

Manual of Treatment

— BY

Active Principles

AND

New Remedies.

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# MANUAL OF TREATMENT

—BY—

Active Principles, Concentrations,  
and New Remedies.

—BY—

WILLIAM F. WAUGH, A.M., M.D.,

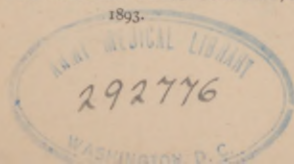
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national Medical Congress, etc., etc.



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## PREFACE.

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**T**HE rapidity with which the Outline of Dosimetric Practice was taken up has compelled me, in less than a year, to prepare a more extended work upon the same lines. The material of the Outline is included in the Manual, but the additions so far outweigh the original matter as to constitute a new book.

In this little volume I have endeavored to bring together as many therapeutic suggestions as I could collect. The works of Ringer, Waring, Brunton, Trousseau, Gubler, Shoemaker, Potter, and many others, have been gleaned; and this general acknowledgment must be taken in lieu of specific references, which, in a work of this kind, would take up too much space.

The book may be considered a collection of specific indications for the use of remedial agents, which, at some future day, may be elaborated into a system. The dosimetric sys-

tem, by familiarizing the profession with the use of active principles, has done much in furthering this cause. Specific medication presupposes specific diagnosis, and thus two objects are accomplished by the use of these instruments of precision. It is, in fact, the substitution of the rifle, with its accuracy of aim and certainty of results, for the shotgun of general principles.

Many drugs, too valuable to be discarded, have not yet been presented to us in the form of active principles. I have included these, and many salts, in my list. The limits of the work compel me to restrict it to such remedies as can be administered in the form of granules. It is not intended for a complete treatise on practice.

Indications which appear of doubtful value are placed in parenthesis; the reader getting the suggestion, to be tested if he desires. All items not in parenthesis are from good authorities, or based on evidently reasonable grounds.

To avoid confusion between the preparations, the alkaloids, glucosides, resins, neutral principles and concentrations, are designated by appropriate abbreviations.

Remedies intended to be given in unison are bracketed.

Where a number of drugs is mentioned, the note as to their use applies to all in the group. When a drug has been recommended without

any specification, it is simply named at the end of the list.

In conclusion, I desire to urge upon my readers the importance of putting these indications to the test and recording the results. If the active practitioners of this country were to do this, confirming, rejecting, adding to, particularizing, these practical suggestions, we would see the system of practical therapeutics coming into existence that every one desires; where certainty would take the place of the present vague and experimental methods.





## DRUGS: ACTION AND USES.

### ABSINTHIN. (Neu.)

Spinal stimulant; restores appetite and relieves constipation, especially in convalescence; checks the diarrhea of relaxation; anthelmintic.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.06 to 0.12; grains, 1 to 2, before meals.  
Maximum daily dose, 0.35, or 6 grains.

### ACETANILID.

Employed to reduce sthenic fever; to relieve any pain of nervous origin; chorea; diabetes insipidus; rheumatism; epilepsy.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.1 to 0.3; grains, 2 to 5, every hour or two.

For hyperpyrexia or sunstroke, 1.0, or 15 grains.

For hypodermic use, dissolve in chloroform water

Maximum daily dose, 2.0, or 30 grains.

### ACONITINE. (Alk.)

For vomiting of pregnancy; to reduce the fever of local inflammations; for nervous or hypertrophic palpitation; headache; facial neuralgia; toothache; noises in the ear; zoster; to restore menstruation checked by cold; menorrhagia; for fever of asthenic type with capillary stasis; for tonsillitis; catarrhal laryngitis; catarrh of any portion of the intestine from catching cold; congestion of brain; (coma; excessive excretion, as in summer complaint).

DOSE: Crystallized, grammes, 0.000065; grains, 1-1,000, not more than five times in twenty-four hours.

Amorphous, grammes, 0.000065; grains, 1-1,000, every half to 2 hours; or, if administered by the doctor, every 10 minutes till the fever is broken.

### ADONIDIN. (Glu.)

Raises arterial tension, regulates and slows the heart, increases urine secretion, and removes dropsy; often irritates the stomach; relieves pains of heart disease; may be used when digitalis fails.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.005 to 0.01; grains, 1-12 to 1-6, every half hour for pain; every two hours otherwise.

### ÆSCULIN. (Glu.)

(From *æsculus hippocastanum*.)

For malarial remittent; bitter tonic; (for hemorrhoids, feeble heart, capillary stasis, tendency to congestion).

DOSE: Grammes, 0.1 to 0.3; grains, 1½ to 5, twice daily

### AGARICIN. (Glu.)

For night sweats; obstinate malarial affections; chronic jaundice; hectic; mental disorders with feeble cerebral circulation; cerebral anemia or passive congestion.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.005 to 0.01; grains, 1-12 to 1-6, to be taken six hours before the time for the sweating to begin. Increase the dose if not effectual

### ALETRIN. (Con.)

For dropsy, chronic rheumatism; tonic, especially to reproductive organs; bitter stomachic; (for amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, dyspepsia, menorrhagia, sterility; to prevent abortion; to render labor easy).

DOSE: Grammes, 0.03 to 0.06; grains, 1-2 to 1, before meals, as tonic; more frequently for rheumatism or dropsy.

## ALNUIN. (Con.)

To clear the complexion of women who are sallow, except when menstruating. Increases waste and stimulates digestion; for eczema and superficial skin diseases generally. It probably washes out the products of waste, and increases the solid constituents of the urine.

(Alterative, styptic, emmenagogue, resolvent, tonic astringent. For scrofula, skin diseases, rheumatism, hemorrhages, syphilis, imperfect digestion).

DOSE: Grammes, 0.1 to 0.5; grains, 1-6 to 1, twice a day.

## ALOIN.

Increases intestinal secretion and peristalsis, of large intestine, especially rectum; increases bile; only acts with bile present; acts in 12 to 24 hours; useful for amenorrhea; chronic constipation; relaxed hemorrhoids; feeble innervation in the obese or plethoric.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.005 to 0.015; grains, 1-12 to 1-4, before each meal, gradually reduced.

## AMMONIUM BENZOATE.

For bronchorrhea, and cases where bronchi are loaded with secretion not thrown off.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.01 to 0.2; grains, 1-6 to 3, every hour or two.

## AMMONIUM IODIDE.

For syphilis; scrofula; glandular swellings; persistent headache with dull eyes, expressionless face, feeble circulation, of full habit; stimulant expectorant.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.01 to 0.15; grains, 1-6 to 2, every one to three hours.

