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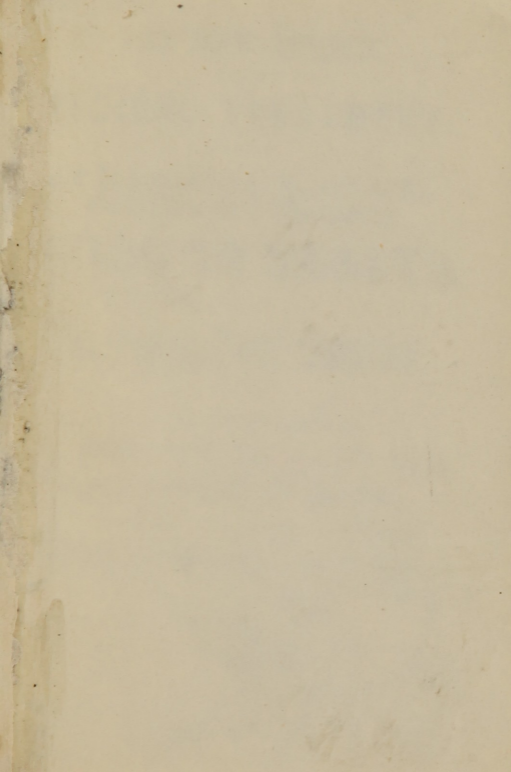
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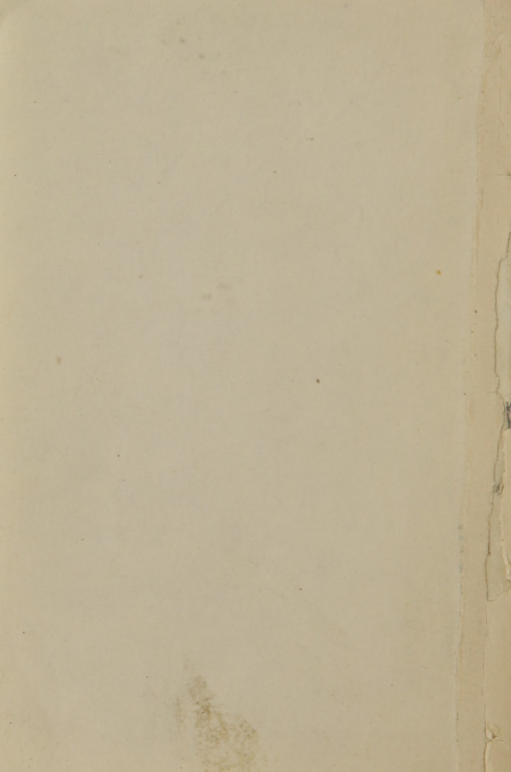


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THE NEW SYSTEM
OF
MEDICAL TREATMENT.

An Independent, Eclectic, Re-
storative and Cleansing

GUIDE TO HEALTH

ANNEX

The People's Pocket Companion.

Prepared and arranged by

CHARLES SAMUEL DAVIS, M. D.

Hampstead, Carroll Co., Md.

Price 80 Cents per Copy.

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HAMPSHIRE, MD.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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By CHARLES S. DAVIS, M. D.,
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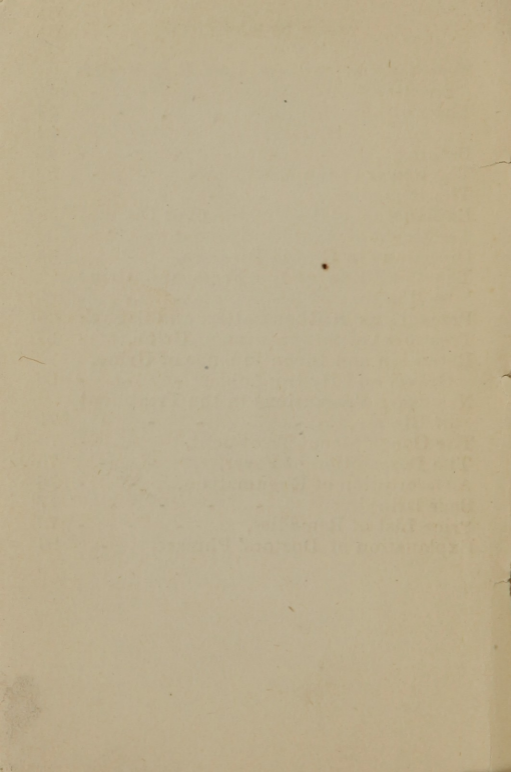
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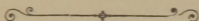
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THE INDEPENDENT GUIDE TO HEALTH.



A Brief History of Diseases, their Causes, Symptoms and Treatment.

My object in presenting to you the Independent System is to inform you how to protect yourself against the attacks of disease when you are well; how to cure when diseased; how to prevent a relapse when the symptoms are removed; and how to continue health from time to time; for until the people learn the cause, symptoms and treatment of disease, there will be no improvement in health. Hence it is necessary to place the Independent System in the hands of the people so that they may learn how to take care of themselves.

I have herein noted the cause, symptoms,

and treatment of disease within as few pages as possible that the Independent Guide to Health can be read and studied by every person.

During the past twenty-eight years I have studied the causes, symptoms, and treatment of diseases and have succeeded in completing the new system and selecting the remedies that remove the unnatural heat in fever in from twelve to thirty-six hours; the unnatural heat in inflammatory diseases in from one to three days; the cause of suffocation in croup in a few hours; inflammation in all throat diseases in a short time and chronic diseases in from thirty to ninety days.

When we read the earliest writings and of the great medical school in Egypt three hundred years before Christ, and follow the scientific professors down to the present time, we are utterly surprised that they have not discovered that the unnatural heat in fever and inflammatory diseases can be passed from the system as above stated.

In my selection of remedies I have avoided the deadly poisons now used in the treatment of diseases, which always remain in the system unless passed therefrom with the proper remedies. Being entirely free from prejudice I have decided that poisons should not be administered to man, no, not even to beast unless intended to destroy. The In-

dependent Remedies cure not because they are strong medicines or violent poisons but because they restore the system and cleanse the blood. The Independent Remedies will restore and remove disease, regulate the course of nature, strengthen and purify the system and restore the natural complexion to the palest countenance.

The treatment of disease is not so mysterious as you may suppose, when properly explained. Any ordinary person may administer with perfect safety in a large majority of cases, and those who will study this little volume will be more secure in their own care than in the care of any other person, if they will adhere to the treatment.

Food has a medicinal effect upon the system. Some kinds act as gentle stimulants, some operate as laxatives, some produce costiveness, while others act as diuretics, etc. Medicine should act the same as food with increased power to restore health and remove disease, for we can do nothing more than to assist nature by restoring and removing, hence the system should be relaxed so that disease will be more readily passed therefrom. then restore the excretory organs, then, if necessary, cleanse the blood. Stimulants increase the activity of the excretory organs of the system, the stomach, liver, bowels and sweat glands, the kidneys, etc. General

stimulents stimulate the whole system; local stimulents stimulate one or more organs.

In defense of the Independent System and Treatment of Disease I will first inform you that the blood of the human body is continually wasting or decaying. That we are continually inhaling the impurities or poisons of the air, that we frequently poison the stomach by eating unwholesome food or drinking impure water; that we may also injure the internal organs by spraining or bruising the parts, and that we frequently cause disease by excessive labor of body or mind. Second, I will inform you that when the excretory organs of the body are acting harmoniously together the impurities and poisons are removed from the system as nature requires, and that we can assist nature by arousing the excretory organs to a healthy condition and by cleansing the blood.

In the treatment of disease, I will first inform you, that when one or more of the excretory organs becomes weak or diseased the impurities or poisons are retained in the system or thrown upon the remaining organs to be carried off, and by a powerful effort the poisons and impurities may be passed from the system, but in delicate constitutions, or when the nervous system becomes overpowered from any cause whatever, nature requires assistance, hence the medicine admin-

istered should assist in removing and restoring (and not to allay pain by administering medicine that will astringe the tissues of the system and thereby retain disease within, or medicine that simply prevents the raising of the unnatural heat in fevers, or medicine so as to permit the disease to run its course.) In some cases it is necessary to act upon the healthy organs to enable them to carry off the accumulated poison until the diseased organ or organs are restored to an active condition: for instance, in total suppression of urine the water is retained within the circulation with all the poisons that nature requires to be passed through the kidneys and which will cause death in a few days if not removed, hence act upon the sweat glands to remove the water, until the cause of suppression is removed, then restore the kidneys to a healthy condition. In diabetes the kidneys pass a large amount of water, restore the stomach, liver, bowels and sweat glands which will pass the water through the natural sources, then restore the kidneys. Nature requires the poison that produces the unnatural heat in fever to be passed off through the kidneys and as soon as the kidneys are aroused to an active condition the fever is passed therefrom.

Purging and vomiting is a natural effort to remove accumulations from the stomach and

bowels and to relax the system so that disease is more easily passed therefrom. It is written that vomiting or purging has no more curative action than the wiping of one's nose has in curing the catarrh. The same writer claims that vomiting or purging is a mechanical effort. The definition of the word mechanical in reference to the healing art is acting by physical power; the definition of physical is pertaining to nature or natural products, hence the writer has proved that vomiting or purging is a natural effort to evacuate the stomach or bowels. The same writer claims that because minute doses cure that all the large doses are misapplied. Others claim that disease is removed without the assistance of medicine, and when the nervous system has the power to remove it is true, but when nature fails to remove through the power of the nerves, medicine is required to stimulate restore and cleanse, and the dose should be large enough to arouse the excretory organs to an active condition. The same writer claims that few diseases produce the symptoms of large material doses or if they do such large doses assault the system so violently as to call up a convulsive action which convulses, torments and poisons while it does not cure.

I have learned from experience that persons possessed of powerful nerve and muscle

usually require large doses of medicine.—Persons of less powerful nerve and muscle usually require smaller doses. Persons who are weakly or nervous usually require minute doses. Purging is frequently necessary to save life. A person will soon learn the quantity of medicine that is required to cause its appropriate action upon the system, owing to the condition of the system it requires more at one time than another. Diseases that run their course in a few days and are likely to end in death should be promptly checked with as large a dose as the system will admit of, for there is no time to lose.—I have known persons to get worse when taking large doses of medicine and after taking minute doses they were wonderfully improved. Again I have known persons that have been taking minute doses for six months and exclaim “O! how weak I get when I take medicine,” and after taking larger doses improve rapidly. Some persons complain of strange symptoms when they take a large dose of medicine: this class requires small doses or a change in the medicine. It has been clearly and satisfactorily proven that the dose should be regulated according to the constitution or condition of the system. There is some good in all systems of medical practice but none so complete that the doctor should not deviate from his system to save life or

shorten the period of disease. All medical men should administer the best remedies to the sick, without any prejudice or mental reservation.

Health and disease are natural conditions upon which pleasure or pain, success or failure depends. Health is based upon the prosperity of man. Without the enjoyment of health life is a drag. Health is essential to the accomplishment of every blessing. The best remedies to restore health should be the universal medicines. The people will soon learn that the science of medicine is not so strange as they now suppose.

