).—SILIC., CALC. c. and PHOS., MERC., KALI IOD., NIT. AC., HEPAR s., PHOS., IOD., COD-LIVER OIL.

Aur. m., *Fluor calc.*, *Phos. ac.*, *Hecla lava.*, *Iodoform*, *Sulph.*

Asafœt., Phyt., Mez., Argent. n., Caps., Sarsap., Bry., Puls., Staph., Fluor. ac., Baryta, Lyc., Mang., Mez., China, Sepia.

Adjuvants.—The application of dilute Sulphuric acid on lint to the bone will hasten suppuration, remove the dead bone, and thus hasten the healing process. Rest. Operative measures in some cases. Generous diet. Ferruginous and calcareous waters.

Catalepsy (Loss of Consciousness and Voluntary Motion—Hysterical).—GELS., IGN., ASAFÆT., LACH., ZINC, VAL., TARANTULA.

Hyos., *Plat.*, *Nux mos.*, *Cann. ind.*, *Opi.*, *Scutel.*

Stram., Acon., China, Aranea diadema, Cup.

Adjuvants—Cold douche, Faradization, Turpentine embrocations along the spine. Strengthen the system with a nutritious diet.

Cataract (Opacity of the Lens).—PHOS., CALC. c., SULPH., SILIC., CAUST., SEPIA.

Lyc., *Mang. carb.*, *Baryt. iod.*

Cann., Coni., Sang., Bell., Cup., Amm. carb., Puls., Thuja.

Adjuvants.—In nearly every case it will be necessary to resort to a surgical operation.

Catarrh of Nose and Lungs (Acute and sub-acute).—ACON., PILOCARPIN, ATROPIA, JAB., CAMPH., ARS., GELS., MERC., KALI HYD., KALI BICH., NUX \check{v} ., PULS., SANG., BELL., HEPAR s., IPECAC., TART EM., ANTIMONIUM SULPHURATUM AURATUM.

Bry., *Rhus tox.*, *Dulc.*, *Rumex*, *Salicyl. ac.*, *Iod.*, *Verat. v.*, *Bap.*

Lach., Sticta, Strych., Mez. Lyc., Sepia, Carbol. ac., Euph., Cimic., Opi., Morphia, Allium cepa., Samb., Arum., Caps.

Adjuvants.—A cold will often be cut short by a warm bath or Turkish bath, or it will be arrested by Sanguinaria, 1st. cent.; Jaborandi. 1st trit.; Mercurius cor., 2d dec. trit., all used as a snuff at the outset. Diet light. Hot foot bath, followed by copious draughts of cold or warm water to induce perspiration. In some cases the dry treatment, i. e., abstain from all fluids will in forty-eight hours cure. Gargle of Capsicum is excellent when the throat is involved. Excessive sensitiveness to cold is diminished by daily exposure to the open air. Bathe in water well charged with salt; cold sponging, plunge bath or shower bath. Wear the beard long, and breathe through the nostrils. Mucilaginous drinks with lemon-juice, hot lemonade and whisky. Spray of Carbolic acid, Kali chlorate, Iodine, Lozenges of Borax, Chlorate of Potash or Lactic acid.

Chronic Catarrh.—MERC. IOD., KALI. IOD., HEPAR S., ARS., ARS. IOD., ARGENT. NIT., SANG., IOD., MERC. C., MERC. CYAN., KALI BICH., COD-LIVER OIL, MERC. S.

Atropia, Merc., Hydras., Iodoform., Lyc., Kali carb., Sulph., Puls., Eucal.

Amm. carb., Sepia, Lach., Cubebs, Senega, Ars. iod., Graph., Aur. m.

Adjuvants.—Strong gargle of Capsicum *bis die* of great value. Daily draw through the nostrils salt and water, teaspoonful to one tumblerful of water. Sea-water gargle. Iodoform first trit. by insufflation or ointment. Spray of Carbolic acid, Iodoform, Chlorine water or Iodine, 1st dec. daily, very serviceable. Cleanse thoroughly the nasal passages and medicate the whole labyrinth. Inflation with the air-bag aids in clearing the passages, and relieves the fearful headache that comes from stuffed sinuses. Atonic cases, use astringents locally of Tannic acid, Sulphate of Zinc or Nitrate of Silver. Tar water is excellent to cleanse the nasal passages, Blow powder of Iodoform, Sanguinaria, Bismuth or Mercury up the nasal passages.

Chancre, Chancroid (*Venereal ulcer*).—MERC. S., MERC. C., MERC. IOD., IOD., NIT. AC., FERR. IOD., ARS., CAUST.

Mur. ac., Atropia, Carbol. ac.

Adjuvants.—The treatment of hard and soft chancre is mostly local, and the best local application is Iodoform, pure,

dusted on the ulcer three times a day, or one-half Iodoform and one-half sugar of milk thoroughly triturated. Next to this, is the pure English Calomel and Nitrate of Bismuth. Sulphuric acid and powdered charcoal in proportions to form a thin paste; this will at once destroy the ulcer, and make a simple sore that can be healed with Iodoform or Hydrastis cerate. Bumstead applies Nitric acid with a glass rod. Acid Nitrate of Mercury, applied with a glass rod, is an excellent caustic. Chloride of Zinc and flour in equal proportions destroys at once the ulcer, and then dress with carbolated glycerine; or, still better, Glycerole of Iodoform. Chromic and Nitric acids are both active caustics. Bromine is a very active caustic, but proves too painful. Pure Carbolic acid is excellent. Calendula cerate dressing. Iodine, locally, will often dissipate the sympathetic buboes.—See *Syphilis*

Change of Life.—See *Menstruation*.

Chapped Hands and Lips.—SULPH., PETROL., GRAPH., HEPAR S.

Caust., Merc., Silic.

Rhus tox., Ars., Calc. c., Lyc., Puls., Bell., Phos., Sang.

Adjuvants.—Glycerine or glycerole of starch, vaseline, Calendula and Arnica. Cerates or glyceroles of Graphites, Sulphur, Mercury and Aloes. A wet compress over the fissures during sleep. Hydrastis on compress or lotion. Collodion locally for protection. Benzoin one part to four of glycerine, excellent. Dusting with Oxide of Zinc or Bismuth, use glycerine or pure honey soap. Lotion of Nitrate of Lead (gr. 10 to fl. oz. 1.) Strong potash soaps are deleterious to many skins.

Chilblain (*Pernio*).—ACON., ARN., CANTH., RHUS TOX., BRY., ANT. CRUD., BELL., AGAR., ARS., PETROL., CARBOL. AC., MERC., URTICA UR., SULPH., NIT. AC.

Puls., Phos., Kreas., Sulph. ac., Carbo an., Thuja, Hepar s.

*Verat. v., Kali carb., Hyos., Mang., Zinc.

Adjuvants.—Glycerine one part and Eau-de-Cologne two parts, is an excellent lotion. Aconite, Hamamelis, Calendula or Rhus tox lotion has done good in my practice. Sulphurous acid three parts, glycerine one part, acts quickly. Apply soft

linen or lint saturated with glyceroles of Hamamelis, Calendula or Carbolic acid; Zinc ointment. Tincture of Benzoin painted on the parts acts as a preventive. Flax-seed poultice or a decoction of marsh-mallows applied locally gives great comfort. Balsam of Peru, excellent. Cajeput oil or Iodine ointment, Collodion and glycerine in equal proportions. Turpentine or kerosene oil as a wash gives great relief. Oxide of Zinc ointment. Tincture of Benzoin painted on *vis die* is excellent. Lime liniment or glycerine relieves the itching. Diluted Nitrate of Silver or Mercurial ointment. When the feet and hands are cold, do not suddenly expose them to heat. Beware of tight shoes and extremes of temperature. Paint with Iodine, Collodion or castor-oil varnish. Use water dressings. *Tamus communis*, locally, is one of the best applications. Glycerine one part, Eau-de-Cologne two parts is excellent. Sulphurous acid three parts, glycerine one, and water one part. Balsam of Peru ointment is good; a wet compress applied on going to bed, and covered with oiled silk, gives great relief. Electricity has proved of service. Frequent exercise in the open air. To allay pain, Aconite and Chloroform liniment are among the best applications.

Chicken Pox (*Varicella*).—ACON., RHUS TOX., ANT. CRUD., TART. EM., MERC.

Bell., Puls., Thuja.

Apis., Canth.

Adjuvants.—Inunctions of camphorated oil in thin starch, or vaseline as an inunction relieves the itching. Hot and cold baths are very useful. Milk diet; avoid exposure to cold damp air.

Chilliness.—ACON., CAMPH., VERAT. ALB., MERC., IRON, CHINA, GELS., NAT. M., CALC. C.

Ign., Caps., Puls., Tarant., Secal., Coff.

Bry., Sepia, Helon., Phos., Plat., Plumb., Valer., Dios.—See Spinal Cord, *Sensory Group*.

Adjuvants.—Acute cases.—Apply heat in its manifold forms. Chronic cases.—These require tonic treatment, with cold baths, sea air, salt water bath, gymnastic exercise, massage, fresh air, horse-back riding, Ferruginous waters, a rich supply of good beef and mutton, and an oleaginous diet, Cod-liver oil, etc.

Chlorosis (*Ganglionic Anæmia*).—CALC. CARB., CHINA, QUINIA, FERR., PULS., SEPIA, SULPH., NAT. M., PHOS., IOD., CUP., FERR. ET ST

Helon., Graph., Zinc., Ars., Uran. nit., Plumb., Nux v., Strych., Ign.

Lyc., Mangan., Plat., Mac., Bry., Coni., Kali c., Senecine, Kali hyd., Hepar s., Thuja, Nit. ac. (See *Blood Group*.)

Adjuvants—Fresh air. Short sea voyages. Mineral water loaded with Iron. Cod-liver oil, especially if neuralgic symptoms are present. Lacto-peptine at meals, with a rich animal diet. Take daily a sponge bath of salt and water, with much friction along the spine. See *Anæmia*.

Chloasma (*Yellow-brown Spots upon the skin*).—ARGENT., SEPIA, LYC., IODIDE OF ARS., KREAS., IOD., SULPH., GRAPH., HEPAR S., NIT. AC.

Ant. crud., Petrol., Guarana, Ferr., Thuja, Plumb., Silic.

Adjuvants.—Apply quickly, by means of a compress, a strong solution of the Sulphite of Soda. Next to this is a lotion of Mercurius cor. $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$. An excellent lotion is Chloride of Lime. Sulphur or mercurial ointment. Locally Carbolic acid, strong Potash soaps or Juniper tar soap. Iodine, Sub-Nitrate of Bismuth, Acetic acid are often of service

Breath (*Foul*).—MERC., NIT. AC., HEPAR S., SALICYL. AC., CARBO V., KALI IOD., KALI CHLO., ARS.

Aurum m., Sang., Phyt., Kali permang., Nux v., Puls., Sulph., Crot., Carbol. ac., Sulph. ac., Kreas., Kali bich., Borax, Argent. m.

Cholera (*Asiatic*).—ACON., CAMPH., ARS., VERAT ALB., CUP., PHOS., SECALE, RHUS TOX., BRY., IPECAC., CHINA, ATROPIA.

Phos. ac., Coloc., Bell., Nux v., Pod., Lach., Bap., Strych., Argent. nit., Mur. ac., Phos., Bap.

Carbo veg., Croton tig., Canth., Elat., Hyd. ac., Nicotine, Amyl, nit., Merc., Amm. brom., Puls., Sulph, Zinc., Ferr., Opi., Verat. vir., Stram., Sulph., Chloroform and Chloral.

Adjuvants.—Hot fomentations, spinal ice bag for cramps. Sinapisms to stomach, and between the shoulders; friction

with warm towels ; dry heat to feet. Assiduous rubbing, by three or four attendants, of abdomen and extremities. Cover the abdomen with spongio piline sprinkled with cajeput oil. In some cases injections of starch with from twenty to forty drops of Opium. For the collapse, venous injections of milk or saline substances. Diet of koumiss, milk, animal soups, soda water, ice *ad libitum*. No solid diet until the biliary and renal secretions have been fully re-established. Patient should keep the recumbent posture. Avoid all water near any sewers or privies. The excretions should be received into a pan containing some disinfectant, and be immediately thrown away. In desperate cases medicines should be administered by subcutaneous injection to get speedy results.

Cholera Infantum (*Summer Complaint*).—ACON., IPECAC., ARS., VERAT. ALB., BRY., MERC. DULC., TART. EM., SULPH., CALC. C., BELL., ATROPIA, CHAM., COFFEA, PLUMB., CHINA.

Crot. tig., Kreos., Bromide of Camphor, Ant., crud., Apis. m., Argent., Coloc., Cup., Hell., Hepar s., Phos., ac., Nit. ac., Mur. ac., Sulph. ac., Nux v., Pod., Rhus tox., Puls., Secale, Zinc., Carbolic ac., Apocy. c., Uran. nit., Canth., Euphorbia, Chinium arsenicum, Cod-liver oil by inunctions.

Arn., Bap., Bism., Borax, Camph., Caust., Santonine, Colostrum, Dulc., Elat., Ferr., Gummi Gut., Iris, Kali bich., Lach., Lep., Lyc., Mag. carb., Opi., Petrol., Psor., Acid. sal., Tereb., Iod., Sil., Benz. ac., Nat. mur., Hypophos of Lime, Sang., Tabac., Plum., Colch., Chelid, Lãuro. Nat. sulph., Æthusa, Rob., Seneg., Bromide of Potash, Castor oil.

Adjuvants.—The diet should consist of human milk from the mother, or that of a wet nurse. When this cannot be procured the best substitute for mother's milk is cow's or goat's milk, and the animal should be healthy, living in the open air, with all of her natural habits and appetites fully gratified. not tortured in the restraints of a stall and confinement; bloated with swills in the midst of her own ordure. This milk should be alkaline. Cowsmilk is nearly always acid, and human alkaline. If litmus paper shows it slightly acid, enough soda should be added to correct it, (one to three grains to the pint). To preserve it, heat the milk nearly to the boiling point, if boiled, the caseine is cooked to a hard and in-

digestible substance. Milk treated in this way will keep sweet a day or two. Good milk should have a specific gravity of 1032 deg. F. measured with a lactometer, if it falls below 1025 it is pretty certainly watered, which will be shown by the microscope. Milk of the standard just mentioned should be diluted with hot water, according to the following scale. First month, *one-half milk*; for the next, *two-thirds*; between the third and fourth, *three-quarters*; afterwards undiluted milk may be given. This should be sweetened with one teaspoonful of sugar of milk, or one-half teaspoonful of white sugar to one pint of milk. When good milk cannot be had, *condensed milk* will take its place, especially if the child is constipated. American condensed milk should be diluted with four parts water, and the Anglo-Swiss with six parts water, as it is more highly condensed than the American. This milk must not be sweetened. Condensed milk, especially the Anglo-Swiss brand, is often adulterated with *Lapis album*. No more infernal spirit ever entered the heart of man than in this instance, in causing the wholesale murder of infants. Large quantities of this finely pulverized stone remain undissolved, and the child suffers with an excoriating diarrhoea, which often proves fatal.

Cream.—This should be diluted eight times with boiling water, and sweetened with loaf sugar. When given to an infant, it is an excellent substitute for mother's milk.

Artificial food.—Out of the fifty or more varieties I will mention only a few, *viz.*: Horlick's, Ridge's, Liebig's, Nestle's, Neave's, etc., and the most useful are Horlick's and Ridge's.

Horlick's Food.—It is well known that children cannot digest starch until they get their teeth. Human milk contains no starch; so a food to agree with a young infant should contain no starch. This we find to be the case with Horlick's food, it being entirely free from starch, the flour being transformed by the malt into soluble dextrine and grape sugar, formed in the child's stomach from the mother's milk.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—*For infants under the age of three months and for delicate children.*—Dissolve half a tablespoonful of the food in a quarter of a pint of hot water, add sufficient cow's milk to make half a pint, and give it to the infant by means of a feeding bottle.

Above the Age of three months.—Dissolve a tablespoonful of the food in four tablespoonsful of hot water, and add sufficient cow's milk to make half a pint. Reduce the quantity of milk, or use fresh cream diluted with water, or use water alone with the food, if the former disagrees. In cholera infantum, this food should be much more diluted with water.

Ridge's Food.—This excellent preparation consists of wheat with the silicious coating removed, the whole of the grain being retained, most thoroughly ground and unbolted, which is then mixed with water and cooked by steam for several hours; then thoroughly ground again with a little sugar and carbonate of soda added. This is to be made into a moderately thick gruel with water daily, and mixed with hot (not boiling) milk as given to the child. For a child under three months of age, the gruel should be in the proportion of one part to two of milk. If the bowels are constipated, add a little more gruel: if loose, more milk. If the stools are acid, add a little carbonate of soda. As the child grows older more of the food can be added.

Liebig's Food.—This is a good preparation for some children; but with many it disagrees, for the reason I think of the milk that enters into its composition being boiled too much.

Nestle's Food.—This is a good food for infants after they have passed six months of age, there being too much caseine in it for those younger to digest.

Neave's Food.—This excellent food is only adapted to older children with good digestive organs, on account of its containing too much starch.

Gerber's Milk Food.—This is an excellent food for very young children, on account of the small amount of caseine it contains.

Directions for Use.—For infants and young children, take, according to their health and condition, from 8 to 16 parts of water to 1 part milk. It is impossible to establish an exact scale of how much condensed milk is to be given for each meal, as this depends entirely on the condition of the child. The physician and the nurse will have to decide thereon. We can, however, indicate the proportions which prove most satisfactory for infants of medium size.

The first and second day only give sugar and water; the following six days and the second week, mix one spoonful of condensed milk with 16 spoonfuls of water which previously has been boiled and cooled to about 95 degrees Fahr.

The third week 14, and the fourth week 12 parts of water may be added to 1 part of milk.

When, by this treatment, the child is prospering and seems to be satisfied, continue for one month with this proportion; and in the third month diminish the quantity of water gradually to 10 spoons to 1 spoon of milk. After the third month only 8 spoons of water need be added, but never less than that, although the quantity given may be increased. A minute regularity in giving the meals is recommended: it will greatly benefit the child.

Some physicians prefer to add a weak beverage of barley to the milk instead of water; this may be very appropriate, especially in case of diarrhœa, to which all young children are inclined.

Granum.—This form of cooked flour has been found an excellent combination with milk.

Koumiss.—The lives of many children have been saved with this wine of milk in cases of cholera infantum.

Milk and lime water will often arrest the diarrhœa. If the stools are very acid, soda should be substituted for the lime water; maltine mixed with the milk is excellent. Good coffee is of great value in bad cases, and can be given freely. Mucilaginous drinks of rice water, barley water, gum water, linseed tea, fresh slippery elm bark, etc. The juice of clams and the soft portion of raw oysters are valuable adjuvants. In chronic cases, raw meat pulp will prove valuable in older children. In some cases, injections of starch containing from five to twenty drops of Opium, or five grains of Salicylic acid, have done good service. For cramps use ice bags to the spine. The child should be kept a large portion of the time in the open air, well shaded, and if possible, on a large body of water. Lacto-peptine or Pancreatine, two to five grains at each meal, is of great value. Peptonized food, as found in pancreatic extract, is made with dilute alcohol, with finely minced pancreas of the pig, and mixed with the milk so as to make it slightly bitter; this is excellent in desperate cases.

When the mother's milk proves too rich, give the child just before nursing a little barley water. Veal broth and barley water â â is excellent in indigestion and diarrhœa of children. Quinine inunctions with olive oil. Wet compress to the abdomen does much good. In bad cases, no food can be taken, and the child will have to be nourished with toast water, sweetened barley or rice water, with a liberal allowance of good coffee. Keep the abdomen and extremities covered with flannel. The juice of blackberries, decoction of the root, or the wine of blackberries, is often beneficial.

Coccydynia (*Pain in the Coccyx*).—BELL., ATROP., GELS., ARN., CAUST., KALI BROM., CIM., ELECTRICITY.

Coni., Thuja, Taran., Merc., Lach., Strychnia.

Hyper., Petrol., Valer., Ruta, Fluoric ac., Coccul.

Adjvants.—Sit on air cushions. Sever the muscles or amputate the coccyx. Warm hip baths, Belladonna and Mercurial liniments.

Chordee (*Painful Erections*).—ACON., ATROPIA, CANTH., KALI BROM., MORPHIA, CAMPH., BELL., CANN. SAT.

Chloral hyd., Gels., Copaiba.

Lupuline, Nux v., Pic. ac., Puls.

Adjvants.—Aconite, Atropia or Gelsemium lotion, Cold douche. Inhalation of Amyl nitrite. Five grains of Camphor at bed-time. Injections hypodermically in the perineum of Morphine at bed-time. Twenty grains of Chloral hyd., on retiring. Diet low and non-stimulating.

Chorea (*Muscular Insanity*).—ARS., NO KNOWN REMEDY CAN EQUAL FOWLER'S SOLUTION OF ARSENIC GIVEN IN FROM TWO TO FOUR DROPS AT A DOSE, OR HYPODERMICALLY, CUP., STRAM., VERAT. VIR., BELL., SANTON, IGN., NUX V., STRYCH., AGARICUS, CAUST., IRON, ARGENT. N., KALI HYD., MERC., ASAFœT, VALERIANA, SILIC., FERR. ET ST., TARANTULA, ELECTRICITY, SULPH.

Puls., Coff., Sepia, Calc. c., Spig., Cimic., Staph., Scutel., Gels.

Secale, Sumbul, Musk, Kali brom., Kali iod., Eserin., Opi., Sabi., Caul, Phytostigma., Picrotoxine (in large doses) Hyos., China, Phos., Lyc., Cocc., Phos. ac., Mur. ac., Nit. ac., Nat. m.

Adjuvants—To palliate, give Ether in from five to twenty drop doses every two hours, or better still, Ether spray along the spine. Cold and warm douches along the spine. Galvanic chain around the body, cold and warm baths, ice bags to the spine. In low nutrition give Cod-liver oil. Chloral hydrate acts as a palliative, and so does the inhalation of Chloroform three times a day. Keep the patient from all emotional excitement. Sulphur baths. Sea bathing and Ferruginous waters. Massage.

Cicatrix (*A Scar*).—HEPAR S., SILIC., MERC., RHUS TOX.
Sepia., *Bell.*, *Ruta*, *Kali iod.*

Nit. ac., Secale, Calc. phos., Caust, Ars.

Adjuvants.—Strive to prevent contraction, and keep the cicatrix over as large a surface as the original skin. When contracted divide the cicatrix; the entire cicatrix will often have to be cut out, leaving the wound to heal by granulation. Carbolyzed cat-gut can sometimes be placed by the use of a bistoury subcutaneously under the cicatrix, and allowed to be absorbed; contraction may in this way be prevented.

The following mixture placed upon a granulating surface will prevent the scars from appearing at all unsightly. Take of Borax an ounce and a half, of Salicylic acid twelve grains, of glycerine three drachms, of rose-water six ounces; make a solution and apply frequently

Cirrhosis.—See *Cancer*.

Clapp.—See *Gonorrhœa*.

Cold in Head (*Catarrh*).—*Acute form*.—ACON., JABORAN., PILOCARPIN, CAMPH., ARS., MERC., KALI BICH., KALI HYD., SANG., HEPAR S., SALICYLIC. AC., IPECAC., TART. EM., ATROPIA, BELL., EUCAL., PULS.

Bry., *Nux v.*, *Gels.*, *Verat. v.*, *Bap.*

Carbol. ac., Dulc., Opi., Euph., Lach., Sticta, Thuja, Cimic., Mez., Samb., Allium, Cham., Amm. Iod., Eup. per., Rumex.

Adjuvants.—The early use of Jaborandi or Pilocarpin will arrest the cold. The first trituration of mercurius cor. snuffed through the nostrils, and painted or blown on the fauces, will often arrest a cold in a few hours. Iodoform first dec. tritu-

ration by insufflation is excellent. A teaspoonful of table salt to a tumbler of water, snuffed up the nostrils every four hours does much good. Carbolated Iodine spray. To prevent frequent colds, daily inunctions of oil to the whole body will prevent the attacks. Turkish baths, warm foot baths. Very light diet.

Chronic Catarrh.—MERC. IOD., HEPAR S., SILIC., KALI BICH., ARS., IOD., ARGENT. NIT., SULPH. CALC. C., SANG., COD-LIVER-OIL.

Lyc., Iod., Sepia, Nux v., Hydras., Lach., Iodoform.

Caust., Rumex., Amm. carb., Phos., Carbolic ac., Eucal., Brom., Amm. Brom., Aur. mur., Graph.

Adjuvants.—A teaspoonful of table salt to one tumbler of water, a little drawn through the nostrils *bis die*, gives temporary relief. Iodoform first trituration drawn through the nostrils is very beneficial. Insufflation of powdered Hydrastis, Sanguinaria or Jaborandi. Spray of Carbolized Iodine once a day. Finely powdered cubebs blown into the nostrils has proved useful, also beneficial when smoked. Sea-water gargle. One of the best gargles ever used is a decoction or tincture of Cayenne pepper once or twice daily. Glycerole of Iodoform, Sanguinaria, Aloes or Hydrastis as a gargle, and a little drawn through the nostrils. Bromide vapor, Iodine by inhalation. To cleanse the nostrils take one teaspoonful of Bi-Carbonate of Soda to one tumblerful of water, and snuff it through the nostrils, being careful not to swallow during the act, so as to prevent any fluid from entering the Eustachian tubes during the act.

Colic (*Enteralgia, Intestinal Neuralgia*).—COLOC., VERAT. ALB., PULS., NUX V., ACON., ATROPIA, BELL., ARS., COCC., PLUMB., POD., LYC., MORPHIA, CALC. C., SANTONINE, SULPH. CHAM., PEPPERMINT.

China, Dios., Cup., Ign., Ipecac Opi., Chloroform, Chloral.

Bry., Asafæt., Aloes, Carbo v., Coff., Colch., Hyos., Iris, Petrol., Robin., Stram., Val. of zinc. Collin., Phos., Alum., Plat., Rheum, Tart. em., Thuja Ant. c.

Adjuvants.—Hot fomentations to abdomen; a copious enema of warm water gives, in some cases, immediate relief. In

young children lime-water or soda to correct acidity and flatulence. Mustard plaster prepared with the white of an egg to prevent blistering, is the best known application to arrest pain. In acute cases, place the patient up-side-down. Inhalation of Chloroform or Ether. The milk cure is often efficacious. Those subject to colic should always keep the abdomen well protected with flannel.

Colic From Lead.—ALUMN, OPI., MORPHIA, NUX V. SULPH. AC.

Bell., Plat., Chloral.

Adjuvants.—A constant milk diet is prophylactic.

Coma (*Stupor, with Loss of Consciousness*).—OPI., MORPHIA, BELL., VERAT. VIR., ACON., GELS., PILOCARPIN.

Hyos., Stram., Helleb., Chloral, Kali brom., Carbohc ac., Sant.

Adjuvants.—Cold douche for drunkenness or Opium poisoning. Mustard poultices to various parts of the body. Blisters to the back of the neck. If from Opium, keep the patient in motion, and use Atropia hypodermically

Condylomata (*Warty excrescences*).—THUJA, NIT AC. CINNABARIS, MERC., IOD., KALI IOD., ANT C.

Staph., Silic., Phyt., Sulph.

Caust., Sabina, Sarsap., Euph., Lyc., Tart. em., Rhus., Dulc., Mang.

Adjuvants.—Excision, or the use of caustics, as Chloride of Zinc, Acid Nitrate of Mercury, Argentum Nitrate, Chromic acid, Nitric acid, Carbohc acid. The application of Thuja after excision is the most reliable agent we have. Glycerole of Iodoform. Wash the excrescences with soda water, and apply Calomel.

Complexion (*Improvement of*).—ARS., CALC. C, SEPIA, CHINA, QUINIA, FERR., PULS., HEPAR S., SULPH., MERC. IOD., GRAPH., NAT. CARB., KALI CARB., KREOS.

Phos., Nit. ac., Secal., Pals., Plumb., Lyc.

Bry., Carbo an., Amm. c., Camph., Caust., Petrol.

Adjuvants.—Mercurial lotion (gr. 1 to 2 to ʒj.) sulphur ointment, Glycerole of Iodine. Free ablutions and frictions

with the use of Juniper tar soap. Alkaline lotions. Bismuth powder dusted on the face; cosmetics containing Lead, as the flake-white, are eminently dangerous.

Concussion of the Brain (*Violent Mechanical Shaking of the Brain*).—ACON., ARN., BELL., VERAT. VIR., GELS., BRY., RHUS TOX, MERC.

Rhus tox., Lach., Puls., Opi.

Iod., Cicuta, Apis, China.

Adjuvants.—In bad cases mild stimulants, such as Ammonia, may be used, per rectum. Apply to the head cool evaporating lotions. Absolute quiet. Warmth to surface of body and extremities. If fracture with depression, trephine. On no account should the patient be induced to eat or drink, and he should be watched for one month.

Conjunctivitis (*Inflammation of the Conjunctiva*).—ACON. BELL., ARS., EUPH., APIS M., MERC., ARGEN N., HEPAR S., PULS., RHUS TOX, CINNABARIS, SULPH., HAM., SILIC., CALC. IOD.

Graph., Arn., Sepia, Nux v., Nit ac., Kali bich. Thuja, Zinc.

Phyt., Hydras., Baryta, Aurum mur., Caust., Calendula, Lach., Spig., Coni., Nat. sulph., Petrol., Cup., Tart. em., Ign., Sang., Sepia, Chloral.

Adjuvants.—Perfect rest of the eyes. Apply a lotion of the following remedies: Aconite, Hamamelis, Muriate of Hydrastis, Borax, Boracic acid, Nitrate of Silver, Carbolic acid, Sulphate of Zinc or Copper, Nitrate of Mercury. Hold the eyes over hot water. Tannin, Calomel or Bismuth dusted into the eyes, is of much value. A drop of castor-oil instilled into the eye allays the pain and photophobia. Sleep with a wet compress of some of the above lotions upon the eyes. In obstinate cases apply to the lids, once in three days, the solid stick of the Nitrate of Silver, a crayon of the Sulphate of Copper, or protection by blue or smoked glasses. A blister in obstinate cases, behind the ears, is serviceable. Besmear the edges of the eyelids with vaseline or cosmoline to prevent adhesion in the morning. A frequent application of a lotion of warm milk and water, is very soothing. Pond's fluid extract of Hamamelis, applied on soft linen, often cures. The

sponges, towels etc., used by the patient should not be used for any other purpose, on account of the contagiousness of the disease.

Confinement.—See *Labor*.

Constipation (*Torpid Bowels*).—NUX V., SULPH., COLLIN., ALUMINA, BRY., HYDRAS., ATROPIA, SILIC., SEPIA, GRAPH., NAT. M., MAG. M.,

Plumb., Opi., Aloes., Æscul., Sagrada, Lyc.

Pod., Caust., Merc., Puls., Phos., Physostigma, Ars., Ign.

Adjuvants.—A diet of coarse plain food with brown bread. A glass of water in the morning while dressing; corn bread, cracked wheat, unbolted flour. Wheaten bran roasted like coffee, a cupful wet with milk or water and eaten every night before retiring, will be found servicable. Avoid highly seasoned food and alcoholic liquors. Acid fruit is beneficial. Go to stool every morning with great regularity and make the effort whether you have the desire or not. Friction and kneading of the abdomen, with a cold hand. Irritation of the rectum and anus will often produce stool. To move the bowels at once use copious injections of water at 90°. In some cases, the rectum will have to be scooped out, before an enema can be used. A piece of soap one inch long and half an inch in diameter, covered with castor-oil, is very efficacious. Waters containing sulphur and magnesia are useful. Saline waters. Cold enemata; if warm they increase the constipation. The abdominal compress may be worn by persons of much vitality, day and night, with great benefit. In weakly patients there does not exist vital energy sufficient to excite reaction, and they remain chilly long after it has been applied. Eat figs or prunes soaked in olive oil. An excellent adjuvant is one spoonful of raw linseed morning and night, the seeds should be soaked a little before using.

Consumption.—See *Phthisis*.

Contusion (*A bruise*).—ARN., HAM., CALEN., CHLORO.

Ruta., Coni., Acon., Apis m.

Adjuvants.—A lotion of Arnica, Hamamelis or Aconite and Chloroform liniment.

Convulsions (*Infantile*).—VERAT. V., GELS., BELL., CHLOROFORM, SANT., GLONO.

Camph., *Physostig.*, *Opi.*, *Hyos.*, *Stram.*, *Ign.*, *Kali brom.*, *Verat. alb.*

Hell., Plumb., Cup., Zinc, Chloral.

Adjuvants.—Enemata of warm water; warm baths with cold to the head. Spinal ice-bag. Inhalation of Amyl nit. or Chloroform. Lancing of the gums. Mother should guard against becoming violently excited or over-heated, and too frequent nursing.

Convulsions (*Puerperal*).—VERAT. V., BELL., CHLORAL., GELS., BENZ. AC., KALI BROM., STRAM., TEREBINTH., MORPHIA, CHLOROFORM,

Acon., *Cup.*, *Opi.*, *Stram.*, *Apis m.*, *Merc. c.*, *Kali hyd.*, *Tereb.*, *Secale*, *Ars.*, *Guachamaca*.

Cham., Coffea, Canth., Hepar s., Amyl nit., Ign., Styrene.

Adjuvants.—Cold to the head, mustard poultices to the feet. Inhalation of Chloroform. If before or during parturition, expedite delivery by forceps or turning. Dry cupping to the nape of the neck. Warm baths and warm enemata. Mustard sinapisms along the spine. Place a piece of India rubber or soft wood between the teeth, in order to protect the patients tongue. Empty the bladder with a catheter. See that the patient has plenty of cool air to breathe. After labor see that the uterus is free from portions of the placenta or clots of blood, as these will excite the convulsions.

Corns (*Callositas*).—ARN., RUTA G., RHUS TOX., HAM., ACON., PETROL., ANT. C.

Silic., *Sulph.*, *Thuja*, *Argent m.*, *Iod.*

Lyc., Graph., Ars.

Adjuvants.—After carefully cutting or filing off the thickened skin, apply one of the following substances: Kerosene oil, Petroleum, Cosmoline, Aconite, Arnica, Rhus tox, Carbolic acid, Perchloride of Iron, Iodine, Castor-oil, Salicylic acid, Veratrum viride, Chloroform, Thuja, Nitric ac., Argentum nit., white pine gum, Aconite and Chloroform liniment, Oxalic acid or Muriate of ammonia. Diachylon plaster. Wear easy-fitting soft boots and wash the feet often. Apply a felt plaster, hav-

ing a hole in the center, so as to protect the corn from pressure. Leaves of *Rhus tox.* macerated in acetic acid form an excellent application. Flexible collodion applied to the painful corn. The foot should be frequently soaked in warm water, when the corn can be removed by scraping or picking with a pointed knife.

Corpulency.—See *Obesity*.

Coryza.—See *Cold in the head*.

Cough (*Tussis*).—*Dry*—ACON., ATROPIA, BELL., ARS., BRY., CONI., HYOS., GELS., KALI HYD., LACH., MERC., PHOS., RUMEX., SPONG., SULPH., RHUS TOX., PILOCARPIN, MORPHIA.

Iod., Caust., Kali carb., Nit. ac., Nux v., Opi., Cina., Santonin, Camph., Chloro, Ether, Cubeb., Ferr., Naphthalin, Grindelia.

Ambra., Arn., Argent m., Brom., Cerp., Cham., Coff., Dros., Dulc., Graph., Ign., Sepia., Sulph. ac., Cimic., Kali brom., Verat. alb., Petrol., Coral., Sticta., Spig., Sabadilla, Caul., Phyt., Zinc., Chloral.

Adjuvants.—To loosen and allay a dry teasing cough, administer glycerine or the syrup of tolu in teaspoonful doses. Inhalation of hot steam, hot fomentations about the throat. Inhalation of chloroform or ether. Tar in capsules, tar water, or the oil of tar. Mucilaginous drinks, as gum-arabic water, barley water, linseed-tea, with lemons, Slippery elm, etc. Frequent draughts of a little cold water. The patient should resist the cough. Avoid damp air and crowded assemblies. Familiarity with a free atmosphere guards against excessive sensitiveness to changes of the weather. Cold compress upon the throat gives great relief. Cold bathing, or sponging the whole surface of the body every morning. Wear flannel winter and summer. Mucilage of tragacanth. Decoction of iceland moss. Infusion of marsh mallow. Liquorice jujubes. Balsam of Peru with mucilage. Glycerine and whisky â â. Excellent to allay and loosen a cough. A teaspoonful of salt-water will often allay a worm cough at once.

Moist or Loose Cough.—HEPAR S., PULS., CALC. C., IPECAC, LYC., KALI. BICH., MERC. IOD., SANG., SILIC, STANN, DIG., TART. EM., SULPH.

Amm. m., *Arsenate of soda*, *Ant. crud.*, *Kreas.*, *Senega.*, *Verat. alb.*, *Lobelia.*, *Sabad.*, *Salicylic ac.*, *Silphium.*, *Cubebs.*

Aurum m., Carbo veg., Carbo an., China, Chelid., Kali brom., Squills, Sambucas.—See *Adjuvants above.*

Nervous, Spasmodic, Sympathetic Cough.—ASAFOET., HYOS., ZINC VAL., VALER., GELS., AMBRAG., IGN., SCUTEL., TARANT.,
Cup., *Camph.*, *Tarant.*, *Cypriped.*, *Verat. vir*

Kreas., Cham. Graph., Kali brom., Squills, Sambu., Stram., The mingled fumes of sulphur and ammonia as found in gas works, often cure these cases.

Hoarse, Croupy Cough.—ACON., SPONG., HEPAR S., IOD., JABORAND., TART. EM., MERC. CYAN.

Rhus tox., *Sang.*, *Brom.*, *Caust.*, *Kali brom.*, *Cubebs.*

Napthalin, Carbo v., Brom., Rhus ver.

Adjuvants.—Apply a wet compress to the throat. Inhalation of hot steam. Mucilaginous drinks.—See *Adjuvants above.*

Asthmatic, Suffocative Cough.—ARS., IPECAC, KALI HYD., KALI BICH., STRAM., VERAT. VIR., SALICYL. AC., DIG., PILOCARPIN, SANG., LACH., ATROPIA.

Cup., *Sulph.*, *Kreas.*, *Tart em.*, *Nux v.*, *Iod.*, *Lyc.*, *Phos.*, *Verat. alb.*, *Acon.*, *Chloro.*, *Chloral.*, *Hepar s.*, *Grindelia.*, *Kali brom.*, *Lobelia.*

Caust., Gels., Hyos., Opi., Hyd. ac., Tabac., Camph., Asafœt.

Chronic (Tubercular Form).—ARS., TEREBS., ARGENT N., ALOES, CALC C., FERR., MERC., LEPTAN., CALC. CARB., CHINA, NUX V., NIT. AC., POD, NIT. AC., PHOS., SULPH., SULPHURIC AC., ACON., PHOSPHATE OF SODA, MORPHIA, COD-LIVER-OIL, IODIDE OF SULPH., FERR.

Lyc., *Kali bich.*, *Petrol.*, *Rhus tox.*, *Psorin*, *Nitrate of lead*, *Sepia*, *Verat. alb.*

Carbonate of Potash, Carbo veg., Ant. crud., Bry., Rheum., Nat. m., Collin., *Gratiola.

Adjuvants.—In chronic cases use a milk diet or mutton; chicken, raw-beef, white fish and well-cooked, thin slices of

bacon. Mucilaginous drinks. Injections of starch containing salicylic acid, or from ten to thirty drops of opium. Apply daily cod-liver oil to the abdomen; Raw meat pulp. Milk and lime-water or soda water. Charcoal crackers. Pancreatine or liquor Pancreaticus, with the meals to aid digestion. Raw eggs with lemon juice has proved very beneficial.

Cracks—Fissures in Skin.—GRAPH., HEPAR S., SILIC., SULPH., PETROL., MERC., CALC. C., ANT. CRUD.

Aloes, Caust., Sepia., Rhus tox., Canth., Nit. ac.

Ars., Phos., Kreas., Bell.

Adjuvants.—Apply Collodion, Glycerine of starch, Vaseline or corbolated petrolina with Arnica. Boracic acid, Calendula, Aloes, Hydrastis or Graphites cerate. Wash the hands with Sulphurous acid, three parts, glycerine and water one part, or glycerine one part and Eau-de-Cologne two parts. A wet compress worn through the night often proves beneficial. In some cases touch the bottom of the crack with a crystal of Nitrate of Silver or the Sulphate of Copper.

Cramps.—See *Spasm*.

Critical Age.—See *Menstruation, Cessation of*

Crick in the Back.—See *Lumbago*.

Croup—(*Laryngo trachitis Crouposa, Catharrhal Form*).—ACON., SPONG., IPECAC., TART. EM., HEPAR S., IOD., KALI BICH., MERC., CYN.

Sang., Caust., Kali brom., Merc. iod., Naphthaline.

Atropia., Phos., Calc. c., Hyos., Brom., Samb., Bry., Rhus, Senega, Amm. bromide, Lobelia, Squills, Moschus., Gels.

Membraneous Form.—KALI BICH., TART. EM., IOD., MERC. CYN., IPECAC, AMM. CAUST., HEPAR S., BROM., CUBEBS, SULPH. AC., NIT. AC., PAPAYA.

Sang., Ars. iod., Phos., Sulph., Cup., Pilocarpin, Rhus rad., Apis m.

Lyc., Lactic ac., Naja trip., Crotal, Kaolin.

Adjuvants.—In the inflammatory form, compresses dipped in hot or cold water and applied to the throat and chest, covered with flannel or oiled silk, are useful; vapor from boiling water well diffused throughout the room, so as to be in-

haled by the patient, gives much relief, and if a little Iodine, Bromine, Kali bichromicum, Turpentine or tar be added to the boiling water, and the fumes inhaled with the steam, greatly increases its value. In the membranous form, a weak spray of Sulphurous, Lactic or Nitric acid, is very useful. Papaya spray is said to dissolve the membrane. Oxygen gas deserves a trial. The fumes of slacking lime are excellent. In some cases, the inhalation of Amyl nitrite gives temporary relief. To loosen the cough use glycerine and whisky â â. Syrup of tolu, or glycerine in teaspoonful doses acts beneficial. Goose or hen's oil, the same way are valuable to loosen the cough. To throw off the excessive secretion of mucous, and false membrane when loosened, emetics of Ipecacuanha or tartar emetic, are the best, and have saved many lives. The Sulphate of Zinc or Subsulphate of Mercury are sometimes used, but I do not like them. In cases of great exhaustion, a discreet use of brandy and ammonia, as palliatives to gain time are valuable. The diet should be entirely composed of fluids, as milk and water, beef tea, or wine and water. In desperate cases, tracheotomy.

Crusta Lactea (*Milk crust, Eczema Capitis, Scald Head*).--
SULPH., ARS., CALC C., HEPAR S., GRAPH., LAPPA., LYC., MERC.,
RHUS TOX., SILIC., CROTON TIG., COD-LIVER OIL.

Viola tric., Iris., Iod., Mez., Baryt iod., Bry., Thuja., Psorin., Sepia.

Ustilago, Nat m., Sarsap., Carbo an., Nit. ac., Aloe., Petrol. Phos., Staph., Dulc., Rumex., Apis m.

Adjvants—To remove the crusts, apply to the head a rubber cap, a mashed turnip poultice, or a wilted cabbage leaf, and then use a parasiticide. Wash with a lotion of Hyposulphite of Soda (grams 5, glycerine and water â â 25 grams), Calomel (gr. to 10 5j. of cosmoline.) The best known application, Vaseline and Oxide of Zinc, one to twenty. Chloral hydrate (grs. 10 glycerine and water â â-5j) is a good local application. Iodoform and Chrysophanic cerate highly recommended. Carbolic acid lotion. Iris or Graphites cerate. Mineral waters, as Hunyadi janos or Geyser springs of Saratoga. Mucilaginous waters of bran or flour. Use potash-soap.

Cuts.—See *Wounds*.

Cyanosis (*Blue Disease, Unxygenated Blood*).—ARS. DIG., LACH., CROTAL., CUP., CAMPH., ACON., VERAT, ALB.

Phos., Kali phos., or sulph., Opi.

Amm. c., Carbo veg., Arn.

Adjuvants.—Avoidance of fatigue or mental excitement, nourishing food, warm clothing, residence in pure, mild air.

Cystitis (*Inflammation of the Bladder*).—ACON., CANTH., CANN SAT., APIS M., PULS., CAMPH., HYDRAS., BELL., KALI HYD., MERC., LYC., TEREBS., COPAIBA.

