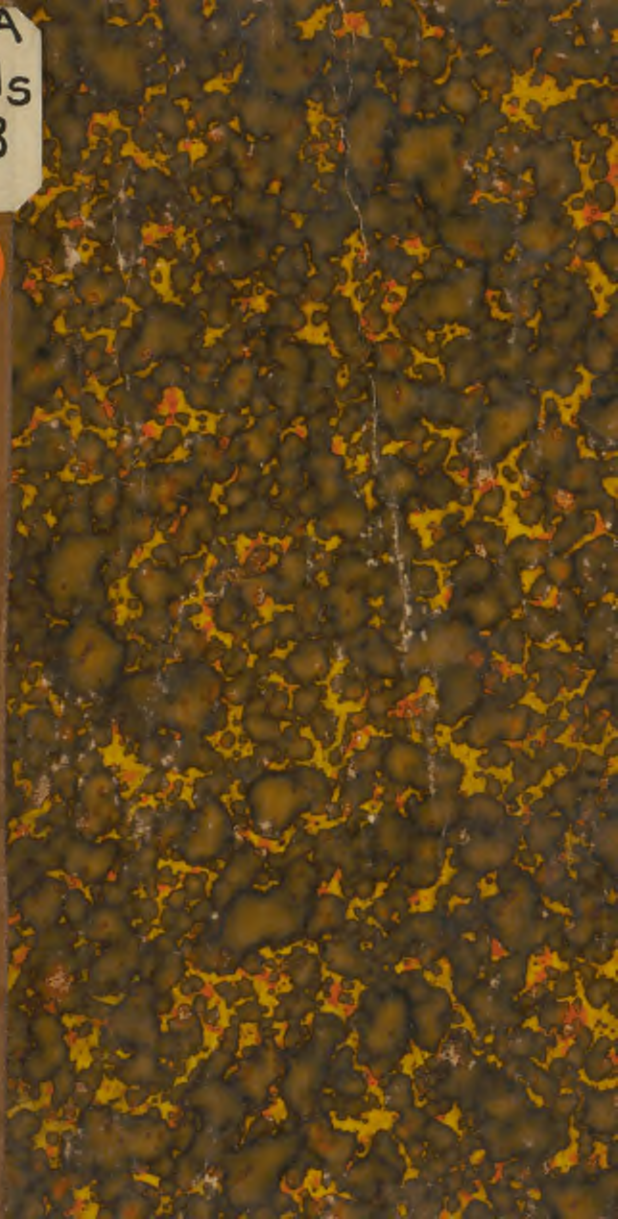


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THE THIRD EDITION

r. Nash's Practitioner



ALL THE PRACTICAL MATTER OF THE TWO
FORMER EDITIONS

Southern Family Physician.

REVISED AND IMPROVED

191999

MADE IN THE U.S.A.
BY THE NATIONAL PUBLISHERS

Nash, James Addison

THE THIRD EDITION

OF

Dr. Nash's Practice,

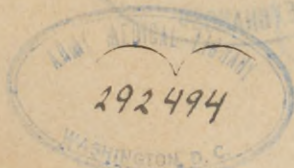
CONTAINING

ALL THE PRACTICAL MATTER OF THE TWO
FORMER EDITIONS

OF THE

“Southern Family Physician.”

REVISED AND IMPROVED.



DALLAS, TEXAS:
TEXAS BAPTIST PUBLISHING HOUSE,
1878.

THE THIRD EDITION

Nash's Practice

Annex

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1878

THE PRACTICAL MATTER OF THE TWO EDITIONS

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PREFACE.

IN presenting this, the third, revised, corrected and condensed edition of my PRACTICE to the public, I feel confident that it will supply a place among the masses of afflicted men and women, as well as among physicians, that has been long vacant; will enable thousands to restore and retain good health who otherwise are suffering and may suffer with diseases which are perfectly curable. My situation in life has been an obvious one. In my early boyhood days I was thrown upon my own resources. For the limited education I received, dug the sover-eigns out of the soil of my native State (Mississippi), thirty-five years ago, with the hands and brains that write this preface, and attended my first course of lectures; laboring in hospitals and infirmaries, under the direction of medical men, to acquire knowledge, occasionally attending lectures until I qualified for practice. My observations had been such, that it caused me to lead off, in the early part of my life, on chronic diseases, finding it then, as too much the case now, that medical men, as a general thing, were avoiding bad chronic cases. With untiring energy and a good and successful business, I was induced to publish my Practice in the space of eight or ten years, from the time I commenced practice. The ready sale of a large edition threw me directly into an infirmary practice, which I kept up for many years, receiving patients from all parts of the country, laboring under every form and variety of chronic disease, which opened up for me a field for observations that but few

men ever enjoyed. In thus laboring, I have learned to treat diseases successfully (many of which were considered incurable) by medicines and compounds of medicines that are entirely original with myself and in the course of my observations, while practicing over large malarial districts of the South, on those afflicted with both acute and chronic diseases, rich and poor, by day and by night, through sunshine and rain, heat and cold, swimming creeks and rivers, furnishing my own medicines, and in most instances, without fee or reward, save the making of sad hearts glad by saving life. In this way I have learned what the masses of the afflicted want: A book, plain and tangible; a practice that is easily procured, and one that will cure. Prescriptions written in plain English, avoiding superfluous language and fine-spun theories. In other words, **THEY WANT THE WHEAT WITHOUT THE CHAFF.** My heart's desire is that this Practice may reach the homes of afflicted men and women everywhere, finding and relieving thousands who are laboring under diseases that are considered incurable, and who are too poor, in some instances, and others physically unable to go where they can get the benefit of the practice from first hands. I have sought opportunities of doing good, and have never been disappointed in its promoting happiness. Let us, dear friends, drive selfishness and prejudice from our hearts, and do unto others as we would they should do unto us, and we not act the part of the unjust judge at the same time; that no remorse or evil passions will disturb our conscience or rack our systems; that our memories in old age may be as pleasant as were our hopes in youth. I trust, that, in the chances of life, I may renew the acquaintance of thousands who have read my former Practice, that I may still be more beneficial to you, and enable you to tread lightly many days beyond the meridian of life, and that in the fullness of our days, God will lift the veil, and we will pass from time into eternity, fearless and happy.

J. A. NASH, M. D., Dallas, Texas.

DR. NASH'S PRACTICE.

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.

GREAT pains should be taken in procuring, preparing and administering medicines. In exercising discretion, energy and patience will depend your success in the use of the medicines prescribed in this book. Don't think because it will require labor, a little means and time to procure the medicines, prepare and administer them according to directions—that something else will do that is cheaper, more easily gotten and administered. In this way thousands are allowed to suffer unnecessarily and die prematurely. I speak from experience and observation of thirty years' incessant practice. **BE YOUR OWN PHYSICIAN**, which you can be with the aid of this book, should you but observe the caution and advice given in its pages, at least in a majority of cases, and many times cure where physicians have failed. All families should keep on hand a few of the leading medicines, such as Liver Pills, Cider Bitters, Neutralizing Cordial, Flux Medicine, Fever Drops, Anti-Periodic Croup Mixture, Female Composition, Neuralgia Mixture, Rheumatic Liniment, &c., and you will be prepared for almost any acute or urgent case at any and all hours. My experience is sufficient for me to know the fact that in all neighborhoods and communities there are good, practical, energetic and philanthropic men and women, who are not mere **HEREDITARY OBJECTS**, but like grace, the **GIFT OF GOD**, and always prove themselves to be the **ESSENCE AND SALVATION** of the community. To such is this work entrusted.

J. A. NASH, M. D.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

LIVER PILL NO. 1.

Take 60 grains of blue mass.

10 grains of podophyllin.

10 grains of scamany.

5 grains of Dover's powders.

Mix well, adding a few drops of oil of peppermint, and roll into twenty-five (or a box of) pills. Dose for adults, under ordinary circumstances, two to three, and should operate in eight to twelve hours. Useful as a general family and purgative pill. Especially useful in fevers, dyspepsia, constipation of the bowels, etc.

LIVER PILL NO. 2.

Take 20 grains of calomel.

10 grains of podophyllin.

10 grains of aloes.

10 grains of rhubarb.

5 grains of capsicum.

Mix thoroughly, using, if convenient, a few drops of oil of annis. Make into twenty-five pills, with gum arabic powder, or flour and syrup. This pill, like No. 1, applicable in the same diseases, only more active in arousing the secretions, and better for old chronic diseases, as well as for female obstructions.

VEGETABLE LIVER PILL.

Take 10 grains of podophyllin (mayapple).

10 grains of leptandrin (black root).

10 grains of rhubarb.

5 grains of quinine.

5 grains of pulverized cinnamon bark.

Mix with a few grains of flour or pulverized gum arabic, and make **DR** twenty-five pills. Useful as a general purgative, and for chronic diarrhœa, chronic chills, colic and female irregularities.

FLUX PILL.

Take 1 teaspoonful of burnt copperas.

1 teaspoonful of best Turkey rhubarb.

1 teaspoonful of pulverized nutmeg.

$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of pulverized cardiman seed.

$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of pulverized cinnamon bark.

5 grains of pulverized opium.

Mix with gum arabic solution, and make into common four grain pills or pills of ordinary size. Evacuate the bowels with the vegetable pill or oil and turpentine. Then give to adults one to two pills every two hours, according to suffering and frequency of the actions, until the pain and frequency of the actions are checked. Then after each evacuation, until relieved. This medicine is improved and made more palatable and convenient for taking, especially with children, by boiling port wine down one-half and dissolving the pills, and taken in a dessert spoonful of the same. Useful not only in flux, but all forms of diarrhœa, summer complaint of children, uterine hemorrhages, etc.

FEMALE PILL NO. 1.

Take 1 drachm of sactarine aloes.

1 drachm of best Turkey rhubarb.

1 drachm of pulverized raw coperas.

1 drachm of pulverized English saffron.

1 drachm of pulverized garden rue leaves.

10 grains of podophyllin.

Mix well, and make into common size pills. Useful in retained or suppressed menstruation, and as a tonic in dropsical affections. Dose, from one to two, night and morning, for ten

days previous to menstrual period. This medicine may be taken by adding one ounce of the mixture to one pint of whisky and four ounces of sugar. Bring it to a boil, let it stand a few days, and strain through flannel. Bottle for use. A dessert spoonful will be a dose, when taken once a day. Enough taken to produce only a laxative effect.

FEMALE PILL NO. 2.

Take 1 drachm of solid extract of log wood,
 20 grains of galic acid,
 20 grains of pulverized cinnamon,
 10 grains of burnt alum,
 5 grains of pulverized opium.

Mix and make into common size pills. Take two to three every four to six hours, in case of excessive flooding. Ordinarily so, two every six, eight or ten hours apart. This medicine may be taken in port wine, one ounce of the mixture to the pint, and a dessert spoonful at a dose, which makes my old female wine bitters. Useful not only in uterine flux, but in flux of the bowels.

FEMALE PILL NO. 3.

Take 20 grains of extract of India hemp,
 20 grains of extract of nux vomica,
 40 grains of extract of white walnuts,
 10 grains of piperine,
 20 grains of nitrate of potassa.

Mix with equal parts of sulphur and gum arabic powders, (say ten grains of each) using tincture of cantharides to moisten the mixture into a pill mass. Make into common size pills. Useful in uterine colic, neuralgia, and peculiar to general debility of females, want of life, loss of appetite, etc.

FEMALE PILL NO. 4.

Equal parts of the extracts of garden rue, pennyroyal, savin, cotton root and aloes, made into common size pills, is a strong emenagogue, and should be used with caution, or they produce abortion. Useful in obstinate cases of obstructed menstruation, from cold chlorosis, etc.

NEUTRALIZING CORDIAL.

Take 1 large table spoonful of garden mint.

1 teaspoonful of best Turkey rhubarb.

1 teaspoonful of nutmeg.

2 teaspoonsful of saleratus or strongest soda.

Pulverize the mint leaves and nutmeg. To these add two ounces of crushed sugar and one pint of boiling water. Steep it over a slow fire thirty or forty minutes. When cool, strain and squeeze all the fluid through coarse flannel, and add three gills of brandy, and bottle for use. This mixture is taken in dessert spoonful by adults and teaspoonsful by children, one to six years old. There is, perhaps, no mixture equal to this for cholera morbus, bowel complaints, sour stomach, sick stomach, and vomiting from pregnancy. No family should be without it. Taken as often as the vomiting or purging takes place.

CHOLERA MIXTURE NO. 1.

Should you have the neutralizing cordial, to one ounce of the same add one large teaspoonful of tincture of capsicum and two of laudanum. Give in teaspoonful doses, diluted with water, frequently using hot mustard and vinegar fomentations, hot baths, etc., until the spasms are relieved.

UTERINE ASTRINGENT.

Take equal parts of fresh, strong cinnamon bark, nutmeg and alum (all finely pulverized), one ounce each, and one

drachm of medical charcoa¹. Add all to one quart of port wine, shake, and take a table spoonful every two hours.

CHOLERA MIXTURE NO. 2.

To one pint of best brandy, add one ounce each of the strongest tinctures, nutmeg, cayenne pepper, and cardiman seed, and one ounce of each, spirits of camphor, spirits of aqua ammonia, and two of laudanum. Give in dessert spoonful doses to adults, in bad cases, every half hour, using hot mustard baths and fomentations, until relieved. Useful and reliable, not only in cholera, but in chronic diarrhœa. Taken in small doses, say teaspoonful, after eating and every motion of the bowels.

CHOLERA MIXTURE NO. 3.

To one-half pint of the best apple vinegar, add one-half pint of water, two ounces of common salt, two teaspoonsful of finely pulverized and fresh cayenne pepper. Shake well, and take in large teaspoonful doses as often in cholera, diarrhœa, flux and cholera morbus, as there are ejections from the stomach or bowels. This is also useful in dyspepsia, taken after eating. This is a rough and ready remedy, but one that is easily procured and every way reliable.

STYPTIC POWDERS:

Take a bar of lead, melt it over a fire of coals in a large ladel or skillet. When melted, pour in sulphur, and stir with the lead, keeping it on the fire, and constantly stirring and adding sulphur slowly until it becomes a fine powder. Cool, and to the powder add one ounce of perchloride of iron in solution. Heat and stir again.

NERVE OR NEURALGIA MIXTURE.

Dissolve eight grains of pure strychnine in one pint of best alcohol. To two ounces of the green root of poke (the common poke root that grows all over the country), add the alcohol, digest it for ten days, the root having been bruised to a pulp. To this add half an ounce of quinine, two drachms of hydrate of chloral, and one ounce of the tincture of aconite root. Digest five days more, and strain or filter out all of the fluid. This is a most powerful nerve medicine, and dangerous in too large doses, yet safe and the most effectual remedy for neuralgia, paralysis and nervous rheumatism ever yet discovered. Adults should begin by taking in water ten drops three times a day. After a few days begin its increase to fifteen drops three times a day, and in old and bad cases increase it to twenty after the expiration of twenty days, at which time the patient should take for ten days, three times a day, two table spoonsful of Bull's Sarsaparilla, to which has been added one ounce of iodide of potash. Should he or she not be well, take the second course. The remedy often relieves permanently in a few days, and without the use of the sarsaparilla, or more than one ounce of the nerve drops.

NERVE LINIMENT.

To four ounces or a common coffee cupful of hog's lard add one ounce of each, pulverized camphor and chloroform, one half ounce each of hydrate of chloral, tincture of aconite root, veratrim (Norwood's tincture), strong spirits of ammonia and tincture of beladonna. Mix well, and bottle or box for use. We have never found this liniment to disappoint us in relieving neuralgic pains, when applied properly and persistently over the seat of pain, and that in a few minutes, especially when the nerve drops are used in connection. This is one of the best liniments for paralysis, rheumatism, etc., that can be used.

RHEUMATIC DROPS.

To one quart of pure alcohol add two fresh beef galls, four ounces of cayenne pepper, two ounces of saltpeter, two drachms of hydrate of chloral, twenty grains of morphine, one half ounce of oil of cinnamon. Shake up well together for a few days in succession, and strain or filter through coarse new flannel. This liniment, for inflammatory rheumatism, stiff joints and for pains generally, is not surpassed. It may be used in one half to teaspoonful doses, diluted with water to the stomach, for cramps, colic, etc., repeating according to circumstances, and taken for rheumatism, while using externally.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC BITTERS NO. 1.

Take 2 ounces of golden seal.

2 ounces of extract of white walnuts.

1 ounce of rhubarb.

1 ounce of saleratus or strong soda.

10 grains of quinine.

5 grains of morphine.

All put into a suitable vessel, and one pint of boiling water added. When cool, add a quart of good whisky, let it stand six or eight days, strain or filter, and bottle for use. Dyspeptics will take this, after eating, in dessert spoonful doses. Prevents pain and the accumulation of acid, as well as relieving either constipation or diarrhœa in dyspepsia.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC BITTERS No. 2.

Take 2 ounces of Seneca snake root.

1 ounce of Virginia snake root.

2 ounces of vallerian.

1 ounce of strong soda.

40 grains of coarsely pulverized nux vomica.

20 grains of podophyllin.

Cover the articles with one pint of boiling water. When cool, add a quart of sherry wine, digest ten or twelve days, filter or strain, adding four ounces of crushed sugar. Take in dessert spoonful doses, immediately before or after eating, enough to keep the bowels regular and the stomach clear of acid. Particularly beneficial to dyspeptic, nervous and constipated persons, male or female.

NASH'S ANTI-PERIODIC.

Take 5 grains of strychnine.—

1 ounce of Fowler's solution of arsenic.

60 grains of quinine.

20 grains of piperine.

1 ounce of fluid extract of vallerian.

The strychnine, quinine and piperine dissolved in one ounce of alcohol by the aid of a few drops of nitric acid, and the whole added to one and a half pints of good whisky. Dose for adults, one teaspoonful, as a preventative to chills, night and morning. For acute attacks, take liver pills No. 1, and move the bowels freely, and the anti-periodic in half teaspoonful doses every two hours, for ten hours previous to the chill, increasing to two-thirds of a teaspoonful, if necessary.

TONIC PILLS.

Take 20 grains of quinine.

20 grains of pulverized copperas.

5 grains of pulverized nux vomica.

Made into common size pills, with the addition of flour and syrup to make them into a proper pilliary mass. Useful in general debility from too loose or lax state of the bowels, in dropsy and for chronic chills. Dose for adults, one to two, night and morning. If necessary, three times a day.

RED WASH.

Take 30 grains of corrosive sublimate.
10 grains of permanganate of potassa.
1 quart of rain water.

Dissolve well before using. Useful in causing old sores to heal, especially syphillitic sores, and as a wash in leucorrhœa, vaginites, etc. It should be used, diluted nearly one half, in the last named diseases. Also taken internally in doses of five to seven drops for syphillis, gradually increasing to ten drops, three times a day. Used profitably in sore eyes, largely diluted.

TETTER AND SCALD HEAD WASH.

To one pint of the tincture of poke root add ten grains of corrosive sublimate and twenty grains of chloride of zinc, dissolve the minerals in one half ounce of water before adding to the tincture of poke. Should the parts be very raw, commence its use, considerably diluted, gradually increasing its strength.

EYE WATER.

To one quart of water add sixty grains of sulphate of zinc, sixty grains of sugar of lead, ten grains of morphine, and the white of three eggs. Boil slowly in one quart of rain water for one half hour. When cool, filter through flannel. No better eye water for common sore eyes.

CANCER POWDER NO. 1.

Take 60 grains of sanguinary (blood root).
60 grains of chloride of zinc.
30 grains of hydrate of chloral.
20 grains of morphine.
10 grains of arsenic.
60 grains of fresh, burned, unslacked lime.

Mix the ingredients well together in a mortar, and add one ounce of chloroform, stirring all the time the lime is slaking,

and continue to stir until it is reduced to a fine dry powder. Keep in glass stopper bottles.

CANCER POWDER NO. 2.

Made precisely as No. 1, except the slaking with the chloroform. This is a more active and painful medicine in its use than No. 1 and more useful in removing kaloid cancers and hard tumors, wens, goiter, etc.

CANCER POWDER NO. 3.

Take 30 grains of sanguinary (blood root).
30 grains of beech drops.
10 grains of pulverized poke root (recently dried).
4 grains of pure arsenic.
10 grains of morphine.

Mix thoroughly and fine. Keep in glass stopper bottles.

CANCER POWDER NO. 4.

Take 60 grains of the ashes of oyster shells.
5 grains of arsenic.
10 grains of dried poke root powders.

Keep air tight. The ashes of the oyster shell are procured by burning the shell to ashes in a crucible.

CANCER SALVE NO. 1

Is made of cancer powder No. 1, by mixing or incorporating the powder with some soft, sticking wax or pitch, tar, bees-wax and white, soft rosin. Boiled together to a mild soft pitch (not so much as to make it brittle when cool), and the powders worked in almost as much as the wax will take up without losing its adhesive quality when warmed, and applied to the parts

to be removed by it. It is often better to apply the powder by simply mixing it with pine tar alone, especially if the cancer is open and discharging much. Sometimes it may be advantageously used by simply adding a few grains of flour and drops of honey, and mixing up well before applying.

CANCER SALVES NOS. 2, 3 AND 4.

Made in the same manner as No. 1, remembering, as cancer powder No. 2 is more painful, yet more active, so is cancer salve No. 2. Cancer salves Nos. 3 and 4 are used sometimes as a change, when the action of the preceding one used is too slow alternating.

CANCER SALVE NO. 5.

Add the ashes of oyster shells to stiff, strong, home made, lye soap, as long as they can be worked in and confined to a cancer with adhesive plaster. Will take out a cancer.

CANCER SALVE NO. 6.

Roast the green leaves of the sorrel (what is known as the horse sorrel) by folding up a wad of the leaves in a green shuck or collard leaf, and roasting in hot ashes until they will work up into a pulp or salve. Apply as No. 5.

CANCER SALVE NO. 7.

Bruise and press the juice out of the full grown leaves of the common poke, place the same in a puter basin or plate, and set in the sun until it evaporates to a wax or salve. Apply as Nos. 5 and 6.

CANCER SALVE NO. 8.

Take a peck of the inner barks of white oak and beech bark,

add half bushel of water. Boil for five hours, pour off the decoction, add more water to the barks, boil again five hours, pour off this decoction, and add the two parcels together. Boil slowly down to a waxy substance. Boil it only on one side of the vessel, that you may not scorch or burn it. To as much as a teaspoonful of this wax incorporate well two grains of arsenic, and apply as in the case of No. 5.

BUCKEYE SALVE.

Take a double handful of the inner and soft bark of the Buckeye root, bruise and stew it down slowly in lard to a crisp, or until you get all the strength. Strain out the oil or salve from the barks (there should be about three gills). To this add a lump of beeswax as large as a common size walnut, sixty grains of hydrate of chloral, which should first be dissolved in a little water and ten grains of morphine. Place over a slow fire, melt and simmer the water out of the ointment. Useful in all painful cancers and other sores, allaying irritation, pain and inflammation. Adding a few grains of calomel to a teaspoonful, it makes a fine eye and pile ointment also.

HEALING SALVE.

Take one ounce of each, tallow and beeswax, two of white pine resin, and one half an ounce of copal varnish, melt the articles together over a slow fire, adding a teaspoonful of oil of sassafras to flavor, as well as make it more soothing. Useful in healing any and all sores, after fungous flesh and gangrenous matter is removed, burns, etc.

EYE SALVE.

Stew the inner bark of elder and peach tree leaves, equal parts, in fresh, unsalted butter, until you make a strong green ointment. To one table spoonful of this add and mix thorough-

ly ten grains of calomel. Anoint frequently for inflammatory sore eyes.

TETTER SALVE.

Take equal parts of poke root and yellow dock root, say one common teacupful of each, bruise the roots to a pulp, stew it over a slow fire until the strength is all extracted, press and strain out the ointment. There should be a half teacupful. To this add twenty grains of the chloride of zinc, ten grains of corrosive sublimate, and five grains of morphia. Rubbing up in a mortar the last named articles to a fine powder before mixing with the ointment. Useful in tetter, ringworm, cracked hands, etc. Adding flower of sulphur, it is a fine and effectual remedy for the itch.

DIURETIC CORDIAL NO. 1.

Take 2 ounces of buchu leaves.

2 ounces of ura ursi leaves.

4 ounces of bark of the root of common peach tree.

4 ounces, if green, (if dry, 2 of the root) of queen of the meadow.

Cover the whole with a pint of boiling water. When cool, add one quart of good Holland gin, digest forty-eight hours, strain or filter, add one-half pound of crushed sugar, two ounces of the tincture of cantharides, and the whites of three eggs. Bring the same slowly to a boiling heat, skimming off the skum. Cool, and bottle for use. Dose for adults, one table spoonful three or four times a day. Bad cases, more. Useful in strangury, gleet, bloody urine, gravel affections, whites, gonorrhœa, dropsy, etc.

DIURETIC CORDIAL NO. 2.

It is made by adding to four ounces of diuretic cordial No. 1 one drachm of each, oil of red sandal wood, cubebs and erige-

ran. Useful in teaspoonful doses every six to eight hours, and a specific for gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, gleet, etc., injecting alternately, twice a day, with red wash (diluted one half) and glycerine and hydrastin.

LIFE BITTERS.

Take 6 ounces of peach kernels.

4 ounces of star or unicorn root.

4 ounces of the root of balsam weed.

4 ounces of the root of stillingia.

4 drachms of pulverized nux vomica.

2 drachms of extract of hemp.

All the articles to be coarsely pulverized, the extract of hemp added, and to the whole mass add boiling water, one and a half pints. When cool, three pints of best gin, digest ten days, filter or strain out the liquid (by pressing) from the crude articles, add one half pound of sugar, whites of four eggs, bring slowly to a boiling heat, skimming off the skum as it rises. Dose, from half to a small wine glassful three times a day. Useful in restoring the lost powers of nature, general debility, dyspeptic, nervous females, hyperchondria, and in restoring the lost tone of the stomach and bowels, as well as life and energy generally.

CHILL BITTERS.

Take 4 ounces of dogwood bark.

4 ounces of wild cherry bark.

1 ounce of common mayapple root.

1 ounce of bitter root (silk weed).

$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of burnt copperas.

$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of pulverized black pepper.

All coarsely pulverized, and added to two quarts of whisky. Digest six or eight days. Take one half wine glassful once or

twice a day. These bitters restore digestion, improve the secretion of the liver, and prevent the relapse of chills.

NASH'S PANACEA.

- Take $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of kerosine or coal oil.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of spirits of turpentine.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of alcohol.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of chloroform.
 4 ounces of pulverized camphor.
 2 ounces of best pulverized cayenne pepper.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of hydrate of chloral.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of nitrate of potassa.

Dissolve the chloral, niter and camphor in the alcohol before combining it with the other ingredients. Also add one ounce of the tincture of cardiman seed to flavor. Mix and shake up well, and it is ready for use. Should always be well shaken up before using. After ten or twelve days strain or filter through coarse flannel. Dose, when taken internally, for adults, one teaspoonful in water. Useful for all pains by using it both internally and externally, congestions, colic, cramp, spasms, diarrhoea, flux, etc.

NERVE SPECIFIC.

To four ounces of Nash's panacea add two grains of pure strychnine and half an ounce of strong tincture of aconite root. Shake well before using. Dose for adults, fifteen to twenty drops in water every five or six hours. A specific for neuralgia, nervous rheumatism, paralysis, etc., using the panacea externally at the same time.

IRRITATING SPINAL PLASTER.

Take one pint of good pine tar, boil slowly over a slow fire, occasionally cooling a little to try it. When it is boiled until the pieces or strings become brittle, take it from the fire, and

add one drachm of each, chloral, hydrate, blood root and camphor. The articles should be well pulverized before added to the tar, and well incorporated before it becomes too stiff. Useful in nervous affections, paralysis, lumbago, and in derangements of the kidneys, and over any deep-seated or acute pain of the lungs or heart. Applied by warming and spreading on cloth or sheep's skin.

LIVER AND SPLEEN PLASTER.

Boil tar as directed in making the irritating spinal plaster, and when ready for the powders, add one drachm of mercurial ointment, one drachm of podophyllin, and one drachm of blood root. Dissolve the ointment in as much spirits of turpentine as it will take to do so, and incorporate with the pitch before it becomes stiff. Use by spreading on duck cloth or sheep's skin in sizes to cover the liver or spleen. Worn until eruptions appear under it, when it should be taken off a few days, and reapplied, alternating until relieved.

NASH'S UTERINE CATHARION.

- Take 4 ounces of green sage leaves.
- 4 ounces of buchu leaves.
- 4 ounces of peach tree leaves.
- 4 ounces of mullein leaves.
- 2 ounces of pulverized alum.
- 2 ounces of bicarbonate of iron
- 1 ounce of saltpeter.

Place all the articles in a mortar or suitable vessel, and bruise together to a pulp or mass, on which pour one quart of boiling water, let it stand twelve hours, strain and press all the fluid and strength out of the articles through stout linen or cloth. To this add two pounds of brown sugar, whites of three or four eggs, and one quart of good strong port wine. Bring

the whole to a boiling heat, skimming off the skum as it rises. Cool, and bottle for use in pint bottles. Dose, a table spoonful three times a day. For weak, nervous females, troubled with falling of the womb, whites, inflammation, burning sensations, pressing down or sinking sensations, pain in the back, giddiness, hot flushes, loss of sexual desire, etc., this medicine has no superior in giving relief and making permanent cures, when used in connection with the uterine wash, made and used according to the directions under that head.

CEPHALIC OR HEADACHE SNUFF.

Take equal parts of finely pulverized camphor, blood root, bayberry, ginger and gum arabic. To one ounce of this mixture add two ounces of chloroform. Stir and evaporate to dryness.

PILE FLUID.

To one beef gall add one pint of whisky and two ounces of the fluid extract of ergot. Useful as an injection for internal piles, hemorrhage and constipation, administered in a cold, strong tea of bayberry (or myrtle, as it is by some known). Bark of the root is the part used. To a half teacupful add a dessert spoonful of the fluid, and use immediately after each operation of the bowels until well. Should there be much hemorrhage, add to each injection ten to twenty drops of the solution of perchloride of iron, and if much pain, one half to a teaspoonful of laudanum. This last injection is a most excellent remedy for flux and tenesmus, or frequent painful inclination to stool in flux.

PILE OINTMENT.

To two ounces of the Buckeye salve add thirty grains of each, pulverized opium, flower of sulphur and calomel. Bathe frequently in ice cold alum water, and during the intervals of

bathing, use the ointment. This treatment allays the pain, heat and itching of the tumors in and around the rim of the annis or rectum. For the removal of the tumors, see the treatment of piles.

CANCER ALTERATIVE.

Take $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of the leaves or bark of the root (inner bark) of black walnuts.

4 ounces of the green root of poke (common poke-berry).

6 ounces of bayberry powders.

10 ounces of best dry root of honduras sarsaparilla.

9 ounces of coarsely pulverized mayapple root.

10 ounces of coarsely pulverized stilingia root.

Add four gallons of water, boil slowly down until there is enough of the decoction left that one full quart can be squeezed out of the articles. To this decoction add one half pound of brown sugar, the whites of four eggs, simmer or boil gently over a slow fire until the skum all rises and is taken off. To this add one quart of good rye whisky, two ounces of the tincture of iodine, and two ounces of Fowler's solution of arsenic, and bottle for use. Dose for adults, from one to two full tea-spoonsful three times a day, according to the character of the case and effect of the medicine. It should (to have its full effect) be taken so as to produce both (slightly) a nauseating and laxative effect. Particularly useful in the treatment of cancer, scrofula and syphillis, as well as in the treatment of old chronic ulcers, rheumatism, paralysis, chronic chills, enlargement of both the liver and spleen, and in dropsical diseases.

ASTHMA REMEDY.

Take 1 ounce of the tincture of poke root.

1 ounce of the tincture of lobelia.

- 1 ounce of the tincture of blood root.
- 1 ounce of the tincture of stillingia.
- 1 ounce of kerosene oil.
- 1 ounce of crushed sugar, well dissolved.

Mix thoroughly. Shake before using. Dose, one half to a full teaspoonful, according to circumstances. Useful in asthma, croup, bronchial affections, coughs, etc.

CROUP MIXTURE.

- Take 1 ounce of strong tincture of lobelia seed.
- 1 ounce of strong tincture of stillingia.
- 1 ounce of strong tincture of blood root.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm of strong tincture of aconite root.

Mix. Dose, from fifteen to twenty drops frequently, until the patient is relieved or throws up. Useful in coughs, bronchial diseases, etc., as well as croup.

COUGH SYRUP.

Roast two or three leaves of the prickly pear in ashes until soft, peel off the briars, four common size mullein roots, two ounces of Seneca snake root, half an ounce of ipecac, half an ounce of gum camphor, add a quart of water, boil down slowly to one pint, strain and press all the substance out of the articles, and to the decoction add two ounces of laudanum, one pint of brandy, and half pint of honey. Dose, one half to a teaspoonful.

FEMALE COMPOSITION.

Take equal parts in weight of tanzy, pennyroyal, peach tree leaves, or bark of the root, black cohosh and smart weed, the leaves or roots such parts as are used, pulverize and mix of this for suppressed menstruation from cold; add a gill of boiling water to a teaspoonful of the powders; when settled and properly drawn, drink the clear tea at a draught, repeating every

four to six hours until relieved, using the medicated hip bath once in twenty-four hours; also useful in promoting perspiration in typhoid and malarial fevers, rheumatism, etc.

UTERINE SEDATIVE.

Take one ounce tincture pulsatilla, procured of druggist.

one ounce fluid extract vallerian, procured of druggist.

two ounces tincture of smart weed, prepared by adding four ounces of the herb and leaves bruised to alcohol (diluted with water three parts) one pint, standing 48 hours, then bruising and filtering. Dose, one teaspoonful every two to four hours. Useful in all nervous affections of the uterus or genital organs.

WHITE LIQUID PHYSIC.

Take epsom salts half pound, saltpetre half an ounce, sulphuric acid one drachm. flower of sulphur two ounces, boiling water one quart, adding all the solid ingredients and dissolving before adding the acid. Dose for adults, one tablespoonful three times a day; for a quick effect from a half to a wine glassful every hour. Children proportionable doses. Useful in all blood, skin or eruptive diseases, piles, constipation or liver complaints.

NASH'S ANTI-SPASMODIC.

Take one ounce best tincture lobelia seed.

one ounce best tincture vallerian.

one ounce best tincture cayenne pepper.

half ounce best tincture ipecac.

half ounce best tincture stillingia.

ten grains hydrate of chloral.

The chloral should be dissolved in a teaspoonful of water before it is added to the other ingredients. This every family should keep, as it is especially useful in spasms, cramps, fits, conges-

tion, bites of spiders, snakes, etc., besides the quickest remedy in raising suspended animation or life when stunned, and a most active emetic when given in teaspoonful doses and repeated every 20 minutes, in warm water, we ever have known used; relaxes the system in difficult parturition, etc., etc.

FEVER DROPS No. 1.

Take tincture aconite root one-half drachm.
 tincture veratrim norwood one-half drachm.
 tincture Gelsemin one-half drachm.
 nitrate of potassa two drachms.
 water one pint.

Dose for adults, a teaspoonful every hour in from a half gill to a gill of pleurisy root, sage, catnip, horsemint or balm tea. If great nausea or much heat, give it in small quantities of ice water, if to be had. These drops are particularly useful in malarial or nervous fevers

FEVER DROPS No. 2.

Take two drachms nitrate of potassa.
 one-half ounce quinine.
 one ounce fluid extract vallerian.
 one ounce essence ginger.

Dissolve the quinine and potassa in one and one-half pints of gin, adding a few drops of nitric acid as a solvent. Combine the whole for use. Useful in bilious remitting fever. Given to adults in teaspoonful doses, one, two or three hours apart, according to the nature of circumstances. Taken in connection with the Liver Pills and the free use of the sponge with an alkaline bath, is in a large majority of cases of bilious fever and chills all that is necessary to break them. If the chills are chronic use Nash's Anti-Periodic in full doses, three times a day, on the 7th, 14th and 21st days; or to be sure of breaking, a dose of Liver Pills No. 2 the night before taking the Periodic.

CATARRHAL POWDERS No. 1.

These powders are made by adding one teaspoonful of hydrastin (chemically prepared golden seal) to two of Cancer Powders No. 1, mixing thoroughly and stopping air tight.

CATARRHAL POWDERS No. 2.

Take equal parts in weight of pulverized camphor, nitrate of potassa, sub-nitrate of bismuth, alum, common salt, hydrastin and unslacked lime, and when composed of one teaspoonful of each, add five grains of pulverized opium, mix thoroughly and keep air tight.

CATARRHAL DOUCHE No. 1.

Take tincture of pokeroot one ounce.
 tincture of bloodroot (sanguinary) 2 ounces.
 tincture of opium (laudanum) 1 ounce.
 red wash one ounce.
 glycerine four ounces.
 water eight ounces.
 carbolic acid one-half ounce.

CATARRHAL DOUCHE No. 2.

Take tincture golden seal four ounces.
 spirits camphor one ounce.
 glycerine four ounces.
 alum water four ounces.

Two drachms of alum dissolved in the four ounces of water make the alum water.

NASH'S CIDER BITTERS.

Take six ounces of senna leaves.
 two ounces of Culver's physic (black root.)
 one ounce of mayapple root (fresh),
 one ounce of aloes.

one ounce of rhubarb.

one ounce of Virginia snake root.

one ounce of vallerian root.

one ounce of cardian seed.

one ounce of strong race ginger.

The articles should all be coarsely pulverized, placed in a vessel for boiling, mix together one quart of alcohol and three of water, pour on the ingredients, and boil slowly one hour, with the vessel covered. Set off, and let it stand, to cool and strengthen, for twelve hours. Then strain and press all the decoction out through stout linen cloth. To this decoction, which should measure three quarts (if more, boil it down to three), add one quart of the best apple vinegar in market and three pounds of brown sugar, the whites of four eggs, place it over a slow fire in an open mouth vessel, bring it barely to a boiling heat, skimming off the skum as it rises. Cool and bottle for use. When done, it all should measure one gallon. Dose for adults, from half to a wine glassful once or twice a day. Children, proportionable doses. This is a most admirable family medicine. Can be used as a purgative, aperient or tonic. Useful in constipation, dyspepsia, liver complaint, chills and fevers, dropsy, obstructed menstruation, wormy children, (having been preceded by a dose of three grains of calomel, given twelve hours previous) and in any case requiring a purgative. These bitters are far superior to Simmons' Liver Regulator.

ANODYNE DROPS.

Dissolve ten grains of hydrate of chloral in half an ounce of aqua mentha, (mint water) add this to one ounce of fluid extract of vallerian and one ounce of paregoric. Dose for adults, one to two teaspoonsful. Infants, one half to one and a half years old, five to ten drops. To allay nervousness, colic, pains and procure sleep, it is most excellent.

WORM POWDERS.

Take 10 grains of santonine.

10 grains of calomel.

5 grains of podophyllin.

20 grains of white sugar.

Mix thoroughly into a fine powder, and divide into ten powders.

WORM POWDERS, SECOND FORMULA.

Take 20 grains of pulverized copperas.

20 grains of santonine.

20 grains of calomel.

20 grains of Carolina pink root.

Mix thoroughly, and divide into forty doses. Give one every four hours until three doses are given. The fourth hour, after the third dose is taken, give a full dose of turpentine and oil.

NASH'S CORN EXTRACTOR.

Take 1 teaspoonful of nitric acid.

1 and $\frac{2}{3}$ teaspoonsful of muriatic acid.

1 teaspoonful of chromic acid.