Disease is sometimes removed by the power of the nervous system.

The cause of disease is the weakness or effection of the excretory organs.

While the producing cause is overpowering the medical treatment it is impossible to cure.

A cold will effect the weaker organs of the system.

When a poison enters and is retained in the blood it produces its peculiar eruption and selects its location.

Remember it is the duty of every person to abstain from every excess that will induce disease.

When life and health are vigorous let us not forget that life and health are uncertain.

When we find mutual connection between

body and mind let us not forget to do the best we can to retain the connection.

Let us not forget that the enjoyment of health and future prospects are founded on temperance and activity.

Let us not forget that drunkenness impairs the mind and body and completely destroys the moral faculty in many persons, that drunkenness is the source of many vices and heinous crimes and should be married to atheism.

Alcohol is not a stimulent, it excites the brain, debilitates the system and causes the form of insanity which may end in delerium tremens, or maniapotue, which is madness from drinking.

If we are destined for immortality, let us not forget that we may lose its blessings.

Let us not forget that the Holy Bible teaches us that we are accountable for the deeds done in the body.

Acute Inflammatory Diseases.

Inflammation is a swelling attended with redness, heat, pain and feverish symptoms.

Inflamation of the Brain.—Causes: External injuries inflicted upon the head, intemperence in eating and drinking, anger, laborious exercise, continued exposure to the heat

of the sun, continued and intense study, costiveness, suppression of urine, &c. Brain fever is frequently caused by the cessation of diseases of the skin, diseases of the stomach and bowels, &c, when improperly treated.

Symptoms: Constant headache, ringing in the ears, a fearful expression in the eyes, blindness, waketulness, head very hot, feet and hands cold, picking at the bed clothes, the urine less in quantity.

Dangerous Symptoms. Unequal, small and hurried pulse, the urine passing involuntary, a continued costiveness from the beginning, and a cold, clammy skin.

Otitis, Inflammation of the Ear.—Causes: Frequently follows scarlet fever, measles, &c., when improperly treated, exposure to cold, injuries to the parts. insects getting into the ear, &c

Symptoms: Acute pain in the ears, redness, swelling, throbbing, and sometimes supuration takes place.

Dangerous Symptoms: The extension of the inflammation to the drum of the ear and the brain.

Ophthalmia, Inflammation of the Eyes.—Catarrhal inflammation is an inflammation of the white of the eyes, Causes: sudden changes of the weather and exposure to cold.

Symptoms: The white of the eye becomes inflamed with a sensation of smarting as it

particles of sand were in the eyes. The eyes are generally covered with blood vessels.

Purulent Inflammation, Inflammation of the Eye Lids.—Causes: A poison in the atmosphere, exposures, injuries and weakness of the eyes are the immediate cause.

Symptoms: More or less itching in the eyes, sticking together of the eye lids in the morning at first; or in a mild form there is no pain.

Dangerous Symptoms.—Violent inflammation may burst the cornea of the eye.

Iris Inflammation is an inflammation of the colored circle around the pupil of the eye.—Causes: Exposure to cold, rheumatism, &c.

Symptoms: Pain about the forehead extending to the side of the head, a redness of the white of the eyes, a watery discharge, intolerance of lights, etc.

Nasal Catarrh is an inflammation of the mucus membrane of the nostrils which may extend to the frontal sinues, top of the throat, the ears and the lungs.—Causes: Exposure to sudden changes of the air, inhaling cold air when the body is warm—the more heated the body is the more severe the attack will be—sitting when warm in draft of cold air, cooling suddenly, changing the texture of clothing, &c.

Symptoms: Pain in the forehead, a discharge from the nostrils of thin mucus, the

mucus becomes thick and frequently forms in clots.

Dangerous Symptoms: The inflammation extending to the glands of the ears which will cause deafness, and to the lungs which will produce consumption.

Stomatitis, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth. **Causes:** Disease of the stomach and bowels, painful teething, eruptive diseases of the skin, &c.

Follicular Inflammation of the Mouth—**Causes:** Disease of the stomach and bowels, impure blood, unwholesome food, filth, impure air, &c.

Ulcerative Inflammation.—**Causes:** The same as by follicular.

Cancrumoris or Gangrenous Inflammation.—**Causes:** Mercurial treatment, impure air, &c.

Symptoms: The mucus membrane of the mouth and tongue is hot, red and painful when eating or sucking, in follicular inflammation white spots are formed upon the tongue, lips and surface of the mouth. Ulcerative inflammation commences with inflamed and bleeding gums which are soon covered with grayish matter. Cancrumoris is a gangrenous inflammation of the mouth, all the preceding forms of inflammation may be followed by gangreen. In some cases small bladders of an ashy dark red or black color are within the mouth on the lips or cheeks,

which rapidly mortify. In some cases ulceration commences on the gums with a white appearance.

Laryngitis, inflammation of the larynx, the upper part of the windpipe, which may extend to the throat.—Causes: Exposure to cold, inhaling dust or irritating vapors, &c.

Symptoms: The voice becomes horse and sometimes entirely lost, the breathing is painful and laborious, the eyes bloodshot, &c.

Dangerous Symptoms: The eyes glaring and watery with a purplish circle around them, the lips purplish, cold sweats, the face cold and sunken, the feet and hands cold, respiration distressing.

Cynanche Trachealis, or *Croup*, is an inflammation of the trachea, the windpipe. Membraneous croup is owing to a fluid which thickens and adheres to the surface of the windpipe Causes: Exposure to cold, changeable air, damp air, suppressions of the skin, inhalation of impure air, &c.

Symptoms: Hoarseness, cough, a hissing crowing sound, &c.

Dangerous Symptoms: Threatened suffocation.

Quinsy is inflammation of the tonsils which may extend through the mucus membrane of the throat.

Symptoms: Soreness, difficulty of swallow-

ing and breathing, swelling and severe pain, enlargement of the tonsils.

Dangerous Symptoms: Threatened suffocation from enlarged tonsils.

Bronchitis is an inflammation of any of the bronchial glands, the subdivisions of the windpipe which extends into the lungs.—Causes. Exposure to cold. It may arise from measles, whooping cough, &c.

Symptoms: Cough, quickened breathing, soreness and pain at the upper part of the breast, the cough at first is dry and painful but in a short time the patient will expectorate and sometimes profusely.

Dangerous Symptoms: Cold and purplish surface of the skin, small and rapid pulse.

Pharyngitis, Sore Throat, is an inflammation of the pharynx. Symptoms the same as in Quinsy, except in breathing there is no difficulty.

Cynanche Maligna, Putrid Sore Throat.—Causes: a contagious poison in the air attacking scrofulous persons who are subject to sore throat. The putrifaction is the termination of active inflammatory diseases of the throat.

Symptoms. The neck is held in one position, grayish spots are formed on the inflamed part which leave black ulcers.

Dangerous Symptoms. Sinking and weak pulse, and bleeding from the nose and mouth.

Diphtheritis or Diphtheria is an inflammation of the throat, tonsils, air glands, and in severe cases the whole system becomes involved. Causes. A poison in the air attacking scrofulous persons.

Symptoms. Horseness, the throat and tonsils swollen, a false membrane or white spots form in the throat which may extend to the air glands.

Dangerous Symptoms. Ulceration, hurried breathing, and quick pulse.

Pneumonia, an inflammation of the substance of the lungs. Causes. Exposure to cold, sudden changes of the air, powerful exertions of the lungs, inhalations of irritating particles, &c.

Symptoms. A dull pain in the chest, or when making a full inspiration breathing is difficult, a painful cough, the face flushed, &c.

Dangerous Symptoms.—Acute pain, delirium, shiverings, a short dry cough, short and difficult breathing and night sweats.

Pleuritis or Pleurisy is an inflammation of the plura, the lining of the chest and lungs. Causes. Exposure to cold, drinking cold water when the body is very hot, the use of alcoholic spirits, &c.

Symptoms. A severe pain in the chest, the pain may be located in one or both sides, the

remaining symptoms are much the same as in pneumonia.

Dangerous Symptoms. Small and feeble pulse, pain ceasing suddenly, cold hands and feet, prostration.

Carditis is an inflammation of the muscles of the heart.

Encarditis is an inflammation of the lining of the heart.

Pericarditis is an inflammation of the sac which envelops the heart.

Inflammation of the heart may be caused from rheumatism, Bright's disease, pleurisy, &c.

Symptoms. A severe pain in the region of the heart which may extend to the shoulders and is increased on pressure over the heart, suffocation is likely to be experienced.

Gastritis is an inflammation of the mucus membrane of the stomach which may involve the serious lining of the abdomen. **Causes.** Exposure to cold or intense heat, high living, external injuries, violent exercise, malaria, &c

Symptoms. When the serious lining is involved the patient will suffer with pain, swelling, a burning heat and sometimes vomiting increased by everything taken into the stomach. When the inflammation is confined to the mucus lining there will be no pain, the patient becomes wakeful and restless; in

chronic inflammation the patient will suffer more or less pain increased after eating and when pressure is made; the appetite will be irregular.

Dangerous Symptoms. Cold sweats, cold hands and feet, delirium and stupor, intense pain, full and frequent pulse, ulceration of the tongue and lips.

Hepatitis is an inflammation of the liver.—**Causes.** Attacks of cold, sedentary habits, intemperance, drastic cathartics, improper diet, &c.

Symptoms. Pain in the right side which may extend to the breast and right shoulder. The pain is increased when the patient lays on the left side.

Dangerous Symptoms. Intense pain, feet cold, costiveness and the pulse continuing full and frequent.

Splenitis is an inflammation of the structure or serious lining of the spleen.—**Causes.** Repeated attacks of malarial fever, &c.

Symptoms. Pain in the left side over the region of the spleen, when the stomach is inflamed the pain is dull. When the serious lining is involved with high inflammation, the pain severe, and in chronic inflammation a blue tinge of the white of the eye, sometimes there is no pain when pressure is made.

Dangerous Symptoms. Vomiting of blood, diarrhoea and dropsy.

Enteritis an inflammation of the intestines. Causes. The improper use of drastic cathartics, a mattery accumulation, costiveness.

Symptoms. Slight griping pains, increased until they become severe. When the inflammation is confined to the mucus lining, effecting no other tissue, there will be no pain. Sometimes the patient vomits, the breathing is laborious, painful and difficult.

Dangerous Symptoms. Sudden cessation of pain, cold sweats, suppressed urine, weak and irregular pulse.

Colorectitis, Dysentery An inflammation of the mucus lining of the lower intestines.— Causes. Exposure to cold and dampness. unripe fruit, indigestible food, drastic cathartics, &c.

Symptoms. Soreness and weight of the lower portion of the bowels, the evacuations are bloody and preceded by griping pains.

Dangerous Symptoms. Ulceration of the mouth, cold sweats, great prostration, and weak, irregular pulse.

Nephritis, inflammation of the kidneys.— Causes. Colds, injuries, rheumatism, intemperance, irritating diuretics as spirits of turpentine, cantharadies, &c.