Benz. ac., Sulph., Cubebs, Eucal., Nux v., Pareira.

Buchu., Uva ursi., Eup. pur., Juniper.

Adjuvants.—In chronic cases, the bladder should daily be washed out with a solution of Hydrastis, Carbolic acid, Salicylic acid, Benzoic acid, Boracic acid, Eucalyptus, Mercury or some demulcent fluid. In women the urethra should be dilated. Hot fomentations, warm hip baths, abdominal compress, hot enemata or Iodoform suppositories to relieve the pain. A decoction of couch-grass often cures acute cases. Incurable cases may be much relieved by cystotomy, Alkaline waters.

Dandruff (*Pityriasis, Seborrhœa Branny Tetter*)—SULPH., GRAPH., ARS., LYC., SILIC., KALIARS., FLUORIC AC., CALC. C. PILOCARPIN, HEPAR S., COLCH., PHOS., MERC.

Thuja., Sepia, Stilling., Phyt., *Clematis.

Adjuvants.—Glycerine of Borax, or Camphor lotion in Borax, with glycerine one pint to two parts of bay rum. Perfumed Carbolic acid lotion. Frequent baths and hard rubbing after shampooing. Saturated solution of Borate of Soda. An infusion of Saponaria bark is excellent. Sulphuret of potash one half oz. to one quart of water, glycerine and lime water. Lime liniment, Calomel ointment, Starch baths, cod-liver oil. Either olive or almond oil well rubbed into the scalp will soften and remove the scales; soap and glycerine â â.

Deafness (*Dysœcia, Suretitus, Impaired Hearing*), *Acute Form.*—ACON., BELL., MERC., PULS.

Gels., Verat vir., Dulc., Caust., Pilocarpin. Ars.

Nit ac., Carbo veg., Kali brom., Glon.

Chronic Form.—MERC. DULC., MERC. IOD., SULPH. IOD., BARYT. IOD. KALI IOD., CALC PHOS., SULPH., SILIC., HEPAR S., ARGENT NIT., TELLUR.

Aur. m., Nit. ac., Lyc., Graph.

Kali brom., Carbo veg., Sepia., Phyt.

Nervous Form.—QUINIA, SALICYL. AC., CHINA, PETROL., PHOS., PHOS. AC., ATROPIA.

Caust., Hyos., Zinc, Sulph., Puls., Arn., Bell., Iod.

Hyos., Cocc., Ars., Ambra, Merc. iod., Canth.

Adjuvants.—A collection of cerumen in the ear frequently causes deafness; to remove this, syringe with warm water. Cotton saturated with glycerine will sometimes greatly aid in hearing. Glycerine will restore dryness of the ear. In deafness from debility, use warm water to cleanse the ear. Faradization of the ear may with caution be used. In the catarrhal form, gargles of Nitrate of potash, Borax, or Capsicum are of service. Electricity.

Debility—Asthenia. (*Lack of Strength.*—(*Constitutional.*)

—FERR., ARS., CALC. C. ET PHOS., PHOS., MERC., IOD., KALI HYD., PHOS AC., SILIC., SULPH., LYC., HEPAR S., NIT. AC., SULPH AC., COD-LIVER OIL.

Caust., Helon., Arn., Baryt. iod., Strych.

Coff., Mur. ac., Nux v., Hydras.

From loss of Animal Fluids.—CHINA., QUINIA., PHOS. AC., GELS., HELON., FERR., MUR. AC., NIT. AC., SULPH. AC.

Hydras., Strych., Nux v., Coff.

Nervous Form.—GELS., ZINC., PHOS. AC., NUX V., IGN., URAN. NIT., DIG., COFF., STANN., ZINC. VAL., FER. ET STRYCH., STRYCH. ASAGÆT.

Phos., Mosch., Prusic ac., Mangan., Sepia., Selenium.

Acon., Camph, Sil.

Adjuvants.—Animal diet, as beef, oysters, milk and soups. Some cases alcoholic stimulants may be of service. Saccharine fruits and vegetables. Great activity, gymnastics, salt water baths, sea air, oil, milk, and cod-liver oil internally and locally. Massage, Electricity. Cold weather.—See *Neurasthenia.*

Delirium Tremens.—See *Alcohol*

Dentition.—(*Disorders During Teething.*)—CALC. C., BELL., CHAM., VERAT VIR., GELS., ACON., MERC., POD., IPECAC., BRY., ARS., MAG CARB., RHEUM., BORAX., PHOS., SILIC., KALI BROM.

Apis m., Cina., Graph.

Kreas., Coff., Cham., Hyos., Columba.

Adjuvants.—Regularity in feeding, keep the body and feet warm, watch the digestion, and give the patient an abundance of sleep. In many children, the gums will have to be lanced. Daily ablutions in warm water, with much exercise in the open air.

Depression of Spirits.—ARS., MERC., NUX V., PULS., POD., MACRO., IGN., AURUM M., KALI IOD., NIT. AC., CHINA., QUINIA., SALICYL. AC., LYC.

Nat m., Dig., Petrol., Staph., Phos. ac., Iod.

Kali brom., Plat., Bry., Carbo v., Bap.

Adjuvants.—Active out-door exercise. Cultivate cheerfulness. Eat but little, and that should be simple and easy of digestion. See *Indigestion* and *Hypochondriasis*

Diabetes (*Saccharine Urine.*)—URAN. NIT., PHOS AC., PILOCARPIN., SALICYLATE OF SODA, MERC., NUX V., KALI IOD., ERGOT., CODIA., ARS., KALI BROM., QUINIA., ETHER.

Plumb., Muriate of Quinia., China., Lactic ac., Chloroform, Permang Potash., Mur ac., Kali carb., Kali nit., Apis m., Phos., Curare., Ant crud., Nit ac., Sulph., Jabor., Aur m., Nat Sulph., Helon., Caust.

Arum tri., Dig., Canth., Merc., Carbol. ac., Cup., Kreas., Lach., Lithia., Amm. carb. Lyc., Mosch., Sulph. ac., Tarant., Ustilago m., Lycopus, Berberis., Carbo veg., Opi., Coni., Ign., Gels., Apocyn., Eup., Coloc., Mang. sulph., Morphia., Chimaph., Hydras., Seneca., Trill., Thuja., Asclep., Hyper., Badiaga., Valerin., Baryta c., Chilid., Chloral. Bicarbonate of Soda, Fer. et strych.

Adjuvants.—Abstain from food that contains starch or sugar, and use a rich animal diet; a diet consisting exclusively of skim milk or butter milk alone has cured many cases. Drink

much water to allay the thirst. Alkaline waters such as the Carlsbad, Bethesda or Vichy have proved beneficial. Glycerine, six to twelve drachms in two pounds of water daily, has acted well. Use bran or gluten bread, and all kinds of nuts. Bee-bread has produced good results. Use tea, coffee, cocoa, claret, sherry, brandy or soda water. Bathe often in salt water and take frequent sea voyages. Inhalation of oxygen gas. Bran water, wheat bran two quarts, to three quarts of cold water; let the bran soak over night, and strain. This forms an excellent drink.

Diarrhœa. (*Liquid Stools. (Acute).*)—ACON., ARS., BRY., CAMPH., CHAM., CALC C., COLOC., CHINA., COFF., CROT. TIG., IPECAC., IRIS., LEP., MERC., NIT. AC., PHOS., PHOS. AC., POD., PULS., RHEUM., RHUS TOX., SECALE., SULPH., SULPH AC., TEREB., VERAT ALB., COTO BARK., ARGENT. NIT., COD-LIVER OIL., FERR.

*Æsculus, Agaric., Nux v., Apis m., Arn., Bell., Borax, Bismuth, China, Santonine, Cup., Dulc., Gummi gutt., Hepar. s., Hyos., *Jalapa, Kreos., Mag. carb., Nat. Sulph., Opi., Petrol., Rhus tox., Psorin., Tart. em., Canth., Robi., Castor oil., Geranium, Salicyl. ac.*

Ant. crud., Caps., Carbo veg., Chilid., Colch., Colostrum., Dios., Elet., Gels., Gratiola., Helleb., Ign., Iod., Kali bich., Lauroc., Mez., Nat. m., Plumb., Sang., Zingerber, Asafœt., Borax, Kali nit., Lach., Mag. carb., Thuja., Collins., Rumex, Chloroform, Dig., Eucal., Mangan., Crotal., Bi-Sulphide of Carbon, Euon., Zinc.

Adjuvants.—Food of light, non-irritating articles should be taken sparingly. A milk diet is invaluable. In many cases where warm milk fails, cold milk and lime water will have the desired effect. In a few cases, milk aggravates. Rice, arrowroot, gruel, Neave's food, Fluid beef. Especially useful is the lacto-peptine, or peptonized food. Where the small intestines are very much involved *pancreatine* is better than pepsin. Raw, or half-cooked eggs, and ripe fruit, in moderation can be taken with benefit. When great acidity prevails, substitute soda water for lime water. Mucilagenous drinks. Rest in the recumbent posture. Keep the abdomen and extremities warm. The griping pains may be palliated

by either moist or dry heat. Mustard plasters to the abdomen are excellent, but should be prepared with the white of an egg or molasses to prevent vesication. Some cases are relieved by injections of warm starch. Tepid baths, country or mountain air. Chalybeate waters. Lemon or orange ade. Chicken boiled with rice. Warm linseed poultice to the abdomen. Wear a wet girdle covered with oiled silk, about the abdomen. Turpentine stupes. Astringent enemata of Kino, Logwood, Tannin, compound powder of Catechu. Injections of warm water or starch water, with twenty drops of Opium to the injection. Avoidance of cold, damp air. Keep the feet warm and dry, and the abdomen covered with flannel

Diplopia (*Double Vision*).—BELL., ATROPIA, HYOS., GELS., SANT., PHOS., STRYCH.

Acon., Ars., Nat. m., Aur. m., China., Hepar s,

Adjuvants.—Freedom from all excitement. Absolute rest of the eyes. Bathe the eyes with hot and cold water alternately for ten minutes at a time.

Diphtheria (*Angina Maligna; Putrid Sore Throat*).—MERC. CYAN., MERC. IOD., KALI BICH., CHLORIDE OF LIME. PHYT., ARS., LACH., BAP., APIS M., BELL., NIT., AC., RHUS TOX, CROTAL., KALI IOD., PHENIC AC., KALI PERMAN, PILOCARPIN, PER OXIDE OF HYDROGEN.

Iod., Brom., Mur. ac., Amm. caust., Chinium arsen., Ferr., mur.

Argent. nit., Kreas., Secale., Nux v., Arn., Silic., Mez., Baryt. iod., Zinc., Lye., Cup., Cocc., Thuja, Aurum, Muscarine, Lactic ac., Chromic ac, Hydras., Ign., Benzoate of soda, Copaiba, Ozone, Salicylic ac.

Croupal Form.—MERC. CYAN., KALI BICH., AMM. CAUST., IPECAC, TART EM., BROM., IOD., PILOCARPIN, CALC. CHLORM., ARS., LACH., PHENIC AC.

Nit. ac., Sang., Amm. carb., Kali permang, Jabor., Crotal., Apis m., Sulph., Hepar s., Papaya.

Eucalyp., Rhus tox., Spong., Ant. crud., Canth., Apis m.

Adjuvants.—A gargle of Alcohol and water â â, or Alcohol and milk â â, or glycerine may take the place of the water.

Chloral hydrate. Phytolacca tincture and water â â used hot. Strong pepper-tea. Chlorate of potash. Salt water and vinegar. Chloride of lime water, diluted one tenth. Dilute Carbolic acid, Borax, Creasote. Chlorated soda, Hydrochloric acid, Thymic acid, etc. Spray of hot atomized lime-water. Sulphurous acid, Carbolic acid, Phosphate of Soda. Chlorate of lime water and *Papaya*. Inhalation of steam medicated with Turpentine, Lactic acid, Iodine, Bromine, Bromo chloralum. Carbolic acid, Lime water, Calcium chlorate, Sulphocarbonate of Soda, flour of Sulphur. Tearing away of exudation, very injurious. In diphtheritic croup, use poultices of linseed to the throat, made by pounding the seeds instead of ground meal. To keep down the excess of fibrine in the blood the diet should consist of milk, or milk and lime-water, beef tea, eggs, cream, glycerine, essence of beef, oysters, ice cream, and small pieces of ice. In cases with great debility, give stimulants freely, of brandy, port wine, champagne, or whisky. In malignant cases of this disease, intoxication is not easily produced. Albuminous water; dissolve the white of an egg in a pint of water, sweeten with glycerine, flavor with orange flower water or lemons. Use cold, *ad libitum*.

Paralysis following Diphtheria.—STRYCH., NUX., GELS., ATROPIA, BELL., PHOS., PLUMB., ERGOT., RHUS TOX., ZINC., QUINIA., CUP., FERR., ELECTRICITY.

Cocc., Ars., Secale., China, Ign., Arn., Stram.

Thuja., Iod., Kali iod., Caust., Sea-air.

Distention of Abdomen (*Flatulence*).—LYC., PULS., NUX v., CHINA, CARBO VEG., ARGENT. NIT., PEPSIN, ARS.

Chloroform, Ether, Carbo an., Salicylic-ac.

Ign., Hepar s., Cham., Petrol., Aloes., Colch. See *Dyspepsia*.

Duodenitis.—See *Jaundice*.

Dysentery (*Bloody flux—Inflammation of the Mucous lining of the Colon and Rectum*).—ACON., BRY., COLOC., MERC., ARS., BAP., IPECAC., RHUS TOX., SULPH., TEREBINTH.

Aloe., Bell., Atropia, Canth., China, Iris., Lep., Nux v., Nit ac., Pod., Opi., Castor oil, Argent. nit., Calumba., Ferr.

Colch., Caps., Arn., Collin., Dios., Ham., Cham., Quinia., Cup., Plumb., Hydras., Mur. ac., Sulph. ac., Gamb., Secale, Mez., Verat. alb., Angusturia. Lach., Crotal., Dulc., Phos. ac., Ricinus com., Carbo veg., Kali bich., Calc. sulph., Carboic ac., Epsom salts.

Adjuvants.—Rest in bed in a well ventilated room. Demulcent drinks. Farinaceous food, milk diet, thin broths, liquid extract of beef; grapes, oranges, raw eggs. Mucilaginous enemata with glycerine, are of great utility. Opiate suppositories to relieve tenesmus. In some cases, put from ten to thirty drops of Opium in a starch injection, use directly after a stool. Iodoform suppositories. To remove scybala, give one dose of castor oil. An abdominal hot compress, or a large linseed poultice containing two or three tablepoonsful of mustard, will give great satisfaction. Vegetable charcoal. Avoid fruits and succulent vegetables. Sea air. Residence in a mild, dry climate. Warm clothing, Soda water and milk, Remove and disinfect at once the evacuations, and bury them. Patient should always use the bed pan.

Dysmenorrhœa.—See *Menstruation*.

Dyspepsia (*Indigestion*).—PULS., SALICYLIC AC., NUX V., LYC., CHINA, CALC. C., ARGENT. NIT., HEPAR S., STRYCH., HYDRAS., PEPSINE.

Bry., Ant. c., Ign., Alumi., Amm. m., Arn., Ars., Bis-muth, Creos., Chelid., Ferr., Petrol., Robin., Sang., Sepia, Uran. nit., Borax, Carbo veg.

Quinia., Staph., Æsc. hip, Asafœt., Bap., Baryt. c., Bell., Bovista, Caust., Cocc., Collin., Coloc., Coni., Cup., Fer., Bovis., Fluor. ac., Graph., Helon., Iris., Kali bich., Kali c., Lach., Lep., Mez., Pod., Mur. ac., Nit. ac., Nux m., Plumb., Psorin., Ratania, Rhus tox., Silic., Stann., Sulph. ac., Tabac., Zinc., Mang., Ingluvin, Carboic ac., Acon., Verat. alb.

Adjuvants.—Absolute rest of the stomach by fasting from two to four days, then break the fast by taking four ounces of milk every three hours, increasing the quantity as fast as it can be assimilated. Skim milk acts well in some cases; where milk disagrees, add a little lime water, soda or borax. Five grains of pepsine, or if the small intestines are involved, pancreatine, after each meal, greatly aids digestion. When

there is much atony of the stomach, alcohol and wines taken cautiously in small quantities at each meal, assists digestion. Maltine taken with starchy food has proved beneficial. In some cases, a glass of beer at meals is all that is required. Alkalies given a short time before meals stimulate an abundant secretion of acid gastric juice; but if the mucous membrane is diseased, acids are better; they also must be taken before meals. If there is excessive acidity of the stomach, to give temporary relief, one teaspoonful of Bi-carbonate of soda dissolved in four ounces of water and drunk all at once, gives immediate relief. A cup of hot water drunk three times a day just before meals, is one of the best stimulants known in atonic dyspepsia. Pancreatic emulsion should not be forgotten where fatty food is hard to digest. One teaspoonful of glycerine after eating prevents acidity. Active out-of-door exercise aids digestion. Eat regularly, slowly, and masticate the food thoroughly, do not overload the stomach. Animal food is, as a rule, more easily digested than vegetable. Animal food should be fresh, tender, and cooked so as to retain its juice. Starchy and saccharine food often cause acidity of the stomach. Avoid hard, dried, cured meats, as ham, sausages, dried fish, salmon, pork, veal, lobsters, crabs, salads, twice cooked meats, cheese, fresh bread, cucumbers, cabbages, peas, beans, rich pastry and every article known to disagree. Brown bread acts often as a mechanical irritant, but may be eaten by many with advantage. Lemon-juice taken freely is a good substitute for vegetables and soups, and has cured many dyspeptics. Coffee and tea often cause indigestion. Cocoa, tea, milk and water are the best beverages for dyspeptics. Large drafts of cold water lower the temperature of the stomach and arrest digestion. Ice water is especially to be avoided. Never eat directly after violent muscular exertion, as digestion ceases from fatigue. Liquid food may be taken; as, beef tea, milk, cocoa or an egg nog. Sleeping immediately after eating arrests digestion. Sleep upon hard beds. Bathe often in cold water. Change of air and scenery is beneficial as it diverts the mind from its ordinary train of thought. Business and family anxieties, or gloomy ponderings over imaginary ailments, arrest digestion. Select for society, friends that laugh much, and are full of fun. Brown-Sequard gives a small quantity of liquid or solid food at

regular intervals, varying from ten to thirty minutes, for two or three weeks, and it has in many cases acted well. Peptonized food has been found serviceable, especially if Ether or Cod-liver-oil is mixed with the peptone. Ice water Dyspepsia is sometimes relieved by the use of a dry diet. Abstain from tobacco. Of great value is a hot compress over the stomach, worn day and night. Rest and early hours. Horse back exercise. Alkaline waters.

Dyspnœa (*Short, Difficult Breathing*).—ARS., CALC. C., IOD., FERR., ACON., IPECAC., PHOS., DIG., LACH., STRAM., SANG., VERAT. VIR.

Ant. tart., Stann., Hepar s., Cup., China, Verat. alb., Cro-tal., Spig., Camph., Hyos., Carbo v., Puls., Gels.

Bell., Brom., Sulph., Spong., Rhus tox., Thuja., Opi., Samb., Apis m., Lobelia.—See *Asthma, Phthisis, Hydropericardium, Anæmia, etc.*

Earache (*Neuralgia of the Ear*).—ACON., ACONITIA, ATROPIN, BELL., PULS., VERAT. VIR., MERC., SALICYLIC AC., MORPHIA.

Gels., Cham., Hyos., Sulph., Spig., Opi., Coni., Silic., Kali iod., Bry., Ars.

Coni., Silic., Kali iod., Bry., Ars.

Adjuvants.—A few drops of hot water, oil or glycerine, dropped into the ear often relieve. Cotton saturated with Chloroform or Ether and placed in the ear acts quickly, as a palliative; tincture of Aconite, Opium, Hamamelis or Arnica, a little dropped into the ear, especially if heated, gives quick relief. One quarter of a grain of Morphia or Atropia dissolved in ten drops of water and three drops instilled into the canal, allays the pain. The pain is often relieved by the application of a hot hop poultice. Syringe the ear with hot water, every ten minutes. Hot aconite dropped into the ear is of great value. A valuable application is found in Chloral hydrate and Camphor â â. Some cases are relieved by the application of a blister or Croton oil behind the ear.

Echymosis (*Extravasation of Blood under the Skin*).—MUR. AC., ARN., PHOS., ARS., HAM., AMM. C.

Rhus tox., Ruta., Acon., Bry., Sulph.

Plumb., Silic., Coni., Lach., Crotal.

Adjuvants.—A lotion of Hamamelis, Arnica, Rhus tox., Aconite or Ruta, is in some cases of benefit.

Ecthyma (*Pustular disease of the Skin*).—ARS., MERC., TART. EM., KALI BROM., HEPAR S., CROTON TIG., RHUS TOX., ANT. CRUD., PETROL., SILIC., SULPH., MAG. SULPH.

Lyc., Kali bich., Kali iod., Bell., Kreos., Nit ac., Puls., Thuja., Staph.

Cicuta vir., Lach., Secale.

Adjuvants.—Carbolic acid lotion, Carbolized Cosmoline, Oxide of Zinc and Vaseline or Benzoated Zinc ointment, cod-liver oil locally and internally. Lime water locally. Regulate the digestive organs. Grape cure. Lotion of Sub-acetate of Lead, very soothing. Warm starch baths. Carbonate of soda and glycerine lotion. Bran baths.

Eczema—Humid Tetter—Salt Rheum (*Catarrhal Dermoid Inflammation, or Innervation of the Skin*).—RHUS TOX., MERC., SULPH., CROTON TIG., HEPAR S., GRAPH., CALC. C., LYC., MERC. PRECEP. RUB., MEZ., PLUMB. ACET., FOWLER'S SOLUTION OF ARS., ELIXIR IOD. BROMIDE OF CALCIUM.

Coni., Silic., Psori., Phos., Nat. sulph., Nat. m., Baryta c., Clemat., Petrol., Thuja, Dule., Acon., Bry., Argent., Carbo an., Clemat., Rumex.

Apis m., Kali c., Tellurium., Magnetism, Electricity, Benzoin.

Bismuth. Iris., Rhus v., Borax, Sepia, Sarsap., Phyt., Viola tri., Arn., Amm c., Ledam., Caust., Calend., Iod., Magn. c., Lappa m., Aurum m., Bovista, Canth., Copaiva. Cundurango, Juglans cin.

Adjuvants.—To remove crusts, apply cod-liver oil, olive oil, cold cream, Carbolized Cosmoline, green soap (sapo-viridis), Glycerole. Mercurial inunction, or a linseed poultice. Oleate of Zinc is very servicable. Hydropathic treatment. Sulphur baths. Powders of Lycopodium. Amylum purum or Oxide of Zinc. Use pressure by means of tight bandaging, or collodion. Salves of various kinds are often beneficial. Argent. nit., one gr. to the oz. of water. Emollient poultices. Diachylon plaster, Mercurial ointment, Crude ointment of Benzoated Zinc, Lime water and glycerine â â. Plumb. aceticum lotion, Electricity. Saturate the scales with oil and

remove with linseed poultices. If the scalp is diseased, cut off the hair. A diet of vegetables, salads, and milk. Bran baths, give much relief.

Elephantiasis (*Elephantile Skin.*)—ARS., LYC., MERC., ANT. C., ANAC., NIT. AC., KALI IOD., COD-LIVER OIL, HYDROCOTYLE.

Graph., Hydras., Argent. n., Kali brom., Myristica sebifera

Apis m., Arn., Lach., Hydroc. ac., Sarsap., Phos., Sepia, Thuja.

Adjuvants.—Firm rubber bandaging, or the application of Collodion. Nutritious diet, using much milk. An ointment of Gurgun (wood oil) has proved beneficial. Frequent Sulphur, Salt, or Turkish baths. Avoidance of salt meat. Brandy made from raisins, pears, figs and dates is said to be prophylactic. Compression or ligation of the main artery supplying the limb, has cured a few cases.

Emaciation (*Wasting, Loss of Flesh.*)—ARS. CALC C., LYC., MERC., LYC., NAT. M., SILIC., SECALE, PHOS., KALI IOD., IOD., FERR., COD-LIVER OIL.

Stann., Plumb., Cup., Phos. ac., Baryta iod., Nit. ac., Mangan.

Nux v., Petrol., Puls., Graph., Ign., Ambra.

Compare *Atrophy, Phthisis, Marasmus.*

Emissions, Seminal.—See *Spermatorrhœa.*

Emotions, Bad Effects of.—ACON., CHINA, IGN., CHAM., NUX V., GELS., STAPH., MERC., PULS., VERAT. VIR.

Bry., Ars., Phos. ac., Caust., Iron., Nat. m.

Nux mos., Hyos., Lyc., Phos. ac., Coloc., Plat., Stram.

Adjuvants.—Inunctions of cod-liver or olive oil twice a day, Frequent baths, Change of air and scenery; Voyages; Mineral waters

Encephalitis—See *Meningitis.*

Encephalomalacia—(*Softening of the Brain*)—PHOS., ZINC, PLUMB., IRON, ARS., CALC. PHOS., IOD., SULPH., STRYCH., RHUS TOX., IGN., ELECTRICITY.

Caust., Nux v., China, Quinia, Secale.

Codeine, Baryt. c., Lach., Bry., Stram., Cann. Ind., Mez.

Adjuvants.—Improve the general health with good nourishing food, beef tea, light wines, and iron, change of air, scenery and employment. Brain-work should not entirely be given up, but moderated and changed; the mind should never lie fallow. Cultivate sleep; if very wakeful at night, keep the head low so as to induce sleep; if there is undue sleepiness, the head should be kept high. These patients are as a rule, very sensitive to extremes of temperature, so that they will be better off in the North during summer, and in the South during winter. A milk diet.

Enuresis (*Incontinence of Urine.*)—BELL., ATROPIA, SANTON., GELS., CINA., NUX V., CANTH., STRYCH., CAUST., SULPH., CALC. C., URAN. NIT., CHLORAL HYD., BENZO. AC.

Terebinth., Ferr., Plantago., Nit. ac., Lye., Ergot, Phos. ac., Argent. nit., Kreos., Petrol., Sepia, Puls., Graph., Hepar s., Hyos.

Cann. s., Rhus tox., Coni., Nat. m., Eleterium, Uva ursi., Spig., Lupuline, Pod, Kali bich., Buchu, Thuja, Ferr. phos., Kali brom.

Adjuvants.—Empty the bladder before retiring, and in three hours after, if awake. Sleep upon a hard bed, in a well ventilated room. Tepid bath, followed by brisk friction before retiring. Strap a hard ball upon the back so as to prevent the patient from sleeping on the back. To allay the sensibility of the bladder, the water should be retained as long as possible in day-time. Paint collodion over the prepuce so as to form a cap. If the prepuce is too long it should be circumcised. Bland, alkaline drinks diminish the acidity of the urine. Abstain from fluids in the evening. Belladonna ointment or plaster over sacrum. Galvanism to lower abdomen and spine. Electricity, etc.

Endocarditis.—See *Heart.*

Enteralgia.—See *Colic.*

Enteritis (*Inflammation of the Bowels.*)—ACON., MERC., ARS., VERAT. ALB., COLOC., BELL., BRY., POD., PHOS, IRON., LEPTANDRA.

Aloes, Ipecac., Canth., Nit. ac., Mur. ac., Lach., Sulph., Kali bich., Tart. em., Argent. nit., Calc. c., Morphia, Nux v., Ant. c., Ricinas.

China. Cham., Dulc., Rheum., Iris., Lyc., Opi., Secale, Apis m.

Adjuvants.—Rest. Apply hot fomentations or sinapisms to the abdomen. Skim milk diet; when it disagrees, add lime or soda-water. Give no solid food before recovering. Enemata of warm water. Demulcent drinks. Broth, beef-tea. Aspirate the gas.

Epilepsy (*Falling sickness, Sudden seizures of tonic and clonic convulsions, with loss of consciousness*).—KALI BROM. OR SODA (in grs. v. to xxx bis die.), BUFO., CALC. C., SILIC., SULPH., ARGENT. N., NUX. V., STRYCH., PICROTOXONE, BELL., KALI IOD., CUP., MERC., AMYL NIT., CENANTHÆ.

Iron, Cann. ind., Gels., Ign., Ars., Caust., Hyd. ac., Sumbul, Santonine, Cina, Asafet., Tarant., Nit. ac., Puls., Cocc., Zinc.

Lach., Stram., Stann., Plumb., Cicuta, Naja. Nat. sulph., Lyc., Agaric., Coni., Opi., Plati., Chloral, Cerium oxide, Glon., Curare, Tereb.

Adjuvants.—During the paroxysm guard the patient from injury, by placing him in a comfortable position, with the head high, and a piece of cork or rubber between the teeth to protect the tongue. To relieve the paroxysms, inhale if possible, Amyl nitrite. Chloroform or Ammonia. After the fit, to eradicate the disease (which is seldom done), give a nutritious mixed diet without stimulants. Cold sponge baths followed by brisk friction. Avoid excitement, worry and over-exertion. Take plenty of open-air exercise; children should not attend school. Sleep with the head and shoulders well raised. A few cases have been relieved by counter irritants,—electricity, galvanism, ice to the spine, circumcision, clitoridectomy, ovariectomy, and emasculation. Treatment should be continued from one to three years.

Epistaxis (*Bleeding at the nose.*)—ACON., HAM., IPECAC., ARN., MILLE., PHOS., ARGENT. N., CHINA, FERR. TEREBINTH., CALC. C., TRILL., CRYSTAL., LACH.

Bell., Secale, Amm. carb., Puls., Tannic ac., Dig., Aloes,

Ars., Merc., Rhus tox., Sab., Sepia, Silic., Nux v., Verat. vir., Sulph., Nit. ac.

Bry., Coloc., Erig., Pod., Carbo veg., Melilotus., Thlaspi, Mur. ac.

Adjuvants.—Compress the facial artery near the upper lip close to the nostrils, this arrests the hemorrhage at once. Sniff astringents, as Tannic acid or Hamamelis through the nostrils. Push a small piece of ice into the nostril, or place some on the neck, back or forehead. Raise the arms above the head. A spray of ferri sulph. is excellent. Plug the nostril with styptic cotton, or lint rolled in the shape of the nostril, well saturated with the Sulphate or Muriate of Iron, Hamamelis, etc. Insert a rubber bag five inches long and dilate it with air or water. If death is imminent try transfusion. Avoid stimulants. Bathe frequently in cold salt water. Ferruginous waters. Irrigate the nostrils with hot water.

Erections. (*Turgescence of the Penis.*)—KALI BROM., CAMPH., GELS., AMYL NIT., NUX V., CANN. SAT., CANTH., ACON., PHOS AC., MORPHINE.

Phos., Bell., Lyc., Zinc., Puls., Thuja, Chloroform.

Agnus cas., Graph., Hepar s., Calc. c., Ign., Opi.

Adjuvants.—Apply cold to the testicles by placing the scrotum in iced water. Cold bathing. Avoid stimulants, and sexual thoughts. Evacuate the bladder often.

Eructations.—See, *Dyspepsia.*

Fear, Fright. ACON., ARS., COFF., OPI., GELS.

Ign., Hyos., Lach., Sulph., Silic., Bell., Merc.

Cham., Nux v., Anacar.—See *Hysteria, Chorea, Epilepsy, Insanity, etc.*

Erysipelas (*St. Anthony's Fire.*)—ACON., BELL., BRY. RHUS TOX., LACH., GRAPH., SULPH., RHUS RAD., ARS.

Brom., Silic., Canth., Apis m., Hepar s., Terebinth, Iron, Arn., Merc., Gels., Iod., Tart. em., Verat. vir.

Argent. nit., Stram., Lyc., Quinia, Sulph, Amm. carb., Nux v., Mur. ac., Puls., Sepia, Carbo veg., Carbolic ac., Borax, Eupator., Stann.

Adjuvants.—In severe cases use warm fomentations of linseed, cranberries or slippery elm. Flour or starch dusted over the skin, gives relief. When there is much œdema, a thick coating of collodion over the skin or strapping will be useful. An application of oxide of zinc ointment, white lead paint, carbolated cosmoline, vaseline or sweet oil, or a lotion of carbolic acid, sulphate of iron, glycerine, aconite, *Veratrum viride*, hamamelis, calendula or milk, will prove beneficial. When ulceration has taken place, incise the skin freely and poultice. Cerate or lotion of *Cantharides*. Sulphite of soda (gr.x. F.℥). Solution of Subacetate of Lead with opium on lint. Yeast locally. To prevent the spreading of the disease, the allopaths circumscribe it by lines made with Nitrate of Silver or tincture of Iodine; but this is not necessary.

Erythema (*Hyperæmia of the skin*).—ACON., RHUS TOX., ARN., BRY., MERC., GRAPH., SULPH., CROTON TIG.

Bell., Ars., Gels., Cham., Petrol.

Apis m., Dulc., Mur. ac., Nit. ac., Ferr., Iod., Hepar s., Lach., Lyc.

Adjuvants.—Free use of cold water, internally and locally. If obstinate, use styptic colloid. When on the genitals and neck of infants, dust with bismuth, iodoform, or first dec. of hydrastine. Oxide of Zinc, starch, *Lycopodium* or buck-wheat flour. Carbolic acid lotion, etc.

Excoriation Intertrigo (*Chafing*). — MERC., SULPH., RHUS TOX., HEPAR SULPH., MERC. IOD., KALI IOD

Canth., Lyc., Cham.

Borax, Mangan., Phytol., Sepia.

Adjuvants.—Dust the parts with iodoform, calomel, bismuth, Oxide of Zinc, *Lycopodium*, Hydrastine, or finely-powdered green tea. Cerate or glyceroles of *Calendula*, Calomel, iodoform, Oxide of Zinc, Hydrastine, Boracic acid, or Carbolic acid. Keep the parts clean and dry. Ointment of the Balsam of Peru arrests the itching immediately. Warm water or vapor baths.

Excrescences (*Preternatural or false growths*).—NIT. AC.,

THUJA, ARGENT NIT, CARBOL. AC., MERC., ACID NITRATE OF MERC., ARS., ANT. CRUD.

Caust., Coni., Staph., Sulph.

Adjuvants.—Apply Nitrate of Silver, Acid Nitrate of Mercury, Carbolic Acid, Sulphuric Acid, Iodoform, Calomel, Oxide of Zinc, Caustic Potash or soap and sugar. Sapo viridis well applied on cloths has proved beneficial.

Exhaustion, Fatigue, Neurasthenia (*Nerve Tire*)—GELS., PHOS. AC., CHINA, QUINIA, NUX V., STRYCH., PHOS., CALC. PHOS., FERR., KALI BROM., COFFEINE, THEINE., ARS., IOD., KALI IOD., MERC., NIT. AC., MUR. AC., ERGOT, CANN. IND., COCOA, CHLORAL HYD., MORPHIA, OPI, URAN NIT., BROMIDE OF ZINC, VALER. OF ZINC, ZINC.

Arn., Ign., Silic., Helon., Macrotine, Alcohol, Avena. Sativa., Hydras., Ruta., Iris., Mosch., Duboisia, Hyos., Aloes, Pod.

Adjuvants.—Electricity and galvanism have proved serviceable. Short vacations and change of occupation. Massage. Hydro-therapeutics. Counter-irritants to spine. Heat and cold in the form of ice-bags, to the spine, followed by hot water bags. Metallascopy. Horse-back riding. Warm clothing, and if possible live in an atmosphere of 70° F. Florida, South of France, Italy, Algeria, Nice, Sandwich Islands, West India Islands, among the mountains, or at the sea-side. The diet should consist of oils and fat foods, especially cod-liver-oil, celery, oatmeal; koumiss or a milk diet is beneficial. Salt water baths, mental rest and isolation. Muscular exercise in the open air, will do much for the patient. Mineral waters.

Exophthalmic Goiter.—See, *Goiter.*

Exostosis (*Bony Tumors*).—MERC., IOD., MERC. IOD., SILIC., KALI IOD., HEPAR SULPH., AMM. MUR., NIT. AC., ATROPIA.

Mez., Kal. bich., Rhus tox., Bell., Thuja, Fluoric ac., Calc. c. Asafoet., Plumb., Arn., Dulc., Lyc., Phos.

Adjuvants.—Apply Iodine, Belladonna, Morphine or Atropine ointment to allay the nightly bone pains. The bone

should in some cases be trephined. To remove the pain, incise the periosteum

Eyelids (*Agglutination of*).—HEPAR S., GRAPH., ALUM., ARGENT. NIT., CALC. C., CALC. IOD., IOD., MERC., PULS., PETROL, RHUS TOX, SILIC.

Lyc., Ant. crud., Staph., Thuja., Nux v., Mez., Aur. mur., Sepia., Nat. mur., Psorine.

Nat. sulph., Tellurium, Hydras., Phyt.

Adjuvants.—Apply cosmoline, vaseline, calomel to the lids, or zinc ointment, sulphate of copper and vaseline; or vaseline alone has proved beneficial.

Fainting (*Syncope*).—MOSCH., ASAFOET., CAMPH., AMM. C., GELS., AMYL NIT., ZINC VAL., LACH., DIG., ETHER., HYOS., SCUTAL.

Ign., Puls., Salicylic ac., Bell., Atropia, Glon., Chlorof., Cham., Nux mos., Nux v.

China, Ars., Iod., Verat. vir., Phos. ac., Cocc., Carbo veg., Castor-oil.

Adjuvants.—Take the horizontal position, with the head low, in a cool atmosphere. Loosen all clothing. Dash cold water in the face. Breathe slowly and steadily to regulate the action of the heart. Stimulate with wine or brandy. Electricity.

Fever, Bilious.—ACON., BRY, POD., MERC., LEP., BAP., ARS., CHINA, QUINIA, DIG., IPECAC., EUON., CHELID., CRO-TAL. H., LACH., SANG., EUPAT., PHOS., ALOES.

Nux v. Coloc., Mur. ac., Bell., Lyc. Puls., Iris., Verat. alb., Verat vir., Amm. mur., Polyporus, Colch., Mez., Dios., Ostrya., Uran. nit., Gels., Nit. ac.

Phos., Cocc., Cham., Rhus tox.

Adjuvants.—Cold water as a beverage. Orange and lemonade. Beer is grateful to some patients. Diet of milk for some cases, add lime-water or soda. Koumiss, beef-tea or soups. Acid fruits.

Fever. Gastric.—ACON., IPECAC, TART. EM., ARS., BRY., NUX V., PULS., SALICYLIC AC., LACH., MUR. AC.

Ant. crud., Coloc., Iris., Eupat per., Dig., Bap., Verat. alb., Phos., Verat. vir., Bell., Cincho., Argent. n., Uran nit., Cocc., Nit. ac., Crotal.

Gels., Cham., Leptan., Hydras., Lyc.

Adjuvants—Give the patient small pieces of ice or soda-water. Warm fomentations or sinapisms to the stomach, or dry heat. Cold water baths and effusions. Wet compress. Diet of milk. Koumiss, or nutritious enemata. Acid drinks as, orange juice and lemonade. Mucilaginous drinks, raw, eggs, wine, jelly-water, beef-tea, oyster soup, etc.

Fever. (*Catarrhal.*)—ACON., ARS., CAMPH., MERC., BRY., RHUS TOX., PULS., EUP. PER., IPECAC., TART. EM., BELL., EUCAL., GELS., KALI BICH., ANT. CRUD., LYC., SANG., PILOCARPIN.

Nux v., Coloc., Silic., Verat. alb., Verat. vir., Amm. carb., Hydras., Apis m., Nit. ac., Mur. ac., Sulph. ac., Lach., Dulc., Mez., Bap.

Arn., Hepar s., Opi., Tereb., China, Caust., Cocc., Dig., Ign., Ferr., Sepia, Staph., Carbo veg., Caust., Calc c., Rumex c., Phos. ac., Cup., Caps., Senega., Stram, Copaiba., Sticta., Arum tri.

Adjuvants.—Use an abundance of water, beer, milk, tea or coffee as a beverage. As diet, animal soups, beef-tea, milk, wine, whey, kouniss or toast. Warm baths, vapor baths. Warm fomentations. hot and cold compresses, wet-pack. Inhalations of warm vapor. Hot foot-baths. Protect the patient from too much light, heat, noise, company, all excitement, and too much bed-covering.

Fever, Hectic (*From suppuration.*)—ACON., ATROPIA, ARS., CALC. C., CHINA, CARBO AN., HEPAR S., LYC., MERC., SILIC., SULPH., IODINE, TART. EM., STANN.

Sulph. ac., Phos. ac., Nit. ac., Graph., Croton tig., Morphia., Sepia, Rhus tox., Mur. ac., Psorin, Bell. Zinc oxide., Dig., Ipecac. Gels.

Hydrocyan., ac., Iron., Quinia, Puls., Zinc, Cod-liver oil.

Adjuvants.—Sponging in cold salt-water, or sea-water, followed by brisk friction. In case of night sweats, add vine-

gar or Alcohol in the water. Flannel underclothing should be worn summer and winter. Take daily exercise in the open air. Go to a dry, elevated, mountainous climate, as Colorado, etc. Diet most nutritious; of milk, cream, raw eggs, koumiss, wine, brandy, scotch ale. Inunctions with oil. All kinds of animal food, as long as it can be digested.

Fever (*Inflammatory.*) — ACON., BRY., RHUS TOX., BELL., MERC., GELS., VERAT. VIR., ARS., SILIC., HEPAR S., SALICYLIC AC., PILOCARPIN., IPECAC.

Phos., Bap., Tart. em., Lach., Cham., Chloral., Arn., Canth., China, Sulph.

Dig., Puls., Hyos., Hydras., Coloc., Mez., Nit. ac., Opi., Secale., Lyc., Stram., Terebinth., Mur. ac., Aloes., Calendula.

Adjuvants.—Warm baths, wet pack, hot and cold compresses, poultices, hot fomentations, hot effusions and sponging, moist inhalations. Sinapisms; aliment should be liquid food, as milk, beef-tea, etc. Stimulants, coffee, cocoa, beef-tea. In severe cases, Alcoholic stimulants. Vegetable acids as a beverage, as vinegar, Citric Acid, Tartaric Acid, or jelly water. Keep the lips, tongue and gums moist with glycerine. Fly blisters are sometimes useful, so also Chloroform and aconite liniment. In chronic cases cod-liver oil. Evaporating lotions, etc.

Fever (*Intermittent.*)—QUINIA., ARS., IPECAC., NAT. M., GELS., EUCALYP., NUX V., CHINA, OSTRYA VIR.

Eupator. per., Santon., Verat. alb., Ant. crud., Apis m. Polypor., Sabad., Strych., Chelid., Cina., Ferr., Sulph.

Caps., Cornus flor., Camph., Carbo veg., Cedron., Phos., Salacine, Salicyl. of soda, Tart. em., Ign., Amyl nit., Phenic ac.

Adjuvants.—Beware of evening and night air, when out of doors. In a malarious atmosphere use a respirator, and breathe through the nose. Do not eat too much. A diet of gruel, arrow root, tapioca and onions. Sago, acid fruits, as lemons and oranges, etc. Removal from malarious district. It is a waste of time to give remedies to palliate the chill and fever. Give at once the indicated remedy at whatever stage you are called, with this exception, Quinia should only be

given during the apyrexia, commencing as soon as the fever ceases, and the sweating stage commences. The more malignant the epidemic the stronger the dose, and *vice versa*. Chronic cases are rapidly cured with the 30th and 200th, while acute cases are best treated with the low attenuations, and the crude drug.

Fever, Puerperal. (*Child-bed fever.*)—ACON., GELS., BELL., VERAT. VIR., SECALE, ARS., BAP., MERC., MUR. AC., SALICYL. AC., PHENIC AC., HYOS., LACH., CROTAL., TEREBINTH, CHINA, QUINIA, PHOS., BRY., SULPH., SILIC., HEPAR S., PILOCARPIN.

Amm. carb., Kreas., Tart. em., Ipecac. Nit. ac., Sabina, Eucal., Argent. nit., Uran. nit., Nux v. Kali brom., Cham., Coff., Carb veg.

Apis m., Arn., Camph., Chloroform, Caul., Collin, Tarant., Phenic acid by injections under the skin.

Adjuncts.—Perfect quiet and good ventilation. Disinfection of the linen and discharges. Irrigate the uterus with hot water containing a few drops of Carbolic or Boracic Acid. Kali Chloricum or Permanganate of Potash. Washing out the uterus with Carbolic Acid, Iodine, or Hamamelis daily, is important. Hot fomentations or poultices impregnated with Hamamelis to the abdomen. Dry heat with bran, hops, or a heated dinner plate to the abdomen. Draw off the urine every four hours, or have it voided in the sitting posture to expel clots. Sponge the patient frequently with alcohol and water. Diet of milk, beef-tea, animal soups, warm rice, barley water, oyster soup, raw eggs in brandy. Orange juice, koumiss, or lemonade. In malignant cases stimulate with whiskey or brandy. Remove retained fragments of secundines, to prevent septicæmia.