Mix in a tumbler or cup, and bottle for use. Applied to corns after being soaked and passed down to tenderness. Apply around it sticking plaster to protect the sound flesh. Apply a few drops of the medicine on the corn, and cover with sticking plaster. In a few hours the corn will come out, otherwise repeat, and heal the sore when out.

BATHS.

The use of baths, cold and hot water baths, medicated, sulphur, iodine spirit and acid baths, all are useful and essential in the treatment of various diseases, and as I shall recommend

them in the treatment of certain forms of diseases, I will give such instruction as is necessary to prepare each bath, and how and when to use them.

THE COLD BATH.

This bath is quite sedative, checking the force and circulation of the blood, lowering heat in the system when above an equilibrium, and acting as a tonic when the circulation is below the equilibrium. Hence it requires some discretion in using it. When the animal heat is high, the length of time in the bath may be longer than when the system is more feeble, and at the same time cooler. The best temperature for bathing is when the water is cool, and not cold or chilly. The duration or length of time to remain in the bath should be from three to four minutes.

TEPID BATH.

The temperature of this bath should be such as to be pleasantly warm, neither hot nor cold, and kept so by the addition of a little hot water occasionally while being used. As this bath is to be used for cleansing the skin, removing oily and effete matter, as well as to cool down fever and equalize the circulation, it is best to make it slick by adding sufficient soda, saleratus or good strong lye, dripped from ashes.

WARM BATH.

Prepared as the tepid bath, but to be used hotter in cramps, spasms, rupture, rheumatism and chronic diseases. Should be taken in a warm room. This may be medicated or not, as circumstances require.

MEDICATED BATH.

When in the season and locality where the smart weed, bone-set, tanzey, peach tree leaves, pine or cedar twigs and leaves, and mullein can be procured, get them all, if possible, (if not all, as many as you possibly can) a quantity. Equal parts of all, the whole filling a half bushel basket, boiling in four or five gallons of water for two hours or more, pouring the decoction into a suitable bath tub, and adding sufficient warm water to cover the patient. This bath is of the utmost importance in treating rheumatism, dropsy, neuralgia of the uterus and ovary, suppressed menses, draws out humors, cures eruptive diseases, malarial fevers, chills and fevers, reduces enlarged liver and spleen, etc.

SPONGE BATH.

This may be medicated or not, and used as is most agreeable to the patient—tepid, hot or cold. It admits of general use in both acute and chronic diseases, which I recommend repeatedly, both cold and tepid, acidulated, alkaline, salt, mustard and medicated.

FOOT BATH.

Fill a common blue bucket two-thirds full of water as warm as can be born by the feet; immerse them—having added soda to make it slick, or mustard, pepper and salt to make it pungent. This last addition always advisable in nervous headache, vertigo or swimming in the head, hot flushes, etc., as well as in a cold, etc.

SULPHUR BATH.

Prepared by adding and dissolving two drachms of sulphuret of potassium to one gallon of water. Useful in cutaneous diseases.

SULPHUR VAPOR BATH.

The patient is arranged as if he was going to take a spirit bath, and the sulphur is burned on a red-hot piece of iron or on coals in a suitable vessel, the patient having the head uncovered and the clothes tight around the neck, so as not to inhale the fumes. The room should be well ventilated and open for the fumes to pass off. This bath is especially beneficial in skin diseases, rheumatism, syphilis, etc.

WET SHEET PACK,

This is an application I rely very much upon as an auxilliary means in the cure of many diseases, and strongly recommend its use. My most successful mode of using it is as follows: Prepare your patient with a matrass or a comforter on a tight floor, with two or three heavy quilts or blankets. Spread the matrass or comforter upon the place your patient is to lie upon. After this take a large sheet, twist up two thirds of it rather slack, and saturate or wet it thoroughly, after which wring it so as for the water not to run unless it is wrung open, and lay this wet end on the matrass. The patient being stripped, lay him on it quickly, covering him up with the remaining wet portion, with his arms along side his body next to the flesh, and quickly covering up tightly and snugly his body with the blankets or quilts, packing them tightly around him, so that no heat or vapor passes out, having placed a jug of hot water to his feet at the time the wet sheet is first wrapped around him. Never in this pack use the water warm, but cold, for it is the shock produced that is so beneficial in getting up reaction. The length of time depends upon circumstances, until perspiration is established, if it takes one, two or three hours, after which they can be washed all over with soapy water, and rubbed dry.

THE SPIRIT VAPOR BATH.

This bath can be easily administered by undressing, and dropping a lady's hoop over the patient, temporarily attaching a sack (with both ends open), one end to the upper end of the hoop, the head and face appearing out of the other end, covering the whole with a blanket, water proof cloth, or something to retain the vapor to the surface, suffering no air to enter, except when and where desired. All being in readiness, a saucer, containing a half teacupful of any kind of spirits that will burn, must be set on the floor under the patient, and set on fire, taking care not to burn the clothes, nor have the heat too great for the patient. Should the patient not be able to stand, it can be administered by his or her sitting on an open bottom chair, well covered with blankets, or by lying upon a mattress, and having several barrel hoops cut half in two, or the hoops of a hog-head, standing these along, at proper intervals, over the patient, and covering them with blankets or oil cloth, and apply the burning spirit, at the proper distance from the feet. When the spirit burns out, add more, but not while a blaze is in the saucer. Continue this until the patient sweats freely, which will be generally in from eight to fifteen minutes. While thus in the bath, occasionally sprinkle the face with cold water, and let the patient drink a swallow or two occasionally. When perspiration is well established, put them to bed, and wrap them up well in blankets, at the same time having them drink a pint of sage tea. After sweating from one to two hours, gradually remove the covering, and redress, if desirable.

SCROFULA.

It is estimated that nearly one fifth of the human race is afflicted, directly or indirectly, with scrofula. A disease so prevalent, destructive and difficult to cure, should enlist the best efforts of medical men in devising the best means of cure. It varies from the slightest eruptions on the skin (known as scrofu-

ious eczema), on and on to that most fatal disease, consumption. It is a constitutional condition, predisposing children to the following scrofulous affections: Lumber abscess, white swelling, rickets, scurvy, consumption and cancerous affections. These diseases are most commonly found in patients of a sanguine, nervous temperament, with fair complexion, light or sandy hair, blue eyes and delicate muscles, enlargement of the head and abdomen—all go to mark out its diathesis or character, and the most marked feature in this disease (though appearing in different forms), is what is called tubercle, which, when the disease is fully developed under its peculiar character, is an ever present feature of the disease. The term tubercle means degeneration or a development of morbid matter, resembling corrupted or cankered albumen of a somewhat grayish or yellowish color, not uniform, however. They vary with the age of the patient, and are influenced by the cast of temperament, habits, mode of living, exercise, etc. The causes are no doubt, in most instances (at least, so observation teaches), hereditary and from ill-assorted marriages, both parents strongly predisposed to have a scrofulous habit of some form or other. Consequently nothing else can be expected but an afflicted offspring. Hence the propriety of observing our advice under the head of ill-conditioned marriages. The causes of scrofula, like cancer, may in some, under peculiar and favorable circumstances, remain dormant and hidden for years, and per chance, never develop into anything of a serious nature. It is, however, not always caused by hereditary taints—from debility, imperfect digestion, causing an impoverished condition of the blood there is in the tissues, imperfectly formed particles, incapable of undergoing a proper vital change, around which will cluster granulated albumen, resembling millet seed, forming the tubercle. These tubercles will cluster around the lymphatic glands of the neck, causing enlargements sometimes of enormous size before suppuration takes place. These sometimes drift against the glands in the bowels, causing chronic diarrhoea; sometimes in

the lungs, causing consumption; sometimes in the head, causing deafness and offensive discharges; sometimes catarrhal affections of the head, throat, uterus and bladder; also lodge in and around the cartillages of the joint and membranes, around the bones, causing hip disease, enlarged and stiff joints, white swelling, and last, but by no means the least, often cancer. Some of the symptoms are the appearance of little kernels or tumors about the neck, which sometimes disappear without causing any inconvenience, appetite feeble, a disposition to eat fatty substances, and in a more advanced stage of the disease, we find a redish and slightly fused tongue, often a bloated and constipated condition of the bowels, scurvy of the mouth and gums, decay of the teeth, foul breath, stools having the appearance of the white of an egg, with intolerable fetor, whites of the eyes more or less clouded with grayish spots on them. I have been thus particular and plain in describing scrofula or king's evil, as it is sometimes called, and well it may be, for it is not only a terror and pest to kings, but to millions of the human race the world over, that it may be the better understood and properly treated. Observation is convincing that one of the most common causes is a hereditary taint. This taint is propagated and perpetuated by persons who marry and are ill-assorted, one or both of the parents coming from a stock whose diathesis or predisposition and temperaments are to have this monster-headed disease. It may be that this, as well as any other disease that is hereditary, may escape families for many years, yet will crop out in the course of time, and become prevalent. The inoculation of syphilis is a fruitful source to the introduction of this disease, abuse of the sexual organs by excess, causing feeble offspring. Another cause is poor and uncleanly living, excesses in exercising both body and mind, or anything that impoverishes the blood, has a tendency to produce scrofula. The diet should be in moderation, though wholesome, avoiding much greasy diet and strong stimulants. I have often cured mild attacks or forms of the disease by using

freely (say one pint a day) a strong tea made of black walnut leaves, or of the inner bark of the root, if the leaves cannot be procured, using the goiter ointment and other treatment as recommended, as far as necessary. For rickets, this treatment, with the alkaline drink and medicated bath, with friction, is usually sufficient. For further information, in regard to the treatment of old chronic cases of scrofula and ulcers, see the treatment for cancer, which is entirely applicable.

TREATMENT OF SCROFULA.

In the first place, should the patient, young or old, have inherited a disposition for scrofulous diseases, look well to the keeping of the temperature of the body, equally temperate in eating and exercising, as well as cleanly in person. The warm medicated sponge bath and iodine vapor bath should be used frequently, and the Cancer Alterative three times a day. Should there be present diarrhœa, or rather, too lax a condition of the bowels, so much so as to preclude the use of the Cancer Alterative, use a teaspoonful three times a day of a powder composed of pulverized bayberry, nutmegs and chalk, equal parts. Take in sugar and water or syrup. Should there be tumors or kernels formed about the neck, rub them well once a day with the goiter ointment, which usually discusses them. Should the tumors become sore from the use of the ointment, leave it off a few days until the soreness leaves. Then use it again, if necessary. Should the tumors be so hard and large as to preclude the idea of discussing or scattering them with the goiter ointment, apply Cancer Plaster No. 1, and manage the treatment just as you are directed to treat a cancerous tumor. Should the tumor be a hard, congealed mass of tuberculous substance, it may be necessary to use Cancer Plaster No. 2. The drink should be alkaline. That I have found most beneficial is prepared by burning fresh oyster or muscle shells to ashes in an oven or crucible. To one large table spoonful (or one ounce) add a quart

of boiling water, stir up once, and let it settle. Of this drink as much as a quart every four days, diluting a little, if necessary. For the hip and the lumber abscess, or that species that affects the back, use the Cancer Alterative, the bath, and all the means used in the treatment of scrofula generally, and to prevent the formation of pus or congealed albumen in the joints or lumber region, use the goiter ointment over the region of the affected part, as directed for removing the tumors about the neck. Should it be already formed, or should it be after you commence the treatment, apply Cancer Salve No. 1, and bring the matter or superfluous collection out afterwards. Heal the breach or sore as you would a cancer, or if the fissures require it, treat as you would a fistula. For that species that develops in sores as eczema, and in and around the eyes, nose and mouth, use the same constitutional treatment as before advised, and bathe sores that are externally situated with a very strong tea, made of bayberry, to which has been added, to one pint of the tea, five grains of corrosive sublimate and ten of permanganate of potassa, and bathe or wash three times a day. After washing, dust over the sores equal parts of pulverized camphor, hydrastin and chalk. For ulcers in the mouth and throat, gargle with the wash. For sores about the groin and genital organs, treat as previously directed. For that in the head, use the constitutional treatment and the wash injected, as directed for the sores, though somewhat diluted by the addition of more tea, occasionally alternating with a half an ounce of tincture of poke root, one ounce of glycerine to a half pint of the bayberry tea that has none of the corrosive sublimate and potassa in it. Inject twice a day.

DIARRHŒA.

This disease is caused by cold checking the perspiration, biliary derangements, throwing acrid bile into the stomach, un-

ripe and indigestible fruit and diet taken into the stomach, change of water, incessant drinking, etc. The treatment, in most every instance, calls for a purgative to evacuate the stomach and bowels, in order to remove the irritating causes. In most instances, a dose of castor oil, with a few drops of turpentine, will answer. If bilious discharges are present, give the Liver Pills. So soon as the bowels are moved, give to children the Neutralizing Cordial or Flux Pill, as directed under the head of Flux Pill, with the port wine or Cholera Mixture No. 1, or take, after the bowels are evacuated, Uterine Astringent. Should there be much griping, use warm alkaline fomentations, anointing the bowels with Neuralgia or Nerve Ointment, if present. Otherwise bathe the bowels, while using the fomentations, with laudanum and kerosene oil, mixed equally. In most instances, the Neutralizing Cordial will check it. It will be remembered that the doses of the different medicines for children are less by one half, and in infants by two thirds, than for grown persons, and the Cordial and Flux, as well as the Cholera Mixture, should be given to children, in small teaspoonful doses, every half to one hour, according to circumstances. After the operation of the oil, if thought advisable to give it, as before remarked, in ordinary cases, the Neutralizing Cordial, Flux Pill or Cholera Mixture No. 1 is sufficient, either one. For further information, see Chronic Diarrhœa.

CHRONIC DIARRHŒA.

This is the acute in a more advanced stage, and from its longer duration, has become more obstinate and complicated. Should it be from indigestion and torpid liver or spleen, one or all, commence the treatment by giving a powder, composed of five grains of each, podophyllin, leptandrin, hydrastin, pepsin, capsicum and Dover's powders, well mixed, and divided into twelve powders, taking one twenty minutes before meals.

Should be taken in syrup, sugar or water. Should these not act sufficiently on the liver, use the Vegetable Liver Pills in small doses, two or three times a week. Take Anti-Dyspeptic Bitters Nos. 1 and 2, alternating week about. If the bowels are very loose and attended with pain, use a Flux Pill occasionally, and fail not to use the wet sheet pack once a week at night, remaining six hours in the pack each time. It may, in some instances, be advisable to use the spirit bath, as well as the nitro muriatic acid bath, alternating every three or four nights. Should the liver and spleen be much involved, the last named bath would be highly advantageous, alternating with the wet sheet pack. The Uterine Astringent, Nash's Uterine Catharion, Neutralizing Cordial, etc. are all good and useful remedies in successfully treating this form of disease. Also salt and apple vinegar, one table spoonful (to a mixture of two parts of the vinegar and one of water) to a pint, one table spoonful three times a day. Dieting is of the utmost importance. Never eat what is known to disagree, and not to exact fullness of that that best agrees, and eat at regular intervals, not oftener than five hours apart.

FLUX OR DYSENTERY.

This disease is attended with frequent and small discharges of mucus and blood, and a bearing down of the lower bowels, with gripings and a frequent desire to stool. It is often the case that small, hard lumps of fecal matter pass off in the early stages of the disease. This disease is generally more prevalent in the latter part of summer and during the fall months. Occurs frequently in certain localities as an epidemic, or like unto malarial fever, which is caused by certain surrounding circumstances, peculiar to the locality in which it prevails. It may, however, appear from a torpid secretion of the liver, acrid and bad bile lodging in the

tum and lower bowels, causing irritation, ulceration, congestion and hemorrhage of the same. It is often complicated with a low grade of fever of a typhoid type. When thus complicated, it is more likely to prove fatal. This disease, like diarrhœa, often assumes or runs into a chronic form. Treatment: First give to adults, if bilious, a full dose of the Vegetable Liver Pills. After they begin to operate, which will be in eight or ten hours, give the Flux Pill, as directed under the head of Flux Pill. During the time the patient is waiting for the operation of the Liver Pills, he should use full enemas of tepid soap suds every two or three hours, with the addition of a half teaspoonful of soda to each enema. Use the same different remedies, should this course fail, as is directed to be used in the treatment of chronic diarrhœa. Give full enemas of strong bayberry, witch hazel or white sumach tea. Cool with ten to twenty drops of perchloride of iron and laudanum in each injection, or three grains of caustic nitrate of silver, dissolved, in place of the iron. Of course, a less quantity of enema caustic and laudanum for children should be used, and should the case not indicate a bilious flux, give to adults a large table spoonful of castor oil, combining with it fifteen or twenty drops of spirits of turpentine and ten or twelve drops of laudanum, using the tepid alkaline enemas, advised while awaiting the action of the pills, waiting six or eight hours for the action. The oil should be repeated once in forty-eight hours, though not in quite so large doses, should the symptoms indicate it. It sifts itself through the bowels and over the ulcerated patches, and does much good. The second enema, I would advise, should be twenty drops of each, fluid extract of ipecac and ergot, to the same tea and at the same intervals, adding the laudanum also. For the fever, add ten drops of each, tincture of gelsemin (made of the green root), tincture of aconite root, and five drops of veratrim, added to eight ounces of water. Adults will take a teaspoonful every hour until the fever is controlled. Should the fever be a

well marked typhoid fever, in addition to the above, add twenty drops of each, tincture of baptissia (wild indigo) and serpentaria (Virginia snake root), to four ounces of water, and give a teaspoonful every two hours, using frequently the sponge alkaline bath, as well as the wet sheet pack, in case the fever continues and the bowels become tender or sore. Fomentations and poultices should not be neglected when the symptoms indicate their use. Slippery elm or gum arabic water should be the principal drink. It may be ice cold, if preferred. The diet should be soups, chicken water, strained gruel, etc. Nothing solid until the bowels are healed.

ASTHMA.

This disease is not considered fatal, but serious, on account of the distress and suffering it causes. When the paroxysms are severe and frequent, they tend to operate so as to interfere with the functions of the heart and circulation of the fluids, thereby tending to shorten life. It is not an organic lung disease, but of a nervous local character, affecting the organs of respiration, producing contraction, stricture or spasmodic affections, rendering the breathing difficult, sometimes extremely so. An attack may come on almost without warning, as croup frequently does on a croupy child. The most usual time for it to appear is at night. The patient first experiences a sense of tightness, great anxiety and difficulty of breathing. His face now expresses great anxiety and suffering, and his eyes, as well as the veins in his forehead, now become prominent. A severe paroxysm is distressing to witness. The voice becomes hoarse and breathing wheezy, while it is difficult to talk. The cause of asthma is hereditary, in most instances, like croup. There must be a constitutional predisposition before an attack will occur. Without such predisposition there is nothing sufficiently exciting to produce it, but with this predisposition, there are many causes that will produce it: Variations of the temperature and atmosphere, changing localities, sleeping apartments, etc. To

effect a permanent cure, if it is believed to be produced by the patient living in a locality that the atmosphere is regarded as humid and susceptible of many changes, before his cure can be made permanent, he must change to a locality that is airy and dry, as for instance, from any low, marshy, foggy and damp locality to a high, dry, open prairie country. To prevent a paroxysm, take Asthma Remedy in teaspoonful doses three times a day. Should the paroxysm come on, take the tincture of lobelia seed in full teaspoonful doses, combined with a half teacupful of warm and rather weak red pepper tea, every thirty minutes, until free vomiting is produced, sitting with the feet and legs half way to the knees in hot mustard water. As a paroxysm sometimes lasts, not only several hours, but frequently days, repeat the emetic once in twelve hours, and the medicated sits bath, giving the Asthma Remedy every three or four hours, and wear over the chest a plaster made by boiling two parts of pine tar and one of each, beeswax and tallow, slowly, until it becomes mild pitch. Before it cools, add to as much as a teacupful, one teaspoonful of pulverized lobelia seed, one of blood root and one of morphine, mixing thoroughly. Spread well over a piece of duck cloth or soft leather, eight by ten inches, and apply over the chest, letting one edge extend high enough up the throat to cover the hollow or sink just above the breast bone. Should the patient be much debilitated from frequent attacks, he should use Life Bitters. With the foregoing treatment I have permanently cured many old and chronic cases.

HAY ASTHMA.

This species of asthma generally comes on periodically, and in the latter part of summer and fall. It is called asthma, but belongs as much to the catarrhal diseases as asthma. The attack comes on with acute inflammation of all the air passages, causing sneezing, watery discharges from the nose and eyes, difficult breathing, more or less fever and prostration. It is

supposed to be caused by the inhaling of the odor of fresh cut hay, fodder, flowers and decaying grasses, dust from the handling of the same, etc., and unless cured, will last until frost, or the atmosphere freezes and destroys the odor, as it does miasma. The treatment for this species of asthma should be the same as that I recommend for nasal catarrh, a free use of the Catarrh Powders, the douche, etc., as well as the constitutional treatment.

SORE EYES.

For common inflammatory sore eyes, the treatment is simple and remedies abundant. The Eye Water recommended in the list of medicines is very effectual in most instances. It would be the safest to use, in connection with the Eye Water, a few doses of salts, or, if bilious, the Anti-Bilious Pills. Avoid the bright light and heat of the sun, and do not exercise the eyes in reading, or such work as will strain them. Fresh, unsalted butter, mixed with calomel, two teaspoonsful of the former to one of the latter, is a good ointment, used three to four times a day. This may be improved, if necessary, by stewing bruised peach tree leaves in the butter, and making a strong green ointment, before the calomel is added. The Red Wash, diluted one half, and to one ounce of the diluted, add one grain of morphine, used three or four times a day, or, if very painful and much inflamed, wear pads of soft cloth continually over them (especially at night), well saturated, is one of the very best remedies. When the disease has assumed a chronic form, the Red Wash, as just recommended, with the addition of a little glycerine, say two teaspoonsful to the ounce, diluted. Should this fail to improve them soon, use it (the Red Wash) gradually stronger, in connection with the glycerine. When chronic, the Cancer Alterative would greatly facilitate the cure. Three grains of the sulphate of zinc and one of morphine, added to an ounce of rose water, makes a good wash. Sugar of lead, five grains, two

of blue stone, and one drachm of laudanum, one half drachm of each, glycerine and tincture of capsicum, to one ounce of rose water, makes a good eye water, and in the chronic form, alternated with the Red Wash in obstinate cases.

GRANULATED SORE EYES.

This character of sore eyes is the result of the other and milder forms assuming a granulated character. The granulations consist of enlarged, little, protruding pimples under and on the inside of the lids, giving to the inner surface a velvety appearance, but in more aggravated forms, a wrinkled appearance, with granulations along in the edges of the lids, among the lashes and ulcerated spots over the cornea. If the patient is of a scrofulous habit, the Cancer Alterative and scrofulous treatment in the main must be used, and the treatment recommended for chronic sore eyes used to allay, as nearly as possible, irritation and inflammation. Afterwards the lids turned wrong side out, and cauterized with stick caustic (nitrate of silver), until they are removed or scraped off with a knife, and washed with a strong tincture of blood root. After the removal of the granulations, use Red Wash and sweet milk, mixed, equal parts and tepid, three or four times a day, bathing freely, and letting a portion in the eyes each time. The spots on the balls and little growths formed over them may be removed by touching them with a strong tincture of blood root and perchloride of iron, a half ounce of the former to thirty drops of the latter, touching them with a camel's hair brush or feather every day or two until removed. Three grains of corrosive sublimate, well pulverized, and dissolved in one ounce of glycerine, poured over the granulations a few times, has frequently and speedily removed them.

SORE MOUTH OR THRASH.

I will class under the head of sore mouth, thrash or canker, and aphthæ, all of which are readily cured by the same treat-

ment. It makes its appearance by redness, inflammation and spots appearing all over the tongue, mouth and gums. That form usually called thrash, and mostly confined to children, appears first in white spots on the inner part of the upper lip, roof of the mouth and tongue. When attended with fever, swelling of the gums and lips, with little ulcers, which are dry, crack and bleed, the pain is great, and the stomach becomes more or less irritable, and fever soon sets in. Aphæ is where the sores on the tongue and over the mouth are attended with less fever, though painful. The sores have more the appearance of eating sores, and the tongue is more or less cracked, especially on the edges. The treatment is about the same. All mild forms should be treated by dissolving a teaspoonful of each, alum, borax and golden seal, in a half teacupful of sage tea. Sweeten with honey, and wash out the mouth well three or four times a day, giving, at the same time, a purgative of castor oil and turpentine, or the Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills. Should the above not prove strong enough, add a teaspoonful of each, chlorate of potash, nitrate of potash and alum, to a gill of water, and gargle and wash out the mouth two or three times a day. Should there be fever, give a teaspoonful to a child two to three years old, a mixture of nitrate of potassa, one teaspoonful, and one of gum camphor, dissolved in a half pint of water, every two hours. Glycerine, one ounce, and hydrastin, ten grains, makes a soothing and good application, especially after the potash has been used a few times. For the common thrash, gun powder and hydrastin, mixed with glycerine into a paste, soon cures it, when well applied.

DISEASE OF THE PROSTATE GLAND.

This gland surrounds the neck of the bladder, in contact with the rectum or large portion of the bowels. In shape and size it is somewhat like a horse chestnut, with the base or large end backward. In advanced life, as well as from

causes of an acrid, irritating character, as uremic poisoning of the blood from the absorption of urine too long retained in the bladder, it becomes enlarged, frequently so much so as not only to give uneasiness from the same, but to cause a perfect suppression of the urine. It is a gland that is in direct sympathy with the organs of generation, and some of the causes that give rise to its becoming diseased, besides uremic poison, air blows, cold, neuralgia, sexual excess, as well as too long retained semen, masturbation, a too relaxed condition of the parts in either sex. The symptoms are variable, but the most prominent are in the beginning of too frequent emissions of the semen at night, one occurring immediately after another, frequently a cessation for a few days, bursting forth with a morbid desire for sexual intercourse, with sometimes a slight gleet discharge and tenderness along the course of the urethra, constipation, and patient feeling as if the bowels were not evacuated, besides now the enlarged condition can be felt. Treatment: Keep the bowels open by taking small doses of cream of tartar, flowers of sulphur, equal parts, say twenty grains each, and five of podophyllin, mixed, and taken in five to ten grain doses, according to circumstances. Bromide of potassa, one ounce, dissolved in one pint of camphor water; to this add one ounce of tincture of gelsemin (made from the fresh green root), one of tincture of digitallis. Take in full table spoonful doses every eight hours. Drink freely of a strong tea made of the seven bark root, hyderangia or peach tree root, one or all together, say $1\frac{1}{2}$ half pints per day. Sleep on mattresses, use Diuretic Cordial and the Catheter in getting off the water, and externally, over the gland, the goiter ointment daily, avoiding all the causes supposed to have had an influence in bringing it on. No exciting drinks or diet should be used. Use Cancer Alterative and medicated sits bath frequently, as well as the alkaline drink, advised in the treatment of scrofula.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

The acute form of this disease is caused by cold, acrid humors in the blood, such as bile, uremic acid, etc., as well as strains, a too frequent use of diuretics for chronic gleet, gonorrhœa, etc., calculi passing the ureter, or matter forming in the kidneys, being the result of inflammation. Some of the leading symptoms are a feverish disposition, thirst, highly colored and scanty urine, a deep-seated, throbbing pain in the region of the kidneys, frequently unable to lie on one side, irritable bladder, pain extending down the thigh, numbness and drawing up of the testicles, nausea, vomiting, constipation, etc. If the disease terminates in suppuration, chilly sensations will be experienced, and very severe pain over the region of the kidneys, and pus or matter discharge in the urine. The symptoms in the chronic form are the same as those enumerated in the acute form, but more obstinate and aggravated. Commence the treatment by giving Liver Pills No. 2 and the medicated sits bath at once. If the patient is confined to his bed, apply a mustard plaster to the back, give freely of Diuretic Cordial, a teaspoonful of the acetate of potassa, dissolved in a half tumbler of water and drank every two hours, with a teaspoonful of fluid extract of vallerian, taken in water every two hours or during the intervals of taking the potassa. Should the vallerian not be at hand, use a half grain of morphine every two hours until three doses are used, or three grain pills of opium. These means should be used until the violent symptoms are subdued. A tea made of buchu and *ura ursi* leaves, and drank freely in place of the Diuretic Cordial, frequently answers in acute attacks. The medicated sits bath should by no means be avoided, and in the chronic form of the disease, where there is dryness of the skin, pus passing with the urine, alternate the medicated sits bath with the spirit bath two or three times a week, and wear Irritating Liver Plaster over the kidneys. Where there is suppuration and other symptoms of a scrofulous nature, use the Cancer Alterative or the walnut

leaf tea with iodide potassa 8 drachms to the quart of tea; wine glassful three times a day The gleet mixture and uterine catharion are both good remedies for the disease. When the indications are suppuration, one-half pound dry dogwood bark added to a quart of Holland gin and two ounces of tincture of cantharides, two of fluid extract vallerian, digesting 6 or 8 days and taken in half wine glassful doses 3 times a day is a most excellent remedy, and when used with the medicated sits bath, once in 24 hours, often relieves without anything else, more particularly if the alkaline water recommended to be used in scrofula is here used.

THE YOUTH OF BOTH SEX.

First the boy, who from fifteen to eighteen years of age rapidly develops into manhood; the rapid growth of the generative organs; the increased power and frequency of erections and rapid secretion of semen, all lead directly to the deepest remorse if not well guarded. Just here boys of good training and temperate habits are led off into the practice of self-abuse from being in company with others who have been less guarded and partially contracted the habit and are of an age that they seldom seek natural coition or intercourse with the other sex,—consequently the most critical period of the boy. Should the habit be contracted, as it is sometimes, earlier in life, by the child, male or female, contracting a secret habit of tickling the organs of generation to produce pleasurable emotions, which often bring on St. Vitus' dance, epilepsy, and other nervous diseases, retention of the menses, causes irregular menstruation, and as the girl grows more into womanhood she is pale, weakly, predisposed to coughs, consumption and other diseases, easily excited by reading love stories, novels and trashy literature. In so doing, and visiting theatres, those schools of every vice, keeping late hours, and drinking wines, cordials, beer, etc.,

does the more advanced in age become addicted to the crime, and it is soon seen on the cheek. The once brilliant and happy eye is to be read by the experienced medical man. In boys there is the same change, with a disposition to avoid company, especially of the other sex, and to seek solitude. Thousands are thus sacrificed of both sex. It not unfrequently occurs with the young of both sex who are of a religious turn of mind. It seems that the tendency of the present age to civilization, the gigantic efforts of progression and discoveries, but tend to increase and develop the brain, spinal cord and nerves, which but tend to stimulate and create sexual desire. Mankind is the slave of habit. Hence the difficulty of either sex abandoning the habit of masturbation or self-pollution. Apparently modest young ladies and young men are dying, as before intimated, by the thousands, prematurely, of consumption, spinal irritation, female complaints, general debility and obscure diseases, from the habit of masturbation. It becomes my duty to be plain with you. For heaven's sake, abandon the vice, and live for the more noble purpose for which you were created. By following my advice, you will soon be restored to your primitive health and beauty, and instead of dying prematurely, live as happy and joyous as the lark, and tread lightly past seventy. I have been instrumental in saving many of both sex. I would here caution parents to keep watch—mothers over daughters, and fathers over sons, and nip all such habits in the bud. Never allow such circumstances to occur, if in your power to prevent them.

TREATMENT.

First, as the brain, spinal cord and nerves are but the feeders and the base of the vital fluid itself, it becomes apparent that the general health must be first looked after, and the confidence of the patient gained by the adviser. The other local symptoms

meet by proper and specific treatment. First, masturbation produces seminal weakness, sexual exhaustion, sterility, impotency, whites, gleet, consumption, debility, dyspepsia, suppressed menstruation, fits, St. Vitus' dance, insanity, suicides, etc. For a general treatment, give Life Bitters three times a day; tincture of nux vomica, dogwood and cantharides, equal parts, in teaspoonful doses, six to eight hours apart; tincture of chloride of iron, one ounce, thirty grains of alum, mix, and give fifteen to twenty drops every four hours. Electricity is used to great advantage in such cases. Diuretic Cordial is of great value in checking the involuntary emissions, or passing of the vital fluid. Bathe the parts frequently in water made quite acid with acetic acid, cease from the habit, keep good moral company, exercise in the open air on horseback, take reasonable physical exercise every day, sleep on good, clean mattresses, using a light cotton covering, and wear Irritating Spinal Plaster over at least half the length of the lower portion of the spine for weeks at a time. Girls should use, in addition to the foregoing treatment, when the leucorrhœa is bad, the Red Wash, with suitable instrument, twice a day, and Nash's Uterine Catharion, alternating with these remedies until well. For suppressed menstruation, see treatment under that head, as well as dyspepsia, nervousness and other symptoms.

BEGINNING OF MENSTRUATION.

From twelve to fifteen years, or during this period of time, menstruation generally makes its appearance. It would be right and proper, however, to give some hints at obstructions that sometimes occur and are present from infancy. The vagina is a membranous opening or canal, passing from labia or lips on each side of the opening, closing the canal as the lips do the mouth. On and around these labia, at puberty, or as the girl begins to feel signs of approaching menstruation, hair makes its

appearance. This opening, the vagina, is sometimes closed with a strong membrane, called the hymen; sometimes forms a kind of ring around the vagina or opening, with a very small opening in the center, and sometimes the hymen is absent. It is by no means a test of virginity. The vagina or opening is from three and a half to four inches deep in front and above, and from four to five inches deep in the back and below, and is between the bladder and rectum, or large bowel. The uterus or womb, in its virgin state, is pear-shaped. It is in the cavity of the pelvis, suspended high in the vagina, as described between the bladder and rectum, held in position by broad and rather rounded ligaments, and projects smartly down into the vagina. It is about three inches long, two inches wide, and one inch thick in its upper part, weighing from an ounce to an ounce and a half. The fundus is the upper and more bulky part of it, and its upper part on a line with the brim of the pelvis bones. The body narrows from the fundus (the upper and more bulky part) down to the neck. The neck is from one to one and a half inches long. Has an opening similar to the urethra that passes into the bladder. This presents an opening, projecting down in the vaginal canal, called the osuteri. This organ, in its natural state and position, is easily touched, and osuteri (mouth) easily discerned and felt with the finger. The fallopian tubes are inserted on the walls of the uterus, extending some four inches out on each side towards and near the rim of the pelvis bones, at the end or extremity farthest from the womb and nearest the bones, is what is called the fimbree. This extremity of the tubes, the fimbree, opens out as a man's hand, and in this hand is seated or located the ovary or seed of the female. These tubes are hollow, through which the ruptured or ripened ovary is discharged into the uterus or womb, where it comes in contact with the male seed or semen, and forms the new creature. It is a wise provision of nature that the female menstruates, and that periodically, once every lunar month; there is a seed that sufficiently ripens so as to disengage itself from the

cluster in the group, and pass down the tubes into the cavity of the womb, causing the female to discharge a rather pale pinkish fluid for three or four days, amounting in all to some four or five ounces, when in health, and should the female be in good health, she will suffer no particular inconvenience or pain. I have been thus particular in describing the whole apparatus, that I may learn you the causes that give rise to menstruation, as well as the causes that obstruct it. When the period of puberty arrives with the girl, there is, as it were, a revolution in the whole economy of the body. The feelings and affections of the girl undergo a change. The mamary glands (or breasts) enlarge. There is something now characteristic about the girl that makes her attractive to the other sex, and the uterus becomes animated by the performance of its new functions. The blood now determines more forcibly. These and fuller and more pleasurable feelings are felt, and finally this organ now becomes the center of nervous sympathy with the girl, and remains so until the cessation of menstruation in advanced life. In a perfectly healthy girl, so soon as the changes and feelings previously described take place, the menstrual flow at once takes place. In some instances, some several months are required for the effort of nature to bring it about. Sometimes it cannot appear at all, on account of the vaginal opening being closed with the hymen, as before described, which must be perforated. Sometimes the mouth (or passage through the neck) of the womb into the body of the same is closed, and the fluid cannot escape. Sometimes the girl has a sore that it escapes at. Sometimes it passes by the nose and by vomiting. Most common of all causes of the retention is cold, exposure at an improper time, in getting feet wet, sitting or standing in damp places, attending parties, exercising at night in warm rooms, leaving the same warm and thinly clad, and wearing thin-soled shoes over damp ground, etc. Also, when the female is precocious, or addicted to the habit of masturbation, the uterus has not yet assumed the proper condition to perform its secretory functions, and plethora or engorge-

ment is the consequence, accompanied by a sense of weight and griping in the lower bowels. Then soon follow a train of evils, and not to be gotten rid of until she ceases the odious habit of masturbation or self-pollution.

RETENTION OF THE MENSES.

I have given many and the most common causes of the retention of the menses. Should it be from an imperforated hymen, it must be perforated. Should it be from a closed osuteri (opening through the mouth of the womb), an effort by medication should be made to relax the uterus. Prepare and take Female Pill No. 1, at the same time the Medicated Hip Bath, by standing or sitting over a warm vapor of bitter herbs, tanzy, horehound, peach tree leaves, boneset, pine or cedar tops, as many as can be procured. The articles should be boiled, a blanket tied around the waist, and the vapor confined to the surface, as hot as can be borne, for twenty-five to thirty minutes at a time, for four or five nights (on retiring to bed), previous to menstrual period. Should this course fail, the sound should be introduced, and the mouth of the womb diluted while taking the bath. For further particulars, see Suppressed Menses.

SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION.

This differs from retention by once having been on the female, and becoming obstructed. The causes of obstruction are cold, conception, engorgement of the osuteri (mouth of the womb), etc. The health soon becomes impaired, a dull, languid, swathy look about the eyes, a feeling of languor, a want of appetite, and, sooner or later, swellings, cough, and other symptoms of a nervous character, as well as symptoms of general dropsy.

TREATMENT.

The treatment laid down under the head of Retention of the Menses is perfectly proper here, until you get the menses established, when it will be proper to use

Life Bitters, Uterine Catharion, etc. I will, however, for convenience, suggest the use of the following, to be alternated with Female Pill No. 1, using this (the drops), once every eight hours, in teaspoonful doses, and the Female Pill, once in every eight hours, for five or seven days, previous to the menstrual period. The drops are equal parts, say one fluid drachm of oil of pennyroyal, tanzy, sabin, fluid extract of black cohosh and cotton root, added to four ounces of gin, using the Medicated Bath, as formerly directed, poulticing the breasts, at the same time (especially at night, while taking the bath), with strong, pulverized ginger, mustard and corn meal combined, so as to be moist and pungent, covering the breasts entirely with a separate poultice for each one. Female Bitters, Life Bitters, Female Pills, etc., should be used to recuperate and build up the general health after the menses are established, and to prevent further obstruction. The use of Female Composition and Bitters, made and used a few days before the menstrual period, of aloes and rhubarb, equal parts, sufficient to operate two or three times a day, will generally suffice.

BILIOUS COLIC AND CONSTIPATION.

The symptoms are severe griping pains in the region of the navel, of a twisting, turning nature, soon followed by thirst, vomiting and fever generally, chilly sensations and a coated tongue. It is most frequent in the fall season, and caused by a deranged condition of the liver, which derangement is caused by malaria, as bilious fever, and the attack brought about by exposure in the damp or a too hot sun, or by eating hard and indigestible food. There are persons predisposed to this disease, and seldom pass a season without an attack.