Symptoms. Pain in the region of the kidneys frequently extending downward, increased by pressure, by moving about, &c.

When both kidneys are inflamed there may be a suppression of urine.

Dangerous Symptoms. Dropsy, small and frequent pulse, night sweats, and extreme weakness

Peritonitis, inflammation of the peritonum, the lining of the abdomen. Causes. Exposure to cold, injuries and the ordinary causes of inflammation.

Symptoms. Great thirst, dryness of the skin, redness of the eyes, white and dry tongue, short and quick breathing, frequent vomiting, the urine muddy or high colored and passed with difficulty, the bowels costive, the pain increased toward morning

Dangerous Symptoms. Vomiting, low delirium, cold sweats, involuntary evacuations of urine or feces, &c.

Metritis, or inflammation of the womb.— Causes. Injuries to the parts, excessive heat, &c.

Symptoms. Constant pain in the parts, the urine is passed with pain, the skin is dry and hot pain, in the head, &c.

Dangerous Symptoms. Weak and frequent pulse, cold sweats, quick breathing and delirium.

Cystitis, inflammation of the bladder.— Causes. Exposure to cold, injuries, stone in the bladder, the inserting of bougies and catheters into the bladder, &c.

Symptoms. A severe burning pain in the region of the bladder, which is increased on pressure, a difficulty in retaining the urine, etc.

Dangerous Symptoms. A very weak condition of the system, low delirium and coma.

Rheumatism is an inflammatory condition effecting the blood, the sciatic nerves, joints, muscles of the back, heart, etc. Causes. It is frequently an inherited disease; when the system becomes effected the immediate attack is caused by exposure to cold or dampness, excessive labor, or any excess that will weaken the joints or internal organs.

Symptoms. Severe pain, dull pain, shooting pain, aching pain, and sometimes there is an aching without any pain. Sometimes rheumatism commences with a stiffness of the joints.

Dangerous Symptoms. When rheumatism attacks the internal organs, the heart, lungs, stomach, or bowels.

Erysipelas is an inflammatory condition of the blood, producing a spreading eruption of the skin.

Causes. Erysipelas is an inherited taint of the blood; the immediate cause of the attack is excessive heat, intemperance in eating, drinking, etc.

Symptoms. An inflammation of the skin attended with pain, heat and itching, the

skin is of a brick red color, the redness disappearing when touched by the finger leaving a white spot for a short time. Erysipelas generally commences with symptoms of fever.

Dangerous Symptoms. A low, weak condition of the system with delirium and coma, and when the eruption recedes, costiveness of the bowels, inactiveness of the kidneys, and a hot and dry skin when continued through the course of the disease.

Causes and Symptoms of Fever.

Fever is a chill or chilly sensation succeeded by an unnatural heat. The principal division of fevers is into remitting fevers which abate at intervals, intermitting fevers which entirely cease at intervals, continued fevers which run their course without abating or ceasing.

The causes of fevers are malarial poisons arising from marshy districts, or from decaying animal substances, the poison arising from diseased persons, excessive heat, alcoholic spirits, dampness, night air, poisonous water, filth, indigestion, costiveness, diarrhœa, &c.

The symptoms common to all forms of fe-

ver are dullness, weakness, unsound sleep, headache, unpleasant dreams, etc. These symptoms may increase to an unpleasant soreness, lameness or aching of the bones, which will be followed by chills or chilly sensation, which will be succeeded by the hot stage, wakefulness, restlessness, delirium or perhaps a constant drowsiness.

Remittent Fever.—The fever recurs at irregular intervals, the patient never being without some symptoms of fever.

Intermittent Fever.—The fever recurs at regular periods; between the periods there is no symptoms of fever.

Continued Fever.—The fever runs its course with but little or no abatement.

The Dangerous Symptoms of Fever.—When the system becomes very much oppressed or the patient becomes helpless, it is very dangerous. A great degree of drowsiness, low mutterings, picking at the bed clothes, hiccough and loss of sight and hearing are very dangerous symptoms, when there is no thirst the case is not favorable.—When continued without or nearly without remissions the breathing becoming more laborous, with difficulty of swallowing and trembling tongue, constant delirium and profound sleep are dangerous symptoms.—When inflammation is complicated with fever and on the subsidence of the inflammation the

mouth, tongue and lips ulcerate it indicates that death is approaching, excessive diarrhœa trembling tongue, sinking pulse, indicate dath; a cold clammy sweat over the whole system.

Great debility, exhansted strength, swollen abdomen, stupor increased, indicates death in infantile fever.

Difficulty of breathing, profuse diarrhœa, continual delirium purplish spots appearing, is an indication of death in scarlet fever in children.

Typhoid Fever.—Symptoms: Tenderness, soreness or pain in the bowels, increased on pressure, active delirium, loud talking, windy swelling of the abdomen, the tongue red at the tip and edges.

Typhus Fever.—Symptoms Low muttering delirium, tongue, mouth, teeth and lips covered with a dark fur, the face of a dark red hne.

Yellow Fever.—Symptoms. Severe pains in the back, head and limbs with vomiting; from the beginning the skin becomes yellow.

Congestive Fever.—Symptoms. Giddiness in the head, profound stupor, acute pain, the eyes dull and frequently glassy, the countenance assumes a dull and sleepy appearance.

Pernicious Fever.—Symptoms. Great thirst, the water being ejected soon after swallowing.

Spotted Fever.—Symptoms. The attack is frequently sudden, often commencing with shifting pains beginning in one joint or limb, like the sensation of the stinging of a bee, a severe pain moving from place to place, paralysis of the limbs, etc.

Hectic Fever.—Symptoms. Flushed face after eating, a burning sensation in the palms of the hands and soles of the feet.

Scarlet Fever.—Symptoms. Sore throat with difficulty of swallowing, the eye lids inflamed, the eyes red, about the third day an eruption appears on the body of a bright red color, about the fourth day the eruption disappears. In anginosa the attack is more severe, is attended with stiffness of the neck and a pain in the back of the head. Malignant scarlet fever develops a state of prostration of the vital powers, respiration is rattling and laborious, the throat ulcerates and presents a black appearance.

Puerperal Fever.—Symptoms. Weight and soreness in the lower part of the belly, pain is produced on pressure over the parts affected, as the disease progresses the pain increases rapidly.

Epilepsy is the sudden loss of the knowledge of sensation, the loss of what passes in one's own mind, with violent twitching or contraction of the muscles of the whole body, and as the attack declines the patient passes

into a state resembling a deep sleep, which continues for an hour or more.

Catalepsy is the loss of the power of voluntary motion, with a partial or complete suspension of smell, sight, hearing, tasting and feeling, the muscles being sometimes not moveable keeping the position they had when attacked. When the attack subsides the patient is in usual health, without any recollection of what has passed.

Apoplexy is a sudden loss of the knowledge of sensation and mental operations, the loss of what passes in one's own mind, and voluntary motion, with a slow, laborious and snoring breathing.

Causes of epilepsy, catalepsy, and apoplexy; diseases of the stomach and bowels, improper food, worms, indigestion, external wounds, falls, bruises, &c., painful teething, costiveness, intense study, violent exercise, the heat of the sun, sudden excitement, alcoholic drinks, excessive cold, &c.

Epilepsy symptoms. The patient falls with convulsions and frequently with a shriek or strange sound, the muscles of the body act with great violence, the head is drawn or jerked to one side or backward.

Catalepsy symptoms. The patient will fall and is unable to move, if a hand or foot is moved or an eye opened it remains as it is fixed.

Apoplexy symptoms. The patient falls, the breathing is slow, laborious, loud and snoring, the veins of neck and head are swollen, the eyes are blood shot and either closed or half open. Sometimes spasmodic contraction of the muscles takes place.

Dangerous Symptoms. Apoplexy is always dangerous, epilepsy and catalepsy are but seldom dangerous unless followed by apoplexy.

Hysterics is a spasmodic affection. Causes: Sedentary habits, grief, fear, excessive labor, &c.

Symptoms. Crying, laughing, wringing the hands, chronic spasms in which the muscles contract and relax quickly, tonic spasms in which the contraction is of longer duration, the body is sometimes arched backward, &c.

Chronic Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Spleen, Sweat Glands, and Bowels.

Gastric Diseases of the Stomach.—Symptoms. Changeable appetite, sometimes entirely lost, sometimes craving, there is an uneasy feeling of weight or pain in the region of the stomach, water brash, vomiting, indigestion, headache, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, &c.

Symptoms of the Liver. A dull pain in the right side extending to the shoulder blades, shortness of breath, a hacking cough, yellowness of the eyes, feet and hands generally cold, etc.

Symptoms of the Spleen. A blue tinge of the eyes, a pain in the left side, palpitation of the heart, etc.

Symptoms of the Sweat Glands. In connection with stomach, liver, spleen and bowels, a dryness of the skin, a greasy appearance of the skin, a husky skin, etc.

Symptoms of the Bowels. Irregularity of the bowels, costiveness, diarrhoea or dysentery

The Causes of diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels, spleen, and sweat glands:

Causes of Vomiting. Acidity, costiveness, weakness, eating too much, &c.

Of Heartburn. Indigestion or rich food, alcoholic drinks, tobacco, &c.

Of Painter's Colic. Inhaling lead poison.

Of Bilious Cholic. Irritating substances in the bowels, exposure to cold, rheumatism, costiveness, eruptions receding, &c.

Of Flatulency or Wind Colic. Weak digestive organs, indigestive food, constipation, costiveness, etc.

Causes of Dyspepsia. Indigestible food, swallowing food before it is properly masticated, alcoholic drinks, tobacco, rich food, an inactive life, eating fat meat or any food that disagrees with the stomach, &c.

Of the Liver. The continued influence of malaria, the use of mercury, &c.

Of the Spleen. The same as the liver.

Of the Bowels. Chronic dysentery may be the result of an improper treatment of the acute form, the result of improper diet, &c.

Chronic Enteritis is the result of the acute form, the improper treatment of fevers, the frequent use of drastic cathartics, &c.

Causes of Costiveness. Inactiveness of the liver, sedentary habits, the neglect of the calls of nature, &c.

Of the Sweat Glands. Neglect of cleanliness, coming in contact with poisons, &c.

Causes and symptoms of diseases of the kidneys, ureters, bladder, and urethra.

Brights Disease.—Causes. Gravely sediment forming in the kidneys, an accumulation of blood in the kidneys, a decaying of

the kidneys, the formation of proud flesh in the kidneys; and those conditions of the kidneys may arise from or be caused by external injuries, alcoholic drink, recession of diseases of the skin, &c.

Symptoms. The urine may be clear, dingy red or brown, with a considerable amount of sediment, pains or uneasiness in the loins, indigestion, sickness and vomiting, the skin is dry, the patient drowsy, pale, bloodless, or bloated countenance, dropsical condition, a dingy appearance of the eyes, albumen in the urine. At first the patient may complain of a slight uneasiness in the region of the kidneys for a considerable length of time, and through the power of the nerve the albumen may be passed from the circulation from time to time without serious injury to the patient.

Diabates.—**Causes.** Indigestion, intemperance in drinking and eating, the use of acid drinks, the use of mercury, &c.