Fever, (Rheumatic).—ACON., BRY., RHUS TOX ET RAD., SALICYL. SODA, KALI IOD., PULS., MERC., CHAM., SULPH.

Arn., Colch., Mez., Phyt., Cimic., Bell., Verat. vir., Cac., Dulc., Nux v., Guaiac., Apocyn., Benzoic acid, Gels., Nitrum, Salycin., Potassic bicarb., Amm. benz., Tart. em., Iod., Iodoform, Nit. ac., Bi-Methylamine, Cod-liver-oil.

Stilling., Canth., Thuja, Aescul., Clemat., Ham., Coloc.,

Ruta., Plumb., Ars., Clemat., Magn., Berberis, Chelid., Lyc., Lactic ac., Ledum., Ruta., Sarsap., Spig.; Tarant., Valer., Zinc, Hyos., China, Dig., Sabina, Cocc., Oleander, Caust. Quinia., Petrol., Manganese, Nat. sulph., Liliun, Lithium Bromide.

Adjuvants.—An exclusive milk diet will cure acute cases in six days. Avoid animal and saccharine food and malt liquors. Use a farinaceous diet. Vegetables and acid fruits, lime-juice. Milk and water, barley water, gruel and arrowroot. Early use of the vapor, hot air, or blanket bath, or vinegar vapor bath. Wet packs repeated as often as the fever returns, or hot compresses around the joints. Alkaline and thermal waters especially those that contain Sulphur. Sulphur fumes are excellent to relieve pain. Where the pain is excessive and chloral fails to relieve, morphine may be given, but resort to this only when everything else fails. In some cases blisters on the joints relieve. Cotton batting wrapped around the limb is of great value. Patient *should sleep in flannel blankets*. Aconite and Chloroform liniment relieve some cases. Chronic cases are often cured with Electricity and Galvanism. Cod-liver-oil internally and locally. Sub-acute and chronic cases have been often cured with the following, in five drop doses *ter die*, and at the same time used locally. Linseed oil ʒij., Oil of hemlock ʒij., Oil of Sassafras ʒij., Oil of Peppermint ʒij., Oil of Wintergreen ʒij., Oil of Lemon ʒij. Put all in an eight ounce bottle and fill with head-light oil of 175 test. To relieve pain, iron the part, a piece of brown paper being placed between the skin and hot iron. Veratria ointment. Very hot poultices to painful parts. Lime-juice viii. oz. Sea air, and warm salt-water baths. Habitual sufferers during the winter will find a good climate in Rome, Nice and the Cuban Islands.

Fever, Enteric (Typhoid).—BAP., BRY., RHUS TOX., ARS., BELL., MUR. AC., TEREB., PHOS., LACH. CROTAL.

Gels., Nit ac., Merc., Ant. tart., Hyos., Secale, China, Quinia., Sulph., Puls., Verat. alb., Caff., Ferr., Uran. nit.

Arn., Acon., Opi., Apis m., Arum tri., Carbo veg., Canth., Calc. carb., Camph., Helleb., Lyc., Nux v., Carbolic ac., Salicyl. ac., Agari., Cham., Colch., Ign., Leptan., Phosac., Zinc.

Adjuncts.—Milk is the safest and best diet for a typhoid patient. Oysters, soup, beef-tea, butter-milk, koumiss, mutton broth, coffee as a stimulant is better than Alcohol in most cases. Orange and lemonade, lime juice. Be sure the room is clean and well ventilated; the carpet had better be removed. Patients excreta to be passed into a bed pan containing Carbolic acid or some disinfectant. Flood the water-closet daily with Carbolic Acid water. Air the room well and disinfect the clothing. Give the patient perfect rest. Frequent cold sponging of the whole body. In cases of very high temperature, cover the patient with a sheet, sprinkle it thoroughly with cold water, cover with a blanket. Cold pack and baths. Have the patient drink large quantities of water. Use an abdominal wet compress covered with oiled silk, or a large flax-seed poultice; if much tympanitis, add to the poultice a drachm of Turpentine. Return to solid food with great caution; not until health is restored for at least two weeks. Albuminous water, dissolve the white of an egg in a pint of water; sweeten with glycerine, flavor with orange-flower water, use cold *ad libitum*. Or beat up a raw egg in milk, or a good glass of lemonade. Alcoholic stimulation, when the fever begins to decline and the patient is very weak.

Wine-whey, made by adding to a pint of boiling milk, a small tumblerful of sherry wine; be careful not to stir it; set it aside until the curd settles, and then pour off the clear whey. But a more active stimulant is made by adding one spoonful of brandy to four of milk. In cases of great prostration, administer food every half-hour or hour. Beef-tea is a valuable stimulant. Beef peptonoids have been used with good results. The temperature of the room should be about 68° F. unless the patient is a young child, or the lungs are involved; then it should be about 72° F. and moist. Frequent change of position to prevent bed-sores. See that the patient has mental rest. During convalescence, one to two grains of Quinine, two or three times a day, is often beneficial. If much anæmia, Dyalized Iron, two to ten drops, *bis die*, is of great value. The caul or omentum of sheep, warmed over a moderate fire, and lubricated with sweet-almond oil, is extremely grateful to patients.

Fever, Typhus (*Infectious Ship Fever.*)—BELL., BRY., RHUS TOX., BAP., HYOS., OPI., MUR. AC., ARS., ACON., LACH., VERAT. ALB., CROTAL., KALI BROM., PHOS.

Arn., Gels., Apis m., Nit. ac., Sulph. ac., Stram., Tereb., Coff, Strych., Carbolic ac., Kreas., Chloral., Salicyl. ac.

Secale., Carbo veg., Ign., China., Verat. vir., Zinc., Nux v., Phos. ac., Camph., Quinia., Ipecac., Agaric.

Adjuvants.—Place the patient in a well-ventilated room, avoid overcrowding, change the linen often, sponge the body with cold water twice daily. Use the wet pack. The food should consist of beef-tea, milk, egg-nog, etc. In many cases, to keep up the strength, wine and brandy will be necessary, and should be given in large doses. Avoid the breath and exhalations of the patient, as they are contagious. Clothes, bed and room of typhus patients to be disinfected with Sulphurous Acid fumes or Chlorine gas. A fire should be kept up in the room. Maintain strict Quarantine of the patient.

Fever (*Yellow.*)—CAMPH., CROTAL, LACH., ACON., CANTH., CHINA, VERAT. ALB., PHOS., QUINIA.

Gels., China, Kreasot., Argent.nit., Dig., Pod., Sulph. ac., Carbo veg., Secale, Sabina., Bap., Eupetor. perf., Ipecac., Merc., Nux v., Strych., Hyd. ac., Ferr., Salicylic ac., Eucal., Euon.

Ham., Ign., Stram., Cimic., Cham., Lime, Coff., Plumb., Sabina., Euony., Helon., Cup., Carbolic ac., Ostrya vir.

Adjuvants.—Diet of milk, or milk and lime water, koumiss, wine, whey or beef-tea. Sponge the body frequently with acidulated water, vinegar or alcohol. Wet packs, or linseed poultices to abdomen. All discharges and soiled clothes should be quickly removed and disinfected. Quarantine infected ships. Isolation of infected patients. Perfect ventilation and sewerage. Avoid great fatigue, loss of rest, and direct exposure to the rays of the sun. Glycerine to keep the lips, gums, and tongue moist. An abundance of water and small lumps of ice to allay thirst. Cold lotions to head. Keep the patient strictly in the recumbent posture. A gradual return to solid food, as in typhoid fever.

Fibroma, Neoplasms (*Innocent tumors.*)—SILIC., CALC. C.,

KALI BROM., KALI IOD., IOD., SECALE., ARS., MERC. IOD., THUJA.

Lyc., Baryta iod., Phyt., Coni.

Kreas., Teuceri., Hydras., Graph., Carbo an.

Adjuvants.—Almost all of these growths have to be removed by the knife, but many cases are cured by Iodine and Iodoform locally. Some are cured by the injection of Iodine, Atropine or Ergot directly into the neoplasm, others by electrolysis.

Flatulence, Meteorism, Tympanitis (*Excessive accumulation of gas in the Abdomen.*)—LYC., SALICYLIC AC., PULS., NUX V., CHINA, ARGENT. N., HEPAR S., CHLOROFORM, TEREBINTH., PETROL., CALC. C., PHOS.

Carbo veg., Ign., Asafæt, Lach., Nit. ac., Nux mos., Sang., Caust., Ant. crud., Mur. ac., Valerina.

Cocc., Nat. m., Aloes., Colch., Arn., Phos. ac., Plumb., Amb., Zinc., Sulphate of Analin, Bismuth, Carbol. ac., Physostigma.

Adjuvants.—When there is excessive acidity, drink alkaline waters, charcoal (gr v.) after meals, will often prevent flatulence and acidity. Lemon juice often arrests acidity and flatulence. Abstain from starchy food and sugar, avoiding particularly that known to disagree. Eat regularly and slowly, masticate the food thoroughly. Animal food, as a rule, digests easier than vegetable. Drink pure water, cocoa, milk or black tea. Five grains of pepsine or pancreatine after each meal aids digestion. Avoid violent muscular exercise and sleep, directly after eating. Sponge the body daily with cold salt water. Bad cases, use sinapisms, Turpentine stupes, or hot linseed poultices to the abdomen. If these fail, aspirate with a fine needle, through the abdominal wall. Some cases can be relieved by the passage of a long tube up the rectum to allow the gas to escape.—See, *Dyspepsia.*

Fissured Anus. See, *Cracks in Skin.*

Fistula in Anus (*A long, ulcerating channel or pipe.*)—SILIC., CALC. PHOS. OR CARB., SULPH., LYC., RHATANIA., HEPAR S., MERC. IOD., COD-LIVER OIL.

Fluoric ac., Nux v., Caust., Aloes., Nit. ac., Iod., Graph., Petrol.

Staph., Phyt., Paeonia., Nat m., Mez., Thuja., Sepia., Plumb.

Adjuvants.—Injections of the Ethereal solution of Iodine, Nitrate of Silver, Carbolic acid or astringents, Cerates of Calendula, Sanguinaria, Iodoform or Arnica. The great majority of cases the surgeon must operate upon either by ligature, or with the knife, the latter being preferable. Some cases have been cured with forcible dilatation by paralyzing the sphincters with the two thumbs, or a bivalve speculum. Sponge tents have proved servicable. The best of hygienic conditions, with a nourishing diet. These patients are always scrofulous, and should be treated accordingly.

Fistula Lachrymalis.—See *Fistula Ani.*

Fistula Urinaria.—See *Fistula Ani.*

Fistula Vaginalis.—See *Fistula Ani.*

Flooding.—See *Menorrhagia.*

Flushings (*Flashes of Heat*).—LACH., AMYL NIT., JABORAN., KALI BROM., FERR., SULPH., COFF., SANG., SALICYLIC AC.

Sepia., Valer of Zinc, Gels., Glon.

Acon., Bell., Nux v., Valerian., Surmbul., Apis m., Mang., Zinc.

See *Change of Life.*

Fracture (*Broken Bone—Non-adhesion Of.*)—CALC. PHOS AND CARB., SILIC., RUTA GRAV., SYMPHYTUM.

Merc., Iod., Merc. iod., Phos. ac,

Adjuvants.—Friction of the ends of the bone together. Pierce the ends with a gimlet, pass a strong wire into the holes and draw the pieces of bone into apposition. Withdraw the wire in two weeks, and the union will generally be found complete. Ivory pegs have been used with success. Absolute rest by fixing the limb in an iron frame, constructed with joints to allow movement of the limb, or dress with straps and pads to keep the broken bones together.

Freckles, Lentigo (*A pigment deposit, characterized by irregularly shaped, yellowish, brownish or blackish spots, size of a pin-head or pea, mostly upon the face and back of the*

hands).—SEPIA., LYC., CAUST., CALC. C., GRAPH., KREOS., SULPH., MERC. IOD., IOD., KALI IOD., PHOS., ARGENT. N., ARS.

Puls., Nit. ac., Hepar s., Carbo an., Ant. c., Petrol., Iron.

Kali carb., Aur. Mur., Crotal., Nat. m., Silic., Ustilago, Thuja.

Adjuvants.—The most useful local application is Corrosive sublimate, two grains to the ounce of Alcohol, or Mercury gr. ii, Benzoin tincture $\frac{3}{4}$ ss., Almond emulsion oz. i, applied *bis die*. A paste made of Acetic acid and Sulphur is highly spoken of. Ammoniated Mercury and Subnitrate of Bismuth $\hat{\hat{a}}$, as an ointment, is one of the best adjuvants. Iodine locally. For the rapid removal of patches, Corrosive sublimate, five grains to the ounce of alcohol or water, applied continuously by means of wet cloths for four hours, until the skin is blistered; then remove the epidermis and dress the surface with starch powder; the newly-formed epidermis will be devoid of pigment, but the cure will not, as a rule, be permanent; the discoloration will return in a variable time. Potash soap, thoroughly used, will do much to remove freckles. Carbolic acid and rose water, one to fifty, applied *bis die*. See *Chloasma*.

Ganglion (*An encysted tumor upon tendons*).—SILIC., BENZOIC AC., CALC. C., ANT. CRUD.

Arn., Ruta., Mez., Phyt.

Hepar s., Sulph., Rhus tox.

Adjuvants.—The best method of operating is to rupture the sac by a sharp blow, so as to cause its contents to escape into the tissues. Puncture the cyst with a lancet and then apply pressure. Many cases have been cured by the local use of Benzoic acid, *bis die*. Pass a small ligature of silk through the center of the cyst, and let it remain until suppuration takes place. Puncture with a grooved needle, squeezing out the contents, and apply Iodine. Galvano puncture, ointment of Merc. biniodide or Iodine.

Gangrene (*Mortification*).—ARS., LACH., CROTAL H., PHOS., ERGOT, MERC., QUINIA., TEREBINTH.

Mur. ac., Nit. ac., Canth., Carbo veg., China., Apis m., Anthrax. Plumb., Rhus tox., Silic., Eucal., Bromine., Salicyl. ac., Carbolic ac., Sulph.

Sulph. ac., Iod., Mez., Asafœt., Acon., Euphor., Helleb., Sabi., Tart. em., Squills, Hyos., Bell.

Adjuvants.—Poultices of linseed meal and charcoal, or of yeast and carrots. Turpentine locally after removal of gangrenous parts, has proved beneficial. Lemon-juice dropped into the wound and covered with lint, has proved very effective. Oxygen as a gaseous bath. Apply glycerine and white sugar to the parts. Carbolic acid paste, as a dressing. Iodoform ointment, after the gangrenous portion has been removed. Eucalyptus locally. Use, as *Escharotics*, Chromic acid, Nitric acid, Bromine or Potassa fusa. Good nourishing diet of animal food.

Gastritis (*Inflammation of the Stomach*).—ACON., ARS., PHOS., MERC., TART. EM., IPECAC., BELL., VERAT. ALB., VERAT. VIR., BRY., NUX V., PULS., ATROPIA, SALICYL. AC., SANG., HEPAR S.

Ant. crud., Hydras. Chelid., Pod., Iris., Sabadil., Secale., Tereb., Lach., Lyc., Nit. ac., Mur ac., Sulph. ac., Ign., Kali bich., Lobel., Kreas., Robenia., Graph. Sepia., Sulph., Bismuth.

Dig., Caps., Coloc., Helleb., Mez., Apis m., Cham., China., Euph., Rumex.

Adjuvants.—Hot fomentations and compresses upon the stomach give great relief, so also small pieces of ice swallowed often. Sinapisms, Liquid, non-irritating food, as milk, raw eggs, koumiss, iced milk, soda water, iced tea, beef-tea, arrow-root, rice, tapioca and mucilaginous drinks. The stomach should, in some cases, have complete rest, and the patient should be sustained by nutritious enemata of milk, blood, beef-tea, oyster soup, koumiss or buttermilk.

Gastrodynia, Gastralgia (*Neuralgia of the Stomach*).—PULS., NUX V., CUP., ATROPIA, BELL., STRYCH., MORPHIA, ARGENT. NIT., CALC. PHOS., VERAT. ALB., COCC., ARS., FOWLER'S SOLUTION, SECALE., VERAT. VIR., URAN. NIT., CHLOROFORM, SULPH.

Adjuvants.—Sinapisms and flannel, out of which hot water has been wrung, should be applied to the stomach. Hot fomentations. Hot drinks. Some cases are relieved by the application of ice-bags over the stomach. Electricity. Galvanism of the pneumogastric. Ten drops of Chloroform

every every half hour has often relieved, so also drachm doses of Ether on sugar. Finely cracked ice or ice-cold water. Diet of milk with lime water or soda, koumiss, beef tea, oyster soup. Five grains of Pepsin at every meal. Avoid malt and alcoholic liquors. A glass of brandy or whisky often gives immediate relief. If from a sour stomach, dissolve one teaspoonful of Bicarbonate of soda in half a glass of water, and drink all at once. See *Dyspepsia*.

Glandular Swellings.—ATROPIA, PILOCARPIN, IOD., MERC., MERC. IOD., CALC. IOD., SULPH., HEPAR S., SILIC., KALI IOD.

Phyt., Coni., Ars., Aurum., Jabor., Mangan., Rhus tox.

Nit. ac., Mur. ac., Sulph. ac., Baryta iod.

Adjuvants.—Injections directly into the swollen gland of Iodine, Iodoform and Carbolic ac. Sulphurous waters.

Glaucoma (*Arthritic Ophthalmia*).—BELL., BRY., COLCH., SALICYLIC AC., KALI IOD., MERC., MAC.

Ars., Rhus tox., Rhododendron, Su'ph.

Phyt., Nux v., Aur., Cedron., Spig., Cocc., Zinc. val., Eserine.

Adjuvants.—In the early stage, iridectomy often cures. Drainage of the eye by gold wire or cat-gut.

Gleet (*Chronic discharge from the Urethra*).—SULPH., SEPIA., CANTH., THUJA., IRON, ARGENT. NIT., MERC., COPAL. NIT. AC., KALI IOD., SANDALWOOD OIL, CANNABIS SAT.

Eucal., Petrol., Stilling., Puls., Hydras.

Nux v., Berb., Clem., Matico.

Adjuvants.—Avoid stimulants, and give a nourishing diet. In most cases, mild injections of Hydrastis. Boracic acid, Iron, Brandy, Lime-water, Port wine, Eucalyptol, Acetate of lead, Sulphate of zinc, Tannin, Glycerine, olive oil, Carbolic acid or nitrate of Silver, will be useful. Copaiba smeared on a bougie and introduced into the urethra, has acted well; but in the large majority of cases, *dilatation* of the urethra for stricture and chronic prostatitis should not be omitted. Paint the under surface of the urethra and perineum, with Iodine. Sea bathing. This is one of the most incorrigible and trying affections, the surgeon has to treat.—See *Gonorrhœa*.

Goiter Bronchocele (*Enlarged thyroid Gland*).—IOD., SPONG., KALI IOD., CHLORIDE OF AMMONIA, MERC. IOD., CALC. IOD., BARYTA IOD., ATROPIA, ERGÔT, AMM. MUR.

Glonoïne, Bell, Calc. fluor., Fluoric ac.

Hepar s., Brom., Urtica. ur., Phyt., Nat. carb., Phos., Apis m., Calc. c.

Adjuvants.—Locally, Iodine, Unquent. Hydra g., Iodide rubri, very useful. A thick application of Collodion to the gland, daily. Electrolysis. The combination of the seŕon and puncture, converting the tumor into an abscess, has cured many cases. Inject Iodine (v to xv minims) into the gland. Many cases are cured with Iodoform ointment, Chloride of Ammonia (gr. iij, ter die), or Amm. mur. (gr. x, ter die). Extirpation of the gland, has occasionally been practiced, but this operation is dangerous.

Gonorrhœa (*A Contagious Mucous Discharge from the Urethra. The Clapp*).—ACON., CANN. SAT., GELS., CANTH., MERC., COPAIBA, CUBEBA., ARGENT. NIT., CINNABARIS, ATROPIA, TEREBINTH, SULPH.

Puls., Petroselinum, Oleum. sand., Thuja, Hydras, Sepia., Caps., Eucalypt., Mez., Nit. ac., Agnus cas., Nux v., Stilling., Ferr., Silic.

Aur. m., Erig., Carbolic ac., Erechthites, Hepar s., Nat. mur., Kali brom., Benzoic ac., Oil of Erigeron, Tart. em., Matico., Camph.

Adjuvants.—Subdue the acute inflammation by internal medication, before injections are used. Injections of Hydrastis tincture or the aqueous extract. Chloral hyd. one tenth, Argent. nit. (gr. v to xx to oz.) or Acetate of lead gr. v aquāiv, *bis die*, Zinc sulph., grs. viij, aqua dis. ʒviij, *ter die*, or glycerine and Claret wine ââ, or Tincture of Iron and Opium ââ, to one pint of water, three times daily. Tannin and glycerine ââ. Kali permang., gr. i to x to oz. of water, *ter die*. Injections of Bi-carbonate of Soda, allays the burning. Injections of Lime-water, Tincture of Iron and Tannin, very useful. Weak solution of Sulphate of Copper. Injections of dilute Alcohol every two hours, is said to cure in forty-eight hours. A solution of Boracic acid is excellent. Copaiba and urine ââ, as an injection, is said to be useful.

Merc. corros. gr. ξ i Aqua Rosæ viij. Nitric. ac., gtts. iij to vj, aqua bull, ξ viiij. Nux vomica, gtts. xx, Aqua Rosæ ξ iv. Cannabis sat. gtts. xij, Aqua bull ξ vj. Cantharis gtts. xxx, Aqua Rosæ ξ iv, every three hours. Plumb. acet. gr. iv, Morphia, gr. iv, Aqua Rosæ ξ iv, *ter die*. Acid nitrate of Mercury gr. ij, Aqua ξ ij *bis die*. Hydras. sub. mur, ξ j, aqua font ξ v, *ter die*, and Iodoform gr. x, Glycerine ξ j *ter die*. The more water taken the better. Alkaline drinks of Citrate or bicarbonate of Potash, five to thirty grains to the pint of water, keeps the urine neutral. Alkaline waters are excellent. The diet should be free from stimulants and animal food. Demulcent drinks of barley-water, gum arabic or linseed tea. Great cleanliness. Ablutions three times a day. Pin a false front to the shirt for a covering. If the prepuce is long, fill with lint every two hours. Sleep on a hard bed and on the side. Use a towel with a knot, over spine, or a cotton reel to prevent lying on the back. Testicles to be supported by a suspensory bandage. Cover the glans with a thin layer of disinfectant cotton, and then draw a condom over it, to obtain perfect cleanliness; or a French cap may be used in the same way.

Gonitis.—See *White Swellings and Synovitis*.

Gout (*Arthritis and Arteritis*).—ACON., COLCH., BRY., RHUS TOX., KALI HYD., PULS., NUX V., ARSEN., ARSENATE OF ANTIMONY, BENZOIC AC., LITHIUM, LYC., SALICYLIC AC. AND SODA, CALC. C., PLUMB., SULPH.

Merc., Merc. iod., Pod., Ant. crud., Bell., Nit. ac., Sabina, Amm. phos, Caust., Coloc., Guaiac., Iod., Mangan., Nat. sulph., Mez., Hepar s., Dig. Strych., Robin., Iodide of Lithium.

Iodoform, Baryta iod., China, Kali carb., Sulph. ac., Phos., Thuja., Apocyn. and Ferr., Phyt., Kreas., Silic., Ledum., Arn., Rhod.

Adjvants.—Total abstinence from Alcoholic stimulants, highly seasoned food, saccharine and animal food. Eat farinaceous vegetables and acid fruits, and drink much milk. The use of Alkaline and Sulphurous waters, as the Vichy and Carlsbad Springs has given good results. Turkish baths. Collodion or oil of Peppermint, painted over the joints, relieves the pain. To relieve the stiffness and to

remove the deposits of Urate of soda, wrap the hands or joints in wet cloths, and enclose them during the night, in waterproof bags. The pain may be relieved by holding the affected part in a solution of hot water and vinegar. The free use of cod-liver oil is of great value. Locally, cotton wool and oiled silk; anodyne lotions. Aconite and Veratria ointments.

Gravel.—See *Calculi Renalis*.

Gums, Disease of—ACON., BELL., MERC., KALI IOD., KALI BICH., KALI CHLO., HEPAR S., SILIC., NIT. AC., MUR. AC., BORAX, SULPH. AC., AMM. C., ANT. CRUD.

Phos., Carbo veg., Hydras., Rhus tox., Staph., Phos. ac., Carbolic ac., Kreas., Cham.

Thuja, Sepia, Canth., Sulph.

Adjvants.—In ulcerations, it is often necessary to extract the decayed teeth. The application of a hot roasted fig to an inflamed gum, gives speedy relief. Astringents are often useful. Hold a crystal of the Chlorate of Potash or Borax in the mouth and let it dissolve slowly. Large ulcerations require linseed meal poultices. Red-gum comes from unsuitable diet, hot rooms, and bad air. Use Borax, Hydrastin, Chlorate of potash, Iodine or Carbolic acid, locally. Eat acid fruits, especially oranges and lemons.

Gumma, Syphilitic.—MERC., KALI IOD., NIT. AC., SILIC., HEPAR S., THUJA, SULPH., AUR. M., MERC. IOD.

Phyt., Iod., Kali bich.

Ars., Bell., Mez., Pilocarpin., Sulph.—See *Secondary and Tertiary Syphilis*.

Hæmatemesis (*Vomiting of Blood*).—IPECAC, HAM., PHOS., VERAT. VIR., ARS., ARN., ATROPIA., ACON., CHINA, IRON., MILL. LACH., CROT., MORPHIA.

Nit. ac., Sulph. ac., Secale., Trill., Sang., Uran. nit., Terebinth., Bell., Puls., Amm. m., Argent. n., Sulph., Amyl. nitrite (by inhalation).

Opi., Cham., Sabi., Crocus., Aloes., Hyos., Cac., Erig., Carbo v., Nux v., Verat. alb., Tannic ac., Plumb. acet.

Adjvants.—Calmness of mind, recumbant posture, in a cool, airy room, free from noise. Swallow small

pieces of ice often. Give the stomach rest. Nourish the patient by enemata of milk, koumiss, beef-tea, blood, etc. Brandy, champagne, wine, etc., to relieve faintness.

Hæmoptysis, Pneumorrhagia (*Spitting of blood, Hæmorrhage from the Lungs*).—ACON., HAM., IPECAC., MILL., ATROPIA, BELL., PHOS., IRON, MORPHIA, CHINA, VERAT. VIR., TEREBINTH, TRILL., LACH., ARS., CAMPH., SULPH.

Amyl nit., Crotal., Sang., Ergot., Scilla., Bry., Nit. ac., Puls., Sulph. ac., Lyc., Collins., Gallic ac., Arn., Dig.

Calc. c., Ledum., Plumb. acet., Iod., Croc., Eriger., Nux v., Merc., Tart. em., Carbo veg., Silic., Cactus, Senecio, Ustil., Apocyn. c., Caul., Sabad., Dros., Matico, Kreos.

Adjuvants.—Mental and bodily repose. Rest in bed, with head and shoulders elevated. Swallow small pieces of ice often. Cold applications to the chest, as ice in a bladder or rubber-bag. Put the ice within several folds of a towel before applying to the chest. Dry cupping over the chest, sinapisms. Ether spray to the spine and chest. Spinal hot-water bag to cervical and dorsal region. Transfusion of blood or water when death is imminent. Subcutaneous injections of Morphia act quickly. Diet of milk, soups, beef-tea, chicken broth, koumiss, cold tea, coffee, cocoa. Application of a ligature to one or more of the extremities for a short time.

Hæmorrhage (*Loss of blood*).—HAM., IPECAC., ARN., BELL., ATROPIA, FERR. PERCHLO., CHINA, ERGOT, MILL. PHOS., ARGENT. NIT., TEREB., CAMPH., TANNIC AC., ACON., TRILL., MORPHIA.

Nit. ac., Sulph. ac., Dig., Rhatany., Gallic ac.

Phos. ac., Collin., Cac., Erech., Uran. nit., Glycerine, Matico.

Adjuvants.—Cold in general. Ice. Hot-water, Caustics, Ligatures, Stimulents. Glycerine in teaspoonful doses. Cool apartment. Repose, position to prevent afflux of blood to bleeding organ. Transfusion, when death is imminent, of a six per cent solution of salt and water into an artery. See *Epistaxis, Apoplexy, Hæmatemesis, Hæmoptysis, Hæmaturia, Menorrhagia, Melæna*.

Hæmorrhoids (*Piles*).—NUX v., SULPH., COLLIN., ÆSCU.

Acon., *Aloes.*, *Bell.*, *Atropia.*, *Calc. c.*, *China*, *Graph.*, *Hydras.*, *Nat. m.*, *Mur. ac.*, *Nit. ac.*, *Pod.*, *Puls.*, *Ratan.*, *Sepia.*, *Silic.*, *Iron*, *Cup*, *Lyc.*

Alum, Amm. c., Apis m., Ant. crud., Ars., Ham., Hepar s., Ign., Kali iod., Lach., Sepia., Merc., Petrol., Phos., Rhus tox., Thuja, Hydras., Mill. Caps., Cham.

Adjuvants.—When inflamed, the application of white lead as it comes from the keg, greatly relieves the pain, and causes the tumor to dwindle away. Hamamelis well heated and applied with a sponge relieves the pain. Sit over the steam of hot water. Linseed poultices, Petroleum soap for protruding piles is excellent. Cerates of *Æsculus*, *Hydrastis*, and *Belladonna*. Iodoform and Opium ointment, and in suppositories. Keep the horizontal posture. Avoid highly seasoned food, peppers, spices, coffee, and all kinds of alcoholic stimulents. Standing, over-eating, sedentary habits—feather beds. Use injections of hot water. Glyceroles of *Æsculus*, *Belladonna*, *Atropia*, *Hydrastis*, Iodiform, Abdominal wet compress, Sulphur, Mineral water. Grape cure. Remove with ecraseur and clamp, or by ligature is the safest method, and most to be recommended. Cauterization with nitric acid. Injection of from 5 to 10 drops of Carbolic acid directly into the tumor has cured a number of cases, with no bad results. *Belladonna* and Iodoform suppositories give great temporary relief.

Hair, Falling of the (*Baldness*, *Alopecia*).—*PILOCARPIN*, *ARS.*, *CALC. C.*, *SULPH.*, *NIT. AC.*, *KALI CARB.*, *FLUOR. AC.*, *NAT. M.*, *KALI IOD.*, *PHOS.*, *MERC.*, *NAT. SULPH. FERR.*

Iod., *Silic.*, *Sepia.*, *Hepar s.*, *Aloes.*, *Sulph. iod.*, *Graph.*, *Petrol.*, *Phos. ac.*, *Lyc.*

Sarsap., Canth., Quinia, Aurum, Zinc, Sepia.

Adjuvants.—When parasitical, apply Cantharis Iodine, Acetic acid and Glycerine, followed by Mercurial ointment. To promote new growth, apply *Jaborandi* and bayrum, or inject one sixth of a grain of *Pilocarpin* under the scalp every third day. One ounce of Castor Oil to three grains of *Pilocarpin*, well mixed and applied twice a day; or Phos. ζ i, castor oil ζ i, thoroughly mixed and applied twice

daily. Glycerine Amm. c. ââ, Balsam of tolu, Capsicum and glycerine ââ, daily. Iodide of Sulphur ointment. Creosote and Sulphur ointment. Liniment of Turpentine and Acetic acid. Good nourishing diet, cod-liver oil. Scalp to be well brushed and washed with cold water daily. Withered and split hairs to be cut off close to the scalp. Epilation, with a broad-lipped forceps. Iron and sulphur waters. Tinct. Cantharis F. ʒi, Acetic acid F. ʒi Spiritus fermenti F. ʒii, Spiritus rectificatus F. ʒii, Aqua fontana O. Rub thoroughly into the scalp daily.

Hands Chapped. SULPH., GRAPH., MERC., RHUS TOX., PETROL., NIT. AC.

Ars., Phos., Kreos., Arn., Silic., Sang.

Phyt., Calc c., Ant. c.

Adjuncts.—Thorough drying after washing. Dusting with powdered starch, white Bismuth, Oxide or Carbonate of Zinc. Spermaceti, Glycerine soap, Glycerine and starch, Glycerine and water, âî. Collodion, Sulphurous acid three parts, Glycerine two parts, and Water one part, Wrap the hands at night in a wet linen cloth and cover with oiled silk to prevent evaporation. Carbolated cosmoline. Eau-de-Cologne and glycerine. excellent. Benzine, one part to four of glycerine, of great value. When ulcerated apply linseed oil poultices, with Carbolic acid, Hydrastine and Vaseline. Ointment of Subacetate of lead, lotion of Nitrate of lead, Oxide of zinc ointment.

Hay Asthma.—See **Asthma**,

Headache, Rheumatic.—ACON., BRY., RHUS. TOX., RHUS RAD., MAC., SALICYL. AC., KALI HYD., PULS., MERC., SULPH., COLCH.

Spig., Rh. dod n., Benzoic ac., Caul., Mez., Guara, Sticta.

Bell., Mang., Cimic., Lyc., Sabi., Plumb., Usnea barbata (soft maple moss), Zinc. See *Rheumatism*.

Headache, Menstrual.—PULS., MAC., BELL., VERAT. VIR. ATROPIA., IGN., GELS., AMYL NIT., GLON., ZINC. VAL., KALI BROM., CHLOROFORM.

Sepia., Calc. c., Ham., Lyc., Hyos., Lach., Zinc., Ustilag., Tarant., Chloral., Sulph., Coce., Cham., Apis m., Camph.

Bry., Plat., Thuja., Silic., Lillium, Cycla.

Adjuvants.—A hot foot or sitz bath often relieves. The addition of mustard to the water will increase its usefulness. Ether spray to sacral and spinal region. Junod's boot. Hot water bag to nucha. Abstain from highly seasoned food, wine and malt liquors, too much society or seclusion, too much venery, and running the sewing machine. If there is atresia, flexion, stricture of the cervix, or any displacement, seek to have it removed. Ovarian irritation, congestion, etc., should be carefully treated. Keep the extremities warm and the head cool. Some cases are signally benefited by the use of electricity and magnetism. Large draughts of gin often relieve. Chloroform gtts x to xxx give temporary relief, and so does large doses of Chloral hydrate. Dry cupping, mineral waters.

Headache, Catarrhal.—ACON., ARS., BRY., BELL., ATROPIA, SANG., PULS., MERC., KALI IOD., RHUS TOX., PILOCARPIN, FERR., HEPAR S.

Arn., Mez., Nux. v., Kali bich., Iod. Camph.

Kali carb., Petrol., Dulc.

Adjuvants.—Turkish bath. Warm baths. Hot foot bath. Light diet; principally milk and lime water, plain soups. See *Acute Catarrh.*

Headache, Gastric and Billious.—IRIS., IPECAC, VERAT. VIR., CHELID., PULS., NUX V., ARGENT. N., BRY., CHINA, QUINIA, MERC., EUONYMEN, ATROPIA, CALC. C., VERAT. ALB., POD.

Sang., Ant. crud., Caust., Robinia, Carbo v., Phos., Cham., Lyc., Eupator. per., Leptan., Gels., Uran. nit.

Cocc., Ign., Kali bich., Lach., Sepia., Silic., Sulph., Tarant., Arn., Rhus rad., Cimic., Hydras.

Adjuvants.—Effervescing citrate of Magnesia, Bi-carbonate of soda and Tartaric acid $\hat{a}\hat{a}$, to correct acidity. Heat or cold to the head. Hot tea or coffee, or large draughts of hot water, sometimes give immediate relief. Alkaline waters.

Headache, Nervous—Hemicrania. Migraine. Cephalalgia.—IRIS, AMYL NIT., GLON., GELS., BELL., IGN., ARS., SANG., ARGENT. NIT., ATROPIA, ARS., BRY., VERAT. VIR., COCC.,

CAFFEINE, CALC. C., ZINC., MERC., QUINIA, NUX V., SULPH., KALI BROM., CHLOROFORM, ELECTRICITY, PULS., SILIC.

Sang., Coloc., Thuja, Paullinia, Acon., Sepia, Amm. carb., Ergot, Pilocarpin, Ether, Valeriana, Cimic.; Tarant., Lach., Niccol sulph., Chelid., Picrotoxine, Guarana, Styrene.

Aloes, China, Hell., Phos., Spigelia, Cyclamen, Cham., Cocc., Hyos., Plumb.

Adjuvants.—Absolute rest, low diet, exclusion of light and noise. Pepsine, or pancreatine, five grains at each meal. Shower baths, mustard pediluvia. Holding arms high above the head sometimes palliates. Compression of temporal arteries with pads and a wet bandage round forehead. Application of heat to abdomen is a good adjuvant. Ether spray to forehead; Eau-de-Cologne to head; dry cupping, Junod's boot, Electricity and Galvanism have done much good, when applied between the paroxysms. Tea and coffee are generally injurious, but in some cases beneficial. Tobacco in any form to be forbidden. Change of air, a dry and bracing climate. Avoid sedentary habits. Chloroform gtt. xv to xxx often palliates. Guarana gtt. xx every half hour is a good palliative. Chloral gr. x to xxx one dose taken at the commencement of a paroxysm will often arrest it.

Hearing, (*Hardness of*).—See *deafness*.

Heart, (*Congestion of*).—ACON., VERAT. V., DIG., GELS., AMYL NIT., LACH., AMM., BROM., CONVALLARINE.

Cac., Chloral hyd., Ether, Bell., Ars.

Spig., Naja, Coff., Lauroc., Cannab. ind.

Adjuvants.—Abstain from rich, stimulating food, and use a milk diet. Hot fomentations over the region of the heart; warm linseed poultices.

Heart (*Inflammation of—Carditis, Pericarditis, Endocarditis*).—ACON., VERAT. V., BRY., RHUS TOX., SPIG., ARS., DIG., SULPH., LACH., NAJA, GELS., TART. EM., PILOCARPIN, CONVALLARINE.

Arn., Bell., Phos., Colch., Iod., Cac., Nitrum, Merc., Adonidin.

Kalmia, Kali iod., Asclepias, Cimic, Amm. benz., Bap., Carbol. ac., Verat. alb., Apocyn., Cann., Apis m., Opi., Camph., Sumbul., Lyc.

Adjuvants.—Light and unstimulating diet; avoid mental and bodily exertion. In threatened paralysis, stimulate with beef tea, Cocoa, Alcohol and Carbonate of Ammonia. Absolute quiet in the recumbent posture. Hot fomentations, Linseed poultices and Sinapisms over the cardiac region. Use twenty grains of Bi-carbonate of Soda, *bis die*.

Heart (*Palpitation of*).—ACON., DIG., GELS., LACH., AMBRAGRI., ASAFÆT., VALER., FERR. ET. ST., STRYCH., CHINA, TARANT., PULS., COFF., NAJA.

Verat. vir., *Nux v*, *Ign.*, *Cham.*, *Argent. nit.*, *Spig.*, *Scutal.*, *Ferr.*, *Kali brom.*, *Plati.*, *Cimic.*, *Collin.*, *Chloral hyd.*, *Mosch.*, *Convallarine*.

Nux mos., *Iod.*, *Cocc.*, *Bell.*, *Castoreum*, *Lili.*, *Sumbul*, *Lyc.*, *Iris*, *Hyos.*, *Sepia*, *Arn.*, *Opi.*, *Cac.*, *Kalmia*.

Adjuvants.—Cultivate a contented, tranquil disposition. Diet light and nourishing. Hot compresses, Sinapisms to the cardiac region. Electricity, Magnetism, out-door exercise.

Heart, Hypertrophy of (*Enlargement of the Heart*).—DIG., ARS., ARS. IOD., IOD., KALI IOD., KALI BROM., FERR., ERGOT., SULPH., PHOS., STRYCH., FERR., CONVALLARINE.

Spong., *Plumb. acet.*, *Aurum m.*, *Apis m.*, *Argent. nit.*, *Helon*.

Lycopus, *Verat. v.*, *Acon.*, *Naja.*, *Lach.*, *Brom.*, *Ferr. iod.*, *Lilium*, *Hyd. ac.*, *Prunus virg.*, *Lauro.*, *Graph.*, *Tart. em.*

Adjuvants.—Avoid over-exertion, mental excitement, stimulants, coffee, spirits, very fat food, large meals. Equalize the general circulation, keep the extremities warm and the whole body protected by flannel underclothing. Acute cases are often relieved by sinapisms, and warm fomentations. Avoid all influences that tend to debility, or blood impoverishment, as excessive venery, lactation, diarrhoea, purgation, etc.,

Heartburn. See *Dispepsia*.

Heat. (*All effects of*).—See *Sunstroke*.

Helminthiasis.—See *Worms*.

Hemeralopia.—(*Night blindness*).—BELL., STRYCH., MERC., LYC., SULPH., ARGENT. N., HYOS.

Puls., Silic., China, Phos., Ranunculus, Strych.

Stram., Verat. alb., Iron, Nat. m.

Adjuvants.—Rest. Protection of eyes from bright light. change of climate. Electricity.

Hemiopia (*Half Vision*).—AUR. M., LYC., BOVISTA, LITH. CARB., CALC. C.

Dig., Nat. m., China, Kali brom.

Mur. ac., Nit. ac., Sepia, Lobelia, Cyclamen, Viola tri.

Hemicrania.—See *Nervous Headache*.

Hemiplegia.—See *Paralysis*.

Hepatitis (*Suppurative Inflammation of Liver*).—ACON., BRY., VERAT. V., MERC., AMM. MUR., POD., PHOS., HEPAR S., LYC., SILIC., SULPH., KALI IOD.

Ars., Nux v., China., Quinia, Lep., Euon., Iris, Nit. ac., Chelid., Croton tig., Dig., Crotal., Lach., Tart. em., Iod., Mur. ac.

Aloes., Cham., Hydras., Sang., Aurum m., Calc. c., Graph., Mang., Secale, Stilling., Phyt., Argent. n., Kali bromi., Kali bich., Colch.

Adjuvants.—Avoid stimulants and excess of food, especially starch and fats. In acute cases use hot fomentations, linseed poultices, abdominal compress. In chronic cases, the prolonged use of mineral water, containing sulphur and salt have given excellent results. In case of ulceration the *aspirator* should be used. Diet; milk, beef tea, broth, oysters, whitefish, eggs, etc.

Hernia (*Rupture*).—ACON., BRY., BELL., NUX V., VERAT. V., ATROPIA, LOBELIA, MORPHIA, CHLOROFORM.

Gels., Lyc., Plumb., Lach.

Cocc., Coff., Opi., Sulph. ac.

Adjuvants.—Reduce the hernia by taxis, and apply a truss. If irreducible, operate. Apply Ether, with a little oil, upon the tightly stretched skin over the intestine, every fifteen minutes; this causes the inguinal ring to dilate, thus curing the strangulation.

Herpes (*Vesicular inflammation of the Skin*).—ACON., ARS., RHUS TOX., RHUS RAD., BRY., CLEMAT., MERC., GRAPH., CROTON TIG., PETROL., HEPAR S., SULPH.

Calc. c., Dulc., Silic., Canth., Rhus ven., Apis m., Tellurium., Caps.

Kali bich., Kali iod., Kali brom., Caust., Agnus cas., Bell., Am., Thuja., Cistus., Comloclochia, Phyt., Borax, Lach., Kreos, Psor., Zinc.

Adjuvants.—Petrolina, Camphor cerate, Calendula jelly, Cologne water, Cantharis, Acointe, Arnica, Veratria, Rhus or Mercurial cerates, give great relief. Glyceroles of the above are valuable. Warm, wet compresses worn at night afford relief. Electricity has done good service. Obstinate cases are relieved by a cerate, or glycerole of Morphine. Locally, Collodion and Nitrate of Silver.

Hiccough (*Singultus*).—MOSCH., CHLOROFORM, ETHER, CHLORAL HYD., ATROPIA, NUX V., HYOS., AMYL. NIT., VERAT. VIR.

Amm. Carb., Gels., Stram., Lach., Ign., Verat. alb., Sulph. ac, Ars., Puls., Agaric., Caps, Camph., Morphia, Asafet., Valerian.