## AMPELOPSIN. (Con.)

(Feeble alterative, diuretic, expectorant, anti-syphilitic, astringent, tonic; acting specifically on the lymphatics, giving them tone; increasing urine and bile; for scrofula, skin diseases, bronchitis, asthma, dropsy, syphilis, rheumatism, leucocythemia, leucorrhœa and innutrition).

Dose: Grammes, 0.1 to 0.3; grains, 1-2 to 5, two or more times, daily.

## AMYGDALA AMARA OIL.

Sedative to heart, lungs and stomach; for cough, irritable stomach, hectic, and other symptoms of advanced phthisis. The oil has the therapeutic effect of hydrocyanic acid, and is preferable, as less likely to become inert. It is not uniform, and the dose must be found by careful testing.

Dose: Grammes, 0.005 to 0.05; grains, 1-12 to 1, frequently repeated.

## ANEMONINE. (Alk.)

For catarrhal fever; coryza; pertussis; the pain of orchitis; spasmodic or irritative cough; amaurosis, amblyopia, and corneal albugo, with rheumatic or gouty diathesis; a powerful emmenagogue, when the menses cease from cold; asthma; nervous irritability, enuresis, spasms, and diarrhea.

Dose: Grammes, 0.001 to 0.0025; grains, 1-67 to 1-27, every ten minutes for pain; less frequently for chronic affections.

## APOCYNIN. (Con.)

Emeto-cathartic in large doses; diuretic and diaphoretic; anthelmintic to ascarides; for dys-



pepsia, scrofula or rheumatism ; (expectorant ; for dropsy from atony of vessels, with no obstruction or fever ; passive menorrhagia, flow too long, too free, and too often ; rheumatism with œdema ; chronic metritis with leucorrhœa ; increases tissue-waste, and solid constituents of urine ; for phthisis, atony of stomach, kidneys or lacteals, convalescence of typhoid and other fevers, dysentery and other local inflammations).

DOSE : Grammes, 0.005 ; grains, 1-12, every half hour for acute, every two hours for chronic cases.

#### APOMORPHINE. (Alk.)

Emetic ; acting speedily, even hypodermically, leaving no nausea ; increases bronchial secretion ; relaxes asthmatic seizures ; one of the best expectorants in acute respiratory catarrhs, especially with tightness and dyspnea.

DOSE : Grammes ; as emetic, 0.01 ; grains, 1-6 ; as expectorant, 0.001, or 1-67 grain, repeated frequently.

#### ARBUTIN. (Glu.)

Astringent ; restrains albuminuria and increases urine ; used in catarrhs of the genito-urinary tract ; (for feeble circulation and innervation of urinary tract ; weight and dragging in perineum, not due to enlarged prostate, is the best indication).

DOSE : Grammes, 0.1 ; grains, 1-2, every one to three hours.

#### ARISTOLOCHIN. (Con.)

Stimulant tonic, diaphoretic and diuretic ; useful in atonic dyspepsia ; chronic rheumatism ; nervous depression ; relaxed skin ; cold extremities ; cold sweat ; embarrassed respiration and

deglutition ; (stimulant to skin, increasing secretion ; for weight and dragging on loins, scanty urine with triple phosphates ; fullness of chest).

Dose : Grammes, 0.03 ; grains, 1-2, before each meal.

### ARNICIN. (Glu.)

Stimulant to mucosa, to peristalsis and secretion ; cerebral stimulant ; for deficient innervation, in advanced stages of disease, with feeble breathing and consequent insomnia, want of control over bowels and bladder ; backache, weakness and soreness in lumbar region ; asthenic pneumonia with weak circulation.

Dose : Grammes, 0.01 ; grains, 1-6, every half to two hours.

### ARSENIC.

Improves nutrition ; stops glycogen formation ; increases tissue waste ; increases appetite and pulse ; lessens blood-pressure ; anti-spasmodic, allays gastric pain and vomiting, in irritative dyspepsia, gastralgia, heartburn, drunkards' vomiting, gastric ulcer or cancer, rumination, lenteric diarrhea ; used for nervous debility, scaly skin diseases, especially chronic forms ; chronic pulmonary consolidation ; irregular forms of malaria ; chronic or gouty rheumatism ; neuralgia, especially cardiac, tic and hemi-crania ; angina pectoris, in intervals ; chorea ; epilepsy ; pertussis ; asthma ; hay fever ; sneezing ; chronic bronchitis with profuse sputa ; non-febrile catarrhs ; beginning phthisis.

For gastralgia or lenteric diarrhea, give very small doses when the stomach is empty ; for general effect, give just after meals, full doses. For masked or latent malaria, give all that can be borne. Symptoms denoting full effect are

itching eyelids; or tongue, thin white silvery coat, or red with enlarged papillæ; failing appetite; colicky pains, with diarrhœa. Any of these are warnings to lessen the dose or stop altogether. Nervous erethism contraindicates arsenic.

**DOSES:** Arsenic Chloride, grammes, 0.0005 to 0.002; grains, 1-134 to 1-33, for interstitial Bright's disease, diabetes mellitus.

Arsenic Sulphide, grammes, 0.001 to 0.002; grains, 1-67 to 1-33, for acne, boils, carbuncles, abscesses, to abort suppuration, for gonorrhœa, pulmonary abscess.

Arsenite Copper, grammes, 0.00005 to 0.001; grains, 1-1333 to 1-67, for stomach and bowel disorders.

Arsenious Acid, grammes, 0.0005 to 0.005 after meals; grains, 1-134 to 1-12, for malaria and for general use.

Arsenate Antimony, grammes, 0.001 to 0.002; grains, 1-67 to 1-33, for subacute bronchitis.

Arsenate Caffeine, grammes, 0.001; grains, 1-67, every hour or two, for heart pains in advanced heart or kidney disease.

Arsenate Iron, grammes, 0.001 to 0.003; grains, 1-67 to 1-22, for anemia or chlorosis, amenorrhœa, malarial toxemia.

Arsenate Potassium, grammes, 0.001 to 0.005; grains, 1-67 to 1-12, for skin diseases, or ague after chills have been broken.

Arsenate Quinine, grammes, 0.001 to 0.005; grains, 1-67 to 1-12, for malaria, fever, debility from suppuration, hectic, periodic neuralgia.

Arsenate Sodium, grammes, 0.001 to 0.002; grains, 1-67 to 1-33, for neuralgias, and when other arsenics disagree.

Arsenate Strychnine, grammes, 0.0005; grains, 1-134, every 1 to 3 hours, to jugulate acute fevers, local or general, and as nerve and heart tonic.

Arsenic Bromide, grammes, 0.001 to 0.005; grains, 1-67 to 1-12, for epilepsy.