THE TREATMENT

is with our Anti-Bilious Pills No. 2. Evacuate the bowels well, applying cloths wet with Nerve Liniment over the region of pain, aiding the operation of the pills with full half pint ene-

mas every hour, beginning six hours after the pills are taken, composed of tepid soap suds, adding one teaspoonful of each, table salt, castor oil and spirits of turpentine. If necessary, or should the pills not operate in eight or ten hours, repeat the dose, giving three to adults. Assist the operation of the last dose by the use of the Medicated Sits Bath and the use of two teaspoonsful of the tincture of lobelia and one of chloroform in the injections, in place of the salt and turpentine. Should these means fail, use the Croton Oil Pill instead of the Liver Pills. When the bowels are thoroughly evacuated, use Anti-Dyspeptic Bitters No. 1 for a few days, and on the earliest approach of the symptoms, again use the Liver Pills. The same treatment is applicable for obstinate constipation. Give the Nerve or Neuralgia Mixture in ten to twenty drop doses every two hours, until the bowels are moved or relieved of pain.

CRAMP COLIC.

This distressing and painful disease is caused by gas and wind in the stomach and bowels, which may arise from cold, suppressed perspiration, acid fermentation in the stomach and bowels, undigested fruit or crude articles of diet. The symptoms are usually great pain, shifting frequently from the stomach to the bowels, the thirst soon becomes great, quick pulse, nausea and fever. To give prompt relief, the spasms of the bowels must be relieved. This is affected frequently by giving Nash's Panacea. After the pain or cramp is relieved, give a sufficiency of the Liver Pills No. 1 to evacuate the bowels. An emetic, given with or in pepper tea, is prompt relief—either lobelia emetic, ipecac, or the Anti-Spasmodic in warm water. This last is by far the most prompt relief. Care should be observed in taking diet, to prevent relapse.

PAINTERS' COLIC.

This is caused by the inhaling of lead fumes, and nothing more or less than lead poisoning. It causes fetid breath, coated

tongue, constipation, languor and pain in the region of the navel, similar to bilious colic. The treatment should be the same as that for bilious colic. After relief is obtained, take a wine glassful of the White Liquid Physic two or three times a day, or sufficient to produce a laxative effect for a few days.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

I will first speak of the acute form of inflammation of the liver. The inflammation being seated in the substance of the liver, it will either return gradually by the aid of nature or medicines aiding nature to health, or by chronic inflammation, which is sometimes attended with engorgement, suppuration and hardness. The symptoms most common are in acute attacks, chilliness, nausea and vomiting, frequently of bilious matter, heat and dryness of the skin, tongue coated with a yellowish white fur, dry cough, pain in collar bone, under the right shoulder blade, and in the region of the liver, which is sometimes a dull pain; again it may be sharp and severe. The eyes, skin and urine are more or less of a yellowish tinge. In the acute attack, if much nausea and frequent spells of vomiting occur, give an emetic. (If the symptoms indicate congestion, give Nash's Anti-Spasmodic for the emetic.) If there is fever, hot, dry skin, sponge the whole body over with the tepid alkaline bath, and give Fever Drops No. 1 in half teaspoonful doses every half hour (to adults). Use the bath every two hours until you reduce the pulse to about its healthy average of beats. Should there be exasperations, fever going nearly or quite off once in twenty-four hours, use Fever Drops No. 2, beginning so soon as the fever begins to abate, continuing until the crisis or period it should rise again. Should it rise, use No. 1 again, thus alternating until relieved of fever. Should the emetic not be administered, give a full dose of Liver Pills No. 2, and repeat every twenty-four hours in quantity sufficient to act well. Should the emetic be given, after its operation give

the pills. To stop bilious vomiting, add one teaspoonful of common salt to half teacupful of each, water and pepper sauce. Take a teaspoonful every twenty minutes, in a little cold water or ice water, if convenient, applying mustard over the stomach at the same time.

CHRONIC AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER.

Under the head of Liver Complaint, I have described acute inflammation of the liver, and given a treatment for the same that I have found almost universally successful in a thousand instances, with but little, or seldom any variation. The symptoms of a chronic diseased liver are like the color of Jacob's coat: many, and depend upon, as well as differ according to the circumstances, complication of other diseases, age, sex, constitution of the patient, habits, diathesis or predisposition to have the disease, etc. The marked and most leading local indications of the disease are a fullness of the right side, denoting its congestion, pain or soreness, increased by pressure on it, as well as from lying on the left or opposite side of the liver, a fullness and weight about the stomach, an aching pain under the right shoulder blade and frequently in the shoulder joint, causing a numbness frequently throughout the right arm. The complexion and eyes frequently present a sallow or jaundice-like appearance, feverish disposition, high colored urine, containing deposits, often headache, with a bitter taste in the mouth, belchings of wind, acid in the stomach, sometimes constipated, at others troubled with diarrhoea, coated tongue, hacking cough, restlessness and loss of sleep, frequently blotches and pimples on the skin, indigestion, depression of spirits, clay colored stools, frequently very offensive, cold feet and hands, soles of the feet frequently have a burning sensation. These are most of the leading symptoms, though not all present in the same person, nor are two cases seldom ever found exactly alike, and through sympathy other organs become involved, thus often causing a proper diagnosis of the disease somewhat

difficult, yet a close observer of the symptoms here described cannot fail to make out a case of chronic affection of the liver.

TREATMENT.

The treatment for this disease should be commenced (to do the case full justice) by giving an emetic, taking time to prepare the stomach for it by giving a strong warm astringent tea, drinking a half pint every hour for five hours, patient sitting with his feet in a hot bath during the time he is drinking the tea, or if not able to sit up, covered warm in bed with a jug of hot water wrapped with a damp cloth, to his feet. This tea can be made by adding one quart of boiling water to one tablespoonful of each pulverized bayberry and ginger, with half teaspoonful of cayenne pepper; sumach or witch hazel can be substituted, and even oak bark for the bayberry if it is not to be had. At the expiration of the five hours give a teaspoonful of the tincture of lobelia and a half teaspoonful of pulverized ipecac stirred up well in a half teacupful of the same kind of tea used previously, every 30 minutes until full and effectual vomiting is produced. The patient should vomit freely several times, not stopping until he is certain that he has thrown up bile. When you have thus gotten through with the emetic you will have accomplished more real good than by any other treatment you could have taken, in a week. Thousands suffer long and die at last who might have been cured had they taken a similar emetic once a week for several weeks, which I would always advise. After the emetic, take Liver Pills No. 2, Anti-dyspeptic Bitters three times a day. The pills should be taken every third night, in quantities to act four to six times; the medicated sponge bath every night, wearing Liver and Spleen Plaster over the entire region of the liver.

The nitric muriatic bath used as the medicated sponge bath and alternated with the same night about, frequently proves advantages. By pursuing the foregoing directions and taking such other remedies as certain symptoms may indicate—cough syrup for a cough, diuretic cordial for pain in the region of the kidneys, etc. Should the patient fail to receive the benefit antici-

pated from the baths already advised, use the wet sheet pack twice a week; also, if necessary, both the sulphur and iodine vapor baths, failing not to use the emetics as advised. To make a change with purgatives is sometimes advantageous; consequently I would advise the patient to alternate with the White Liquid physic. The greatest care should be taken in eating, exercising and in wearing the clothes so as to keep up a uniform warmth of the system. Traveling around daily on horseback, if able to ride, if not, in a buggy each day, when the weather will admit of it, will tend to invigorate and strengthen the system very much; besides, good lively company. All strong, stimulating, alcoholic drinks should be avoided, as well as a fat, greasy and heavy diet. Milk and bread, rice, potatoes, cooked dry, rare done eggs, wild game, fowls, a little steak, mutton-chops, etc., should be the main and principal diet. For dyspeptic symptoms see dyspepsia.

ERUPTIVE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Most egregious errors are often made by eminent medical men in locating as well as prescribing for the many varieties of skin diseases. Much confusion is observed in classifying and arranging these diseases. In order to make it plain to the reader I will simply call the common names of those really acquiring notice, and give the main or prominent symptoms of them, and another treatment by which they are relieved.

CHICKEN POX.—This is an eruptive disease, affecting children more frequently than adults. It is not attended with much constitutional trouble. It is neither very distressing nor dangerous. The eruptions are generally preceded by a more or less feverish disposition of the system, and appear first in a majority of instances on the body, afterwards on the neck, head and face, then extremities. It generally begins to show itself about the

third or fourth day from the feelings of the first symptoms, by yessicles appearing about on the body, containing a clear fluid, forming sores of an irritable, drying and pitting character. These begin to dry up on the fifth, sixth or seventh days. It is distinguished from varioli and the mild form of small-pox varioloid, by the shortness of the time of its invasion. The mildness of its attack and the absence of the funnel shaped depressions of the sores so prominent and noticeable in varioli. This disease is contagious, and it is believed those who have had it are not as susceptible of an attack of small-pox as those who have not.

TREATMENT.

The treatment is simple. Keep the bowels open; control the fever with Fever Drops No. 1 and the sponge alkaline bath, dusting the sores over once a day, if painful, with pulverized camphor and calomel equal parts.

MEASLES.—The symptoms of measles resemble very much those of a severe and acute cold, chilly sensations, alternating with flushes of heat, hoarseness, sore throat, red and watery eyes, nose discharging a glassy secretion. These symptoms will last from two to four days, when eruptions will appear around the edges of the hair, inside of the eye lids, and over the body. These pimples will last three or four days, when they will begin to dry up and scale off. There is but little treatment necessary, as a general thing. The patient is required to take care of himself, avoid exposure, use a foot alkaline bath as hot as can be borne, taking some Sweat Drops, Fever Drops No. 1, or a hot ginger stew, catnip, sage or balm tea. Should the bowels require physic, take White Liquid Physic or turpentine and oil. Should the patient take cold, and the measles go in, give a lobelia emetic, strong ginger stews, Sweat Drops and warm alkaline or medicated sponge bath. Should the measles settle upon the bowels and produce diarrhœa, treat as directed under that head; cough, treat as you would a cough from cold. Dieting is of importance. Plenty of cool, diluent drinks should not be forbidden.

SMALL POX.—The symptoms ushering in this disease are somewhat similar to those of measles, more distinctly marked, however, with chills, alternating with heat, the tongue coated, nausea and vomiting, pains in the limbs and loins. These symptoms last two or three days, and if they are mild, it may be expected the disease will be of the milder form. There are two varieties: One known as confluent, in which all the eruptions come together, which makes the skin so thick, and it being swollen, more or less, the pores are so completely closed as to prevent perspiration and the escape of the virous matter, which consequently is thrown back upon the vital organs within, causing inflammation, congestion, etc., thereby making the case extremely difficult to treat, as well as doubtful of recovery. The second is where the eruptions are more scattered, and do not run together. The eruptions will appear in three or four days, from the time the first symptoms set in. In the throat and mouth may be discovered round, ashy looking spots, several hours before they appear on the skin. The first pimples are seen on the face and neck, then on the body, particularly on the chest, then soon over the surface generally, on the inside of the hand, under the skin the vesicles can be felt like small shot in great numbers. About the fifth day after the eruption breaks out, they have attained their full size, being soft and depressed in the center. A change now takes place, the sores fill with matter, and become more or less painted, while the fever now rises higher, swellings, diarrhœa and delirium. The duration of this stage is four or five days, when commences the drying up of the pustules, which is about the twelfth or fourteenth day from the commencement of the disease. In the worst form of the disease, patches of the scabs cover all the space occupied by the disease. The face will, when entirely covered, look hideous in the mark of scaly scabs, with a sickening odor arising from the patient, and as the scales or scabs drop off, there is a great liability to leave pits or pock marks. It is a disease that is attended with a great deal of danger, and about one to

every seven cases of the confluent or worst form die.

TREATMENT.

This should be administered with the view of bringing out the eruptions, neutralizing the virous in the system and preventing the pitting. The patient should drink freely of cool, mucillaginous drinks, if thirsty, frequently sponging the surface over with the medicated bath, moderately cool, adding sufficient salsoda to make it slick. Allow plenty of fresh air, using disinfectants freely in the room, such as carbolic acid, copperas and lime water, sprinkled about two or three times a day. Take one drachm of carbolic acid, one of perchloride of iron and six of glycerine. Mix. Adults should take three to four drops of this in water every hour, or as often as two for several days. Also take the following in powders or pills: twenty grains of quinine, twenty of sulphate of zinc, ten of Prussian blue and ten of iodide of potassa. Mix well in a mortar, and make into ten powders or pills. Take one every two hours, alternating with the acid and iron drops, also alternating with the mucillaginous drinks. A few drops of the carbolic acid, perchloride of iron and glycerine drops should be added to a table spoonful of lard, and the pustules greased frequently. The diarrhœa, fever and other symptoms all treated as directed under their proper heads. The Red Wash, diluted one half, should be used occasionally in cleansing the sores, using the ointment after each bath or the washing with the Red Wash. To prevent pitting, with a sharp-pointed instrument puncture or open the sores or pimples about the fifth day, especially those on the face, and allow the matter to escape. The itching may be prevented by bathing in strong saleratus water or greasing with sweet oil or lard; a good room with plenty of sunlight on the body of the patient, and good ventillation, avoiding currents of air. Thus situated a good point is gained in the treatment of the case. To three table-spoonsful of sweet oil, add four or five drops of croton oil, mix and rub over the chest well so as to bring out freely pustules from

the effects of the ointment. This prevents congestion of the internal organs and localizes the disease so as to prevent its appearing so prevalent on the face. From the time the eruptions first appear until they disappear on the face, keep them covered with soft linen three or four folds thick greased with sweet oil or lard. The face and eyes should be kept covered all the time, the eyes not allowed to be used while the pustules are forming and remain. This prevents the eyes becoming affected as well as an excess of the pustules. To prevent this fatal and loathesome disease, persons should be vaccinated with good and pure vaccine matter. It is a preventative beyond a doubt, if done properly and with genuine matter.

ITCH - This disease is known by the eruptions or pimples, which in some instances fester. One prominent feature is an intense itching, so aggravating that the skin is often torn by the nails. It appears between the fingers and toes generally first, and is always thicker. It is caused by animalculi, which burrow in the skin, irritating it and producing the itching and scaliness. The joints and genital organs as well as fingers soon suffer. Filthy habits and uncleanness invite this disease.

TREATMENT.

Keep the bowels open with white liquid physic for several days or by taking teaspoonful doses of equal parts of sulphur and cream of tartar, two or three times a day. Stew pokeroot in hogs lard so as to make a strong ointment; to a common coffee cupful of the ointment, mix thoroughly a tablespoonful of each oxalic acid and sulphur. The patient should wash all over with tepid soap suds, dry and anoint all over with the ointment, cover the surface for one night with an under flannel shirt and drawers, or by wrapping up in a blanket, washing off the next morning with the soap suds and applying the ointment on the worst patches. This course pursued a few nights in connection with the physic will cure every time. The red wash diluted one half is also a good external application.

ERYSIPELAS.—Its appearance is generally known by every family, manifesting itself frequently by constitutional symptoms, such as chilly sensations, accompanied with fever and derangement of the stomach, wandering pains, with sometimes delirium. A red spot appears on the hand, ear, face, or some part of the surface. Its boundary is clearly marked, while the affected part is slightly raised and of a rather glossy, shining, red color, and sensitive to the touch. The distinctions or grades of this disease depend upon the tissues affected, as well as the depth of the affection. This disease is one of the many that may be hereditary, more common in certain persons or families of peculiar temperaments than others of reverse temperaments or habits. Suppuration and even gangrene appears in the severer forms. Should the tongue become dark and the bowels deranged, prostration increasing, the case is fast approaching a serious point, and calls for active, energetic treatment to save life. A change from the surface to some internal, vital organ should be considered dangerous. This disease is not considered as being contagious in its general character, but under certain atmospheric changes, it is epidemic. I have seen malignant cases, which had old sores of a gangrenous character, that was contagious by transmitting the matter to broken surfaces of others.

TREATMENT.

When it occurs only in a spot or spots not involved with constitutional symptoms, a mild form of treatment is only necessary. Open and cleanse the stomach and bowels by taking a dose of the Vegetable Liver Pills or White Liquid Physic. Painting the spot with iodine or bathing it frequently with Red Wash or strong copperas water, sweet oil, coal oil and spirits of turpentine, equal parts, mixed, and applied after each wash of the Red Wash or sulphur, makes the local treatment one of unsurpassed excellence. Should it be necessary, on account of the obstinacy of the disease, burn all around the surface (extending a little out on the sound flesh) with stick caustic, until the skin

is killed, or apply a strip of Cancer Salve No. 2 all around the inflamed spot, half an inch wide, extending a half inch over on the sound flesh. Let it remain twenty-four or forty-eight hours, blistering the skin. This is effectual. For the fever and to purify the blood, give a mixture of a half drachm solution of perchloride of iron, a half drachm of tincture of veratrim, a half drachm of quinine, eight ounces of water, mix and take twenty to thirty drops in water every two hours, using frequently the tepid sponge alkaline bath. Should the disease become chronic and constitutional, with old and inveterate ulcers, in addition to the treatment already advised, use the Cancer Alterative, and treat the sores as advised in cancer or scrofula.

DIPHTHERIA.

The symptoms of this much to be dreaded disease vary a little. In some it appears in a malignant form from the beginning. It is usually ushered in with a chill. The throat is sore, neck usually stiff, languor and lassitude, a feeling of exhaustion pervades the whole system. The fever that sets in is of a low typhoid type. The tongue is loaded with a dirty, redish looking coat. The peculiar odor of the breath is almost sufficient of itself to designate the particular disease. The swallowing is now difficult, tonsils swollen, a viscid, thick, glassy fluid of a yellow, grayish color in spots, which, when it throws off, there is a foul, ulcerating surface seen in these spots, which, if not soon corrected, becomes more or less gangrene, the swelling of the throat, difficulty of breathing and swallowing, abstaining from the use of nourishment, fever and nervous prostration bring about alarming symptoms, cold feet and hands, sometimes diarrhœa. These symptoms all usually occur on the formation of the false membrane that covers the entire throat before death. This disease calls for active and prompt treatment from its most incipient stages.

TREATMENT.

In the earliest stages of this disease, give a full lobelia emetic in some strong astringent tea, as bayberry, sumach or witch hazel, giving a full teaspoonful of the best tincture to children ten years old; older, more; younger, less, in from a third to a half teacupful every thirty minutes, until it acts two or three times well. To facilitate the emetic, give a teaspoonful of strong pepper tea, or a few Rheumatic Drops or Panacea with the tea and lobelia. In extremely bad cases, and in the more advanced stages of the disease, give for the emetic the Anti-Spasmodic in teaspoonful doses, instead of the lobelia.

In the first place, rub around the throat Magic Liniment freely and often, or Rheumatic Drops, if the Magic Liniment is not at hand, or coal oil, turpentine, camphor and pepper, equally proportioned. After the Liniment is used, apply a cloth doubled and wet in ice water, if possible to be had; if not, the coldest water, to all of the front part of the throat, covering it immediately with a flannel, wrapping it twice around the neck over the wet. This gets up a perspiration, and in connection with the emetic and other remedies, soon relieves. This cold, wet cloth should be changed every hour in bad cases. The patient may be allowed to take small lumps of ice in his mouth, and let them melt, swallowing the water as far as he can. Take of the chlorate and nitrate of potash and common salt, say one table spoonful of each and three of crushed sugar, mix and pulverize well, wet a brush or mop in strong vinegar, roll in this powder, and apply it all over the inner surface of the mouth and throat as thoroughly as can be done, at least three times a day. Dissolve a teaspoonful of each, alum and chlorate of potash, in one ounce of each, Anti-Spasmodic and strong vinegar combined, and use as a gargle freely. This is usually sufficient as a gargle in ordinary or the more milder cases. The bowels should be moved with Vegetable Liver Pills or castor oil and turpentine. Fever should be controlled with Fever Drops No. 1, or by adding ten drops of each, tincture of aconite root and veratrim

(Norwood's Tincture), to four ounces of water. Teaspoonful to adults every hour, until both pulse and fever are lowered and controlled, using alkaline sponge bath frequently, every twelve hours, at least, repeating the emetic also every twelve hours, until the symptoms are controlled.

In all cases, such means should be used, in connection with the gargles and Caustic Powders advised, as will establish and maintain a perspiration, consequently it may become necessary to alternate the medicated vapor bath with the alkaline sponge bath. With the foregoing treatment I have managed successfully every case I have ever treated. After a severe attack, there is a disposition on the part of many patients to become dropsical. To prevent this and to restore strength, use Anti-Dyspeptic Bitters No. 1, or some bitter or tonic of a similar nature.

CHOLERA.

The symptoms are such as will generally give warning, and are an uneasiness in the stomach and bowels with rumbling and rolling sensations, and a painless, watery diarrhœa. These symptoms sometimes come on suddenly, and may last a day or two, or only a few hours. When the cholera (or even cholera morbus is prevailing) is becoming epidemical, or you are in a cholera district, do not fail to regard these symptoms and wait for the appearance of more violent symptoms.

TREATMENT.

Give at once Neutralizing Cordial, but first, if to be had, Cholera Mixture No. 1, or dissolve one table spoonful of common salt to a half glassful of vinegar, adding one teaspoonful of pulverized cayenne pepper. Take in table spoonful doses every half hour, using hot mustard foot baths and fomentations to the stomach and bowels of the same. When cramps set in, with cold extremities and emaciated countenance, sunken eyes, and every symptom of collapse and death, give Nash's Anti-Spas-

modic in twenty to thirty drop doses every thirty minutes, and injections of warm starch water, with half teaspoonful of each, Anti-Spasmodic and laudanum, every hour, until reaction takes place, or spasms abate, using warm mustard baths, immersing the patient all over, except the head, or roll him in a blanket wet with the same, and apply boiled corn all around him. After the violent symptoms are relieved, and the patient improving, use some of the diarrhoea or flux medicines for a few days, and guard against a relapse.

BURNS AND SCALDS.

Fortunately for these severe and painful diseases, a remedy not to be surpassed (in relieving pain and curing the disease) is found readily at hand.

TREATMENT.

Take one tablespoonful of wood soot, rub it perfectly fine, and add it to three of lard and a teaspoonful of each molasses and flour, mixing it thoroughly; spread upon a soft cloth, and cover the burns. Should it be on the hands or where folds of the skin lie together, the cloth should be torn in strips and wrapped so as to prevent them from growing together in healing. This plaster may be changed if thought necessary, or remain until well.

A poultice of butter-milk and corn meal, covering the burn, will relieve it; heal with sweet oil and beeswax, made by melting a lump of wax the size of a partridge's egg with two ounces of oil.

Molasses and flour, made into a paste and covering the burn, is effectual; so is linseed oil and flour. Ice water applied with cloths is good to relieve the pain at first, and may be applied over the other applications if necessary to relieve pain.

SUMMER COMPLAINTS OF CHILDREN.

This disease kills thousands of children. It is caused in most instances by indisposition, and this frequently from teething, improper diet and clothing, as well as badly ventilated homes, as in crowded and filthy cities, bad water and crude or unripe fruit, etc.

TREATMENT.

First give the child one powder a day for five days, of a mixture of one grain each of calomel, rhubarb and ipecac with five of pulverized nutmeg, well mixed and made into ten powders; at the same time give the Neutralizing Cordial in half to teaspoonful doses after eating the three regular meals of the day, and the same quantity after each action of the bowels, until the actions assume a healthy color, then only after eating as before directed. The child should be bathed night and morning in a tepid alkaline bath all over. This can be done with a sponge if a tub is not at hand. Flannel should be worn over the chest and stomach, and, if very feeble, woolen socks. Carefully notice the child's gums, and if the gums are raised so that when they are cut the end of the tooth will be exposed, lance them well. If not, rub them well two or three times a day with alum or rock salt. The powders ordered to be taken first should be repeated every ten days, or allow five days between the courses until well. Children ought not to be weaned while teething or in very hot weather. Should it perchance eat something to hurt it, give a sufficiency of castor oil at once to move its bowels. The diet, if nursing, should be its mother's milk and panada, which is bread and milk boiled together well; or cows milk, one half water, thickened with flour and boiled one hour at least, is an excellent diet for children with this complaint. Should this course fail to relieve it, change its location for a time to one more exposed to fresh air, and give it blackberry brandy in addition to the treatment advised.

PILES.

There are three varieties of piles. The first variety I shall describe are those growing in bunches or tumors on the verge of the anus or bowel that comes to the surface. These tumors often enlarge, become extremely painful and remain so until they suppurate and break; in many instances great itching occurs. The next I describe is blind piles. Nothing comes out or is seen. They are generally indicated by pain at the evacuation of the bowels at a time when these tumors or lumps on the inside are irritated and enlarged, as they do so exactly alike and from the same causes that the external ones are affected. They produce heavy aching pains in the loins, low down, rather between the upper points of the hip bones. These piles often, in nervous temperaments, give rise to various other diseases. The next is bleeding piles, the hemorrhage occurring after the evacuation or passage of the stools, often profusely, producing great pain and prostration in many instances, which will lead to serious results if not relieved. The causes of piles may be constipation, with dry hard feces remaining in the lower bowels, and straining to evacuate them, causing a tardy circulation of the venous blood in that portion of the rectum or large gut just inside and on the verge externally, which obstruction eventually causes this thick stagnant venous blood to swag out into sacks which inflame and become hard and painful. The inner sacks or tumors, when filled, are ruptured or broken by the passing of the hard stools, and cause the bleeding piles. The causes that produce piles is constipation, and on the other extreme too great a relaxation, straining at stool and heavy lifting, sitting too long on damp places, hard riding, bruising the parts, standing much on the feet, etc.

THE TREATMENT

For the first variety: To obviate costiveness, take two to four common size pills, made of the extract of white walnut to evacuate the bowels, if costive at the time of the attack: afterwards

only in sufficient number to keep the bowels regular. For an external application use Pile Ointment, and aid the operation of the pills, if the pain is severe, by injections of warm soap-suds, to which may be added a tablespoonful of molasses and a teaspoonful of turpentine, repeating every two or three hours. Should the pain not be relieved by the pile ointment alone, use a gum or keg with both heads out, standing with smoking, burning feathers and rags in it, the patient sitting on it, confining the heat and smoke to the tumors. After relief is obtained the tumors, if external, should be destroyed, or removed by Cancer Salve No. 1, applying it, watching its effects, etc., just as you are directed in removing cancerous tumors, small wens, goiter, etc. Do this and obviate costiveness and you are well. For the blind piles as well as for the bloody piles obviate costiveness as directed by the use of the white walnut pills, alternating with White Liquid Physic, or teaspoonful doses of equal parts of sulphur and magnesia every six or eight hours until its effects are felt, using, without fail, Pile Fluid as directed under the head of Pile Fluid in the compound of medicines. Following up these directions you may expect relief in reality; and should the disease be complicated with dyspepsia, as it often is, use Anti-Dyspeptic Bitters No. 1; and if with neuralgia, use Nerve Specific. If complicated with diarrhœa, use the treatment recommended for that; and any symptom complicated with the piles, treat as directed for the same under its proper head.

SICK HEADACHE.

Sick headache is almost always the result of indigestion, acid and bile in the stomach. Sometimes caused by a periodical closure of the gall ducts, which accounts for its periodical turns at stated times, often producing a wretchedly sick stomach, great nausea, with scanty vomiting. For quick and present relief, give a full emetic, open the bowels with Liver Pills No. 2,

taking at least three; if they fail to operate in eight or ten hours, aid their operation by White Liquid Physic or oil and turpentine. To make a permanent cure, use Nerve or Neuralgia Mixture, as prepared and directed to be used under that head, for one month, 3 times a day, and Anti-Dyspeptic Bitters at the same time. Panacea applied to the head and nape of the neck and taken internally every half hour, with the feet in hot salt water, will often give relief in a few hours. The cure is effected permanently by the use of the Nerve or Neuralgia drops, Liver Pills and Anti-Dyspeptic Bitters.

JAUNDICE.

The symptoms of this disease are well known by the most common observer. The yellow tinge of the skin and whites of the eyes, with a dry skin, loss of appetite, pain in the right side and often under the shoulder blade, constipated bowels, with chalky-looking stools. Some or all of these symptoms are usually present in yellow jaundice. There is what is designated black jaundice, a more dangerous form of the two. Yellow jaundice is caused by a deranged condition of the liver or bile, a too relaxed condition of that organ, throws out bile in too great a quantity, mixing with the circulation of the blood, causing the yellow tinge and its irritation, causing the dryness of the skin, fever, pain, etc. The black jaundice presents a more complicated appearance. There is a peculiar derangement of the kidneys in this species of the disease, caused by the absorption of retained and irritable urine, mixing with the surplus bile afloat in the circulation, causing uremic poison, giving rise to the peculiar and bloody discharges of urine in this disease, as well as other symptoms not observed in the other.

TREATMENT.

Treatment for yellow jaundice: A few doses of the Liver Bitters, in connection with the alkaline bath at night, for a few

nights, is generally sufficient. In the absence of the Cider Bitters, a few doses of Liver Pills No. 2 and the bath recommended, will do. If the liver is sore or engorged, use the Liver and Spleen Plaster over the same for a time.

The same treatment will suffice for black jaundice, using in teaspoonful doses every three or four hours, in water, acetate and bromide of potassa, alternating the same with Diuretic Cordial, Liver Pills No. 2 and Cider Bitters. Should not be used together for fear of salivation.

SKIN DISEASES.

BLACK-HEAD.—There are many forms or variety of skin diseases, each having a technical name. I shall not pretend to class, arrange and name only a few varieties, as I have learned that the treatment is all about the same. First, there is a disease which appears mostly on persons from 15 to 30 years of age; the eruptions are often called courage bumps, sometimes called black-heads. It is annoying and distressing to the patient, yet not dangerous. This disease is caused by a torpid secretion of the skin, feeble circulation, and impurity of the blood. The numerous small, oily little glands in the skin that serve to lubricate and keep the skin pliant and healthy by discharging their healthy functions, from a viscid as well as thickened state of the blood. The substance in these little glands thickens, causing them to enlarge, and they become hard and brown on top, presenting a little black head, which, when squeezed, presents a little plug of hard and yellow substance with this black head on it, resembling a worm, which gives rise wrongfully of worm. Crop after crop of these go and come, often thickening under the skin, presenting the appearance of lumps, sometimes painful and itching, very annoying often to young ladies and young gentlemen who are trying daily to preserve and beautify the skin.

TREATMENT.

Dilute the Red Wash one half and sponge the body all over once a day; taking White Liquid Physic (sufficient to prove laxative) for a week or weeks, if necessary to remove them; or (instead of Red Wash) use a wash made by adding a drachm of each borax, oxalic acid and saltpetre to a quart of water. Either will do, but it is sometimes best to alternate.

NETTLE RASH.—This disease appears in redish lumps, spots or fleaks, or rising in red lines, with intense itching and sometimes fever. It is generally caused by the stomach refusing to digest something ate or drank, causing acid, also from over-draughts of water, over-heat, and from too great a quantity of rich blood.

TREATMENT.

Give White Liquid Physic in quantity to act quick and promptly; otherwise, salts, bathing the surface with Red Wash, diluted one-half, or a strong solution of copperas water, rubbing the body all over with starch or flour before the wash has fully dried up on the surface.

TETTER.—This disease appears in distinct watery eruptions or blisters, which are attended with great itching, sometimes a heat or burning sensation, which altogether is quite terrifying, and often scratched scabs form and make ugly looking sores. When it appears on the head, it often proves quite troublesome, being more difficult to treat in the hair.

TREATMENT.

When out of the hair, on the cheek, hands or anywhere else on the body, get a yellow dock root, trim and prepare it as you would a snuff brush, soak one end of this root in a vial of best apple vinegar a few hours. Apply this end of the brush to the tetter twice a day, rubbing all over and around the edges of the tetter. Goiter Ointment is good. Cancer Salve No. 1, applied for twenty-four hours, cures. For that in the head use Red

Wash, beginning its use diluted. Equal parts of the tinctures of poke and yellow dock root cures it on the head, or an ointment made of these roots by stewing in hogs' lard and adding a little carbolic acid. White Liquid Physic should be taken for a while. Tetter and Scald-Head Wash also used, if necessary to cure.

LEPROUSY.—Spots covering more or less the entire body, whitish within a border of a yellowish ring or rim, sometimes depressed in the center and of a dark purplish color, called black leprousy.

TREATMENT.

For a constitutional treatment use the Cancer Alterative and sponge the entire surface daily with Red Wash, beginning with it slightly diluted.

FISH SKIN.—This shows itself in thickened and rather raised purple patches on the surface, especially on the face. These patches frequently become husky and hard, presenting a brown horny appearance; sometimes they are elevated and have an itching tendency and result in cancer or scrofula.

TREATMENT.

Use strong warm alkaline baths daily, followed with a bath of Red Wash, greasing the worst spots with goiter ointment daily. Take White Liquid Physic and Cancer Alterative, one in the morning, the other at night.

HIVES.—This appears in infants during nursing, more particularly the first few months after birth. It is caused by retained humors, as bile, acid and impure blood imbibed previous to its birth from the mother. The symptoms are red spots, pimples somewhat resembling heat when out, and when suppressed the skin has a thick, purplish color. These symptoms, however, all vary more or less.

TREATMENT.

Warm soda baths, catnip or saffron tea to sweat it; tincture lobelia in 3 or 4 drop doses; paregoric and whisky mixed equally, given in 5 or six drop doses; oil to keep its bowels open. Should it have spasms, bathe it and puke with lobelia.

CROUP.

There are two forms of croup, and they are confined to children. First, a spasmodic croup, which fortunately is the most common of the two, is ushered in suddenly by a hoarseness, frequent coughing and difficulty of breathing. Sometimes the child complains of sore throat. These symptoms increase until (in many instances, the period is not many hours) such a sense of suffocation is felt and difficulty of breathing, that the child's face is purple, and a wheezing or croaking noise made like that of a chicken rooster.

TREATMENT.

Give at once fifteen to twenty drops of the Croup Mixture (which every family having croupy children should keep on hand) in a little tepid sugar and water every twenty minutes, until better, or it is made to throw up. At the same time immerse the child's feet in water as hot as it can be made to bear it, and apply a cloth wet in cold water (ice water, if to be had) to the throat, covering the wet one with a flannel or woolen one, repeating the application every half hour, until relieved. The Croup Mixture must be given until the child is thoroughly relaxed and vomits freely, if not relieved sooner.

The other species is called membranous croup, and differs from spasmodic croup by affecting the wind pipe more, in which

a false membrane forms, of a transparent, tough albumen, completely filling the wind pipe. The treatment advised for the spasmodic form is the only reliable treatment for this. Persevere until the relaxation of the wind pipe is sufficient to cause the phlegm to pass off before the membrane is formed. In the absence of Croup Mixture, vomit with lobelia or ipecac, if the other cannot be had, failing not to use the other means.

DISEASES OF BONES.

The osseous or bony part of the system is liable to disease often of an extremely painful nature. Inflammation of the outer or inner portion of the bones that are hollow is extremely painful, which often terminates by the bursting of the bone, which is soon followed by suppuration and the escape of pieces of the same.

TREATMENT.

Treatment of this species of osteosis or inflammation of the bone is to equalize the circulation by the use of stimulants and the warm medicated bath. Give quinine in five grain doses, combined with one-half grain of morphine, every six hours, using the bath advised with hot fomentations and Nerve Lintiment to the surface, affected until relieved. Should it ulcerate and bones pass the opening, treat the sore as directed under the head of ulcers.

NODES.—Nodes are lumps, knots or tumors of an immovable character, hard and bony to the touch. These are seated on the bone, caused by a bruise or some irritable substance lodged in the periostum or white, tough membrane that surrounds the bones. The bone inflames and takes on a morbid growth. In

some instances this membrane ossifies, becomes bony, and grows up in hard tumors.

TREATMENT.

App'y Cancer Salve No. 1, and remove it at once, or Cancer Salve No. 2, if necessary. If the general health is bad, take Cancer Alterative and the acid bath.

CARIES OR ULCERATION OF BONE.—An ulcer of the bone is caused by the external part (lamella) becoming diseased, producing a fetid smell, dark color, and a crumbling of the surface of the bone.

TREATMENT.

Apply Cancer Powders No. 1 (which is one of the most powerful antiseptics) to the affected part daily, or as often as is necessary, washing off the medicine and dead bone and matter with castile soap and water, scraping off the loose, dead bone each time until a healthy bone is seen. Then heal as directed to heal other old ulcers, using Cancer Alterative should the general health be bad.

NECROSIS.—This is where the bone is entirely dead, which must be removed by the use of the knife. At the same time use the Constitutional Cancer Alterative, as this is only a species of scrofula.

MARASMUS OR WASTING OF THE FLESH.—This wasting, shrinking and swiveling away of the flesh is caused by scrofulous disease of the bones, syphillis, mercury improperly used, impaired digestion, etc.

TREATMENT.

A free use of medicated sponge baths, Cider Bitters, alternating with Cancer Alterative.

HIP DISEASE OR SCIATIC.—This is the result of inflammation, that is to say, the abscess when formed. The symptoms are pain in the hip joint, with slight pain sometimes in both the knee and ankle joint on the affected side, the patient unable to move the limb without great pain, frequently entirely unable to move it, a shrinking in the size and lengthening of the limb often occurs, frequently a displacement of the head of the bone, causing a knot or protruded lump over the joint.

TREATMENT.

Apply Cancer Salve No. 2, in the first place, over the hip joint, and draw a deep sore, that it may be some time in healing, as the counter irritation, by irritation and suppuration, is the only means of cure, in connection with the Cancer Alterative treatment, repeating the application of the salve as often as the sore heals, until well. The sedative recommended in the treatment for inflammation of the bone can be used in this case to relieve pain for the time.

CARBUNCLE.—This is a burning tumor, highly inflamed with a gangrenous core. Is often hereditary, as cancer, scrofula. etc., but may arise as boils from a rich, irritable condition of the blood.

TREATMENT.

Apply a strip of sticking plaster all around the carbuncle, a full quarter of an inch from the inflamed or red part, cover

the carbuncle and space within the carbuncle with a thick coat of Cancer Salve No. 2. Let it remain until the disease is killed, which may be four or five days. Poultice with elm until it comes out; then heal.

STRANGURY OR STRICTURE.

In this disease there is a frequent desire to pass water, which passes in very small quantities, frequently only by drops, attended with great pain, swelling of the lower bowels, and both chilly sensations and thirst. This is caused by irritation of the urine, paralysis of the nerves of the bladder, spasm of the neck, causing a perfect closure; opiates injected, etc.

TREATMENT.

If possible, obviate the difficulty without resorting to the use of the Catheter, give a sits medicated bath at the same time, a teaspoonful of a mixture of equal parts of acetate of potassa and bromide of potassa every two hours, in a gill of strong tea made of the roots of queen of the meadow or *ura ursi* leaves or bark of the root of peach tree, one or all, giving at the same time a heavy dose of castor oil, with twenty drops of spirits of turpentine. Should these means fall in ten hours, use the Catheter, afterwards the teas and potash mixture, three or four times a day, until well. Two ounces of each of the articles used above in making the tea, with one ounce each of bicarbonate of soda and acetate of potassa, added to one quart of gin, and taken in table spoonful doses (keeping the bowels regular) night and morning, will relieve the difficulty entirely, if persisted in for a time.

WORMS.

First, the long round worm, from one to fifteen inches in length. These worms inhabit the stomach and large intestines. The symptoms are various, sometimes a pale and bloated condition of the bowels, puffy lips, open and itching nostrils (more particularly so when they inhabit the stomach) Sometimes the appetite is morbid, sometimes it is poor, bowels at one time costive, again loose, pain in the stomach and bowels, frequently irritable stomach, frequently bilious vomiting, and the cause of fever, diarrhoea and indigestion. The cause of these vermin is not as well understood as to satisfy our minds fully. They inhabit the mucous coat of the stomach, in which they have their beds, and accumulate in great quantities without causing but little constitutional disturbance, until they become, from some cause, disturbed, and begin to travel about in the mucous.

TREATMENT.