Acon., Robinia, Cup., Ipecac., Amm. brom., Coff., Lobelia.

Adjuvants.—Hard pressure upon the epigastrium. A copious draft of cold water while the breathing is held, will arrest mild cases. A drink of mustard or peppermint water, has often relieved. Take a deep inspiration and then hold the breath a long time. A firm belt around the epigastrium. Sinapisms, blisters or dry cupping over the stomach. Galvanism. Shower bath. Hot brandy and water. Ferruginous tonics. Use sternutatories to provoke prolonged sneezing.

Hip Joint Disease (*Coxalgia, Coxarthrace*).—ACON., BELL., COLOC., ARS., STRAM., CALC. C., HEPAR SULPH., SILIC., MERC., MERC. IOD., ARGENT. N., KALI IOD., SULPH., IOD., COD-LIVER-OIL.

Lyc., Phos., Rhus tox., Arn., Petrol., Aur. mur., Nit. ac, Phos. ac.

Kali c., Lach., Apis m., Sulph. ac., Baryta. iod., Mez., Zinc.

Adjuvants.—Rest with the limb in a strait posture; the articular pressure should be removed by the use of a splint. Diet nourishing, composed of beef, mutton, eggs, animal broths, Cod-liver-oil, chocolate, wine and beer. Sea air will expedite the cure. Warm linseed poultices to hasten suppuration. When suppuration takes place, aspirate, when this fails, excision of the joint, as a last resort.

Hoarseness, Aphonia (*Loss of voice*).—ACON., HEPAR S., CAUST., IOD., SPONG., ARGENT. N., MERC. CYAN., KALI IOD., KALI BICH.

Ipecac., Sang., Phos., Arn., Tart. em., Brom., Nit. ac., Sulph., Gels., Cin., Santon.

Kali brom., Lyc., Rumex, Amm. c., Graph., Sulph. ac., Nux mos., Stram., Carbo v., Baryt iod., Ars., Silic., Bell., Coni., Iron.

Adjuvants.—Breathe through the nostrils. In acute cases apply wet compresses to the throat. Rest, Galvanism and Electricity. Sponge the throat and chest every morning with salt and water. Spray of Iodine, Sanguinaria, Kalibichromicum, Sulphuric acid or Carbolic acid.

Home-Sickness.—IGN., ARS., GELS., PULS., PHOS. AC., STAPH., NUX. V.

Verat. alb., Graph., Caust., Plat., Opi., Sepia., Sulph.

Acon., Lyc., Lach., Aur. mur.

Adjuvants.—Regulate the digestion; should be kept in order, to prevent aggravation.

Hordeolum.—See *Stye*.

House-Maids Knee (*Enlarged Bursa*).—ARN., BENZ. AC., ACON., BELL., BRY., RHUS TOX., IOD., KALI HYD., HEPAR S., SILIC.

Led., Graph., Plumb. acet, Pilocarpin.

Lyc., Puls., Merc., Merc. iod.

Adjuvants.—Iodine externally. Pass a strong thread through the tumor, to convert it into an abscess. Excision or incision into the bursa. Tapping with trocar. Strapping, or daily application of Collodion.—See *Bursitis Synovitis*.

Hydrocele (*Dropsy of the Scrotum*).—IOD., KALI IOD., PULS., NUX V., CALC. C., APIS M., GRAPH.

Coni., Dig., Rhododen, Merc. iod., Sulph.

Merc., Silic., Rhus tox., Spong., Aur. m.

Adjuvants.—In the case of infants apply Collodion daily, over the scrotum. Some cases are cured by puncturing the scrotum in a number of places with a needle; allowing the fluid to escape or become absorbed. Acupuncture followed by injections of Iodine or Carbolic acid if these fail, use a seaton. Electrolysis or Galvano-puncture. Painting with Iodine. Alcoholic fomentations, daily, preceded by acupuncture. Carbolic acid in weak solution, injected into the scrotum, has proved of great service in curing the dropsy.

Hydrophobia, Rabies (*Dread of Water*).—BELL., ATROPIA, CURARE., HYOS., PILOCARPIN, LYSSIN., CHLORAL HYD., NUX V.

Stram., Lach., Crotal., Cocc., Verat. vir., Hydro. ac.

Scutal., Amyl nit., Canth., Tarant., Nit. ac., Euphorb., Sulph.

Adjuvants.—Immediate suction of wound, or excision of the bitten part, before time for absorption of the virus, followed by the application of heat or cauterization. Vapor or Turkish baths. Division of nerves leading to the wound. I would suggest nerve stretching. Ice bags to the spine. Injections of warm water into the veins. Cupping at nape of neck. Electricity.

Hydrocephalus (*Tubercular Meningitis. Dropsy of the brain*).—ACON., BRY., GLON., ARS., HELL., SULPH., SILIC., APOCYN. C., MERC., CALC. C., ARGENT. NIT., HEPAR S., IOD. BELL., ZINC, PILOCARPIN, KALI IOD.

Verat. alb., Gels., Rhus tox., Apis m., Sant., Cup., Lyc. Verat. v., Kali brom., Iodide of Iron, Baryta. iod.

Tart. em., Puls., Hyos., Opi., Cina., Stram., Phos.

Adjuvants.—Liquid diet, as milk, especially dog's milk, Koumiss, eggs, etc., with Cod-liver oil externally and internally. Hot fomentations to the head. Daily tepid salt baths. Pure fresh air, especially sea atmosphere. In the early stage

compression by strips of adhesive soap-plaster, making equal pressure on every part. Flannel clothing.

Hydrocephaloid.—See *Hydrocephalus*.

Hydrothorax.—See *Dropsy of the Chest*.

Hypochondriasis (*Depression of Spirits*).—ARS., AURUM, MERC., NUX V., PULS., LYC., SULPH., ARGENT. N., SALICYL. AC., IRON-

Ign., Anacard., China., Lach., Phos., Kali brom., Mac., Strych.

Pod., Plat., Sepia., Petrol., Nat. m., Lep., Phos. ac., Nit. ac., Silic., Staph., Asafœt., Valerian., Coff., Coni., Stann.

Adjuvants.—Nourishing food; much exercise in the open air, as riding on horseback, physical training, gymnastics, Turkish baths. Sea bathing. Alkaline waters. Profitable and healthful employment to divert the mind from imaginary troubles. Make every effort to improve digestion.—See *Dyspepsia*.

Hypopion.—See *Iritis*.

Hysteria (*Neurasthenia, with mental hallucinations, and derangements of the nervous system*).—GELS., ZINC. VAL., IGN., IGN., PULS., ASAFOET., LACH., TARANT., DIG., FERR.

Mosch., Hyos., Secale, Kali. brom., Mac., Caul., Cocc., Nux m., Bell., Plat., Nux v., Caffeine., Acon., Calc. c., Sepia, Ars.

Caust., Coni., Cup., Lilium., Anacar., Iod., Nit. ac., Ether, Agar., Plumb., Phos., Chlorof., Zinc., Electricity., Camph., Argent., Lyc.

Adjuvants.—Place the patient in a comfortable position, admit fresh air, remove all ligatures and tight clothing. To relieve the fit, dash cold water upon the head or spine. Friction with stimulants. Hard pressure upon the epigastrium or ovary, will relieve some cases. Place the hand over the mouth with compression of the nostrils till attempts to breathe become strong, then remove it to give sudden access of air. To relieve the convulsions, inject into the rectum one pint of hot water to which has been added one ounce of Asafœtida, the patient lying on the left side. A rectal tube

passed beyond the sigmoid flexure to expel the gas, stops the paroxysms at once. Massage. Electricity. Correct uterine displacements. Never allow the patient to be idle. Avoid exciting amusements, novel reading, close and badly ventilated rooms, etc. Removal from influence of friends; had better leave home and be with strangers to strengthen the will power. Never allow alcoholic stimulants. Never tell a patient by word or gesture she has hysterics, unless you wish to lose your charge. Shower baths are excellent. Sea bathing. Moral control of your patient is absolutely necessary; be gentle but inflexible. Cauterization of the clitoris has cured some bad cases.

Icterus.—See *Jaundice*

Ichthyosis (*Furfuraceous or Fish-skin.*)—ARS., IOD., KALI IOD., THUJA., MERC. IOD., COD-LIVER OIL.

Nat. carb., Phos., Clematis., Plumb., Aur m., Calc. c., Lyc., Sulph.

Petrol., Hepar s., Phyt., Stilling., Sepia.

Adjuvants.—A generous diet. Cleanliness. Warm fomentations. Frictions with Cod-liver oil. Sapo-viridis rubbed in thoroughly for ten minutes, *bis die*, followed by the Oleate of Bismuth, Mercury or Zinc. Petrolina and Glycerine. Warm alkaline or vapor baths. Collodion. Rub soap upon the body for five days, and then take a warm bath. Iodide of potassium ointment often proves beneficial.

Ileus (*Intusseption of the bowels, one part of the bowel is drawn into another portion, with vomiting of fecal matter.*)—ACON., ARS., BELL., NUX V., MORPHIA., COLOC., VERAT. VIR. AND ALB., ETHER, CHLOROFORM.

Phos., Opi., Nit. ac., Plumb., Merc.

Sulph. ac., Lyc., Bry., Strych.

Adjuvants.—Hot fomentations and baths. Enemata of large quantities of hot water with intestinal manipulation. Inflation with air by means of a bellows while under chloroform. Gastrotomy. Liquid diet, small quantities of milk, beef-tea, koumiss, egg-nog, etc.

Imbecility.—See *Mental states.*

Impetigo (*Pustular Eczema*).—ARS., ACON., SULPH., MERC., HEPAR S., GRAPH., RHUS TOX., CROTON TIG., TART. EM., MERC. IOD.

Ant. crud., Silic., Calc. c., Kreos., Thuja, Kali brom., Cod-liver oil.

Iod., Coni., Viola, Mur. ac., Euphorb., Kali bich., Dulc., Nit. ac., Iris., Clemat., Baryt. c.

Adjuvants.—Nourish the patient well. Puncture the pustules and evacuate the pus. Poultice with bran or linseed meal to moisten the crusts, then apply the Oleate of Bismuth or Mercury, Carbolated Cosmoline, Mercurial or Oxide of Zinc ointment, Lime liniment. Grape cure. See *Eczema*.

Impotence (*Inability to produce Offspring*).—ARGENT. N., AURUM. M., ATROPIA, CALADIUM., CALC. PHOS., CAMPH., CANTH., DIGITALINE, GELS., KALI BROM., KALI IOD., NAT. M., NUX V., PHOS. AC., PULS., SEPIA, SILIC., SULPH., ERGOT., IRON, STRYCH., ELECTRICITY, COD-LIVER OIL.

China, Cann. sat., Coni., Lyc., Nit. ac., Phos., Sarsap., Silic., Staph., Thuja, Ustilago., Zinc.

Agnus. cas., Anac., Eryng., Graph., Ham., Helon., Hepar s., Ign., Lach., Lillium., Mangan., Merc., Petrol., Plat., Sabad., Selenium, Stilling., Tarant., Picric ac., Mur. ac.

Adjuvants.—Hydropathic treatment; cold shower and sitz baths are very useful.—See *Spermatorrhœa and Diseases of the sexual organs*.

Incontinence of Urine.—See *Enuresis*.

Indigestion.—See *Dyspepsia*.

Inflammation (*Phlogosis, Hyperhæmatisis*).—ACON., ARN., BRY., BELL., RHUS TOX., VERAT. VIR., ARGENT., N. HEPAR S., SILIC., MERC., SULPH.

Apis m., Ars., Canth., Coloc., Ham., Salicylic acid, Kali iod., Phos., Tart. em., Sang.

Nit. ac., Terebinth., Lach., Salicyl. ac., Opi., Dig., Chloro., Chloral, Urtica ur., Colch., Calend., Aloes.

Adjuvants—Low diet, avoid fat food, and starches. Use milk, beef-tea, oyster soup, animal soups., fish. Cold, by ice in bags, cold water compresses. Cold water baths. Heat by

hot water, fomentations or packing. Linseed poultices, hot baths. In a few cases, leeches. In some low states, Alcoholic stimulents. *Chronic Inflammation*: Cod-liver oil. Sinapisms, Turpentine stupes, Evaporating lotions, Cupping, etc.

Influenza (*Epidemic Catarrh*).—CAMPH., PILOCARPIN, ACON., ARS., KALI BICH., ANT. TART., BAP., EUP. PER., MERC., ATROPIA, IPECAC., VERAT. ALB., KALI IOD., GELS., FERR., HEPAR S.

Nux v., *Ars. iod.*, *Phos.*, *Sulph.*, *Sulph. ac.*, *Puls.*, *Rhus tox.*, *Sabad.*, *Sang.*, *Lach.*, *Bell.*, *Eucal.*, *Kali nit.*

Coni., Stann., Iod., Amm. carb., Kali per., Sticta, Opi.

Adjuvants.—Rest in bed first three days in a well ventilated room. Diet of toast and water, barley water, milk, koumiss, beef-tea. Cold infusion of linseed, lemonade, soda water, raspberry vinegar, tea, etc. Inhalation of hot steam vapors. Turkish baths. Hot fomentations. Sinapisms. Egg-nogg, wine, brandy.

Intermittent Fever.—See *Fever, Intermittent*.

Insects, Epizoa (*Fleas, Chigoes, Jiggers, Ticks, Bed-Bugs, Cockroaches, Pediculi or Lice, Mosquitoes, Wasps, Stings and bites of*).—AMM., LEDUM., APIS M., LACH., ARGENT. NIT., CARBOL. AC., ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS, ALKALIES.

Rhus tox., *Ars.*, *Camph.*

Adjuvants.—Carbolic acid fumes repel insects. The burning fumes of Persian Chamomilla in a room kills the mosquito at once. To rid a room of cockroaches, use powdered Borax. An excellent plan is partially to burn the bodies of a few, and let them lie about, the smell drives the rest away. The patient can be protected from mosquitoes by the application of a little soap or a weak solution of Carbolic acid on the exposed parts. *Stings of wasps, bees, etc.* Remove the sting, apply cerate or lotion of *Ledum*. *Rhus tox.* and Lime water are also useful. Sugar often relieves, *Urtica* cerate is excellent. Apply fresh meat, plantain leaves or a common onion cut in slices. Lice are exterminated by the application of *Oleate of Mercury*, *Stavesacre*, Sulphur, *Cocculus* or Tobacco ointment. Use soap and hot water freely.

Intertrigo.—See *Excoriation*.

Iritis (*Inflammation of the Iris*).—ACON., ARS., ATROPIA, DUBOISIA, CINNABAR, HEPAR S., MERC., MURIATE OF QUINIA, KALI IOD., SPIG., THUJA, SULPH., BELL.

Arn., *Asafet*, *Aur.*, *Bry.*, *Cedron.*, *China.*, *Clemat.*, *Gels.*, *Ham.*, *Kali bich.*, *Nit. ac.*, *Rhus tox.*, *Silic.*, *Tereb.*, *Argent.*

Calend., *Coni.*, *Eup.*, *Nux v.*, *Petrol.*, *Cocc.*, *Croton tig.*, *Hynos.*, *Plumb.*, *Stilling.*, *Ledum.*, *Coloc.*, *Sant.*, *Zinc.*

Adjuvants.—Keep the pupil completely dilated, by the use of Atropia gr. i to iv, to $\frac{3}{4}$ j. of water. Duboisia, though not equal to Atropia, produces more rapid dilation, yet is not so lasting. Homatropia, gr. 8 to 15, to $\frac{3}{4}$ j. of water, is excellent. Avoid cold, and apply warmth to the eye, by means of fine cotton compresses. Vapor or Russian baths. Complete rest not only to the eye, but also to the body. Traumatic Iritis calls for Arnica or Hamamelis locally. Paracentesis when there is excessive tension. Corelysis, when only one or two adjacent adhesions. Iridectomy. Concave glasses.

Itch (*Scabies, Scotch Fiddle*).—SULPH., MERC., SULPH. AC. *Ars.*, *Hepar s.*, *Croton tig.*, *Staph.*

Nit. ac., *Caust.*, *Sepia*, *Psorin.*, *Carbo v.*

Adjuvants.—This being a parasitic disease, we are compelled to depend upon local treatment to destroy the parasites. Wash the body with soft soap and warm water, and apply Sulphur Ointment before a hot fire at bed-time. Wash off in the morning, and repeat the same treatment for three nights. Administer, at the same time, Sulphur internally. Next to Sulphur ointment, is the Lye of wood-ashes, in fact, many cases may be cured by this when Sulphur has failed. It should be diluted one half, and applied on lint twice daily. Ten parts of Naptha Oil, fifty of Green Soap, one hundred of lard well mixed and rubbed in, will generally cure in two applications. Mercurial ointment is excellent. *Styrax* one part to two of Almond Oil, well rubbed in after a warm bath. Copper Sulphate as a lotion (3j-Oj), after the crusts have been removed with soap and water, has proved of great service. Tar Ointment. Benzoic Acid, gr. x to xx to $\frac{1}{2}$ of water, as a lotion. Staphisagria, three parts to five of lard, once in four hours. Sulphuret of Potash (3ss 3j), to six of water,

is excellent. Poplar twigs placed in the bed where the patient sleeps, kills the acari. Carbolated Cosmoline. The quickest way of curing the Itch, is to immerse the patient (leaving the head free) in a gaseous bath of Sulphurous Acid, made by burning twelve drachms of Sulphur, in a suitable apparatus. Bake the clothes in a warm oven, and the patient will be cured in half an hour. Manganese ointment prepared in Petrolina, very useful. Contaminated clothes to be fumigated with sulphurous acid gas, or boiled and ironed with a very hot iron, or exposed to a temperature of over 212°F, or sprinkled with Sulphur. Naphthal chalk, green soap and lard, cures quickly. Balsam of Peru, with Sulphur ointment, greatly improves the latter.

Itching of the Skin (*Prurigo*).—SULPH., MERC., MEZ., ARS., CAUST., GRAPH., RHUS TOX.

Acon., *Bry.*, *Silic.*, *Mag.*, *Sepia*, *Pepsine*.

Aloes., Lyc., Carbo veg., Coni., Nit. ac., Thuja, Rumex.

Adjuvants.—Daily ablutions. Sea bathing. Salt or Sulphur baths. Sulphur soap, Sulphur ointment. Carbolated cosmoline. Mercurial ointment. Balsam of Peru or Styrax of great value. Lime water. Vinegar. Solution of Hydrochlorate of Ammonia. Glycerine and Lime water. Aconite, gr. ij., Unguenti, ʒij. Glycerole of Bismuth, Alcohol, water, ss. Carbolic Acid, Mezereum, Dioscorea, Aconite, or Cantharis lotions, give temporary relief. Diet should be nutritious. Naphtha oil, green soap and Petrolina â â, is excellent. Iodoform or Chloroform Ointment.

Jaundice (*Icterus-Cholæmia*).—MERC., QUINIA, EUON., POD., LEP., ARS., SODIC PHOS., CROTAL., PHOS., ALOES.

Dig., *Iod.*, *Chelid.*, *Hydras.*, *Nit. ac.*, *Mur. ac.*, *China*, *Acon.*, *Bry.*, *Nux v.*, *Lyc.*, *Cham.*, *Iris.*, *Sulph.*, *Kali iod.*, *Lach.*, *Pilocarpin*.

Aurum, Eupato., Hepar s., Kali bich., Stilling., Sang., Plumb., Amm. chlor., Puls., Calc. c., Kali carb., Nat. m., Ant. crud., Ign., Canth., Croton tig., Taraxacum, Celandine.

Adjuvants.—Avoid starches, fats, highly-seasoned food and liquors. Use an abundance of green vegetables, lemons, and oranges, milk, oysters, beef-tea, or broth, beef-steak, white-fish with plenty of hot water. Alkaline wa-

ters are valuable adjuvants. In some cases, cathartics of Podophylline, Mercury or Euonymine, greatly assist the indicated remedies. Abdominal compress. Walking or horseback exercise. Large draughts of hot water have proved beneficial.

Joints (*Inflammation of*)—See *Synovitis*.

Keratitis (*Inflammation of Cornea*).—ATROPINE, ACON., ARGENT. N., APIS M., ARS., CALC. C., CINNABAR., IRON, MERC., MERC. IOD., HEPAR S., SILIC., BELL., RHUS TOX., SULPH.

Arn., *Euphra.*, *Graph.*, *Puls.*, *Iod.*, *Nit. ac.*, *Kali iod.*, *Colch.*

Nux v., *Canth.*, *China*, *Coni.*, *Cimic.*, *Croton tig.*, *Ham.*, *Kali bich.*, *Nat. m.*, *Secale*, *Petrol.*, *Eserine*.

Adjuvants.—Bandaging the eye is imperative, and this alone will cure. In obstinate cases, "Saemisch's incision" is often called for, or Iridectomy. Avoid cold applications. Diet should be nutritious. Iodine upon skin of lids. Oleate of Mercury behind the ears. Warm fomentations, steaming the eyes.

Knee. (*Inflammation of*)—See *Synovitis*.

Kidneys (*Inflammation of Substance of Kidneys, Nephritis*).—ACON., CANTH., APIS M., KALI IOD., KALI NIT., ARS., PHOS., MERC. NIT. AC., LYC., HEPAR S., PILOCARPIN, APOCYN. C., URAN. NIT.

Bell., *Tereb.*, *Nux v.*, *Silic.*, *Coccus cac.*, *Rhus tox.*, *Eucalypt.*, *Bry.*, *Chelid.*, *Sulph.*

Copaiva, *Cubebs*, *Colch.*, *Benz. ac.*, *Dig.*, *Hell.*, *Cup.*, *Dulc.*, *Opi.*, *Puls.*, *Sepia*, *Petrol.*, *Argent nit.*, *Chimaph.*, *Kali carb.*, *Phyt.*, *Iod.*, *Thuja*, *China*, *Iron.*, *Camph.*, *Gallic ac.*

Adjuvants.—Low diet; as milk, tea, simple diluents, oranges and lemons; rest in bed; hot hip baths; vapor or hot air baths; fomentations; poultices over the kidneys; Sinapisms; Cupping and alkaline waters.

Labor, Parturition, Child-birth (*Spasmodic pains of*).—GELS., AMYL NIT., HYOS., MORPHIA, OPI., PILOCARPIN.

Puls., *Cocc.*, *Chloral*, *Cimic.*, *Atropia*.

Plati., Cham., Nux v., Caul., Coff.

Labor, Inertia of.—ERGOT, SECALE, GELS., PULS., CHLORO., MORPHIA, USTILAGO, TART. M., ATROPIA, VERAT. V., CANN. IND. CINNAMON, PILOCARPIN.

Cham., Mac., Caul., Bell., China, Quinia, Viburn, Nux v., Cocc, Acon, Ipecac., Amyl nit., Borax.

Opi., Cocoa, Ign., Hyos., Gossyp., Sabi., Croc., Dig.

Labor, False Pains of.—OPI., MORPHIA, PULS., MAC., CAUL., SECALE, CHLORAL.

Hyos., Sabi., Ars., Arn., Ign., Puls., Cannabis ind.

Labor, Hæmorrhage at.—ERGOT, IPECAC., SAB., TRILL., BELL., ATROPIA, SULPH. AC.

Croc., Cham., Ham., Iron, Nit. ac.

Mur. ac., Benz. ac., Ars., Acon.

Adjuvants.—To relax a rigid os, use Belladonna or Pilocarpin ointment locally. Warm injections. Hot sitz-baths. Large quantities of oil. *Barnes' dilators.* *Anæsthetics.* Better than all is Pilocarpin, internally. *Rupture the membranes.* Have the patient hold her breath; this will reinforce the uterine pains by the action of the auxilliary muscles. Stand to the left of patient and make pressure with the right hand to the breech of the child through the abdominal walls. Injections of Chloral per rectum. Empty the bowels by the use of enemas.

Labor, Delayed and Obstructed.—Use the forceps.

Labor, Hæmorrhage after.—Turn out the clot and compress the uterus. Inject into the uterus hot water or Perchloride of Iron diluted one third with water. Use Esmarch's bandage to force the blood from the extremities into the body.

Labor, Laceration of Perinæum during.—To prevent this, use oil freely, and retard the progress of the child's head. Introduce the fingers into the rectum and find the child's mouth; when found, insert the fingers in the mouth, press the head forward and up to the pubes. Allow the head to move forward and backward many times, and this motion soon dilates the perinæum. When lacerated, if not down to the sphincter or

through it, nature will take care of the case; but when the sphincter is torn, stitch together with silver suture. Apply clothes wet in dilute Arnica or Hamamelis to the vulva immediately after labor, or whisky and Hamamelis ââ. Take away the placenta with the hand, very soon after labor. No instrument can take the place of the hand. Turn out all clots of blood from the uterus, and apply the bandage for the first two days.

Labor, Diet of.—First four days it should consist of gruel, milk, koumiss, milk-toast, tea, coffee, cold soups, raw or soft-boiled eggs, oysters, etc.; a gradual return to solid food can then be made.

Labor, Retention of Urine following.—This has usually to be relieved with the catheter. ARNICA, ATROPIA, CANTH. or CHLOROFORM, with the use of hot fomentations, will often relieve. See *After Pains, Abortion, Hemorrhage, Puerperal Convulsions, Mania, Lactation, Puerperal Fever, Mastitis, Agalactia, Lochia, etc.*

Lactation Fever (Milk Fever).—ACON., BELL., VERAT. VIR., BAP., GELS., BRY., SALICYL. AC., MERC., ARS., PILOCARPIN.

Rhus tox., Arn, Secale, China, Quinia, Terebinth.

Kali chlo., Carbol. ac., Nux v., Puls., Mac., Calc. c.

Adjuvants.—Perfect rest. Liquid nourishment. Hot fomentations of linseed meal or hops to abdomen and breasts. If the milk does not flow freely, or there be constipation, give a dose of castor oil as the oil increases the flow of milk. See *Mastitis, Agalactia, Abscess, Puerperal Fever.*

Laryngismus Stridulus (Spasm of the Glottis).—ACON., KALI BROM., GELS., BROMINE, CHLORINE, VERAT. VIR., ARS., ATROPIA, LACH. CHLOROFORM, COD-LIVER OIL.

Ipecac., Cup., Musk, Samb, Mephit., Iod, Chloral, Lobelia, Santonine, Amyl nit.

Phos., Corall., Hyd. ac, Hepar s. Coni.

Adjuvants—The inhalation of Chloroform or Ether arrests the paroxysms at once. Dash cold water on the face or chest. Warm baths. Wet pack to the neck. Emetics. Spinal ice bags. Electricity. The effort to retain the breath, stops at once the paroxysm. Inhalation of medicated spray with

Chloroform, Iodine, Belladonna, Aconite, Hydrocyanic acid, Stramonium, Conium or Amyl nitrite. Turpentine or hot water stupes to neck. Sea air. Tracheotomy.

Laryngitis (*Inflammation of the Larynx*).—ACON., ATROPIA, IOD., HEPAR S., MERC. CYAN., IPECAC., TART. EM., LACH., SPONG., SANG., KALI BICH., ARGENT. NIT., CAUST., KALI IOD., CONI, RUMEX C.

Merc. iod., Nit. ac., Apis m., Morphia, Cinnab., Aur. m., Kali brom., Sulph.

Ars., Baryt iod., Stilling, Calc. c., Carbo veg., Sticta, Kaolin, Ferr. phos., Calc. sulph., Mang., Cup., Benzoin, Sulph. ac.

Adjuvants.—Rest; forbid conversation; air of room to be kept moist; temperature 72° F. Wet compress to the throat. Inhalation of spray of the internal medicaments. Inhalation of the fumes of Tar. Benzoine placed on hot coals, or in boiling water. Insufflation of sub-nitrate of bismuth. Glycerine, or glycerine and whiskey *ââ*, allays the dryness and cough. Small draughts of cold water or small pieces of ice allay the irritability of the throat. Carbolyzed glycerine as a gargle. Capsicum gargle is very useful: Lozenge, troche or jujubes, made from glycerine currant jelly Cayenne pepper or rock candy are excellent palliatives. Counter-irritants. When every thing else fails, tracheotomy.

Lassitude.—See *Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Billiousness*.

Laughter.—See *Hysteria*.

Legs (*Cramps in*).—CUP., PLUMB., KALI BROM., VERAT. ALB., ARS., SULPH.

Nux v., Strych., Cham., Silic., Coloc., Secale, Cocc., Caust.

Acon., Ign., Arn., Stann., Hyos., Calc. c., Lach., Rhus tox., Pepsine.

Adjuvants.—Remove all causes of indigestion; correct constipation, anæmia, debility, gouty or rheumatic states of the system; sleep upon a mattress with the foot of the bed twelve inches lower than the head. Tepid sponge baths. Hot baths: Turkish baths. Friction with the hands, flesh brush or flannel. Liniments of Aconite, Chloroform, Camphor, Belladonna, etc. Inhalation of Chloroform or Ether. Electricity.

Leprosy (*Elephantiasis Graecorum. Scaly state of the Skin*).

—ARS., MERC., ANT. CRUD., HYDROCOTYLE, ASIATICA, SILC., SULPH., COD-LIVER OIL.

Nit. ac., Kali iod., Graph., Petrol., Merc. iod., Phenic acid.

Phos., Sepia, Apis, Iod., Lyc., Lach., Myristica, piper. mith. pet.

Adjuvants.—Nutritious diet imperative. Out-door exercise. Frequent alkaline baths. Externally, *Gurjun oil*. Petrolina. Tight rubber bandaging of great value. Tar ointment. Harrogate waters. Isolation of the patient, to prevent the spread of leprosy.

Leucoma (*White specks on Cornea*).—APIS M., HEPAR S., NAT. SULPH., CALC. IOD., SILIC, NIT. AC., KALI BICH., KALI IOD., SULPH.

Spong., Rhus tox., Euph., Cann. ind.

Crotal., Chelid., Arn., Cup.

Adjuvants.—To promote absorption apply irritants to the eye, as Calomel, Yellow Oxide of Mercury, Cuprum and Argentum Nitrate. Stenopaic spectacles. Iridectomy often advisable.

Leucorrhœa (*Catarrhus Genitalium. The Whites*)—PULS., SEPIA, CALC. C., MACROT., ARS., CREOS., MERC. IOD., IRON, ARS. IOD., KALI BICH., ALUMINA, FER. ST., KALI IOD., GRAPH., NIT. AC., ARGENT. NIT., CANTH., COPAIVA, CANN. SAT., CANTH., ERGOT, THUJA, CHINA, PHOS. AC., SULPH., COD-LIVER OIL.

Phos., Calc. phos., Mur. ac., Plat., Sabina, Zinc., Pepsine, Borax, Hydras., Helon., Iod., Lilium, Cocc., Amm. mur., Nux v. Caul, Lyc., Nat. m.

Lach., Pod., Gels., Ham., Phyt., Tril., Coni., Erig., Acon. Ambra g., Bap., Bovista, Nux mus., Sulph. ac.

Adjuvants.—Nutritious animal diet, vegetable acids, with frequent exercise in the open air. Daily injections of warm water, as hot as can be born, using a gallon at a time. *Glyceroles of Iodoform*. Hydras tinc., Calendula, Borax, Chloral, Iodine, Bismuth, Sulphate of Zinc, Grindelia and Carbolic acid, applied on cotton: *Glycerine on cotton*. Injections of Hydrastin gr. v, Glycerine $\frac{3}{4}$ ââ, water $\frac{3}{4}$ jss. Sulphate of

Copper. Alum. Hamamelis. Tannic acid. Borax. Chlorate or Permanganate of Potash. *Lime water*. *Carbolic acid*. Lead. Boracic acid, or *Bicarbonate of Soda*. When dependent upon chronic endometritis, use the solid Nitrate of Silver to the uterine canal; or better still, use cloth tents saturated with Carbolic acid, once a week for a few weeks. Tincture of Iodine on cloth tents does well. Dilate the os uteri with spong-tents, and inject carefully one of the glyceroles just mentioned into uterine cavity. Iodoform Suppositories placed in the uterine cavity are excellent. Avoid sexual intercourse. Chalybeate waters. Sea air. Suppositories of Iodoform Tannin, Hydrastin or Carbolic acid, made with cocoanut butter. Glycerine applied daily to the uterus on cotton.

Lice (*Pediculi*).—The destruction of these parasites is accomplished by the use of local applications of Mercury, Staphisagria, Pyrethrum carneum, Sabadilla, Cocculus indicus, Tobacco, Sulphur, Carbolic acid, and essential oils. They are employed in the form of ointment, powder or lotion, the lotions being the most servicable. Mercury in lotion, ointment or oleate is the most useful. The parts should be washed twice daily with soft soap and water, and the remedy should be continued for several days after the pediculi have been destroyed. The wearing apparel of the patient should be either boiled or baked at a temperature sufficiently high to destroy life. Great cleanliness must be enforced. Naphtha and olive oil exterminate lice quickly.

Lichen (*lieddish Papules on the Skin of the Size of Millet Seeds*).—ARS., ALUM., ANT. CRUD., IODIDE OF SULPH., SULPH., SEPIA, MERC., KALI IOD., IOD., HEPAR S., FOWLER'S SOLUTION.

Amm. m., *Phos.*, *Collod.* *Rumex*, *Iron*, *Phyt.*, *Kali b.*, *Ledum* Sarsa., *Apis*, *Acon.*, *Argent. n.*, *Nit. ac.*

Adjuvants.—Cod-liver oil, locally and internally. Ointments or lotions of Mercury, Lead, Borax, Cantharis, Iodide of Sulphur, Carbolic acid, Graphites, Grindelia or Nitrate of Silver, dissolved in Ether, painted daily over the parts. Vaseline, Collodion, Glyceroles, Hydrastis, Cantharis, and Boracic acid, Alkaline lotions, and Tar baths. Thymal lotion relieves the great itching. Warm Sulphur baths daily. Use petroleum soaps. Alkaline waters.

Lienteria (*Stools of half-digested food*).—FERR., CHINA, CALC. C., STRYCH., NUX V., MERC., PULS., ANT. C.

Ipecac., Pho. ac., Phos., Nit. ac., Ars., Oxide of Zinc.

Iris., Pod., Verat. alb., Argent. nit., Aloes, Cup.

Adjuvants.—Keep the abdomen protected by flannel. With each meal take two to four grains of Lacto-peptine, or Pancreatine. Diet of Milk and Lime-water, starchy food mixed with milk. Neavis' food, beef tea, mutton, chicken, pigeon, game, oysters, etc. Mucilaginous drinks, barley-water, gum-water, linseed tea, lemon and orange juice, Cod-liver Oil externally and internally. Moderate out-of-door exercise. Ferruginous waters.

Lips, Cracks of.—BRY., SULPH., MERC., GRAPH.

Hydras., Sulph. ac., Petrol.

Rhus tox., Silic., Sang., Arn., Lyc., Bell.

Adjuvants.—Cerates or Glyceroles of Muriate of Hydrastin, Calendula, Graphites, Eau de Cologne or Borax, Benzoin one part to four of Glycerine, is excellent. Cold Cream, Glycerine of Starch, Collodion.

Liver, Congestion of.—MERC., POD., EUON., CHINA, QUINIA., IRIS., ALOES, BRY.

Bell., Ars., Nux v., Lyc., Lach., Mur. ac., Chelid.

Stilling., Hydras., Crotal., Ether, Cham., Tarax., Rheum.

Liver, Hypertrophy of.—IOD., KALI IOD., MERC. IOD., MERC., ARS. IOD., LYC., NIT. AC., PHOS.

Argent. nit., Mur. ac., Sepia, Sulph., Kali bich., Aur. mur., Ferr.

Liver, Abscess of.—HEPAR S., MERC. IOD., MERC., SILIC., NIT. AC., LYC., MANG., KALI IOD.

Bell., China, Mur. ac., Sulph., Soda sulphate.

Uran. nit., Bry., Rhus tox., Ant. tart., Senna.

Adjuvants.—Avoid stimulants, starches, sugar, amylaceous matters and fat food. Use oysters, beef-tea, broth, whitefish, fresh vegetables, lemons, oranges, tea, coffee and milk. *Acute cases.*—Hot fomentations and abdominal compress. *Chronic cases.*—Harrogate, Carlsbad, Kissingen, Ferruginous and Sulphurous waters. Horseback riding. Warm salt baths.

Lochia, Suppression of—(*Suppression of the Cleansing Sanguine us Discharge following Labor*).—ACON., BELL., BRY., GELS., CHAM., PULS., COLOC., SECALE., MAC., VERAT. V.

Opi., *Nux v.*, *Rhus tox.*, *Bap.*, *Verat. alb.*, *Trill.*, *Caul.*, *Kreos Dulc.*, *Hyos.*, *Lili.*, *Carb. an.*, *Calc.*, *Sepia*.

Lochia, Offensive and Acrid.—KREAS., MERC., CARBOL. AC., SULPH., CARBO VEG., SEC.

Sepia., *Bap.*, *Nit. ac.*, *Carbo an.*, *Trill.*, *Salicyl. ac.*

Terebinth., *Croc.*, *Nux v.*, *Sab.*, *Lilium*, *Kali chlo.*

Lochia, Profuse.—SECALE, SABINA., TRILL, IPECAC, CHINA, MELIF., FERR., PHOS.

Plat., *Calc. c.*, *Opi.*, *Coff.*, *Sulph.*, *Merc.*, *Cham.*

Silic., *Kreos.*, *Rhus tox.*, *Caul.*, *Ham.*

Adjuvants.—For suppression, use warm injections against the uterus, and warm poultices over the uterine region. To arrest the fetor, use injections into the uterus and vagina of Carbolic acid, Salicylic acid, Hamamelis, Boracic acid, or Chlorate of Potash. Administer alkaline water.

Locomotor Ataxy, Tabes Dorsalis (*Want of Co-ordinating power with Paralysis*).—ARGENT. NIT., PHOS., ZINC. PHOSPHIDE, TARANT., NIT. AC., ARS., PLUMB., MERC., PIC. AC., COD-LIVER OIL.

Ergot., *Ferr.*, *Nux v.*, *Strych.*, *Gels.*, *Rhus tox.*, *Kali brom.*

Sulph. ac., *Bell.*, *Cup.*, *Graph.*, *Ant. crud.*, *Alum.*, *China*, *Cocc.*, *Agari.*, *Arn.*, *Selen.*, *Staph.*, *Verat. v.*, *Tereb.*, *Cod-liver oil.*

Adjuvants—Electricity has cured many cases in the first stage. Galvanism. Lukewarm baths have proved of great service. Stretching of the principal nerve trunks. Salt baths. Douches upon the spine, followed by brisk friction. Ice applied to the spine has relieved some cases. Massage may in a week or two cure the anæsthesia. Keep the limbs warm. Mineral waters. Nourishing animal diet; eggs, milk, pepsin, cocoa, coffee, etc.

Love Unhappy, Grief.—IGN., GELS., ARS., LACH., NUX V., AUR. M., PULS., DIG., FERR., CAC.

Hyos., *Lyc.*, *Coloc.*, *Cham.*, *Sepia.*, *Plat.*, *Nux mos.*, *Phos. ac.*
Phos., *Zinc.*, *Sulph.*, *Carbo an.*

Adjuvants.—Fresh air. Sea voyages. Frequent bathing. Salt water baths. Horse-back riding. Ferruginous waters. Change of scenery, with cheerful company.

Lumbago (*Rheumatism of the Spinal Ligaments*).—TART. EM. VERAT. V., ACON., RHUS TOX. BRY., MAC., NUX V. BELL. SALICYL OF SODA, KALI BICH., COD-LIVER OIL, MORPHIA, (hypodermically.)

Guaiac., *Sulph.*, *Lyc.*, *Plumb.*, *Arn.*, *Kali iod.*, *Merc.*

Phyt., *Rhodo.*, *Physostigma*. See *Rheumatism*.

Adjuvants.—Hot douche to seat of pain, apply hot water bag. Heat by means of a hot iron. Ether spray upon the spine over the pain. Ice and salt to the spine. Strapping the back with adhesive plaster often gives relief. Striking the effected locality with the thermic hammer of much utility. In some cases Acupuncture gives instant relief. Galvanism. Electricity. Aconite and Chloroform liniment. Wear silk about the small of the back. Rest.

Lupus (*Cancroid or Tubercular Ulcers*).—ARS., MERC., PHOS., IOD., HYDROCOLYLE, ASEATICA, KALI IOD., SULPH., COD-LIVER OIL.

Aur., *Nit. ac.*, *Mur. ac.*

Phyt., *Kali bich.*, *Apis*, *Hydras*.

Adjuvants.—Scrape out as much as possible of the diseased tissue, then cauterize with Argentum nit., Vienna paste, Chromic acid, Chloride of Zinc, Carbolic acid, or the Actual cautery. Ointment or Glyceroles of *Iodoform*, Lead, Mercury, Hydrastin, Iodine. Equal parts of oil of cade, alcohol and *sapo-viridis*, applied twice a day, acts well. *Sapo-viridis* spread upon a cloth in the form of a plaster is of great value. Oleate of Mercury, ten per cent strength, is excellent. Galvano-cautery, Sulphur baths. Pyrogallic acid ointment, two drachms to the ounce, is particularly valuable. Fresh air and Sulphur waters.

Lymphatic Glands (*Inflammation of*).—ATROPIA, BELL., MERC., ACON., KALI IOD., IOD., CALC. C., HEPAR S., SILIC., SULPH., NIT. AC., COD-LIVER OIL.

Kreas., *Apis.*, *Ars.*, *Aur. m.*, *Fluor. ac.*, *Sulph. ac.*, *Baryt. iod.*, *Graph.*, *Rhus tox.*, *Ars. iod.*, *Cup.*, *Apis m.*

Carbo an., Helon., Iris., Hydras. Lach., Lyc., Mez., Phos., Petrol., Psorin., Nat. sulph., Rumex, Sarsap., Spong., Stillin., Ustilago, Com.

Adjuvants.—Study the Lymphatic stimulants, i. e. metals, earth, the salts of Potash, Soda, Lime, Alumina, Baryta, Iodine, Iron, Ammonia and Phosphorus. To subdue the inflammation, apply compress containing one teaspoonful of Belladonna to a pint of water, or Hamamelis and Linseed poultices. *Chronic cases, with Hypertrophy.* Apply ointments of Iodine, Iodide of Mercury, Oleate of Mercury, Iodide of Potash. Injections of Iodine or Phenic acid into the enlarged gland. Alkaline waters. Fresh air. Nutritious diet.

Malacia (*Loss of Taste*).—QUINIA, MERC., NIT. AC., MUR. AC., ANT. CRUD., POD., PULS.

Bell., Bry., Silic, Sulph., Nat m.

Lyc., Phos., Verat. alb., Sepia, Plumb., Hyos.

Mammary Abscess.—See *Breast*.

Mania, Insanity (*Disorder of the Mind: General Delirium.*)—BELL., HYOS., STRAM., GELS., VERAT. ALB., VERAT. VIR., CANTH., SECALE, LACH., ARS., CIMIC., MORPHIA, CHLORAL. HYD.

Acor., Cann, Merc, Phos., Anacar., Nux v., Puls., Argent., Dig, Selenium., Ign., Opi., Phos. ac., Plut., Tarant., Kali br m.

Agari., Croc., Cup., Lyc., Camph., Coni., Mosch., Nit. ac., Plumb., Tart. em., Sepia, Ether.

Adjuvan's.—The patient should be removed from relatives and influences which tend to keep up and aggravate the malady. Chloral as a Calmative Hypnotic, will be of great service, when the remedies enumerated fail, or it may be alternated with them. In some cases sleeplessness may be arrested by warm baths and cold compresses to the head, or by the alternation of a cold and a hot compress. Use persuasion, not force. Divert the mind by amusements and light work and give nourishing food. Quiet the patient by rest in bed, even if it should take one year to do it.

Masturbation.—See *Spermatorrhœa*.

Mastodynia (*Neuralgia of the Mammæ*).—ACONITINE, BELL., ATROPIA, CONI., GELS., ARS., QUINIA, PHYT., IRON, VERAT. VIR., ELECTRICITY.

Nux v., Rhus tox., Puls., Canth., Nit. ac., Croton tig.

Adjuvants.—Support the gland by straps. Camphor and Chloral ââ, throughly triturated and applied locally. Chloroform liniment. Atropia or Aconitine gr. i to ʒi of Vaseline, locally. Hot fomentations. Belladonna liniment. Iodoform in Petrolina. Faradization. Electricity. Diet of animal fats, oil, butter, cream, especially Cod-liver oil.

Measles, Rubeola (*1 continued infectious Fever with Catarrh and a crimson Rash*).—ACON., BRY., BELL., RHUS TOX., GELS., PULS., TART. EM., AMM. CARB., MUR. AC., VERAT. VIR., MERC., HEPAR S., SILIC., VERAT. ALB., SULPH.