Arsenic Iodide, grammes 0.0005 to 0.002; grains, 1-134 to 1-33, for scrofula, syphilis, glandular or pneumonic infiltration, cheesy phthisis.

## ASCLEPIDIN. (Con.)

Diaphoretic expectorant; emeto-cathartic in large doses; for local congestion, bronchitis, catarrhs (pneumonia, pleurisy, diarrhoea, acute or chronic rheumatism, asthma, a feeble child's remedy for slight febrile attacks, hepatic derangements, constipation, pertussis, hysteria, menstrual disorders, especially for serous inflammations, flatulent colic, fever of dysentery).

DOSE: Grammes, 0.01 to 0.03; grains 1-6 to 1-2, every half hour as expectorant, or in acute cases; every two hours in rheumatism or in chronic cases.

## ASPARAGIN. (Cryst.)

Stimulant diuretic.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.001 to 0.005; grains, 1-67 to 1-12, every half hour.

## ASPIDOSPERMINE. (Alk.)

For dyspnea of emphysema, asthma and phthisis; increases respiratory force; for bronchorrhea, bronchiectasis, old ulcers, chronic skin diseases with feeble circulation.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.005; grains, 1-12, every 15 minutes till relief occurs in dyspnea; less frequently in other cases.

## ATROPINE. (Alk.)

Local and general anodyne; checks bronchial secretion, gland secretion, and sweating; is given for ptialism, chronic constipation, colic, lead colic, asthma, renal and biliary colic, palpitation from cardiac strain, angina pectoris, enuresis, coryza, acute catarrhs in general, irritable bladder, frontal headache, urticaria, antidote to opium, physostigma and chloroform (for capillary congestion, especially in children,

with dull, stupid face, drowsy, sleeping with eyes partly open, pupils dilated or immobile, with blood poorly aerated; diabetes insipidus). For cases of sunstroke, with contracted pupil, little fever, so that neither antipyretics nor stimulants are clearly indicated.

DOSÉ : Grammes, 0.000125 to 0.0007; grains, 1-500 to 1 100, repeated until throat becomes dry or pupils dilate. It is best given in a single, full dose, once daily.

### BAPTISIN. (Glu.)

Cholagogue; emeto-cathartic in large doses, laxative and tonic in small; used in scarlatina, typhoid, gangrene, diphtheria, dysentery, erysipelas, hepatic affections; it may cause abortion. (A dusky, purplish hue of face, tongue, fauces, throat or chest; with enfeebled capillary circulation, tendency to ulceration, are said to indicate baptisin. Sluggish or unhealthy ulceration about the mouth or throat, and typhoid ulcers, or any cases showing a tendency to putrescence, call for its local and general use. It is not suited to active inflammations. So also in dysentery; it is not for acute forms.)

DOSÉ : Grammes, 0.02; grains, 1-3, as tonic; grammes, 0.1; grains, 1 1-2, as laxative; grammes, 0.2; grains, 3, as emetic.

Baptisin (Con.), grammes, 0.05 to 0.2; grains, 1 to 3.

### BARIUM CHLORIDE.

Slows and steadies the heart, increases blood-pressure, heart-strokes propel more blood. For all forms of cardiac weakness; varicose veins; for scrofula, cheesy phthisis, cancer; (inelastic dirty skin, enlarged lymphatics, feeble respiration).

DOSÉ : Grammes, 0.05; grain, 1, thrice daily.

## BAROSMIN. (Con.)

Tonic, diuretic, diaphoretic, stimulant to bladder mucosa, expectorant in chronic bronchitis; given for diarrhea and dysentery, and chronic cystitis; to increase water discharge by kidneys; for gravel, hematuria, prostatitis, gleet, leucorrhœa, gout.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.05 to 0.2; grains, 1 to 3, four times daily.

## BENZOATE SODIUM.

For tubercular phthisis, as inhalant; diphtheria, scarlatina, quinsy, epidemic dysentery; for nephritis and albuminuria with pale tongue.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.05 to 0.5; grains, 1 to 7 1/2, two or more times daily.

## BENZOIC ACID.

Antiseptic, local stimulant; stimulating expectorant, lessening secretion; diuretic, acidulating urine; for bronchorrhea, cystitis with alkaline urine; for irritable bladder with deposits of uric acid or phosphates; irritation of sympathetic or spinal nerves, with uric deposits; cerebral exhaustion with phosphuria, from over mental work or worry.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.1; grains, 1 1/2, every hour or two.

## BERBERINE. (Alk.)

For enlarged spleen, dilatation of stomach or bowels; tonic, increases appetite, laxative, cholagogue; for scrofula, gland diseases, hemorrhoids, morbid and critical discharges; menorrhagia with profuse flow, recurring too frequently; dry catarrhs, dry skin diseases, deficient secretion of gastric, intestinal, pancreatic or hepatic glands; one of the best bitter tonics.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.01 to 0.2; grains, 1/6 to 3, before meals.

## BETOL.

Antiseptic, antipyretic; for cystitis, articular rheumatism.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.3 to 0.5; grains, 5 to 7 1/2, repeated every four hours.

## BISMUTH SALICYLATE.

Intestinal antiseptic; for typhoid fever, epidemic cholera, dilatation of the stomach, gastric catarrh, cholera infantum, cholera morbus, fermentation or mycotic action in the intestinal canal.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.25; grains, 4, every one to three hours.

## BISMUTH SUBNITRATE.

For gastralgia, nausea, vomiting, heartburn, waterbrash, diarrhea, dysentery, gastro-intestinal disorders due to cold or to teething, gastric ulcer, alcoholic gastritis.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.1; grains, 1 1/2, every ten minutes till relieved.

## BREINE. (Alk.)

Hemostatic, for hemoptisis, hematoma, post-partum hemorrhage; for rheumatism, serous collections in the joints or serous cavities; pertussis; febrile affections of the heart.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.01 to 0.02; grains, 1/6 to 1/3, daily in divided doses.

## BRUCINE. (Alk.)

Spinal stimulant; heart and lung tonic; acts like strychnine, but less powerfully, and is eliminated sooner. One of our best nerve tonics in neurasthenia, nervous debility or re-

laxation from any cause; for depression following disuse of alcohol.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.001 to 0.005; grains, 1-67 to 1-12, as required.

#### BRYONIN. (Con.)

Active purgative and diuretic; for dropsies, rheumatism; (pain in right side of face and head, burning in eyes and nose, acrid nasal discharge; pulse full and hard, urine scanty, bowels constipated; short cough, with no disease to cause it; pain, rheumatic or otherwise, in serous membranes;) for alcoholic gastro-intestinal atony; deficient intestinal secretion, costiveness, late stages of pleurisy.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.005; grains, 1-12, every half hour till purging occurs.