I usually (particularly when the long round worm is suspected) commence the treatment by giving to a child four to six years old, five grain doses of Worm Powders every eight hours, until they take five or six doses. Should this quantity not operate sufficiently and produce worms, give a full dose of castor oil and turpentine, omit the powders three or four days, and repeat the course again. For spasms and vomiting, give a teaspoonful of salt in water every half hour, alternating with fifteen or twenty drops of turpentine or the juice of rue leaves, applying brown paper, wet with turpentine, over the stomach and bowels. Continue this treatment until the violent symptoms subside. The Worm Powders should be given when worms are suspected, a full dose at night, and oil and turpentine the next morning, for several mornings.

LONG THREAD WORMS.—There is the long thread worm, some two inches long, with some form resembling a stomach, tail longer than the body, terminating in a hair-like point. They

inhabit in groups the colon or second stomach of sickly children, and not unfrequently in grown persons do I find them.

TREATMENT.

The treatment recommended for the long round worm is applicable for removing this species, with the addition of the tincture of iron three times a day for a time.

THREAD OR MANE WORM.—These are about half an inch long. The head is divided into three vesicles, an opening into each, which receives nourishment, the tail runs off to a hair-like point. They wander about, often creating local irritation and itching. Though a different worm from the oscarides or small worm that infests the rectum or lower bowels, they produce an intolerable itching about the annis.

TREATMENT.

Give the Worm Powders daily, once a day, injecting up the rectum full enemas of strong salt and water, with half teaspoonful of spirits of turpentine added, once a day.

HAIKY WORMS.—There is a somewhat flat and hairy worm, two to three inches long, found in some persons occasionally. Also the bot, as found in horses, is found in the human. The leach has also been found. These insects are introduced by the patient having swallowed the larva or egg of the insect, and sometimes the insect itself, as drinking water with insects in it, and eating food, as cheese and fruit, with vermin in it.

TREATMENT.

Treat as directed for the long round worm.

TAPE WORM.—This peculiar species of worm infest the human as well as the beast. I have seen them frequently in the dog, sheep and other animals, and have expelled them from persons that I have treated, in pieces over thirty feet long at a time. The symptoms of this worm are similar to those of the long worm, in most instances, until it becomes old, large and long,

when the symptom of a morbid appetite is most always present. This is because the broad flat worm covers so much of the coat of the bowel that it prevents the absorbing of the fluid that is taken up by the absorbents that form blood and sustain nature. Not because the insect takes into its stomach such a portion of the food eaten by the patient, as is erroneously supposed. There is usually a gnawing sensation, together with a fulness in the stomach and drowsiness.

TREATMENT.

Abstain from eating for thirty hours, at least, except a mush made of pumpkin seed, made by pulverizing the seed and preparing as you would to make corn mush, having it thin, with pretty smart of the water poured on the raw material in making it. Take two or three table spoonsful every three or four hours. At the same time take a half teaspoonful of the extract of male fern with two of spirits of turpentine every four hours, drinking occasionally of a strong tea made of the bark of pomgranate root, fasting (except the use of the mush prepared of the pumpkin seed) for twenty-four to thirty hours. Then take a half gill of castor oil with two teaspoonsful of coal oil, mixed. Should the worm begin to pass, pains should be taken not to break it off. Should the patient fail, nourish a little, and repeat the course immediately, and you will be sure to succeed.

FISTULA.

This is an ulcer or sore which has one opening or more. When latteral ones, opening into the main one from within the muscle, it is called compound fistula. When its opening is on the surface, watery fluid oozes out, or may be pressed out. If near the surface and parallel with it, a hard ridge may be felt running in the direction the fistula goes. If it runs directly into the body the end of it may be felt feeling like the end of a stick or pencil and depressed in the middle. Its direction and

depth must be ascertained by the use of the probe. When it has no opening externally it is called blind fistula. It is a tube or opening with a caloused coat of flesh from which flows (when chronic an ichorous humor, coming from the inner extremity or secreted by its coats.

The causes are costiveness, rupture of the intestine by pressure of hard fecal balls in the rectum, bruises from hard riding and other like causes, ulcers, etc. Various modes have been suggested for the treatment of fistula, and fistulous openings are found elsewhere beside around the annis, as lachrymal about the eye from the bladder, etc.

TREATMENT.

If blind, known by the hard lump and the ridge described, and no opening, spread Cancer Salve No. 1 on a strip or patch of soft cloth the size of the hard end, or if a ridge, parallel with the surface the length of the ridge, and secure it firmly to its place with adhesive strip. Let it remain until it suppurates; grease it with glycerine or sweet oil daily two or three times until it comes out. In this way, if not sufficiently exposed, use the second plaster. When opened and ready to be treated as an open one, treat in the same way, which is done by washing out with tepid soap suds; dissolve a teaspoonful of Cancer Powder No. 2, in one of water, saturate soft cotton cord with this liquid, fill the fistulous opening, full, packing from the bottom with this cord. Let it remain until it festers and sloughs, then draw it out and use the red wash diluted with one third water once a day, inject the sore full for a few days. Dilute now the red wash one-half with glycerine and inject until healed. Should the opening run into the bowel and through the gut, which may be known by the passing of the feces, pass the cotton yarn, saturated as directed, through with the finger, catch the end, bring it out and tie it; after its introduction a day or two, saturate enough of the yarn that is outside with the liquid to extend through the fistula and draw from within the bowels until it is taken in. Let this remain sufficiently long now, say 5 or 6 days, to suppurate, be-

fore drawing out, when the injections of the red wash should be used as before directed, viz: first, once a day for 3 days diluted with one-third water then diluted one-half with glycerine, until healed. Should the calous coat not be killed, which will be known by its not readily filling up, and testing it by the use of the probe, the yarn and solution should be used until it does. The cure is frequently facilitated in the case of blind fistula by cutting, with a proper instrument, into the opening at once and treating as before directed. The latter branches must be cured by forcing the fluid (in which the yarn is saturated) so forcibly into the main fistula, with a strong and proper-sized gutta-percha syringe, as to fill the main trunk and branches full. When only of a recent or acute form, I have cured them and really many bad ones by injecting Red Wash, of full strength, a few times, followed by that diluted one-half with the glycerine. The bowels should be kept in good condition by the use of Cider Bitters, and the general health improved by the use of the Tonic Pills or Life Bitters and the medicated sits bath. Care should be taken that the fistula heals from the bottom; otherwise it will reappear. I have cured these fistulous openings by injecting equal parts of Red Wash, strong tincture of poke root and glycerine in them twice a day, for a week or ten days. Fistulas in other parts treat in the same manner as directed to treat fistula anni. The grease should be applied, as directed in the first place, for a few days, or until suppuration takes place.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE.

This is a protrusion of the intestines through a lacerated or open space of the muscle nearest the surface or skin. Is called reducible hernia, when it is easily put back; irreducible, when it protrudes, and from inflammation, the edges of the opening thicken, so it cannot be reduced, and again, when the portion of the bowel that is out fills with feces, and they become hard and

compacted, so it cannot be reduced; scrotal, when in the sack of the scrotum or bag.

TREATMENT.

They are most successfully treated, when irreducible, by enlarging the opening, so as to let it descend back, confining the intruding parts back with a strong astringent wax on leather, with the aid of adhesive plaster, or have a surgeon to take a few stitches with silver wire. The same course pursue with scrotal hernia, or remedy with a suitable truss.

WATER BRASH OR HEART-BURN.

The symptoms are belching of wind, more or less pain in the stomach, superabundance of nearly a transparent, acrid fluid, more or less of a stricured feeling, as well as a burning sensation in the stomach, caused by constipation, eating of certain articles of food which ferment before they are digested, taking into the stomach too much fluid, which dilutes the gastric juice and prevents digestion.

TREATMENT.

Take a few doses of Liver Pills No. 2, or keep the bowels regular with Cider Bitters or Neutralizing Cordial. Taken in full doses, two or three times a day, will relieve it, so will White Liquid Physic. A teaspoonful of soda, after eating, prevents it, taken in connection with the Liver Pills.

BARBERS' ITCH AND SCALD HEAD.

This is an affection of the follicles or surface around the roots of the hair or beard of the face. The main features are redness, inflammation and itching, and often prevents shaving, and causes the beard or hair to turn gray. This is transmitted from one to another by one's using the brush and razor in shaving that had been previously used by one who had it, or using the

same water or towel that another had used. It may be caused from syphillis, frequent changes of heat and cold, as from hot rooms into cold ones, bad digestion, etc.

TREATMENT.

Take a few doses of Liver Pills No. 1. Afterwards daily, for a time, Liquid Physic. If marked symptoms of dyspepsia be present, take Anti-Dyspeptic Bitters No. 1 in place of the White Liquid Physic. Make a lotion of a tincture made of the green roots of the tinctures of yellow dock and poke root, equal parts, a half teacupful of each to a pint of cider vinegar, digested for ten days. Two ounces of this tincture to one of each, Red Wash and glycerine. Bathe and rub into the affected parts well, once or twice a day, oxide of zinc, twenty grains, five grains of red iodide of mercury, ten of permanganate of potassa, made into an ointment, with five grains of morphine, by thoroughly rubbing up the articles before and after adding to the glycerine. This disease is often very obstinate. Should the compound of dock and poke tincture fail, alternate with full strength Red Wash, applying the ointment after each wash. Either lotion or the ointment often cures of itself. This treatment is applicable to any other local affection of the same character.

CATARRH AND OZENA.

People often suppose that there are many varieties of catarrh. This I have found to be an error. The same disease, according to the peculiar variety of temperaments, predisposition to certain diseases, manner and mode of living, with other circumstances by which they are surrounded, give rise to a variety of symptoms, when in reality it is but one and the same disease. Some of the leading symptoms (and enough by which the disease may be designated) are a gradual approach of a dull, deep-like headache through the temples, above the eyes, a watery, effusive falling out of the head into the throat, volun-

tarily, sometimes profuse, again scant, with a sense of stricture or tightness, not unfrequently a complete dryness in the head, with the formation of scabs, which are blown out in fleaks, causing sometimes more or less hemorrhage. There is sometimes, in its worst form, an ichorrous, offensive matter, which causes, not only a complete destruction of the mucous membrane, but the soft bones of the nose, and causing holes to form in the roof of the mouth, hawking and coughing to clear the throat, voice alters, loss of taste or smell, lassitude, indifference, difficulty of swallowing, enlarged tonsils, rawness in the throat, difficulty in speaking plain, general debility and death. All these symptoms do sometimes present themselves in a single case, yet thousands have the disease, get well or die with only a portion of them.

The causes of Catarrh are cold, checking the perspiration, throwing humors on the nasal and mucous membranes; among the most common of all the causes is an inherited scrofulous taint, or impurities of the blood from a cancerous or syphilitic inherited taint, exhaustive unnatural discharges, weakening the powers of the system as in self-pollution, grief and indigestion. The diseases of a hereditary nature may be contracted innocently and handed down through generations, cropping out here and there along through life, falling on innocent posterity. It can and does exist without hereditary influences, yet they are by far the most common.

TREATMENT.

The general health must be looked to. The cancer alterative in bad constitutional cases should be used by all means; in fact the treatment constitutional should be about the same as that recommended for scrofula in mild and acute attacks. The catarrhal powder is frequently sufficient to relieve. Should they not be sufficient, get the instrument that is used in applying the douche, and apply the liquid to the affected parts at least once a day as much as an ounce at a time, of Catarrhal Douche No. 1, followed by Catarrhal Powders No. 1, snuffing up the head

some half hour after the douche has been used, gargling the throat with the same douche (No. 1), using the constitutional treatment advised, or some other good alterative treatment. Continue this course for several days in order to arrest and neutralize the disease. Now alternate with Catarrhal Douche and Powders No. 2, for several days, using the last as the first was used. Should the improvement be such as to warrant a continuation of the last without repeating the first, again continue on, otherwise repeat the first, and in the event of the first not being strong enough to kill and arrest the disease, use Red Wash, full strength, a few times as a douche, following with Douche and Powders No. 2. I have had, in some instances, to add 10 grains of chloride of zinc to an ounce of Red Wash before I could kill the disease, especially when it was in the bone. I have, with the foregoing treatment, succeeded in curing every case I have ever yet undertaken, modifying to suit the case and surrounding circumstances.

CANCER.

Before I describe the symptoms of the different varieties of cancer, I will give my views in regard to the causes of this most dreaded and fatal disease. There are many reasons assigned, and by quite a number of distinguished medical men, as to what gives rise to the disease. Some regard its origin as altogether constitutional with the individual who has the disease, arising from an impoverished and impaired condition of the circulation of the fluids. Others regard it as being hereditary. Others as an accidental disease, while some contend it to arise from injuries or hurts. It is also contended that it is contagious, as for instance, when the wife has cancer of the womb, the husband has been known to take it in the privates. This, in my opinion, is only a coincidence, for no reasonable proof has ever been adduced to establish this idea. From many years' experience,

and the treating of hundreds of cases, carefully inquiring of each individual case as to the diseases their relatives, on the side of both parents, as far back as they had knowledge, died of generally, and if any died of cancer, scrofula, etc., in a large majority of cases I found it to be hereditary, cropping out along during the course of time as certain as any other hereditary disease, and from my observations, I am compelled to so regard it the prime cause, though it is shrouded with one of those peculiar phenomena of nature that will ever, I fear, keep its causes from being perfectly understood. In getting the history of the origin of the disease, when they first felt and discovered the disease, and what was the character of the symptoms, in four out of five cases, as a general thing, I found them to appear almost all alike, and with very similar symptoms. The first intimation they would have of having cancer would be that some little bump or hard and enlarged gland, wart or mole-like excrescence, or a little speck like a bran husk would show itself on some part of the surface, occasionally scaling off, remaining smooth for a time and re-appearing again. These little pests, at times—as time rolls on—begin to have such symptoms as an itching sensation at times, and again pricking sensations, and such symptoms as if a hair was being drawn out of a mattering sore. While many persons who have these peculiar phenomenal signs (as strange why they should be there as it is for the missletoe to be on the oak tree and be sustained by the circulation of the sap of the oak which is tannin, most powerful astringent, whilst the missletoe is anti-spasmodic or directly opposite in its effects), live and die at an advanced age, and are never seriously troubled with them—die of some other disease; while others find, in the course of time, these once small and seemingly trifling little pests have become to be troublesome and painful sores. Perhaps three, five, ten, twenty and even thirty years will pass by before they begin to assume a malignant and dangerous form. A large majority of the cases I have examined and treated for cancer, I find to be of

a cancerous or scrofulous diathesis, causing me to believe cancer like scrofula—hereditary—and like scrofula, every case that its diathesis is well marked and defined as a scrofulous subject, does not have the disease. So with cancer. In advanced life, when vitality begins to ebb low; or, in earlier life, when the blood becomes impure or irritable. (These cancerous pests, it matters not where they exist, are cankerous, and cancer in its occult stage), and other causes combined, such as overheating, hurting or fretting the places, while the health is poor, will cause this local cancer spot to grow and make a cancer sore. It is true, many have cancer to appear almost without a warning. It is only because the canker is more deeply imbedded under the skin, so as not to be perceivable, either by sight or feeling, yet the same causes that cause it to commence to grow when on the surface, will start it up in its deep, occult or hidden stage, and it soon assumes the second stage of a cancer, an open, running, painful sore, as it does when on the surface. I meet often both men and women with well-defined and developed cancer on their faces, hands, etc., in its dormant and occult stage, only awaiting the arrival of the necessary causes to develop it. They may live and die, as thousands do, at an advanced age, of some other disease, and the cancer never develop. The canker or local matter, that is, the nucleus formation or beginning of a cancer, is in a gland. Hence they are more common about the face, as in it there are numerous little glands, so about the privates, womb and breast. Cancer is liable, however, to form in any part of the system as glands are dispersed throughout the body, and when the disease assumes the third or malignant stage, every gland in the system has become cancerous, and is rarely ever cured, for now it is in its last stage. The poisonous juice that exudes from the sore is so bountiful and acrid that it is impossible to correct its irritated condition or the superabundance that is secreted from the innumerable glands that have become second handed cancers or feeders to the original cancer. This is my experience. I have cured hundreds, failed

in none when on the external surface, in which I have had a fair trial in the first and second stage, and cured but few when in the third. Symptoms of cancer have been pretty well described in my former remarks, yet there are some other symptoms I will mention, such, for instance, as morbid growths, which, however, are only the uprising from the irritation of this peculiar local canker, having a tendency to involve surrounding flesh, and eat it away. After a time this morbid growth has passed away, leaving a painful, pitted sore, with ragged and somewhat elevated edges. These edges are sometimes callous and hard. The cancerous tumor, especially when in the breast of a female, discovered, perhaps, when not larger than a turkey shot, grows until it becomes as large as a hen's egg, painful, frequently with knots on it, protruding up through to the skin, resembling the knots on an artichoke, these protuberences presenting sometimes a purplish hue, at others a scarlet or red appearance. The tumor for a time is moveable, which, however, soon becomes immoveable and painful before it breaks into a sore. This variety, as well as all other varieties at an advanced stage, is more or less liable to bleed, and as the disease advances, the general health fails, the countenance changes, the diffused, acrid cancer juice gives a peculiar tinge to the skin of a greyish yellow, known as a cancer color of the skin. The patient now becomes despondent, seeing his or her life beset on every side by the unrelenting foe now preying painfully on every vital, and they die with exhaustive discharges and pain, literally stung to death. I have seen such deaths, and would have given the world had I possessed it, and would have considered it but dust in the balance, could I have but saved them.

SCIRRHUS CANCER.

This is known from its extreme hardness, almost like a bone. It occurs more frequently with females about the time of the

change of life or cessation of the menses. Its preference in attacking seems to be the womb, breast and internal organs. First, moveable, though hard, soon contracts adhesions and becomes fast, as previously described in the breast. This species is generally of longer duration than most other cancers.

EPITHELIAL CANCER.

This cancer more frequently attacks the male, and is generally confined to the skin or coats of the stomach and bowels. In its early stages, although considerably spread, hard and immoveable, its roots are generally not deep, and is easily cured. Resembles the scirrhus very much.

MEDULLARY OR SOFT CANCER.

When devolved, its substance resembles brain in appearance and consistency. This is quick in its destruction of life, if not arrested, frequently in six or twelve months. It occurs more frequently in the eye, about the privates, womb, etc. This variety is well supplied with blood vessels, and frequently throws out a great deal of fungous or proud flesh, which subjects it to frequent, and very often severe hemorrhage. When it assumes or presents these appearances, it is properly called fungous hematodes, and is also called rose cancer. This cancer soon ulcerates, and is filled with a bloody looking fungous.

GUM CANCER.

Often associated with scirrhus cancer, grows rapidly and frequently to a large size, usually located on the ovaries and womb, vagina, etc., of females, and the soft parts of males. There is a substance in this cancer resembling tubercles, which

gives it very much the appearance of honey in the comb, a less disposition to ulcerate, as well as less painful than other cancers generally. Consequently grows to considerable size, especially when seated on the ovary and other soft parts.

BLACK CANCER.

This cancer is designated as black cancer wherever the pigment is of a dark brown or blackish nature, which gives it the peculiar appearance known as melanoid. This is considered only a modified species of the medullary or encephaloid.

OSTEOID OR BONE CANCER.

This consists of the scirrhous variety, and most frequently affects the upper jaw bone, the femur or thigh bone, frequently near the joints. Any bone and parts of, however, may be affected. This cancer appears (as others, a small thing at first) in the form of a tumor, seated on the bone, which grows rapidly. Is of an irregular form, presenting a shining redish color, and is quite painful.

LUPUS CANCER.

This variety is perhaps as painful and fatal as any other variety. The name of lupus was given to it in the early days of medical writers, because it eats away slyly the parts affected, as the wolf does his flesh food, and also represented as a crab, because its roots run out around, imbedding themselves in the flesh, and when extracted, resemble a crab with its legs attached. This variety is frequently found about the face, eyes and nose, often eating away the entire nose, and frequently a whole side of a face, before the patient dies. To arrest the hemorrhages of cancers, use the Styptic Powders.

GENERAL REMARKS ON CANCER.

There are several varieties of cancer, as has been shown. Perhaps other varieties might be mentioned, but I deem it entirely unnecessary. I have, in the preceding pages, given it as my opinion that cancer was hereditary. A few cases may occur, as from corroding canker, pent up in old wounds and spots that have been bruised, and a congealed mass, though small, having no way of escape, may and does sometimes (even though the wound may have been made for years) break, and yet perhaps, like syphilis and scrofula, may be an outcrop of the ancestors a century previous. I have explained this peculiarity in hereditary diseases to my patients often by the flesh marks in stock. A farmer, for instance, may have a particular kind of stock hogs, many of them having the peculiar mark of what is called wattles, or two hairy little teets hang off from under the jole. He becomes dissatisfied with this stock, and gets rid of all of it, except a favorite one or two, either male or female, and gets an entirely different stock. Perhaps for a year or so a few of the old stock will appear. He gets rid of these as fast as they appear, and eventually the old ones reserved to breed from. Some years after the stock is almost forgotten, a pig or more appears with the old flesh mark, the wattles. So with other stock, and equally so with mankind, in propagating. Certain circumstances, we cannot tell what they are frequently, nor how it is they effect to produce certain phenomena, yet we know that these secret, unseen agencies do it. Yet if we know how to meet these things successfully, we should take courage, and thank God, for it is in medicine as it is in theology. The ablest divines of the age do not understand all of the sacred Scriptures, nor perhaps never will, yet they have enough revealed that they understand that if believed on and practiced according to the spirit in which it was given to save the world, and often when the real cause of some great thing that interests the world is found out it is by one who makes no pre-

tensions to anything above the common level of men. So sayeth the Scriptures. Secret things belong to the Lord, and He chooseth the weak things of the world to confound the wise.

TREATMENT OF CANCER TUMORS

The several different varieties of cancer that have been described require alike very much the same treatment.

First, if it is only a small cancer tumor, not broken out into a sore, the flesh solid, etc., apply Adhesive Plaster around the tumor, which is best done by cutting a hole through the plaster large enough to let the tumor through, leaving a margin around the tumor of at least an eighth of an inch or more of the sound flesh. This Adhesive Plaster, it will be understood, is to prevent the second or Cancer Plaster from getting on and affecting unnecessarily the sound flesh. The space of sound flesh that is left around the tumor is to be covered with the Cancer Plaster and taken out with it. This is to insure the getting out, with the tumor, all of the roots making off from it, having cut and arranged the Adhesive Plaster. If the tumor is hard and painful, and seems to be growing fast, Take Cancer Powders No. 2, a large teaspoonful, and a half teaspoonful of flour, wet it with honey, stir it into a well-mixed paste; apply this by spreading on cloth large enough to cover the tumor and space left around it. If necessary, confine it for a few hours by placing an adhesive strip over it to hold it until it sufficiently adheres. This will give more or less pain sometimes, and some temperaments more than others, and not unfrequently causing fever for the first two or three days, all of which amounts to nothing serious. Let it take its course uninterruptedly until what swelling is produced measurably subsides and the heat and fever that has been created in and around the tumor has measurably subsided. Commence at this stage of the

treatment to apply sweet or lard oil to the tumor through the patch of plaster that is still on it, saturating it well two or three times a day. Take the back part of a knife blade, and press around the edges, breaking the cancer or tumor (so far as the plaster has killed or affected it) loose, and letting the oil in and around the crack, straining the tumor around a little to ascertain how fast it is coming out. Should the plaster come off after a few greasings, and leave the tumor, continue to grease, and turn the tumor about until it comes out. The tumor may be covered with oil silk, having a little sticking salve on each end of the patch of silk, and it lightly thrown over, sticking the ends. The time that it takes to take out a tumor in this way depends upon the size of the tumor and its character, whether calous or soft. The process requires from five to eight days. Should, after the first effort, all of the tumor not come out, apply the second, which will not require so much time to do its work as the first, and the third, if necessary. If the tumor or the cancer be in a sore, and not larger than a good size marble, or if a sore, not larger than a twenty-five cent piece of silver, one plaster will generally do the work, when it should be healed with the Healing Salve. The Cancer Alterative should be used three times a day, for a month, from the beginning of the treatment. Cancer Powders No. 1 are milder and slower in taking out cancers, and can be used more readily and appropriately, in open and irritable sores, than No. 2, or with less pain, yet too slow in action with firm, unbroken surfaces.

TREATMENT OF LARGE, OPEN CANCERS.

The Cancer Alterative should by no means be neglected a day. Daily alkaline sponge baths should be taken, warm or cool, as is most pleasant to the patient. Should the Alterative not keep the bowels regular, use White Liquid Physic. This one fact should be observed, that an open, running cancer will

never slough. To do any good or heal, while the cancer fluid or juice is being discharged, your treatment must throw it back upon the circulation of the system by reversion or absorption. Accomplish this, and your point is gained. In large, open, discharging cancers, before applying the Powders, wash and cleanse all the pus, scabs, etc., with Red Wash, adding an ounce of each, alcohol and glycerine, to one pint of the Wash. When cleansed, apply Cancer Powder No. 1, sprinkling a coat as thick as a knife blade all over that portion that will absorb it, or to which it will stick. Apply all around the edges to the unbroken skin of the cancer, covering up to the Powder, and extending over on the sound flesh, with the preparation advised for the treatment of cancerous tumors, and this part of it treat in the same way, cutting away the dead cancer flesh as fast as the medicine kills it. To wait too long for the slough, will, in some instances, cause us to fall, for it will grow faster at its base than you will take it down on its surface. The surface to which the Powders are applied, should be constantly noticed, and every crack that appears, or damp spot that will retain the Powders, constantly apply them, so as to form a scab, and stop the discharge, as remarked previously. When you have thus succeeded, there will be the same swelling and inflammation, for a time, that follows the effect of the medicine applied to the cancer tumor. With this exception, the scab generally sloughs sooner, and after this inflammation subsides, or nearly so, it should be greased, and treated exactly like as if it was now a tumor. Repeat the application according to circumstances. If the patient is now feeble and sore, very irritable, use Cancer Powders No. 1 again, either in Powder, as before directed, or Cancer Salve No. 1. Should it indicate a rapid growth, apply Cancer Salve No. 2 or the Powder No. 2, as directed in the treatment for cancer tumor. I frequently have the patient to take a full grain of morphine one hour before the application of the medicine, repeating the dose every four or six hours apart, for twenty-four hours. In bad cases, where much surface is ex-

posed, and the pain and irritation require it, I have given chloroform also, at intervals, immediately preceding the application of the medicine, and for twelve to twenty-four hours afterwards. There is frequently considerable pain around the edges, as well as some distance off around the cancer. Bathe these parts with Nerve Liniment or equal parts of alcohol, glycerine and laudanum. Should there be hemorrhage at any time, arrest by applying Styptic Powders. When a portion is killed and ready for healing, heal it while taking out the other or remaining portion of the cancer. It often becomes necessary to poultice, when slow in sloughing out and the cancer very painful. Poultice with flax seed, elm or milk and bread, to cool and allay irritation. The diet should be of a nourishing nature, avoiding fat, greasy pork, and other heavy, greasy diet, as well as much strong drink, as hot coffee or spirits. A bitter composed of one drachm of perchloride of iron, one ounce of the tincture of nux vomica, one ounce of Fowler's solution of arsenic, one ounce of tincture of nutmegs and two drachms of quinine, added to one quart of good whisky, and taken before meals, in half wine glassful (or one-half ounce) doses, three times a day, before meals. This is a good, strengthening alterative, appetizer, and may be alternated with the Cancer Alterative, as the condition of the stomach or appetite and strength require it. A great deal of patience, as well as energy and perseverance, is required, with discretion and the exercise of good judgment, in the treatment of large and old cancers, or those that assume a malignant form from the start, as well as to alternate with the other different Cancer Salves, Powders, etc., as circumstances indicate, especially with Cancer Powders No. 3, using the dry Powders. (No. 4 Powders also will take effect, when Nos. 1 or 2 seem to fail.) Cancer Salves Nos. 5 and 8 should be alternated with Nos. 1 and 2, in obstinate and stubborn cases. (Nos. 6 and 7 Salves are used for the more calous or bony cancerous tumors, adding one-half grain of arsenic to as much salve as will make a plaster for an unbroken surface.) In healing, use the

Buckeye Salve, cleansing occasionally the cancer with Catarrhal Douche No. 2. With the foregoing treatment, you will cure most cases of cancer in their first and second stages, yet when neglected and suffered to run into the third or last stage, there are little or no hopes of a cure. And strange to tell it, but nevertheless true, most of our medical men will not acknowledge these pests, tumors or sores to be cancers until they assume this malignant form, although many of them have gradually grown, teased and worried the patient for years under their almost daily observations. (Query: Was it not a cancer five years before it assumed this malignant form? If not, what was it?) Is typhoid fever not typhoid fever during its early existence, as well as in its collapsed or last stage, and yellow fever as proper yellow fever, before the black vomit, as after it? Then why not diagnose cancer, and treat it when it is curable, and not wait until it becomes so constitutional and malignant as not to be cured?

CANCER OF THE MOUTH.

This disease often occurs in the mouth, on the tongue, gums, etc., and is seldom cured. In consequence of its location, it is difficult to apply the medicine. It is best done by applying Cancer Powders, thoroughly mixed with fine lint or cotton, managing it as nearly like the medicine, when applied externally, as possible. Dissolve one table spoonful of Powders No. 2 in one ounce of water, and apply it with a brush, alternating with the Powders. When disposed to heal, use Catarrhal Douche No. 2. Fall not to use the Cancer Alterative, alkaline sponge bath, etc., as directed for treating large, open cancers.

TREATMENT OF CANCER OF THE WOMB.

This is like cancer of the mouth—not often cured. I mean cancer, not ulcers. These are sores of an irritating and slough-

ing nature, with calous edges, attended frequently with hemorrhage, as well as leucorrhœa, that effect the womb, and are by some thought to be cancer. These are cured by my treatment, as well as occasionally the epithelial cancer, when not affecting too great a surface of that organ. The symptoms are an itching, burning sensation, with frequently (slight at first) cutting or stinging pains, more or less whites or leucorrhœa tinged pretty frequently with blood, and sometimes hemorrhages. When cancerous, the ostiuce, or mouth and neck of the womb, on one side, or frequently on both, becomes more or less swollen, calous or hard, and presents to the eye, through the speculum, the appearance of genuine cancer. The treatment should be made precisely as directed for the treatment of cancer of the mouth, the applications made through a good four-prong speculum. Constitutional treatment the same also.

TREATMENT OF CANCER OF THE OVARY.

As it is impossible to make a local application to this disease, or when it appears on any other internal organ not here mentioned, it is not possible a cure will ever be effected. But as the general health and tumors, ulcers, etc., are improved and often cured, we advise a thorough course of the cancerous and scrofulous constitutional treatment.

TREATMENT OF CANCER OF THE BONE.

As far as possible, when an open, deep sore, apply Cancer Powders No. 2, or some of the other stronger preparations, until the cavity is cleared of all disagreeable fungous or cancerous growth. Now examine the diseased bone, scraping away the carries or crumbs of bones, and apply the Powders No. 1, if the sore is very irritable and painful. If, however, the disease is progressing rapidly, use Cancer Powders No. 2. If necessary, alternate No. 2 Powders with Cancer Salve No. 8, filling the cav-

ity in or on the bone affected, covering it over with lint saturated with the Buckeye Salve; and covered with soft sticking plaster made for the purpose. Continue this course until the disease is arrested, which will be known by its appearance and general appearance of the surrounding flesh and neighboring parts of the bone and flesh. Should it have affected the marrow, there is but little hope of saving the bone, and my advice is to have the bone amputated. During the application of the medicines, as well as for sufficient time afterwards, the Cancer Alterative treatment should be persevered in until relieved.

OLD SORE LEG AND TREATMENT.

This disease is common, often causing the loss of the limb; caused by scrofula, syphilitical taints, irritation of the blood from dew poison, poison oak, erysipelas, diseases of the bone, etc.

TREATMENT.

The patient should in all bad cases, and cases of long standing, take a full constitutional treatment, using Liver Pills No. 1 two or three times a week, Cancer Alterative daily, and every other night or day the warm alkaline sponge bath, alternating with the sulphur bath; and should a syphilitic taint be suspected, use the medicated bath, alternating with the sulphur bath; cleanse the sore thoroughly with Red Wash, diluted one-half with water, adding an ounce of each, glycerine and alcohol, to one pint of the diluted Red Wash; sprinkle the whole sore after being thus cleansed with Cancer Powder No. 1, covering with the powder effectually; cover the sore with lint, if a cavity fill it with lint and bandage from the toes to the thigh tight and effectually, leaving no space or spaces between the edges of the bandage. Repeat the washing and dressing as previously directed, until the sore presents a healthy, granulating appearance, the bandaging daily as long as there is swelling and the sore not inclined to heal. In very obstinate

sores treat as you would a cancer tumor, alternating with the different powders and salves as directed in the treatment for large open cancers. Common sore leg is generally healed, if not swollen, by first using a coat or two of Cancer Powders No. 1, after washing with the diluted Red Wash, prepared as is used in the old sore previously spoken of. When in a healing condition use the Buckeye Salve, or you may heal it as well as cure with the following treatment alone: Washing with the Red Wash more or less diluted, and covering the sore with a powder composed of one teaspoonful of calomel to three of hydrastin, mix and sprinkle lightly over the sore after washing every day with the Red Wash as before directed. In using the Red Wash while healing up either the old or recent sore, it should be so diluted as not to irritate and inflame the sores. It is frequently the case that these old sores arise from a diseased portion of the bone. If so, you are referred to the treatment of cancer of the bone for a treatment. It is caused sometimes by syphillis as well as by salivation, suppressed itch, etc. All require, however, the constitutional treatment, baths, etc., to rid the system of the virous. In case of hemorrhage in sores or an abundant flow of fluid, use the Styptic Powders. These powders (the styptic) used to clean out and dry a sore, followed by the calomel and hydrastin powders, will often cure cancer sores, especially if they are syphillitic cancer.

GOITER OR BRONCHOCELE.

This disease is a morbid derangement of the thyroid gland, which is a double gland or connected in the middle with a thin flat striffin, each end larger than the middle, and lying on each side of the wind-pipe, (like a pair of saddle-bags across a saddle) just above the breast-bone and below the protuberance on the wind-pipe, called Adam's apple. One or both of these glands may become diseased, and grow first slowly, hardly perceptibly,

yet in time become so large as greatly to disfigure the person and endanger life by interfering with the breathing and swallowing, and by pressing on blood vessels running to and from the head render the brain liable to engorgements, causing apoplexy, epilepsy, etc.

TREATMENT.

As this disease is one of a scorbutic nature, the cancer, constitutional and scrofula treatment, one or the other, should be used, keeping the bowels regular with Cider Bitters, applying daily, goiter ointment, as much in quantity as the size of an English pea, rubbing it in well with the end of the finger. When it becomes quite sore omit the rubbing and poultice with flaxseed, corn meal and soda, equal parts, until the soreness subsides. Apply the ointment again as in the first place, follow with the poultice, continue until the goiter is discussed, which, if not granulated, you will remove, but if its sore has become white and in large granulated lumps, resembling the inner substance of what is called tuckahoe or Indian bread, you will have to treat to remove it just as you do a wen, to which treatment you are referred.

MUMPS.

This is an inflammation of the parotid glands. It is often epidemic and contagious. It is liable to appear in both sides of the neck at the same time, yet it not unfrequently happens that it only appears in one side at a time. It is known by a moveable swelling below and in front of the ear. This enlargement is not circumscribed, but painful, and becomes hard, attended with more or less fever and difficulty of swallowing. These symptoms increase until the fourth or fifth day, when they begin to decrease and are usually gone by the seventh and eighth days. Sometimes the swelling from cold is translated to the breast of the female and testicles of the male.

TREATMENT.

If the swelling is considerable, attended with pain and fever, open the bowels freely with Liver Pills, and take a foot bath, with several doses of fever drops, two to three hours apart, bathing the neck with nervine liniment, rheumatic drops or the panacea. Should it translate, use fomentations of bitter herbs and medicated sits bath.

ACUTE COLD OR INFLUENZA.

The symptoms are chilly sensations, stoppage of the head, difficulty of breathing through the head, etc.

TREATMENT.

Take a dose of Liver Pills or oil and turpentine to open the bowels, a good hot foot bath and Nash's Panacea in full and frequent doses, snuff up the head cephalic snuff three or four times a day.

CLAP OR GONORRHŒA.

This is a specific inflammation of the lining membrane of the urethra or water passage. When it occurs in females, it affects the mucous membrane of the vagina, the opening extending from the external surfaces of the labia of the parts up to the mouth (and even beyond) of the womb, and may extend also into the urethra or water passage. It is communicated from one to the other by sexual intercourse. Rarely ever imparted in any other way. Sometimes sexual intercourse with a female having chronic, virulent leucorrhœa (whites) imparts a disease to the male resembling gonorrhœa, and may be imparted to the other sex under certain circumstances favoring the infection. Gonorrhœa usually develops itself in from three to eight days from the time of the infection. The symptoms are usually set up in from two to ten days as an itching, uneasy sensation in

the water passage, the inner coating of the lining of the water passage in either male or female becomes unusually red, the lips of the water passage become somewhat swollen, the urine in passing is of a scalding nature, and now soon follows a thick, greenish yellow matter. The warmth of the bed, or warm and irritating clothing, causes frequent, painful erections of the penis, and in females an irritation of the clitoris, creating an increased desire for sexual intercourse. The painful erections experienced by the male are called chordee. If cleanliness be not observed and the disease soon cured, the bladder may become affected, strictures form, a difficulty of passing water arises, buboes or swelling in the groin, the irritating discharge coming in contact with the external parts of the gland, and under the fore-skin will produce excrescences or warts. These symptoms may all occur in the female also.

TREATMENT.

First cleanse the guilty member with soap and water, and inject (after using one of the soap and water) a mixture of five grains of hydrastin, ten drops of solution of perchloride of iron, ten of carbolic acid, to one ounce of glycerine and one drachm of alcohol. Mix or agitate well, and with a good gutta percha syringe, of proper size, inject one-fourth of this at a time well up the penis (and if female, up the vagina), night and morning. Open the bowels at once with a teaspoonful (taken in water) of a mixture composed of ten grains of podophyllin, one drachm of salts, one of pulverized gum arabic, well mixed, and taken every six hours, or often enough to keep the bowels quite free. Take Diuretic Cordial No. 1 in teaspoonful doses, or Nash's Uterine Catharion, one or both, alternating every five hours, or take two drachms of red sandal oil, two of each, sabina and cubeb (the oils), four of balsam of copavia, one drachm of erigeron, half drachm of solution of perchloride of iron, and one ounce of spirits of niter. Mix and take in twenty drop doses, in sugar or weak gin toddy, every five or six hours, washing the

little excrescences or sores with Red Wash once a day, and sprinkling them over and all around the edges of the prepuce or fore-skin with a powder composed of one part (say one tea-spoonful) of calomel and two of hydrastin. For chordee, dissolve two drachms of bromide of potassa in two ounces of water, adding to the same a half ounce of laudanum. Take in table spoonful doses on going to bed, and bathe the irritable member in cold water, repeating once in from six to ten hours, if necessary.

SYPHILLIS OR POX.