Ipecac., Kali bich., Ant. c., Ars., Phos., Euph., Merc iod., Calc. c., Lyc., Cup., Lach

Apis m., Stram., Hyos., Camph., Carbol. ac., Crotal., Opi., Dig., Iod., Carbo.

Adjuvants.—When the eruption delays or suddenly recedes, use warm mustard baths. Hot packs. Keep patient in bed in a moderately warm room, not darkened, as generally advised, unless the eyes are very sore. Temperature should be from 60 to 68° F. Low diet, no animal food, but milk, soups, cold water, mucilaginous drinks, barley-water, jelly-water, orange juice, lemonade. Sponge the body with vinegar and water. Inunctions with oil, lard, cocoa-butter, to allay itching and prevent taking cold. If bowels do not move, give fruit. *Prophylactic*: Puls., ʒ hd. dec., one dose at night. During convalescence, patient should be warmly clad to prevent taking cold. (*Sequelæ*: see *Cough, Ophthalmia, Otorrhoea, etc.*)

Melancholia.—See *Hypochondriasis*.

Memory, Weak (*Inability to Think or Remember*).—NUX V., QUINIA, CHINA, PHOS. AC., STRYCH., CALC. C., PULS., SILIC., NAT. M., IGN., ERGOT, KALI BROM., MERC.

Aurum m., Phos., Zinc., Staph.

Acon., Lach., Sepia, Hyos., Lyc., Stram., Plat., Verat. alb.

Meningitis, Encephalitis (*Inflammation of the Brain and*

its Meninges).—ACON., BELL., BRY., GELS., GLON., VERAT. VIR., APIS, HEPAR S., SILIC., SULPH., PILOCARPIN.

Phos., Arn., Hyos., Stram., Opi., Ars., Lach., Hell., Kali iod., Thuja, Kali brom., Calc. phos., Iodof., Chloral.

Merc., Phos., Ant. tart., Cina., Cicuta, Camph., Canth., Cup., Dig., Argent. n., Cannabis ind., China, Crotal, Zinc.

Adjuvants.—Perfect quiet. Diet of beef tea, Johnson's fluid beef, milk, soups, oysters; no solid food. Apply cold to the head by means of a bladder, rubber bag or clothes filled with pieces of ice and salt. Some apply heat to the head instead of cold.

Menopausia.—See *Menstruation, Cessation of*

Menorrhagia.—See *Menstruation, Profuse.*

Menstruation, Delay of.—See *Chlorosis.*

Menstruation (Membranous).—CHLORAL HYD., IODOFORM, BORAX, MERC. IOD., GUAIAECUM, VIBURNUM, CALOMEL.

Kali iod., Kali bich., Calc. c., Apis m., Puls., Secale, Ustilago, Brom., Sib.

Merc., Ham., Thuja, Bell., Plat., Lach., Acon., Bry., Rhus tox., Nux v., Merc., Mac., Iod., Canth., Amm., Caust., Gels., Cann. ind., Guaiac.

Adjuvants.—Very difficult to cure. Dilate the cervix with tents. Pregnancy has cured a few cases. Atropia and Iodoform suppositories. Electricity. Avoid coitus. To relieve menstrual pain, use injections of hot water. Alkaline waters. Voyages.

Menstruation, Painful (Dysmenorrhœa).—PULS., GELS., COCC., VERAT VIR., CIMIC., CAUL., ATROPIA, ERGOT, CHLORAL., VIBURNUM, SAB., SCUTEL., IRON, IODOFORM, GUACHAMACA.

Amyl nit., Acon., Camph., Sepia, Amm. acet., Cham., Kali iod., Kali brom., Nux v., Hyos., Lili., Tarant., Graph., Zinc. val., Mag carb.

Aloes, Borax, Collin., Ham., Coff., Xanthox., Senecio, Guaiac., Ign., Plat., Cup., Kreos., Lyc., Lach., Zinc, Stram., Apis m., Argent., Crocus., Cactus., Kali carb., Nat. m.,

Merc., **Phos.**, **Sabad.**, **Silic.**, **Thuja**, **Coni.**, **Ars.**, **Bry.**, **Coloc.**, **Nux mos.**, **Agnus c.**, **Mosch.**, **Amm. c.**, **Cann. iod.**, **Ustilago**, **Plat.**

Adjuvants.—Large drafts of gin or warm ginger tea. Warm sitz baths, injections of warm water against the os uteri. Apply alternately every three minutes, bags with warm and cold water, to the lumbar region. At the same time sponge the lower part of the abdomen with warm and cold water. Warm Flaxseed poultices to the abdomen. Suppositories of Iodoform or Morphia, per vaginam. For mechanical obstruction, dilate the os with sponge or sea-tangle tents. Incisions of cervix. Inhalation of Chloroform or Ether. In desperate cases, give Morphine subcutaneously. Between the periods, paint daily the lower part of the spine with Acetic acid. Electricity. Galvanism. Large enemata of warm water per rectum. A supine position on a tilted bed, removes in some cases the prolapsus, and gives relief. Elevate the uterus with the finger and hold it for a short time. Battey's operation. Ovariectomy. Avoidance of coitus. Sea air and warm sea baths. For scanty flow from ovarian atrophy, use sponge and glycerine tents, one day before the flow. The flow is often increased by sea-air.

Menstruation (*Irregular*).—**PULS.**, **GRAPH.**, **OPI.**, **ERGOT**, **USTILAGO**, **IOD.**, **SEPIA.**, **CALC. C.**, **IRON.**

China, *Kali carb*, *Phos.*, *Krcos.*

Aloes, **Pod.**, **Bell.**, **Trill.**, **Ign.**, **Senecio**, **Brom.**, **Agnus c.**, **Borax.**

Adjuvants.—Opium or Morphine arrests menstruation. Large doses of Ergot and Iodine, have a similar, but not so powerful action.

Menstruation (*Scanty*).—**PULS.**, **GRAPH.**, **FERR.**, **SEPIA**, **SILIC.**, **CAUL.**, **SECALE**, **CALC. C.**, **IOD.**, **VIBURNUM**, **PILOCARPIN.**

Baryta c., **Dulc.**, **Plat.**, **Kali brom.**, **Phos.**, **Alumi.**, **Amm. c.**, **Caust.**, **Cup.**, **Arn.**, **Agnus c.**, **Caladium**, **Plumb.**, **Senecio**, **Aletris**, **Xanth.**

Adjuvants.—Out-of-door exercise, sea-air. Salt baths. Electricity. Massage. Hot and cold water alternately to lumbar region. Introduce a sponge tent into the cervix, and

apply glycerine two days before flow. Keep the feet warm and dry. In some cases marriage stimulates menstruation. Ferruginous waters.

Menstruation, Excessive (*Menorrhagia, Profuse Menstruation*).—SECALE, SAB., CHINA., TRILL., IPECAC, PLAT., CALC. C., USTILAGO, FERR., BELL., PHOS., NIT. AC., SULPH., CINNAMON, BELL., VIBURNUM.

Ars., Crocus., Nux v., Strych., Senecio, Silic., Amm. brom., Opi., Ham., Cham., Helon., Gal. ac., Kali brom., Amm. c., Acon. Iod., Kreos., Lach., Amb., Argent. n., Bromi., Coccu., Sulph ac., Mur. ac., Kali iod., Thuja, Merc. iod., Ham., Puls., Lach.

Ruta, Erig., Lili., Xanthox., Canth., Hyos., Coff., Aloes, Cimic., Bry., Ign., Nux mos., Merc., Puls., Rhus tox., Sepia, Nat. m., Lyc., Apis m., Arn., Carbo veg., Cocc., Cyclo., Opi., Plumb., Pod., Phos. ac., Coni., Coloc., Hydras., Erig., Verat. alb., Zinc, Gels., Verat. vir.

Adjuvants.—Rest in the recumbent posture. Cool acid drinks. Injections of warm water against the womb, or a bag with warm water to the lumbar region. Salt-water baths, change of climate. Sea air. Apply Hamamelis to the ovaries. In some cases, surgical means, as removal of uterine polypi, fibroids, granulations, ulcerations, cancer, etc., Battie's operation may be called for. Ferruginous waters. Suppositories of Tannic acid, matico or Acetate of Lead. Ice to vagina. Cold water enemata. Plugging the vagina with alum. Plugging os uteri with sponge, or a lump of alum. Galvanism.

Menstruation (Delayed).—PULS., GRAPH., SULPH., GELS., FERR., NAT M., COD-LIVER-OIL, VIBURNUM.

Secale., Sab., Caul., Bell., Macro., Coni., Ars., China, Nux v., Iod., Senecio.

Helon., Acon., Opi., Cocc., Sabad., Apis m., Plumb., Lach., Silic., Collon., Xanthox., Agnus c., Caladium, Sepi?

Adjuvants.—Injections of large quantities of warm water against the uterus. Warm salt-water sitz baths. In some cases, the passing of a uterine sound, or a sponge tent into the uterus, a few hours before the flow, hastens it. Friction of

the mammæ and spine. Massage. Galvanism. Electricity. Ferruginous waters. Change of climate. Sea air. Good nourishing food.

Menstruation (Suppressed).—ACON., BELL., GELS., PULS., SECALE, SABI., ARS., CALC. C., SENECEO., VIBURNUM, PILOCARPIN.

Plat., Sepia., Sulph., Silic., Graph., Opi., Ustilago., Apis m., Senecio, Helon., Iod., Phos., Merc., Cann. iod

Kreos., Coni, Lyc., Kali c., Ign., Aves, Cup., Liliium, Verat. alb., Zinc., Coff., Caul., Aurum, Dulc, Cocc., Bry., Caust.

Adjuvants.—Injections of large quantities of warm water against the uterus. Warm salt-water sitz baths. Electricity promises much in uterine and ovarian atony. Friction along the spine. Massage. Galvanism. Nourishing diet, fresh air. Keep the feet warm and dry. The introduction of a uterine sound or a sponge tent, may do good. If from mechanical cause, as atresia of the cervix, it should be dilated with sponge tents, or Atlee's dilator. In some cases hysterotomy is required. If the hymen is imperforate, divide it. Apply leeches, or scarify the os with a spear scarificator. Mineral waters. Cod-liver-oil, etc.

Menstruation, Vicarious (*A monthly Flow of Blood from some other Part than the Uterus*).—PULS., CALC. C., FERR., USTIL., SECALE, SEPIA, PLAT., IPECAC., BELL.

Apis m., Asafæt., Agnus c., Senecin.

Trill., Sang., Ham., Nat. m., Kali c., Alumi., Caul., Cimic., Thuja.

Adjuvants.—Improve the patients strength, and stimulate the ovaries and uterus with Electricity. Galvanism. Massage. Salt baths. Sea air. In some cases, coitus does much good. Mineral waters. Nourishing animal diet

Menstruation, Cessation of (*Climacteric Period, Menopause, Critical Age, Change of Life*).—LACH., PULS., IRON, AMYL. NIT., SALICYLIC. AC., ACON., CIMIC., PILOCARPIN, NUX V., SECALE, ERGOT, SAB., GELS., TRILL., APIS M., STRYCH., ATROPIA, TARANT., CHINA, GLON

Ustilago, Amm. c., Bry., Apoc., Coni., Mangan., Croc.,

Erechth., Carbo veg., Coloc., Verat. alb., Mosch., Caul., Senecin, Apoc. c., Lyc., Opi., Stann.

Adjuvants.—Change of air or climate. Avoid damp atmosphere. Wear heavy flannel to prevent taking cold. Warm baths of great value. Avoid excitement. Some cases will be benefited by abstinence from tea and coffee. Cool aciduated drinks are very grateful. Avoid stimulating food, and drinks. Seek cheerful society. Remedy uterine displacements, by the horizontal position and elevated hips. Some cases will be benefited by the perineal pad, or a pessary. Mineral waters.—See *Hysteria*, *Neurasthenia*, *Dyspepsia*, *Epilepsy*, *Apoplexy*.

Mental Weakness.—See *Loss of Memory*

Mesentary, Disease of.—See *Tubes Mesenterica*.

Metritis (*Inflammation of the Womb*).—ACON., BELL., ATROPIA, BRY., ARS., MERC., CANTH., SECALE, MERC. IOD., GELS., VERAT. V., KALI IOD., KALI BICH., ERGOTINE, TART. EM.

Lach., *Puls.*, *Rhus tox.*, *Iod.*, *Sepia*, *Sub.*, *Apis m.*, *Verat alb.*, *Iron*, *Tereb.*, *Nit. ac.*, *Carbol. ac.*, *Cimic.*, *Thuja*, *Hyos.*, *Kreos.*, *Coloc.*, *Kali brom.*

Arn., Cham., Nux v., Calc. c., Caul., Coni., Croc., Phos., Ign., Opi., Graph., Aloes., Alumi., Pod., Hydras., Helonias, Phyt., Senecin., Trill., Canth., Aur. m., Mez., Lili, Zinc., Ustilago, Tanacet.

Adjuvants.—In acute cases, apply hot fomentations, a large linseed poultice, or wet hops to the entire abdomen. Injections of warm water, using a gallon at a time against the womb. Rest in the recumbent posture. Plain, non-stimulating food. *Chronic cases:* Where the endo-metrum is inflamed, insert cotton tents well charged with pure Carbolic acid into the uterus, and let them remain about eight hours, then apply glycerine on cotton tampons daily. Inject warm water against the uterus. In some cases Iodine, Iodoform, or Muriate of Hydrastin applied to the inflamed parts does well. Slippery elm bougies. Suppositories made of cocoa-butter and impregnated with Iodoform, Iodine, Hydrastin or Tannin, etc. Nitrate of Silver has proved

beneficial. Nitric and Chromic acids diluted one half with Glycerine are excellent local applications. Moderate exercise. See *Uterine Ulceration*

Metrorrhagia.—See *Uterine Hemorrhage*.

Migraine.—See *Nervous Headache*.

Milk Crusts.—See *Crusta Lactea*.

Miscarriage, Abortion (*Premature loss of the Embryo or Fetus*).—PULS., MACRO., CAUL., BELL., SECALE, MORPHIA, SABINA, USTILAGO, ACON., GELS., TRILL., IPECAC., VIBURNUM.

Apis m., Arn., Ham., Plat., Ars., Calc c., Helonias, Merc. Tart. em., Nux v., China Quinia, Argent., Iron, Verat v., Nit. ac.

Coni., Canth., Tereb., Phos., Cham., Tarant., Sepia, Aloes, Bry., Cina., Cocc., Croc., Hyos., Lyc., Nux mos., Rhus tox., Stram., Verat. alb., Viburnum., Camph., Ign., Kali c., Silic., Sulph., Zinc.

Adjvants.—Rest on a mattress in a cool room. Cold sitz baths. Acid drinks. Perfect quiet of both body and mind. If the hemorrhage is profuse, elevate the hips. See that the uterus is in situ; and if abortion cannot be avoided, empty the uterus by dilatation of the os uteri, with the fingers; no instrument can compare with the fingers; the blunt hook may be useful in some cases. In some cases, tamponing the vagina for six or ten hours dilates the uterus so that the contents can readily be removed with the hand. Some prefer to use sponge tents to dilate the os. It often happens that the Embryo or Fœtus is expelled and the secundines remain, the uterine efforts cease, and the placenta is retained for an indefinite period, accompanied by copious hemorrhage and septicæmia, with all its dangerous consequences. In such a case, place the patient under the influence of an anæsthetic, then with one hand on the Hypogastrium the Uterus can be pushed down into the pelvic cavity, then gentle manipulation with the other hand, will soon remove the entire mass. The uterus should then be carefully washed out with warm water charged with Carbolic or Boracic acid. The Irritative fever, headache, backache, and fetid discharges will cease, and immediate improvement of health will follow. If the secundines remain, slow septic poisoning and death will be the result.

Morning Sickness.—PULS., NUX V., PEPO, LACT. AC.

Ipecac., Kreos., Merc. s., Cimic., Oxalate of Cerium, Argent., Chloral. hyd., Sulph., Ars., Nit. ac.

Sepia, Lilium, Iris, Ant. crud., Verat. alb., Kali brom., Kali amm., Kali camph., Cup., Iron, Carbol. ac., Gels., Petrol., Sabad, Sabi, Bismuth, Calabar bean, Caffeine, Ingluvin, Zinc, Valerian.

Adjuvants.—Lacto-peptine with all food, or alone. Koumiss. Milk and soda-water ââ. Beef-tea. Suck small pieces of ice. Ether or Chloroform spray against the Epigastrium. Several coats of Collodion painted over the Epigastrium has proved of service. In most cases the treatment should consist of mechanical support to the uterus, in the form of pessaries, or by pledgets of cotton. The cotton should be changed daily. An excellent expedient is to slightly dilate the cervix with the finger. Veal, chicken or mutton broth. White fish. Weak, iced brandy and water. Hungarian or California wines. Strong coffee before rising in the morning. Lemon - juice. Sinapisms to Epigastrium. Bromide of Potassium (grs xx to xl), injected into the rectum. Nutrient enemata. Dry cupping over stomach. Ice bag to the spine. Tight belt around the body. A few drops of Chloroform on sugar. Wet compress over stomach. Recumbent posture with the head lower than the body.

Mortification.—See *Gangrene.*

Mouth (*Inflammation and Ulceration of—Stomatitis*).—MERC., KALI CHLO., BORAX, MUR. AC., NIT. AC., HYDRASTIN, ARS, KALI IOD, ARGENT. NIT.

Sulph. a., Phyt., Sulph., Bry.

Acon., Bell., Nux v., Nat. m., Arum tri., Ham., Iris, Staph.

Adjuvants.—Dissolve small crystals of Borax or Chlorate of Potash, in the mouth. Sulphuric acid spray. Gargle of Tannic acid, Hydrastin, Borax or Kali chlo. Glycerole of Hydrastin and Eucalyptus ââ. Sulphite of Soda. Sulphite of Copper. Alum. Salicylic acid. Hydrochloric acid applied with a camel's hair pencil. Permanganate of Potash. Sulphate of Zinc grs. xv to ʒj three times daily. Glycerine Diet of milk and Soda water ââ. A nutritious diet with vegetable acids, as found in oranges, lemons, apples, grapes, etc. Koumiss, Alkaline waters. Oleate of Mercury.

Mumps. Parotitis (*A Specific Contagious Inflammation of the Parotid Glands*).—BELL., ATROPIA, MERC., PILOCARPIN, ACON.

Hepar s., Baryta c., Puls.

Bap., Rhus tox

Adjuvants.—Isolation of the patient. Oleate of Mercury externally. Linseed poultice. Semi-liquid food. Cold acidulated drinks.

Myelitis (*Inflammation of the Spinal Marrow*).—ACON. GELS., ARS. VERAT. VIR., BRY., PHOS., SECALE, NUX V., PHYSOSTIGMA, RHUS TOX., ATROPIA, BELL., HYPERI., KALI IOD., ERGOT, SULPH.

Coni., Verat. vir., Lach., Iod., Arn., Tarant.

Pic. ac., Silic., Angustura, Ruta., Hepar s., Caust., Calc. c., Cocc., Hyos., Phyt., Nit. ac., Thuja, Plumb., Fluor. ac., Amm. Zinc.

Adjuvants.—Keep the patient dry and clean. Empty bladder by catheter. Bed-sore to be prevented by Amadou plaster, water-bed, etc. Chloroform or Ether spray along the spine. Ice-bag to the spine, or water on cloths covered with oiled silk. Hot and cold douche. Electricity. Mustard plasters. Belladonna plaster or ointment. To allay excessive pain at every change of the weather, use Bromide of Potash' Chloral, Salicylic acid, and in some cases Morphine.

Musæ, Volitantes (*Fancied small Bodies fl ating before the Eyes*).—BELL., HYOS., CALC. C., SILIC., MERC., KALI IOD., FERR., PHOS., SULPH.

Lyc., Hepar., Arn., Lach., Puls.

Gels., Apis m., Iod., Hyos., Nux v.

Adjuvants.—Neutral tint glasses. Rest. Electricity. Tonics. Mineral waters.

Myopia (*Near Sightedness*).—CALABAR BEAN, CALC. C., PHOS., KALI IOD.

Adjuvants.—A weak solution of Atropia dropped into the eye, to rest the ciliary muscles. Suitable concave glasses, is the principal remedy.

Myalgia (*Muscular Pain*).—ARN., GELS., ATROPIA, BELL., CIMIC., VERAT. VIR., ACON., RUTA GRAV., RHUS TOX., CHLORAL.

Amm mur, *Lith. carb*, *Kali. c.*, *Coni.*, *Merc. c.*, *Dig*, *Ledum.*, *Merc.*, *Ham.*, *Zinc*.

Rhodo., *Kali. phos.*, *Opi.*, *Iod.*, *Apocyn.*, *Amm. phos.*, *Benz. ac.*, *Cocc.*, *China*, *Dulc.*, *Guaiac.*, *Lyc.*, *Lach.*, *Mangan.*, *Nux v.*, *Puls.*, *Sabi*.

Adjuvants.—Hot applications. Chloroform liniment. Turkish baths. Electricity. Counter irritation. Packing with water. Belladonna. Arnica, *Rhus tox.* or *Bryonia* plasters. Ether spray. Shampooing. Massage. Rest the affected muscle by bandage or adhesive straps. Cod-liver-oil, Animal food, milk or cream, raw eggs, wine. Aconitine or Veratrine ointment.

Nævus.—See *Moles*.

Nails (*Diseases of*).—*Panaritium Onyx Onychogeyphosis—Inflammation.*—SILIC., GRAPH., HEPAR S., CALC. C., MERC., FLUORIC AC., NAT. SULPH., SULPH., ARGENT. NIT., MERC. IOD., KALI IOD.

Lyc., *Lithium*, *Rhus tox.*, *Ars.*, *Petrol*.

Acon., *Bry.*, *Lach.*, *Caust.*, *Sepia.*, *Nit. ac.*, *Alumina*, *Arn.* *Phos.*, *Anthracin*, *Mez*.

Adjuvants.—Poultices, hot water baths, cold water bandages. Iodoform in powder or ointment. Calendula locally. Chloral in water relieves the pain and acts as an antiseptic. Before surgical operation use Ether spray or ice.



This silver spring, made by —————, is applied in a moment, and cures the ingrowing nail in a very short time.

Ingrowing Nails.—Soften them in warm water; par and scrape them well, but do not cut the part which tends to grow in; this diverts their growth from the sides. Daily applications of Ferr. Perchlor under the irritable nails, will relieve and cure most cases.

Nausea and Vomiting (*Emesis Spewing*).—VERAT, ALB., ANT. C., NUX V., PULS., COCC. IND., PHOS., IRIS, PEPO.

Lobel., Kreos., Tart. em., Atropia, Merc., Acon., Morphia, Verat, vir., Sang., Chloral, Ether, Bromides, Bismuth, Lach., Ergot, Pod.

Tabac., Petrol., Hyos., Plumb., Ferr., Cup., Colch., Opi., Carb. ac., Carbo v., Oxalate of Cerium, Hyd. ac., Euphorb., China, Sumbul.

Adjuvants.—Apply sinapisms or a cold compress to the epigastrium; or blotting paper soaked in brandy or rum to the pit of the stomach. Eat small pieces of ice. Milk and Lime-water. If from indigestion, drink effervescing Soda powders, Iced brandy. Pepsine, Chloroform or Ether spray over stomach and on lint: Simple nourishment in small quantities at a time. milk and water, gruel, arrow root, beef tea, veal, chicken or mutton broth, white fish. Light wines; Nutrient enemata. Seidlitz powder; Tartaric or Citric acid. Charcoal biscuits. Coffee; Alkaline waters. Injections of xxx gr. of Bromide of potash. See *Morning sickness, Sea-sickness, Haematemesis, Gastritis.*

Neck, Stiffness of (*Torticolis, Wry Neck*).—ACON., BRY., RHUS TOX., BELL., SULPH.

Nux. v., Merc., Salicyl. ac., Guaiac., Cimic.

Arn. Apocyn and., Ham., Dulc., Calc. c., Cham., Caul., Kali iod., Kali c., Phyt., Thuja.

Adjuvants.—Rest; Fomentations or hot bathing; Turkish bath; Aconite and Chloroform liniment; Sinapisms mixed with the white of an egg to prevent blistering. Dry heat with a flat iron; Wet compress. Electricity. Galvanism. Massage. *Permanent form.*—Subcutaneous division of sternal or clavicular attachment of the muscle; Apparatus to produce and maintain extension. Division of cicatrix, if present; Excision of a portion of the external branch of the spinal accessory nerve.

Necrosis.—See *Bone.*

Nephritis.—See *Kidneys.*

Nervous Debility.—See *Debility.*

Nervousness.—COFF., CHAM., GELS., ZINC v., PULS., IGN., KALI BROM., SCUTIL, AMBRA., STRYCH., ASAFÆT.

Pulls., Cimic., Acon., Nux v., Nux mos., Hyos., Phos. a.

Bell., Cocc., Sepia, Tarant., Phos.

Adjuvants.—Out-of-door exercise. Foster sleep. Rest from business. Wine. Brandy. Voyages. Salt-water baths. See *Neurasthenia, Brain fog.*

Nettle Rash (*Hives, Urticaria*).—CHLORAL, PULS., ACON., APIS M., RHUS TOX., URTIC. UR., PILOCARPIN, CALC. C., NUX V., USTILAGO, ARS., SULPH.

Ant. c., Cup., Bry., Dulc., Atropia, Hepar s., Lyc., Sepia, Kali brom., Santonine, Merc., Graph., Cundurango, Opi., Sabi, Verat. v., Quinia, Nit. ac., Salicilate of soda.

Kreos., Caust., Ign., Pod., Colch., Psorin, Kali carb., Carbo veg., China, Cocc., Nat. s., Rob., Bismuth.

Adjuvants.—Simple diet. Avoid fat food and stimulants: Pepsine. Warm or tepid baths. Salt-water baths. Sponge the body with vinegar and water. Glycerine and rose-water ââ: Rub the skin with bacon or slices of lemon: Lead lotion, or a dilute wash of Nitric Acid. Benzoin painted on the skin: Chloroform allays the itching. Cold cream. Exercise. Lime-water, or Bi-carbonate of Soda in doses v gr., to x or Alkaline waters, arrests the acidity of the stomach. Alcohol lotion gives great relief: Alcohol and Glycerine ââ. Alkaline baths with an addition of a handful of starch boiled in a little water: Starch, gelatin or bran baths. Carbolic Acid one to four drachms to a pint of water gives great relief, or, it may be prepared with Glycerine and Alcohol. Thymal one grain to the ounce of water is excellent. Chloral, gr. x, has proved of service. Borax or Benzoic Acid, ten grains to the ounce of water allays the itching. Bromide of Potash six drachms to the pint of water. Sulphuret of Potash baths.

Neuralgia (*Pain of the nerves*).—ACONITIA, ARS., ATROPIA, BELL., CHINA, QUINIA, KALMIA, GELS., MERC., IRIS, MERC., AMYL NIT., IRON, COLOC., AVENA, CHLORAL, PLANTAGO, KALI IOD., CROTON, CHLORAL.

Argent n., Mez., Verat. v., Spig., Verat. alb., Phos., Coc. c., Tarant., Strych., Nit. ac., Kali iod., Opi., Morphia, Zinc, Glon., Hepar s.

Ign., Bismuth, Bry., Sang., Puls., Nat. m., Kali bich., Calc. c., Brom., Coni., Phyt., Rhus tox., Caul., Nux v., Sab., Guaic., Agaric., Aur., Lach., Coff., Stann., Naja, Caust., Cham., Canth., Staph., Plat., Camph., Hepar s., Silic., Thuja, Arn., Secale, Valer., Kali brom., Sambul, Turpentine, Eucal., Canth., Ustilago.

Adjuvants.—Menth. oil (oil of peppermint) locally often relieves in a few minutes. In trigeminal neuralgia, compress the carotid one or two minutes. Rest. Wear flannel to keep the parts warm: Frequent bathing: Wet packs. Chloroform liniment: Chloral and Camphor $\hat{a}\hat{a}$ painted over the seat of pain may relieve. Anæsthetics in some cases. Dry heat: *Electricity*. Acupuncture. Galvanism. Counter-irritants. *Ether spray*. Sinapisms. Blisters. Iodoform and Chloral locally. Aconite or Aconitia ointment applied along the nerve has often proved beneficial: Chloral ζ v to a pint of water with a little glycerine, applied on lint and covered with oiled silk: Warm medicated douches. Dry cupping. Salt baths. Turkish baths. Massage. Diet of fat food, as butter, cream, fat meat: Cod-liver oil. Division of affected nerve. Removal of tumors and foreign bodies: Extraction of decayed teeth. In obstinate cases, *nerve stretching* has proved of service. See *Hemicrania*, *Neuralgia trigemini*, *Intercostal Neuralgia*, *Sciatica*, *Angina pectoris*, *Gastralgia*, *Spinal irritation*, *Ovaralgia*, *Vaginismus*, *Hysteralgia* and *Coccyodynia*.

Nightmare (*Incubus*).—NUX V., PULS., KALI BROM., GUAIAAC., CHINA, LYC., CALC. C., ARS.

Argent. n., *Phos.*, *Iris.*, *Hydras.*, *Pod.*, *Merc.*, *Nit. ac.* *Tereb.*, *Acon.*

Sulph., Mez., Opi., Hepar s., Coloc., Iron., Phos. ac.

Adjuvants.—Avoid over-eating and late suppers. Use lacto-peptine with the meals; improve digestion: much sleep. See *Indigestion*.

Night-Sweats (*Morbid Sweating*).—PILOCARPIN, ATROPIA, MUSCARINE, CALC. C., ARS., CHINA, QUINIA, MERC., LYC., SILIC., SULPH., SULPH. AC., NIT. AC., MUR. AC., MORPHIA, OXIDE OF ZINC, PICROTOXINE, CARBO AN., CARBO VEG., COD-LIVER OIL., PHOS. AC.

Jaborandi, *Acon.*, *Bell.*, *Iron*, *Iod.*, *Sambu.*, *Rhus tox.*, *Psorin*, *Galic ac.*, *Ergot*, *Salicyl. ac.*

Crotal. hor., Graph., Bry., Polyporus, Sepia, Staph. Phos., Stann., Plumb., Tannin, Fluor. ac., Verat, alb. Lactic ac., Petrol., Thuja.

Adjuvants.—Warm or cold baths, well salted. Sponging the body with vinegar, dilute sulphuric acid, warm alcohol, brandy, or very hot water, at bed-time. If the sweating is copious, add cayenne pepper, salt, or mustard to one of the substances just enumerated. To stimulate the sweat glands, lime-water baths are excellent. A tumbler-full of skimmed milk or koumiss drunk on going to bed arrests many cases. Oils rubbed into the skin at bed-time. Ice bag to spine. A pailful of water placed under the bed is said to help some cases. Awaken the patient before the hour of sweating, and give him something to eat. See *Hectic Fever*.

Nipples, (Sore, Cracked, Fissured).—GRAPH., SILIC., SULPH., HEPAR S., BELL., MERC., PHYT., IOD., ARGENT. N., CALC. C.

Arn., Lyc., Sepia., Croton tig., Rhus tox., Petrol., Sang.

Ham., Calend., Hydras., Cham., Alum, Nux v., Caust., Bry., Flour. ac.

Adjuvants.—The application of a solution of gutta percha in Chloroform dries and forms a protective pellicle, which does not dissolve when the child nurses. Balsam of Peru or Tolu, with or without gum arabic, oil of almonds or rose-water, cerate of Castor Equinus, Collodion, with or without glycerine as a protection. Glyceroles or lotions of Hydrastin, Calendula, Arnica, Tannin, Hamamelis, Graphites, Phytolacca, Rhatany, or Borax. Benzoin or Benzoic acid, forms a protective varnish of great value. Benzoin and Glycerine ââ, Cerates of Graphites, Carbolic acid, Benzoin, Phytolacca, Rhatany, Petroleum, Hydrastin or Boracic acid, Nitrate of Lead ointment or glycerole. Yolk of an egg, four parts, with glycerine, five parts, forms an excellent protective varnish. In bad cases, touch slightly with Argentium Nit. Rhatany cerate with cocoa butter. Apply Subsulphate of Iron with a camel's hair brush: Dust pulverized gum arabic on the sore nipples. Dilute, mineral acids locally, do good in some cases. Mutton marrow, adhesive plaster, Lime water locally. Nipple shields. Leaden shields. Wash the nipple before the child nurses. To harden the nipple, apply daily, one month before labor, Green tea, Port wine, Alcohol, Brandy, Tannin

in Alcohol, Hamamelis, Arnica, Lime water, or Sulphate of Zinc. To lengthen the nipple, wear a silver thimble or tube, or a nutshell, from which the air has been exhausted, a few weeks before delivery. Gold beaters skin, perforated and applied over the nipple, is a good protective.

Nodes (*Thickening of the Periosteum or Bone, Calcareous concretions*).—MERC. IOD., MERC., IOD., KALI IOD., FLOUR. AC., Silic., Mez., Nit. ac., Hepar s.

Aur. m., Kali bich., Kali c., Ruta., Staph.

Adjuvants.—Belladonna ointment. Iodide of Potash ointment. Oleate of Mercury. Morphine in Vaseline. Stramonium leaves as a poultice. Strapping. Graduated compression by means of the rubber bandage. Subcutaneous incision of the periosteum to allay pain. Iodine liniment. Leeches. Hot fomentations.

Nose (*Bleeding from*).—See *Epistaxis*.

Nyctalopia (*Inability to see by daylight*).—PHOS., SULPH., ARGENT.

Adjuvants.—Protect the eyes from bright light.

Nystagmus (*Tremulous Eyeballs*).—ATROPIA, BELL., AGARI., PHYSOSTIGMA, HYOS., NUX V.

Cicuta, Ign., Gels.

Calc. c., Stram., Cocc., Puls., Sulph

Obesity (*Excessive accumulation of Fat*).—KALI BROM., KALI IOD., IOD., GULF WEED, FUCUS, KALI AMM., IRON, THUJA, ARS.

Merc., Merc. iod., Hepar s., Nit. ac.

Puls., Graph., Phyt., Sulph. ac., Mur. acid.

Adjuvants.—Avoid liquids, starch and sugar. Use Alkaline and Sulphur waters. Vinegar will reduce the fat, but at the expense of health. Much exercise should be taken. Twenty drops of the Fluid extract of Fucus vesiculosus, three times a day, acts well, but Gulf weed in the same quantity acts better. A diet of toasted crusts of bread, bran bread, meat, fish, and green vegetables. Turkish baths. Sleep but little, and do hard work.

Œdema of the Feet (*Dropsy of the Cellular Tissue*).—ARS., IRON, CHINA, QUINIA, PILOCARPIN, DIG., SULPH., ACON., URAN. NIT., JUNIPER, KALI BITART.

Phos., *Lyc.*, *Rhus tox.*, *Apis m.*, *Merc. Tart. em.*, *Tereb. Sang.*, *Squills*.

Aur. m., Plumb., Amm. c., Argent., Nit. ac., Jabor., Lach., Puls., Iod., Helleb., Senega, Bry., Croton tig., Canth.

Adjuvants.—Chalybeate waters. Warm or hot baths. Milk diet. For feeble patients, a good nourishing diet. Acupuncture and a warm moist sponge, dipped in Carbolic acid water, kept upon the incision. Dry, soft, moderately warm atmosphere. Bandage the feet and extremities.

Œsophagus (*Spasms of*).—ASAFCET., LACH., ZINC. VAL., ATROPIA, BELL., NAJA.

Verat. v., *Nux v.*, *Hydrophobin*, *Coni.*, *Igna*.

Hyos., *Stram.*, *Sang.*, *Phyt.*, *Ipecac*, *Oil cajep*.

Œsophagus (*Inflammation of*).—ACON., VERAT V., MERC., BELL., ARS., PHOS.

Kali bich., *Canth.*, *Argent n.*, *Tartt. em.*, *Cocc*.

Nit. ac., *Rhus tox.*, *Arn.*, *Verat alb*.

Œsophagus (*Paralysis of*).—STRYCH., PLUMB., KALI BROM., ATROPIA., ELECTRICITY.

Ars., *Rhus tox.*, *Bell*.

Iod., *Kali iod.*, *Nux v*.

Œsophagus (*Dilatation of*).—ARS., TART. EM., KALI IOD. *Stram*, *Mur. ac.*, *Nit. ac.*, *Merc*.

Hepar s., *Verat. alb.*, *Iod.*, *Caust*.

Œsophagus (*Stenosis of—Narrowing of*).—GELS., ATROPIA, LACH., NAJA, CROTAL, KALI IOD., KALI BROM.

Bell., *Verat. v.*, *Verat. alb.*, *Hyos.*, *Coni*.

Bap., *Cicuta*, *Nux v*.

Adjuvants.—For stricture use dilatation. Where deglutition is impossible give nutrient enemata. Anæsthetics are of temporary use. A gastric fistula may in some cases save life.

Onanism.—See *Spermatorrhœa*.

Onychia (*Inflammation of the Nail Matrix*).—SILIC, SULPH., FLUOR. AC., HEPAR S., NAT. SULPH., MERC. IOD., KALI IOD., AVENA S.

Calc. c., Graph., Arn., Merc., Phos., Asafæt.

Sepia, Iod., Anthrax., Apis m., Ars.

Adjuvants.—Poultice with linseed meal or spongio-piline. Soften in warm water before paring the nail. Apply Iodoform in powder or ointment. Mercurial or Zinc ointment. Lead nitrate dusted on the parts, or as an ointment, Cerate of Carbolic acid or Borax. Ferr-Perchlor. locally. Nitrate of Silver does good in some cases. Carry hand in sling. Nourishing food. Cod-liver oil. Removal of nail.

Ophthalmia.—See *Conjunctivitis*.

Orchitis (*Inflammation of the Testicle*).—ACON., HAM., PULS. MERC., BELL., GELS., TART. EM., MERC. IOD., IOD., IODOFORM, SALICYL OF SODA.

Kali iod., Coni., Thuja, Phyt., Hepar s., Argent n., Nit. ac., Clemat., Arn., Cann. sat.

Rhus tox., Ars., Kali c., Lyc., Graph., Clemat., Spong., Calc. c., Aur., Amm. chlo., Kali chlo., Phenic ac., Rhod., Staph. Verat v., Plumb., Carbo an., Phos., Zinc.

Adjuvants.—Apply Hamamelis (nothing equals it). Aconite and Arnica or Subacetate of lead lotions act well. Alcohol with equal parts of water as an evaporating lotion. Hot fomentations. Tobacco poultice: Iodine or Iodoform as a glycerole or ointment. Oleate of Mercury or Mercurial ointment. Belladonna ointment. The local use of ice relieves some cases. In last stage strap the scrotum and support the testicles by a suspensory bandage. Apply elastic collodion.

Otorrhœa (*Mucopurulent discharge from the ear*).—MERC., HEPAR S., CALC. C., CALC. IOD., SILIC., SULPH., ARS. IOD., MERC. IOD., IOD., IODOFORM,

Nit. ac., Caust., Mur. ac., Puls., Kali bich., Iodide of iron, Cinnabar.

Hecla lava, Tellur., Sepia, Nux v., Cincho.

Adjuvants.—Swab out the ear thoroughly with cotton, and apply Iodoform ointment made with Vaseline. Iodide, Mercury or Carbolic acid ointment. Paint walls of canal

with a solution of Argent Nit. or Iodine. Frequent syringing with warm water. Injections of a solution of Carbolic acid, Iodine, Tannin, Alum, Sulphate of Zinc, Borax or Chlorinated Soda. Glycerole of Iodoform, after the ear has been thoroughly cleansed. Equal parts of balsam of Peru and ox gall dropped into the ear once a day. Fill the ear with tar water once a day and keep it there five minutes after having cleansed it with a strong solution of Soda Bicarb. Nourishing diet, with Cod-liver oil: Change of air: Sea-air. If the membrane and tympanum are affected, use the air-bag. Boracic acid, fill the ear with this substance by the use of a powder blower, and let it remain until it needs cleansing again. Astringents are often valuable. See *Earache*.

Otalgia.—See *Earache*.

Ovaries (*Dropsy of*).—APIS M., PILOCARPIN, ARS., SULPH. Iod., Calc. c., Coloc.

Lyc., Canth., China, Pod., Lil. tig., Apocyn. c., Plumb., Stram., Kali brom.

Adjuvants.—In this formidable disease the best selected remedies do but little good. Electrolysis has cured a few cases. Tapping and introduction of drainage tube so as to withdraw the fluid as it is secreted. The only true remedy is *Ovariectomy*.

Ovaritis (*Inflammation of the Ovaries*).—BELL., ATROPIA, ACON., APIS M., HAM., PULS., COLOC., ARS., CONI., MERC. IOD., IOD., IODOFORM, LACH., PLAT., KALI BROM., VERAT. VIR., CIMIC., KALI IOD., CALC. IOD.

Bry., Arn., Canth., Secale, Ferr., Ustilago, Hepar s., Rhus tox., Gels., Zinc, Thuji, Sabi, Sepia, Phyt., Nux v., Lil. tig., Graph., Tart. em.

Nit. ac., Naja. Caul, Rhod., Aurum, Guaiac, Ign., Phos. Clemat., Pod., Ant. crud.

Adjuvants.—Hot fomentations. Warm hip baths. Dry heat over ovary. Enemas of warm water. Hamamelis locally very valuable. Belladonna. Iodine or Mercurial ointment. Belladonna plaster. Aconite and Chloroform liniment. Warm clothing, flannel drawers. Animal food, milk, raw eggs. Prohibit sexual intercourse.

Ovaralgia (*Ovarian Neur. algia*).—ATROPIA, BELL., CIMIC., ZINC VAL., PULS., QUINIA, HAMAMEL., VERAT. V., ACON., GELS., LACH.

Naja, *Amm. mur.*, *Ign.*, *Plat.*, *Caul.*, *Kali brom.*, *Coni.*, *Secale*, *Lil. tig.*, *Apis*, *Phos.*, *Thuja*, *Merc.*, *Silic.*, *Verat. alb.*

China, Ustilago, Viburnum, Graph., Kalmia.

Adjuvants.—Improve nutrition. Diet of meat, eggs, milk, oysters, and vegetables of all kinds. Wine. Malt liquors. Pepsin. Wear thick layers of flannel or cotton over the hypogastric region. Keep the feet warm and dry. Warm, dry heat over the seat of pain. Warm water injections into vagina. Enemas of warm water. Aconite and Chloroform liniment. Belladonna and Mercurial ointment. Veratria dissolved in glycerine. Electricity. Last resort, Battey's operation.

Ovaries (*Hypertrophy of*).—IOD., IODOFORM, KALI BROM., KALI IOD., ERGOT, USTILAGO, IRON, MERC.

Baryta iod., *Plumb. iod.*, *Puls.*, *China*, *Caul.*, *Ars.*, *Apis m.*, *Bell.*, *Sepia*, *Spong.*, *Sulph.*, *Thuja*.

Senecio, Phos., Helonias, Plat., Phyt., Lyc., Coni., Zinc.

Adjuvants.—Use an animal diet, no starchy food, sugar nor fluids. Apply a thick paste of common clay, about one inch thick, for a long time, change *bis die*, or in case of fever, every three hours.

Ovaries (*Atrophy or Wasting away of*).—IOD., CONI., IRON, KALI BROM., LACH., ERGOT, PULS., COD-LIVER-OIL, CALC. PHOS.

China, *Caul.*, *Mac.*, *Baryta iod.*, *Ustilago*, *Plumb.*, *Hypophosphites*.

Helonias, Phos., Senecio, *Amm. iod.*, Plat.

Adjuvants.—Electricity. Irritation of uterus at the approach of the menstrual period, by the insertion of slippery elm tents. Sexual intercourse. Nutritious diet. Salt water baths. Sea air. Exercise. Ferruginous waters.—See *Amenorrhœa*, *Climacteric*, *Scanty Menstruation*.

Ozæna (*Fæted Ulceration of the Nose*).—KALI IOD., HEPAR S., MERC. IOD., NIT. AC., ARGENT. NIT., MERC. C., CALC. IOD., IOD., PHOS., SULPH., SILIC., COD-LIVER-OIL.

Aur. mur., *Calc. carb.*, *Asafæt.*, *Ant. crud.*, *Nat. m.*, *Puls.*, *Sepia.*, *Sulph. ac.*, *Kali bich.*, *Kali permang.*, *Carbotic ac.*, *Hydras.*, *Ars.*, *Sang.*, *Kreos.*, *Fluoric ac.*, *Glanderine*.