Symptoms. Frequent discharge of urine, amounting to from one to five gallons within twenty-four hours. The urine is clear and pale, the bowels are costive, frequently the stool is dry and hard, the skin is dry, thirst unquenchable, digestion imperfect.

Ischuria Renalis, Suppression of Urine.—**Causes.** Inflammation or paralysis of the kidneys, external injuries, gravel in the kid-

neys or ureters, spirits of turpentine, cantharides and other poisonous diuretics, &c.

Symptoms. The patient is restless and anxious, there is but little urine in the bladder which is tested by introducing a catheter into the bladder, the patient becomes drowsy and wanders in his mind.

Retention of Urine.—Causes. Inflammation of the neck of the bladder, paralysis of the bladder, injuries to the bladder, gravel or stone, cantharides, &c.

Symptoms. Uneasiness and pain in the region of the bladder which extends to the thighs, pressure upon the bladder increases the pain.

Unuresis, Incontinence of Urine.—Paralysis of the bladder, injuries to the spinal nerve, gravel, tumors, &c.

Symptoms. The patient is unable to retain the water within the bladder. In some cases it is constantly escaping from it.

Gravel.—Causes. Severe injuries to the kidneys, alcoholic drinks, sedentary habits.

Symptoms. Sand or gravel sediment in the urine. When gravel is passing from the kidneys to the bladder there may be acute or severe pain, there is a severe pain of the kidneys extending down the groin and upper part of the thigh.

Constitutional Diseases.

Scrofulous diseases are constitutional and arise from scrofulous taints or poisons in the blood inherited from the parent or parents. The blood can be cleansed and the taint or poison passed therefrom which will prevent scrofulous diseases. The child is of the same blood and flesh and consequently is heir to the same diseases as the parent, but nevertheless the scrofulous taint can be removed from the blood by administering the proper remedies. When the lungs commence to consume or waste away there is no cure, but there are many who are believed to be wasting away with consumption who are lingering with other diseases.

Phthisis Pulmonalis, Consumption.—Causes. Exposure to cold, sedentary habits, exposure to dust, reseason of measles, dampness, night air, &c.

Symptoms. Slight fever increased by the least exercise, a slight difficulty in breathing increased when exercising, a slight dry and hacking cough, a burning and dryness in the palms of the hands, a chilly sensation, an increase of urine, a dryness of the skin, the eyes secrete a watery matter while sleeping, slight pains in the breast, an occasional flushing in one or both cheeks, the cough becomes moist, a thin or frothy substance is

expectorated which will sometimes be streaked with blood: a burning sensation in the soles of the feet, etc. The above symptoms are claimed to be the first symptoms of consumption, but in many cases they are the previous warning of consumption. The following are the true symptoms: The cough increases to severity, cheese-like particles are expectorated, the difficulty in breathing is increased to a state of depression when ascending steps or any steep place, the chilly sensation is increased to actual chills, the patient becomes lean (by gradual waste) and debility, the appetite fails, etc, in the last stages all the true symptoms are increased, the cough is very distressing and almost constant, the voice is weak and hoarse, the nails curved inward, the hair falls off, the feet and ankles swell, etc.

King's Evil.—Causes. The excessive use of fat meats, mercury, opium, excessive heat, &c.

Symptoms. Enlargement of the lymphatic glands, principally about the neck, these enlargements become inflamed and painful, soften and ulcerate, and discharges matter of a thin, colorless and wattery consistency, the parts around the ulcer are a bluish red color.

Carcinoma, Cancer, a malignant tumor which finally ulcerates.—Causes. Injuries to the parts by bruises, continued pressure, &c.

Symptoms. A red, purplish or blueish spot or spots near each other which finally run together. The pain at first is usually sharp, shooting and finally lancinating, and is increased on pressure. It may be at first a small hard tumor. Warts, wens and tumors may become cancers.

Hydrarthrus, White Swelling, is a disease of the joints, usually the knee joints. Causes. Bruises, sprains, rheumatism, &c.

Symptoms. Swelling of the knee joint, the skin around the part remaining the natural color, slight pains at first which become severe.

Rachitis, Rickets, a disease in which the bones become softened.—Causes. Exposure to cold, filth, dampness, &c.

Symptoms. The flesh becomes flabby, the head is unusually large, the neck small, the bones become soft and unable to support the body, the backbone becomes curved, etc.

Anthrax Carbuncle is a malignant boil.—Cause. A corrupt condition of the blood caused by a peculiar poison which determines to the parts.

Symptoms. Heat and severe pain in the tumor, the tumor becomes of a dark red, bluish or purplish color, which discharges a thin dark colored fluid, the tumor sloughs off, etc.

Goitre Bronchocele is a tumor on the fore-

part of the neck.—Causes. Scrofulous tain of the blood.

Symptoms. As the tumor increases it grows hard, the skin is natural at first but becomes brownish or copper colored as the tumor increases.

Hypertrophy, Enlargement of the Heart, is an increase of the muscular structure of the heart.—Causes. Alcoholic drinks, continued exertion, gout, rheumatism, &c.

Symptoms. Difficult breathing caused by any exertion, palpitations which are sometimes so violent as to shake the whole body, the patient is often unable to lie in bed.

Gutta Serena Amaurosis, Black Cataract, is a partial or complete paralysis of the optic nerve of the eyes.—Causes. Violent blows on the head, exposure of the eyes to bright lights, severe exercise, &c.

Symptoms. Appearance of bright spots or colored specks before the eyes, sometimes a sensation as if dust were upon the eyes, etc.

Skin Diseases.

Porigo Favosa, Scald Head.—Causes: Nutritive debility.

Symptoms. Pale yellow eruptions, the parts become inflamed, a formation of a yellow crust upon the parts, &c.

Psoriasis, Salt Rheume, Tetter.—Causes. Indigestion, nervous debility, sudden changes from heat to cold, &c.

Symptoms. Thin whitish scales, formed upon the parts, frequently there is an itching of the parts.

Ringworm of the Scalp.—Causes. Debility of the system, heat, cold, irritation of the skin, etc.

Herpeszoster, Shingles.—Causes. Debility, heat, cold, &c.

Symptoms. Little bladders filled with humor, collected together on inflamed parts of the skin which frequently encircle the whole body.

Milk Crust.—Causes. Constitutional debility, a peculiar taint of the blood.

Symptoms. An elevation of the scarf skin with an inflamed base containing pus, there is crusts formed on the parts of a yellowish green color.

Mentagra Scyosis Menti, Barber's Itch.—Causes. The use of dull razors, the use of towels used by many persons, uncleanliness.

Symptoms. Small elevated eruptions on the beard part of the face attended with itching and pain, these elevations shrink and are succeeded by thin scabs.

Scabies Psora, Itch.—Causes. Uncleanliness, sleeping with those infected, shaking hands, &c. with those diseased.

Symptoms. Slight elevations of the scarf skin presenting a slight red tinge, excessive itching increased by heat, etc.

Acne, Blotched Face.—Causes. Heat, eating too much, strong diet, uncleanliness, cosmetics, etc.

Symptoms. Small red and inflamed pimples with pale yellow heads which are sometimes painful, sometimes the pimples become purplish and discharge matter, sometimes there is a blackish spot formed in the centre of the pimple. The different forms of *Acne* are called *Acne Rosacea*, *Acne Vulgaris*, *Acne Indurata*.

Comedones, Grubs in the Skin.—Round black spots clustered together; when the spots are pressed between the fingers the grubs are pressed out. Causes. Inaction of the capillaries, general debility, &c.

*Gelatin*s, Frostbites.—Causes. Intense cold.

Symptoms. The skin is of a bluish-red color, followed by a paleness of the parts, soreness and itching on a change from cold to warm.

Pernio, Chilblains.—A painful inflammation which affects the fingers, toes, heels and other extremities, the pain appears at certain periods and is accompanied by an itching.—Causes. Severe cold.

Callosities, Corns.—A small hard substance upon certain parts which are painful when pressure is made. Causes. Hard substances pressing against the parts, &c.

Furunculus, Boils.—An inflammation the size of a pea or larger, which increases to the size of an ounce weight or larger, accompanied with pain, bursts and discharges matter.—Causes. A poison in the blood, &c.

Lentigo, Freckles.—Brownish-yellow or greenish-yellow spots.—The causes are constitutional.

Warts.—A scrofulous poison in the blood. If a wart on the hand is cut and the blood is allowed to spread warts will arise therefrom. Causes. The blood oozing out upon the skin, bruises, &c.

Surgical Diseases.

Gangrene, Mortification.—Causes. Violent inflammation, severe injuries, scurvey, &c.

Symptoms. Inflammation with severe pain, frequent delirium, the pain ceases and the part becomes cold and of a dark color.

Necrosis Caries, Decaying of the Bone.—Causes. Constitutional taint of the blood, the use of mercury, external injuries, etc.

Symptoms. Inflammation of the part with increased heat and pain, the pain is generally severe and deep seated, in the more active form there is fever, delirium, abscesses form through which matter and pieces of bone are discharged.

Sprains.—Causes. The injuring of the joints or sinews by forceably shocking or otherwise.

Symptoms. Pain, inflammation, swelling, and a dark or black color of the parts.

Paronychia, Whitlow, Felon.—Causes. Injuries to the parts,

Symptoms. Redness, swelling and deep seated pain, the pain continues to increase until it becomes very severe. Felons are situated on the joints of the fingers or toes which terminate in an abscess.

Ganglion or Bursal Tumor —Causes. Pressure upon the parts, blows, sprains, the effect of rubbing, &c.

Symptoms. A moveable swelling of the parts,, there is no change in the color of the skin, generally without pain, when ulceration takes place a thin fluid issues, the tumor becomes sore and sometimes painful.

Ulcers.—Causes Hereditary taint of the blood and other blood poisons, the exciting cause is inflammation, bruises, burns, &c.

Symptoms. Purulent ulcers present a bright red appearance, the matter discharged will be thick having no offensive odor. Indolent ulcers will present a pale appearance, the puss will be thin and watery or a yellow color. When the muscular fibers are affected the puss will be thin and watery, with an offensive smell, the ulcer will be covered by a red or gray substance, the parts are painful, &c.

Hemorrhoids, Piles —Causes. Diseases of the liver and bowels, costiveness, &c.

Symptoms. Itching about the parts, a stinging or burning pain when there is an action upon the bowels. Piles are small tumors in the rectum or externally, they sometimes discharge blood.

Prolapsus Ani, Falling of the bowels.—Causes. Diarrhœa, dysentery, costiveness, pin worms, drastic cathartics, straining at stools, etc.

Tumors. An unnatural accumulation or growth of a fatty substance or fleshy mate-

rial. Causes. Poisons in the blood. The exciting cause may be bruises, sprains, &c.

Symptoms. Fatty tumors have a soft appearance, without pain or without any discoloration of the skin, the commencement is a small roundish accumulation of fat which sometimes increases to a large size.

Encysted tumors or wens commence the same as fatty tumors. A wen is composed of a sac which contains various matter. Either of the above tumors may become inflamed and painful.