#### CACTINE. (Alk.)

Increases strength of heart-beat and arterial tension, and reflex excitability; given for palpitation, nervous cardiac atony without valvular lesions, tobacco heart; can be given for long periods; (regulates the heart without depressing and improves nutrition of heart and brain, removes at once the feeling of weight and depression at heart, with difficult breathing and sense of impending danger; increasing waste, its continued use removes morbid deposits).

DOSE: Grammes, 0.001; grains, 1-67, every four hours.

#### CADMIUM SULPHATE.

Astringent.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.005; grains, 1-12, as needed.

#### CAFFEINE. (Alk.)

Stimulant to brain; preventing sleep; increasing muscular force; large doses cause delirium and cerebral congestive symptoms; depress res.



piration and lower blood-pressure; pulse becoming weak and irregular; causes hemorrhoids; used in migraine, when pain appears to be within the head, with no external tenderness; for cardiac dropsy; diuretic even when kidneys or heart are in advanced disease; a good alter-nant with digitalis; lowers fever in typhoid; useful stimulant in epidemic and infants' cholera.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.05; grains, 1, thrice daily or oftener.

### CAFFEINE VALERIANATE.

To restore nervous equilibrium, after sudden excitement, shock, distress, or emotion of any sort; for lighter dysmenorrhœic pains, nervous headaches, insomnia of mental worry, or of later stages of heart, kidney or liver diseases.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.01; grains, 1-6, repeated every quarter hour if needed.

### CAJUPUT OIL.

Powerful stimulant, antispasmodic; for flatulence; neuralgia; hysteria; chronic rheumatism; cramps; cholera morbus; sudden attacks due to catching cold; colic; diarrhea; dysentery; chills; collapse; syncope.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.01 to 0.2; grains, 1-6 to 3, repeated frequently.

### CALABARINE. (Alk.)

Tetanizant, causing convulsions.

### CALCIUM CHLORIDE.

For Struma, especially of bone.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.06 to 0.3; grains, 1 to 5

## CALCIUM IODIDE.

For scrofula ; syphilis ; fibroid phthisis ; all wasting affections with cachexia, malarial, mercurial, or saturnine.

DOSE : Grammes, 0.01 to 0.05 ; grains, 1-6 to 1, three or more times daily.

## CALCIUM LACTOPHOSPHATE.

To repair tissue-waste, and give stability to cells ; for all hemorrhages due to feeble cell-structure, this supplies the needed strength ; for scrofula ; chronic glandular disease ; tendency to phthisis or other causes of decline ; convalescence from protracted fevers ; nervous debility. There are few cases of lowered vitality of the chronic type in which this salt should not be given, in addition to the other remedies indicated. As it is intended to influence the tissues by supplying material for cell-building, the effects are only produced after long administration, but are quite permanent. True calcium lactophosphate is freely soluble in water, and for this reason is preferred to the hypophosphite.

DOSE : Grammes, 0.1 ; grains, 1-2, three to six times daily

## CALCIUM SULPHIDE.

To abort gonorrhœa, boils, abscesses, quinsy, and other suppurations.

DOSE : Grammes, 0.005 ; grains, 1-12, three to twelve times a day.

## CALENDULIN. (Con.)

(For hepatic or visceral congestion, with sensations of fullness, weight and dragging ; anti-spasmodic ; emmenagogue ; for struma )

DOSE : Grammes, 0.01 ; grains, 1-6 and upwards.

## CALOMEL.

For biliousness; offensive diarrhea; vomiting, especially from eating spoiled food; syphilis; cardiac dropsy; stimulates duodenum and jejunum, both secretion and peristalsis; corrects offensive stools; causes absorption of exudations; increases action of diuretics; in small doses, below salivation, it quickens all the vital functions, mental and physical, washes out effete matter, stimulates all secretions, as well as the appetite and digestion, and increases waste as well.

Dose: Grammes, 0.001, to 0.5; grains, 1-67 to 7 1-2, according to use sought. For cathartic action, the full dose, followed by a saline.

For vomiting, grammes, 0.005; grains, 1-12, every half hour.

For fetid stools, grammes, 0.005; grains, 1-12, every four hours.

For syphilis, or to remove exudations or other morbid products, give grammes, 0.005; grains, 1-12, often enough to get the utmost effect without touching the salivation point.

For biliousness, grammes, 0.001; grains, 1-67, every hour for six doses, followed by a saline laxative.

## CALUMBIN. (Neutral.)

For loss of appetite, nausea from atony, atonic dyspepsia, diarrhea from relaxation, constipation from deficient intestinal tone, or for flatulence.

Dose: Grammes, 0.01 to 0.1; grains, 1-6 to 1 1-2, before meals; the smaller dose every two hours for nausea.

## CAMPHOR MONOBROMID.

Favors sleep, reduces temperature, respiration and pulse; recommended for insomnia, chorea, hysteria, delirium tremens, pertussis, lumbago,

spermatorrhœa; contra-indicated in gastric irritation.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.1 to 0.5; grains, 1 1-2 to 7 1-2, three times a day.

### CANELLIN. (Con.)

Aromatic bitter tonic; for atonic dyspepsia; anorexia of pregnancy; has been given for gout and rheumatism.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.01 to 0.1; grains, 1-6 to 1 1-2, before meals.

### CANNABIN. (Res.)

To replace morphine with habitués; for mental derangement, especially mania; neuralgia; spasmodic cough; asthma; menorrhagia; migraine and constant headache; for cough due to sense of tickling in the throat; to relieve last stage of phthisis; for pain due to nerve disturbance; to relieve migraine with hemianopsia, given with gelsemium, followed by small doses of cannabis alone, to prevent recurrence; to quiet tremors of paralysis agitans; spasm of bladder; sexual impotence due to coldness or torpor; insomnia due to pain and nervousness combined; headache at menopause, or to eye-strain; asthma; whooping-cough; dysmenorrhœa; chronic metritis; prevents chordee, in later stages; tetanus; delirium tremens; infant's convulsions; to hasten uterine contractions, in atony; doubtful aphrodisiac.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.01 to 0.05; grains, 1-6 to 1, every two hours.

### CANTHARIDATE POTASSIUM.

Liebreich's remedy for tuberculosis, especially for the cough of the first period; be careful

to avoid irritating the kidneys; small doses check hematuria; it is useful when acute desquamative nephritis has subsided, but a little blood and albumen remains; for incontinence of urine; chordee.

Dose: Grammes, 0.001; grains, 1-67, hypodermically, increased to 0.002, grain, 1-33, every alternate day. Internally, for urinary affections 0.000125 to 0.00025, grain 1-500 to 1-250, every three hours.