Phyt., Carbo. an., Zinc, Elaps., Staph., Lyc., Graph., Nat. c., Psorin., Cup., Petrol.

Adjuvants.—Syringe the nostrils twice daily with a solution of Salt, Soda, Borax, or Carbolic ac., and insert a glycerole of Iodoform or Iodoform ointment, Hydrastin, Carbolic acid, or Mercurial ointment. Spray of Carbolic acid, Iodine, Kali permang., or Chlorate of Potash. Nitrate of Mercury or Iodide of Lead ointment. Snuffs of Sanguinarin, Bismuth, Iodoform, Calomel with sugar, or Chlorate of Potash. Sea air. Nourishing food. Warm clothing. Mineral waters. —See *Nasal Catarrh*.

Palpitation.—See *Heart*.

Panaritium.—See *Nails*

Pancreatitis. (*Inflammation of the Pancreas*).—IRIS, MERC., ETHER, KALI IOD., ARS., CHINA, QUINIA, NAT. M.

Bell., Hepar s., Uran. nit, Iod, Irm, Sulph., Phos.

Calc. c., Helon., Dig., Eupeto., Hell., Pod., Eucal., Ostrya.

Paralysis Sclerosis (*Atrophy and loss of motion*).—ACON., STRYCH., NUX V., ARS., RHUS TOX., PHOS., BELL., HYOS., ZINC, ARNI., CONI., ERGOT, GELS., KALI IOD., PHYSOSTIGMA, KALI BROM., TARANT, SULPH, COD-LIVER OIL.

Caut., Ign., Cacc., Plumb., Argent n, Curure, Merc, Mez., Glonoine., Salicylic ac., Silic, Arnica, Styronc, Gnachamea. Cann iod., China, Kali chlo., Aluni., Lach, Coloc., Bry.

Nat sulph., Oxalic ac., Picric ac., Plati., Verat alb., Verat vir., Cup., Calc. phos., Graph, Zinc.

Ajuvants.—Electricity, Galvanism, Massage. Stimulating baths and embrocations. Place the limb in a receiver and exhaust the air, that capillary circulation may be excited. Apply horse-shoe magnets from one to three days at a time. Sea-bathing. Cold douche to the spine. Spinal ice bags. Liniments of Turpentine, Cantharides, Ammonia, etc. Friction with the flesh-brush. Animal food, wine, beer, milk, koumiss, Cod-liver oil.

Parotitis.—See *Mumps*.

Parturition.—See *Labor*.

Pemphigus (*Bulle or WaterBlebs on the Skin*).—ARS., MERC., KALI IOD., RHUS TOX., CANTH., LACH.

Phos., Nit. ac., Apis m., Sulph., Bry., Quinia.

Hepar s., Thuja., Bell., Amm. m., Gummi Gtt., Sepia, China, Calc. c., Kreos., Rumex, Lyc., Grindelia.

Adjuvants.—Diet of meat, eggs, milk, cream, wine, ale, and Cod-liver oil. Starch or gelatine baths. Hebra keeps the patient in a continued water bath, for months at a time. Evacuate the blebs by puncturing them as soon as formed, but do not remove the cuticle. Dust the part with Oxide of Zinc and starch ââ, or Salicylated starch. Citrine ointment. Sulphurous waters.

Pericarditis (*Inflammation of the Pericardium*).—ACON. BRY., SPIGEL., ARN., ARS., VERAT. v., SULPH., PILOCARPIN, MERC., KALI. IOD.

Apis m., Silic., Phos., Kali nit., Tart. em., Dig., Iod., Lach., Cac.

Phyt., Puls., Rumex., Mez., Kali bich., Guaiac., Gels., Colch., Kalmia, Opi.

Adjuvants.—Large hot linseed meal or bran poultices often repeated. Hot fomentations. Sinapisms. Blisters useful in first stage. Quiet. Temperature of room, 68° F. Alkaline waters freely. Light diet of gruel, milk, arrowroot, mutton broth, soups. When there is much effusion, tapping with aspirator will cure some cases. Vapor baths.

Periostitis (*Inflammation of the Periosteum*).—MERC., KALI IOD., SILIC., MEZ., BELL., NIT. AC., ATROPIA.

Iod., Aur mur., Guaiac., Amm. iod., Acon., Fluor ac.,

Phyt., Kali bich., Staph., Ruta.

Adjuvants.—Rest. Hot fomentations. Blisters. Iodine, Iodoform, Atropia, or Aconitine ointment. Belladonna or Mercurial ointment. Belladonna plaster. Subcutaneous incisions of the Periosteum, gives great relief to the intolerable nightly bone pains.

Peritonitis (*Inflammation of the Perosteum*):—ACON BRY., MERC., ARS., BELL.

Turpentine, Canth., Verat alb., Coloc., Rhus tox., Apis m., Arn., Lach., Morphine, Sulph.

Nux v., Opi., Lyc., Carbo v., Nitrum, Thuja. Plumb., Iod., Calc. c.

Adjuvants.—Hot fomentations. Large, hot linseed poultices: Ice sucked or swallowed to allay vomiting. Turpentine stupes. Enemata of large quantities of hot water. Low diet

of milk, water, tea, cocoa, arrowroot, harley water: Lime water and milk, beef-tea, essence of beef: Perfect quiet: Air of room 68 to 70 deg. Fahr. Sea air. Iodine in cod-liver oil, and as an ointment.

Petechia.—See *Purpura Hæmorrhagica*

Pharyngitis (*Inflammation of Pharynx, Catarrh*).—ATROPIA, BELL., MERC., MERC. IOD., MERC. CYAN., KALI BICH., LACH., PILOCARPIN, ARGENT. NIT., HEPAR S., KALI IOD., IOD., SANG., PHYT., ACONI.

Apis m., Ars., Arum., Caust., Nit. ac., Rhus tox. Caps., Kali chlo.

Calc. iod., Sulph., Cubebs, Bry., Bap., Alum, Amm. c., Brom., Cimic., Gels., Lyc., Nux v., Petrol, Canth., Hyos., Opi., Stram., Mur. ac.

Adjuvants.—Gargle with Capsicum: Lactic acid. Chlorate of potash: Chloral hydrate, Borax, Alcohol, Bicarbonate of Soda: Hydrastis, Carbolic acid, or water, and Alcohol $\hat{a}\hat{a}$.: Glyceroles of Tannin. Sulphate of Zinc. Hydrastin Borax, and Cubebs. Insufflation of Iodoform, Sanguinaria, Tannin or Mercurius cor. 2nd dec. Dissolve slowly in the mouth small pieces of Borax or Chlorate of potash. Spray of Carbolyzed Iodine, or tar-water: In acute cases wet compress to the throat. Cultivate the beard: Application of Nitrate of Silver. Vapor of lime-water; Frequent inflation of the Eustachian tubes and middle ear: Sea air. Nourishing animal diet, and a dry, elevated atmosphere.

Phymosis (*Undue constriction and inflammation of the prepuce*).—ACON., MERC., BELL., CANNABIS SAT., NIT. AC.

Thuja, Sulph., Hepar., Ham., Calend., Arn.

Bry., Rhus tox., Canth., Apis m.

Adjuvants.—Glyceroles or ointments of Iodoform, Hamamelis, Calendula, Mercury, Oxide of Zinc, Carbolic acid, Bismuth, Calomel, Opium or Belladonna. Fomentations and poultices. Stretching with bougies. Circumcision in most cases.

Phlebitis, Varicosis (*Inflammation of the Veins*).—ACON., HAM., PULS., LACH., SULPH., MILLEF., APIS M., ERGOT, FLUOR. AC., ARNICA.

Collin., Sepia, Hepar s., Graph., Phos., Crocus., Nit. ac., Silic, Ustilago

Thlaspi., Carbo. veg., Hyper., Nux v., Bell., Ars., Bry., Rhus tox., Cal. c., Kali carb., Coni., Mur. ac., Staph., Amm. c., Bismuth.

Adjuvants.—The best local application is Hamamelis. Acute cases are greatly relieved by warm cataplasms, or sinapisms and cold or hot douches, Flying blisters. Ergotine injected along the vein has cured some cases. Beneficial results sometimes follow the application of Perchloride of Iron (diluted one-third) on lint over the vein; the application should be covered with oiled silk and a bandage. Some use Eschoratic paste to destroy the vein. When on the limb use an elastic stocking or elastic bandage. Constrict the vein in two places by passing needles beneath them and by figure of eight ligatures over them; or better still, by stretching India-rubber bands over them.

Phlegmasia Alba Dolens (*Milk leg*).—See *Phlebitis*.

Photophobia, (*Hyperæsthesia of retina, Intolerance of light*).—BELL., GELS., HYOS., EUPHRAS., PULS., ACON., SULPH., MERC., CONI.

Verat. vir., *Kali brom.*, *Glon.*, *Rhus tox.*, *Tart. em.*, *Nat. m.*, *Hepar s.*

Phos., Cinch., Ign., Lach., Nux v., Mac., Spig., Stram., Lach. ac.

Adjuvants.—Collyrium of Morphine, Belladonna, Veratrum viride or Hamamelis. When defective refraction is the cause, proper glasses is the only remedy. In some cases the eyes should be protected by smoked or blue glasses.

Phthisis, Pulmonalis (*Pulmonary Consumption, Wasting, Tuberculosis*).—ACON., ARS., ARS. IOD., ATROPIA, BAP., BELL., BRY., CALC. C., CALC. PHOS., CHINA, QUINIA, IRON, HEPAR S., HYDRAS, HAM., IOD., KALI IOD., IPECAC, KALI BICH., KALI CARB., KALI CHLO., MERC., MERC. IOD., MUR. AC., LYC., MILLI., RUMEX., NIT. AC., PHOS., PULS., SANG., SILL., STANN., SULPH. AC., MORPHIA, TEREBINTH, SEPIA., HYPOPHOSPHITES, COD-LIVER OIL, GRINDELIA.

Benzoate of soda, *Carbo. an.*, *Borax*, *Chloral*, *Hyd.*, *Dig.*, *Dros*, *Hyos*, *Kali nit.*, *Kali brom.*, *Kreas.*, *Lach.*, *Nux v.*, *Phos. ac.*, *Rhus tox.*, *Spong.*, *Trill.*, *Tart. em.*, *Verat. alb.*, *Verat. vir.*, *Benzoin*, *Chlorodine*, *Strych.*, *Eucalypt.*, *Salicyl ac.*, *Argent n.*

Arn., Amm. carb., Amm., mur., Rhatany, Ant. crud., Aurum m., Carbo veg., Caust., Cann. sat., Camph., Carbol. ac., Chloro., Coff, Cup., Dulc., Ether, Gels., Graph, Ign., Thuja, Lobel., Opi., Senega, Sambucus, Stram., Apis, Nat. m., Sepia, Psorin, Thymal.

Adjuvants.—Residence in an elevated climate like Colorado, etc. Improvement of general nutrition. Attention to quantity and quality of food. Flesh and fat-producing food combined, as cod liver oil, alcohol, extract of malt, pepsine, milk, cream, raw eggs, koumiss, Asses' milk, milk and lime water, Rum and milk, Port wine, or Sherry, Burgundy, Champagne, Muscat and Hungarian wines, Scotch or bitter ale. Exercise in open air without fatigue. Warm clothing; flannel or chamois leather next the skin. Daily, tepid sponging, preferably with salt water. Turkish baths, friction with coarse towels or flesh brush. Change of air, especially to mountain air and scenery, is beneficial in the first stages. To loosen and allay cough: Glycerine, or whi-ky and glycerine in spoonful doses, or Syrup of Tolu, or glycerine with a little Chloroform, or rock candy and Alcohol, Tar water or tar in capsules, Sulphuric acid Spray; Rice water, toast water, gum water, barley water or linseed tea: Inhale the fumes of Benzoin or Rosin. Suspend a bag of Carbonate of Ammonia about the neck so as to inhale the fumes. Iceland moss. Bromide of potash in full doses. Opium or Morphine in last stages for temporary relief. Strapping of the affected side to prevent movements of chest and to give the diseased organ rest. Dry cupping, Iodine liniment, Croton oil, Sinapisms: Aconite and Belladonna liniment, Cod-liver oil. Flying blisters. To relieve ulceration and abscesses in the last stage use aspirator. To render Cod-liver oil palatable, add ten drops of Chloroform to 100 grammes of the oil, or ten grammes of Chloral hydrate to 200 grammes; either will arrest the night-sweats, improve the appetite and produce sleep. Sponging with hot water at bed-time. Burn one drachm of sulphur every two hours in the patient's room. At first the cough will be aggravated, but after a week's treatment, great improvement often follows. Inhalation of the spray of Iodoform and Turpentine *bis die*, often gives great relief.

Pityriasis (*Branny Tetter, Vegetable Parasitic Disease.*)—
ARS., SULPH., KALI ARS., FLUOR. AC., SILIC., MERC., MERC.
IOD., KALI IOD

Graph., *Phos.*, *Lyc.*, *Cod-liver oil.*

Sepia, *Colch.*, *Bry.*, *Nit. ac.*

Adjuvants—The application of a Parasiticide will cure most cases. Frequent washings with *Sapo viridis* and water. Alkaline baths, consisting of two ounces of Carbonate of Sodium and Potassium, or Sulphide of Potash, to twenty gallons of water. Good results follow the use of ointments and lotions, of the Hyposulphite of Sodium one drachm to the ounce of ointment or water. Oleate of Mercury or Calomel ointment. Glyceroles of Boracic acid, Carbolic or Sulphuric acid. Continued tepid baths. Emollient ointments. An infusion of Saponarias bark may prove beneficial. Starch and Gelatine baths. Glycerine and lime-water. Good nourishing diet.

Placenta, Retained—SECALE. KREAS., PHENIC AC., SABINA, CHINA, SALICYLIC AC., LACH., BAP., TRILL., MERC., ARS.

Phos., *Caul.*, *Plumb.*, *Ferr.*, *Bell.*, *Ant. c.*, *Merc.*, *Mac.*, *Ustilago.*

Canth., *Opi.*, *Nux v.*, *Nit. ac.*, *Sulph.*

Adjuvants.—Remove the retained placenta with the hand; no instrument can equal the hand; in some cases use the forceps. Wash out the uterine cavity with antiseptic injections, being careful to have the fluid escape readily. As post organic matters frequently cause septic fever, it is the duty of the physician to see that they are thoroughly removed.

Plethora (*Hyperæmia, Fullness of Blood*).—ACON., BELL., IRON, ARS., SULPH., CALC.

Bry., *Nux v.*, *Merc*

Kali brom., *Kali iod.*, *Kali bich.*

Adjuvants.—Low diet. Avoid stimulating food and drink. Sleep but little, and take much exercise. Alkaline waters.

Pleurisy (*Inflammation of the Pleura*).—ACON., BRY., RHUS TOX., VERAT VIR., ARN., ANT. TART., MERC., SULPH., HEPAR S., PILOCARPIN. SALICYLIC AC., SILIC., COD-LIVER OIL.

Iod., *Kali iod.*, *Ars.*, *Canth.*, *Phos.*

China, *Bell.*, *Kali c.*, *Nit. ac.*, *Senega*, *Squilla*, *Sepia.*, *Kreas.*, *Lach.*, *Helle.*, *Sabad.*, *Calc. c.*

Adjuvants.—Apply heat in the form of poultices, or flannel wrung out of hot water, Sinapisms. Wet pack to chest. In acute cases immobilize the side with adhesive plaster. Turpentine stupes. Cupping. Withdraw about three ounces of blood. Acupuncture with *Bunnschedtismus*, *Cantharis* or *Vens* externally as *Vesicants*. When suffocation threatens, aspirate. Moderate diet, free from stimulants. Strap the side so as to prevent motion; this may be grateful to the patient. In the chronic form, before pus is formed, after the pleural cavity has been emptied with the aspirator, refill the cavity with a solution of Iodine, or Carbolic acid 1 to 50, and let it remain five minutes, then remove it. This will produce adhesive inflammation, and in many cases, permanent cure. When this fails, make a free opening between the 4th and 5th ribs, so as to produce thorough drainage, and then irrigate the cavity with a weak solution of Carbolic or Salicylic acid daily.

Pleurodynia (*False Pleurisy, Rheumatism of the Walls of the Chest.*)—ACON., BRY. CIMICL., RUTA GRAV., ARN., BELL., KALI. IOD., FERR., PHYT., RHODO., THUJA.

Verat. vir., Lith. carb., Lyc., Ham., Ledum, Colch., Guaiac., Camph., Caul., Cham., Calc. c., Benzoic ac., Mac., Apocyn., Ars., Ant. c., Amm. phos., Nux v., Puls., Crot. tig.

Adjuvants.—Ether spray often arrests the pain at once. Apply Chloral and Camphor âê. Aconite, Iodine, Chloroform or Belladonna liniment. Croton-oil vesication. Wet pack. Turkish baths. Sinapisms. Arnica, *Rhus tox.*, or Belladonna plaster. Hot linseed poultices. Animal food, milk, light wines. Protection from cold and damp.—See *Rheumatism*.

Plica Polonica, Tina Favosa (*Felting of the Hair with Fungi.*)—LYC., VINCA MIN., GRAPH., SULPH., ARGENT. MUR., *Baryta c.*, *Sepia.*, *Iod.*, *Staph.*, *Ars.*, *Nit. ac.*, *Hepar s.*

Thuja, Nat. m., Fluoric ac.

Adjuvants.—Wash the head thoroughly with warm water and *sapo viridis*.—See *Tinea*.

Pneumonia (*Inflammation of the Lungs.*)—ACON., VERAT. VIR., BRY., RHUS TOX., BELL., TART. EM., PHOS., IPECAC, ARS., HEPAR S., SILIC., LYC.

Arn., Cac., Carbo veg., Cup., Kreos., Nit ac., Op₁, Squills, Kali c., Tereb., Salicylic ac., Puls., Nux v., Stann., Senega, Hyos., Camph.

Adjuvants.—Keep the temperature of the sick room about 72° F., the air moist and the patient lightly covered. Cover the chest with a large linseed poultice, or apply a wet pack to the chest and back; change often. Sinapisms. Turpentine stupes. Blisters in first stage may prove beneficial. Vapor of Chloroform to relieve cough and dyspnœa, or Mucilaginous drinks, glycerine and whisky *ââ*, syrup of tolu. Light diet of milk, cream, oyster soup, koumiss, beef-tea, plenty of cold water, alkaline water. Inhalation of Ether will abort acute cases. Alcoholic stimulants in last stage of desperate cases. Change of climate to get strength.

Pregnancy.—See *Morning Sickness*.

Presbyopia (*Long-sight of the Aged, Indication of Old Age*).—Convex glasses so worn that the patient can at pleasure look over them.

Polypi—(*Pear-shaped Tumor, attached by one or more slender Pedicles*).—CALC. C., THUJA, NIT. AC., SANG., IOD., SILIC.

Teucr., Kali bich., Phos.

Rhus tox., Merc., Sulph., Hepar s.

Adjuvants.—If in the nose, use a snuff of Iodoform, Sanguinaria or Tannin. Apply Nitric Acid or Iodine. In most cases surgical means will have to be resorted to.

Proctitis—(*Catarrhal Inflammation of the Rectum*).—ACON., BELL., NUX V., MERC., ALOES, POD., SULPH.

Caps., Ars., Iris, Terebinth.

Hyos., Petrol., Lyc., Petrol., Canth., Nit. ac.

Adjuvants.—To allay the intense itching use Balsam of Peru. Injections of hot water. Iodoform and Morphine suppositories. Injections of Hydrastis and Glycerine. Linseed poultices. Milk and a farinaceous diet. Alkaline waters.

Prolapsus Ani.—See *Anus*.

Prickly Heat, Miliaria Lichen.—Disorder of the Sweat

Glands, with millet-seed sized papules, or vesicles, with much burning and itching.—ARS., BRY., ACON., MERC., SULPH.

Apis m. Ant. c., Ledum.

Rhus tox., Kali nit., Iron.

Adjuvants.—Cool apartments, rest, light clothing, plain food, and acidulated drinks. Absorbent dusting powders, consisting of Lycopodium, Oxide of Zinc and starch *ââ*, apply freely and frequently. Alkaline baths, Sulphur baths with petroleum soap, Bran baths followed by dusting of the absorbing powder, or Nitrate of Bismuth. Wash the body with a solution of Borax or Boracic Acid. Sulphur and Mercurial ointment have proved of service. Oil of Peppermint in Cosmoline is excellent.

Prosopalgia.—See *Toothache*.

Prostatitis—*Inflammation of the Prostate Gland.*—MERC., MERC. IOD., IOD., THUJA, KALI IOD., NUX V., ERGOT, SULPH., IRON, HEPAR S., SILIC.

Coni., Canth., Caust., Copaiba, Zinc, Secale, Calc. c., Sulph. ac.

Adjuvants.—In acute cases use hot fomentations, hot sitz-baths, an injection of a hot solution of Hydrastis. Poultices. Free use of Belladonna ointment. Iodoform suppositories per rectum of great value. In chronic cases, Iodine locally or Iodide of potash ointment. Sea-bathing and tonics. Alkaline waters. In case of abscess, incise through the perineum. The prostatic portion of the urethra will often have to be dilated before the case can be cured.

Proud Flesh (*Excrescences or Fungi in Wounds*).—ARS., LACH., APIS M., ARGENT. NIT., SILIC., SULPH.

Ant. c., Phos., Carbo veg.

Nit. ac., Sulph. ac., Thuja.

Adjuvants.—Apply locally, Carbolic Acid and Glycerine, Nitrate of Silver, Acid Nitrate of Mercury, Boracic Acid. Sugar dusted on the fungi often destroys them. Apply soap and sugar. Yeast poultices sprinkled with powdered charcoal. Apply powdered burnt alum.

Prurigo.—See *Itching*.

Psoas Abscess—(*Suppuration of the Psoas Muscle, Lumbar Abscess.*)—ARS., CALC. C., HEPAR, SILIC., MERC. IOD., SULPH.

Lyc., Mez., Aurum m., Asafæt., Cod-liver oil.

Staph., Phos. ac., Iron, Nit. ac.

Adjuvants.—Warm linseed poultices Nutritious diet. Ferruginous waters. Sea air. Salt water bathing. When suppuration has taken place open the abscess and allow the pus to escape.—See *Caries of Spine* and *Chronic Abscess*.

Psoriasis—*Scaly Cutaneous Disease.*—ARS. MERC., IOD., SULPH., ARS. IOD., KALI IOD., NIT. AC., CALC. C., SULPH. IOD., BORAX, COD-LIVER OIL.

Petrol., Sepia, Clematt, Fluor. ac., Graph., Carbol. ac., Nat. ars., Iron.

Phos., Iris v., Mangan., Phyt., Lyc., Psorin., Selen., Silic.

Adjuvants.—Remove the scales by Saponaria or bran baths. Repeated washings with soft soap and water. An Alcoholic solution of Salicylic Acid or Cosmoline ointments. Olive oil inunctions. Ointment of tar, two drachms to the ounce of Cosmoline. Biniodide of Mercury or White Precipitate ointment, one grain to twenty of Cosmoline. In obstinate cases apply a lotion of the Sulphide of Calcium. Green soap, Iodide of Lead ointment, Glycerine and potash. Wet packs. Hebra recommends equal parts of Pix Liquida, Alcohol and Sapo Viridis. Oleate of Mercury. Chrysophanic Acid ointment is excellent. Pyrogallic Acid in Cosmoline. Sulphurous waters internally and warm baths are of much service. Alkaline waters; as Vichy or Saratoga.

Pterygium (*Varicose excrescence on the conjunctiva.*)—ARGEN., ARS, CALC. C., ZINC, SULPH, ZINC.

Chimaph., Selic., Kail iod.

Nux mos., Lach, Psorin., Rhatania., Spigel., Psorin.

Cured with great difficulty.

Ptyalism.—See *Salivation*.

Puerperal Convulsions (*Eclampsia Gravidarum et Parturientium.*—*Spasms before, during or after labor.*)—VERAT. VIR., CHLORAL, BELL., GELS., ETHER, MORPHIA, BENZ. AC., CHLORO.

Hyos., Cup., Opi, Acon., Ars., Kali brom., or soda. Amyl. nit., Glon., Kali nit., Terebinth., Apoc. can., Apis m., Merc. c. Kali iod., Iron, Verat. alb., Nux v., Uran, nit.

Ign., Lach., Stram., Camph., Hydro. ac., Coff., Cham., Cocc., Argent., Canth., Secale, Nux. mos., Phos., Lyc., Bufo., China, Curara, Moschus.

Adjuvants.—If before labor, empty the womb of its contents at once, and keep the bladder free from urine. Apply a large sinapism along the spine. Spinal ice-bag. Let her inhale Anæsthetics or Amyl nitrite; fresh air. In case of albuminuria in pregnancy with threatening convulsions, put the patient upon a milk diet. In some cases, inject a tablespoonful of Chloroform into the rectum and hold it there by means of a napkin pressed against the anus. Dry cupping. To prevent a spasm, make the patient look you constantly in the eye after the manner of mesmerists. Keep the room quiet and not too light. Hot bath, followed by a pack of three hours, is highly recommended in Germany. During the convulsions, insert a piece of rubber, cork or pad between the teeth to prevent biting the tongue. Alkaline waters.

Puerperal Fever (*Septic Fevers following Labor*).—ACON., VERAT. VIR., GELS., BELL., SALICYL. AC., PHENICAC., SECALE, BAP., BRY., TEREB., QUINIA, ARS., MERC., TART. EM., PILOCARPIN, IODOFORM.

Apis m., Kreos., Canth., Lach., Verat. alb., Opi., Kali nit., Kali chlo., Kali perm., Coloc., Rhus tox., Eucal., Sulph.

Sulph. ac., Cham., Coff., Hyos., Cimic., Nux v., Arn., Ipecac, Benz. ac., Argent., Thymal., Bromine, Sabina, Puls., Calendula, Collin.

Adjuvants.—Wash out the uterus thoroughly with anti-septic injections of Permanganate of Potash, Carbolic acid, Eucalyptal, Borax or Hamamelis. They should be carried to the fundus uteri by means of a long tube, the escape of the injected fluid being carefully provided for. Hot fomentations of linseed meal, hops, or cloths to the abdomen. See that the bladder is kept free from decomposed urine. If the bowels do not move give enemas of warm water with a little salt or soap; when this fails, and the secretion of milk is deficient, give a large spoonful of castor oil, as it increases the flow of milk. Dry heat to the abdomen by means of hops, bran or heated

dinner plate. For diet give beef tea, milk, oyster soup, or oat meal gruel. Vegetable acids. Absolute quiet. Lower the temperature of the patient, if it should take massive doses of drugs to do so.

Puerperal Mania (*Insanity following Parturition*).—ACON., BELL., VERAT. v., ARS., VERAT. ALB., STRAM., GELS., CANTH., MORPHIA.

Apis m., Hyos., Lach., Naja Agaric., Merc., Secale, Puls., Tarant., Sulph., Cimic., Kali brom., Iron, Anæsthetics, Tart. em., Opi.

Croc., Cup., Phos., Camph., Coni., Moschus, Nit. ac., Nux v., Lyc., Plumb., Anacard., Staph., Sepia, Amm. mur., Calc. c., Argent., Rhus tox., Kali carb., Cannabis ind., Quinia, Zinc.

Adjuvants.—Quiet the patient by moral rather than by physical restraint. Keep her in bed in a quiet room. To induce sleep, give a warm bath from half to one hour's duration, and follow this with a large dose of Chloral. Divert the patient's mind with something that pleases her, as music, games, dancing, etc. Good, plain food.

Purpura (*Hæmorrhage in the Skin*).—PHOS., ARS., ERGOT., IRON, CROTALUS, QUINIA.

Tereb., Lach., Sulph. ac., Nit. ac., China, Mur. ac., Strych., Merc., Ledum.

Bry., Rhus tox., Iod., Bell., Croc., Silic., Arn., Kali brom., Chloral, Acon., Kali iod.

Adjuvants.—A nourishing diet of beef tea, milk, oysters, lemon juice, oranges, and malt liquors. Ablutions with astringents in solution, as Alum, Tannic Acid, and Vinegar. Enemata of ice water are useful where there is hæmorrhage from the bowels. Be guarded in the prognosis.

Pustula Maligna.--See *Carbuncle*.

Pyæmia (*Admixture of Pus or Sanious Fluid in the Blood.*—*Purulent Infection, Ichorrhæmia Septicæmia*).—ARS., CARBOLIC OR PHENIC AC., MERC., QUINIA, HEPAR S., SULPH., EUCAL., ERGOT, MUR. AC., TEREB., CROTA., LACH., PHOS., SALICYL AC., KALI BROM., APIS M., BAP., IRON, IODOFORM.

Nit. ac., Tart. em., Silic., Carbo v., Amm. m., China, Rhus tox., Gels., Brom., Kreos., Argentun., Zinc., Kali chlo., Calend.

Verat. v., Verat. alb., Boracic ac., Canth., Arn., Iod., Lyc., Ham.

Adjuvants.—Cleanliness, with good ventilation and a nourishing, stimulating diet of beef tea, oysters, milk, koumiss, milk punch, beef steak, fresh fruit or vegetables, citric acid, lemon juice, wine, beer or brandy. Inhalation of oxygen: In cases where there is multiple abscess, use hot fomentations, linseed poultices: Cleanse the abscesses with antiseptics, such as Carbolic or Phenic Acid, Eucalyptal, or Boracic Acid. Iodoform ointment.

Pyelitis (*Inflammation and suppuration of the pelvis and calices of the kidneys*).—MERC., TEREH., NUX V., SULPH., LYC., HEPAR S., ACON., BELL., CANTH., ARS., APIS M., IRON, SILIC. URAN., NIT

Phos., Puls., Petrol., Sepia, Sarsap., Copaiva bal., Eucal., Kali iod. Kali bich., Kali nit., Kali chlo.

Thuja, Kreos., Arn., Phyt., Uva., ursi., Gallic ac., Aspar., Hydras.

Adjuvants.—Hot hip baths: Fomentations and large poultices over the lumbar region: Sinapisms. Rest in bed. Low diet, principally milk, mucilaginous drinks, etc. See *Nephritis, Uræmia*.

Pyrosis.—**Water-brash** (*Acid eructations, with much burning in throat and stomach*).—PULS., NUX V., SALIC CYL AC, LYC., BRY., SILVER OXIDE, BISMUTH, IRIS., SULPH., STRYCH.

Calc. c., Robinia, Phos. ac., China, Hepar s., Pod., Phos., Petrol.

Nat m., Caust., Cham., Mangan., Carbol. ac., Acetic ac., Cup.

Adjuvants.—Drink butter-milk or milk and lime water; fresh milk generally disagrees. Alkaline waters, or one teaspoonful of Bicarbonate of Soda to half a glass of water, gives temporary relief: Pepsine grs. x at each meal: Lime juice and Pepsine. Good Rhine wine at meals. See *Dyspepsia*.

Quinsy.—See *Tonsillitis*.

Rachitis.—**Rickets** (*Deficiency of earthy lime material in the bones*).—CALC. C., CALC. PHOS., SILIC., SULPH., HEPAR S., KALI IOD. MERC., FLUOR. AC., IRON.

Phos., *Phos. ac.*, *Iod.*, *Baryta iod.*, *Mangan.*

Lyc., *Mez.*, *Aurum m.*, *Asafœt.*, *Symphytum*, *Bell.*, *Pinus sylv.*, *Brucea antidysenterica*, *Nit. ac.*, *Colch.*, *Coloc.*, *Staph.*

Adjuvants.—Food rich in phosphates of lime and phosphatic salts, as oatmeal, graham bread, cracked wheat, beef steak, mutton, eggs, dog's, goat's or asses' milk. Malt or barley is especially useful in this mal-nutrition. Cod-liver oil, internally and externally. Dry, bracing country air, and sunlight: Frequent bathing, especially in salt water, with much friction along the spine. Sea air. Warm flannel clothing. Sleep on a hair mattress. Keep the child off its feet as much as possible. Splints and other mechanical contrivances to correct deformities.

Ranula (*Cysts under the Tongue*).—*CALC. C.*, *FLUOR. AC.*, *MERC.*

Nit. ac., *Thuja*, *Bell.*

Adjuvants.—Remove the foreign body by free incision, or a seaton.

Red-gum, Strophulus (*Infantile Tooth Rash*).—*ACON.*, *BRY.*, *RHUS TOX.*, *MERC.*, *CHAM.*, *CALC. C.*

Apis m., *Borax*, *Hepar s.*, *Mez.*, *Sulph.*

Sumbul, *Nux v.*, *Lyc.*, *Graph.*

Adjuvants.—If much inflamed, lance the gums. Tar and sulphur baths.

Relapsing Fever—See *Typhoid*, *Typhus* and *Remitting Fever*

Remittent Fever (*Pernicious Intermittent Congestive Fever*).—*ARS.*, *QUINIA.*, *QHINA.*, *BAP.*, *IPECAC.*

Lach., *Crotal.*, *Verat. vir.*, *Bry.*, *Arn.*, *Phos. ac.*, *Nit. ac.*, *Mur. ac.*, *Eucal.*, *Rhus tox.*, *Nat. m.*

Puls., *Hyos.*, *Pod.*, *Iron*, *Stram.*, *Carbo v.*

Compare *Intermittent*, *Bilious*, and *Typhoid Fever*.

Rhagades (*Chaps, Excoriations of the Skin*).—*SULPH.*, *MERC.*, *GRAPH.*, *HEPAR S.*, *SILIC.*, *RHATAN.*, *ALOES.*, *FLUOR. AC.*

Hydras., *Mez.*, *Rhus tox.*, *Bry.*, *Petrol.*, *Sepia.*, *Acon.*, *Canth.*, *Kreas.*, *Pionia*, *Nit. ac.*

Ars., *Carbol. ac.*, *Calc. c.*, *Dulc.*, *Aurum.*, *Cremat.*, *Croton*

tig., Iris., Mosch., Nat., c., Psorin, Puls., Tellur., Sepia, Thuja, Nat. m., Plumb., Zinc.

Adjuvants.—Collodion as a protective covering. If in the sphincter ani, use forcible dilatation. Iodoform ointment prepared with Petrolina. Bromide of Potash with five parts of glycerine locally. Glycerole of Hydrastin. Carbolated cosmoline. Benzoin and Glycerine one to four. Glycerine of Starch. Ointments of Oxide of Zinc, Bismuth, or Nitrate of Lead.

Rheumatism, Arthritis, Acute.—(*A specific Inflammation of the Structures of the Joints, Fibrous Tissues, Aponeurosis, the Sheaths of the Tendons, the Neurilemma, the Periosteum, or the Muscles and Tendons; often accompanied with Deposits of Urate of Soda. Deformity of the joints, but no suppuration.*)

ACON., SALICYLIC AC., BRY., RHUS TOX., MERC., CHAM., PULS., MAC., MEZ., SULPH., KALI IOD.

Cac., Benzoic ac., Aur. m., Ant. c., Calc. c. Carbolic ac., Caust., Chelid., China, Coloc., Dulc., Eup. purp., Iron, Ham., Hyper., Ign., Kali bich., Kalmia, Kreos., Lactic ac., Ledum, Lith. carb., Lyc., Nitrum., Ranunc., Ruta., Sangui., Sarsap., Silic., Tarant., Thuja, Talerin., Verat. alb., Spig., Formica., Hyos., Zinc.

Adjuvants.—Low diet, slops, arrow-root, beef-tea, milk and lime water, koumiss, buttermilk, eggs, cream, beef extract, white fish, sherry, soda-water. Mutton, poultry and beef, not to be allowed too soon; it is best to avoid animal and saccharine food. A diet of milk, for about seven days to ten will often cure Rheumatism. Use lemon juice freely, eight ounces daily. Cod-liver oil internally and externally. Cajeput oil locally. Aconite and Chloroform liniment. Hot Alkaline fomentations. If the heart be irritable, apply a large hot, linseed-meal or clay poultice. If there be effusion into the pericardium, use flying blisters over cardiac region. Wrap the affected joints in cotton batting and cover with oiled silk. Wrap the patient in flannel blankets. Wet packing of the joints often relieves. Vapor, hot air or blanket bath. Alkaline waters. Sulphur waters and baths. In bad cases rest in bed should be enjoined, patient not even to sit upright in bed, or to leave it for any purpose. Turpentine stupes. Fumi-

gate with Sulphurous acid by filling the clothes with the hot fumes: this produces perspiration, sleep and relief. Turkish baths. Burgundy pitch plasters relieve some cases. Electricity. Massage. Strapping of the affected joints.

Rheumatism, Chronic (*Arthrodynia*).—SULPH., MERC., KALI IOD., HEPAR S, BENZ. AC., NUX V., IOD., ELECTRICITY..

Lith. carb., *Phyt.*, *Lyc.*, *Rhus tox.*, *Thuja*, *Puls.*, *Mez.*, *Arn.*, *Nat. sulph.*, *Iron*, *Caust.*, *Guaiac.*, *Silic.*, *Calc. c.*, *Nit. ac.*, *Kali carb.*, *Sarsap.*, *Lithic bromide.*, *Electric mineral*, *Cod-liver oil*.

Colch., Nat. m., Amm. phos., Lach., Graph., Bry., Bell., Ant. c., Acon., Mang., Rhod., Quinia, Ledum.

Adjuvants.—A warm, dry climate. Wear flannel, and protect the feet well. Sea air and warm salt water baths. Alkaline baths. Alkaline and Sulphur waters. Warm salt water compresses over the affected joints, covered with oiled silk. Acid fruits and farinaceous food. Avoid animal food, malt liquors, port wine, and sugar. Belladonna and Iodine liniment. Place a piece of brown paper on the joint and iron with a hot iron. Faridization. Electricity. Iodine paint. Aconite and Chloroform liniment. Plasters of Belladonna, *Rhus tox.*, Bryonia, Opium, and Arnica. Acupuncture. Put powdered sulphur in the shoes. Alkaline and Sulphurous baths. Flannel to be worn next the skin.

Ringworm, Tinea Circinata.—(*A contagious vegetable parasitic Disease, Affecting the Skin in round, slightly vesicular or squamous Patches*).

ARS., SULPH., CALC. C., SEPIA., KALI. BICH., TELLURIUM.

Tart. em, *Rhus tox.*, *Iod.*, *Merc.*, *Merc. iod.*, *Iron*.

Argent., *Caust.*, *Nit. ac.*

Adjuvants.—Local treatment will cure the majority of cases. Hypo-sulphite and sulphite of Sodium, a drachm to the ounce, either as a lotion or an ointment. Wash the patch with soft soap and water before applying an ointment. Ammoniated Mercury, half a drachm to the ounce. Nitrate of Mercury, two drachms to the ounce. Oleate of Mercury, 15 grs. to the oz. Corrosive Sublimate 2 to 4 grs. to the oz. Carbolic acid, Thymol, Boracic acid, Iodine, or Sulphuric acid lotions. Goa-powder from ten to forty grs. to the ounce

of Cosmoline, is of great value, but it should be used with caution. Chrysophanic acid, five to twenty grs. to the ounce of Petroline. Sulphurous vapor bath. Sulphurous baths. Tar ointment; this should be used twice a day. Epsom salts one ounce to two quarts of cider, one half to a wine glass full taken morning and night, will be found of great service.

Roseola.—See *Erythema*.

Rupia.—See *Ulcers*.

Salivation, Ptyalism (*Profuse Flow of Saliva*).—PILOCARPIN, BELL., ATROPIA, KALI IOD., MERC., NIT. AC., KALI CHLO., SULPH. AC., MUR. AC., IRIS., IOD.

Acon., Hepar s., Ars., Jab., Bryt. iod., Lach.

Ant., tart., Dulc., Hydras., Euphorb., Canth., Colch., Argent. Sulph., Tan. ac., Nux v., Caps., Mez., Phyt., Nat. m., Staph.

Adjuvants.—Dilute alcohol as a gargle. White clover blossoms in decoction. Hot fomentations. Linseed poultices.

Sarcinæ (*Vomiting of vegetable Fungi*).—ARS., NUX V.

Sulph., Hepar s., Merc.

Hyposulphates, Sulphites, Puls.

Adjuvants.—Alkaline and Sulphurous waters. Wash out the stomach with a solution of Sulphite of Soda or Boracic acid.

Sarcocele.—See *Cancer of the Testicles*.

Scabies.—See *Itch*.

Scald Head.—See *Tinea Capitis*.

Scalds.—See *Burns*.

Scarlatina, Scarlet Fever (*An infectious Fever, characterized by scarlet Efflorescence of Skin, and mucous Membrane of Fauces and Tonsils. Three forms: Simplex, Anginosa, and Maligna.*)

Scarlatina Simplex.—ACON., BELL., RHUS TOX., MERC., ARS., GELS.

Bry., Verat. v., Rhus rad., Arum. tri., Pilocarpin.

Sulph., Apis m., Ailanth.

Scarlatina Anginosa.—ACON., BELL., MERC. IOD., MERC., CYAN., RHUS TOX., APIS M., NIT. AC., PILOCARPIN, LACH.

Bap., Phyt., Baryta iod., Arum. tri.

Acetic ac., Mur. ac., Lac. can., Camph., Lyc., Hepar s., Arn.

Scarlatina Maligna.—ARS., LACH., RHUS TOX., BELL., ACON., NIT. AC., MUR. AC., AMM. CARB., CROTAL., BAP., IRON.

Kali bich., Ailanth., Carbol. ac., Hyos., Sulph. ac., Sulph., Hydras, Kali chlo., Borax, Kali perm. Quinia, Salicyl. ac., cod., Argent. n., Silic., Zinc, Phos., Verat. v., Ipecac, Tereb.

Stram., Opi., Verat. alb., Coff., Cup., Hydro. ac., Carbo v., Phyt., Caps., Cact., Apocyn. c., Dig., Kali c., Hell. Secale.

Scarlatina, Dropsy Following.—PILOCARPIN, ACON., APOCYN C., ARS., APIS M., TEREB.

Dig., Helle., Juniper berries, Iron, Mur. ac.

Bry., Rhus tox., Arn., Asclep., Helon, Nit. ac.

Adjuncts.—For the *Simple form*: Confine patient to the bed-room and give a warm bath or two; sponge the skin with vinegar and water. Give daily inunctions of oil or lard, and a milk diet, with ripe fruit. For the *Anginose form*: Sponge with tepid water and vinegar. Wet sheet packing; hot bath well saturated with mustard to bring out the eruption. Where the temperature is very high, a cold wet pack will reduce it. To relieve the throat, give glycerine in teaspoonful doses, or a gargle of Chlorate of Potash or Boracic Acid. A wet compress about the throat does good service. A diet of milk, beef-tea. Extract of beef; gruel; toast. Raw eggs beaten in Port wine and milk. Soda water, lemonade, oranges, grapes. Inunctions of oil or lard daily to allay the itching; or better still, of bran-water. Sucking small pieces of ice relieves the thirst. For the *Malignant form*: To bring out the eruption, immerse the patient in a hot bath, well saturated with mustard and red-pepper, and keep him in a hot mustard pack after the bath. Stimulants of Port wine, Brandy, and Quinine, are necessary from the beginning. Essence of beef, beef-tea, Egg-nogg, Acid drinks. Gargles of Chlorate of Potash, Borax or Alcohol. Inunctions of oil and lard, or Carbolated Cosmoline. These inunctions not only allay the itching but also prevent the poison from being thrown from the skin upon the kidneys, and so prevent dropsy, the most dangerous sequel

of Scarlatina. Frequent disinfection or destruction of soiled linen, and dressing, with prompt removal of all discharges. At the termination of the disease, the room should be thoroughly disinfected with Sulphurous Acid gas. *Prophylactic treatment:* The only prophylactic known, is a milk diet and isolation. Belladonna has proved useful in mild epidemics, where the eruption is smooth, and diphtheritic symptoms do not show themselves, but in malignant cases it is useless. A milk diet, has in my hands, proved a complete success in sixty one cases. The child should be put upon an exclusive milk-diet; should it disagree, add lime-water to the milk. Coax the little patient to eat bread and milk, or at least to drink a tumbler-full of milk three times a day. Nursing infants, whose mothers' milk is wholesome, are not troubled with scarlet fever. When a milk-diet fails, the milk is at fault, or it has not been taken in sufficiently large quantities. The lactic acid in the milk inhibits and lessens the excess of fibrine in the blood, thereby acting as a prophylactic. It is a pathological fact, that there is always an excess of fibrine found in the blood of scarlatina patients.

Scarlatina, The Sequela of (*Dropsy*).—ACON., PILOCARPIN, APOCYN. C., ARS., TEREB., SULPH., URAN. NIT., IRON, MERC.