Polypus of the Nose.—A polypus is a tumor with many roots and with a narrow base resembling a pear.

Symptoms. Sneezing, dull pain in the head, loss of the sense of smell, difficult respiration through the nostrils which may become entirely closed and the patient forced to breathe through the mouth.

Stricture of the Rectum.—Causes. Sedentary habits, costiveness, etc.

Symptoms: If the feces is hard it passes in flattened pieces, if thin it is passed with force as water is passed through a syringe. As the stricture becomes more contracted the feces is passed with difficulty and pain. A stricture is a drawing together of the parts, thickening, shrinking and hardening.

Stricture of the Urethra.—Causes. Forceable introduction of syringes, bougies, etc.

Symptoms. A difficulty in urinating, the stream is divided into two or more parts, urinating becomes more difficult and painful, more frequent, etc.

Hemorrhages.—From the Nose.—**Causes.** Any derangement of the circulation that will cause an increase of the flow of blood to the head, injuries, blows, &c.

Symptoms. Heat and itching of the nostrils, pain in the head, giddiness, ringing in the ears, etc.

From the Lungs.—**Causes.** The rupture of bloodvessels of the parts, the escape of blood by exhalation from the capillaries of the heart. The exciting cause is violent straining, injuries, &c.

Symptoms. Weight and pain in the breast, difficult breathing, a saltish taste, etc.

From the Stomach.—**Causes.** The frequent use of powerful emetics and drastic cathartics, bruises, blows, intemperance, &c.

Symptoms. Pain or uneasiness in the left side, oppression in the stomach, hands and feet cold, pale face, the blood is vomited up and is dark and clotted and sometimes mixed with food.

From the Bladder.—**Symptoms.** A dull pain in the parts, the blood does not mix with the urine but remains in small clots.

From the Kidneys.—**Symptoms.** The urine

resembles bloody water, a heat and pain will be felt in the loins.

From the Ureters —The blood is passed by drops or in a small stream and is not mixed with urine.

Causes of Hemorrhages from the Kidneys, Ureters, Bladder and Urethra, — Violent exertion, stone in the kidneys or uretras, spirits of turpentine, cantharadies, external injuries, &c.

External Signs of Disease in Infants

When the pupils of the eyes are shrunk or are drawn together, the eyes partially closed, the white of the eyes red streaked and of a frowning appearance, is a sign of inflammation of the brain. An enlargement of the pupils of the eyes a discolored tint of the countenance, the face soft, is a sign of water on the brain. When the lips are pale and cracked, the inside of the nose dry, the brain is about to be attacked with disease. Wakefulness is a sign of irritation or unnatural heat of the brain. Moaning, deep sighing are signs of effusion upon the brain. The eyes bright, fixed and turned up, the pupils enlarging and shrinking is a sign of

spasms. A very pale face is a sign of bronchitis. Any unnatural movement about the nose and lips is a sign of pain or inflammation of the bowels. When the legs are drawn up it is a sign of pain or inflammation of the bowels. When the legs are drawn up and the body doubled up, it is a sign of inflammation in the chest. Fits of screaming are a sign of painful disease of the air glands. A hollow appearance of the eyes with a dark circle around them, is a sign of debility.—When the nose is drawn in during respiration, the mouth open, the lips parched, there is some obstruction in the air glands. When a hand or leg is moved by sudden jerks it is a sign of pain. A constant flush to the face is a sign of fever. Continued fretting is a sign of disease. Moaning is a sign of debility and pain. Wakefulness is a sign of great weakness. A tossing of the head is a sign of pain therein. A cough with an expectoration, is a sign of inflammation of the lungs or air glands. A dry, hacking cough arises from the stomach. A short, catching inspiration with cough, and an expression of pain is a sign of inflammation of one or more of the organs of the chest. Quick breathing and panting is a sign of pneumonia.

The Symptoms of Consumption, Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Pharyngitis and Quinsy by Different Authors.

“In the first stage of consumption the expectoration is of a thin or frothy character, or resembling mucus; in the second stage the expectorations present small cheese-like particles of a light yellowish hue; in the third stage the expectoration is purulent and contains the cheesy particles.

“In the first stage the expectoration is mucous; in the second stage, if any expectoration, the matter expectorated is of a rosy and viscid nature; in the third stage the expectoration is changed and becomes more copious, opaque and viscid, more massive and frequently streaked with blood or mixed with flocculent wool-like or curdy particles; in the fourth stage the expectoration is of a greenish-yellow, or even sometimes like tufts of wood chewed, appearing when viewed in water like ragged round balls.”

“Expectoration at first scanty, then slightly increased, colorless, frothy and mucous, after a time it becomes opaque, yellow and more or less watery, then muco-purulent (mucus and mattery), and finally purulent, copious and viscid, when tubercular matter is freely

expectorated with but little mucus, which sinks in water."

"A spitting of white, frothy spittle, as the disease advances the spitting becomes more copious and frequent, and sometimes streaked with blood, of a tough opaque or dark substance, solid, and of a yellowish-green color, having an unpleasant or fetid smell when thrown on burning coals, or if this matter is put into pure water it sinks to the bottom."

"In bronchitis the expectoration at first is a whitish, viscid, frothy matter, becomes thick and of a muco-puriform character, and is occasionally streaked with blood. As the disease advances the expectoration becomes more copious as well as purulent and sometimes quite fetid."

"A clear, frothy expectoration, with a saline taste, which changes to a yellowish or greenish sputa, or it may be streaked with blood."

"In laryngitis the expectoration is white and frothy, but as the disease advances, dark and bluish spots or masses will be observed in it, and sometimes it will be streaked with more or less blood; if it has extended into the bronchial glands the expectorations become streaked at times with blood and in other respects resembling puss."

"At first the matter expectorated is mucus, but as the disease advances, and ulceration

progresses it becomes muco-purulent, perhaps lumpy, bloody or is almost wholly pure puss."

"In pharyngitis there is a copious expectoration of mucous from the throat."

"In Quinsy there is a frequent but difficult expectoration of mucus."

"In Consumption the cough may be slight and hacking; at first it is dry but is soon attended with an expectoration. In the second stage the cough increases in severity and as more frequent. In the third stage the cough is almost constant and very distressing."

"In Bronchitis the cough is more or less troublesome in cold and changeable weather but is absent during pleasant or warm weather. When it is more of a serious character the cough is very troublesome and is apt to be more distressing at night and in the morning the cough is very apt to occur in violent paroxysms: upon the expectoration of mucus the act of coughing becomes somewhat relieved."

"In Consumption, first stage, the cough is very trifling. In the second stage the cough begins to assume an anxious aspect and become troublesome. In the third stage the cough is increased. In the fourth stage the cough becomes severe."

"In Bronchitis at first the cough is spas-

modic; the cough becomes persistent though to some extent relieved by free expectoration the cough becomes croup."

Pulse in Health and Disease.

The Pulse in Health—The pulse in a child one month old beats from 115 to 120 times in a minute; one year old 106 to 120; two years old 90 to 106; three years old 80 to 100; seven years old 70 to 85; twelve years old 65 to 70; twenty-one years old 68 to 75; old age, 50 to 65.

The pulse is generally a little more plaint in males, and a little faster.

When the pulse beats faster than natural, it is termed hurried, rapid or frequent pulsation. Corded pulse feels like a stretched cord beating against the finger. Bounding pulse feels full jumping at the fingers. Full pulse feels as if the arteries were full of blood. Hard pulse, when the pulse cannot be suppressed; intermittent pulse when the pulsations cease momentarily; irregular pulse, when the pulse changes at short and unequal intervals; small pulse, when it strikes feeble and slender; soft pulse, when the pulse is easily compressed by the fingers; strong pulse, when the pulse strikes the fingers

with strength; tense pulse, the same as corded pulse; when it is irregular in striking as well as in its intervals; wiry pulse, feeling like wire.

The Pulse in Disease.—Pulse small, quick and irregular denotes the cold stage of intermittent fever; hot stage, regular, quick, strong and hard; sweating stage, less frequent, less strong and less hard. Pulse full and frequent as the disease progresses, the pulse being slower than usual or quick and weak denotes remittent or bilious fever.—Pulse variable, full, bounding and tense, or weak and slow, or irregular and easily compressed denotes congestive fever.

Pulse quickened as the disease progresses, quick and small or hard and full, denotes scarlet fever; when the pulse are small, indistinct, irregular, easily compressed, and so rapid as hardly to be counted, denotes scarlet malignant fever. The pulse feeble and irregular denotes typhus fever in a mild form.

The pulse quick and small, fluttering and irregular as the disease progresses, increasing to 190 beats to the minute, denotes typhus fever in the malignant form. The pulse quickened, hard and wiry but seldom over 100 beats to the minute (as the disease progresses) the pulse becomes more feeble some-

times more frequent, sometimes nearly natural in its number of beats, denotes typhoid fever.

Pulse soft, quick and small denotes hectic fever. Pulse frequent, often 120 beats to the minute increasing to 140 denotes infantile remittent fever. Pulse full and quick, some slower than natural, denotes yellow fever.

Pulse variable, may be weak and tremulous, may be tense and hard but compressible, may be intermittent, may be frequent, even 150 beats to the minute, flickering or impressable at the wrist denotes pernicious fever.

Pulse small, feeble and irregular, becomes more full and regular, denotes spotted fever. Pulse full, strong and frequent, becomes small and wiry, sometimes 160 beats to the minute denotes puerpeal fever. Pulse full and quick denotes dandy fever. Epilepsy, the pulse small. Apoplexy, pulse full, strong, regular or slow, becomes weak, rapid and unequal.

Inflammation of the Stomach, pulse small, hard and frequent; in chronic inflammation, small, tense, frequent; of the liver, strong, hard and frequent; of the spleen, pulse irregular; of the bowels, the pulse hard and frequent, sometimes full; of the kidneys, the pulse hard and frequent; of the covering

of the abdomen, pulse full, strong and frequent, sometimes 140 beats to the minute.

Pulsation is caused by the contraction of the heart which propels the blood through the arteries, which is returned through the veins to the heart.

Bathing.

Bathing is necessary in the treatment of many diseases, and is indispensable in suppression and retention of urine. A warm bath cleanses the surface of the skin, regulates the capillary circulation and reduces the increased action of the heart, and calms nervous excitement. When it is necessary to bathe the body a large sponge should be selected, and when the patient is able to sit or stand up the bathing should be commenced at the shoulders and continue downward, and immediately dried with a coarse or fine towel to correspond with the sensitiveness of the skin. The time consumed in bathing should not be more than fifteen minutes.—When the patient is unable to sit or stand up the water should be squeezed out of the sponge so that the bed clothes do not become wet, and if they do they should be changed for dry clothes at once. The patient should

be continued perfectly warm after bathing by being placed in bed or otherwise to prevent chilliness or cold. The bathing should be in a close room so that the patient will not contract cold by the air coming in contact with the body. The best way to bathe the feet and legs is to immerse the feet and legs in water contained in a tub. The arms should be sponged. In all cases of bathing great care should be taken to prevent cold.

Power and Effect of the Mind.