I shall not make much explanation in order to distinguish between this character of the disease and the one just described, gonorrhœa. Syphillis is a constitutional disease, or becomes so within a very short time from its infection. Pox cannot be regarded, in a more proper light, than a more malignant or virulent form of syphillis, and is the last form of venereal disease. Its attack, like gonorrhœa, will show very soon, from the time of its opportunity to infect, especially when the virus comes in contact with any of the mucous membranes, or wherever the matter arises on the privates, sooner or later, within five to fifteen days, cankers or sores form, soon pitting, presenting a more or less inflamed surface around the edges, and the sores resemble, to some extent, small eating cancers. When the sores are thick on the penis and about the prepuce, there is soon considerable swelling, fever and pain. There soon follows this local fever, swelling and suppuration, and by absorption of this virus or matter, the disease becomes constitutional, is taken up into the circulation, and transmitted throughout the system and in the lining membranes of the bones. Where the circulation is fine and slow, it is lodged, and creates deep, nightly pains, and nodes or knots on the bone, and enlargement of glands, with ulcers or mucous surfaces, as in the mouth, throat, nose, eyes, etc. This disease is curable, but is not to be treated

as a disease of a day, week or month. But few persons have any idea to what extent and in the manner it prevails. In its myriad forms, it is clandestinely destroying beauty, vigor and life of manhood in all ages and sexes. When the system is once inoculated with syphilitic poison, unless the effects are soon eradicated, the disease increases in virulence constantly, and manifests various forms of disease, which may be transmitted to posterity, cropping out in various forms, sometimes in cancerous, scrofulous-like affections and diseases of the bones, causing deformities, rheumatism, skin diseases, consumption, etc. Too intolerable to think about. Pox or syphillis *presents two or three grades or varieties, yet while this is the case, like cancer, they are all bad enough, and my experience is, that it requires the same treatment to cure one variety that it does another, with but little modification.

TREATMENT.

An observer of the symptoms and causes of this disease, together with the tenacity with which it holds on when imbibed, and the difficulty (like cancer) of curing or ridding the system of the taint, will see at once the propriety of having the specific poison eradicated as soon as possible. I have, in this disease, been successful in most cases that I have ever attempted to treat. My experience is that the treatment best suited (constitutional) for the removal of the cause of cancer is the one most successful in syphillis. In the very outset, or at the infection of the disease, commence a constitutional treatment by taking full doses of the Cancer Alterative three times a day, enough to constantly produce a laxative effect, sponging the system all over, once a day, with the Red Wash, using it tepid. For the shankers or sores, wash them with Red Wash twice a day. After washing, each time sprinkle the sores over thick with a powder composed of calomel and hydrastin, as proposed for use in gonorrhœa. When hard, calous lumps appear, or warty excrescences,

or calous and elevated edges of the sore appear, remove them by touching them with the Corn Extractor, once in twenty-four hours, until removed, or by applying Cancer Salve No. 1, or by using nitric acid. The Corn Extractor is reliable and convenient. When these places are removed, use the Red Wash and powder previously recommended to heal them. When sores appear in the mouth or throat, touch them, as far as can be reached, as if they were external, with Corn Extractor or nitric acid, pure and unadulterated, by using a pine or cedar stick, dipping it dry in the acid or Corn Extractor, and when nearly dry (so as not to run on the stick), apply it every few seconds, until it entirely changes the color. To heal the mouth after cauterizing sufficiently, gargle well the mouth and throat two or three times a day with Catarrhal Douche No. 2; when nodes or lumps appear on the skin or other bones, which they often do, anoint them frequently with the goltier ointment; if very painful use nerve liniment; should these knots continue long, apply Cancer Salve No. 1 or No. 2, according to their character, if soft No. 1, if hard No. 2, and take them out. Heal with red wash, calomel and hydrastin powder. I will take occasion to impress the importance in using red wash to all broken or raw surfaces in this as well as all other diseases of the blood. It is absorbed, and as far as its influence goes, by absorption it neutralizes the poison in the blood, thus making a powerful auxiliary agent in eradicating virous of this character. Ulcers or sores in the groin or elsewhere must all be treated as before directed, alternating (in some obstinate cases it is required to move fungous flesh) red wash with Cancer Powder No. 1. In some instances I have found the addition of one ounce of the iodide of potassa, one quart of the Cancer Alterative, a valuable acquisition in the treatment of this disease; alternating the sulphur bath with red wash bath, with the addition of the following medicine: 20 grains of the red iodide of mercury, dissolved in two ounces of the spirits of niter, this added to two ounces of water, to which has been added table

salt as long as it will dissolve, mix the two and take a teaspoonful in water three times a day, — this I have found excellent effects from in my practice, frequently sufficient in connection with the baths and local remedies to eradicate the disease itself, when timely employed, and highly proper in old and malignant cases to alternate week about with Cancer Alterative. What has been said in the foregoing remarks applies to females as well as males.

PUTRID SORE THROAT.

The difference between putrid and inflammatory sore throat is that the inflammatory affects only the mucous membranes, tonsils and lining passages, while putrid affects and causes enlargement of the glands of the throat and neck, difficulty in swallowing, ulceration, fever, chilly sensations, debility and general lassitude and despondency.

TREATMENT.

The treatment should be similar to diphtheria, which refer to. Frequent emetics of lobelia or anti-spasmodic, gargles of chlorate and nitrate of potash, a teaspoonful of each added to one-half-pint strong alum water, alternating the alum water with pepper sauce. Apply nerve liniment externally to the throat, use quinine, wine and anodyne drops to keep up vital action; procure rest and quietude. For further particulars see diphtheria, bronchitis and tonsillitis.

BRONCHITIS.

The symptoms are greater or less oppression, with tightness or a strictured condition of the chest, pains in the forehead and elsewhere, increased by the cough, which is usually present, the expectoration frothy mucous, which sooner or later found to be streaked with blood, fever generally not very high.

TREATMENT.

In acute cases I have relieved them just as I have croup, and advise it here. Give the croup mixture every 20 to 30 minutes until vomiting is effected, having the feet at the time of taking the emetic immersed in hot water, if able to be up, and cold cloths next to the surface of the throat and chest, covered with dry ones, changing as often as they become dry. If not able to be up, apply hot socks wrapped in damp cloths to the feet, well covered in bed. When done vomiting use a dose of liver pills, which repeat every two or three days, or constantly, aperient syrup to keep the bowels and secretions regular. When chronic use cough syrup, Fever Drops No 1, each, four or five times a day, Life Bitters to keep up the nervous energies of the system, in full doses three times a day; apply spinal irritating plaster to the throat and upper part of the chest, wear constantly. For a distressing paroxysm of coughing stir one teaspoonful of each pulverized lobelia seed and morphine with two of flour and honey or molasses, enough to make it into a thick sticky mass, and apply a part or all of it on cloth immediately over the sink on the throat just above the breast bone, covering the entire sink, extending a little up the throat. Hyperphosphates of soda and lime are beneficial, exercising in open air, and frequent use of medicated baths are of great value in permanently curing this disease.

PNEUMONIA.

The symptoms of pneumonia are sharp, pungent pains in the chest, generally confined more to one side, a difficulty felt in lying on the wall side, pain increased on drawing in breath so as to expand the chest and lungs, cough dry, but little expectoration. Often the case in the earliest stages, it is streaked with blood, usually more or less chilly sensations and fever at the outset of the disease, and the fever, as a matter of course, follows, until the disease is broken up. The tongue is usually

coated, and pulse quick and wirey. The causes are cold, a check of the insensible perspiration, determining the virous or irritation upon the lungs, lining membranes of the chest, etc. Real pneumonia is, in reality, inflammation of the lungs; peri-pneumonia, inflammation of the membranes. Pleurisy also comes in here with this group. Causes and indications of cure are much the same. When the patient is bilious at the time he is attacked, it is called bilious pneumonia or bilious pleurisy, according to the seat of inflammation. If the patient's situation, diathesis, etc., as well as the locality he is in, favor it, the fever will be of a typhoid character, and the disease called typhoid pneumonia.

TREATMENT.

In pneumonia and other acute attacks of inflammation, involving the lungs and membranes surrounding the vital organs and cavity of the chest, are all treated upon the same principle, as the inflammation of one of these organs involves the other, more or less, in acute attacks. The indications are to relieve the inflammation in these diseases before suppuration sets up in the bodies or tissues of the parts affected. To cut short the disease and to produce an equalized circulation, perspiration and quietude, give an emetic, as directed in the treatment for diphtheria, and sponge the surface thoroughly and frequently with the warm alkaline bath at least twice a day, until the fever is controlled. After the emetic, if the patient is bilious, give a full dose of Liver Pills. Should the emetic not be given, the Pills should be given at once. Female Composition tea, in wine-glassful doses, should now be given warm every half hour, with ten to twenty drops of Fever Drops No. 1, until the pulse is reduced to a normal condition. Should this Composition not be used, use warm sweating tea of any kind that does not nauseate to the extent to prevent Fever Drops No. 1 to be used as directed to be given in the Female Composition. I always found a large corn meal poultice, having turpentine enough in it to make

it pungent, so as to produce more or less redness on the skin, of benefit. It should be large enough to cover the entire chest, and kept constantly wet with a mixture of hot water and vinegar, occasionally adding more turpentine. Keep this up for days and nights, or until the pain has disappeared. Should the pain be very severe, bathe the chest well with Nerve Liniment or two parts of chloroform and one of the tincture of beladonna, Panacea or laudanum and camphor, anyone of these, before applying the poultice. This course prevents congestions, and is preferable (to me) to cupping or blistering. When the pulse is controlled, and should there be intermitting forms of the fever, use Fever Drops No. 2 freely between the paroxysms. Should there be no intermittent form and fever, and a continuance of a low or typhoid grade, use Fever Drops No. 1 every two hours, or as symptoms indicate, the lye bath, as already advised, and the emetic advised, once in every forty-eight hours, until the fever is broken. For the cough, give Cough Syrup and Anodyne Drops, to procure rest and sleep, as the indications require. After the bowels have been well operated on with the Liver Pills, and should they again need moving or the tongue be coated, give castor oil and turpentine until clean, or enemas of oil and turpentine. Other typhoid symptoms treat as directed under that head, as well as any other peculiar symptoms.

DISEASES OF THE NERVES.

The diseases that accompany the derangement of the nerves are of a two-fold character. First, organic, when arising from a diseased organ. Secondly, when deranged by pure depression, a loss of nerve power, an inequilibrium over which the nerves of volition have no control, while the involuntary, which are largely distributed through the organs of the bowels, have no restraint upon them, giving rise to peculiar diseases, such as hysteria, hypochondria, etc. In a state of health man or wo-

man should be as happy and joyous as the lark flying in the heavens. We should have a keen sense of animal enjoyment and feel nothing of the workings of the machinery within us. A study of these nervous symptoms will teach us in a great measure how to distinguish the organic, as in neuralgia, from the inorganic, as in hysteria, etc.

HYSTERIA.—This is a disease arising from too great a depression of nerve power, as grief, fatigue, etc., as well as from joy, great anxiety and excitement, or it may come on by depression of the nervous system gradually, as a clock worn out by beating time, the weights so low as to lose their power upon the springs. The brain loses its controlling influence as the weights upon the spring of the clock. This disease may also be produced by a too high and exalted condition of the nervous system; either of these extremes, arising from morbid sensations in or disturbances of the organs, are due to an organic cause or the failure of the regulating powers of the nerves, whether the disease is organic or functional. In all such diseased conditions of females it renders it difficult to locate or diagnose the disease, because symptoms resembling those of almost every form of disease may be produced through these delicate yet powerfully sensitive organizations. Symptoms arising from an irritable uterus, either from engorgement, ulceration, misplacement, or too great a relaxation, is by far the most common cause of hysteria. It is the center of nervous sympathy in the female; hence it is that so many peculiar symptoms will manifest themselves in one single case, such as a fullness and bearing down sensation in the lower bowels and back, hard and immovable lumps appearing in one or both sides, low down in the bowels, disappearing sometimes with an inverted force of circulation, producing gas or wind in the bowels and stomach, a stricture or tightness in the chest and throat is felt, as if a wad was in the throat, flush in the face, often attended with pain and heat in the mole of the head, pain under either breast

and one or the other shoulder blades, sometimes burning feet, and heat in the bowels, with marked symptoms of dyspepsia. These symptoms all may arise from a diseased uterus in reality or from some organ in close proximity to it, as inflammation of the vagina, clitoris or chronic affections of the ovary, bladder, etc., not unfrequently from blind piles or fistula, and they may arise from some morbid condition in some remote organ or part from the womb, giving rise to a disturbance of the nerves, producing inequilibrium, which soon involves the uterus, which being the center of sympathy, gives rise to a greater or less number of the symptoms described, generally according to the constitution, temperament, habits, health and surrounding circumstances of the patient. Thus it is so difficult sometimes to make headway in practice on account of the difficulty in locating the causes giving rise to hysteria.

TREATMENT.

Should it be solely from debility or loss of nerve power, give Cider Bitters to regulate the bowels. Quinine and iron or Anti-Spasmodic, as a tonic, with a cool alkaline sponge bath daily, with Nash's Uterine Catharion, to improve the secretions of the uterus and kidneys. Liver Pills No. 2, should the Cider Bitters not be on hand, and tincture of nux vomica, in ten to fifteen drop doses, three times a day. For choking sensations, give a powder consisting of five grains each of asafoetida and capsicum, with one grain of morphine. Give it every two or three hours until relieved, immersing the feet at the same time in hot water. Keep the bowels open, exercise in the open air, lively company, etc., is strongly advised. Should there be uterine derangements, as ulceration, prolapsis, antroverted or retroverted uteri, inflammation, catarrh of that or any other organ, treat these diseases as directed under their proper heads. Hysteria is not usually considered dangerous, yet it may, from long duration, so undermine the organs generally until they become morbidly affected and eventually so deranged as to become incurable.

ble. It is a lamentable condition, yet both sex are liable to be so. Women suffer more frequently, on account of being both mentally and physically weaker, as well as more excitable. A wash to the uterus of a weak solution of equal parts of camphor, alum and saltpeter, should be used daily, a teaspoonful of each to a pint of water.

NEURALGIA.—Neuralgia is a disease of a nerve or nerves, very painful and like hysteria, often hard and sometimes not diagnosed at all; or in other words, the cause and seat of disturbance is not ascertained. The symptoms are sometimes, like hysteria, numerous. It differs from rheumatism by there being no inflammation and seldom much or any swelling, and the pain being frequently more circumscribed and severe.

TREATMENT.

This disease, when located where the exciting cause can be removed, as in decayed teeth, remove them or clean, kill the nerve and plug them. Should it be located in some internal organ, or deeply seated in the muscles or joints, arising from cold or an accumulation of irritable, morbid matter, equalize the circulating fluids, and tone and regulate the nerves by a course of treatment best calculated to produce and maintain an equilibrium of the nerve force. When the disease has become chronic and general throughout the system, Liver Pills or Cider Bitters should be taken every forty-eight hours, sufficiently to move the bowels some three or four times, Nerve or Neuralgia Mixture in full doses (see prescription) every five hours, sponge the surface all over thoroughly, once a day, with a strong and tepid alkaline bath, rubbing dry with considerable friction, and bathing over the seat of pain, two or three times a day, freely with Nerve Liniment. Should the pain be local and very severe, add starch or flour to a sufficiency of the Liniment to make thin paste, enough to cover the parts affected. Apply it with a feather two or three times a day. Nash's Anti-Periodic can be used effectually in place of Nerve or Neuralgia Mixture. Panacea

and Rheumatic Drops, as well as Nerve Specific, may all be used, if necessary, alternating week about, until cured. Should there be dyspepsia, leucorrhœa, diarrhœa, or any other disease complicated with neuralgia, treat it as you are directed under its proper head. When the pain is seated in a particular spot and difficult to remove, apply Cancer Salve No. 2 over the seat of pain, and make a small, deep sore, when Cancer Powder No. 1 may be applied to kill the nerve, and the sore healed as any other sore.

RHEUMATISM—Rheumatism, like neuralgia and hysteria, is often calculated to deceive you in its location, as well as its character and the causes that produce it. It is sometimes caused (and by far the most common) by cold that checks the insensible perspiration, determining inwardly the circulating fluids upon the nerves, causing irritation, fever and pain. The same symptoms may be produced by acrid humors in the blood, causing irritation, inflammation and pain, as was the case in taking cold. It is often ushered in with heavy, chilly sensations, followed by fever, and tongue coated with a white fur, not unfrequently attended with exasperations or periodical turns having sweating stages. When located in some particular part, it not unfrequently changes to some other portion of the system, frequently attended with severe and painful swellings. Dangerous when it changes quickly from one part to a vital organ, as the heart, lungs or stomach. The disease, when it remains long around the joints, with swelling and heat, produces anchylo-sis or stiff joints, as well as contractions and distortions of the limbs. Sometimes the pain is severe and deeply seated around the bone, with considerable fever and no swelling. When in the balls of the toes and joints of the feet, with swelling, it is generally called rheumatic gout, and is of a character that is rather difficult to cure.

TREATMENT.

Should the attack be acute, with fever, pain and swelling, I

advise at once an active treatment. I advise an emetic of lobelia (thoroughly relaxing the system) in some warm sweating tea, as sage, catnip, balm or garden thyme. The last I prefer, if to be had. After the operation of the emetic, a full dose of the Pills No. 2, so as to evacuate the bowels and touch up the secretions. Follow this with a medicated bath, using smart weed bountifully, if to be had. Otherwise mullein leaves, cedar, pine and arbutus twigs and leaves, boiling all the herbs together, or as many as can be procured, pouring the decoction, two gallons of it, into a suitable vessel. The patient having been undressed and ready, should now sit, if not able to stand, over the decoction, which should be placed under an open bottom chair, with slats across to sit upon, and to prevent burning, a blanket or woolen quilt, large enough to cover from the chin to the floor, confining the vapor within the blanket, adding the second blanket, if necessary, to make it thick enough to prevent the escape of the vapor through the coverings. Hot rocks or irons being in readiness, one should occasionally be dropped in to keep up a lively warm vapor, occasionally wetting the head and face by sprinkling on cold water. The patient should continue in the bath until he sweats freely, or for thirty minutes at least, giving half to a teaspoonful of Panacea before entering the bath, and some ten or fifteen minutes after he gets over it and as he leaves it, pouring one gallon of cold water over him that has been made slick with soda or saleratus, and rub dry quickly, putting on dry clothes, such as he has been in the habit of wearing, and wrap up in a blanket or sheet, adding sufficient covering to make him comfortably warm. Now give Nash's Panacea in thyme tea or Female Composition tea, in teaspoonful doses, every four hours, bathing the painful joints or limbs, or over the seat of pain, frequently and freely with Nerve or Neuralgia Liniment, alternating every four hours the Panacea with ten grains of iodide of potassa and three of quinine. Should it be necessary to produce quietude and sleep, give large doses (three teaspoons-

ful) of Anodyne Drops, every two or three hours, regardless of the other medicine, repeating the doses of Liver Pills No. 2 every ten hours, until they operate freely. Repeat the emetic, Pills, bath and sponging every forty-eight hours, until the patient is well. The fewest number ever receive over the third bath, many but one, with the emetic, before the fever is broken and the patient well. I have had them hauled to my infirmary that had not walked for months, and lifted in on sheets, and with this treatment cured, sound and well, in eight to twelve days. In some few obstinate cases, I have found it advisable to alternate the medicated bath with the spirit bath, some with the sulphur, especially with the sulphur in mercurial rheumatism, and when accompanied with syphillitic symptoms. In all cases, after the fever is broken, the tongue is clean, yet pains still lurk in the system. Use the Cancer Alterative three times a day, or bitters made by adding a quart of whisky to two ounces of pulverized gum guaiacum, four ounces of smart weed leaves, four of prickly ash bark, digest a few days, and take in table spoonful doses every five hours. For seated, obstinate pains in the joints, apply Nerve Ointment once a day, and covering the joint completely up after using the Ointment each time with Spinal Irritating Plaster, spread on suitable cloth. For the fever, during the progress of the disease at any stage, should it be obstinate and pulse very high, use Fever Drops No. 1 until controlled. When the patient is in a condition that he cannot be moved, apply warm rocks wrapped in cloths, two or three folds thick, well saturated with good vinegar. The rocks should be of a size sufficient to retain heat for a length of time, one applied to the feet, one to the left knee, the third to the right shoulder. The clothing he has on should be light and open behind, so as to be easily removed. After the patient is sweated, the rocks should be applied and reapplied until the patient sweats freely. Panacea, Fever Drops No. 2 or Rheumatic Drops, given in thyme tea, every half hour, for one hour, before, during and after the bath. When sweated sufficiently, sponge the patient all over the

surface with the alkaline wash, rub dry and change the clothing. Repeat this sweat every forty-eight hours, or as long as is necessary, changing or alternating with the spirit or sulphur bath, according to circumstances.

BILIOUS FEVER.

This fever is very common during the summer and fall months in malarial districts. The symptoms are generally chilly sensations, followed with a dry skin, more or less fever, headache, and not unfrequently severe aching in the bones, with a soreness all over the system. There is usually in the early stages of this fever a period once in twenty-four hours when there is a crisis that the fever goes nearly off and the skin becomes moist. This crisis, however, lasts but a short time, when the fever begins to rise and the surface becomes dry. The symptoms may be more violent, or they may for a day or two be less violent than described. The tongue is generally covered with a bilious looking coat, if not at the commencement of the attack it soon does, usually considerable thirst as the fever increases in duration.

TREATMENT.

The shortest method of curing this fever is to give an emetic of equal parts of pulverized lobelia seed and ipecac, equally mixed in teaspoonful doses, in pills, syrup or tea, every 30 minutes until full vomiting, thorough relaxation and sweating is produced. Three teaspoonsful should be taken, if necessary, by adults (children proportionable doses) when the emetic powders should be stopped and the vomiting encouraged by drinking warm astringent tea, as bayberry, raspberry or any other astringent tea, with occasionally a little soda water to aid in relaxing the system (while the emetic is being taken); and to produce perspiration use the alkaline bath freely all over, hot or cold, as the patient prefers. After the emetic is over with, give

Liver Pills No. 2 in full doses and commence the use of Fever Drops No. 2 at once in half teaspoonful doses every thirty to sixty minutes, after the perspiration becomes established, which will be the case generally when the pills operate. Should the pills not operate in ten to twelve hours, repeat the dose. Should fever continue after the operation of both emetic and pills, repeat the emetic again, especially if the tongue be foul; follow with the pills as directed in the first place, and increase the fever drops to near or quite (for adults) a teaspoonful every hour or two, according to the fever and pulse; should both be high, add 8 drops tincture of veratrim to four ounces of water, and give a teaspoonful as often as you give the fever drops, until you lower the fever and pulse both to their natural standard, especially in the number of pulsations, which you may know by placing the fingers of one hand on the patient's pulse and the other on a by-stander's pulse who is in health. The alkaline bath should not be omitted all along through the course of the fever, every eight to twelve hours until broke. Should the fever prove obstinate after the foregoing treatment, use the wet pack sheet (see baths) and alternate the Anti-Periodic with fever drops No. 2. Should the emetic not be used, proceed with Pills No. 2, sponging, fever drops, etc., as directed, using the Anodyne Drops all through the course of the treatment in teaspoonful doses, when thought advisable to quiet the nerves and give sleep. Billous vomiting and irritation of the stomach is relieved by small and frequent drinks of ice water, and mustard poultices over the stomach, strong pepper-sauce in teaspoonful doses, given every fifteen or twenty minutes, calomel and opium given in one grain doses of each every hour until checked, or tincture of ipecac in one drop doses every ten minutes until relieved. Other symptoms, as inflammation, etc., all to be treated as directed under their proper heads.

TYPHOID AND MALARIAL FEVERS.

There is this difference in typhoid and malarial fevers: Malarial fever is oftener the result of bilious attacks or more frequently complicated with bilious fever than typhoid. Malarial fever should be treated by using milder purgatives to touch the secretions than is used in violent bilious attacks. The symptoms are generally those, in the first place, indicating a mild form of bilious fever in many respects, the patient lingering along for several days, finding himself more and more prostrated, appetite lost, and he is now confined to bed with continued fever. The tongue becomes dryer and more coated in the center, with brownish, bilious-looking fur, the pulse frequent, and not of that force or volume you find it in regular bilious fever, and not that inclination to terminate in a sweating crisis as there is in bilious fever. The bowels after a few days are more inclined to relaxation than in bilious fever.

TREATMENT.

From long experience in the treatment of malarial fever, to cut the disease short or to prevent a long and tedious case, I would advise the emetic to be used in the first place, as directed in the treatment of bilious fever, using freely the warm bayberry tea while the emetic is being taken, to which should be added, to each drink of the tea, fifteen or twenty drops of tincture of capsicum, or add a few grains of the pulverized. The emetic, administered in this way, is of incalculable aid in collecting morbid, irritating matter, and throwing it from the stomach, such as acrid, irritating bile, cold or phlegm, etc., which perhaps could not be worked off by purgatives under several days, and frequently never removed by them at all. After the operation of the emetic, give to adults one of the Vegetable Liver Pills, repeating in ten hours. Should it fail to operate, and still not effect in ten hours more, aid its operation by giving an injection of soap suds, to which should be added fifteen or twenty drops of spirits of turpentine, or take a table spoonful with

the turpentine to the stomach. Bear in mind, you are to keep the bowels regulated and evacuated, once in every twenty-four hours, as long as there is fever and the tongue coated or dry, with the means just prescribed, repeating the emetic every other day, beginning the use of Fever Drops No. 1, as soon as the emetic is done operating, in teaspoonful doses, every one, two or three hours, to adults, or according to the character of the fever and frequency of the pulse, enough to control both, with the use of the alkaline sponge bath daily or as often as indicated. In convalescing, the patient may use Fever Drops No. 2, three or four times a day, or Anti-Periodic Tonic Pills, etc. Throughout the entire treatment, three or four spoonful of fine strained gruel (corn meal), rice or chicken water, all well cooked and not too highly seasoned, should be given every four or five hours. Slippery elm, mucilage, with ice, if thirsty, gum arabic or flax seed water, should be used also in half pint drinks two or three times a day, and no solid food taken until the fever has abated two or three days. Those who object to emetics can commence the treatment with two of the Pills instead of one, as the purgative should be more expeditious as well as free, not to excess, however, controlling diarrhoea and nervous symptoms with Anodyne Drops all through the disease. Typhoid fever should be treated all along through its course, as I have directed in malarial fever. I advise the emetic every other day in the Astringent tea, as before directed. A mixture of drops, in teaspoonful doses, alternated with Fever Drops No. 1, made by adding twenty drops of the tincture of baptisia (wild indigo) to two ounces of each, tincture of smart weed and Virginia snake root, is very useful. In this fever the bowels should be guarded. When the symptoms indicate the necessity of an action, move them with light doses of oil and turpentine or by enema to which turpentine is added. When tenderness and fullness of the bowels appear, injections of slippery elm with turpentine should be used, and poultices over the bowels, of peach tree leaves or tea made of the bark and mush, to which is added

turpentine, should be constantly worn over them. The diet, as before directed in malarial fever, should be the same. The mucilaginous and cooling drinks are advised, as in malarial fever. Procure sleep, when necessary, with the Anodyne Drops. Diarrhœa controlled with Neutralizing Cordial. Should delirium increase with greater prostration, use equal parts of spirits of camphor and aqua ammonia, in teaspoonful doses, every two hours, or brandy and camphor, and cold applications to the head. When the fever is broken, use Anti-Periodic or Tonic Pills three times a day. This fever requires vigilant nursing and attention, often sponging the body over with alkaline wash, frequently changing the clothing of both patient and bed, and attention to the regular use of the diet, as directed. With all the care, it will, like measles, run its course, terminating in nine, sixteen, twenty-one or twenty-eight days. With proper treatment and care, it will be broken at one of the first three named periods of time. Again, it may run on to forty days, and patient get well. When death ensues, it is generally from congestion or inflammation of the brain or internal organs, which occurs oftener between the ninth and twenty-first days than any other period of time. Should they pass this period with any reasonable degree of strength, they are likely to recover. With the treatment I have advised, I have been generally successful, seldom losing a patient. Should a cough or any peculiar symptom appear, treat them with such specific treatment as is advised under their proper heads.

CHILLS AND FEVER.

Chills and fever are so common that it does not require any writing to let the people know how they come on or the causes that produce them, and I had like to have said how to cure them.

TREATMENT.

Give Liver Pills No. 1 in full doses in recent attacks. Fever Drops No. 2 in teaspoonful doses every two hours for ten hours previous to the chill. Should the Pills have acted before the Drops are taken, it is almost certain to stop the chill at once. Should the Drops not stop the chill first trial, use them, as directed in the first place. If very bilious, continue the Pills once in forty-eight hours, until relieved. The Cider Bitters, Chill Medicine, Anti-Periodic or Tonic Pills, either may be taken to prevent chill. Those who cannot take quinine, may take Fever Drops No. 1 in teaspoonful doses, every two hours, for eight or ten hours previous to the chill, or until they feel its effect sensibly in the head. For chronic chills, take Liver Pills No. 2, sufficient to operate two or three times on the bowels once in forty-eight hours for ten or fifteen days. Nash's Anti-Periodic in teaspoonful doses every two hours for twelve hours previous to the chill. When broken, take it in teaspoonful doses, three times a day, for twenty-one days, and you are safe. Tonic Pills, when disposed to be dropsical, with the Anti-Periodic.

CONGESTIVE CHILL.

This chill is produced from the same causes that common chills are and differs from them by the reaction from the cold to the hot stage, being longer and more difficult to effect, calling for more active exertions and powerful medication to bring about reaction.

TREATMENT.

To do so when the chill is on, give to adults one teaspoonful of the Anti-Spasmodic in tepid water every 15 to 20 minutes until a full emetic effect is had, at the same time apply warmth to the feet and sides as warm rocks or irons wrapped in cloths dampened with vinegar. To prevent the chill returning, give the chill medicines and same treatment as directed in common

chills, except using the medicines in more frequent doses and keeping the warm irons or rocks to the feet and sides as directed for several hours previous to the expected return of the chill.

SPLEEN.

From repeated attacks of chills and fevers and other causes the spleen becomes diseased, inflamed, enlarged, painful and tender, causing repeated attacks of chills, debility, dyspepsia and dropsy.

TREATMENT.

To relieve it, take Liver Pills No. 2, twice a week, Nash's Anti-periodic three times a day in teaspoonful doses; liver and spleen plaster should be applied on cloth sufficiently large to cover the spleen and wear it for several weeks or until relieved, leaving it off two or three days at a time, applying rheumatic drops twice a day while the plaster is off.

INFLAMMATION.

The symptoms of inflammation are pain, increased heat, redness and swelling. Pain, however, is not always present, for in loose and flabby textures there is less pain, frequently none; sometimes absent in inflammation of the stomach, and in the lining membrane of the chest; pain from inflammation always increased on pressure, while that of a spasmodic character is not but rather relieved. The nature of the structures involved regulates greatly the intensity of the pain, as well as the violence of the fever or inflammatory reaction. Swelling is the effusion of fluids into the tissues involved and is more or less according to the firmness or looseness of the texture and muscles involved. Inflammation is caused either by direct or indirect irritants operating on a part or parts. Indirect when operated on sympa-

thetically, or in other words through the medium of the nervous system, as is the case in metartasis, pain shifting from one organ or part to another. It terminates in resolution when it declines, or passes away as in the parotid glands when attacked with mumps, etc., without suppuration. Terminates in suppuration when the parts involved decay and produce pus or matter. Any part of the system, tissue, membrane or organ, is liable to inflammation from a cause either direct or indirect, as before remarked. The effect produced by the cause showing itself sooner or later, as in the case of fresh wounds, mumps, consumption, cancer, etc., depending upon the amount or character of the irritation, the health or power of the system to throw off or counteract it, as well as the parts involved.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BRAIN.

The usual symptoms are fixed and intense headache, or as it is sometimes called, a throbbing headache, full, flushed face, with inflamed eyes and a rejection of strong light and sound, with more or less deafness, delirium, generally wakefulness, and bowels usually constipated.

TREATMENT.

Open the bowels immediately with White Liquid Physic, and keep them so, or some other active, cooling purgative. Add ten drops of veratrim (Norwood's tincture) to twelve ounces of water, and give in teaspoonful doses every hour, bathing the forehead frequently with Nerve Specific, the spine and nape of the neck freely and frequently with Rheumatic Liniment, sponging the surface frequently with alkaline water all over, with jugs of hot water wrapped in damp cloths to the knees and feet. Alternate the veratrim with teaspoonful doses of Anodyne Drops, until the pulse is controlled, or for ten to twenty hours, when each may be given at greater intervals apart. Ice, in a small sack, should be kept on the top and back of the head, until relieved.

You are to bear in mind, the object in view is to equalize and draw away that determination of fluids to the brain, before it produces congestion.

INFLAMMATION OF THE STOMACH.

This disease, as well as inflammation of the bowels, is so well defined in its appearance as to need no particular diagnosis or description at this time.

TREATMENT.

For the stomach, allay the irritation, as directed in bilious fever, using freely mucilage of slippery elm and gum arabic water, regulating the bowels with enemata of slippery elm mucilage, adding castor oil and turpentine, one teaspoonful of the former and one-half teaspoonful of the latter, sponging the surface all over frequently with tepid water, at least every ten to twelve hours, poulticing the stomach with meal and mustard. Should it prove very obstinate, apply a blister of flies over the stomach. When this disease has assumed a chronic form, treat as dyspepsia. Inflammation of the bowels treat as for inflammation of the stomach, giving castor oil and turpentine once in twenty-four hours, sufficient to move them, and sponge the entire body over daily. To allay pain, give Anodyne Drops every two or three hours, and apply over the bowels Nerve or Neuralgia Mixture before the poultice is applied each time. Should there be fever, give Fever Drops No. 1, so as to control both pulse and fever. Ice water, in both diseases, is allowed in frequent and small quantities with the mucilage.

DROPSY.

Dropsical effusion or swelling, like fever, is not a disease; only the effect of a deranged or morbid condition upon which the effusions depend. There is always a deficient absorption, the

glands becoming torpid or the exhalent glands relaxed, producing an unhealthy action or inequilibrium of the absorbing and exhalent glands. Dropsy is divided into three varieties. Anasarca begins almost always in the feet or legs, the swelling diminishing during the night, and increasing again towards evening. This character of dropsy pits easily on pressure. The urine in this, as in the other varieties of dropsy, is scanty and generally high colored, countenance pale or sallow, and a general sluggish and sleepy feeling. The causes of dropsy may be produced by any cause that will impede or obstruct the return of the circulation from one part to another, as glands enlarging, pressing on the larger veins, general debility, diseases of the heart or lungs, and obstructed perspiration. It may also result from excessive hemorrhages, diabetes, the too free use of mercury or arsenic from torpor of the kidneys, uterus, as in suppressed menstruation, etc., and is much inclined to follow certain diseases, as scarlet fever, chronic diarrhœa, affections of the liver, spleen, etc.

TREATMENT.

Should the cause not be, as is supposed by me, an inequilibrium of power or force between the absorbing and exhaling glands, and be that of inflammation in the exhalent glands, as is contended by some, or something closely allied to it, it matters not, it follows clearly, to cure you must remove the superfluous collection of watery fluids in the system by opening all the outlets, and when removed, tone up the system of secretions to a healthy standard. In mild attacks of general dropsy, I have often relieved it by giving a few active doses of the Vegetable Liver Pills or Cider Bitters, followed with the daily use of Tonic Pills three times a day, Diuretic Cordial No. 1 and warm sponge bath. All should be used, if the disease proves obstinate. Should it assume a chronic form, or locate about the heart or within the chest, which may be known by such symptoms as shortness of breath on the slightest exertion, great difficulty in

lying down, with a look of depression depicted in the eyes and countenance. When involving the more vital organs, as in this case, it is decidedly dangerous, and requires every effort consistent with the character of the disease to relieve it, that can be made available. The medicated bath, in general dropsy or that of the chest, is of the utmost importance. Its daily use, in chronic or bad forms, should not be omitted until a decided improvement is perceptible. The daily bandaging of the lower limbs should not be omitted. Diuretic Cordial No. 1 must be freely used so as to keep up a free action of the kidneys, and Cider Bitters in quantities to purge quite freely. I have used, with the happiest effect, Chill Bitters, Cider Bitters, Diuretic Cordial and the bandaging with tepid alkaline sponge bath, and have seldom failed in curing with these agents, when properly used. Extreme cases call for thorough puking, purging and sweating with the medicated bath, in place of the milder treatment just advised. Fomentations, as cloth-wet in the medicated decoctions, and applied around the chest, are of value. The wet sheet pack is of the greatest importance in dropsy of the chest or bowels. In females, should it be produced from obstructed, irregular or profused menstruation, remove the difficulty, as directed under their proper heads. Sometimes (in mild attacks) a few doses of Liver Pills Nos. 1 or 2, depending on bilious derangements, followed with a preparation of the solution of the perchloride of iron, made by adding one fluid drachm to one pint of water, and taken in teaspoonful doses, diluted with water, three times a day, is all-sufficient. Ovarian dropsy should be treated as any other form of dropsy with this exception, viz: in the use of the medicated bath, confine the vapor to the lower bowels, as directed to be used in obstructed menstruation, sweating or remaining for hours over the bath, if necessary to produce powerful sweating, in producing which there is no danger. While using the tonic as freely as directed, strictly regular meals of a dry and nourishing nature are required.

DIABETIS.

This disease is characterized or known by a largely increased quantity of urine, attended with a collapsed or closed and dry surface, thirst, with weight or heaviness felt in the stomach, tongue more or less foul, headache, drowsiness, with a weakness sensibly felt in the back or region of both kidneys and along the track of the urethra or water passage, with more or less of a pungent sensation felt while passing water. The causes are evidently in the kidneys, which, after a time, the effects upon other parts seem to complicate matters as to make it appear as though there were other causes acting in combination with those of the kidneys. There are two varieties of this disease, one known as diabetes mellitis, the other diabetes insipidis. A natural predisposition exists in some persons or families to have diabetes. I shall say nothing of the peculiar changes of the urine in color, or the quantity of saccharine matter, urea or albumen, etc., as this will be of little benefit to the parties using the remedies prescribed.

TREATMENT.

Give or use the alkaline tepid sponge bath once a day, to the entire surface, using considerable friction after the sponge in drying. Regulate the bowels by taking full and effective doses of Cider Bitters once a day, Uterine Astringent, in table spoonful doses, every four to six hours, Chill Medicine three times a day, in dessert spoonful doses, as a tonic. Diaphoretic or sweating medicines are important remedies, combined with tonics, in treating diabetes. Particular attention should be observed in the quality and character of the diet. Flour bread should be used with well cooked veal or mutton and game, as birds, squirrels, dry beef, etc. Heavy or greasy diet is forbidden, as well as soups, coffee or much fluid of any kind. The water that is used, as a general thing, should be drank off of wild cherry bark.

FITS OR EPILEPSY.