### CAPSICUM OLEORESIN.

Promotes appetite and digestion; removes the sinking at the stomach due to stoppage of alcohol. In large doses (20 to 30 grains of the powdered capsicum) it is the best known remedy for delirium tremens; also for choleraic affections, colics, cramps, diarrheas or dysenteries, coming on suddenly, or from catching cold; breaks up ague chills; passive hemorrhages; comatose states.

Dose: Grammes, 0.001 to 0.01; grains, 1-67 to 1-6, repeated hourly if needed.

### CARPAINÉ. (Alk.)

Cardiac tonic, specially for mitral insufficiency and aortic stenosis; diuretic and lung-stimulant.

Dose: Grammes, 0.005 to 0.01; grains, 1-12 to 1-6, hypodermically, daily or every other day. Internally, 0.001; grains, 1-67, two or three times a day.

### CASCARIN. (Con.)

Laxative; for habitual constipation.

Dose: Grammes, 0.01; grains, 1-6, and upwards.

### CAULOPHYLLIN. (Con.)

(Diuretic, antispasmodic, emmenagogue; favors pains of parturition, relieving false pains

and strengthening true, coördinating the contractions; chronic uterine disease with uneasiness and irritation; asthenic plethora; rheumatism, amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, menorrhagia, leucorrhœa, vaginitis, urethritis, vaginal prolapse, dropsy, hiccough, pertussis, hysteria, aphthæ, round worms.)

DOSE: Grammes, 0.05 to 0.2; grains, 1 to '3, every half hour to relieve pain; less frequently for other purposes.

### CERASEIN. (Con.)

Tonic, antiperiodic, diaphoretic, antispasmodic, weak astringent; for ague, fevers, debility, indigestion, chorea, hysteria, spermatorrhea, passive hemorrhages, chronic cough, convalescence from diarrhea or dysentery, periodical leucorrhœa, splenic enlargement.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.1 to 0.7; grains, 1 1-2 to 10, twice a day.

### CERIUM OXALATE.

The remedy for vomiting, especially of pregnancy; for cough of phthisis, early stages; chronic bronchitis; dyspnea; nervous cough and palpitation; gastralgia.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.01; grains, 1 6, every five to twenty minutes, till relieved. May be given up to grammes, 0.7, grains, 10, at one dose.

### CETRARIN. (Acid.)

Increases blood-cells, red and white; favors gastric and intestinal peristalsis; slight stimulant to brain; for chlorotics with languor, anorexia and constipation.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.025; grains, 1-4, thrice daily.

### CHELERYTHRINE. (Alk.)

Considered identical with sanguinarine, but has no tetanizing action; paralyzes reflex action.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.005 to 0.0075; grains, 1-12 to 1-8.

### CHELIDONIN. (Con.)

For jaundice; alterative in scrofula; bitter tonic to digestive organs; purgative in large doses; stimulates all excretions, especially all digestives; (specific indications are: Tongue pale, enlarged, mucosa tumid, skin sallow or greenish, hypochondriac fullness, abdomen tumid, light feces, no abdominal pain, pale cloudy urine of high specific gravity).

DOSE: Grammes, 0.05; grains, 1, three or more times daily.

### CHELONIN. (Con.)

Laxative, tonic, anthelmintic. (Acts specifically on mucous membrane of stomach and bowels; in dyspepsia, jaundice, constipation, ascarides, malassimilation, diabetes, cholera. Especially for hepatic affections and in convalescence.)

DOSE: Grammes, 0.05 to 0.15; grains, 1 to 3, twice daily.

### CHIMAPHILIN. (Con.)

Stimulant, diuretic and astringent; for pyelitis, cystitis, rheumatic pains; lymphatic and hepatic stimulant, carrying off waste matter; checks advance of cancer and tubercle. For scrofula, strangury, gravel, chronic ulcer; irritation anywhere in urinary tract.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.025 to 0.2; grains, 1-4 to 3, three or more times daily.

### CHIONANTHIN. (Con.)

Indicated by yellow skin and eyes, uneasiness

in right hypochondrium, general abdominal pains, like colic. For cachectic states.

Dose: Grammes, 0.06 to 0.18; grains, 1 to 3.

### CHRYSOPHANIC ACID.

Internally for eczema, impetigo, acne, psoriasis, urticaria. Causes purging in large doses, and nephritis.

Dose: Grammes, 0.002 to 0.005; grains, 1-33 to 1-12, three to six times daily.

### CICUTINE HYDROBROMATE. (Alk.)

Checks salivation; useful for acute mania, neuralgia, spasmodic affections generally, chronic bronchitis, chorea, epilepsy, aortic pains; lessens muscular irritability, asthma, emphysema, angina pectoris, tetanus, acute mania, with intense motor activity and wakefulness.

Dose: Grammes, 0.001; grains, 1-67, two to ten times a day.

### CITRIC ACID.

Refrigerant, anti-scorbutic, allaying thirst, checking colliquative perspiration.

Dose: Grammes, 0.1 to 0.5; grains, 1 1-2 to 7 1-2.

### COCAINE HYDROCHLORATE (Alk.)

Small doses stimulate nerve centers, lessen fatigue, quicken pulse and respiration, raise blood-pressure, increase peristalsis, lessen saliva and sweat, and raise temperature; large doses paralyze nerve centers, and in general reverse the action of small doses; used internally as a tonic, in debility with nervousness, mental depression, to remove the sense of fatigue, and sustain for further exertion or if food is wanting; to relieve craving for alcohol, tobacco or narcotics; stomach or bowel pain; pertussis.



DOSE : Grammes, 0.005 to 0.05 ; grains, 1/12 to 1, every two to four hours, or as needed. The bromides are chemically incompatible with cocaine, as are alkalies generally.

### CODEINE. (Alk.)

Slight hypnotic action ; lessens gastro-intestinal irritability remarkably ; for nervous insomnia, and that due to rheumatism, cancer or cough ; for cough generally, especially when morphine is inadvisable ; for vomiting, diarrhea or dysentery, especially of children ; reduces sugar in diabetes ; to replace morphine in habitués.

DOSE : Grammes, 0.01 ; grains, 1/6, every three or four hours for cough ; grammes, 0.015, grains, 1/4, gradually increased to grammes, 0.3, grains, 5, or more, thrice daily, for diabetes ; grammes, 0.002 to 0.005, grain, 1/33 to 1/12, in children's gastro-intestinal disorders ; grammes, 0.03 to 0.05, grain 1/2 to 1, at bedtime, for insomnia.