The mind has great power and effect upon the nervous system, and the powers of life in health and disease.

Be cheerful, laugh and be happy, turn up the bright side of all questions; always have some pleasant object in view, be resigned to your fate or the will of God, and the nervous system and powers of life will be continually stimulated, you will be less subject to disease, and when diseased medicine will act more powerfully upon your system. Moderate love and joy produces a happy influence upon the whole system and an increased action upon all the organs thereof. Anger, grief, fear, and great anxiety has a de-

bilitating effect upon the nervous system and powers of life, and in many cases it is the cause of disease, hysteria, &c. It requires a powerful effort to overcome anger, fear, grief, and great anxiety. The most prompt efforts to suppress these passions is to let the higher powers of the mind control you, and all will be well. We should make every effort to be cheerful and happy; we should give God the glory for all blessings received and do unto all men as we would have men do unto us.

The Remedies.

The remedies administered and applied in the Independent Treatment are numbered thus:

No. 1. Removes all accumulation from the stomach and bowels and relaxes the system, so that disease is more readily passed therefrom and destroys worms.

No. 2 Restores the stomach, liver, second stomach and bowels, the spleen, capillaries, and excretories of the skin and destroys worms.

No. 3. Restores the kidneys, ureters, bladder and urethra, and removes all unnatural heat from the system.

No. 4. Separates and removes that scrofulous taint which is the cause of constitutional disease, with all other impurities and poisons from the blood.

No. 5. Stimulates and invigorates the nervous system and the powers of life.

No. 6. Removes the mucus from the lungs air glands and mucus lining of the head and nose and restores the organs of hearing.

No. 7. Removes all the accumulations from the stomach by vomiting.

No. 8. Produces free sweating.

No. 9. Restores the stomach in case of local disease.

No. 10. Restores the bowels in case of distention, diarrhœa, and when too much relaxed from any cause by astringing the parts.

No. 11. Restores the stomach, lungs, etc., in case of hemorrhages by astringing the parts.

No. 12. Is applied to withdraw pain and unnatural heat from the head.

No. 13. Restores the urinary organs in case of incontinency of urine.

No. 14. Removes the water through the urinary organs in dropsical diseases and in retention and suppression of urine.

No. 15. Is a gargle administered to remove the false membrane or spots in diphtheria, and to cleanse the parts in sore mouth, thrush, etc.

No. 16. Is applied to reduce inflammation,

to remove rheumatic pain, to remove the cause in shortness of breath, croup, cough, etc., and to stimulate the parts in nasal catarrh.

No. 17. Relieves severe pain in the joints and muscles when not inflamed or when the inflammation is reduced.

No. 18. Superates boils, felons, etc.

No. 19. Counteracts the effects of poisons, snake bites, insect bites, bee stings and the effects of poisonous eruptions of the skin

No. 20. Removes cancers, tumors, etc.

No. 21. Relieves stiffness in the joints.

No. 22. Reduces inflammation of the eyes and ears and heals the parts.

No. 23. Cleanses the head of dandruff and restores the hair when falling off.

No. 24. Is a bath to cleanse the skin.

No. 25. Is an injection injected to remove accumulations of the bowels.

An Explanation of the Treatment of Disease.

The Independent System stimulates and restores the excretories to an active condition and thereby removes the cause of acute disease in a few hours, or from three to five days, and chronic diseases in from thirty to ninety days as a general rule with but few exceptions. The question arises now can disease be removed as above stated? The answer is, Restore the diseased or debilitated organ or organs and cleanse the blood. And in order to restore we should first remove the unnatural accumulations from the stomach and bowels by catharsis which will also relax the system so that disease will be more easily removed therefrom. In some cases it is necessary to remove the accumulation from the stomach by vomiting. When the accumulation is removed and the system relaxed, what next? is the question. The next question is, Where is the cause, is it within the stomach, liver, spleen or bowels, or is it within the kidneys and urinary organs, or is it within the lungs, air glands, or mucous membrane of the head or nose? (Remember that the above excretories are the organs through which the impurities and poisons are passed from the system by the power of the nerves.)

The next question, What is the cause?—for instance, What is the cause of fever? The first cause is poisons inhaled, &c. The second cause is the retention of the poisons from debility of the kidneys and urinary organs through which nature requires the poisons to be passed, and consequently debilitates the whole system, hence first restore the kidneys and urinary organs, then the stomach, liver, spleen, sweat glands and bowels. As soon as the kidneys and urinary organs are restored to an active condition the poison will pass from the system, the patient will become calm and rest easy.

The immediate cause of suppression of urine is inflammation or parysis, gravel in the ureters, and perhaps causes unknown. — Whatever the cause may be, all that we can do is to stimulate the kidneys by applying external remedies and at same time make every effort to pass the water through the bowels and sweat glands.

In suppression of urine the kidneys fail to secrete the urine, consequently will not secrete medicine. From this fact we learn that it is useless to administer diueretics.

Thus in all cases, remove the cause. If a cold affects the mucus membrane of the head, nose, air glands, or lungs, stimulate the parts. When a cold affects the liver or stomach, stimulate the parts, and so on. Food stimu-

lates the stomach, consequently it should be as rich as the stomach will admit without injury.

Air stimulates the lungs, consequently we should avoid the air which arises from filthy places, decaying animal substances, &c.

Light stimulates the eyes, consequently we should not place ourselves in a position to be shut in from daylight or the light of the sun, neither should we continue the light of a lamp during the night because whatever stimulates over-stimulates and will cause an injurious effect.

Sound stimulates the ears, consequently we should not be exposed to sound that will cause confusion of sound in the ears.

The blood stimulates the heart, the brain, nerves and all the tissues of the system, consequently the blood should be pure.

Moderate love and joy stimulates the powers of life, consequently we should make every effort to be happy.

The first five numbers are the principal remedies in the general treatment of disease.

Nos 1, 2 and 3 restores the system to an active condition and removes a large amount of poisonous accumulations therefrom. No. 4 separates and removes from the blood that scrofulous taint which is the cause of constitutional disease, together with all other poisons of the blood.

No. 5 stimulates and restores the nervous system and the powers of life. The remaining internal remedies are helping remedies, and are frequently indispensable, thus in case of dropsy No. 14 is administered to remove the accumulation of water through the urinary organs. In case of suppression or retention of urine No. 8 is administered to remove the water through the sweat glands. No. 6 is administered to remove the matter accumulations from the air glands and mucous membrane of the head and nose, and to remove the cause of deafness.

The external applications are also indispensable as you will see in directions.

In all cases of disease regulate the bowels so as to produce one or two actions every 24 hours.

In all cases of acute disease (except herein-after otherwise directed) administer No. 1, then No. 3.

In all obstinate cases of costiveness or indigestion in acute diseases administer No. 7 to produce free vomiting, then No. 1.

In all cases of excessive vomiting caused from disease or otherwise apply mustard over the region of the stomach, which should not remain long enough to blister.

In all cases of excessive heat or pain in the head apply No. 12 to the soles of the feet.

In all cases of disease of the throat, nasal

catarrh, air glands and lungs, inflammation of the kidneys, etc., apply No. 16 over the part effected.

When the inflammatory symptoms are passed from the system the pulse will become more regular with a relief of the severe symptoms.

When the pulse becomes slower and irregular in inflammation or fever it is an unfavorable symptom.

Treatment of Acute Inflammatory Diseases.

In acute inflammatory diseases administer No. 1, then in six hours No. 3 in doses large enough to produce a cathartic action upon the bowels, then reduce the dose so as to regulate the bowels to once or twice a day—administer every two, three or four hours as the urgency of the case may require. Continue one, two or three days or until the unnatural heat is passed from the system, then administer No. 2 until restored.

In cases of a typhus or typhoid condition of the system administer No. 3 and No. 5 alternately; also No. 2 and No. 5 alternately, first one and then another. In addition to

the above treatment in case of inflammation of the brain, apply warm water to the head (and evaporate by fanning) and apply No. 12 to the soles of the feet, and so continue until the severe symptoms of the head are relieved.

In case of inflammation of the ears inhale No. 6 alternately with the treatment.

In case of diphtheria, quinsy, bronchitis, laryngitis, pharyngitis, asthma, pneumonia, pleurisy and inflammation of the heart, apply No. 16 over the parts effected.

In case of croup administer No. 7 to produce free vomiting, and apply No. 16 over the part effected, and except pleurisy, croup and inflammation of the heart, inhale No. 6 three times a day.

Inflammation of the stomach, in connection with the general treatment in case of vomiting administer No. 9 in minute doses and in all cases apply No. 16 over the region of the stomach.

When inflammation is caused by taking poisons into the stomach, if discovered before there are any symptoms of misery or pain or immediately after, administer No. 7 to produce free vomiting, then, when the poison is an opiate or any other narcotic administer strong coffee; when mercury or the preparations thereof, calomel, corrosive sublimate, red precipitate, white precipitate, vermilion and turpeth mineral, arsenic, cop-

per, bismuth, tin, zinc, creasote, oil of tobacco and fusel oil, first produce free vomiting, then administer milk and the white of eggs—all the stomach will admit. When the severe symptoms are removed administer No. 1 to produce a complete action upon the bowels, then administer flaxseed tea four or five days.

In inflammation of the liver and spleen when there is a pain in either side apply No. 16 over the part affected.

In inflammation of the kidneys apply No. 16 over the region of the kidneys.

In case of suppression of urine proceed as directed under the head of suppression.

Inflammation of the womb, apply No. 16 over the region of the pain.

In inflammatory rheumatism apply No. 16 to the joints or parts effected and rub with the hand or flannel.

In erysipelas apply No. 19 over the part effected.

In the treatment of fever administer No. 7 every fifteen minutes until free vomiting is produced or the unhealthy accumulation is removed from the stomach, then administer No. 3, the first two doses large enough to produce a cathartic action upon the bowels, the second dose in four hours after the first, then reduce the dose one-half or two-thirds so as not to physic too much, and continue

until the unnatural heat is passed from the system and the severe symptoms relieved (which will require from four to ten doses) then administer No. 2 until health is restored. When the treatment has been commenced by other cathartics omit No. 7 and commence with No. 3. If the system has been reduced to a typhoid or typhus condition administer No. 3 and No. 5 alternately, also No. 2 and No. 5.

Fever can be commenced the same as inflammatory diseases but it will require a few hours longer to restore.

In all cases of severe pain in the head apply No. 12 to the soles of the feet.

In the treatment of epilepsy, catalepsy, apoplex, hysterics and paralysis, all that can be done to remove the cause of these diseases is to administer the constitutional treatment commencing with No. 1 and continue No. 2, No. 3, No. 4 and No. 5. and to prevent by removing the immediate cause when the symptoms precede the attack. Thus, when the cause is accumulations in the stomach administer No. 7 every fifteen minutes until the accumulation is removed, then administer a dose of No. 1. When opium is the cause, or any other narcotics which produce stupor or unnatural sleep, administer No. 7 and No. 1 as directed, then strong coffee.—When costive is the cause remove by ad-

ministering No 1 and No. 2 until the stomach and bowels are restored. When female disease is the cause administer Nos. 1, 2 and 3 and if the disease is hereditary No. 4. When excitement is the cause restore the system to a healthy condition and avoid as near as possible all that will create excitement. When pressure of bone upon the brain is the cause or if the pressure is caused by bony excressences or tumors, or if teething is the cause a surgical operation is necessary. Whatever the cause may be, when it can be ascertain'd, remove by administering the proper remedy and applying external applications.