This disease is sometimes called falling sickness. The symptoms are usually severe agitations of the whole system of voluntary muscles, without being conscious of anything that transpires, countenance livid and usually much distorted, gnashing of the teeth, wounding the tongue, and frothing or foaming at the mouth, all of which, or only a part of the symptoms, may occur at one attack. Sometimes the attack may only amount to a spasm or unconsciousness for a moment, and gradually increase in violence at each periodical turn or spell, until they reach the violence first described. The causes of fits are numerous: Anything that can suddenly and violently irritate the nervous system, as severe fright or the retaining in the stomach or bowels such irritable substance as to so derange the nervous centers or circulation as to control the muscular power for a time, the suppression of the menses or other natural evacuations, or the engorgement of the brain from effusions upon that organ, which may be increased periodically or at different times by some effort of nature to remove a cause seated in some remote part of the system. The thickening of the cartilages that couple or connect the back bone or spine together may press upon the spinal cord, and so irritate or disturb the nervous centers as to produce fits or spasms. This exciting cause may be located in some organ within some morbid growth or enlargement of glands, becoming fixed and hard as a tumor, pressing upon the nerves and so disturbing the equilibrium as to cause fits. I have known fits caused from small pieces of bone and steel having been introduced into a tendon. One was from a snake bite. The point of the fang or tooth of the snake broke off in a tendon of the foot. The patient was quite sick several days, but eventually recovered from the usual symptoms common under such circumstances, and was thought to be well for some time, when the symptoms of fits began to make their appearance at irregular intervals, and increased until they grew into the hard-

est convulsions. These continued for some months, and I accidentally discovered, from the patient's remarks, that there was sometimes a peculiar, circumscribed sensation felt under the scar in the foot where the snake inflicted the wound. I made an examination, although nothing could be seen externally, and took out the point of the tooth or fang that had hung and broken off in the tendon, using at regular intervals, four times a day, in water, Nerve or Neuralgia Mixture, in twenty drop doses, for a short time, when the patient recovered entirely. The other case was that of a small pointed pen knife blade being broken off in the shin bone (very small point), and remained between the periosteum (or membrane that surrounds the bones) and shin bone, causing no wound of any consequence. Some months after this the patient began to suffer with slight symptoms of vertigo or flow of blood to the head, nervousness and indications of amurosis (paralysis) of the optic nerves, for which he was treated, as well as for vertigo, and gradually grew worse, until he had hard fits at irregular intervals. In this condition, upon close examination, I found the exciting and prime cause to be the steel point described. I removed it, and the patient soon recovered. I have been thus particular in describing these cases to show the impossibility of curing such cases as arise from similar causes that are seated in some internal organ, or that they may be produced by small internal obstacles, beyond the reach of any skill whatever. But such causes, as enlarged, internal, scrofulous glands, morbid accumulations of an irritating nature, as worms, acrid bile, crude, indigestible articles of food, obstructed menstruations, and from blood poisoning, etc., may be cured.

TREATMENT.

To successfully treat fits we must know something of the causes that give rise to them. If from morbid derangements, as acrid bile, hard, indigestible substances, worms, obstructed menstruation, etc., remove these by giving emetics, Cider Bit-

ters, White Liquid Physic or Vegetable Liver Pills. Worms, by giving Worm Powders, castor oil and spirits of turpentine. Obstructed menstruation, as directed under that head. If from scrofulous affections, give Cancer Alterative for several weeks, in connection with a daily use, in fifteen to twenty drop doses, of Nerve or Neuralgia Mixture three times a day, as well as a daily use of the alkaline sponge bath, using the Alterative with the view of producing a laxative effect on the bowels, discussing inward tumors and purifying the blood, Neuralgia Mixture, for equalizing the nerve power, which is more or less disturbed, those of muscular control giving way to the involuntary. For ganglionic causes, as knots forming on the nerves, pressure upon the spinal cord, medulla or base of the brain, as well as upon the cerebrium or upper portion, the alterative treatment, Neuralgia Drops, sponge bath, etc., as directed in such cases as are supposed to arise from a scrofulous diathesis or cause, using Spinal Irritating Plaster along a large portion of the spine, would be proper, taking a powder, night and morning, composed of five grains of santonine, twenty of bromide of potassa, and thirty of common salt. This powder should be taken for ten days previous to the paroxysm. For quick relief, when symptoms are distressing, give Nash's Anti-Spasmodic, in full tea-spoonful doses, until relaxation is produced. Nerve Specific, in full doses, three times a day, with the powders just described, frequently cures. Strict attention to diet and habits should be observed.

DELIRIUM TREMENS.

Caused by a too free and protracted use of alcoholic drinks, producing wild and furious nervous action, wakefulness, a disposition in some resembling insanity, in others revenge, while in some a disposition to see fearfully frightful objects, etc.

TREATMENT.

Vallerianated ammonia 20 grains, dissolved in half a tumbler, or four ounces of water, to which add one teaspoonful of tincture gelsemin; of this give a large teaspoonful every half hour until the whole is taken or the patient goes to sleep. Should he on rousing up from sleep evidence still much nervous excitement, give the second course. I have often given prompt relief by giving a mixture of 3 or 4 grains of morphine, two teaspoonful of each tincture gelsemin, capsicum and one ounce of tincture of vallerian, added to a half pint of water, given in dessert spoonful doses every two hours until the nerves are controlled, after which three or four times a day,—remembering to keep the bowels open with efficient purgatives, as Cider Bitters, White Liquid Physic, Seidlitz Powders, etc. To relieve and sober a drunken man, raise his left arm above his head and pour slowly in at the wristband of the shirt a stream of cold water, and let it run directly down into the arm pit. Continue this stream five or seven minutes and he is wide awake.

GRAVEL AND STONE.

The symptoms of stone in the bladder are more or less pain on walking or riding, urgent and frequent inclinations at time to urinate. When the patient lies on his back, with his hips elevated, the water may be passed more easily. The introduction of a metallic catheter will detect the stone. Calculi form in the kidney, and in passing down through the urethrus or ducts that convey the water into the bladder, give rise to great weight, and pain in the back, side, thigh and testicle on the affected side. There is a disposition on the part of some for calcareous deposits to form in the system, which are lodged in certain parts, as in the bladder, kidneys, gall, sack or bladder, in the stomach and bowels, but more frequently in the bladder, these crystaliza-

tions forming in the blood, and attaching themselves to the deposits, form the stones found in those organs.

TREATMENT.

The free use of a strong tea made of Spanish needles, say from a pint to a quart a day, has dissolved large stones and counteracted the cause of crystalization in the blood. The fluid extract of this vegetable would be more convenient for use. I have used, with good effect, fluid extract of peach tree root, seven bark, queen of the meadow and pulsatilla, each one ounce, one-half dozen parched egg shells, finely pulverized, and all added to a half pint of each, honey and gin; dissolve one ounce of acetate of potassa and one drachm of hydrate of chloral in four ounces of water, and add to the gin and honey. Of this take a dessert spoonful every five or six hours, or oftener, if necessary, to relieve pain, using the medicated sits bath as hot as can be borne, or hot fomentations, as a quantity of scalded wheat bran, with equal parts of vinegar and water, and laid wet or quite damp and hot over the bowels, renewed as often as it gets cool. If the extract of the articles named in this last prescription are not to be had, get two ounces of each article in its crude state, fresh and good, cover it with boiling water, say one pint, and let it stand, covered tightly, twelve hours, when all of the other ingredients may be added. Of this take double the quantity, in severe and painful spells. In ordinary cases, three times a day is sufficient. The Spanish needle tea, made by boiling leaf, stem and root, should be added to the foregoing prescription, or otherwise alternated dose about. By this course of treatment I have relieved a number of cases of gravel and stone, the patients passing quantities of rough and jagged pieces. While thus passing, the medicine should be taken more freely, and baths and fomentations more closely attended to. Nash's Anti-Spasmodic, pushed to the extent of vomiting, in order to relax the system while passing, especially so in the passing of gall stones.

CONSUMPTION.

Consumption is a constitutional disease and manifested by feebleness of the vital organs, caused by imperfect nutrition in the blood, which too often causes this disease to be classed as one of only general debility, and continue so to be classed until such local symptoms as hemorrhages, cough, difficulty of breathing, and an examination establishes the fact of tubercles having formed. Strange, though true, invalids are seldom willing to admit or believe they have it until so far advanced that all that can be done is to smooth the pathway of the patient down to the grave. To the influence of hope in this disease, which in general is active to the last, depends much the prolongation of life we often witness in this disease. Tubercles having formed now establish the fact that the patient has consumption. They are small globules of a greyish yellow friable nature, and of consistency resembling cheese, and are characteristic of all forms of scrofula and cancer, and originating, as in the last named diseases, mainly from a constitutional predisposition favoring these diseases. In other words, I regard it in the main as hereditary, brought about by imperfect nutrition, for such a thing as tuberculous matter is never formed in a perfectly healthy state of the blood. The inherited cause or predisposition may exist, as in cancer or scrofula, and never come in contact with the causes that impair nutrition or so derange the system as to cause its development. Owing to the morbid action of the vital forces (when once set up) the formation of tuberculous matter in the lungs is faster than can be removed, consequently continues to involve, as cancer, one gland after another, until the whole lung or lungs become involved. Consumption may and often does occur in persons who are free from any marked predisposition to have it. The blood being in an impaired condition at the time of contracting a severe cold, and the lungs at that particular period being the most susceptible of receiving

impression of any organ, falls a prey to what may and does often result in consumption.

TREATMENT.

This should be both constitutional and local, as in the case of cancer. I would advise the constitutional remedy, Cancer Alterative, as frequent in small doses as the system will bear, say a teaspoonful every four or five hours, enough to slightly affect the bowels; egg-nog three times a day, made of pure unadulterated whisky; Cough Syrup No. 1 to produce and keep up free expectoration; water made alkaline by adding a quart of boiling water to a heaping table spoonful of ashes of oyster shells (burnt in a crucible or on a clean hearth with hard wood chips); when settled bottle for use; take one-half pint three times a day; apply and wear constantly Spinal Irritating Plaster over the chest, (covering both lungs); use the tepid alkaline sponge bath daily, and Life Bitters, with a nourishing diet consisting of rare done beefsteaks, venison, mutton-chops, fowls, etc., exercising in good dry weather on horseback daily, avoiding damp localities; live in a dry, windy country, as the prairies of Texas, coast of California, etc. I am proud to know that with the foregoing treatment and advice I have saved a number of friends from premature death by consumption and who are to-day buoyant and happy. Hemorrhages can be relieved generally by dissolving two teaspoonsful of each alum and common salt in half pint of water, to this add half drachm solution of perchloride of iron, and take a teaspoonful every half hour or hour, or three times a day, as required; take it in water. To quiet the system and cause sleep, take anodyne drops.

LOCK JAW.

This is permanent tonic spasm in some or all of the muscles, is subject to slight remissions, but not to relaxation, severe pain, countenance distorted, jaws closed, pulse small and fast,

DR. NASH'S PRACTICE.

coldness of the extremities, difficulty in swallowing, etc. The causes are cold, poisoning, indigestible food, wounds, etc

TREATMENT.

If from the wound of a tendon or muscle, and there remains any substance still to irritate, remove it, and apply a gall poultice (corn meal mush and beef's gall, mixed and applied). Give Nash's Anti-Spasmodic in tea-spoonful doses, diluted with tepid water, if possible for the patient to swallow, every thirty minutes, until you relax the system. Should he not be able to swallow, give double the quantity by the bowels (or enema) in half pint of milk and water, until you relax the system. Renew the poultice every six or eight hours. Should the case resist these means, aid it by the use of the medicated bath, placing the patient in the bath or on a cot, and confining the vapor to the body by means best adapted to the circumstances. Should it be from crude, indigestible food, remove it by using the lobelia emetic or Anti-Spasmodic, either one, and evacuate the bowels with full doses of oil and turpentine. Should it be worms, give the Worm Powders, as directed for worms, and turpentine, with a few tea-spoonful of weak tobacco tea, to the bowels. Should the gall not be at hand, poultice with strong lye soap and mush. Use the Anti-Spasmodic in small doses, until out of danger.

CRAMPS.

A sudden and painful contraction of the muscles, remaining so an indefinite time, not very long usually, if warmth and moisture, with friction, is used.

TREATMENT.

Usually, for the time, rubbing and exercising the muscles affected will relieve them. If from general debility, take Life Bitters, Anti-Periodic or Tonic Pills for a few days. If from irritation and external causes, as tight lacing or the wearing of

tight garters, etc., remove them. If from internal, nervous irritation, as pregnancy, use five to eight drop doses of either tincture of black cohosh, tincture of *aux vomica* or Nerve Specific. Should these fail, use one-half teaspoonful doses of Nash's Panacea, diluted with water, two or three times a day, and keep the bowels open with Cider Bitters.

MENINGITIS.

This is an inflammation of the spinal cord and brain. It is supposed that in the more mild attacks the inflammation does not extend further than the lining membranes of these organs. The symptoms are pain in the head, restlessness, light more or less painful to the eyes, face flushed, the muscles become rigid, pulse rapid and full, the head is drawn back, the pain becomes violent, and patient becomes more and more stupid and harder of hearing, as well as more difficult to arouse. The causes that bring about this peculiar disposition to inflammation of these vital parts are not well understood, yet it is generally attributed to malaria or poisonous matter in the atmosphere. The causes that give rise to the more frequent and common attacks of inflammation of the brain are different from those that produce this form of disease.

TREATMENT.

In the early stages of this disease I have given such relief by giving the Anti-Spasmodic in fifteen to twenty drop doses every hour, diluted with water, and applying Panacea to the spine freely, so as to enable me to open the bowels well with oil and turpentine before the more violent symptoms are set up. Should there be no disposition on the part of the disease to yield after 8 or 10 hours, or so soon at least as the bowels move, double or even in extremely bad cases treble the doses of the Anti-Spasmodic until it vomits freely and the system becomes relaxed. Some will contend that it is wrong in this disease to vomit the

patient. My experience is with the Anti-Spasmodic, as in lock-jaw and fits of epilepsy, rigidity of the nerves, muscles, etc., that it has no superior in its prompt action and lasting relaxing effect, consequently when used in connection with the bath, as directed to be used in treating lock-jaw, you may reasonably hope for favorable results. After you have used the foregoing described means, keeping the head cool or by wrapping a cloth wet in ice cold water around it two or three folds thick, renewing as often as it becomes warmer than the natural heat of the surface in health, you may now give aromatic spirits of harts-horn one ounce, two ounces of fluid extract of stillingia, one ounce tincture nux vomica and one ounce fluid extract vallerian, mix and give in teaspoonful doses diluted with water every two hours, and ten grains of bromide of potassium with three of quinine every four hours. After the fever abates and the patient is improving, for those paralytic or neuralgia symptoms give nerve or neuralgia mixture and rub with panacea or rheumatic liniment as symptoms seem to indicate; spinal irritating plaster should be used to the spine under such circumstances. Should it be that the symptoms do not readily yield to the liniments, in very sudden and violent attacks, where the head is jerked or drawn back, I have applied, for the purpose of producing counter-irritation and crops of pustules or sores on the surface, chloride of zinc, a teaspoonful, finely rubbed up with some two table spoonsful of flour, adding a little honey or molasses gradually, and mixing until it forms a thick, adhesive dough. Spread on cloth, and apply in pieces eight to ten inches long and some two inches wide. The pieces should join, but not lap. When white pustules form, which will be in ten to twelve hours, take off the plaster and cleanse the spots well with tepid water, and keep them greased well with lard or sweet oil. In some instances a few drops of croton oil may be used by adding to the zinc plaster, in mixing the zinc with the flour and honey. This last plaster, combining both the zinc and croton

oil, is a very active and powerful counter-irritant, and may be used in extreme cases of spinal irritation, diphtheria, etc. We are in health, yet at death's door. Only certain causes are required to exert their influences, which are liable to be set in motion any hour of our lives, and we are gone. Like friction to the apparently harmless match in our pocket, when applied, produces instantly the flaming fire that will consume millions in a few hours, so we are often living near by a threatening destroyer in the form of an epidemic, requiring only the continuance of certain causes, a few hours or days at most, to develop them, and sweep us off by the thousands, as cholera, yellow fever, diphtheria, meningitis, etc. The God of the Universe, who holds in His hands the destinies of men, brings about a change, and these threatening causes are turned away from us, and we, ungrateful creatures, are spared another season. Do we, oh! do we, dear friends, love Him and serve Him as we should for His love so abundantly poured out for us? Who could withhold the destroyer of life but God Himself? Man, poor man, nothing but a feeble instrument in the hands of God, who lighteth up his pathway, in search of truth, according to His own good pleasure.

OBSTETRICS.

In the preceding pages of this work, page 50, under the head of "Beginning of Menstruation," will be found the necessary information relative to the approaching symptoms of womanhood, the character peculiar to the office of the organs or generation and how conception or pregnancy takes place. It now becomes necessary to know when such is the case.

SIGNS OF PREGNANCY AND FOETAL DEVELOPMENT.

About two weeks after impregnation the new organized substance is about the size of a pea, and its coverings two in number, called chorion and amnion, with a jelly-like substance between them becomes distinctly visible. A thin membrane is now formed over the entire inside of the womb, called the decidua. Soon after this a small thread-like substance appears, which is the commencement of the brain and spinal marrow. By the twentieth day the eyes are visible, and before the first month has expired, a grisly-looking substance can be seen, which indicates the future bones. The signs usually indicating the formation for the first month as just described are a cessation of the monthly period, nausea, inclination to vomit after eating, etc. During the second month this substance, indicating the future bones, begins to harden and the rudiments of the teeth are visible as well as the general form being developed and about one inch in length. During the third month the heart is developed,

and at the end of the month the eye-lids are distinct, lips perfect, the fingers and toes visible, the heart beats, and all parts seem to be formed, the weight now being two and a half to three and a half ounces, and the length four to five inches. In the fourth month the muscles become distinct, the brain and spinal marrow firmer, and the belly covered with integument. A large portion of the bony substance is now hard, the rudiments of the second set of teeth are seen under the first, and the substance called the mecomium, which is the first passage that collects in the bowels. Between the middle and latter part of the fourth month the child and womb rise out of and above the pelvis or hip bones, at which time the mother becomes sensible of the motions of the child. This period has been termed *quickening* from the erroneous idea that the child then became endowed with life. From this time on the growth of the child seems to be more rapid. In the fifth month the nails are discoverable, the weight sixteen or eighteen ounces, and the length about nine inches. In the sixth month the head becomes downy, nails plainer, weight increased to one and a half or two pounds, and the length twelve or fourteen inches. During the seventh month the hair is perfect, the nails fully formed, and bones comparatively firm. The first passages can now be seen formed and collected in the large intestines, the weight about three pounds, and length fully fourteen inches. Many children are capable of being raised when born prematurely, at this age. During the eighth and ninth months no new symptoms or changes take place with the child. It seems only to acquire more firmness and weight, while life becomes more active. Before the expiration of the ninth month, with many the heart-burn, peculiar longings, indigestion, headache, giddiness, with enlarged breasts, while the circle around the nipple alters to a brown color, with many a feverish disposition, with weakness, peevishness of temper, and a total alteration of countenance. Some women breed so easy as scarcely to experience any inconvenience, while others have many, and some all of the

symptoms enumerated, with enlarged or swollen feet and legs by evening, which, however, usually shrink during the night.

TIME EMBRACED DURING PREGNANCY.

The time allotted for the full time of gestation, from conception to a natural birth, is nine lunar months, and the time is generally reckoned from the cessation of the menses. Should it take place, however, as it sometimes does, a day or two previous to the period of menstruation, in such cases, unless the usual symptoms of pregnancy are marked and plainly to be felt and observed, it is difficult to reckon the correct time for confinement by the mother.

PREPARATORY TREATMENT TO CONFINEMENT.

Were females to observe a strict habit of keeping the bowels regular while pregnant, take night and morning, for a month previous to confinement, fifteen to twenty drops of the tinctures of blue cohosh and unicorn root. These tinctures are among the best parturient medicines we have. They prevent a contracted or spasmodic effect of the womb, so that, when natural labor sets in, there is no hindrance to an easy or quiet delivery, and tend to prevent miscarriage or abortion.

TREATMENT.—For the troublesome heart-burn, headache, etc., keep the bowels open with Cider Bitters or Anti-Dyspeptic Bitters No. 1, rhubarb and magnesia, equal parts, mixed, etc. Neutralizing Cordial is a good remedy, as well as willow bark charcoal, pulverized, and taken in teaspoonful doses three times a day, for nausea or constantly sick stomach. Should the Neutralizing Cordial not suffice, use the White Liquid Physic. Costiveness is obviated with the last named Physic. Piles are relieved with Pile Ointment. Cramps are relieved by rubbing with Panacea, Nerve or Rheumatic Liniment, and a hot foot bath. Suppression of urine is obviated by the use of teaspoonful doses of Diuretic Cordial No. 1 two or three times a day, or a tea made and drank of horsemint, with spirits of niter in half

teaspoonful doses, added to a half teacupful of the tea, three or four times a day. Fits or convulsions are troublesome in some cases of pregnancy, usually terminating in swooning or fainting. With some they are almost invariably present in confinement. The most reliable treatment is to give the Anti-Spasmodic Drops in half to teaspoonful doses, diluted with water, every twenty to thirty minutes, until relieved. In case the Anti-Spasmodic is not to be had, twelve to sixteen ounces of blood may be taken from the arm, pepper tea, with a little camphor nervine, spirits of hartshorn, lobelia, fifteen or twenty drops of anyone, or even all, may be given occasionally in the tea.

FALSE PAINS.

These are sometimes threatening and troublesome, especially with such as have miscarried. For such symptoms the patient should use Uterine Astringent, unicorn root tea in frequent small doses, or the tincture of the same in twenty drop doses. The tea of blackhaw root or cinnamon bark, drank freely, is almost a never failing preventive. I have had ladies, who were in the habit of miscarrying, prevent it, and entirely relieve the habit, by making bitters of bark of the root of blackhaw, one ounce of unicorn root, one ounce of cinnamon bark, twenty grains of pulverized nux vomica, added to three half pints of whisky, and digested, shaking it up occasionally, ten or twelve days. Take in full teaspoonful doses three times a day. Oftener, when the symptoms are more threatening, with two grain opium pills every few hours, until the symptoms are controlled. Afterwards, three times a day, as the system requires, obviating all exciting causes.

ABORTION.

The expulsion of the fœtus or child from the womb, between the first and seventh month, is called abortion and sometimes miscarriage. After this and before the expiration of nine months, premature labor. Mothers miscarrying or suffering abortion should always be very careful thereafter about the

same period of time. It is caused frequently by a tension or rigidity of the womb, which does not expand sufficiently to the size and motions of the child. The daily use of twenty or thirty drops of the tincture of blue cohosh at a time, in water, will be a good preventive, as well as the bitters and treatment prescribed under the head of "False Pains."

LABOR, DELIVERY, ETC.

After seven months' life or existence in the womb, the child has all the conditions for breathing and exercising its digestion. It may then be separated from its mother, change its mode of existence, and live. It is not common, however, for child-birth to occur at this period; that is, compared to the number of births at the regular period of time, nine months, or a few days over. Nothing is more curious than the mechanism by which the child is expelled from the womb. Everything happens with wonderful precision, and all seems to have been (and wisely by an All-seeing Eye) foreseen and calculated to favor its passage through the pelvis and genital organs. The physical causes that produce the expulsion of the child from the womb are the contractions of both the womb and muscles of the belly. By the force of their united contractions, the waters are first forced down into the pelvis, in a wedge-shaped sack, at each return of the pains, which come on at intervals (there being perfect ease frequently between the pains or paroxysms), sometimes in rapid succession, and again at longer intervals of time. The sack soon passes out through the vagina, serving as an opening, lubricating wedge, preparing the way for the child's head, which closely follows this sack. It is usually ruptured or bursted, by this time, during a violent pain, and the head of the child soon follows. There is always more or less softening of the soft cartillages of the hip bones and external parts of the genital organs, with increased secretions within, all of which favor an easy delivery.

SIGNS OF LABOR.

A few days before the birth of the child a flow of mucous usually takes place from the vagina and genital organs, and they become swollen, larger and softer. Also the ligaments that unite the hip bones partake of the same nature. An examination now finds the mouth of the womb larger and thinner. Transient, flying pains are often felt at intervals in the back or belly, sometimes both, and not unfrequently shifting from one to the other. These fleeting pains sometimes pass away, and the mother feels unusually well for a few days, and regular, labor pains set in in a regular, natural way, as described under the head of "Delivery, Etc.," almost without warning. If you examine now, with the middle finger of the hand, which should be oiled and introduced gently as a pain is coming on, the patient may be either lying down or standing up, you will find the sacks or membranes enveloping the child presenting outwards, and a tumor-like substance felt. The pains now begin to appear oftener, longer and more powerful, causing the sack to present, and labor follows exactly as described under the head of "Delivery, Etc.," on a preceding page. Upon examination with the finger again, as the sack is passing out of the pelvis, the true presentation of the child can be felt, which, forty-nine times out of fifty, is the head. Consequently, if the health of the mother is even average, and she has ever born a child before, or there is no deformity of the hip bones, there is no earthly danger but what she will get through all right. The party attending should observe that the cord is not wound around the neck of the child as its head is passing out of the bones. If so, remove it from the same as soon as it is possible to do so without making tension on the same. When the head passes, one or two pains, which usually follow in pretty quick succession, force out the body of the child. When born, see that the child is not choked with phlegm. If so, turn it in a favorable position for it to escape, waiting a few minutes for the pulsation to cease in the cord near the

child's navel, when you should tie it tight with a suitable cord or narrow tape (one or the other should always be in readiness, with a pair of sharp scissors), about one and a half inches from the body. It is safe (I do it myself, however) to tie the cord twice, an inch from the first tie, towards the after-birth, and cut between. The midwife, after separating the child, and placing it in the hands of an assistant, or laying it out of the way, should now take hold of the cord, and request the patient to force her bowels down by blowing once long and heavy in her fist. At the same time make a regular tension, lasting as long as she forces down her bowels. Should it not move, let it alone (and should the cord not be tied at the end, tie it) until she feels a pain, at which time make a little tension, or pull on the cord. In this way it is soon removed. It may, however, in some instances, require her to stand upon her feet, and for the midwife to use the hand over the belly, grabbing up, and letting go the now relaxed and swiveled skin several times. This process or manipulation starts up the pains or contraction of the womb, which expels it. Due caution should be observed in this latter part of the treatment. Thousands of females go to bed in good health, and have the same forever sacrificed here for the want of patience and sense. Should there be a wrong presentation (and any presentation beside the head is unnatural and wrong), although many are born without much inconvenience. When the feet present get them both down in the pelvis together, and there is no danger. Should the breach or butt present during the intervals of pains, introduce the hand, and turn it so that either feet or head present. Give the chance presentation always to the head, if possible. Should an arm present during the intervals of pains (and that as soon as it is discovered), an effort, which is usually successful, should be made to shove back the child, until the arm goes up sufficiently high for either the head or feet to present. Should the womb have contracted so hard and close on the fœtus as to prevent turning in either of the foregoing described cases, relax the system by giving Nash's

Anti-Spasmodic in full teaspoonful doses, diluted with water, every twenty minutes, until full emesis or vomiting occurs, and at the same time administer chloroform sufficient to prevent the feeling of pain, provided it is in a case that it is admissible. Should you fail, nothing short of dissection will save the mother. Fortunately, there are but few of these unnatural births, and in most instances they result in safety to the mother, under proper management.

REMARKS ON LABOR.

In general, women are ignorant of their delivery. Most of them are under the impression that their delivery of children is effected more by art than nature. Consequently they neglect to inform themselves, and believe no one but an accomplished physician is competent to attend in such cases. As a general thing, professional men don't care to correct this impression. I have often been astonished at the credulity and ignorance manifested on the occasion of waiting on females in confinement. Thanks and blessings have been poured upon me time and again under the idea that I had saved their lives in labor, when really I had been merely a looker-on, admiring the unerring precisions of nature doing the work, and I got the credit. There is not more than one case in a thousand that requires surgical aid. I have waited on at least a thousand cases, and have not had to use surgical instruments in exceeding one case to every hundred. One of these I have taken from the side of the mother. (Performed what is called the cerasian operation.) The mother was so malformed that it was impossible to dissect the child and save her. I told her I could save the child. She consented, and insisted the child should live, though she die. His weight was nine pounds. He grew without any trouble, and made a splendid soldier in the Confederate army, and is living to-day, as far as I know. They gave him my full name. His christian name is Smith. Other cases, as craniotomy, reducing the head and extracting the child with instruments, on account of the opening being too small through the pelvis. I mention these cases to

show mothers the propriety of informing themselves, and in the hour of confinement only a few prudent persons should be about. No whispering around about such and such a one having had a bad time, etc. Nothing but encouragement should be offered the patient. When the patient is disposed to complain and make much noise, she should be requested to hold her breath, and bear her bowels downward during the pains. The dress or clothing should be light, so as not to be in the way. She should lie upon her back and upon a mattrass or such cloths under her as she may select for the purpose. Frequent examinations by the attendant are wrong, as they tend to irritate and make the parts sore, and do no good whatever. Only occasionally to learn how the labor is progressing is all that is necessary. The after-birth must be treated as formerly directed under the head of "Signs of Labor." When through, a neat and tolerably tight bandage should be applied around the mother, after first removing the soiled clothes and cleansing her with a little tepid water, to which has been added a little camphor or spirits. Mix a little lard and sugar, spread on a soft cloth, and cover the vagina with it. This prevents soreness and the parts becoming too dry. After she rests twelve or fourteen hours, her entire clothing may be changed for dry. The patient should not be kept too warm. Fresh air should enter the room, a little somewhere, but no current allowed to strike her. Ventilation is necessary for the health of both mother and child.

TREATMENT.—There is but little necessary to be said in regard to treatment, should you have observed the directions under the three preceding heads. Should the labor pains be tardy and slow, and the patient satisfied as to the labor being real, an examination can be made, and if the mouth of the womb is found to be contracted and drawn around, forming a kind of hard ring similar to that of the mouth of a pocket or a marble bag draw a tightly together with a string, you will greatly facilitate the labor and save many paroxysms of pain by giving the tinctures of both black cohosh and gelsemin, in teaspoonful

doses of the former and ten drop doses of the latter, every half hour, in water or pennyroyal tea. Should these articles not be at hand, use five or ten drop doses of the Anti-Spasmodic every fifteen or twenty minutes. These remedies relax the womb, and the pains become more effectual. It is not right to give ergot or cotton root when the womb is in this contracted condition. It is then you need the uterine relaxants as advised. When the womb is sufficiently dilated, open or in a seemingly flabby or relaxed condition, and pains weak and scattering, ergot is given with good effect, in teaspoonful doses of the tincture, every twenty minutes, until the pains and contraction of the womb are sufficiently established. Tincture of gelsemin, in five to ten drop doses, repeated often, is a good uterine stimulant in such conditions of the womb. Should there be hemorrhage to any great extent, during the birth of the child, it is advisable to give ergot as before directed, combined with half teaspoonful doses of alum and unicorn root, in powders, given in teaspoonful doses every half hour until three doses are taken, often checks it, without stopping the labor pains; so will witch hazel in powder, galic acid and charcoal. For after-pains give the blue cohosh tincture in 20 drop doses two or three hours apart. Should this not be at hand, use our anodyne drops, and for excessive flooding after delivery use the Uterine Styptic or Female Pills No. 2, as directed under their heads; witch hazel tea and alum will also regulate this excess. The flow should continue moderately free for six to nine days, if not much blood is lost during the birth of the child; if so, it will not hurt for it to cease entirely within five or seven days. Much depends on an early getting up in good health in the quantity of the lochia or fluid that is discharged when confined. Should there be too much it leaves the womb and system debilitated and relaxed, plethora, full, constipated, headache, with giddiness, hysterical symptoms, feverish, etc. Having now followed you, mothers, through from the formation or conception of the child, and advised you how to conduct and man-

age yourselves, I now advise you how to manage the child (earth's troublesome comfort.)

MANAGEMENT OF CHILDREN.

When the child is born, if still-born it should be sprinkled in the face with cold water, turned with its face downward, jolting it slightly in the back, blowing in the mouth, removing any tough phlegm that may be in the mouth, applying the hand to the chest, making slight pressure up and down as working a bellows. Should the pulse in the cord have ceased to beat and the child yet still, cut the cord and immerse the child in tepid water for a few seconds; sometimes the afterbirth may be easily extracted, and that before the cord is cut; if so, it should be done and placed in the bath with the child. The child should be thoroughly cleansed with tepid water and soap; scorch a piece of soft linen or cotton, double it twice, let it be some two inches square, cut a hole through this large enough for the cord to pass, grease one side of the cloth with glycerine, lard or oil and apply it with the greased side to the skin, bringing the cord through the opening and doubling it down on the cloth, cover the cord with the second piece of cloth, which need not be scorched or greased, and apply the bandage moderately tight. This cord will dry up and slough off in five or six days; should there arise any irritation, inflammation or soreness around the navel, add a few grains of calomel to half an ounce of glycerine and a teaspoonful of wood soot, mix well and grease it a few times or sprinkle with bismuth; after greasing with glycerine, see that the bowels move within ten to fourteen hours after birth, should they not, aid the operation by giving it ten or twenty drops of sweet oil, and if required, use castor oil. Children or infants at an early age are subject to Hives or humors of the blood, frequently inherited from the mother, which causes eruptions or red splotches to break out over the child. When out on the surface it is an indication of the skin

being in a healthy condition and the child seeming to be doing well; but when the surface is not acting, the pores close and these humors are thrown in on the stomach and bowels, often causing spasms, startings and groanings in sleep.

TREATMENT.

The treatment should be a tepid alkaline bath, three to five drops of the tincture of lobelia every hour or two, with anodyne drops to quiet it, say three to five every four or five hours; open its bowels with castor oil. It is sometimes the case that the child is born bilious, having the appearance of jaundice; in all such cases I have found nothing to surpass nauseating doses of lobelia and as much as a half grain of calomel, given once every twenty-four hours until relieved. For croup and other diseases, treat as directed under their proper heads. Should the mother fail to nurse the child, its diet should be pure cow's milk, diluted with one part of soft or cistern water. Should there be any deformities about the child, they should be remedied while young, as hair-lip, closed vagina, curved spine, crooked limbs, etc.

STERILITY AND ITS CAUSES.

To begin with the causes preventing pregnancy, we should commence with such as are present with the individuals when in youth, as malformations preventing sexual intercourse. Notwithstanding reasonable gratification of the propensities in a natural way is conducive to good health and longevity of life, yet excesses, either in a natural or unnatural way, so devitalizes the life germ of the sex as to prevent conception. Indulgence makes any habit stronger by constantly continuing it even until the habit becomes so confirmed that the propensity to indulge in it becomes ungovernable and stronger than both reason and will, and the individual becomes completely subjugated. A morbid desire for sexual orgasm or pleasure, as having intercourse with the opposite sex, is created by girls, almost imper-

ceivably, by a titulation of the clitoris. Older girls and nurses, who are addicted to the habit, get younger ones into the same habit, as to them it seems to be a pleasure to do so. They even, instead of using the finger in exciting the clitoris, use their warm tongue, which is greatly exciting to others and pleasure to them, and impresses the child or girl now inducted into the habit. When this habit gets the control of the subject, it is as though an unclean spirit had entered, perfectly subduing the will, enfeebling the mental faculties, increasing the power of the temptation, and overcoming every influence opposed to its gratification. The habit now swallows up every other interest, even where the intellect is bright and the best of influences are surrounding. The individual has become a slave to the morbid impulse as the drunkard to his bowl. Young persons, who are of a very excitable temperament, so intensify and increase their desire in this way, that their ardor for self-indulgence betrays them, in their lascivious longings, to their male companions, and in this way are many times overcome and give way to temptations, initiate themselves into prostitution; some are almost convulsed by emotion, scarcely governable. The frequent orgasms occurring from masturbation lead to weakness, and weakness to involuntary emissions or orgasms. These come on by having lascivious dreams, and when meeting with the opposite sex and being in company with them. The effects are the same and equally fatal with the male, and the habit contracted in a similar manner. When the habit has well wrecked the nervous system, you see in the patient, male or female, a manifest disposition to be alone. If a girl or woman, she is found to be more and more despondent and dull, seeking solitude, and losing her color and that bright lustre of the eye. Her breasts lose their plumpness, become flabby or do not develop, if the habit is practiced before the time of development, from the debilitating influences of the effect of masturbation. The monthly periods are disturbed, become irregular, painful and scant, and sometimes cease, causing hysteria, epilepsy, leucorrhœa, ovarian,

neuralgia, consumption, sterility, etc. I have been plain, mothers, because I believe it my duty, for it is never the case that a daughter or a son (or rarely so) would let you know that they were addicted to the habit, and that it was the cause of their seemingly declining health, nor will they divulge it to their most intimate companions, yet most of them will admit it at once to a confiding physician, who can, with a detecting eye, draw it out of them by questions, which establishes confidence in his success and secrecy. Unfortunately for many, both male and female, the practice is continued until too late to remedy the evil. I have had considerable experience in relieving the youth of both sex from the effects of this baneful and lascivious habit, and would use my best efforts, in connection with parents, in relieving their children of the habit, which so often leads to such lamentable results. Thus it is not an unfrequent cause of sterility, for it may be in the male as well as female. It is sometimes caused by an unequal match—the ardor or propensity of one so much greater than the other, that the life-creating fluids never unite. Sometimes it is from excessive flows of menstruation. Sometimes from an absence of an internal part of the organs of generation, as absence of the ovary, or a stricture condition of the fallopian tubes and osuteri, excessive venery, misplacement of the womb, preventing the absorption of the male semen, etc. These are some of the most common causes, many of which could be obviated by the advice and aid of an experienced physician, who, if he is experienced and will secure the perfect confidence of his patient, will be able to draw out all the information necessary to give the true cause of sterility in every case. To treat sterility successfully, the causes must of course be ascertained, and the habits, temperaments, manner and mode of living understood, age and irregularities of the female; if so, whether there is a syphillitic taint of either known in the system, visit me, which you may do with the utmost confidence and secrecy, and I will obviate the difficulties in most instances.

DISEASES OF THE WOMB.

The greatest number of diseases of the womb originate in consequence of having often become impregnated, more particularly chronic diseases of this organ, and are in most cases confined to the neck of the same, the lacerations often occurring in being delivered, frequent abortions or miscarriages, excessive sexual indulgence, the introduction of hand dilating or opening the mouth of this organ or the use of instruments; (in virgins the trouble is almost entirely in the body of the womb). Engorgements of an inflammatory nature may be caused by the waters breaking and discharging for many hours previous to the birth of the child, subjecting the womb to forcible and unnatural contractions in expelling the child, as in this case there is little or no turning of the child that it may adapt itself to the passage, retaining in too forcibly a manner the afterbirth. It is even the case that under the careful management of a female her womb may be left in an engorged and congested condition, which, however, is generally relieved by keeping up the flow in moderation for a proper length of time. If this lochial discharge or flow is checked too quick, or in excess too long, by too early rising and walking, or standing too long on the feet, or by taking cold, it will lay the foundation for developments of not only chronic inflammation, congestion and engorgement, but prolapsus and other misplacements as well as leucorrhœa, ulceration, schirrus, catarrh, polypous, etc.

TREATMENT.

Should there be a too sudden check of the flow, after confinement, use Female Pills No. 1 to relax and open the bowels, black cohosh tea or tincture of the same in teaspoonful doses every hour; use a tea of female composition, or any of the vegetables recommended in such cases, as pennyroyal, tansy, etc., using warm poultices to the bowels, of bran or mush sprinkled with soda and kept warm and moist for hours, or until the discharge starts. Should it be too free, check with the Uterine

Styptic, or five grain doses of each, galic acid and cinnamon bark in powders, or fifteen to twenty drops of the essence of cinnamon and acid given together every half hour until the most violent symptoms are controlled. Should it be moderate, yet continue in a chronic form, use alum in powder and charcoal mixed equal parts, every three to five hours, in teaspoonful doses. Witch hazel tea and the last named powder, or the fluid extract, taken in half teaspoonful doses alternately, three to five hours apart, will invariably check it; after which tone up the system with Life Bitters or Nash's Uterine Catharion.

ENGORGEMENT OF THE UTERUS.—This more frequently happens when the lochial discharge is checked too soon, or it may arise from imperfect secretion, irritation from acrid, absorbed humors, which often lead to schirrus or cancerous tumors, or the character of the disease that is lurking in the system at the time, as cancer, polypous, syphilitic ulceration, etc. When any of the last-named diseases occur, they are both tedious and difficult to cure.

ULCERATED WOMB.—Engorgements of the womb are often relieved by suppuration instead of by absorption into the circulation, as in the case of leucorrhœa; the serum of the blood may be discharged during the period of engorgement, constituting a form of this disease; also, ulcers and a profluent catarrhal discharge from within, the protracted derangement of the womb, as described, so changes the life-giving power of the blood as for it not to be possible for it to fill its office as in health,—consequently whatever disease the patient, from the diathesis or predisposition is likely to have,—consumption, scrofula, cancer, polyp, etc.,—will be most likely to develop if not timely and properly arrested.