### COLCHICINE. (Alk.)

Small doses excite and large depress respiration ; it stimulates liver ; alterative ; diuretic ; used in gout, rheumatism, the plethoric state, and all the ills that arise from it ; sciatica ; uricemic headache ; it is specific in gout, acting best after saline cathartics ; in rheumatic gout it is less useful ; in subacute rheumatism still less ; in acute rheumatism it is not now used ; (for flatulence, colic, with sharp, shooting, tearing or dull aching, from back to hip and down the leg, without fever) overdoses cause profuse vomiting and purgation, with collapse ; while moderate doses cause anorexia, flatulence, gas-

tric uneasiness, coated tongue, sore throat, pain in bowels and diarrhea.

Dose: Grammes, 0.00025; grains, 1-250, every two to four hours; cautiously increased. The antidotes are tannic and gallic acids, and stimulants, white of egg, and keep patient warm.

#### COLLINSONIN. (Con.)

Tonic astringent, diuretic and antispasmodic; used for cystitis, prostatitis, gonorrhoea, dropsy, urinary calculus, dysmenorrhoea; as tonic in convalescence from fevers; hemorrhoids and other rectal cases, especially in early stages; ministers' sore throat, chronic respiratory catarrh.

Dose: Grammes, 0.025 to 0.25; grains, 1-2 to 4, every two hours or oftener.

#### COLOCYNTHIN. (Glu.)

Cathartic, increasing peristalsis and secretion; cholagogue; diuretic; for obstinate constipation; cerebral congestion; plethora; amenorrhoea of plethora (in very small doses for colic and dysentery, tormina and tenesmus).

Dose: Grammes, 0.001 to 0.01; grains, 1-67 to 1-6, repeated as needed.

#### CONVALLAMARIN. (Glu.)

Cardiac stimulant, for mitral stenosis with failing heart's action; for dyspnea, palpitation, and other cardiac symptoms; for pericarditis, hypertrophy, anemia; diuretic.

Dose: Grammes, 0.001 to 0.005; grains, 1-67 to 1-12, every two to four hours.

#### CONVOLVULIN. (Res.)

Very active purgative; for constipation, renal

dropsy, cerebral congestion ; requires bile for its activity.

Dose : Grammes, 0.025 to 0.1 ; grains, 1-2 to 1 1-2.

### COPPER PHOSPHATE.

Recommended as a specific for tuberculosis, by Luton ; neutral acetate of copper, 0.01, with crystallized sodium phosphate, 0.05, in each pill ; the nascent copper salt as a specific, the phosphate as a dynamizing agent. The pill should be freshly prepared.

Dose : Grammes, 0.1 ; grains, 1 1-2, as the daily dose at first, divided.

### COPPER SULPHATE.

For diarrhea or dysentery, after active stage passes ; better for chronic forms ; emetic in large doses ; for colliquative diarrhea ; for chorea, epilepsy, hysteria ; as emetic for croup. (Skin pale, tawny, waxy or greenish ; tongue broad, pale and clean ; bowels torpid ; pulse full, but without sharp stroke.)

Dose : Grammes, 0.5 ; grains, 7 1-2, as emetic. Grammes, 0.01 ; grains, 1-6, as astringent, repeated frequently.

### CORNINE. (Neutral.)

Tonic-astringent febrifuge ; used for uterine diseases ; to replace quinine in malaria : (tonic, especially to erectile tissues ; heartburn ; diarrhea, dysentery, leucorrhœa.)

Dose : Grammes, 0.05 to 0.2 ; grains, 1 to 3, one to four times a day.

### CORNUTINE. (Alk.)

For hemorrhages, and all ordinary uses of ergot.

Dose : Grammes, 0.0025 ; grains, 1-24 four to six times daily.

## CORYDALIN. (Con.)

Alterative in cachectic ailments; especially in syphilis; tonic to eliminant organs, and to stomach.

DOSE: 0.01 to 0.1; grains, 1-6 to 1 1-2, three or more times daily.

## COTOINE. (Alk.)

Antiseptic; dilates arteries of intestines and kidneys, increasing intestinal absorption and vitality of tissues; for colliquative bronchorrhea, sweating and diarrhea of phthisis; gastro-intestinal catarrh; infantile diarrhea; salivation; rheumatism; gout. It is said to be so exclusively remedial to tubercular diarrheas that its curative effect may be considered proof of the tubercular nature of the case; from its physiological action, cotoin should be useful in typhoid fever, to prevent ulceration or sphacelation of the intestines.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.01; grains, 1-6, three or more times daily; grammes, 0.03; grain, 1 2, at bed time for night-sweats.

## CREASOTE.

Antiseptic; increases coagulability of blood; quickens pulse; for vomiting, due to fermentation; also to ulcer, cancer, pregnancy, seasickness, Bright's disease; for diarrhea of children, and from rheumatism; as a germicide in tuberculosis, and to prevent infection of the alimentary tract; for fetid bronchitis.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.005 to 0.05; grains, 1-12 to 1, three or more times daily. As a germicide in phthisis, it is necessary to push the drug to toleration, to saturate the tissues to the degree that is fatal to the bacillus.

## CROTON OIL.

Purgative. It is claimed that in small doses the action is identical with that of castor oil; (for diarrhea or dysentery, with colic or tenesmus; pustular skin diseases, when skin burns and itches after exercise, or on getting warm in bed.)

DOSE: Grammes, 0.005; grains, 1-12, repeated as required.

## CUBEËB OLEORESIN.

Stimulant to mucous membranes; carminative; diuretic; for pyelitis; cystitis; urethritis; gleet; chronic bronchorrhea; pharyngitis; laryngitis or rhinitis; for irritability of bladder or vulva; debility of genital organs; prostatorrhœa; itching or formication of anus or scrotum; impotence; for chronic catarrhs only, never for acute. (Cubebine is inert; the active principles are the resin and oil.)

DOSE: Grammes, 0.1; grains, 1-2 every two to four hours.

## CURARINE. (Alk.)

Paralyzes motor nerve ends, vagus, sensory nerve ends, spinal cord, and finally the heart, as dose is increased; death is caused by paralysis of respiration; elimination is so rapid that life may be saved by artificial respiration; while if given internally, no effect may be experienced, unless in a very large dose on an empty stomach; for traumatic tetanus; hydrophobia; less useful than chloral in strychnine poisoning; epilepsy.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.00025 to 0.0005; grains, 1-250 to 1-134, hypodermically, once daily.

For internal use, grammes, 0.000125; grains, 1/500, two or more times daily. Much larger doses have been reported in tetanus, but the drug may have been impure. It is safe to begin with the doses given, and increase if necessary.