Apis m., Dig., Bry., Canth., Helleb., Arn., Kali iod., China, Phos., Lyc.

Iod. Calc. c., Juniper, Cream of tartar, Zinc, Cod-liver oil.

Adjuvants.—A skim milk diet. Warm baths. The more water taken the better, as it increases the secretions and acts as a restorative. Place the feet and ankles (morning and evening) in hot water for one hour. Citrate of Caffeine, two grains as a dose, every three hours. Apply a hot, wet bandage around the abdomen, and over the kidneys, and keep it on day and night. See *Dropsy*.

Sciatica, Ischialgia, Coxalgia. Cruralgia, Neuralgia, (*Acute pain in Sciatic and Crural Nerves*).—COLOC., ARS., ACON., FOWLER'S SOLUTION, PHOS., QUINIA, ATROPIA, TEREB., IRON, CHAM. C., RHUS TOX., SULPH., ELECTRICITY, COD-LIVER-OIL.

Veratrin, Nux v., Bry., Bell., Guaiac, Ign., Kali iod.,

Gels., *Stilling.*, *Verat. vir.*, *Iod.*, *Plumb.*, *Strych.*, *Sabadil.*, *Opi.*, *Graph.*, *Mez.*, *Nat. m.*, *China*, *Viscum alb.*, *Chloral hyd.*, *Iodoform.*

Spig., *Cedron.*, *Argent. n.*, *Arn.*, *Allium cepa*, *Cocc.*, *Coff.*, *Canth.*, *Kali bich.*, *Ledum*, *Lyc.*, *Merc.*, *Puls.*, *Salicylic ac.*, *Stram.*, *Zinc*, *Amm. mur.*, *Colch.*, *Coni.*, *Glonoïn.*

Adjuvants.—A diet of fat food, as Cod-liver-oil, meat, milk, cream, eggs, oysters, beef-tea, pepsine etc. Flannel next to the skin. Warm, tepid, or cold, salt water baths. Turkish baths. Friction of skin. Massage. Hot Aconite liniment or Aconitia ointment applied along the nerve. Chloroform on flannel covered with oiled silk, along the course of nerve. Ether spray along the nerve is excellent. Chloroform and Iodoform liniment. Chloral grs. v every three hours. Hypodermic injections of Ether, twenty minims once a day along the nerve has cured many cases. Hot douches along the nerve. Croton oil externally has relieved a few cases; blisters many. Acupuncture. Electro-puncture. Nerve stretching. Inhalation of Oxygen. Removal of foreign bodies pressing upon the nerve. Dry cupping. Sunshine is very beneficial. Peppermint oil locally acts well. Place brown paper over the nerve and iron it with a hot flat iron. Sea air Ferruginous waters.

Scirrhus.—See *Cancer*.

Sclerosis.—See *Myelitis*.

Scrofulosis (*Strumous Coch. xia*, *Faulty Glandular Nutrition*, *A Diathesis rather than a Disease*).—CALC. C., CALC. PHOS., IOD., SULPHUR, HEPAR S., SILIC. LYC., MERC., MERC. IOD., KALI IOD., ARS. IOD., IRON, BARYTA. IOD., SEPIA, COD-LIVER OIL, IODOFORM.

PHOS., Hecla lava, Lith. carb., Psorin, Mez., Fluoric ac., Petrol., Kali brom.

Adjuvants.—Fresh air and sunshine. A good supply of animal food to improve the faulty nutrition. Eggs, milk, (dog's and goat's), cream. Extract of beef. Good bread and mealy potatoes. Pancreatic emulsion or Pepsine. Avoid everything that favors acidity. Bathing in fresh and salt water. Sea air. Flannel should constantly be worn, and the patient should live in a warm, dry atmosphere. For enlarged

glands rub in soft soap or laundry soap. In some cases injections of Iodine into the glands twice a day. Alkaline, lime, and Sulphur baths. Grape cure. Alcohol with meals. Moderate exercise. Much sleep.

Scurvy, Scorbutus (*Land Scurvy, Sea Scurvy, A vitiated State of the System caused by Long-continued privation of fresh succulent Vegetables*).—ARS., MERC., PHOS., IRON.

Bry., Canth., Carbo v., Rumex, Acon., Hydras., Cincho., Lach., Kali. permang., Staph., Tereb., Sulph. ac., Phyt., Sepia.

Adjuvants.—Lemon or lime juice, or oranges in large quantities. Cabbages, onions, potatoes, water-cresses, common sorrel, wine or beer. Fresh meat and fish. Milk. Warm baths and pure air.

Sea-Sickness.—COCC., CHLORAL, KALI. BROM., CHLORO., PETROL., APOMORPHINE, AMYL. NIT., STAPH., KREOS., ARS., GLONO.

Tabac., Nux v., Amm. c., Sumbul.

Adjuvants.—Recumbent posture with head lower than the body. Brandy internally, and externally over the stomach. Paint several coats of Collodion over the epigastrium. Tight belt around the body relieves many cases. Ice bags to the spine. Breathe deeply and regularly as soon as the least qualmishness is felt. Rapid breathing should be tried. Pressure over the abdomen is by far the most useful remedy we know of. Keep the abdominal muscles in a constant contraction. Lace a roll of clothing over the abdomen. Sit down in a low chair. Singing and whistling averts the sickness for a short time.

Self-Abuse.—See *Spermatorrhœa*.

Seborrhœa Acne Sebacea (*Excessive Secretion of Sebum*).—ARS., AMM. CARB., CALC. C., MERC., SEPIA, KALI IOD., KALI BROM., IOD.

Lyc., Kali carb., Bry.

Adjuvants.—Sapo viridis in the form of a plaster or in water mixed with alcohol. Use much oil and soap, or soap and Glycerine. Saponaria is excellent. Mercurius lotion or Oleate, Glycerole of Tannin or Tannic acid. Sulphur oint-

ment, one drachm to the ounce of Cosmoline. Tar ointment. Carbolated Cosmoline. Iodine and Glycerine $\hat{a}\hat{a}$. An application of Oil of Cadi, Alcohol and Sapo viridis $\hat{a}\hat{a}$ twice a day. In bad cases, a solution of caustic Potash, one part to twelve of water, applied on lint, followed by the use of dilute Acetic acid. Chloral 40 grs. to the ounce of water. Mercurius Corrosivus, two grains to the ounce of Alcohol and water $\hat{a}\hat{a}$ applied *bis die* is excellent.

Septicæmia, Ichoræmia (*Putrid Infection of the Blood*).—ARS., LACH., CROTALUS, KREOS., SECALE, ERGOTINE, CHLORAL, RHUS TOX., BAP., PHOS., MUR. AC., MERC.

Bromine, Chlorine, Carbo. v., Gels., Kali. chlo., Kali. permang., Sulphites.

Adjuvants.—Cleanliness and good ventilation of sick room. Inhalation of oxygen. Animal diet. Beef extract, beef tea, milk, beer, wine and brandy. Bark and Ammonia. Fomentations. Poultices, incisions. Wet sheet packing. Acid sponging.—See *Pyæmia, Puerperal Fever*.

Satyriasis (*Excessive Sexual Excitement*).—CANTH., CANN. IND., HYOS., BELL., MERC., NUX V., PHOS., PLATL. LACH., PULS., THUJA, KALI BROM., KALI IOD.

Camph., Eryng., Ham., Hepar s., Lupulin, Ledum, Mez., Naja.

Sexual Instinct, Diminished. (AGN. C., CALAD., CAMPH., CHINA, CALC. C., GELS., KALI BROM., DIG., KALI IOD., STAPH., LYC., NUX V., NAT. M., PHOS., PHOS. AC., SELENIUM, IRON, SILIC., ZINC, SULPH., ERGOT.

Cocc., DIOS., IGNAT., IRIS., MAG. M., MANGAN., HYDRAS.

Adjuvants.—The disease of the mind should be treated and cured, before that of the body can be cured. Empty the bladder on going to bed, and at once on awakening. Bathe every night in cold, salt water, especially the genitals.—See *Spermatorrhæa*.

Shingles.—See *Herpes Zoster*

Shiverings (*Chilliness, Rigors*)—ACON., GELS., CAMPH., MERC., PULS., ARS., CAPS.

Ambra., Caul., Chloro., Colch.—See *Fevers*.

Sick Headache, Cephalalgia.—See *Migraine*.

Shock from Traumatism.—ACON., CAMPH., ARN., ARS., CHINA, AMM. M., GELS., AMYL. NIT., VERAT. VIR.

Bell., Strych., Hypericum, Caps., Calend.

Cup., Nux v., Dig., Caust., Merc., Phos., Nat. s.

Adjuvants.—Loosen everything about the neck and chest, that may impede respiration ; place the patient in a recumbent position, with the head low. Attend to hemorrhages. Maintain the temperature of the body as nearly normal as possible. Cover the patient with warm blankets, and place hot bottles about him. Rub the extremities well. Some place the patient in a bath at 100° F. and increase the temperature by degrees to 110° F. For persistent vomiting, apply mustard to the pit of the stomach, or use stimulants of Brandy or Whiskey, or better still, hypodermic injections of Ether or Ammonia. Coffee by the mouth and rectum. If the case demands an immediate surgical operation, use Ether as the Anæsthetic, and follow this by the administration of Carbonate of Ammonia internally. Do not operate before the pulse has gained some strength, and the patient becomes conscious of pain. If the temperature is below 96° F. do not operate.

Sleeplessness, Insomnia (*Wakefulness at Night*).—COFF., CHAM., CHLORAL, KALI BROM., ZINC. VAL., QUINIA, IRON, COCC. IND., ASAFET., CHLORO., MORPHINE, GELS., COCA, BRY.,

Cimici., Sumbul., Phos., Opi., Sulph., Plat., Calc. c., Phos. ac.

Adjuvants.—Tepid bath just before retiring, very efficient. Daily exercise in the open-air. Light diet, koumiss or milk. Avoid tea and coffee in the evening. Sleep upon a mattress with light covering, the head low and toward the north. Where there is anæmia and debility, a glass of wine or claret at bed-time. Cold, wet compress over the eyes. Mesmerism. Hypnotism. Warm foot bath. Heat to the feet. Wet sheet packing. Bedroom to be quiet and well ventilated.

Sinking at the Stomach.—LACH., IGN., HYDRAS., HYDRÓ.AC.

Puls., Sepia, Nux v., Apocyn. c.

Lauro., Gels., Cimic., Lyc.

See *Dyspepsia, Climacteric.*

Small Pox, Variola. (*A contagious eruptive Fever*).—PRIMARY FEVER, ACON., VERAT. V. MERC., ARS., BELL., BAP., CHLORAL, LACH., CROTALUS.

Camph., *Verat. alb.*, *Bry.*, *Rhus tox.*, *Opi.*

Canth., *Hyos.*, *Ant. crud.*

Eruptive Stage.—VACCININ, MERC., TART. EM., VARIOLIN, PHOS., AMM. C., HEPAR S., MUR. AC., THUJA, SULPH.

Apis. m., *Lach.*, *Sarracenia*, *Carbolic ac.*, *Iod.*

Silic., *Hydras.*, *Phos. ac.*, *Nit. ac.*

Adjuvants.—Place the patient in a quiet, well-ventilated room, free from carpets, curtains, etc. Disinfect with Bromo-Chloralum, Carbolic acid or Chlorate of Potash dissolved in water, by wetting towels in this solution and hanging them about the room. Burn coffee in the room three times a day. To bring out the eruption, use a wet pack of hot water with mustard added to stimulate the skin. Diet of arrowroot, gruel, beef-tea, barley water, jelly water, grapes, roasted apples, lemonade, raspberry water, soda water, milk, koumiss, oranges, oysters and broths. To prevent pitting, apply Balsam of Peru, Glycerine, oil or fat, and dust on it fine corn starch, Bismuth or Oxide of Zinc, and keep it on day and night. Prick the large pustules and cover them with Bismuth, Oxide of Zinc, Starch, Collodion, or Gutta percha. The application of Collodion for ectrotic purposes is highly recommended; its contractility increases its usefulness. It is cleanly, and enables the physician to see the condition underneath. Bromo-Chloralum gargle is excellent. Many physicians hold that pitting can be entirely prevented by exclusion of light from the sick-room. Oxide of Zinc ointment. Mercurial ointment. Linseed or yeast poultices. Water dressing. In desperate cases from sepsis, immerse the patient in a bath, at a temperature of 100° F. and keep him in it for days at a time. Stimulate with ale, wine, or brandy. Water-bed. During dessication, give tepid baths to which a little Carbolic acid has been added. After convalescence, disinfect the room thoroughly two or three times, with Sulphurous acid gas. Prophylactic treatment: Vaccination with Bovine Virus.

Smell (*Loss of, or perverted*).--ACON., PULS., SULPH.

Calc. c., Hepar., Merc.

Gels., Sang., Nat. m., Sepia.

See *Catarrh.*

Sneezing.--PILOCARPIN, IPEC., ARS., KALI IOD., MERC., EUPH., CAMPH., SNUFF., SANG., FOWLERS SOLUTION, STRAM.

Puls., Iod., Acon., Sulph.

Dig, Anacar., Coni., Nux v.

Adjuvants.--Plug the nostrils with a little cotton batting.

See *Asthma, Catarrh, Colds, etc.*

Softening of the Brain (*Ramollissement*).--PHOS., SECALE, KALI IOD., NUX V., STRYCH., ARGENT., IRON, ZINCUM.

Quinia., China, Bell., Hyos., Opi., Calc. phos.

Merc. iod., Iod., Hepar s., Silic.

Softening of the Bones.--See *Rachitis.*

Stomach, Softening of the (*Gastromalsia*).--ARS., ARGENT., KREOS., PHOS., MERC., TART. EM., ATROPIA, ERGOT, HEPARS., BISMUTH, NUX V., STRYCH.

Nitric ac., Verat alb., Bell., Bry., Phos. ac., Lyc., Sulph ac.

Adjuvants.--Rectal alimentation of milk, blood, beef extract. Soft portions of oysters. Milk cure. Wet compress over epigastric region, worn day and night. Diet of rice water, oyster soup, beef tea, milk, koumiss. Ferruginous waters.

Somnambulism (*Walking during Sleep*).--CALC C., SULPH, ZINC, NUX V.

Puls., Kali brom., Silic., Uran. n.

Cup., Cedron., Acon, Phos.

Adjuvants.--Attach a copper wire to the body and connect it with the ground, on retiring at night. Eat light meals, and do not sleep upon the back.

Spasms, Convulsions (*Involuntary Contractions of the whole Body*).--VERAT V., BELL., GELS., ARS., CHAM., CALC. C., ARGENT. N., KALI BROM., MORPHIA, CHLOROF.; ETHER, SANTONINE, CHLORAL, BENZOIC AC.

Hyos., Camph., Verat. alb., Cup., Glonoine, Asafæt., Tarant., Nux v., Plumb.

Coccc., Coloc., Caust., Lyc., Lach., Zinc., val., Amyl nit., Arnica, Apomorphia, Amm. c., Camph. brom., Physostigma, Styrene.

Adjuvants.—Hot bath or pack, with cold wet cloth to the head. Inhalation of Chloroform or Ether. Spinal ice bag. Sinapisms or hot bottles to the feet. Mustard foot-baths. Blisters or dry cupping to the spine. If the gums are inflamed, they should be lanced. Loosen all clothing about the neck and chest, and admit fresh air. If from worms, give enough Pink $\hat{a}\hat{a}$ Senna, according to age, from $\frac{3}{4}$ ss— $\frac{3}{4}$ ij to move the bowels once, and then the indicated remedy. Light diet.

Spermatorrhœa (*Nocturnal, involuntary seminal Emissions. Too frequent Escape of Seminal Fluid.*)—NUX V., CHINA, PHOS. AC., KALI BROM., DIGITALINE, CAMPH., SULPH., SEPIA, FERR. BROM., STRYCH., ATROPIA, GELS., ERGOT, THUJA, ZINC., AGNUS CAST.

Calad., Phos., Bell., Quinia, Puls., Argent. n., Ars., Silic. Merc., Nit. ac., Helon., Baryt. c., Anacard, Graph., Ustilago.

Canth., Cann. sat., Aur. m., Hydras., Nat. m., Calc. c., Lyc., Sarsap., Selen., Pic. ac., Stilling., Plat., Ign. Iris, Staph., Nuph. lutes.

Adjuvants.—Use the high attenuations in this disease. Cold sitz baths, twice a week. Salt-water sponge bath (cold or warm), with much friction of skin daily. Cold douche to perinæum, with suspension of the testicles in cold water for a few moments daily. Take a large sponge, cut it concave, wet it in salt water and place the scrotum in it every night. Spinal ice bag. Sleep on a hard mattress with light covering. Bind a hard substance upon the back so as to prevent sleeping on the back. Obscene books, theatricals, and pictures, conversation upon sexual subjects, and lascivious women, should be shunned. The mind should be free from lascivious fancies. This is the basis of a cure. Evening meal to be light and dry. All stimulating food, as tea, coffee, tobacco, spirituous and malt liquors, to be forbidden. The patient should at once, upon awakening, rise

and empty the bladder, to prevent erections and emissions. Marriage is by some recommended as a cure of masturbation and pollutions; but is it not more consistent with morality to stop the habit, cure the consequences, and then in a healthy state of mind and body, get married? Gymnastic and athletic exercises in moderation are useful. Massage. Moderate mental and physical labor. Neutralize the acid urine by the use of alkaline waters. Chronic hyperæsthesia and inflammation of the prostatic urethra should in all cases be looked for, and cured by the introduction of a metallic sound, once or twice a week. Ræche's emission preventor, has in some cases, done good service. Circumcision. Electricity. Galvanism. An excellent palliative, after an emission, to relieve the backache, and depression of mind that follows, is to drink one teaspoonful of the Fluid Extract of Erythroxyton Cocoa in half a glass of water, or a glass of good wine, whisky or brandy.

Spina Bifida (*Cleft Spine*).—IOD., CALC. PHOS.

Adjuvants.—Apply Collodion as a means of compression, cover it with cotton batting and keep the latter in position with adhesive straps and bandage. A shield of lead well padded and accurately fitted. Injections of Iodine or Carbolic acid. Excision. Aspiration. *Seldom cured*.

Spleen (*Enlarged, Hypertrophy of*).—ARS., QUINIA, CHINA, NAT. M., IRON, NAT. SULPH., SULPH.

Carbo v., Kali iod., Kali brom., Ergot.

Merc. iod. Phos., Bromide of Zinc.

Adjuvants.—Ointment of Iodine of Mercury. Ferruginous waters. Residence in a dry, mountainous country, free from malaria.

Spleen, Hypertrophy of the.—NAT. M., CALC. C., ARS., IOD., PHOS., CHINA, ERGOT, IRON.

Silic., Kali iod., Calc. iod., Hepar s.

Nat. sulph., Oxalic ac., Picric ac., Plat., Verat. alb., Verat. vir., Cup., Calc. phos., Graph., Zinc.

Adjuvants.—Electricity. Galvanism. Massage. Stimulating baths and embrocations. Place the limb in a receiver, and exhaust the air that capillary circulation may be excited.

Apply horse-shoe magnets from one to three days at a time. Sea bathing. Cold douche to the spine. Spinal ice bags. Liniments of Turpentine, Cantharides, Ammonia, etc. Friction with a flesh brush. Animal food, wine, beer, milk, koumiss. Cod-liver oil.

Spleen (*Inflammation of*).—ACON., CHINA, QUINIA, ARS.

Bry., Iod., Sulph., Sulph. ac., Arn., Nux v.

Fluor. ac., Rhus tox., Senega

Adjuvants.—Apply hot fomentations or linseed poultices over the region of the spleen, and keep away from malaria.

Spinal Irritation, Rachialgia (*Neuralgia Spinalis*).—ACON., ARS., ATROPIA, BELL., VERAT. V., TARANTULA, GELS., ERGOT, CHINA, QUINIA, CALC. IOD., CALC. C., NUX V., STRYCH., HYPERICUM, PHOS., RHUS TOX., SANTON., IRON, SULPH., ZINC, STRYCH. PHOS.

Cimic., Coloc., Naja, Lach., Scutel., Tellur., Ign., Sepia.

Arn., Chamb., Calend., Merc., Agaricus.

Adjuvants.—A nourishing diet, with cod-liver oil. Swimming, coasting, romping. Sea-air. Salt-water sponge-baths. Friction along the spine with flesh-brush. Massage. Dry cupping, with an air-pump along the spine. Electricity. Belladonna plasters along the spine. Aconite liniment. Wear silk underwear. In some cases, protect the spine with cotton batting.

Spine (*Concussion of*).—ARN., ACON., HYPERI., VERAT. V., STRYCH.

Bell., Bry., Rhus tox., Cocc., Lach.

Coni., Dios., Nux v.

Adjuvants.—Apply Arnica, Hypericum. Hamamelis, or Acetate of Lead lotions along the spine. Paint the spine with dilute Iodine. Tartar emetic ointment.

Sprain, Strain (*The soft Parts and Ligaments of Joints are stretched and torn*).—ACON., RHUS TOX., ARN., RUTA G.

Hyperic., Iod., Nux v., Sulph., Petrol., Stilling., Kali iod.

Phyt., Lyc., Sepia, Apis m.

Adjuvants.—In sprains of the ankle joint apply immediately a large quantity of fresh blue clay, and keep it on;

change when hardened. Massage used for an hour at a time does good service. Cold douche. A thick coating of Collodion has proved of much service. Turpentine, Aconite and Chloroform liniment. In some cases apply a roller and splints. Immerse the whole limb in hot salt water for twenty minutes twice a day, and then apply cloths saturated with a lotion of Ruta. Liniments of Camphor, Ammonia and Turpentine. In Chronic cases, paint the joint daily with Iodine. Mechanical appliances. India-rubber bandage gives great relief; or bandage upon cotton batting, to allow movement of the joint. When the temperature of the joint is elevated, rest. Manipulation and motion when cold.

Spotted Fever (*Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis. Acute, diffuse Inflammation of the Pia of the Brain and Spinal Cord.*)—VERAT. VIR., ACON., GELS., BELL., ARS., KALI BROM., PILOCARPIN, CHLORAL, SALICYLIC. AC., ERGOT, PHOS., MORPHIA, RHUS TOX., BRY., APIS M., KALI IOD., ARGENT. M., SULPH.

Cimic., Arn., Nux v., Crotallus. h., Glon., Hyos., Silic., Terebinth., Bap., Mur. ac., Canth., Cocc., Dig., Plumb., Lach., Tarant., Tart. em., Verat. alb., Cup., acet., Guaiac.

Cann. ind., Lyc., Opi., Zinc, Hydrocyan. ac., Iod., Amm., Puls., Cicuta, Stram.

Adjuvants.—Apply hot fomentations to the spine. Sinapisms. Aconite. Belladonna or Chloroform liniment upon lint. Wet pack: Spinal ice bag. Tartar emetic ointment. Paint the spine with dilute Iodine. Blisters. Large doses of Salicylic acid. Chloral hydrate, or Bromide of potash gives relief when nothing else will. Patient should be thoroughly protected during atmospherical changes, to prevent aggravation and relapse.

Stammering, Stuttering (*Difficulty of Speech*).—BELL., HYOS., STRAM.

Adjuvants.—Vocal training. The rhythmical method. Regulate the irregular form of respiration: Inflate the lungs well before speaking. Teach the patient the use of language anew, and deliberately form his mouth into the requisite shape. Requires time and patience. Tap with the finger slowly and deliberately once for each syllable, pronounced quietly and steadily, without minding the presence of people. In this way many can be cured in a few days.

Sterility in Women.—See *Dysmenorrhœa*, *Menorrhagia*, *Leucorrhœa*, *Endometritis*, *Ovaritis*, *Amenorrhœa*, *Prolapsus*, etc.

In men.—See *Spermatorrhœa*, *Orchitis*, *Syphilis*, etc.

Stiff Neck.—See *Rheumatism*.

St. Vitus' Dance.—See *Chorea*.

Stings and Bites of Insects.—URTICA, AMM., AQUA CALCLI., CARBOLIC AC., LACH., LEDUM, APIS M.

Acon., *Rhus tox.*

Camph., Tarant., Allim cuep.

Adjuvants.—Remove the sting. If possible suck the poison from the wound immediately. Very hot fomentations. Nitric or Carbolic acid, locally. Apply sugar, Urtica cerate, mint leaves, vinegar, olive oil, indigo or Eau de Cologne. Ice. Apply a fresh slice of an onion. Alkalies in solution to neutralize the Formic Acid. To keep off mosquitoes, apply the glycerole of Carbolic acid, to kill them, burn Persian Chamomela in the room a few minutes. Chloral hydrate in solution. To rid a house of cockroaches blow Pyrethrum powder into their hiding places. Scatter Borax mixed with Corrosive Sublimate. To get rid of bed-bugs use Mercurial ointment, and great cleanliness.

Stomatitis.—**Nursing, sore Mouth** (*Inflammation and Supuration of the buccal mucous Membrane*).—KALI CHLO., MERC., MUR. AC., NIT. AC., SULPH., ARS., BORAX., ARGENT N., HYDRASTINE, NUX V.

Bismuth, *Rhus tox.*, *Nat. m.*, *Calc. c.*, *Phos. ac.*, *Kali iod.*, *Iod.*, *Bap.*, *Hepar s.*, *Canth.*, *Kreos.*, *Salicyl. ac.*, *Quinia.*, *Chromic ac.*

Aurum m., Carbol. ac., Gallic ac., Alum, Lyc., Carbo veg., Staph., Phos.

Adjuvants.—A nutritious, easily digested, vegetable diet of potatoes, tomatoes, carrots, beef tea, etc., or acids as found in oranges, lemons, apples, grapes, etc. Koumiss. Milk. Milk and soda or lime water. Buttermilk. Crystals of Chlorate of Potash or Borax, allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth once in two or three hours, will cure all ordinary cases in three days. In obstinate cases, the parts should be touched daily with a pencil of Nitrate of Silver or Sulphate of Copper.

Hydrochloric acid applied with a camel's hair pencil is excellent: Glyceroles or gargles of Hydrastin, Borax, Calendula, Eucalyptol or Permanganate of Potash. Apply Sulphate of Zinc xx gr. to \bar{z} , thrice daily. Malt liquors and Cod-liver oil. The induction of premature labor, and the weaning of the child will cure some cases. Change of climate.

Strabismus (*Want of Concordance of the optic Axis*).—BELL., CICUTA, CYCLA., SANT., KALI IOD., MERC.

Calc., Cina, Hyos.

Sulph., Nux v., Aur. m., China, Phos.

Adjuvants.—Early tenotomy of the contracting muscles. Proper glasses.

Strain.—See *Sprain*.

Strangury—Vesical Spasm (*Urgent, painful Urination in Drops*).—CANTH., ATROPIA, BELL., ACON., CAMPH., COPAIBA, SANTONINE, KALI NIT., ETHER.

Apis m., Cannab., Lyc., Merc., Urva ursi., Chimaph., Ergot, Gels., Phos. ac., Iron, Silic., Citrate of Potash, Nux v., S rych., Tereb.

Puls., Ars., Dulc., Calc. c., Chloral, Benzoin, Colch.

Adjuvants.—Mucilaginous drinks: Warm sitz-bath. Opium or Belladonna suppositories. A decoction of Couch grass or triticum repens. Substitution of cocoa for tea and coffee. Linseed poultice to perineum. Sleep upon a hard mattress. Avoid sexual intercourse.

Stricture (*An abnormal Contraction of some part of the urethral canal*).—ATROPIA, BELL., NUX V., CANTH., ACON., ELECTRICITY, THUJA, MERC. IOD.,

Camph., Kali iod., Nitric ac., Merc., Dig., Eup.

Clematis, Opi., Cocc., Stram.

Adjuvants.—Warm sitz-bath. Injections of warm oil of great value in the spasmodic form. In the organic form dilate the urethra daily with bougtes of increasing diameter; follow by injections of Calendula or Hydrastis. Urethrotomy. Rupture.

Styes, Hordeolum (*Inflammation and Suppuration of a meibomia Follicle*).—PULS., HAM., HEPAR S., GRAPH., MERC. IOD., IOD., COD-LIVER OIL, SULPH.

Arn., Thuja, Calc. Iod., Staph.

Lyc., Acon., Nat. sulph., Rhus tox., Coni., Iron.

Adjvants.—To abort a stye, apply Iodine, Hamamelis, Arnica, Thuja, or Lycopersicum. To aid suppuration, apply warm fomentations covered with oiled silk. Poultices of linseed or tomatoes applied hot. Attend to the digestive organs. Puncture with a sharp lancet.

Suffocation.—See *Asphyxia*.

Sudamina (*Non-inflammatory Disorder of the sweat Glands, characterized by pin-point, translucent Vesicles.*—ACON., BRY., RRUS TOX., ARS., KALI IOD., SILIC., SULPH.

Arn., Lyc., Hepar s., Merc.

Amm. m., Lach., Valer., Sulph. ac.

Adjvants.—Sleep upon a mattress with light covering. Sponge the body morning and night with dilute vinegar or Alcohol, to prevent sweating. Sulphur baths. A lotion of Sulphite of Soda. Absorbent powder of Oxide of Zinc and starch â â dusted on freely is of great value. Alkaline baths and lotions have proved beneficial.

Sunstroke, Coup de Soleil (*Thermic Fever, Hot Apoplexy*).—GLON., VERAT. v., AMYL. NIT., BELL., ACON., GELS., ARS., BRY., STRYCH., ZINC.

Lach., Nux v., Camph., Kali brom., Hyos.

Ant. c., Opi., Stram., Hell., Amm. c., Ether, Woorara, Agar., Scutel., Arn.

Adjvants.—Applications of warm water to the head. Wet the face and head often with warm water, and let it evaporate to draw the heat to the surface. Chloroform for convulsions. Avoid stimulating liquors. Evaporating lotions to scalp. Blisters or Liniment of Aconite and Chloroform to nucha. Sinapisms or Turpentine stupes to extremities. Ice to Spine. Frictions of surface. Stimulant enemata. Avoid cold drinks especially ice-water when heated. Wear flannel shirts. Avoid exhaustion during intense heat. Use an ample supply of water, but not too cold.

Suppuration.—See *Abscess*.

Sweat.—See *Night Sweats*.

Sycosis (*Fig warts ore Excrescences*).—THUJA., NIT. AC., CINNAB., ARS.

Merc., *Merc. iod.*, *Ant. crud.*, *Ant. tart.*, *Sulph. ac.*, *Iron*, *Carbol. ac.*, *Staph.*

Kali iod., *Kali bich.*, *Graph.*, *Petrol.*, *Salicyl. ac.*, *Sabi.*, *Sulph.*, *Mangan.*, *Magnesia*, *Lyc.*

Adjuvants.—Glyceroles of Iodoform or Tartar emetic. Locally Nitric. ac., Sulphuric acid, Carbohic acid or Calomel. Mercurial, Oxide of Zinc, or Sulphur ointment. Cut the hair short. Depilation. Parasiticide. Hyposulphite of Sodium ointment. Diachylon with Oxide of Zinc as an ointment. Soft soap well rubbed in, has proved beneficial. Before depilation, use linseed poultices.

Syncope.—See *Fainting*.

Synovitis (*Inflammation of the Synovial Membranes*).—*ACON.*, *BRY.*, *MERC.*, *KALI IOD.*, *IOD.*, *SILIC.*, *HEPAR S.*, *CALC. C.*, *COD-LIVER-OIL.*

Apis m., *Bell.*, *Arn.*, *Puls.*, *Rhus tox.*, *Baryta iod.*, *Pilocarpin*, *Coloc.*, *Graph.*, *Plumb.*, *Kali c.*, *Stram.*, *Sepia*, *Helleb.*, *Aur. m.*

Adjuvants.—Apply Collodion or straps to cause absorption. Evaporating lotions, wet bandages, or hot fomentations in acute cases. A solution of Benzoic acid or Hamamelis. Blisters. Nitrate of Silver locally. Wrap oakum around the joint. In chronic cases keep the joint separated by the use of suitable apparatus and at rest. Elastic pressure. Tapping with injections of Iodine or Carbohic acid.

Syphilis Primary.—(*Veneral Disease, Pox.*).—*MERC.*, *CINNAB.*, *IODOFORM*, *IDO-HYDROGARATE OF POTASSA*, *MERC. IOD.*, *NIT. AC.*, *IOD. OF ARS.*, *MERC. C.*

Iod., *Kali bich.*, *Phyt.*, *Mez.*, *Hepar. Atropia.*
Aur. m., *Guaiac.*, *Iron*, *Still.*, *Kali iod.*

Badiago, *Thuja*, *Lyc.*, *Caust.*, *China.*, *Staph.*, *Bell.*, *Asafoet.*, *Ars*, *Carbo an.*, *Phos.*, *Sarsap.*, *Hydras.*, *Fluor. ac.*, *Corydalis.*, *Lappa*

Adjuvants.—Apply Iodoform, Calomel, Merc. sol., Bismuth, Soda Biborate, powdered Chlorate of Potash, Chloral hydrate or Merc. cor. Protected by Petrolina. Lotions of Hydrastin, Carbohic acid, Chloral, Salicylic acid or Nitrate of Silver. In case of buboes, freeze the surface with Ether, seize the gland and inject twenty minims of Carbohic acid, gr. v to i oz

of water. Iodoform gr. xx to the oz. of Alcohol. Oleate of Mercury. Before dressing wash with hot water. If seen the first week cauterize with Argent. nit., Acid nit., or Carbolic acid. Low diet. If abscesses of glands form, poultice and open freely. Stimulating ointments of red Oxide of Mercury or Iodoform. To prevent suppuration apply Iodine, or Atropia ointment. Rest. Avoid stimulants and over-exertion of mind. Observe great cleanliness. Remove discharges as soon as formed. Place a dry sponge or pledgets of lint over the ulcer and keep it moist with a lotion of Belladonna. Ricard's remedy has often proved beneficial; it consists of Ferri et Potassæ tart., half an ounce, water and sirup ââ three ounces; one teaspoonful once in four hours. At the same time it should be used locally. In Phagedenic ulcers, use Chromic acid locally; it will produce good results in two days. Iodoform mixed with Balsam of Peru is of great value. Bathe in warm water twice a week. Avoid over exertion of mind and body.

Syphilis, Secondary.—KALI IOD., MERC. IOD., NITRIC AC., HEPAR S., IOD., FERR. IOD., THUJA, KALI BICH., MERC. COR.

Cinnabar, Aur. m., Sarsap., Still., Ars. iod., Ars., Atropia, Phos., Kreos., Sulph., Kali chlo., Silic., Cod-liver oil, Guaiac.

Mez., Cundurango, Carbo an., Hecla lava, Phyt., Sepia, Lach., Nat. sulph., Petrol., Syphilin, Lappa.

Adjuvants.—Oleate of Mercury, Calomel ointment, Per-oxide of Mercury dissolved in Olive oil, and applied locally. Mercurial fumigation: Calomel grs. xx placed on a tin plate and heated by a spirit lamp, patient sitting on chair covered with a blanket; repeat this every night. Wash the feet with warm water, and apply ʒss. of Oleate of Mercury alternately, to the sole of one foot, one night, and to the sole of the other foot, the next night. The ointment will be thoroughly absorbed when patient walks. Sulphur and Alkaline baths. Two drachms of ammoniated Mercury to the ounce of Cosmoline, when the lesions about the face and hands persist. To prevent lesions of the tongue, buccal mucous membrane and throat, tobacco in any form should be absolutely prohibited; light but nutritious Diet. Warm clothing and avoidance of cold and dampness. Turkish baths. Hot springs. Kali bichromicum given in carbonated mineral water, Dr. J. E. Gantz says, is far superior to Mercury. Use a spray of carbo-

iodine. Smoking and chewing tobacco must be strictly forbidden.

Syphilitic Periostitis (*Nodes Ostitis*).—MERC. IOD., KALI IOD., NIT. AC., FOWLER'S SOLUT. ARS. IOD., CINNEBAR.

Fluor. ac., Silic., Iod., Sulph., Argent. n.

Still., Staph., Hecla lava, Macro., Phyt., Mez., Cundurango.

Adjuvants.—Apply Atropia ointment. Oleate of Mercury. Iodine, Morphine or Belladonna ointment to allay the nocturnal pains. Use from 6th to 30th attenuations.

Syphiloderma.—ARS., ARS. IOD., NIT. AC., KALI IOD., HEPAR S., CINNABAR, THUJA, IOD.

Kali bich., Tart. em., Graph., Merc., Pilocarpin, Silic., Sulph.

Creos., Phyt., Petrol., Cup., Lyc., Rumex, Asafœt., Staph.

Adjuvants.—Mercurial ointments, especially Calomel. Iodoform and Sulphite of Potash ointment. Turkish baths, etc. Use the higher attenuations.

Syphilitic Laryngitis.—IOD., KALI IOD., HEPAR S., KALI BICH., NIT. AC., CALC. IOD., BARYTA IOD. IODOFORM.

Caust., Ars. iod., Merc. iod., Silic.

Merc. s., Mez., Lyc., Kali chlo.

Adjuvants.—Spray of Iodine or Carbolic acid. Use the 15th to the 30th attenuations, in these chronic cases.

Syphilitic Gummatous Lesions.—KALI IOD., MERC. IOD., CALC. IOD., IOD., SILIC., HEPAR S., NIT. AC., ARS., IODOFORM.

Calc. c., Aur. m., Phyt.

Graph., Sulph., Mur. ac., Plumb., Bell.

Tabes Dorsalis.—See *Locomotor Ataxy*.

Tabes Mesenterica (*Abdominal Phthisis*).—CALC C., CALC. PHOS., ARS., ARGENT. N., HEPARS., CHINA, IRON, MERC., NIT. AC., PHOS., SULPH, KREOS., ACON., ALOES, NAT. SULPH., HYPOPHOSPHATE OF SODA, MORPHINE, COD-LIVER OIL, SULPH. IOD., TEREBA., QUINIA.

Ipecac., Baryt. carb., Phos. ac., Plumb., Carbo veg., Silic., Lep. Kali bich., Kali iod., Lyc., Bap., Coloc., Gummi g., Psorin, Secale, Sulph. ac., Iron phos.

Verat. alb., Croton tig., Rheum, Colch., Sars., Sepia, Euon., Graph., Collon., Mag. carb., Apis m., Cup., Iris, Lach., Rumex, Borax, Zingiber.

Adjuvants.—Fresh air, especially sea air. Wet compress to the abdomen. Diet: beef-tea, eggs, milk, whey, goat's or asses' milk, milk and soda or lime water, koumiss, oysters, meat pulp, cream, cocoa, Pancreatic emulsion. Pancreatine. Inunctions of olive or cod-liver oil. Keep the abdomen warm with flannel. Tepid salt baths. Ferruginous water.

Tænia Solium (*Tape worm*).—KOUSO, PUMPKIN SEED EMULSION, FELIX MAS, PELLETIERINUM TANNICUM (grs. xx with oil).

Stann., Merc., Lithanthrax.

Kamelia, Santonine.

Adjuvants.—No remedy equals pumpkin seed, given in from one to two tumblersful of the seeds, followed by a large dose of castor oil. From three to six ounces of finely grated cocoanut followed by a brisk cathartic of castor oil is said to be excellent. Forty grains of pepsin three times a day, for a week, followed by oil has done good service. Anthracite coal finely triturated, given in drachm doses three times a day followed by oil the third day. A decoction of Pomegranate root. Oleo-resin of Male Fern given with castor oil, one part to two of the oil, has given great satisfaction. Pelletierium tannicum grs. xx at a dose, followed by oil, is said to be effectual.

Testicle (*Hypertrophy of*).—IOD., MERC. IOD., CONI. IODO., MERC. C., LACH., SECALE.

Acon., Bell., Puls., Aur. m., Kali brom., Phyt., Ars., Nit. ac., Apis m., Sulph., Argent., Spong.

Thuja, Ustilago, Lyc., Iron, Agnus c., Rhod., Hepar s., Clem., Graph., Mez., Calc. iod.

Adjuvants.—Rest. Suspensory bandage. Several thicknesses of Collodion does good service. Locally, Iodine, Thuja, Hypericum or Hamamelis. Compression by strapping. Mercurial ointment.

Tetanus, Lockjaw.—(*Muscular Spasm with lasting Rigidity*).—CHLORAL, VERAT. VIR., NUX v., STRYCH., GELS., PILOCARPIN, KALI BROM., ARS., MORPH.

Bell., Amyl Nit., Physostigma, Acon., Curare, Chlorof., Cocc., Santo., Atropin. Hepar., Lach., Ether, Secale, Ign., Calabar bean, Woorara, Cup.

Quinia, Cham., Sulph., Hydrocy. ac., Camph., Turpentine, Nicotine, Carbol. ac.

Adjuvants.—Hot baths. Inhalation of Chloroform or Ether for many hours, or even days. Inhalation of Amyl nit. Prolonged application of ice to the spine. Protracted sweating. Remove all exciting causes. Keep the room dark and silent. Protect patient from draughts. Examine wound carefully, and remove all foreign substances. If a nerve is irritated, excise a portion. I would suggest that the nerves leading from the wound, be stretched. To prove useful in this terrible disease, medicines should be administered in doses large enough to produce slight physiological effects.

Tetter.—See *Psoriasis*

Throat, Sore (*From Cold*).—ACON., ATROPIA, BELL., MERC., MERC. IOD., MERC. CYAN., PHYT., KALI IOD., NIT. AC

Camph., Rhus tox., Iod., Caps., Hepar s., Baryta iod., Kali bich., Bap., Ars.

Apis m., Kali chlo., Kali nit., Lach., Nux v., Hydras., Arum., Aurum m.

Adjuvants.—Wear a wet compress about the throat at night. Use a gargle of half Alcohol and water, Chlorate of Potash, Hydrastin, Glycerine, Capsicum, or hot water. Inhalation of steam. Rock candy and whisky. Whisky and Glycerine. Gum arabic. Syrup of tolu. Place a crystal of Chlorate of Potash or Borax in the mouth, and let it slowly dissolve; repeat every two hours. Nitrate of Silver, locally. Cultivate the beard. To prevent frequent colds, bathe the throat and chest daily with salt water.

Thrush.—See *Aphthæ*.

Tic Douloureux (*Facial Neuralgia*),—ARS., FOWLER'S SOLUTION, ATROPIA, BELL., SPIG., ACON., QUINIA, PHOS, MERC., COLOC., IRON, PLANTAGO.

Gels., Verat. vir., Rhus tox., Chloral, China, Nux v., Kalmia, Mez., Cimic., Nat. m., Zinc.

Iris, Tarantula, Ign., Sumbul, Puls., Argent., Sang., Thuja.

Adjuvants.—Aconite liniment, or ointment of Aconitia, of great value. Chloroform liniment. Subcutaneous injections of Chloroform along the nerve; and in a few cases, Morphine. Chloral hydrate one drachm to the ounce of water, applied on lint, is an excellent palliative. Electricity. Galvanism. Stretch the affected nerve. Some cases are cured by division of the nerve. A nutritive diet with an abundance of animal fats, as cod-liver oil, butter, cream or olive oil. Animal fats should enter largely into the diet of neuralgic subjects. Ether spray, Chloroform and Iodoform applied over the painful parts. Hot fomentations. Oil of Minthal locally, relieves the pain quickly.

Tinea Capitis, Scald Head (*A contagious vegetable parasitic Disease, occurring upon the Scalp*).—LYC., SUJ. PH., MERC., CALC. C., SILIC., ARS., GRAPH., LAPPA, HEPAR S., RHUS TOX.

Staph., *Crot. tig.*, *Baryta c.*, *Sepia*, *Petro'*, *Canth.*, *Nit. ac.*, *Nat. m.*, *Io'*, *Iris*.

Thuja, Tellur., Dulc., Viola, Aloes, Iod., Borax, Clemat., Phos.

Adjuvants.—Great cleanliness, with a free use of soap and water. Cut the hair short and remove the crusts by soaking them with oil or Hypo-sulphite of Soda lotion, by poulticing, or by covering the scalp with a wilted cabbage leaf or a rubber cap. Calomel ointment. Oleate of Mercury. Corrosive Sublimate lotion, grs. ii to iv to the oz. Hyposulphite of Soda a drachm to the ounce of water, or in ointment. Boracic acid lotion. Bismuth and Vaseline. Iris cerate. Sulphur vapor. Iodoform cerate or glycerole. Epilation in bad cases. Sulphur ointment. Carbolic acid two drachms to the ounce of glycerine.

Toe Nails.—See *Nails, Ingrowing*.

Tongue, Glossitis (*Inflammation of the Tongue*).—ACON., MERC., BELL., KALI CHLO., NIT. AC., KALI IOD.