Before going into a more particular description of uterine diseases and a treatment for the same, it will be in place here to teach you the methods of ascertaining the character of the disease you are to treat. Should the case be chronic, first, through

the vagina by the touch, examine the womb carefully, its size, pliancy, situation, whether out of place or not, whether tender, or if there is undue heat, too great a flow of secretions. Now introduce the index finger and with the two ascertain the size and whether tender or not, and which side of the mouth of the womb it is, or if both, or whether in the fundus or body, etc. Immediately now examine the same with a speculum, carefully examining with a good focus of bright light the mouth and its appendages to see the character of the disease, that with the examination previously made you may now understand the case, and in order to better understand, take hold with both hands (externally) by grasping up the womb and making such examination in this way as to ascertain the size, form and sensitiveness of the same. With this examination you will be able to decide at least whether there is present engorgement, ulceration, inflammation or misplacement, etc., and proceed to treat accordingly.

TREATMENT.

Commence the treatment by endeavoring to bring about a healthy action of the system, restoring or regulating the monthly periods, if not past the change of life, as formerly advised under their proper heads. Nash's Uterine Catharion, alternated (five hours apart) with Diuretic Cordial No. 1, alum water, one teaspoonful to the pint of slippery elm mucilage, adding five to ten drops of carbolic acid, all well mixed, and injecting one-third night and morning with a pump syringe, the patient lying down with her hips elevated, introducing the pipe well up to the mouth of the womb or ulcers, will relieve. She should remain in this position ten to twenty minutes before rising. Should this course not soon relieve and cure the ulcers, and the color of the patient be pale and skin swiveled, give Life Bitters, adding muriatic tincture of iron, one-half ounce to the pint of Bitters, or three grain pills of burnt copperas, one three times a day, and change the wash to that of Red Wash, diluted more

than one-half, and adding five to ten drops of tincture of belladonna to each wash

LEUCORRHEA OR WHITES.—Treat as directed for ulceration of the womb, and should that fail, and there are no signs of ulceration, a portion of the alum mucilage and carbolic acid wash, as directed for the treatment of ulceration of the womb, should be injected through a catheter into the womb, introducing a small size catheter, passing it through the cerax or mouth into the cavity with a strong gutta percha ear or penis syringe. Inject forcibly a half ounce at once, turning the catheter half around while discharging, in order that the wash may equally effect all the mucous coat of the uterus. This should be done every two or three days until relieved, changing the wash, if necessary, to Catarrhal Douche No. 1, which should be diluted, first one-half, by the addition of equal parts of glycerine and elm mucilage. In using these washes, particular pains must be observed that there is not the least particle of trashy or irritating, granulating substances enters with the wash. This treatment is required in old, chronic catarrhal affections of this organ.

CANCER OF THE WOMB.—The symptoms, which are positive evidences of the existence of this disease, are calous or hardness of the womb, with cutting, sharp or lancinating pains in the body of that organ, with leucorrhœal discharges occasionally mixed with bloody matter and of a peculiar fœtor that is characteristic of a cancer. These symptoms continue with only palliative paroxysms, and increasing in hemorrhage, hardness and tenderness of the organ, pain and constitutional disturbances, all combined until it terminates the life of the greatest sufferer that ever died.

TREATMENT.

There is really no cure, in my opinion, for the disease, thus situated, or as it often is, in other internal parts of the system. Where proper local means cannot be used to destroy the local germ feeder of the diseased part, use constitu-

tional and palliative means. Should it appear, however, as it sometimes does, on the lip, neck or side of the womb, as it does about the eyes, nose or lips, and before it affects the body of the womb, it is often curable with such a course of treatment as I shall here prescribe. Before making any application to the affected parts, read over all the causes, symptoms and treatments of cancer, and study well the same, for the patient is now about to undergo a treatment both humiliating to her finer feelings (although recognizing the propriety of the course), as well as more or less unpleasant and painful. Upon examination, both by the touch and the eye, through the speculum, you will discover the same appearance of the cancer as you do when external, when you should put the patient precisely upon the same treatment, as far as is possible, as you would if external, with this additional treatment: Open well the vagina with a four-prong speculum, that you may see clearly the ulcer or tumor, and with a mop of some kind saturate the affected parts with acetic acid, full strength, having in readiness a sponge of size to cover the affected part, well charged or filled with Cancer Powder No. 1, to which a string should be attached to extract it. Apply it directly to the part, having a second sponge also in readiness, with string attached of size so large as to require some force to pass it through the speculum, which should be done and left on the medicated one to hold it on the affected part. Withdraw the speculum, holding the sponges in position or place with a probe or something that will securely hold them while extracting the speculum. Let this application remain some three to four days, when it should be extracted, the parts cleansed well with tepid carboic acid soap suds, and dried with a sponge. This is best done by injecting (after taking away the sponges) as much as the vagina will hold, a pint, at least, of the suds, letting this remain, the patient being down (with her hips elevated), for at least one hour. After drying with a sponge, you will see through the speculum the change or changes being made.

If there is no disposition for a sloughing of the sore or falling out of dead looking flesh, apply both the acid and powders, as directed in the first place, and pursue the same course, until the sore or tumor becomes to be a healthy sore in appearance. An examination with the fingers, ascertaining whether the hardness and swelling has yielded, and to what extent, will aid in determining correctly whether the disease is yielding or not. If not, after three or four applications, as advised, use Cancer Powders No. 2, which, when it comes in contact with the sore that has just been saturated with the acid, an effervescence is the result, causing the killing powders to take effect. Otherwise, in some instances, they seem to make no impression. Also, if necessary, alternate Cancer Powders Nos. 1 and 2 with Nos. 3 and 4, using Cancer Alterative, Uterine Catharion, etc., all the time. Heal the ulcers with Catarrhal Douche No. 2, by injecting once a day. Check the hemorrhages with Styptic Powder or perchloride of iron, by direct application.

MISPLACEMENTS OF THE WOMB.—The prominent symptoms of prolapsus or falling of the womb, when sufficiently so as to give any degree of uneasiness or disturbance, are a sensation of dragging and weight in the lower bowels and region of the womb, pain and weakness felt in the small of the back, failing to be able to lift weights, without feeling injury, that previously could be lifted without any inconvenience, fatigue in walking, leucorrhœa, more frequent desire to urinate, etc. This organ may even come down until it protrudes out of the vagina, and in some rare cases, protrudes entirely out, and may, in thus protruding, be entirely inverted or turned wrong side out. The causes are miscarriages, general debility, wearing heavy garments which are supported only by the hips, lifting or exercising too soon after confinement or a miscarriage, tight lacing, which forces the weight of the bowels down too much on the womb, relaxation of the ligaments that hold it in position, and excess in sexual intercourse, causing leu-

corrhœa and weakness in the supporting ligatures and vaginal muscles generally, all of which are braces for the womb.

TREATMENT.

Commence the treatment by taking Nash's Uterine Catharion, washing out with a strong solution of alum water, adding fifteen or twenty drops of carbolic acid to the pint, injecting a half pint at a time with a pump syringe, having the hips elevated, and retaining the injection to the womb fifteen to twenty minutes at a time, applying Spinal Irritating Plaster over the loins on stiff cloth, eight by ten inches, and wear it for twelve or fourteen days at a time, or longer, if it does not create soreness. If so, leave it off a few days, and apply again. If these means do not relieve it, boil red oak bark, and get a strong tea. To one pint of this dissolve a table spoonful of alum, get two or three soft sponges, cut them round and in size that they may be passed up the vagina, attach strings of tape to extract with, and saturate them well with the alum ooze. The lady lying down, with hips elevated, will now pass the first up, pressing the womb up to its natural height, which should be about as high up as she can well reach and feel with the middle finger, leaving this, and introducing the second and even the third, if it is required to fill up the cavity. This should be done at night on retiring, and should it be worn during the day, it should be extracted, washed and saturated in the solution, and replaced again before getting up and confined with a bandage. With the use of the Catharion and these medicated pessaries I have cured hundreds. Some cases require the brace to be worn externally. I have used Dr. S. S. Fitch and Son's braces with the most happy effect. Single brace, \$5. Measure the number of inches around the body, two inches above the hip bones, and send the number of inches, height and weight of the patient, and I will send you one by return mail. Enclose the money with the order to insure it. These braces are of great value in permanently curing ladies of any of the displacements of the womb, especially where they

are compelled to exercise more or less in discharging domestic duties.

RETROVERSION OF THE WOMB.—This is where the fundus or upper and heavy portion of the womb falls back towards the back bone and upon the bowel or rectum, while the neck turns, in a direct line, the other way. This causes bearing down pains in the loins, costiveness, by obstructing the feces from its pressure on the bowel, pile symptoms, etc. It is caused by jumping or falls, or undue pressure of the bowels from above, etc.

ANTROVERSION OF THE WOMB.—This condition of the womb is just the reverse of retroversion, and causes, by its pressure upon the bladder, a frequent desire to urinate, and sometimes the mouth of the womb is so choked by its situation as to prevent the flow of the menses.

TREATMENT.

The treatment in these cases is simply to have the mouth of the womb brought into its proper place and by using the alum ooze, as directed for falling of the womb, with the pessaries, as directed under that head, a few times, after it is placed in its proper place. In some cases, there is such a disposition to get out of place, after being placed properly, that it is safest to use the brace I have recommended for falling of the womb. There are many ingeniously contrived pessaries constructed to remedy these evils, some of which are good and answer well, while others do an injury. Should what I prescribe fail, submit yourselves to the care of some experienced physician. I mean one experienced in practice. The replacement can often be made by the patient herself, by taking a piece of small wire of sufficient length, doubling it midway and at the arch or point where it is turned, and let it be open or in the shape of a loop the size of a sausage stuffing loop. Introduce this, and bring the loop over the mouth and neck of the womb, and carry it to its place, having the medicated sponges, as prepared to be used in falling of

the womb, and apply them before rising, and remain in a horizontal position for ten to twelve hours after each application, using the Catharion to strengthen the parts and Nerve Specific for nervousness, pains and uterine colic, all of which are more or less troublesome in these misplacements.

POLYPOUS OF THE WOMB.—This is a form of disease that is liable to occur in both married and unmarried women. They are sometimes indicated by a profuse hemorrhage, especially so when about the neck of the womb. That species, which have more base and less of the neck-like tumor, and its origin more in the mucous membrane and upper base of the womb, are very rare.

TREATMENT.

When about the mouth of the womb, they are easily removed by the application of the solution of perchloride of iron once in forty-eight hours, for a few times. If internal, the same remedy injected. In most instances, it is easily done with the ecraseur twisted out.

OVARIAN TUMORS.—These generally appear before the age of forty, and are in size from that of a pea to a large sack, which may contain many gallons of water. They form within the ovary. They vary in color from a dirty grayish, watery fluid to a glutinous, ropy-looking substance, tinged with blood, and not unfrequently contain solid matter. Pathologists generally concur in the belief that all this is caused by the growth of the graafian vesicles, as there is a peculiar tumor that forms within the sack that is termed dermoid cist, which sometimes contains hair and particles of bones, and even the rudiments of teeth. These phenomena are not due to conception, however, for they are found in children. These tumors are sometimes only sacks of water, constituting ovarian dropsy.

TREATMENT.

I have relieved several cases of uterine dropsy that were

considered hopeless, by the use of the medicated bath, administered as directed for obstructed menstruation, once a day, for thirty days, using in connection the treatment advised for the general treatment of dropsy. The treatment of solid tumors comes under the head of surgery, as well as dropsy, should the means advised fail.

WOMAN AS SHE IS.

The connecting link that binds the ties of man to earth and heaven, purity, graces the most perfect combinations of modesty, devotion, gratitude, loveliness, patience, physical beauty, with compactness of texture, all combined to make her mother, the noblest creation of God. She is observed with interest as she passes from her youthful life into womanhood, when her whole person improves in that grand symmetrical form intended by the God of nature to fit her for the high and holy trust of mother.

TO PREVENT CONCEPTION.

It is a matter of doubt with many whether this can be prevented without injuring the health of the woman, and that often seriously, as well as bring about premature death. I shall deal honestly with you, and endeavor, woman, to teach you as in the fear of God. First, ill-assorted matches, as two persons, man and woman, both having inherited blood in their systems of consumption, scrofula, cancer, syphillis, etc., should by no means marry, or if so, never raise children, for in so doing you are only multiplying and keeping up a continuation of suffering and trouble in life. I have seen the disconsolate, feeble, suffering, hot-house, decaying looking youths, whose very actions bespoke their feelings, that would to God, they had never been born. It should be a matter of study to parents. They should watch and prevent such marriages among their children by teaching them

the evil consequences engendered thereby. It is really more important in this instance than to endeavor to prevent a daughter marrying a drunkard or gambler, for they can reform and change, while the other is like the Ethiopian, no power to change his color. With some there is an unfitness to bear children, from malformations of the pelvis, as an ill-shaped, crooked or narrow pelvis, not sufficient passway through the bones to admit of the passage of a child at its maturity. Others whose idiosyncrasy or peculiar nature from the disturbance of the nervous circulation, from conception and growth of the child, are thrown into such a train of nervous symptoms and diseases, that it not unfrequently causes death. Some breed so as to have children every fourteen or sixteen months, thus destroying health and shortening life, by the continual drain from nursing, nervous debility, leucorrhœal and other uterine discharges, irritation, inflammation, etc., as well as making themselves slaves, day and night, in thus raising a family. Should women, under any of the foregoing named conditions, be caught, it is right and proper, in my judgment, to have the difficulty obviated by an experienced and prudent physician. I could explain and teach you here how this can or should be done, as well as teach the mother how to prevent conception, without in the least injuring the health. This is done by means safe, convenient and consistent, which will save troubles, disappointments, divorces, death, etc. Will enable the mother, who is being killed by breeding too fast, to regulate the times of confinement, or the number of births, as she may choose. This done, before conception takes place, with an eye single only to what is just and rightly due a mother, or the unfortunate ones first named under this head, I consider it not at all improper. But to impart such information in a medical work like this, read by any and everybody, would be wrong, for the information might and would tend to lead off many into vices and habits of a sinful nature. Should a case occur of either of the two characters as described, too far off to confer with me in person, and a stranger, write to me,

enclosing a prepaid postage envelope, and satisfy me, that it is not for evil. The information, including instrument, specific, directions etc., will cost ten dollars, sent by mail, free of postage, and only on the receipt of the same, with information satisfying me of the propriety of doing so.

APPENDIX.

This portion of the Practice is intended to serve as a second visit or consulting physician to the afflicted who are being treated by the Practice in the preceding pages.

SCROFULA.

For sore eyes, which are sometimes quite troublesome in this disease, benefit is derived from baths of tepid salt water, painting the lids among the lashes with Nerve Liniment when shut, or a mixture of five or six grains of the nitrate of silver to a teaspoonful of the same. Bitters made of the bark of the green root of stillingia, bayberry bark, black walnut root and blue flag (*iris versicolor*), each a half pound, and bruised to a pulp. To this add two quarts of pure whisky, digest a few days, and take in half wine glassful doses three times a day.

DROPSY.

For chronic and stubborn cases of dropsy, to the bitters or alterative recommended in the appendix for scrofula, add half

an ounce of each, pulverized copperas and bitter root (in powder), with two drachms of quinine and one of pepperine. Take in full large table spoonful doses three times a day.

CHRONIC CHILLS.

Take Elder Bitters two or three times a week, in quantities sufficient to operate on the bowels, and the bitters directed in the appendix for dropsy, and you have a never failing remedy.

CHRONIC AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER AND SPLEEN.

Treat the same as directed for the treatment of chronic chills in the appendix, wearing the Liver and Spleen Plaster as directed in the general practice.

CROTON OIL PILLS.

To make an average dose pill of this powerful medicine, take a flush half drop with bar soap, or make ten full drops in to twenty pills with bar soap or bread crumbs, and give one to adults every two hours until four or five are taken or the bowels moved. Should four or five not move the bowels, assist the operation by enemas of milk, water, molasses and spirits of turpentine, reasonably proportioned. When two to three grains of calomel are added to the pill, as it is taken for bilious colic or violent constipation, its certainty of action in these diseases is increased.

ST. VITUS' DANCE.

Mix ten drops of croton oil with a table spoonful of Nerve Ointment, and rub the spine (whole length) twice a day, using Nerve Specific three times a day, with ten grains of bromide of potassa and five of santonine, mixed in syrup, night and morning. Electricity is often of great benefit in this disease.

POISON VINE.

Persons are often poisoned with the poison vine (or poison oak, as it is generally called) and also with the poison sumach, causing heat, pain and irritation in the parts that come in contact with it. Wash it with a tea of equal parts of lobelia and tobacco, to which may be added a little soda or Red Wash, which has been diluted one-half. It may also be used after the wash. Use sweet oil and spirits of turpentine, mixed, and a teaspoonful of turpentine to one ounce of oil. Open the bowels, if necessary, and control the fever that is sometimes present with Fever Drops No. 1.

PAINTERS' COLIC.

In addition to the treatment for this disease, given in the general practice, dissolve half an ounce of iodide potassa, in a pint of water, and take a table spoonful three times a day.

PAINFUL MENSTRUATION.

Extracts of hyosciamus, nux vomica, black cohosh and gelsemin, in equal quantities, reduced to a concentrated tincture. Mixed and taken in twenty drop doses every five or six hours, for three or four days before the paroxysms, gives great relief.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

Tincture of gelsemin, veratrim, degitallis and aromatic spirits of ammonia, each one drachm, added to four ounces of diluted alcohol or gin, taken in large teaspoonful doses every hour until relieved, or the effects of the medicine indicates the propriety of stopping its use for a time.

HYSTERICAL FITS.

Mix equal parts of tincture of asafoetida, sulphuric ether and extract of valerian together, and in horsemint, skunk cabbage or pennyroyal tea, one or all combined, third of a teacupful. Take ten drops every hour until relieved. Inject tincture of asafoetida, in teaspoonful doses, with four or five ounces of soap suds, to the bowels, every four hours while using the drops.

CHILBLAINS.

Muriatic acid, glycerine and laudanum, each one ounce, whisky or diluted alcohol, two ounces, and apply with a mop two or three times a day. The same is good for frost-bitten ears or limbs.

NEURALGIA.

Vallerianated quinine, prussiate of iron and aconite root, in powders, each ten grains, and make into ten powders, after mixing, and give one every two or three hours until relieved, using Nerve Liniment externally.

MILK LEG.

Happens usually after the confinement of a female, being caused by the obstructed course of the circulation in the veins, and from the enlargement of the womb while carrying the child in the last months of pregnancy. A few days after confinement, a restless, feverish disposition, preceded by rigors or chilly sensations, and with pains in the calf of the leg and groins, enlarged and more or less painful. The whole limb soon becomes swollen, and frequently to a very large size, having a glossy or shining appearance. The treatment should consist in opening

the bowels. Should the lochia have checked too soon, establish it, as previously directed under the head of "Suppressed Menstruation." To reduce the fever, give Fever Drops No. 2. Apply a fold of cloth, wet with very strong oak ooze, to the entire limb, with a bandage applied from the toes up to the body, and moderately tight. Use the ooze twice a day. Mix together equal parts of the tinctures of colchicum seed, black cohosh and poke root, and take in ten drops to half teaspoonful doses every two or four hours. Iodide of potassa, in ten to fifteen grain doses, three times a day, greatly aids, by absorption, the reduction of the swelling. Aqua of ammonia, in teaspoonful doses, every few hours, and wine and quinine, should be given to keep up the strength of the patient. Cider Bitters, to regulate the bowels, steaming the limb over a decoction of bitter herbs once a day, previous to the use of the ooze and bandage, are of great benefit in most cases. To relieve pains, use Anodyne Drops sufficiently.

CHILD BED FEVER.

This is known as puerperal fever, and occurs after confinement from a suppression of the lochial discharge, secretion of milk in the breasts, and caused also by cold checking the perspiration, from being kept too warm in badly ventilated rooms, and remaining too long in soiled, sour clothing, and a want of more thorough bathing with tepid water and soap. The treatment should be first to obviate the causes likely to have caused the fever. Open the bowels with Vegetable Liver Pills or Cider Bitters, sponge the body over daily with alkaline water, and for the fever give Fever Drops No. 1 in half to teaspoonful doses, according to circumstances, every two to four hours, and the same treatment to keep up and maintain the strength of the patient, as is recommended for the treatment of milk leg. Keep the system quiet and composed with Anodyne Drops.

SUPERLACTATION.

Superlactation, or an excessive secretion of milk, sometimes occurs. Melt beeswax and tallow, equal parts, together, say one ounce of each, and while melting, add half an ounce of the tincture of beladonna and half drachm of gallic acid, and apply on cloth, covering the entire breasts, and take beladonna tincture (Norwood's) in two drop doses, with water, every four to six hours.

HARD BREASTS.

Tincture of beladonna, laudanum, soda and spirits of turpentine, of each a teaspoonful, added to a half ounce of each, beeswax and tallow, whilst melting, and apply on cloth to the breast once in twenty-four hours.

DEAFNESS.

The causes of deafness are numerous. Waxy matter dried in the head from the loss of a healthy secretion, paralysis from diseases of the nerves may exist, inflammation, causing a thickening of the membranes, scrofula, etc. It is said house leek relieves, prepared by filling a four ounce vial with the bruised leaves, corked tightly, and placing it in a loaf of bread before baking. When baked and the bread has cooled, take it out, and there will be found a liquid of a soft, oily character. Of this, after washing out the ear (with milk and water, and drying the same by twisting a tent in and out a few times), drop three or four drops in the ear twice a day. Oil of onion may be procured and used in the same way. Should scrofula be the cause, give Cancer Alterative or the bitters prescribed under the head of "Scrofula" in the general practice, washing the ears out well with tepid milk and water, and if discharging, use Catarrhal Douche No. 2 by injecting in the ear once a day, forcing wind

through the head with a pump syringe that has a long stem to suit the size of the ear, bearing the ear while pumping around the pipe, so as to prevent the escape of the wind back, and pumping into both sides of the head daily until the wind passes through. When the deafness is from affected nerves, electricity often cures, as well as concussion from the close or near by sounds of cannon.

TOOTHACHE.

When the nerve is exposed, apply on cotton, or with a tooth syringe, Nash's Hartshorn, made by dissolving one drachm of each, concentrated lye and burnt alum, in a half ounce of each, soft water and spirits of ammonia or hartshorn. Keep in glass stopper vials. When from abscess at the root, extract it. If from neuralgia, give Neuralgia Mixture or Nerve Specific, in ten drop doses, every hour, until relieved, and apply the same externally as often as taken internally. When the acute symptoms subside, use it as directed to be used under the head of "Neuralgia."

LUMBAGO.

Rheumatism of the back is relieved often by giving the jimson seed tincture, made by adding four ounces of alcohol to one full table spoonful of coarsely pulverized jimson seed, digest it ten days, press and strain out the clear tincture, and commence by taking five drops, in water, three times a day, gradually increasing the dose every day until ten drops at a time are taken, when it should be taken three times a day, lessening the number of drops until you get back to five. Then stop a few days. If not well, repeat it, wearing Spinal Irritating Plaster at the same time over the loins.

FOR NEURALGIC DYSPEPSIA.

Add two grains of pure strychnine to one ounce of the jimson seed tincture, and take before meals, in water, as directed in lumbago.

FITS.

Take the remedy prescribed for neuralgic dyspepsia three times a day, for a month at a time, beginning with five drops and increase to ten, at which continue, giving a powder, every other night, composed of one grain of opodophyllin, ten of bromide of potassa and five of santonine.

CHILLS AND FEVERS.

Chills and fevers can be effectually cured with the following pleasant bitters: Green calamus root, four ounces (if dry, two), wild cherry bark, the same, quinine, one drachm, tanin, twenty grains, sugar, two ounces, and whisky, one and a half pints. One table spoonful every two hours for adults, until cured, keeping the bowels open and rather lax with Vegetable Liver Pills.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

Take one teaspoonful of ox or beef's gall, twenty grains of pepsin, twenty grains of hydrastin and four ounces of best brandy. Mix and shake well together, and give three to five drops every three hours, bathing the spine and over the region of the stomach with brandy every three or four hours. This is also a good remedy for sour stomach, weak digestion, diarrhoea, etc., that arise from acid in the stomach.

WEAKNESS FROM MASTURBATION.

The involuntary discharges of the seminal fluid, producing weakness, irritation, etc., from a abuse of the sexual organs, can be relieved often by taking twenty grains, three times a day, of a mixture of a half ounce each of pulverized camphor and alum and twenty grains each of aconite powder and gelsemin root. Mix well before using, and use the cold sits bath, as well as avoid all exciting causes.

HEMORRHAGE OF THE LUNGS.

To one ounce of brandy add half a drachm of oil of eregeron and half drachm of solution of perchloride of iron. Mix well by agitation, and give from a half to a teaspoonful, in water, every half to one hour or three times a day, or according to circumstances.

THE PULSE.

It is important to know the character of the pulse. In infants, three or four weeks after birth, it is found to beat from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and thirty to the minute. Its natural frequency undergoes a gradual change on up to full grown age, when its average strokes per minute, in health, are from seventy to eighty. It should be observed, that the time of day being slower of a morning on rising than of an evening, exertions of the body, excitement, situation of the body, etc., all have or exert more or less influence over the pulse. In examining the pulse, if done in a hurried or exciting manner, you will not ascertain correctly its character. You should be calm and seemingly unconcerned, and talk to the patient in a manner to quiet instead of excite, and not examine for some minutes, or else examine twice; some little time apart. The

arm should be held out in a free, unincumbered attitude, place at least two of the fingers upon the artery in the wrist, and the pressure made gradually, varying in the force of pressure. To form a correct idea of its tension, vigor and frequency, some thirty or forty pulsations ought to be felt before removing the fingers. A frequent quick pulse, beating over one hundred and twenty, and so fast as scarcely to be counted, is always connected with great prostration of the vital energies, yet great frequency of the pulse, with fullness and strength, is more dangerous than the same degree of quickness and softness. In fevers, when above one hundred and twenty per minute, it should be regarded as dangerous. The pulse is slow in compression of the brain and in congestion and impairment of the vital organs, as in apoplexy and congestive and malignant fevers.

THE TONGUE.

The tongue, when healthy, is clean and moist in adults. Nursing children have a whitish, furred tongue. The tongue, when covered with a deep brown or black crust, with deep cracks in it, is dangerous. When very dark and black sordes adhering to the teeth, it is a very unfavorable symptom. A dark, dry and contracted, shriveled tongue, is an almost certain symptom of the disease proving fatal. Difficulty in putting it out and tremulous when it is, with fiery edges, indicates both inflammation and danger. Total absence of thirst, with a dry and rough tongue, is dangerous. A tongue, with a yellowish fur running down the center, indicates bilious derangements. A tongue, presenting a flat, flabby appearance, with a thin, white fur over it, indicates chronic affections of the spleen.

VOMITING.

Dark, glairy and watery discharges, vomited up frequently,

are dangerous symptoms. Frequent vomiting, with great tenderness and rumbling in the stomach, is dangerous. When common bile is thrown up of itself, or mixed with the ordinary contents of the stomach, it is not dangerous.

PERSPIRATION.

Perspiration, when general, with no low or high temperature of the skin, is favorable, but profuse and cold sweats about the head and face, on the arms and legs, as well as sweats appearing in great drops, are a bad sign. Profuse, clammy and cold sweats are always dangerous.

DISCHARGES FROM THE BOWELS.

Very liquid, frothy, green stools are a bad sign. Watery, redish stools, resembling the washings of flesh, and attended with swelling, tightness and much tenderness, are dangerous symptoms. Bloody stools, in the last stages of malignant, bilious, typhoid or malarial fevers, are bad symptoms. Not so dangerous in fevers of an inflammatory character. Involuntary discharges of the feces, not only in fever, but in any other disease, are quite dangerous symptoms. Healthy discharges are of a chocolate-like appearance, passing well digested. White, clay colored indicates the want of bile. Those passing with lumps of undigested food indicate the want of digestion.

POISONS.

Poison by acids require to be treated with alkaline medicines, as soda, magnesia and solution of soap. As little water as possible should be used, and that of mucilage of slippery elm, flax seed, etc. Diet light and not too much fluids.

POISON FROM ALKALIES.—Such as concentrated lye, harts-horn, nitrate of silver, etc. In treating this character of poison, you require acids, as lemon juice, vinegar, etc., with glycerine, linseed oil, sweet oil, lard, etc., with mucilage of elm or flax seed.

POISON FROM IODINE, CREOSOTE AND OIL OF TURPENTINE.—Treat by giving starch flour and whites of eggs, mixed with water, freely, first having vomited the patient freely, if called to see the case soon after swallowing the poisonous dose.

POISON FROM TARTER EMETIC.—Give full doses of warm green tea, in connection with the strongest astringent tea that can be procured, as nut gall, bayberry or oak bark, tannin, etc.

POISON FROM LOBELIA.—To some of the strongest advocates of the old Thompsonian practice, this disease, poison from lobelia, will seem startling. When given in too great quantities and at rather long intervals apart, and the system already in a relaxed state, it produces what Thompson and my old father, who was a botanic physician, called the alarm, the patient going into a perfect state of insensibility, with a cold, clammy surface, and scarcely any pulse conceivable, eyes motionless, and the only indications of life, for a time, would be an occasional snub, as a child in sleep after a crying spell. The proper treatment is to give the astringent as directed for the treatment of poison from tartar emetic. Rub the spine freely over the region of the stomach with dry salt, and rub up, not downward. Tickle the throat with a feather and such other means as may produce vomiting. When once vomited, the patient is relieved.

POISON FROM MORPHINE OR LAUDANUM.—First give Nash's Anti-Spasmotic until full vomiting is produced, or lobelia and sulphate of zinc. Should it not be in your power to give an emetic, give tincture of belladonna, in from ten to twenty drop doses, every half hour, until signs of restoration, when it should not be given so freely. Drinking freely of strong, dripped cof-

fee does good. Should it not be in your power to use the *beladona* to the stomach, use it by enemas, bathing the head in cold water, and using free friction to the feet and hands. An emetic with the *Anti-Spasmodic* I have found very good.

POISON FROM SNAKE AND SPIDER BITE.—Take diluted alcohol or pure, good whisky, in half to wine glassful doses, every twenty to thirty minutes, until its effects are sensibly felt, if it should require one and a half pints. Apply to the wound spirits of hartshorn or concentrated lye. I have used the tincture of *lobelia* in full teaspoonful doses, with a half wine glassful of whisky, every twenty minutes, with good effect, given until it vomits freely, afterwards in nauseating doses, until the more violent symptoms are subdued.

STING OF INSECTS.—Concentrated lye destroys the effect of the sting when applied instantly, and prevents swelling.

CANCERS.

To aid in extracting cancers without pain, apply *Cancer Powder No. 2*, recommended in the general practice. Use a cup made by cutting off the tapering end of the bowl, part of a *Davidson* syringe, cut it so that the opening will be large enough to cover the cancer, and make the other end air tight. Saturate enough cotton to nearly fill the bulb with a mixture of equal parts of tincture of *beladona* and *chloroform*, and place a thin layer of dry cotton on that saturated in the bowl, so as to prevent the saturated cotton from touching the cancer or flesh. Turn the bowl with the cotton over the cancer or tumor, and press the bowl gently down on the flesh, using the bowl like a bellows, pressing or squeezing it, and letting go until it takes hold like a cupping glass. When it fastens itself, let it remain, supporting it as long as it will stick. When loose, fasten again in the same way. This process repeated at intervals until the powders kill the cancer. This greatly mitigates the pain, and in

some instances relieves it entirely. When the saturated cotton becomes dry, it should be wet again. To saturate cotton and apply over a cancer with a glass, as directed to be used with the apparatus just described, hold it so that no part of the fluid will escape. This process relieves toothache and local neuralgia pains, and may be used with a glass or bowl large enough to cover the breast of a female or a very large sore, if situated so that the edges of the instrument will fit sufficiently close to prevent the escape of the fluid. This process forces it into the affected nerves by absorption, and relieves the pain.

CHLOROFORM IN CHILD BED.

I omitted speaking of the value of chloroform, as intended when writing under the head of "Obstetrics." I have administered it in a great many instances during parturition. If the patient has never taken it, and has organic disease of the heart or weak and affected lungs, it should not be used, or if so, very cautiously and not to the extent of unconsciousness. Should the patient, male or female, be free of heart or lung disease, it will be safe to give it in small quantities, until satisfied that it is safe. When in labor, it may be commenced by pouring as much as a teaspoonful on a soft linen or cotton handkerchief (rolled in a funnel shape), poured into the funnel-like part of the handkerchief, and held close over the mouth, and inhaled by sucking it in strong, holding the fingers on the pulse. Should the pulse become very full and bounding, and the patient but little affected, it is best and safest to push it no further. Should they, however, feel the effects of it to be pleasant and that it is relieving pain, it may be repeated at intervals (pouring on a teaspoonful as often as the handkerchief becomes dry), until there is no pain felt. When the labor pains set in, so as to know labor is fast approaching, and the pains are now hard, it may be used to prevent pain entirely, if desired. This I have done often and saved much suffering, and from

which I have seen no bad effects. The relaxing effect of the chloroform makes it a valuable agent in confinement. Notwithstanding it so effectually controls pain, it does not prevent the regular contractions of the womb that expel the child.

FALLING OF THE WOMB.

Use Female Bitters, in table spoonful doses, three times a day, made by adding one quart of port wine to one ounce of each, fennel seed, cinnamon bark, bark of the root of blackhaw and alum, all the articles to be coarsely pulverized, and alum dissolved in a few ounces of water before the wine is added. Digest it, occasionally shaking it up, for several days. When sweetened, it is pleasant and not in the least nauseating. Inject with a mixture of equal parts of alum and camphor water.

RETAINED AFTER-BIRTH.

It is sometimes the case in abortion or miscarriages that the cord is broken, and the after-birth is retained. It is also retained, wholly or in part, after a regular birth. Should it cause excessive flooding, and there be no cord left to aid by making a slight tension on it, to assist the expulsion, use a tampon sponge, wet in alum water, and the vagina completely plugged, so as to cause coagula. After the patient, who should have been in bed and quiet for ten or twelve hours, has rallied in strength, she may take black cohosh tea or tincture of ergot, in pretty full doses, every half hour, until she begins to feel the return of pains, when the plug should be removed, and the patient gently raised to her feet. It will usually pass, especially if assisted gently with the hand.

CORNS AND BUNIONS.

In the general practice you will find corns treated simply

with the Corn Extractor. This sometimes is rendered more effectual in removing corns and warts by first touching the corn, after having been pared down to the quick, with Stick Caustic, until it turns dark, after which apply the fluid Corn Extractor, and with a lighted match held near to it, dry it in. After a few hours it may be taken out, by rubbing and pressing around with the back and point of a pocket knife, frequently in a short time. When out, grease the place with Nerve Ointment, and apply Healing Salve. Bunions treat as chilblain, using Nerve Ointment occasionally to soften and relieve pain.

PROLAPSIS ANNI.

This is falling or protrusion of the rectum or lower bowel, after an evacuation, caused by too great a relaxation from chronic diarrhoea, etc. Treat as instructed to treat hemorrhage and internal or blind piles. Keep up the daily use of the astringent injection, with Pile Fluid, recommended in piles, for several days after the contraction of the bowel.

YELLOW FEVER.

I omitted, in the general practice, to speak of yellow fever. My conviction of the character and causes of this peculiar fever is that it is, as many other diseases, not satisfactorily understood in all its peculiarities. It is evidently both of a contagious and epidemical character, and does make its appearance in different forms. Some forms are decidedly more fatal than others. I know something of the character of one very fatal epidemic, by both observation and experience, that of the year 1853. I was in New Orleans that season, when its fatality was greater than ever before or since. They died so fast that they could not be buried. At one time they were placed on suitable ground in piles, quantities of pine tar poured over them, and

burned. The usual symptoms were a chill, great aching in the bones, pain in the head and back, frequently nausea and vomiting of bilious matter, and chill followed with high fever and delirium. Not unfrequently the black vomit would occur in twelve hours from the first symptoms of the attack, and death follow in a few hours. With precisely such symptoms (aside from the black vomit), I have seen persons die from congestive fever, which caused my own diagnosis to be that yellow fever was a malignant complication of congestive and bilious fevers, its fatality depending on the condition of the patient and surrounding circumstances at the time of its infection.

TREATMENT.

My observations in the treatment of this fever were, that that course of treatment which soonest relaxed the system, equalized the circulation, and produced perspiration of a natural character over the entire system, without increasing the irritation of the stomach, was by far the most effectual in breaking the fever. To accomplish this, I would advise the patient to be immersed in a warm mustard bath, pungent enough to redden the skin, the head wrapped, at the same time, in cloths wet with ice water, drinking a tea made of equal parts of the leaves of the orange and peach tree, in table spoonful doses every twenty minutes, keeping small lumps of ice in the mouth all the time they were in the bath, swallowing the water as it dissolved, and not encouraging a dissolution of the ice by chewing or breaking it in too small lumps at a time. Continue the patient in the bath, under the treatment advised, until an equal warmth is established over the entire system, and he sweats freely about the head and face. To encourage this, after several doses of the tea have been taken, add twenty grains of valerianated ammonia and half drachm of tincture of green gelsemin root to six ounces of ice water, and dissolve and mix well. Give as often, in teaspoonful doses, as you do the tea, until the full effect of the gelsemin is felt, that of double vision and a difficulty of holding the eyes open, etc., when it should be dis-

continued, but still use the ammonia. The patient will usually experience relief by keeping up the treatment for several hours. In fact, they may be kept in the bath until reaction takes place, should it take twenty-four hours. They may as well die in the bath as out of it. Should vomiting be present or arise, give the strongest and freshest vinegar pepper sauce that you can procure, made of the green cucumber, diluted at first one-third with ice water, and give, in teaspoonful doses, every half hour, until checked. Should it not check the vomiting, add a few grains of salt, say five to each teaspoonful of the mixture given. When the urgent symptoms are thus controlled, move the patient from the bath to the bed, rolling him up in a blanket, and apply jugs of hot water to the feet, knees, back and bowels, moderately warm, and give the same treatment as was used in the bath, or according to the circumstances of the case. Don't be alarmed at the bowels not acting after the more violent symptoms are controlled, or should they not be within ten or twelve hours, use an enema composed of six ounces of the tea that is being used, to which add a table spoonful of sweet oil. Repeat every two hours, until the bowels move thoroughly. During convalescence give Anti-Dyspeptic Bitters No. 2, which will regulate the secretions and tone up the strength of the system. The diet, in the first place, should be only corn meal gruel, made thin by straining and cooking well. Taken in table spoonful doses only, and not oftener than every five hours. This becomes necessary, and in reality, a part of the treatment, so soon as the symptoms indicate a change for the better. Patients that were treated in the foregoing described manner, or similar, recovered quicker, and more of them than those who were treated by active puking, purging and the quinine treatment. I knew the old Creole men and women, who had passed through many epidemics of this fever, to treat it with decidedly more success than the learned and celebrated physicians. Their course of treatment was very similar to the one advised and laid down

here. Dreadful diseases do not always require dreadful and heroic treatment, as for example: Electricity, that generates in the angry cloud, may and does fall as epidemics to the ground, shattering the forest to atoms, and creating indescribable awe and consternation to man, yet the mild, consistent means, as taught by Franklin, have learned us to control, and not only render it harmless, but as a useful agent in the cure of disease, and with its fiery tongue stand in one and the same position, and talk fluently all over the world.

SURGERY.