### CUSPARINE.

Aromatic bitter tonic; for atonic dyspepsia; weak digestion in convalescence.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.01 to 0.06; grains, 1-6 to 1.

### CYANIDE OF GOLD AND POTASSIUM.

For scrofula; amenorrhœa, and especially tuberculosis.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.00004 to 0.0004; grains, 1/1500 to 1/150, hypodermically, once daily.

### CYPRIPEDIN. (Con.)

Tonic; stimulant; antispasmodic; diaphoretic; narcotic; a weak nerve tonic for children; for nervous maladies and epilepsy; headache; insomnia; nervousness; irritability; neuralgia; delirium, when due to nerve atony; where opium does not agree or aggravates.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.025 to 0.2; grains, 1/4 to 3, repeated every two hours, as needed.

### CYTISINE NITRATE. (Alk.)

For parietic migraine and cardiac dropsy; (mucous irritability, nervous dyspepsia, restlessness from over mental work, frequent vomiting from slight excitation.)

DOSE: Grammes, 0.0025; grains, 1-24, hypodermically.

### DATURINE SULPHATE. (Alk.)

Hypnotic for mania; antispasmodic for asthma. The action is identical with that of atropine. (Furious delirium of acute fevers,

delirium tremens, mania, epilepsy; tendency to violent outbursts of passion; antidote to opium habit; chronic skin diseases, with pruritus and hypertrophy.)

DOSE: Grammes, 0.000125; grains, 1-500, repeated hourly until the dry throat or dilated pupil indicates the full effect of the drug.

#### DELPHININE. (Alk.)

Retards pulse and respiration, paralyzes spinal cord, and causes death by asphyxia; arrests spasms caused by strychnine; resembles aconite in its uses; tetanus, motor excitement, asthma, the spasmodic condition in general; lessens sexual irritability, and conserves energy; relieves morose and passionate hypochondria, prostatorrhoea, gonorrhoea.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.0001; grains, 1-67, every hour or two, as needed.

#### DIASTASE.

Digests starches. To be given whenever eructations of odorless gas, acid indigestion, flatulence, heartburn, etc., show that starches are not being digested.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.05 to 0.1; grains, 1 to 2, to be taken with starchy food.

#### DIGITALINE. (Homolle's.)

Tonic to the heart, contracting the arteries. For irregular and feeble heart, cardiac dropsy, functional palpitation, mitral disease; for insomnia, with day-drowsiness; for hectic and septic fevers; for hemorrhages, especially pulmonary; added to cough mixtures to lessen congestion; menorrhagia, spermatorrhoea. It is our surest and safest hemostatic, except when

the flow is due to plethora. It must not be given in hypertrophy of the heart or in aortic disease, as it slows the pulse-rate and allows more blood to regurgitate. If mitral incompetence co-exist, and the danger from this be greatest, digitalis may be given with advantage; but the patient must keep perfectly quiet, to avoid syncope. Faintness or nausea are indications to stop or lessen the dose. Do not give large doses, unless the patient is seen frequently and strictly confined to the bed, lying down constantly, not even allowing him to rise to urinate. Tannic acid and alcohol are antidotes. Insomnia and noisiness of chronic mania sometimes cease when digitalis is given; spermatorrhea or nymphomania from excess; enuresis; hyperesthesia, are other uses.

Dose: Grammes, 0.001; grains, 1-67, every four to eight hours. Homolle's Digitaline consists principally of digitaline, and fairly corresponds to tincture of digitalis. To obtain the effects of powdered digitalis, it would be better to employ the extract, in the dose of grammes, 0.015 to 0.02; grains, 1-4 to 1-3.

#### DIOSCOREIN. (Con.)

For utero-ovarian pain; bilious colic; gastrointestinal irritation and nervousness; all cases that need an antispasmodic; especially for cholera morbus.

Dose: Grammes, 0.03 to 0.1; grains, 1-2 to 1 1-2, every two to four hours.

#### DUBOISINE. (Alk.)

Hypnotic sedative in nervous disorders; for night-sweats; vesical tenesmus of cystitis. It may replace hyoscine in cardiac cases or those



with vascular disease; useful hypnotic and calmant in mental affections; puerperal mania with incessant motor activity.

Dose: Grammes, 0.000125 to 0.0005; grains, 1/500 to 1/134; hypodermically, once daily, the latter dose for the violent excitement of the insane.

#### ELATERINE. (Alk.)

Powerful hydragogue cathartic; requires bile for its action; for hepatic dropsy; revulsant in threatened apoplexy, cerebral inflammations and congestions; dangerous to the old or feeble.

Dose: Grammes, 0.001 to 0.003; grains, 1/67 to 1/20, combined with ox-gall, hyoscyamus and volatile oils.

#### EMETINE. (Alk.)

Represents the properties of ipecacuanha. Emetic; expectorant; laxative; increases secretions; diaphoretic; for catarrhal jaundice; sudden suppression of menses; acute catarrhs; acute or muscular rheumatism; for vomiting, in very small doses; for dysentery, especially acute tropical; to stimulate healthy secretions of gastro-intestinal system, including glands. Pregnant women and old people with atheromatous arteries must not take large doses.

Dose: Grammes, 0.01 to 0.15; grains, 1/6 to 1/4, as emetic; grammes, 0.0005; grains, 1/134, as expectorant or laxative; grammes, 0.001; grains, 1/67, for suppressed menses, jaundice, rheumatism, dysentery; grammes, 0.000125; grains, 1/500, for vomiting.

#### ERGOTINE. (Bonjean's.)

Hemostatic; contracting vessels so powerfully as to cause dry gangrene; increases peristalsis. For causing uterine contractions, it is

now generally abandoned, except to check post-partum hemorrhage. For chronic metritis, subinvolution, uterine atony; leucorrhœa, atony of bladder, enlarged prostate; hemorrhage from uterine fibroids, hemoptysis, hematemesis, hematuria; chronic constipation from atony of bowel; temporary improvement follows its use in acne, urticaria and prurigo. At present this is the best preparation of ergot to be found in the markets.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.05 to 0.15; grains, 1-2 to 2 1-2, hypodermically.

### ERIGERON OIL.

For hematuria, enuresis, dribbling of urine from feebleness of sphincter vesicæ, passive hemorrhages, gleet with atony, chronic tonsillitis, hemorrhoids, spinal irritation.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.02 to 0.15; grains, 1-3 to 2, as required.

### ERYTHROPHLOEINE. (Alk.)

Tonic and calmant to heart; diuretic, like digitalis.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.000125; grains, 1-500, once or twice daily.

### ESERINE, OR PHYSOSTIGMINE SALICYLATE. (Alk.)

Stimulates muscular fiber, voluntary and involuntary; paralyzes nerve-centers.