No internal treatment is required during the attack of epilepsy or catalepsy. In epilepsy apply cold water to the neck and breast. During the attack of apoplexy cloths wet with cold water should be applied to the head and No. 12 to the soles of the feet. A reaction should be produced by rubbing the head and temples with the hand. When the patient has recovered administer No. 7 to remove the accumulation from the stomach, then Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 as directed.

Directions in Chronic Disease.

In chronic diseases pursue the following treatment, except in cases otherwise directed, administer No. 1 every six hours, one, two or three doses as the case may require, to move the bowels twice or three times.

In obstinate cases of costiveness administer No. 1 twice or three times a day as the case may require to move the bowels twice every twenty-four hours for five or six days, then in complicated diseases or general debility of the stomach, liver, spleen, bowels and sweat glands, kidneys, uters, bladder and urethra, administer No. 2 three times a day ten or fifteen days as the case may require to restore the stomach, liver, &c. to an active condition, then No. 3 ten or fifteen days, then No. 4 if necessary to cleanse the blood.

In diseases of the lungs, air glands, and mucous lining of the head and nose while administering the above treatment inhale No. 6 and No. 2 alternately thus, No. 2 at six o'clock No. 6 at nine, No. 2 at twelve and so on, and apply No. 16 over the parts affected three times a day.

In nervous diseases, catalepsy, epilepsy apoplexy, paralysis, hysteria, &c., and in all weak conditions of the body administer No. 5.

The milder form of chronic disease is removed in from thirty to forty days, the more

obstinate cases in from forty to sixty days, and perhaps one of every fifteen may require ninety days.

In inherited diseases and poisons of the blood restore the excretories to an active condition by administering Nos. 1, 2 and 3, then No. 4, and continue until the symptoms are removed. If the bowels or urinary organs fail to act as nature requires while administering No. 4 administer a dose or two of No. 1 to restore the bowels or three or four doses of No. 3 to restore the urinary organs, then continue No. 4.

When the stomach, liver and bowels are restored to an active and healthy condition the feces will be of a yellowish color, a soft consistency and passed once a day.

When the kidneys and urinary organs are restored to an active and healthy condition the urine will be of a slightly yellowish color and passed three or four times a day, and when the blood is cleansed of all poison which nature requires to be passed through the urinary organs there will be no sediment in the urine and the foam which arises to the top of a vessel will remain but a few minutes.

That rheumatism, nasal catarrh, bronchitis and all diseases of the throat, air gland and lungs (except consumption) can be cured there is no doubt if the appropriate remedies

are administered in time, and the patient use every precaution to prevent contracting cold, or continuing the parts weak by exertion.

Remember that while the producing cause is overpowering the medical treatment it is impossible to cure.

For instance: In rheumatism, when the patient is continually exposed to the causes of the acute attack it is but seldom cured, and when rheumatism has effected the hip, knee, or ankle joints, it is almost impossible to cure while the weight of the body is continued upon the effected parts.

Nasal catarrh is the most difficult to cure. The cause is inhaling the cold air to the parts effected. Bronchitis, &c., are a little less difficult, but in all cases use all means possible to prevent cold; thus, when going out into the cold air wear a veil or handkerchief over the nose and mouth to prevent the cold air from being inhaled, and avoid all exposure from which you will contract cold, and thus continue throughout the treatment and convalescent treatment or until the parts are restored.

In rheumatism while administering the constitutional treatment apply No. 16 to the joints or parts effected. In erysipelas apply No. 19 to the inflamed parts; in case of king's evil No. 20; in cancer No. 20; in case

of boils apply No. 18; in case of carbuncles and in all eruptions of the skin apply No. 19 to the parts. In case of dropsy administer No. 14 to remove the water, then the general treatment. In diabates first restore the stomach, liver, &c., then the kidneys and urinary organs. In incontinence of urine administer Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 13. In partial suppression of urine restore the stomach, liver, etc., then if necessary administer No. 8 to produce free sweating, then administer No. 3 and at the same time apply No. 16 over the kidneys.

Suppression of Urine.

In total suppression of urine all means must be employed to remove the water from the system; the kidneys do not secrete the urine, consequently it is useless to administer medicine to act upon the urinary organs. The sweat glands and bowels the are organs to act upon to remove the water until the cause of the suppression is removed, then restore the kidneys to a healthy condition by administering No. 3.

First place the patient in a warm bath for fifteen minutes, then dry the skin with a towel and administer No. 1 once, twice or three times to produce a complete cathartic action upon the bowels. Continue the bathing three times a day from the first beginning

and when the cathartic action is produced then administer No. 8 every two hours and apply No. 16 over the region of the kidneys after each bathing. Continue this treatment until free sweating is produced and the cause of suppression is removed, then administer No. 3 until the kidneys are restored. When the cause of suppression is removed the severe symptoms will be relieved and the urine will pass through the urinary organs. As soon as the cause of suppression is removed the bathing and No. 8 should be omitted—Continue the application of No. 16 over the region of the kidneys.

Retention of urine requires the same treatment as suppression of urine except No. 16 which is applied over the region of the bladder and the course of the urethra, and in cases of total retention a catheter should be introduced.

In incontenence of urine administer No. 3 for ten or fifteen days, then No. 13 until restored.

In case of gravel administer No. 3 for ten or fifteen days or until the kidneys are restored to an active condition, then No. 4 until the urine becomes natural.

Hydrophobia.

The first symptoms are pain in the bitten part, great thirst, and loss of appetite, an ex-

pression of alarm, pain in the bones, choking, hearing noises, &c.

In case of mad dog bites apply No 19 every eight hours until the parts are healed at the same time administer No. 1 every six hours until complete catharsis is produced, then No. 3 ten days, then No. 4 twenty days.—Regulate the bowels twice a day during the treatment by administering No. 1 if necessary. This treatment may prevent hydrophobia, but if not, upon the first symptoms place the patient in a warm bath for fifteen minutes, then dry the skin with a towel and administer No. 1 once, twice or three times to produce a complete cathartic action upon the bowels. Continue the bathing three times a day from the first beginning and when the cathartic action is produced then administer No. 8 every two hours Continue this treatment until free sweating is produced, then administer No. 4 every four hours until restored.

Marochetti, of Moscow, made some very interesting observations on persons bitten by mad dogs, and he asserts that in most cases small knots appear under the tongue, at the opening of the ducts of the sub-maxillary glands, which are situated at each side of the tongue string; and that by the use of a probe a fluctuating fluid, which is the hydrophobia poison, may be perceived. On one occasion

fifteen persons bitten by a mad dog applied for cure on the same day and the small knots which he mentions were observed in twelve of them. On another occasion the treatment of twenty-six persons—nine men, eleven women and six children—was confided to him, and the same knots occurred in nineteen of them; in those the worst bitten, on the third day, in others on the fifth, seventh and ninth days, and in one woman who was very superficially bitten in the leg, only on the twenty-fifth day. Thus the usual time for their appearance seems to be within the third and ninth days.

The means of prevention employed by Marochetti consisted in carefully examining the mouth once or twice a day, and as soon as these knots or pustules appeared they were opened and cauterized with a red hot needle, after which the patient washed his mouth frequently with a decoction of the *Genista Tinctoria* or "Broom Tops." It is proper to remark, however, that if the pustules are not opened and treated within the first twenty-four hours after their formation, the poison is absorbed into the system and the patient is lost beyond the power of cure. The result of this treatment was that all those of the first experiment (fourteen in number, two of whom had no knots,) were dismissed cured at the end of six weeks, and

all the twenty-six cases mentioned afterwards recovered under the same treatment. They were all sound and well three years afterwards when seen by Marochetti. During the period of treatment the patients also drank the decoction of "broom," but it was effected by opening and cauterizing the pustules, without the decoction having any influence over the disease.

The Necessary Precautions in the Treatment of Disease.

Remember whatever stimulates will overstimulate and produce irritation of the parts, consequently while administering the constitutional treatment be careful not to overstimulate. When you have administered No. 2 ten days, the stomach and bowels being restored to an active condition, and the severe symptoms relieved, commence with No. 3, administer ten days, then if the urinary organs are restored to an active condition commence with No. 4 and administer ten days or continue until the urine becomes as nature requires and all poisonous symptoms of the blood removed, or if necessary, administer Nos. 1, 2 and 3 each fifteen days, then No 4 until all symptoms are passed from the system.

When the severe symptoms are removed and as the patient continues to improve les-

sen the dose; if three pills is the dose reduce to two or one pill. If any symptoms appear which is not common in disease discontinue the medicine for a few days or a month.

In some cases the system will not admit of a certain remedy which must be dispensed with as soon as discovered. These remedies will be known from the symptoms they cause. When disease is removed from the system and the nerves restored, medicine will over-stimulate and cause unpleasant symptoms. You should not entertain any fears from the above precautions, because any person will know from the effects when a remedy is not admitted or when he is restored. It will be but very seldom that one of my remedies will be contra-indicated in the treatment of disease.

The Convalescent Treatment.

When the symptoms of disease are removed, and the stomach, liver, bowels and sweat glands, the kidneys and urinary organs, the lungs, air glands and mucous membrane of the head and nose are restored to a natural condition, the diseased organs or the whole system remains weak, and patients should

be very careful in order that they don't collapse, either by exposure to cold or the changes of the atmosphere, by going against the cold wind, by cooling suddenly when warm, by setting in a cold draft of air, overpowering the nerves at laborious exercise, or whatever tends to weaken or injure, as eating too much, drinking too much, &c.

When a cold is contracted or from whatever cause the organs fail to perform their part, restore by administering the proper remedy and so continue until the natural health and strength is restored. In diseases of the lungs, air glands, nasal catarrh, and throat, the patient should prevent the inhaling of cold or night air by wearing a veil over the mouth and nostrils. The diet should be easy digested and as rich as the stomach will admit of.

When the system is restored to a healthy condition continue health by removing the cause of disease. Thus when a cold is contracted administer the appropriate remedy. Thus when a cold effects the mucous lining of the head, nose, air glands or lungs administer No. 6; when the stomach or bowels is the seat of the cold administer No. 1 and No. 2; if the kidneys or urinary organs is the seat administer No. 3. &c.

Why do not the whole family become effected with the same disease?

When one of a family contracts disease from causes to which the whole family is exposed, why do they not all contract the same disease? For instance, when a family are exposed to malarial poisons, one or two will become sick with malarial fever and the rest will not be effected with fever. One of a family may be attacked with typhoid fever and the rest remain well, or all but one of a family be attacked with contagious disease; sometimes the whole family is attacked with the same disease. Why is it? It is because of the weakness or inability of the excretories to pass the poison from the system, which is the cause of disease. When the excretories of the system are acting harmoniously together the ordinary poisons and impurities will pass therefrom.