I consider it of little importance to dwell long on practical surgery. This is more of a mechanical art than otherwise. Should you get a bone broken, perhaps you may find a neighbor whose mechanical genius is such as to set and do it up in a superior manner to many physicians. Should the wound be a lacerated or bad one, call a surgeon. Should it be a simple cut, close it with a few stitches, and apply over it adhesive strips. These last often do without the stitches. Should the cut be large and the hemorrhage dangerous, apply, after closing the wound, bits of cloth wet in a solution of the Styptic Powder, perchloride of iron or alum water over the wound, and bandage moderately tight. Apply a cord on the limb, between the wound and heart, tight enough to prevent the jets or too free a flow of arterial blood, until a surgeon can be had. The wounds, such as broken bones, require something like Nerve Ointment, tincture of arnica, Panacea, etc., to prevent pain and inflammation. Cuts, after adhering or uniting, require the Healing Salve. Fungous or proud flesh removed with burnt alum or Cancer Powders. Gangrene treated as old ulcers, with the cancer medicines. The general health should be attended to, and rest procured with Anodyne Drops.

THE TRUE OBJECT OF MEDICINE AND ITS IMPROVEMENT

Is the effectual treatment of disease, so as to prolong life, and a knowledge of the action of medicine is best obtained by experiment, and their action so established. This knowledge is sometimes obtained by careful experiment, and often by accident. In the last many valuable medicines are discovered by persons making no pretension to a knowledge of medicine, outside of a limited knowledge obtained from personal observation. Thus one and another of these newly discovered remedies are caught up, tested more fully, and perhaps combined with others, creating an entirely new medicine of great value, known only to the individual who has thus combined and used them. In this way (although called empiricism by the scientific) a vast amount of useful knowledge has been obtained, which otherwise would to-day have been lying deep in the archives of hidden treasure. In this way I have obtained much valuable information, and such as has enabled me not only to ameliorate disease, but to prolong and save life.

DISAPPOINTED AFFECTION.

It may be supposed that I am trifling with your better judgment when I say that disappointed affection is generally believed to be incurable without the attainment of the object, if the disappointment arises from (as is usually the case in a married couple) a want of reciprocal affection. This is reason enough why the object should be no longer desired, as an unequal couple will never be happy in the yoke together, however much one may desire it. So grief is deemed incurable, and it is, if not counteracted by the stronger senses of the subject. The physician or nurse must advise the patient to abstract the thoughts from the causes that have brought about the disease or grief, and fix them on something else, as no good, but much evil, will

result from the continual contemplation of the painful subjects of thought. Impure thoughts must be controlled and restrained by the cultivation of a higher, moral and religious sense, and for the ill-treatment often received from the other sex, the party should be made acquainted with the bad effects of such treatment, and persuaded, if possible, to correct it. If he will not, it is scarcely ever, in my opinion, the duty of a woman to remain where she is subjected to an abuse which is fast wearing out her physical energies and shortening her days from the treatment of so morbid a desire, for the mere gratification of someone else.

CHANGES OF LIFE.

What is termed a change of life in the female usually occurs between the fortieth and forty-fifth year of her life, known as the period when menstruation ceases. This change is sometimes several months taking place, being irregular, both as to time and in quantity, not unfrequently producing a train of nervous symptoms, as dyspepsia, hysteria, flushes of heat, bearing down misery in the bowels and back, leucorrhœa, ulceration and engorgement of the womb. Others may pass this troublesome and critical period of life without any seeming inconvenience whatever. All these symptoms must be treated as directed under their proper heads, in the preceding pages of this work. Many who have had ill-health and suffered from too frequent confluements and others from painful menstrual irregularities up to this change, become healthy, increase in flesh, strength and powers of life and passions generally, and enjoy life in every particular almost as well as when they were young. Ladies passing this change will find a daily use of my Life Bitters an almost indispensable household medicine, and if much nervous, wear Spinal Irritating Plaster over the kidneys.

ADDITIONAL MEDICINES.

I have thought it proper and advisable to give a number of additional medicines on account of their value in treating diseases, and in case of emergency, the afflicted may find some reliable remedy, without having the sick to suffer unnecessarily and perhaps lose life, for want of aid in due time.

ASELATED TINCTURE OF OPIUM.

To one ounce of pulverized opium add one pint of acetic acid, digest twelve or fourteen days, shaking it up daily, filter through flannel, and bottle for use. This may be given as laudanum, both in quantity and for the same purposes. In some instances it will perhaps require more. It possesses advantages similar to McMunn's Elixir of Opium, quieting and relieving the system of nervousness and pain, without producing the bad effects of opium or laudanum, as sick stomach, constipation, etc., to the same extent.

SOOTHING SYRUP.

Take one drachm of each, the aselated tincture of opium, oil of annice and syrup of rhubarb, half drachm of tincture of gelsemin and one ounce of lime water. Mix in a glass with sugar, to make a syrup, say one table spoonful. When settled, bottle for use. For colic and gripes in infants, diarrhœa, teething, etc., give in small and frequent doses.

SALIVATION.

This is cured by a strong gargle of chlorate of potash, which should be used several times a day, and ten grains dissolved in water, and drank three times a day at the same time the gargle is being used. Should it prove obstinate, use the fluid extract

of stillingia, in teaspoonful doses, three times a day, or drink freely of the tea, and take one teaspoonful of sulphur three times a day.

The following preparations or formulas are taken from a book of formulas by Tilden & Co. Being long familiar with their properties and uses, I endorse and recommend them as reliable, and mention further uses of them than was formerly known.

ROSIN WEED.

Found growing throughout the Western States. Flowers in August. The root is the part used in medicine.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.—Tonic, diaphoretic and alterative. Highly recommended in dry, obstinate coughs; is also considered a powerful diuretic, and has had considerable reputation as a remedy in asthma; also for the heaves in horses.

PREPARATION —Fluid extract. Dose, 20 to 40 drops.

INFUSION OF ROSIN WEED.—Fluid extract, half ounce; water, fifteen ounces. Dose, half to two ounces.

[This medicine enters into my Life Bitters, and is a principal agent in restoring tone to the organs of generation.—Dr. N.]

HYDRANGEA.

Common names, wild hydrangea, seven-barks.

The hydrangea grows abundantly in the Southern, Middle and Western States. The root is the part employed.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES—This plant was introduced to the medical profession by Dr. S. W. Butler, of Burlington, N. J.,

as a remedy for the removal of calculus or stony deposits in the bladder, and for relieving the excruciating pain attendant on the passage of a calculus through the urethra. The power of curing stone in the bladder is not claimed for it; it is only while the deposits are small, when in that form of the disease known as gravel, that it is an efficient remedy; then by removing the nucleus, which if allowed to remain in the organ would increase in size and form stone, the disease is averted. Employed at this stage it is said to have proved beneficial in every instance; and as many as one hundred and twenty calculi have been known to come from one person under the use of this remedy. The effect, says Dr. Butler, is to remove, by its own specific action on the bladder, such deposits as may be contained in that viscus, provided they are small enough to pass through the urethra.

PREPARATION—Fluid extract; dose, one to two drachms.

INFUSION OF HYDRANGEA—Fluid extract, one ounce; water, fifteen ounces. Dose, two to four ounces.

SYRUP OF HYDRANGEA—Fluid extract, six ounces; syrup, ten ounces. Dose, two to four drachms.

MANDRAKE.

Common names—may apple, wild lemon, Indian apple, raccoon berry, duck's foot.

The *Peltatum* is the only species strictly belonging to this genus. Found exclusively in America. Common in the Middle and Western States, and rare in the Eastern. Flowers in May and June. The root was well known to the Indians as an active cathartic. The root is the officinal portion.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.—It is a certain cathartic. In large doses an emetic, alterative, anthelmintic, hydragogue and sialo-

gogue. It rouses the liver to vigorous action, determines the blood to the surface, stimulates the kidneys, promotes expectoration, augments the glandular functions, and cleanses the intestinal canal of all irritating substances. In small doses it acts as a powerful alterative. Useful in scrofulous and syphilitic diseases, hepatic affections, dysmenorrhœa, rheumatism, gonorrhœa; also administered beneficially in jaundice, dropsies, dysentery, diarrhœa, bilious, remittent and intermittent fevers, puerperal fever, typhoid fever, and all glandular enlargements. Its range of application is perhaps more extensive than any other cathartic medicine, and is indicated in all cases where the use of mercury is indicated.

PREPARATIONS.—Fluid extract, dose, one-quarter to one drachm; fluid extract compounded, one to two drachms; solid extract, three to twelve grains; podophyllin, one-eighth to one-quarter and one to three grains; pills of podophyllin, half grain; pills of extract of mandrake, one grain; pills of podophyllin and blue mass, three grains.

TINCTURE OF MANDRAKE.—Fluid extract, four ounces; alcohol, eighty-five per cent., twelve ounces. Dose, two to four drachms.

COMPOUND PILLS.

1. Solid extract of mandrake, half drachm; podophyllin, ten grains. Mix and divide into ten pills. Dose, one every three hours.

2. Podophyllin, one drachm; scammony, one drachm; gamboge, one drachm; castile soap, half drachm. Mix well and divide into one hundred and twenty pills. Dose, one or two. Active anti-bilious pills.—DR. N.

3. Solid extract of mandrake, one ounce; solid extract of dandelion, one ounce; solid extract of conium, one ounce. Mix. Divide into three grain pills. Dose, two to three. Valuable in hepatic and bilious difficulties.—DR. N.

COMPOUND PILLS OF POKE.

Solid extract of poke, two drachms; solid extract of stillingia, one drachm; solid extract of stramonium, eight grains. Mix and divide into sixty pills. Dose, one pill every two, three or four hours. Useful in mercurial or syphilitic pain in the bones, syphilis, scrofula, rheumatism, neuralgia, liver and spleen affections, cancer, etc.—Dr. N.

BITTER ROOT.

Common names—dogbane, fever twig, fly-trap, honey bloom. An indigenous plant, flowering in June and July. The root is the part employed.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.—Valuable in the treatment of chronic hepatic affections. Used as a tonic, emetic and cathartic, and has a reputation as a diuretic, diaphoretic and expectorant; as an alterative in syphilitic and scrofulous affections, as well as in intermittents and the low stage of typhoid fevers, and excellent in dropsy.—Dr. N.

PREPARATIONS.—Fluid extract, dose as a tonic, ten to twenty drops; fluid extract, as a diaphoretic, fifteen to twenty-five drops; fluid extract, as an emetic, one-half to one drachm; solid extract, two to eight grains; apocynin, one-half to two grains; pills of apocynin, one grain each; pills of extract of apocynum, two grains each.

TINCTURE OF BITTER ROOT.—Fluid extract, two ounces; alcohol, fifty per cent., fourteen ounces. Dose, one to two drachms, and half to one ounce.

INFUSION OF BITTER ROOT.—Fluid extract, half ounce; water, fifteen and a half ounces. Dose, one ounce three times a day.

SYRUP OF BITTER ROOT.—Fluid extract, one and a half ounces; syrup, fourteen and a half ounces. Dose, one and a quarter to two and a half drachms.

WINE OF BITTER ROOT.—Fluid extract, two ounces; sherry wine, fourteen ounces. Dose, one to two drachms, and half to one ounce.

COMPOUND POWDER OF APOCYNIN.

Apocynin, six grains; leptandrin, six grains; myricin, six grains. Dose, one to three grains. Useful in jaundice, as well as in hepatic torpor and constipation.

STILLINGIA.

Common names—queen's delight, cock-up-hat, jaw root, silver leaf, stillingia, etc.

The plant is found growing in pine-barrens and sandy soils from Virginia to Florida; also in Mississippi and Louisiana, flowering from April to July. The root is the officinal portion. Grows bountifully in Texas on the poorest white prairie points.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.—Stillingia has a reputation as an alterative, and as such is used in syphilitic affections, ordinarily requiring the use of mercury. Is emetic and cathartic in large doses. It has been used with efficacy in secondary syphilis, scrofula, cutaneous diseases, chronic hepatic affections, and other complaints generally benefited by alteratives. Its success leaves no doubt that it is possessed of very valuable properties. Its full effect is obtained from the tincture of the green root.—
DR. N.

PREPARATIONS.—Fluid extract, dose, five to fifteen drops; fluid extract compound, one-half to one drachm; stillingin, two to five grains; pills of stillingin, one grain each.

TINCTURE OF STILLINGIA.—Fluid extract, two ounces; alcohol, fifty per cent., fourteen ounces. Dose, one-third to one and one-half drachms.

INFUSION OF STILLINGIA.—Fluid extract, half ounce; water, fifteen and a half ounces. Dose, two to six drachms.

SYRUP OF STILLINGIA.—Fluid extract of queen's root, three ounces; fluid extract of prickly ash, one and a half ounces; syrup, eleven and a half ounces. Dose, half to two drachms.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF STILLINGIA.—Fluid extract compound, four ounces; syrup, twelve ounces. Dose, one to four drachms.—KING.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF STILLINGIA.—Fluid extract of stillingia, two ounces; fluid extract of bloodroot, two ounces; fluid extract of cherry bark, two ounces; tincture of tolu, four ounces; syrup, thirty-eight ounces. Dose, one to two drachms in chronic, bronchial and catarrhal affections.

STILLINGIA COMPOUND.—Compounded of stillingia, Turkey corn, blue flag, Prince's pine, prickly ash, yellow dock. Cures dropsy, syphilis, rheumatism, etc.—DR. N.

RUE.

This plant is a native of the south of Europe, but is cultivated in our gardens. The whole herb is active, but the leaves are usually employed.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.—Emmenagogue, ecbolic, anthelmintic and anti-spasmodic. Its action is chiefly directed to the uterus; in moderate doses proving emmenagogue, and in large doses producing a degree of irritation in that organ, which sometimes determines abortion. It has been successfully used in flatulent colic, hysteria, epilepsy, and it is an efficient vermifuge. It should be administered in every form with caution. In large quantities it operates as a narcotico-acrid poison.

If administered during pregnancy it is very liable to produce abortion, accompanied with gastro-enteritis and cerebral disturbances. In moderate doses this agent proves an emmenagogue, while in large doses it determines irritation of the uterus. Useful in dropsy of the ovaries.—DR. N.

PREPARATIONS.—Fluid extract, dose, twenty to forty drops; solid extract, two to four grains; pills, two grains each.

TINCTURE OF RUE.—Fluid extract, four ounces; alcohol, fifty per cent., four ounces. Dose, thirty to sixty drops. Good for worms, and combined with tincture of iron, good for dropsies.—DR. N.

SYRUP OF RUE.—Tincture of rue, two ounces; water, seven ounces; syrup, seven ounces. Dose, two to four drachms.—BERAL.

MIXTURE OF RUE AND SQUILL.—Fluid extract of rue, one ounce; oxymel of squill, half ounce. Dose, twenty-five to forty drops, in hysteric affections.—DR. N.

INFUSION OF RUE.—Fluid extract, half ounce; water, fifteen and a half ounces. Dose, half to one ounce. A tea, made by adding sweet milk to the leaves and boiling a few minutes, and drank in frequent small doses, is an effectual remedy in flux. Should not be used too freely after the bowels are checked.

THYME.

Common names—garden thyme, thymus, mother of thyme.

Is indigenous to the South of Europe, and with us is cultivated in gardens. The whole herb is used, and should be collected when in flower.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.—Tonic, carminative, emmenagogue and anti-spasmodic. Used as a stimulating tonic in hysteria, dysmenorrhœa, flatulence, colic, headache, etc. It is beneficial in an irritable and weak state of the stomach, in convalescence from exhausting diseases, promotes the appetite and favors the early re-establishment of digestion.

PREPARATION.—Fluid extract. Dose, half to one drachm.

INFUSION OF THYME.—Fluid extract, half ounce; water, fifteen and a half ounces. Dose, two to four ounces; to be taken either warm or cold.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF THYME.—Fluid extract of thyme, two ounces; fluid extract of scullcap, two ounces; fluid extract of rue, two ounces; fluid extract of black cohosh, one ounce; alcohol, fifty per cent., twenty-five ounces. Dose, from one-half drachm to one-half ounce in nervous and spasmodic diseases. Valuable in rheumatism, hysteria and uterine troubles.
—DR. N.

BUCHU.

The barosma plants grow at the Cape of Good Hope. The buchu of commerce is composed of this and several other species of barosma. The plant is a smooth upright perennial shrub, two to three feet high, with small white and pink flowers. The Hottentots value the leaves on account of their odor, and

rub them in the state of powder on their bodies, under the name of bookoo or buchu. The leaves are the officinal part.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.—Stimulant, diuretic, anti-spasmodic and tonic. Buchu is pleasant in its taste, efficient in its action, and can be used in all cases with safety. Is given chiefly in complaints of the urinary organs attended with increased uric acid, as gravel, chronic catarrh of the bladder, morbid irritation of the bladder and urethra, diseases of the prostate and retention or incontinence of urine from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation; also in dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, cutaneous affections and dropsy. See *Journal Materia Medica*, vol. 5.

PREPARATIONS.—Fluid extract of buchu, dose, one quarter to one drachm; fluid extract of buchu compound, one-quarter to one drachm.

TINCTURE OF BUCHU.—Fluid extract, two ounces; alcohol, seventy-five per cent., fourteen ounces. Dose, two to four drachms.

INFUSION OF BUCHU.—Fluid extract, one ounce; water, thirteen ounces. Dose, one to two ounces. In preparing the preparations of buchu, add the same quantity of peach tree leaves, and you greatly improve its efficacy, and to the infusion add two drachms of the acetate of potassa.—DR. N.

WILD INDIGO.

Common names, indigo weed, horse-fly weed, rattle bush, yellow-bloom.

This is a small shrub, found in most parts of the United States. The root and leaves are medicinal. The root is inodor-

ous, and of a nauseous acrid taste. Its virtues appear to reside chiefly in the bark.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.—Principally used on account of its antiseptic virtues. It is an excellent application as a wash or gargle to all species of ulcers, as malignant ulcerous sore mouth and throat, mercurial sore mouth, scrofulous or syphilitic ophthalmia, etc. Internally it acts powerfully on the glandular and nervous systems, increasing all the glandular secretions and arousing the liver especially to a normal action. The tincture is valuable in low fever.—DR. N.

PREPARATIONS.—Fluid extract, dose, one-quarter to one-half drachm; baptisin, one-quarter to one-half grain.

TINCTURE OF WILD INDIGO.—Fluid extract, two ounces; alcohol, fifty per cent., fourteen ounces. Dose, two to four drachms.

INFUSION OF WILD INDIGO.—Fluid extract, one ounce; water, fourteen ounces. Dose, half ounce every four hours.—COMSTOCK.

GARGLE OF WILD INDIGO.—Fluid extract, four ounces; water, twelve ounces.

BLOODROOT.

Common names, red root, puccoon

The bloodroot grows abundantly throughout the whole United States, flowering early in the spring. All parts of the plant are active, but only the root is officinal.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES—Valuable as an emetic, narcotic and stimulant. In small doses it stimulates the digestive organs, and accelerates the circulation, while in large doses it produces

nausea and consequent depression of the pulse. Used in typhoid pneumonia, pertussis, scarlatina, jaundice, catarrh, rheumatism, dyspepsia, etc. Considered valuable in the early stages of croup. The sanguinaria possesses the same properties. The sanguinarin acts as a tonic, hepatic and alterative. May be employed to advantage in pulmonary diseases, whooping cough; as expectorant and as a local application to indolent ulcers.

PREPARATIONS.—Fluid extract, dose, five to fifteen and forty to sixty drops; solid extract, one-half to one and one-half and two and one-half to five grains; sanguinarina, one-thirtieth to one-tenth of a grain; sanguinarin, one-quarter to one and one-half to two grains; pills of sanguinaria, one-half grain and one grain each; pills of sanguinarin, one-half grain and one grain each.

TINCTURE OF BLOODROOT.—Fluid extract, two ounces; diluted alcohol, fifty per cent., fourteen ounces. Dose, forty drops to one drachm. As an emetic, three to six drachms. Combined with two parts of tincture of lobelia, it makes a most excellent emetic.—DR. N.

INFUSION OF BLOODROOT.—Fluid extract, half ounce; water, fifteen and a half ounces. Dose, one and a half to four drachms.

SYRUP OF BLOODROOT.—Fluid extract, eight ounces; diluted acetic acid, four ounces; syrup, thirty-six ounces. Dose, thirty to sixty drops. As an emetic, two to four drachms.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF BLOODROOT.—Fluid extract of bloodroot, half ounce; fluid extract of black cohosh, one ounce; fluid extract of poke, two drachms; alcohol, fifty per cent., fourteen and a half ounces. Dose, half to one drachm. Splendid blood purifier, and excellent for jaundice and female obstructions.—DR. N.

VINEGAR OF BLOODROOT.—Fluid extract, four ounces; distilled vinegar, twenty-seven ounces; alcohol, eighty-six per cent., one ounce. Dose, twenty to sixty drops.

SYRUP OF BLOODROOT COMPOUND FOR COUGHS.—Fluid extract of bloodroot, two ounces; fluid extract of squill, two ounces; fluid extract of ipecac, two ounces; tincture of tolu, one and a half ounces; paregoric, three ounces; syrup, three pints. Dose, one drachm when the cough is troublesome. Excellent.—**DR. N.**

MIXTURE OF BLOODROOT AND HYDROCYANIC ACID.—Fluid extract of bloodroot, one drachm; fluid extract of ipecac, one drachm; fluid extract of wild cherry, one and a half ounces; hydrocyanic acid (medicinal), sixty drops; sulphate of morphia, three grains; alcohol, fifty per cent., three drachms; sherry wine, three drachms; syrup, three and a half ounces. Dose, one drachm, two or three times a day. Valuable in chronic diseases, in allaying the cough in tuberculosis, and in all pulmonary catarrhal diseases unattended with pain.—**H. GREEN.** This is a most excellent medicine.—**DR. N.**

Sanguinarin, twelve grains; caulophyllin, twelve grains; solid extract of black cohosh, twelve grains. Make into four-grain pills. Efficacious in amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, and other functional disorders of the female generative system. Give one three times a day for ten days before each menstrual period.—**DR. N.**

QUEEN OF THE MEADOW.

Common names: trumpet weed, purple boneset, Joe Pye.

Grows in low places, flowering in August and September. The root is the part employed in medicine.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.—The root is bitter, astringent, stimulant and powerfully diuretic. Useful in all diseases of the urinary organs, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, and female weaknesses and obstructions. It is thought by some to be a solvent of the stone, and esteemed an unfailing remedy in gravelly complaints.

PREPARATIONS.—Nash's Syrup of Queen of the Meadow. Take fluid extract four ounces, syrup twelve ounces, astate of potash one ounce, fluid extract of blue cohosh one ounce. Dose one tablespoonful three times a day. Useful in gravel, stricture, leucorrhœa, gleet, etc., and used in all cases where Diuretic Cordial No. 1 is prescribed.

INFUSION OF QUEEN OF THE MEADOW.—Fluid extract one ounce, water fifteen ounces. Dose, two to four ounces.

Eupurpurin three grains, geraniin two grains, extract nux vomica two grains. Divide into two pills. One may be given every four hours daily in renal affections.

Eupurpurin two scruples, xanthoxilin one scruple, strychnia one grain. Make twenty powders. Dose: one, three or four times a day in suppression of the urine, torpor or paralysis of the kidneys or bladder, rheumatism, hepatic torpor, etc.

BURNT RHUBARB.

I neglected to speak of the value of Burnt Rhubarb in the former part of this work. It is prepared by burning in an iron crucible, stirring it until it is blackened; then smother it in a covered jar. It loses two-thirds of its weight by the burning and is nearly tasteless. The dose is from five to ten grains for adults. It may be taken in port wine, one ounce to the pint, and

given in teaspoonful doses every two or three hours to children, and in larger doses for adults. Especially useful in diarrhœa, both acute and chronic, and in the summer complaint of children. An exceedingly valuable preparation for the summer complaint of children is made by adding one ounce of each, the essence of nutmeg and cinnamon to one and a half pints of port wine and rhubarb. Shake before taking, and take or give a teaspoonful four or five times a day. It soon changes the color of the stools to that of a healthy appearance. This last is made very useful in dyspepsia by adding one drachm of hydrastin, and taken before meals three times a day.

ERRORS IN EDUCATING OUR CHILDREN.

"He that provideth not for his household is worse than an infidel." I have ever contended that it was as much the duty of parents or heads of families to provide themselves with knowledge by which they may know, when sick, of what disease (as a general thing) and what medicines will relieve them, as it is to acquire knowledge to know how to make food and raiment as well as how to prepare them for use. There is a grand error in the educating of our children of to-day. They are taught heathen mythology, the eclipses of the sun and moon, and things that transpired thousands of years ago, and neglected to be taught those things that are of such great and vital importance to their health, safety and happiness that are occurring every day of their lives. It is as obligatory on parents to have children taught in raising their true character, disposition and nature, their susceptibility of disease, the nature and causes of such diseases as are most common and fatal, at least, and the manner of procuring and using such remedies as will relieve them, as it is in teaching them how to raise food and raiment and to prepare the same for their future well-being. Thousands

upon thousands of human beings are yearly sacrificed from this error in raising and educating our children.

To have a noble, manly son, all buoyant with hope, the model of health, who has just received a classical education, perfectly conversant with the languages and history, both ancient and modern, leave the old homestead, father, mother, brothers, sisters and friends, in search of some laudable and profitable enterprise, perhaps the first news we hear is his bad and declining health, having, in traveling and mixing with people of crowded cities and thoroughfares, contracted some contagious infection or poisonous disease, or by contracting cold, some dangerous disease develops in some vital part, when, had he the slightest knowledge of the character of the disease and its nature, whether of a dangerous character or not, and if so, what remedies, timely used, would relieve him, we might soon hear of his recovery. Otherwise the noble son is sent home to friends a corpse, with a long bill of expenses, thus sacrificed through ignorance in raising and educating him, for had he been properly taught, as I contend our children should be, perhaps he would have recognized his true condition in time to have relieved himself, or timely applied for such aid as would have done so. These things I have often witnessed, as well as have I seen the lovely, bright, happy, angelic-like young lady, the idol of home, on whom thousands had been lavished to make her accomplishments excel others, take sick and die of disease, in spite of all the skill that could be brought to bear on her case, and the disease and causes that gave rise to it she could have avoided and relieved, had she been taught to know the propriety of avoiding certain causes, at certain periods of life, and the propriety of making known her situation, or using such remedies as she should be taught to use under such circumstances. Parents, we have a fearful responsibility resting upon us in regard to this thing of not instructing our children on so vital and essential a part of their education. I have known hundreds to have been raised up, both male and female,

and many unite as man and wife, and be as ignorant of the laws of nature or the causes of the changes and feelings taking place in their systems, and the propriety and importance of observing certain and strict habits, consistent with the laws of nature, in order to retain health and prevent premature death, as they would be of the dead languages. I have been called often to see the children of such parents dying or beyond the reach of remedies, and ignorant of the disease and the remedies by which they could have been saved, with which they should have been familiar, and had on hand and used. Who is responsible for this sacrifice of life?

We should provide ourselves with such medical books as teach us to know the peculiarities of our nature and the changes peculiar to our systems, both male and female, from childhood up to old age, the nature of sickness (such as is of common occurrence, at least), its symptoms and effects, as well as medicines that will relieve them, and our children taught the propriety and importance of acquiring information of such vital importance, that they may, as they grow up and ripen into both man and womanhood, know how to act and conduct themselves, so as to avoid vice, disease, suffering and premature death, and to know the effects of ill-assorted marriages, that they may be avoided to prevent such a train of evils as are described elsewhere in this book, and to know how to relieve ourselves, our children and friends when sick. It is our duty to know and to teach our children these things.

It is too often the case that this error in educating our children is encouraged instead of being corrected, and that too by medical men, who seem to think that it is best for the people to be kept in ignorance in regard to these things, and perhaps may think it detrimental to the pecuniary interest of the profession, and it would really seem so from the legislative enactments that are sometimes passed forcing the people to patronize them, making it criminal or unlawful (annexing heavy fines and im-

prisonment) for any other than themselves to give their neighbors and friends medicine and make a charge for their time or the medicines used. Although the neighbor may be experienced and have such medicines that he uses in the treatment of the diseases called to treat and that his success has not been surpassed by any medical man in all the country and his medicines and services (aside from the convenience of getting him) preferred, yet he is forced by the laws to send for the medical man. Such a state of things is all wrong. It is proscription, not Democratic. To correct the evils that may arise from malpractice we should do it by teaching and enlightening them, and they their children as previously advised in this article. One neighbor has a perfect right to employ another to give himself or family medicine and pay him for it, if he from his knowledge is satisfied to risk him. It is wrong for legislatures, corporations or individuals to pass laws or interfere in impairing the validity of contracts made in good faith between man and man. Merit should govern in all men and professions, and mankind left to decide for himself as freely in medicine as in religion or politics.

TEXAS HOME BITTERS.

- Take four pounds of stillingia (green root).
 one pound of bitter root (dry root).
 one pound of may apple (green root).
 one pound of peach tree root (green root).
 one-half pound of calamus root (dry root).
 one-half pound of prickly ash bark (dry bark).
 one-half pound of smart weed (dry leaves).

Bruise all the articles to a coarse, rough powder or pulp, place in a suitable vessel, and add a mixture of two quarts of pure alcohol, four of good whisky and two of water. Dissolve one pound of sugar in the water before adding to the ingredi-

ents, shake it up once a day for twelve or fourteen days, strain or filter, and it is ready for use. Dose, one table spoonful for adults, three times a day, or sufficient to produce a mild, laxative effect. Children, proportionable doses. Useful in all diseases arising from impurities of the blood, constipation, liver and spleen diseases, chronic chills, dropsies, chronic cough, rheumatism, dyspepsia, weak and debilitated persons, male or female, female obstructions, all eruptive or skin diseases, leucorrhœa, etc. This is a most invaluable medicine, and all the ingredients grow in Texas in the greatest profusion. Hence no one can say that he has not a cheap, fresh and reliable remedy at home.



DR. NASH'S CARD.

I thank God, fellow citizens, for extending to me sustaining grace, health and strength of both body and mind, which has enabled me to overcome many obstacles in getting out and presenting you with this, the third revised and improved edition of my Practice. With an experience of more than two-thirds of the last half century of incessant practice at the bedside of the sick of every grade and character of disease, have I tested the observations and the reality of the practice I offer you in this edition of my Practice. I offer it upon its MERIT A ONE, not from any other source, and have taken special pains to give you, as I promised in the outset--THE WHEAT WITHOUT THE CHAFF. I have avoided technical phrases throughout, and used as simple language and few words as I possibly could, to enable you to understand and treat yourselves when sick. Consequently the book has not swollen to a voluminous size on account of monotonous pages of dry anatomy and large pictures of skeletons and plates of herbs seen every day, and known a thousand years ago; with pages theorizing and striving to convince the world of some pet theory, which perhaps is based upon mere hypothesis or conjecture, only bewildering and misleading the people. The people want to know, when they are sick, what is the matter and what will cure them. This they are taught in my Practice in as few words as possible, and every disease described and treated, whether acute or chronic, that mankind is subject to. Many, too, are cured by this Practice that have long

been considered incurable, as well as prevented, if the advice be but followed. Now, dear people, can you say, after the slightest examination and thought, that such experience and knowledge is not worth the retail price of the book. If so, Ephraim-like, joined to your idol, the almighty dollar, you go on with disease, stinging you or your family until called prematurely by death. Please read what others say:

TESTIMONIALS.

[Testimonial of Ex-President Jefferson Davis.]

MEMPHIS, August 3, 1872.

Dr. J. A. Nash:—I hope your future career will yet more fully justify the high expectations suggested to me by your manly bearing in boyhood. Nothing better could be hoped or wished for than the power to relieve our fellow-men of maladies generally considered incurable. To possess such power is a rare endowment, and to practice it as you have done is fitly to follow humanity's exemplar, who was described by a profane historian as one who went about doing good. I trust in the chances of life it may be permitted me to renew our acquaintance, and to see in the famous man the fulfillment of my expectations of the boy who so signally commanded my notice when I was a guest in his father's house many years ago. With the best wishes for your prosperity and happiness, I am faithfully yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

JEFFERSON, TEXAS, June 10th, 1874.

Dr. J. A. Nash, of Mississippi, has treated each of us, the undersigned, for cancer—some of the nose, breast, eye and face—which were of several years standing and were rapidly growing in malignancy. They were pronounced cancer by the best medical authority in the country, and were cured by Dr. Nash. Dr. Nash is regarded as eminently successful in all the diseases he treats, and is a high-toned Christian gentleman, and we cordially recommend him wherever he goes.

MRS. RHODA J. HARRIS,
A. PACE,
ELIJAH CROMER,
J. Y. L. RAY,
I. THOMPSON.

GAGEVILLE, TENN., September 4, 1856.

Dr. J. A. Nash—Dear Sir:—I received the sample copy of the "Southern Family Physician" some days ago, and proceeded at once to procure subscribers. I find no difficulty in selling it. My sales amount some days to as much as \$70. I want to advance enough money to secure the entire agency of the State. Your fortune is made if you were not to sell a book outside of Tennessee. Yours truly, W. A. BURNETT.

THOMASVILLE, GA., November 10, 1857.

Dr. J. A. Nash:—The copy of the "Southern Family Physician" that I requested you to send me by mail, came duly to hand. My high appreciation of it, together with others, induces me to send you by mail \$30 to pay for the copy I have received,

and as many more as the money will get. Wishing you much success, I am, Sir, fraternally yours,

ROBT. COPELAND, M. D.

[A. G. Brown, Ex-Governor and U. S. Senator from Mississippi.]

TERRY, HINDES Co., Miss., September 6, 1856.

Dr. J. A. Nash, author of the "Southern Family Physician," I have known for many years. He is regarded as a physician of indomitable energy and skill, particularly so in the treatment of cancer, scrofula and female diseases. His integrity I have never heard questioned.

A. G. BROWN.

WARRIOR STRAND, ALA., October 5, 1857.

Dr. J. A. Nash—Dear Sir:—I received the copy of the "Southern Family Physician" ordered, and after examining it, in connection with several other physicians, our appreciation is such that we herewith enclose you the money for four more copies. Had you an agent here you could sell many copies.

Yours respectfully, W. G. REYNOLDS, M. D.

[Gen. Wm. Barksdale, Member of Congress from Mississippi.]

COLUMBUS, LOWNDES Co., MISS, October 11, 1856.

Dr. Nash, author of the "Southern Family Physician," I know well. From the many high and merited compliments upon

him and his works, I readily endorse and recommend both him and his publication to the patronage of the public.

WM. BARKSDALE.

[Rev. W. M. Farrer, Editor "Mississippi Baptist."]

JACKSON, MISS., November 5, 1856.

I have been intimately acquainted with Dr. J. A. Nash, author of the "Southern Family Physician," for the last eighteen or twenty years, and know him to be a man of undoubted integrity and veracity, as well as a successful physician. Having had occasion to visit his infirmary, I particularly observed his successful treatment of cancer, scrofula, etc.

W. M. FARRER.

[Dr. J. Herrod, Springfield, Texas, October, 1856.]

Dr. J. A. Nash:—The copy of the "Southern Family Physician," sent me by mail, came direct. After a close examination, I send you \$20 for four more copies, and feel no hesitancy in recommending it as being one of the best medical works for families now out. Most of our works are written by European or Northern authors, and the practice is not as well adapted to the treatment of diseases peculiar to this climate as one written by an experienced physician here. Wishing you success, I am,
Sir, Yours truly,

JAMES HERROD.

MAGNOLIA, PIKE CO., MISS., September 5, 1865.

Dr. J. A. Nash, of the Magnolia Infirmary, is at this time

doing a large infirmary practice. In justice to him and a duty we feel we owe the afflicted, we can say, of our own personal knowledge, that he has made some of the most extraordinary cures of cancer, scrofula, goiter, old sore legs, etc., we ever saw; besides, his success and skill in the treatment of female other chronic diseases has not been surpassed, if equaled, by any one in this country.

H. GOTTIGG,

A. H. PREWETT,

MRS. E. CONEY,

E. M. BEE,

JOURDAN JOHNSON,

W. JOINER, Etc.

MAGNOLIA, MISS., February 1st, 1878.

Dr. J. A. Nash is well known in this country as a skillful and experienced physician. I witnessed myself his removal of a large goiter from the neck of Mrs. Ricks, of New Orleans, with medicines of his own preparation. It was considered a triumph over surgery, as it was decided too hazardous to attempt its removal with the knife by Dr. Stone and other eminent surgeons of New Orleans.

A. P. SPARKMAN, M.D.

LINDEN, CASS Co., TEX., Oct. 14, 1878.

Dr. J. A. Nash—Dear Sir: I saw Mr. Lanier on yesterday, who you treated during the past summer for a cancer of the nose, which he had for years, and would soon have destroyed both nose and face. He is well. Also Mrs. Blanchard who you treated for an ugly cancer of the face and eye. She is well.

These and other cases of cancer you have successfully treated, that were known to be cancers, induces me to enclose you \$100 for the prescriptions that you treat cancer with.

W. W. WOODWARD, M. D.

BONHAM, TEX., Jan 25, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

I have known Dr. J. A. Nash over forty years, were school-boys together in Lowndes county, Miss. Well do I remember the manly bearing of the boy at school, who since has grown and ripened into the high-toned christian spirited gentleman. His indomitable energy, experience and skill will ever recommend him to those seeking medical advice, whilst his forthcoming Practice will be read and re-read by hundreds of thousands of suffering humanity and in which they will find balms for their wounds. This practice should be in the hands of all physicians and established as one of the household in every family.

J. C. SMITH, M. D.

W. A. RUSSELL, Esq., of Pittsburg, Camp county, Texas, writes February 26, 1878: In regard to Mrs. R.'s situation, whose health was and had been for a long time previous to my treatment (which I commenced about the first of December last) very bad, ulceration and antroversion of the uterus of long standing being the main trouble. He writes, Dr. Nash, your treatment in Mrs. Russell's case has proved a success. He states further that Mrs. Aldridge, a lady friend of his, who visited me for treatment of an ugly painful cancer of the face or

lip, while in Pittsburg in Decemcer last, was well, the cancer removed and place healed up.

I could give thousands of such references as the foregoing, of the cures of Fistula, Piles, Female Diseases, Scrofula, Dropsies, Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Chronic Chills, Liver and Spleen Affections, the removal of Goiters and Tumors, &c., with the practice as laid down in this book was it at all necessary.

J. A. NASH, M. D.

Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania.

This Medical College has proven to be a source of light and instruction to thousands throughout the United States, and in the qualifying of sound practical men for the duties of physicians it has no superior.

Its organ, the "Eclectic Medical Journal", edited by John Buchanan, M. D., and Professor, should be read by all medical men, for not a single number is issued but what contains information worth a year's subscription.

J. A. NASH, M. D.

DR. A. W. TIPTON,

Physician and Surgeon, Jacksonville, Illinois.

Dr. Tipton's new system of Electrical practice and medication in the treatment of both acute and chronic diseases, seems to have proved a success and fully meets the expectation of the concise and philosophic medical man who will but avail himself of the correct manner of using certain specific medicines in connection with the peculiar or applicable manner of electrical medication, as has been used successfully by Dr. Tipton for many years.

I have examined the compact little book on specific medicines and find it to be replete with the richest of prescriptions. Having a knowledge of the effect of the medicines, I am satisfied that the sensible manner in which he has compounded and prescribed them makes them specifics that can be relied on, and when used in connection with the electrical practice, as taught and used by him, in the cure of nervous, complicated and chronic diseases, that bids fair to rank as it already does, among the best now in use. On receipt of two dollars, Dr. Tipton will send the book of formulas and the electrical medication, worth to the aspiring, energetic physician ten times the money.

J. A. NASH, M. D.

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