Mur. ac., *Hepar s.*, *Apis m.*, *Canth.*

Ars., Arn., Lach., Cup., Phyt., Anthrax, Nat. m., Petrol., Lyc.

Adjuvants.—Inhale hot water vapor. Hot gargles. Application of ice. Nitrate of Silver. Free incisions along upper surface to relieve congestion, or evacuate pus. If suffocation threaten, tracheotomy.

Tongue, Fissured, Cracked.—MERC., NIT. AC., KALI IOD., MERC. IOD., MUR. AC., SULPH.

Borax, Kali chlo., Hydras., Mezer.

Carbolic ac., Nux v., Staph., Ham., Bap.

Adjuvants.—Borax and Glycerine. Nitrate of Silver. Sulphate of Copper. Sulphate of Magnesia or Soda. Glycerole of Hydrastin, or Chlorate of Potash

Tonsilitis, Quinsy (*Inflammation of the Tonsils*).—ACON., ATROPIA, BELL., MERC., MERC. IOD., HEPAR, BARYTA C. ET IOD., KALI IOD., IOD., CALC. IOD., CAPS., COD-LIVER OIL.

Apis m., Lach., Sillic., Phyt., Guaiac.

Amm. m., Sulph., Ars., Plumb.

Adjuvants.—Use a gargle of Capsicum, Guaiacum or hot water. Inhalation of steam of Poppy water. Hot spray. Opiate gargles. Apply Mercurious cor. i dec., or Bicarbonate of Soda, directly to the tonsil. Ice, or wet pack. Hot linseed poultice from ear to ear. In chronic cases inject Iodine into the gland, or apply equal parts of Caustic Soda and Lime. (Mix the powder in a porcelain cup with a few drops of Alcohol, stir and apply with a glass rod. This will reduce the enlarged gland.) If an abscess form, open carefully with a sharp pointed bistoury. When all remedies fail, excise a portion of the gland.

Tinnitus Aurium (*Sounds in the Ear*).—ACON., BELL., CHINA, QUINIA, SALICYLIC ACID, PULS., CALC. C., SILIC., KALI IOD., VERAT. VIR., MERC.

Sulph., Kali bich., Graph., Nit. ac.

Dig., Spong., Lyc.

Gastric form.—PULS., NUX., SALICYL. AC., MERC., LYC.

Argent., Ant. c, Quinia.

Ars., Cham., Iris, Hydrobromic ac.

Anæmic form.—IRON, CINCH., QUINIA, STRYCH., CALC. PHOS.

Adjuvants.—Inflate the ear through the Eustachian tube with an air bag. If from an accumulation of cerumen, drop a few drops of warm oil or glycerine into the ear, and in twelve hours inject a large quantity of hot water to wash it out. Electricity. See *Catarrh, Deafness*.

Toothache, Odontalgia, Neuralgia *From Cold*.—ACON., BELL., CHAM., MERC. *From Indigestion*.—PULS., NUX V., SALICYL. AC., BRY., MERC., ANT. C., KREOS. *Nervous*.—PLANTAGO, BELL., CHAM., NUX V., COFF., IGN., ARS., CHINA, ZINC.

Spig., Electricity Lach., Plat., Verat. alb., Hyos.

Rheumatic.—ACON., MERC., BRY., RHUS TOX., CHAM., PULS., MEZ., ARN., CAUST. *From Decay*.—MERC., STAPH., KREOS., CARBOL. AC., PHOS. AC., SILIC., HEPAR S., PHOS.

Nux v., Bell., Plantago, Ant. c. Sulph., Calc. c., Baryta c., Hecla lava., Lyc., Nit. ac., Pet.

Sepia, Thuja, Camph.

Adjuvants.—Clean the cavity and insert Kreosote or Carbolic acid on cotton, and cover with wax or gutta-percha. This will help many cases. If too much decayed, extract the tooth. Chloral and Camphor applied to the tooth is excellent; also Collodion and Carbolic acid. Cotton bathing saturated with Aconite, Chloroform, Cajeput oil or oil of Minthal and placed in the cavity often relieves. Wash the mouth with a hot, strong solution of soda. Ginger or hot linseed poultice to face. A fresh, hot sod is excellent.

Torticollis.—See *Stiff Neck*.

Tracheitis.—See *Croup*.

Tuberculosis.—See *Phthisis*.

Trismus.—See *Tetanus*.

Tumors.—Compare *Cancer, Goiter, Glandular Enlargement, and Uterine Tumors*.

Tussis.—See *Cough*.

Tympanitis, Meteorism (*Accumulation and Distention of the Abdomen with Air*).—LYC., TEREB., NUX V., CHINA, SALICYL. AC., CARBO V., PHOS., HYOS., ASAFÆT., ETHER, COLOC., IRON, AMB. GR., ZINC VAL., ARS.

Cocc., Colch., China, Plat., Iris, Caps., Nit. ac., Mur. ac., Sulph. ac.

Pod., Arn., Sulph., Strych., Ginger.

Adjuvants.—Regulate digestion. Abdominal fomentations. Sinapisms. Linseed poultices. Electricity. Injections of Asa-

fœtida / r a few drops of Turpentine. Peppermint tea. Hot brandy and water. In extreme cases, *Aspiration*. See *Flatulence*.

Typhoid Fever.—See *Fever, Typhoid*.

Typhus Fever.—See *Fever, Typhus*.

Typhlitis (*Inflammation of the Cæcum*).—ACON., BRY., BELL., HEPAR S., MERC. SILIC., ARS., TEREB., PHOS., KALI IOD., LYC., NIT. AC.

Sulph., Iod., Opi., Dios., Nux v.

Lach., Plumb., Thuja, Coloc., Amm. c., Zinc.

Adjuvants.—Warm fomentations. Linseed poultices. Hot hip baths. Mucilaginous drinks. Milk diet. Beef tea. Port wine. Lemonade. Lance the abscess early to prevent the pus from escaping into the abdominal cavity.

Uræmia (*Toxæmia from Accumulation of Urea in the Blood; owing to its Non-elimination by the Kidneys*).—PILOCARPIN. APIS M., TEREB., APOCYN. C., BENZOIC AC., ARS., PHOS., URAN. NIT., CUP., LITHIA, KALI NIT., KALI HYD.

Amm. c., Bell., Glon., Gels, Nit. ac., Dig., Hydroc. ac., Nux v., Croton t., Kreos., Carb. ac., Petrol., Hepar s.

Stram., Verat v., Opi., Morphia, Phos. ac., Camph., Aur. m., Senecio, Eup. per., Colch., Canth., Lach., Eleter., Agari., Anacardium.

Adjuvants.—Vapor or hot water baths to induce copious perspiration. Wet sheet packing. Sponging with acids. Saline aperients. Chloroform vapor. Dry cupping over loins. Large, hot linseed poultices over kidneys. Castor oil and Turpentine enemata. Draw the urine with the catheter twice a day. In chronic cases put the patient on a milk diet. In bad cases of eclampsia try transfusion. See *Puerperal Convulsions*.

Urethritis (*Inflammation of the Urethra*).—ACON., CANTH., CANN SAT., MERC., COPAIVA, CUBEBS, IRON, GELS., ARGENT. NIT.

Bell., Nux v., Nit. ac., Thuja, Kali iod., Kali nit., Sulph., Sepia, Puls.

Sandal wood oil, Agnus c., Petrol., Petroselinum, Zinc.

Adjuvants.—Injections of glycerine, hydrastin, or, if chronic, stimulating injections of Iron, Wine, Sulphate of Zinc, or Nitrate of Silver. Avoid all stimulants, and especially coitus. Demulcent drinks. Alkaline waters to keep the urine neutral. See *Gonorrhœa*.

Urinary Calculi.—See *Gravel*.

Urine, Morbid, Acrid.—SULPH., MERC., HEPAR S., KREOS., BORAX, LYC., ALKALINE WATERS.

Caust., *Calc c.*, *Ustilago*, *Graph.*

Canth., Sepia, Lithia.

Urine (Fetid).—BENZ. AC., NIT. AC., SALICYL AC., ARS.

Sepia, *Phos.*, *Asafœt.*, *Petrol.*

Lyc., Nux v., Mur. ac.

Urine Bloody.—TEREB., CANTH., MERC., PHOS., ACON., GALLIC AC., NUX V., MILLEF., CROTAL., LACH.

Argent., *Ipec.*, *Mez.*, *Sars.*, *Cann. s.*, *Lyc.*, *Ars.*, *Iron.*

Zinc, Uva ur., Cup., Puls.

Urine (Purulent).—NIT. AC., LYC., BENZ. AC., MERC., HEPAR S., SULPH. AC., CHEMIPH., SALIC. AC., TEREB., KALI IOD.

Apis m., *Silic.*, *Sulph.*

Kali bich., Kali chlo., Nit. ac.

Urine (With Gravel, Sand, Brick-dust Sediment).—LYC., LITHIA, SEPIA, NUX V., CHINA, QUINIA, NIT. AC., SILIC., KALI IOD., PHOS. AC., ALKALINE WATERS.

Nat. m., *Plumb.*, *Ratania*, *Merc.*, *Uran. nit.*

Salicyl. ac., Mur. ac., Sarsap.

Urine (Mucous in).—CHEMIPH., PULS., MERC., HYDRAS., ARGENT. N., NIT. AC.

Kali bich., *Kali iod.*, *Buchu.*

Ant. c., Canth., Dulc., Nat. s., Uva ursi.

Urine (Nervous, Pale).—ZINC VAL., GELS., IGN., PHOS. AC., PLAT., SCUT., ASAFœT., HYOS., DIG., URAN. NIT.

Puls., *Argent.*, *Kreos.*, *Tarant.*

Atropia, China, Nux mos.

Urine (*Scanty*).—ACON., CANTH., MERC., TEREB., APIS., PILOCARPIN, KALI NIT., APOCYN C.

Bell., Atropia, Nit. ac., Bry., Ruta, Colch., Hell., Puls., Sulph.

Hyos., Stram., Uran nit., Staph.

Urine, (Retention of).—ACON., CAMPH., MERC., TEREB., APIS, GELS., APOCYN. C., ARS., NUX V., HYOS., PILOCARPIN.

Opi., Ign., Plumb., Secale.

Dig., Arn., Amm. c., Puls.

Adjuvants.—Plain diet; milk, cream, raw eggs. Drink water freely. Avoid alcoholic drinks. Free use of simple diluents. Alkaline waters very useful. Warm clothing. Sea air. In suppression, warm baths, hot fomentations over kidneys; warm injections per rectum. In retention, use the catheter.

Uterus, (Disease of,) Colic.—ATROPIA, BELL., COLOC., COCC., CHAM., GELS., ZINC VAL., PULS., SECALE, MORPHIA, CHLORAL, VERAT. VIR.

Ign., Caul., Nux v., Sabi., Opi.

Ustilago, Merc.

Adjuvants.—Hot fomentations, hot sitz baths, hot injections of water against the uterus in large quantities. Sinapisms, Dry heat. Ether spray to abdomen. Chloroform, one drachm, Olive oil and glycerine. each, one ounce, applied on cotton to os uteri. Iodoform suppositories to os. Chloroform or Ether spray to os, or by inhalation. Inject Carbonic acid gas against the uterus. To prevent uterine colic, let the patient wear a thick layer of flannel, silk, or cotton batting over the abdomen.

Uterus, Induration of.—MERC. IOD., ERGOT, IOD., KALI IOD., KALI BROM., BELL., ATROPIA.

Argent. n., Hepar s., Plat., Sulph, Sepia.

Pilocarpin, Silic., Phyt., Kali bich.

Adjuvants.—Apply glyceroles and glycerine on cotton, to the uterus daily. Injections of hot water, about three gallons at a time. Iodine or Iodoform locally. Alkaline waters.

Uterus, Neuralgia and Irritability of.—ACON., ATROPIA, BELL., GELS., MAC., CHLORAL, PLAT., CAUL.

Kali brom., Tarant., Thuja, Amm. m., Hyos., Onth., Cocc. Coff.

Sepia., Stram., Coni. Ruta.

Adjuvants.—Careful dilatation of the os uteri with sponge tents. Injections of hot water against the uterus. Iodoform suppositories. Chalybeate waters. Diet with much animal fat.

Uterus, Subinvolution of—ERGOT, KALI IOD., USTILAGO, KALI BROM., CALC. C., CALC. IOD., IRON. IOD., CHINA, MERC. IOD., SABI., BROMIDE OF SODA.

Nit. ac., Thuja, Lyc., Sepia, Trill, Ipecac., Calc. phos., Nat. m.

Coni., Aur. m., Ars., Chimiph., Graph., Kreas., Caul., Zinc, Apis m., Lach.

Adjuvants.—Keep the horizontal posture during the menstrual period. Sponge tents saturated with Carbolic acid or Iodine and inserted into the uterus, stimulate the organ to healthy contractions. Daily applications of glycerine are of great service. Glycerole of Iodoform or Iodine, applied to the uterus. Copious injections of hot water with a fountain syringe. Local depletion by scarification of the os, or by the spear. Alkaline waters. Chalybeate waters and sea-baths. Iodoform suppositories. Electricity. Abstain from coition. Ergot hypodermically.

Uterus, Ulceration of.—ARS., SEPIA, MERC. IOD., HEPAR S. SILIC., NIT. AC., MUR. AC., SULPH. AC., SULPH. IOD., KREOS., IRON, KALI IOD., LYC., ARGENT. NIT.

Kali bich., Graph., Ergot, Thuja, Tartur em., Zinc, Merc.

Bap., Phyt., Tart. em., Zinc, Hydras., Bovista.

Adjuvants.—Iodoform suppositories. Glyceroles of Hydrastin, Carbolic acid. Glycerine locally on cotton, has proved of great service. Two parts of Glycerine to one of Collodion. Cod-liver oil, oat-meal, animal food, milk, pepsin, claret, sherry, oysters, fish. Injections of Boracic acid, Hydrastis, Borax, Calendula, Hamamelis, Carbolic acid, Chlorate of Potash, Sulphate of Zinc, Alum and Sulphate of

Zinc. Avoid coition, as it makes the ulceration worse. Apply the solid stick of Nitrate of Silver to the os uteri once a week, and follow this by glycerine on cotton daily. Chromic acid 10 grains to ℥j of water or Nitric acid. Nitrate of Bismuth 60 grains to Glycerine ℥j, or Eucalyptus and Glycerine ââ Copious injections of hot water, a gallon or more at a time, daily, has proved beneficial. Chromic acid locally has great effect.

Uterus, Tumors of.—IOD., ERGOT, IOD. OF SULPH., MERC. IOD., KALI IOD., KALI BROM., SANG. NITRATE, IRON, USTILAGO, CALC. C., NIT. AC., CALC. IOD., IODOFORM.

Spong., Coni., Thuja, Hepar s., Aur. mur., Sulph., Kreos., Lyc., Bell., Staph, Iodide of Barium, Trillin, Chloride of Calcium.

Carbo an., Graph., Silic. Argent. n., Lach.

Adjuvants.—Alkaline or Saline waters. Injections of Ergot or Iodine over or into the tumor. Glycerine in great quantities. Glyceroles of Tannin, Iodoform, Hamamelis, Atropia, Secale, Nitrate of Sanguinaria and Hydrastis. Surgical treatment, excision, torsion, ligation, ecrasement to prepare by sponge tent. Diet of animal food: beef in all forms, tripe, veal, calves' feet and head, pork, fresh, salt and cured mutton. All kinds of game, milk, butter, eggs, cheese, cream. Fish, fresh and salt, and vegetables without starch. Avoid all starches and sugar, as found in all kind, of bread, potatoes, rice, etc. A large, moist poultice, that will cover one half of the abdomen, made from fresh, blue clay, to be kept on for months at a time. Many cures are reported by this method.

Uterus, Anteversion of.—IRON, BELL., LILEIUM, SEPIA, NUX V., NIT. AC.

Helon., Puls., Mac., Carl., Mur. ac., Strych., China, Canth., Nux v.

Stann., Plat., Calc. c., Aur. m., Merc., Terebinth.

Adjuvants.—Use Thomas' reposition of the organ, or Rinklock's anteversion pessary. Insert a cotton ball in front of the os uteri (with string attached), daily. Abdominal supporter. The patient should lie on the back, and permit the bladder to become filled and retained as long as possible.

Astringent injections. Suppositories of Tannin or Sulphate of Zinc. Sea bathing. Hot water injections.

Uterus, Retroversion of.—SEPIA, BELL., LILL. TIG., CIMIC., IRON, NUX V., PULS., KREOS., HELON.

Plat., Pallad., Ustilago, Ign., Hyos., Hydras.

Pod., Merc., Nux v., Sabin, Caul., Zinc. val.

Adjuvants.—Place the patient in a prone position and replace the organ. Introduce a cotton ball behind the uterus, daily. Hodge's, Thomas's or Cutter's pessary. Keep the horizontal position on the side or abdomen. Avoidance of over-exertion, straining at stools, etc. Use a Catheter. Dr. A. R. Jackson's soft rubber pessary, with wire framework, is good. Hot water injections. Sea bathing.

Uvula Elongated.—SANG. NIT., MERC. S., ARGENT. NIT.

Zinc, Phos.

Adjuvants.—Use astringent gargles, and the catarrhal remedies. In some cases, amputate.

Vaccination.—To be successful it should be made with the virus from a cow which has been inoculated from the horse. All other methods of cow-inoculation, including those now in common use, are imperfect or wholly useless for the purposes intended. Jenner never employed any other matter than the equo-vaccine virus.

The preventive power of vaccination is assured only if the resulting pustule is "flat and depressed in the centre," and on the eighth or ninth day is surrounded with an inflammatory redness, a sign that the organism is infected. If the pustule, three or four days after vaccination, begins to rise and becomes full and convex, or if it is very diminutive, it is unreliable. Jenner employed Tartar emetic in variola, knowing that this salt is capable of producing an eruption closely resembling small-pox. Many German and other physicians consider it a safe preventive even in minute doses. Jenner never vaccinated a child younger than six months; for he determined that the pustule on and after that age was larger, its virus more active, and the resulting pock-mark deeper.

Vaginitis (*Inflammation of the Vagina*).—ACON., PULS.,

CANTH., COPAIBA, CANNAB. SAT., MERC. SABI., ARS., KREOS., HAM., SULPH. CALC., C.

Grendelia, Thuja, Borax, Gels.

Clematis, Senecio, Ergot, Kali chlo.

Adjuvants.—Tampons of cotton saturated with glycerine. Injections of Boracic Acid, Borax, Hydrastis, Grindelia, Chlorate of Potash, Bicarbonate of Soda, Sulphate of Zinc, Acetate of Lead or large quantities of hot water, Suppositories of Iodoform, Hydrastis, Bismuth or Oxide of Zinc.

Vaginismus, (*Excessive Sensitiveness of the Vagina, with involuntary, spasmodic Closure of the Sphincter Muscle from slight Irritation, forming a complete Barrier to Coition*).—CHLORAL, ATROPIA, IODOF., KALI BROM., KREOS., SULPH., NUX V.

Plat., Bell., Sepia, Cocc., Mac., Nit. ac., Plumb., Gels., Asafet.

Ign., Graph., Hyos., Coni., Silic.

Adjuvants.—Removal of hymen with scissors. Cut the sphincter vagina muscle, and follow this by the use of rubber or glass dilators, morning and night. Divide the pudic nerve. Hot water injections. Suppositories of Iodoform or Chloral Hydrate. Glycerine and Olive oil with one drachm of Chloroform applied on cotton. Coition in a state of complete anæsthesia, may be followed by conception and cure. Forceful dilatation with the thumbs while the patient is in a state of complete anæsthesia, repeated twice a week for six weeks has cured some cases.

Vagina, Occlusion of.—Surgical operation followed by dilation.

Varicella (*Chicken Pox*).—ACON., ANT. C., ANT. TART., RHUS TOX., MERC., APIS M., SULPH.

Ipecac., Ars., Puls.

Bell., Bry., Nux v.

Adjuvants.—Warm baths, oil inunctions.

Varices, Phlebitis (*Varicose Veins*).—PULS., HAM., ERGOT, SULPH., FLUOR., AC., CROC., HEPAR S., ARN.

Hyper., Mill., Sepia., Ustilago, Amm. carb.

Nit. ac., Nux v., Æscu. Collin., Thlasp.

Adjuvants.—Rest. Fomentations, linseed poultices. In acute cases apply Hamamelis, Arnica, or Hypericum. In chronic cases, one part of Perchloride of Iron to three of water; take strips of folded cotton wet with the solution and apply over the enlarged vein, cover with oiled silk and secure with a bandage; should be renewed daily. Many cases are reported cured with this solution, in two days. Injection of Ergotine along side of the vein has cured many cases. Moderate compression with bandages, or an elastic stocking should be applied in the morning before the patient puts his feet on the floor. Obliteration of the veins by subcutaneous ligation.

Variola.—See *Small Pox*.

Varioloid.—See *Small Pox*.

Varicocele, Spermatic.—See *Varices*.

Verrucae.—See *Warts*.

Vertigo, (*Giddiness, Whirling around*).—*Gastric*.—PULS., NUX V., SALICYL. AC., ANT. C., CHINA, QUINIA, PHOS., ARGENT N., ARS., DIG., CALC. C., LYC., IPECAC., TART. EM., URAN. NIT., BISMUTH.

Verat. alb., Iris, Cocc., Hepar s., Carbo v., Bry., Hydras.
Phos. ac., Kali c., Ign.

Adjuvants.—Alkaline waters. Charcoal. Bicarbonate of Soda in doses of one teaspoonful to three ounces of water. Lime water. Bicarbonate of Potash. Soda water.

Vertigo, Congestive.—BELL., QUINIA, GLON., GELS., LACH., NUX V., OPI., MORPHIA, CHLORAL, SILIC., SULPH., AMYL NIT.

China, Agaricus, Coff., Coni., Hyos., Secale, Zinc.

Stram., Acon., Bry., Puls.

Vertigo (Malarial Bilioid).—QUINIA, IPECAC., NAT. M., ANT. TART., NUX V., EUPAT., PULS., MERC.

Apis m., Verat. alb., Eucal.

Vertigo (Syphilitic).—KALI IOD., MERC. IOD., MERC., NIT. AC.

Hepar s., Thuja, Mez., Phyt., Sulphurous waters.

Vertigo (Nervous).—GLON., KALI BROM., KALI AM., GELS., QUINIA, CONI., BELL., DIG., COFF., SILIC., ARS., ZINC.

Nux v., *Puls.*, *Cocc.*, *Ign.*, *Salicyl. ac.*

Ign., *Cham.*, *Cimic.*, *Agaric.*

Vertigo, (*Anæmic*).—IRON, CHINA, FER. STRYCH., QUINIA.

Helon., *Zinc*, *Mangan.*

Zinc val., Amm. c., Oxalate of Cerium.

Adjuvants.—Nourishing food. Milk, raw eggs, beef, mutton, beef-tea, fish, Cod-liver-oil. Brandy and egg mixture. Sea air. Mineral waters.—See *Anæmia*.

Vertigo, (*Uterine*).—PULS., SEPIA, CALC. C., SECALE, VERAT. ALB., VERAT. VIR., KREOS., CHLORAL.

Plat., *Mac.*, *Caul.*, *Cocc.*, *Gels.*

Nux v., *Trill.*, *Caul.*

Vesical Inflammation (*Inflammation of the Bladder*).—

Acute form.—ACON., CANTH., BELL., TEREb., APIS M., ARS. DULC., NUX V., OPI., LYC.

Copaiba, *Camph.*, *Hydras.*, *Puls.*

Adjuvants.—Warm sitz baths. Fomentations. Linseed or Hemlock poultices. Mucilaginous fluids. Catheterism.

Chronic Form.—LYC., KALI HYD., NUX V., PULS., CHIMI., MERC., APIS M., CANN. SAT., HYDRAS., EUCAL., TEREBINTH, SALICYL. AC.

Kali bich., *Kali nit.*, *Copaiba*, *Petrol.*, *Uva ursi*, *Sepia*, *Benz. ac.*

Santon., Nit. ac., Eup. per., Sulph., Hepar s.

Adjuvants.—Wash out the bladder with warm water impregnated with Hydrastis, Salicylic acid, Boracic acid, Carbolic acid or Eucalyptus. Decoction of Couch grass. Demulcent drinks, marsh-mallow, Irish moss, linseed or slippery elm bark. Animal food. Milk, cream, raw eggs. Alkaline waters.

Vesical Irritability (*Spasm of the Neck of the Bladder*).—

CANTH., BELL., ATROPIA, APIS M., CHLORAL, BENZOIC AC., ERGOT, SANTO.

Nux v., *Thuja*, *Hyos.*, *Copaiba*, *Plantago*, *Lyc.*, *Strych.*, *Cann. sat.*, *Benzoin*, *Berber.*, *Pierrera*.

Puls., *Caust.*, *Gels.*, *Iron*, *Kali nit.*, *Colch.*, *Ruta*, *Kali brom.*, *Ferr. phos.*

Adjuvants.—Hot baths. Poppyhead fomentations. Linseed poultice. Belladonna suppository. Mucilaginous drinks. Local application of Carbonic acid gas. Avoidence of stimulants, tea, coffee, sexual intercourse, and violent exercise. Substitute cocoa for tea and coffee. Alkaline and Sulphur waters. Warm clothing. Catheterism

Vesical Tumors. — THUJA, ERGOT, CANTH., KALI IOD., KALI BROM., IODOFORM, SANG., NIT. AC., BELL.

Nux v., Puls., Merc., Iron.

Coni., Benz. ac.

Adjuvants.—Chalybeates with nourishing, non stimulating diet. Gentle catheterism. Electricity. Excision. Torsion, Belladonna and Iodoform suppositories. Apply Thuja or Nitrate of Sanguinaria and Glycerine. Caustics.

Vitiligo (*Well defined smooth, white, glistnineg Patches on the Skin*).—ARS., KALI IOD., SEPIA, NIT. AC., LYC., IOD., KREAS.

Hepar s., Sulph., Merc. iod., Caust.

Adjuvants.—But little can be done for this disease. Galvanic current. Tone up the system. See *Chloasma, Freckles.*

Vomiting.—See *Nausea.*

Vulval Pruritus (*Itching of the Vulva*).—CHLORAL, SULPH., MERC., ARS., NIT. AC., SEPIA., CALADIUM, GRAPH., BORAX, KALI BICH., KALI BROM., KALI IOD.

Aloes, Nat. m., Agaricus, Kreos., Uran. nit.

Calc. c., Coni., Nux v., Ant. tart., Zinc.

Adjuvants.—Cleanliness. Lotion of Chloral hydrate. Hypo-sulphite of Soda, Carbolic Acid, Lead, Borax, Cantharis or Lime water. Nitrate of Silver in lotion or solid stick. Aconite, Belladonna and Chloroform ââ. Calomel ointment. Iodide of Mercury, Oxide of Zinc and Cod-liver oil ââ. Carbonate of Lead. Oxide of Zinc. Iodine. Nitrate of Sanguinaria or Iodoform ointment. One teaspoonful of Chloride of Ammonia to one pint of water. Glycerole of Starch and Iodoform. Alkaline waters to keep the urine alkaline. Collodion and Iodoform, or Chloral. Oil of peppermint with glycerine. Apply on lint with a hot solution of Bicarbonate of Soda or

Borax, Liquor Picis Alkalinus or tar diluted with alcohol. Balsam of Peru with Iodoform as an ointment. Bismuth and Cosmoline. Tobacco lotion. Luke-warm sitz baths. Bathe with suds made from tar soaps.

Vulvitis (*Inflammation of the Vulva*).—ACON., CANTH., MERC., APIS M., CROTON TIG., RHUS TOX., SULPHUR, ARS., LACH., MERC. IOD.

Thuja, Sepia, Coni., Kreos., Hydras., Phyt., Silic.

Nit. ac., Puls., Hepar s., Bell.

Adjuvants.—Great cleanliness. Apply bran or linseed poultices. Glycerole of Hydrastin, Mercury, Calendula or Carbolic acid. Aconite and Chloroform liniment applied on lint. Iodoform, Mercurial or Zinc ointment. If an abscess forms, incise or aspirate early.

Walking, Difficult.—CALC. C., CALC. PHOS., SILIC., SULPH.

Iron, Ferr. phos., Phos. ac., Hepar s., Phos.

Asafæt., Rhus., Nit. ac., Iod., Kali iod.

Adjuvants.—Daily inunctions with Cod-liver oil. Animal diet of beef, mutton, eggs, graham bread, oatmeal, milk, cream. Calcic waters.

Warts, Verruca.—THUJA, NIT. AC., ANT. C., SULPH., MERC., KALI IOD.

Sepia, Caust., Calc. c., Hepar s.

Dulc., Staph., Rhus tox.

Adjuvants.—Paint the warts three times a day with Thuja; if this fails, substitute Staphysagria or Rhus tox. Keep the warts moist with dilute Nitric Acid. Chromic Acid or Acid Nitrate of Mercury; apply with a glass rod. Caustic alkalies or Nitrate of Silver. Apply liquor arsenicalis, daily. Iodine locally. Carbolic acid. Tincture of Perchloride of Iron. Glacial Acetic acid. Calomel with oxide of Zinc. A voyage causes them sometimes to disappear. Wash the warts with liquor Sodæ Chlorinatæ and dust then with Calomel. Scrape and cut the excrescence down before applying the caustics. Excision. The ligature and the galvano-caustic wire may be used where the growth is liable to be attended with hemorrhage.

Whitlow, Felon, Paronychia (*Suppurative Inflammation of the Extremities of the Fingers*).—SILIC., FLUOR. AC., HEPAR S., MERC. IOD.

Ars., Sulph., Nat. sulph., Lyc.

Caust., Sepia, Rhus tox., Graph., Iod., Apis m., Carbo v., Mez.

Adjuvants.—To abort a felon, immerse the finger early in hot lye or in the first decimal attenuation of hot Nitric Acid, or hold it in the fumes of Nitric Acid. Continued local anæsthesia with Ether or Rhigoline. Insert the finger into a softened lemon and keep it there half an hour at a time. An application of strong Etheral solution of Nitrate of Silver will usually abort it. A compress well saturated with Lobelia, Carbolic acid or Iris has aborted many. Strong aqua Ammonia and water ââ applied on lint is excellent. Iodine. The skin of a boiled egg has proved of service; also a fresh tomato poultice. To aid suppuration use hot fomentations and linseed poultices. To relieve the pain carry hand in sling just beneath the chin. Pressure on brachial artery. Insert the finger for a short time in ice water to secure sleep, or spray it with Ether. Saturate the poultices with Opium. When suppuration has taken place, make a free incision through the periosteum, to relieve the pain and to prevent disease of the bone. To promote healing use an ointment of Iodoform, Nitrate of Lead or Calendula.

Whooping Cough, Pertussis.—ACON., BELL., ATROPIA, IPECAC., CUP., CORAL., DROS., ANT. TART., PULS., NAPHTHALINE, ARS., SANTO., SULPH., KALI IOD., AMYL NIT., AMM. IOD., VER-AT ALB.

Chloral, Mephitis, Kali brom., Carbolic ac., Kali carb., Kali bich., Squills, Lach., Bry., Chelid., Coni., Dig., Iron, Hepar s., Hyos., Lyc., Lobelia, Nux v., Phos., Sang., Sulph. ac., Amm., Caust.

Grindelia, Hyd. ac., Opi., Camph. mono brom., Cina, Iod., Kreos., Mez., Mosch., Mur. ac., Nit. ac., Rumex, Rhus tox., Sabad., Samb., Spong., Stram., Sepia, Amm. carb., Ambra.

Adjuvants.—Light, nutritious diet. Demulcent beverages of gum arabic, tolu, slippery elm, or glycerine and whiskey ââ. Chloroform and Ether as palliatives. The cough may be ar-

rested by carrying the patient to gas works three or four times, and remaining there a few hours each time. The inhalation of the fumes of Ammonia and Sulphur at such works is followed by brilliant results. Inhalation of vapor of Cresoline, a product of coal tar, is similar to that found in gas-houses. In many cases this vapor produces a rapid cure. Sinapisms Aconite or Chloroform liniment to spine. Flannel clothing. Cod-liver oil to chest and spine. Avoid stimulants. Infants should be watched closely and taken out of bed as soon as a fit of coughing comes on, to prevent choking. Temperature of the room should be from 68° to 70° F. Sea air.

Wry-neck, Torticollis.—See *Rheumatism*.

Worms, Helminthiasis (*Ascarides*, *Thread Worms*, *Lumbricoides*, *the Long Round Worm*).—SANTON., CINA, MERC., SULPH., TEREB., SPIGEL., CALC.C., IRON.

Argent., *Stann.*, *Silic.*, *Teucrium*, *Lyc.*, *Ant. c.*, *Bell.*

Gels., *Ign.*, *Nux v.*, *Hyos.*, *Verat. v.*

Adjuvants.—To destroy the ascarides and the oxyuris, apply lard or oil about the anus and within it, three times a day for two weeks. This allays the itching and destroys the larvæ. the life of the parasite being eight days, the eggs have no nidus for further development. Avoid cakes, pastry, sweetmeats, veal and pork, especially raw meats. Use much salt with the food. Mercurial ointment into the anus. Turpentine, Santonine or Calomel suppositories. Injections of Corrosive Sublimate two grains to the ounce of water. Quassia, Gamboge, Salt, Lime water, or Eucalyptus injections. Soap injections with a long flexible tube has cured some obstinate cases.

Wounds, Vulnus.—ARNICA, ACON., CALENDULA, CARBOL. AC., HAM., HYPER., RUTA, QUINIA, SULPH.

Bry., *Bell.*, *Hepar*, *Silic.*, *China Merc.*

Rhus tox., *Iod.*, *Salicyl. ac.*, *Eucal.*

Adjuvants.—First, arrest hemorrhage; second, remove all foreign substances; third, bring the parts into apposition by ligatures or adhesive plaster. In all cut and lacerated wounds dress with a lotion of Calendula, Hamamelis or Collodion; in bruised wounds, with Arnica or Hamamelis; in punctured wounds, with Hypericum. After thorough cleansing, dress

all sloughing and irritable wounds with Iodoform. To arrest decomposition and fetor, use Iodoform, Carbolic Acid, Boracic Acid, Salicylic Acid, Sulphurous Acid, Permanganate of Potash, Bromine, Benzoin, Chloride of Lime, Eucalyptus, Thymol and Kreosote.

Writing Spasm, or Cramp Mogigraphia. (*Spasm of the Extensor Muscles of the Thumb and first three Fingers, with impossibility to hold the Pen*).—GELS., STRYCH., TARANT., ARN., ZINC PHOS.

Stann., Nux v., Rhus tox., Bell.

Ruta, Staph, Secale, Caust, Plumb., Cup

Adjuvants.—Rest. Gymnastics and massage three times a day. Galvanism. Electricity. Stimulating baths, and in some cases tenotomy.

Yellow Fever.—See *Fever, Yellow.*

Zona, Shingles (*Herpes in the form of a Band encircling one half of the Body*).—SULPH., MERC., GRAPH., RHUS TOX.

Mez., Croton tig., Ars., Acon., Iron.

Staph., Phyt., Puls. Kali iod., Grindelia Zinc.

Adjuvants.—Protect the parts from irritation of the clothes. Carbolated Cosmoline. Glyceroles of Cantharis, Rhus tox., Croton tig, or an ointment of Nitrate of Lead, dusted with Morphine. Flexible Collodion with Morphine ten grains to the ounce of Collodion. Electricity.

Gall Stones, Biliary Calculi (*Cholelithiasis*).—POD., CHI-NA, NUX V., EUONY., CHELID., MERC., LYC., MORPHIA, ATROPIA, KALI IOD., PHOS., CHLOROF., COLOC., TEREBO., ARS., CALC. IOD.

Bell., Lach. Iod., Leptan., Iridin., Ether, Chlorol., Sulph., Acon., Dig., Nit. ac., Benz. ac.

Bap., Silic., Hepar s., Verat. alb., Berb., Cham., Gels., Phos. ac., Sodium phos., Sant., Elate.

Adjuvants.—To relieve the pain during the passage of the calculi, apply large, hot fomentations or compresses to the side. Dry heat. Sinapisms, with copious draughts of hot water, containing four grains of Bicarbonate of Soda to the pint of water. Hot baths. The majority of cases will

have to be relieved by large doses of Morphine, Opium, Chloral, Chloroform or Ether. For the expulsion of gall stones, no treatment has equaled the internal use of Olive oil, from two to six ounces a day for three days, followed by an *active cathartic* of Podophylline one to four grains, or Calomel ten to twenty grains at a dose, combined with Ether. Chloroform 60 drops *bis die* has proved beneficial. Durand's remedy of Ether ʒ iij, Turpentine oil ʒ ij, one half drachm every morning until one pound has been taken, aided by large doses of Succinate of Iron, has many advocates. Mineral waters well impregnated with Carbonate of Soda and Phosphate of Potash, as the Carlsbad, Vichy, Ems. To get their full benefit they should be taken at the wells. Diet: Avoid starches, fats, saccharine food and malt liquors. Use an abundance of vegetable acids. Cholate of Soda eight grains *ter die* for some time is thought to act as a solvent. Iridin in grain doses has given encouraging results. Gentle pressure and manipulation of the abdomen has in some cases dislodged the stone. In desperate cases the operation of choleo-cystotomy will be called for, and is not more dangerous than that of lithotomy.

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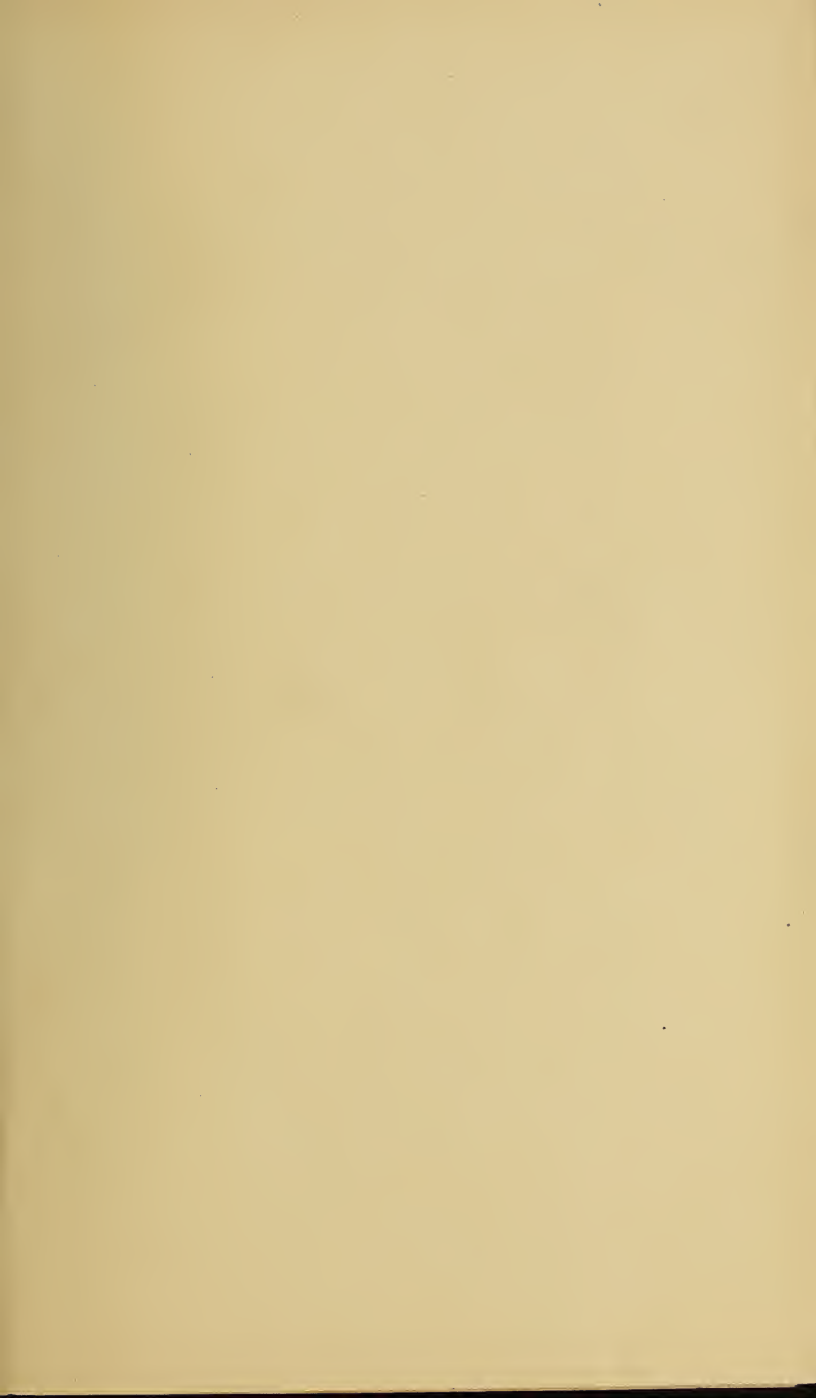
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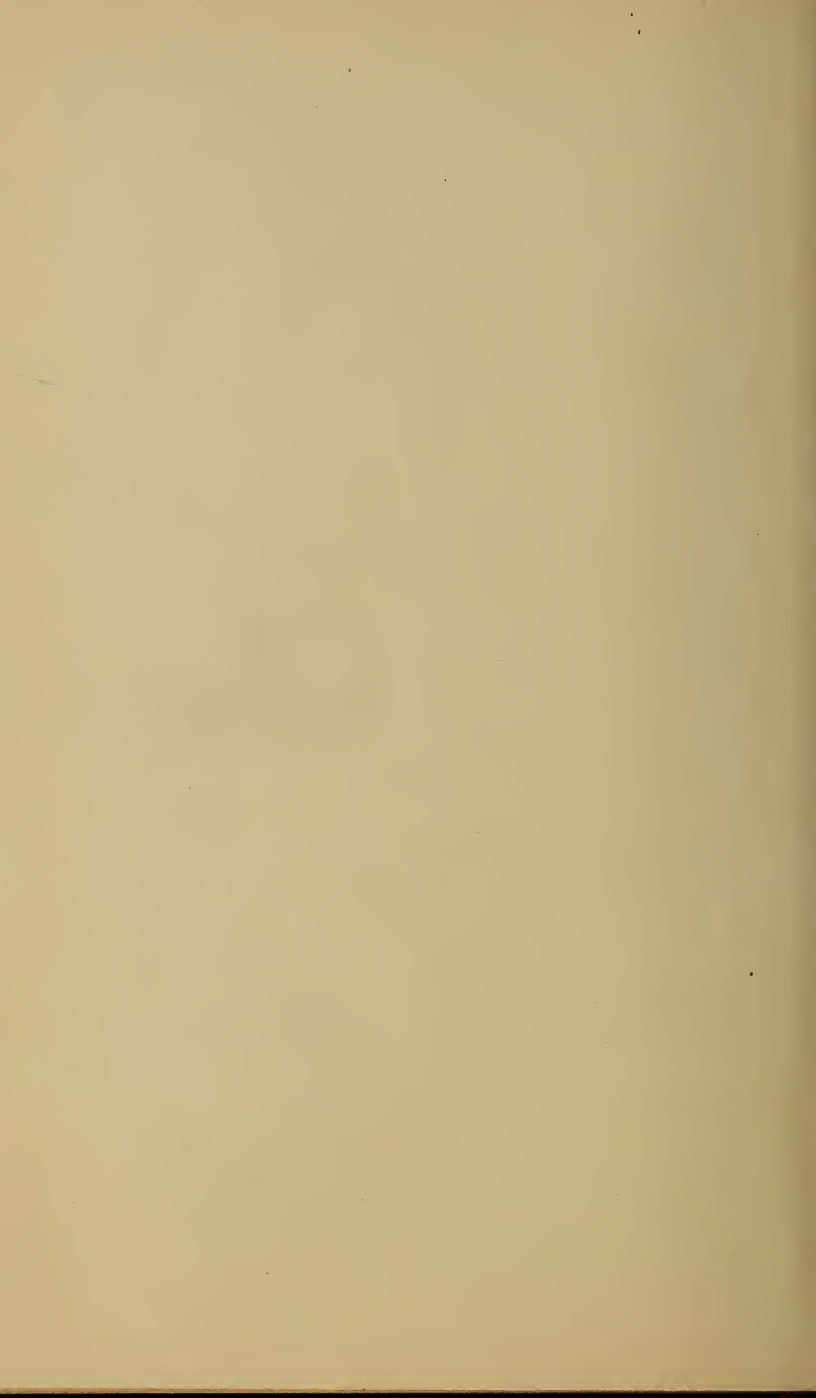
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