The question is, can disease be prevented after we are exposed to the causes?

The answer is, it can in many cases be prevented and when it is not prevented the symptoms are much less severe and of shorter duration. The unnatural heat in cases of typhoid fever has been passed from the system in five hours after the unnatural heat arose when the treatment was commenced with the first symptoms.

Fever.

Fever is a disease of the fluids of the system. It is an unnatural heat caused by a retention of poison, which nature requires to be passed through the kidneys. Fever is an unnatural heat let the condition of the system be as it may, the fever is the same. For instance, a typhoid condition of the system is a low and weak condition of the nerves.—The word ‘typhus’ is used to denote a depressed and sinking state of the powers of life. Biliary effections are diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels, hence the terms typhoid fever, typhus fever, bilious fever, &c. That fever, as a general rule can be passed from the system in from twelve to thirty-six hours, and health restored in from three to five days has been proven in Hampstead and vicinity. If fever can be passed from the system and health restored as above stated, is it not dangerous to permit the fever to run its course and destroy all those who are not able to resist the severity of its attack?

The duration of fever is from seven to nine days; convalescence about the same time, which is from fourteen to eighteen days until health is restored. The average duration of typhoid and typhus fever is twenty-one days convalescence twenty-one days which is forty-two days until restored and health is not fully restored for a long time.

Rheumatism

Described by different authors and cured by administering the Independent Eclectic and Restorative Medicine.

Rheumatism was supposed by the ancients to proceed from an increased secretion of fluid matters. Some locate it in the muscular tissues, others decide that rheumatism is an inflammation of the surface of the joints, others view it as a nervous disease, another decides that it is a disease of the blood.

Acute rheumatism is described as a painful disease affecting the nerves, muscles and joints. Chronic rheumatism is described as pain in the joints and muscles frequently existing without any previous inflammation.

Neuralgia is described as pain of a nerve, attacking the nerves of the face, breast, joints, &c., not caused by any other disease.

Sciatica is described as rheumatism or neuralgia of the sciatic nerve. Lumbago as rheumatism in the muscles of the back.—Hemicrania as rheumatism or neuralgia in the scalp.

Rheumatism may be complicated with other diseases, such as hip disease, white swelling, broken bones, sprains, gout, &c.

The Independent System treats rheumatism as an inflammatory condition of the blood. See page 20.

Beer Drinking Destructive of Health.

Upon this subject Colonel Green, President of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, says: "In one of our largest cities, containing a great population of beer drinkers, I had occasion to note the deaths among a large group of persons whose habits in their own eyes and those of their friends and physicians were temperate; but they were habitual users of beer. When the observation began they were upon the average something under middle age, and they were, of course, selected lives. For two or three years there was nothing very remarkable to note among the group. Presently death began to strike it, and until it had dwindled to a fraction of its original proportions the mortality in it was astounding in extent, and still more remarkable in the manifest identity of cause and mode. There was no mistaking it; the history was almost invariable; robust, apparent health, full muscles, a fair outside, increasing weight, florid faces; then a touch of cold, or a snuff of malaria, and instantly some acute disease with, almost invariably, typhoid symptoms, was in violent action, and ten days or less ended it. It was as if the system had been kept fair outside, while within it was eaten to a shell, and at

the first touch of disease there was utter collapse; every fiber was poisoned and weak. And this, in its main features, varying of course in degree, has been my observation in beer drinking everywhere. It is peculiarly deceptive at first; it is thoroughly destructive at the last."

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The regular per cent. will be allowed to those who will adopt the new system and recommend the medicine to their friends. One or more of the numbers will be mailed to any address on receipt of price. Large packages will be sent by express.

Persons writing for information will please send a stamped envelope addressed to the sender for reply.

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An Explanation of Doctors' Phrases

Anatomy—The art of separating the different parts of the body.

Abdominal Viscera—The stomach, liver, spleen, intestines, kidneys, &c.

Acromion Process—The long projection on the top of the shoulder.

Aerate—Receiving the oxygen of the air into the lungs.

Albumen—A poison circulating in the blood, which partakes of the character of an egg

Amaurosis—A partial or complete loss of sight without any apparent alteration in the eye except a changeable condition of the pupil through which the rays of light pass.

Anemia—Paleness from want of red globules in the blood

Aneurism—A swelling or an expanded condition of an artery.

Arteries—The vessels which convey the blood from the heart.

Aorta—The largest artery of the body from which the principal arteries arise. The Aorta arises from the left ventricle and circulates the blood through the whole body. The pulmonary arteries arise from the right ventricle, and conveys the blood to the lungs to receive the oxygen of the air.

Aphonia—The loss of voice.

Areola—A colored circle around a pimple.

Asphyxia—Apparent death.

Asthenic—A disease of debility.

Atrophy—Decrease in size.

Auscultation—Listening to the different sounds.

Biliary Affections—Diseases in which the flow of bile is connected.

Bilious—An increase of bile.

Capillaries—Hair-like glands placed between the arteries and the veins.

Cache—Calcarious oxalate of lime in the blood.

Calculus—Stone or gravel in the kidneys, bladder, &c.

Cartilage—Gristle attached to the ends of bones.

Cerebel Disease—Disease of the brain.

Cervical Vertebra—The first seven joints of the backbone commencing at the skull.

Cervix—The neck.

Clonic—Spasms alternating with periods of sudden relaxation,

Coalesce—Running into each other.

Coccyx—The lower bone of the spinal column.

Collapse—Failure of strength, prostration.

Coma—Stupor or sleep.

Congenital—Existing from birth.

Congestion—An accumulation of blood.

Contortions—Unnatural twitching.

Contraindisated—A medicine which makes a disease worse.

Crisis—The turning point in disease.

Critical—Certain periods of disease which indicate a favorable or unfavorable change.

Deliquium—Fainting.

Delirium—Wandering of the mind.

Diathesis—Any particular habit of constitution.

Discriminate—To tell one disease from another.

Dorsal Vertebra—The twelve joints of the backbone below the curvical vertebra.

Etiology—That branch of the science of medicine which treats of the cause of disease.

Ecstasy—Suspension of the senses from the mind being occupied with certain ideas.

Edema—A soft white swelling filled with fluid which gives no pain on pressure.

Effete Matter—Worn out particles.

Effluvia—The invisable emanations from diseased bodies; and from all other bodies.

Effusion—The pouring out of blood or other fluid into the cavities of the body.

Emaciation—Leanness, reduced in flesh.

Hygiene—The department of medicine which treats of the preservation of health.

Hemoplysis—Spitting of blood from the lungs.

Hepatization—When the lungs are filled with water so that the air cannot enter them.

Hypertrophy—An unhealthy enlargement of an organ without change of structure.

Ichos—Thin discharge.

Incipient—The beginning.

Indolent Ulcers—Ulcers that progress slowly and without pain.

Infectious Diseases—Those which one person will catch from another.

Interstices—Minute tubes coiled upon themselves, which separates the perspiration from the blood in the capillaries.

Lassitude—Dullness and weariness of body

Lethargy—Sleep from which a person is wakened with difficulty.

Livid Color—Black and blue or of a lead color.

Malady—Disease; maladies, diseases.

Malaria—Gasses arising from decomposed animal or vegetable matter.

Malignant—A serious disease, sometimes incurable.

Marasmus—Wasting away.

Metastasis—Removal of disease from one part to another.

Mitigation—Soothing, relieving the severity of disease.

Necrosis—Mortification of a bone.

Nosology—That branch of medical science which treats of the classification of diseases.

Nosography—The science of the description of disease.

Orthopnea—Great difficulty of breathing.

Ossification—The formation of bone.

Panereas—A gland seated behind the stomach, secreting the pancreatic juice.

Parctid Glands—The large salivary glands situated near the angle of the lower jaw, which secrete the liquid that moistens the mouth and food.

Pelvis—The bony cavity at the lower extremity of the body which supports the intestines.

Predisposed—Having a tendency to become affected with certain diseases.

Premonitory Symptoms—The first symptoms of disease which indicates the nature of disease, thus: disease of the liver, &c., the symptoms of the kidneys.

Prognosis—The art of foretelling how disease will terminate.

Ptyalism—Salivation.

Pulmonary—Belonging to the lungs or proceeding therefrom.

Pulmonie—Disease of the lungs.

Paranchema—The substance contained in the interstices between the blood vessels of the viscera.

Poison in this volume has reference to the deadly poisons which will cause death by taking an overdose.

Physiognomy—The science of discerning the mind from the features of the face.

Physiology—The offices of the different organs of the body; the offices which the organs perform; the science of the mind.

Philosophy—The love of wisdom; in general terms, denoting an explanation of the reason of things. The objects of philosophy are to ascertain facts or truth and the cause of things.

Prophylactic—Medicine which preserves health, a preventative.

Pathology—That part of medicine which explains the nature of disease.

Rectum—The lower bowel.

Salifiable—Capable of combining with an acid to form a salt.

Symptomatology—That part of the science of medicine which treats of the symptoms of disease.

Secretory also Excretory Vessels—The organs that receive the secreted fluid on poisons from the blood, and excrete the poisons to the external parts.

Transient—Short lived.

Tremors—Trembling, shaking.

Therapeutics—The healing art; the art of restoring.

Verix—An enlargement of a vein in which the vein presents soft, knotty tumors.

Virus—The contagious principle of infectious disease, an unhealthy poison.

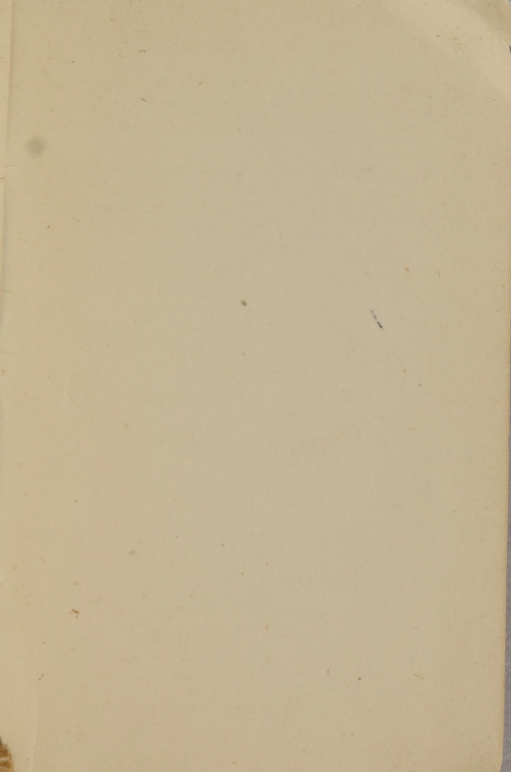
Viscera—The organs contained in the cav-

ity of the body, the liver, kidneys lungs, &c.

Ventricles—The right and left cavities of the heart which propel the blood into the arteries.

Veins—The vessels which return the blood to the heart. The blood is conveyed from the arteries to the veins through the capillaries. The auricle receives the blood from every part of the body.

Zoogony—The doctrine of the formation of living beings.







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