For tetanus, general paresis, mania, paraplegia, locomotor ataxy; constipation from atony; bronchial affections with relaxed muscular fiber; chorea especially; antidotes atropine and strychnine. (Disease of brain or cord, with contracted pupils, cool skin and extremi-

ties, feeble pulse, dull intellect; puerperal convulsions with feeble, tremulous pulse, eyes rolled up.)

DOSÉ : Grammes, 0.00025 to 0.001; grains 1/250 to 1/67, two or more times daily.

### EUCALYPTOL.

For chronic catarrhs; antiseptic; for tuberculosis, fetid bronchitis, pulmonary gangrene; malaria; urinary affections; influenza; septicemia especially; bronchiectasis; asthma; irritative or fermentative conditions of the stomach and bowels.

Overdoses cause nausea and gastric irritation; toxic doses produce paralysis and death.

DOSÉ : Grammes, 0.05 to 0.25; grains, 1 to 5, every two to four hours.

### EUONYMIN. (Con.)

Gastric and hepatic stimulant, cathartic, diuretic. For biliousness with constipation; needs a bitter like berberine to get full action; dropsy.

DOSÉ : Grammes, 0.025 to 0.2; grains, 1/4 to 3, repeated as needed.

### EUPATORIN. (Con.)

Tonic, diaphoretic; large doses, emeto-cathartic; tænicide. To cut short affections due to catching cold; stimulates liver and erectile tissues.

DOSÉ : Grammes, 0.025; grains, 1/4, every hour, in hot water, till free sweating occurs.

### EUPHORBIN. (Con)

Emeto-cathartic, diaphoretic, arterial sedative. For acute, sthenic fevers, portal congestion,

obstinate constipation ; small doses arrest intestinal inflammation, improve digestion and regulate bowels.

Dose : Grammes, 0.01 to 0.25 ; grains, 1-6 to 4, as required.

### EUPURPURIN. (Con.)

For cystitis or rheumatism ; hemorrhages, uterine debility, leucorrhœa, impotence.

Dose : Grammes, 0.025 to 0.1 ; grains, 1-4 to 1 1-2, every two to four hours.

### EUROPHEN.

For secondary or tertiary syphilis, scrofula, tuberculosis, cachexia from lead, mercury, malaria, etc. ; as gastro-intestinal analgesic, in gastralgia, ulcer, cancer ; as internal antiseptic.

Dose : Grammes, 0.05 ; grains, 1-2, thrice daily or more.

### EXALGINE.

For chorea ; analgesic in neuralgias (superior to antipyrine) ; antiseptic.

Dose : Grammes, 0.05 to 0.3 ; grains, 1 to 5, repeated every two to four hours.

### FUCHSINE.

For albuminuria.

Dose : Grammes, 0.03 to 0.25 ; grains, 1-2 to 4, thrice daily.

### FRASERIN. (Con.)

Tonic ; bitter stomachic ; for constipation due to muscular torpor ; diarrhea due to relaxation, without irritation or fever ; night-sweats ; suited to very delicate stomachs, where ordinary tonics

are not well borne, in pregnancy, convalescence, consumption, and similar states.

DOSE : Grammes, 0.05 to 0.15 ; grains, 1 to 2, before meals.

### GELSEMININE. (Alk.)

For neuralgia of fifth nerve, toothache, sick headache, rheumatism ; convulsive cough ; to break up colds ; dysmenorrhea ; to allay sexual excitement ; bilious and remittent fevers ; delirium ; epilepsy ; acute gonorrhoea ; pleurisy. To be administered with caution. (Relieves irritation, hyperemia and consequent disorder of innervation, in brain, and to a less degree in spinal cord, and sympathetic ; indicated by active cerebral hyperemia, flushed face, bright eye, contracted pupil, restlessness, irritability, especially in children ; sedative to heart ; lessens mucus ; hyperemias ; specific for dysuria with stricture ; relieves tormina, tenesmus, arrests exudation, styptic, for cholera, spermatorrhea, after-pains, convulsions, hiccough, pertussis, insomnia from cerebral fluxion, erysipelas.)

DOSE : Grammes, 0.00025 ; grains, 1-250, repeated as needed. Of the concentration, gelsemin, the dose is : grammes, 0.005 to 0.05 ; grains, 1-12 to 1.

### GERANINE. (Alk.)

Astringent, for chronic and infantile diarrheas in later stages, hemorrhages, sore throats, ulcerative stomatitis ; hemoptysis and other hemorrhages ; (to contract caliber of capillaries of mucous membranes, and check catarrhal exudations ; passive hemorrhages, gleet, mucous hemorrhages, leucorrhoea).

DOSE : Grammes, 0.05 to 0.25 ; grains, 1 to 4, as required.

Dose of the concentration Geranin, grammes, 0.05 to 0.25 ; grains, 1 to 4.

## GOLD BROMIDE.

For epilepsy, myelitis, chronic metritis, ovarian neuralgia or inflammation ; migraine.

DOSE : Grammes, 0.008 to 0.012 ; grains, 1-8 to 1-5, two to four times daily.

## GOLD CHLORIDE.

For syphilis, scrofula, cancer, myelitis ; small doses increase appetite and secretions ; large doses irritate and salivate, stimulate the sexual function, and cause fever.

DOSE : Grammes, 0.0025 ; grains, 1-24, two to four times a day.

## GOSSYPIN. (Con.)

Causes uterine contractions, even abortion if fresh plant be employed ; it is a stimulant diuretic ; for amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, paresis of bladder, impotence from atony.

DOSE : Grammes, 0.025 to 0.25 ; grains, 1-4 to 4, every two to four hours.

## GUAIACIN. (Res.)

Stimulant, diuretic, alterative ; for tonsillitis, a specific, if given before suppuration ; for chronic rheumatism, gout and syphilitic periostitis.

DOSE : Grammes, 0.1 to 0.2 ; grains 1 1-2 to 3, every three hours. Maximum daily dose, grammes, 2.0 or 30 grains.

## GUAIACOL.

For tuberculosis, substitute for creasote.

DOSE : Grammes, 0.005 to 0.01 ; grains 1-12 to 1-6, given as often as the stomach will permit ; the object being to render the body unsuitable for the tubercle bacillus to inhabit.

### GUARANINE. (Alk.)

Considered identical with caffeine, q. v.

### HAMAMELIN. (Con.)

Hemostatic for internal bleeding, menorrhagia; dysmenorrhœa; causes seminal emissions, tonic; decongestive sedative for hemorrhoids and varices; passive hemorrhages generally; dysentery; purpura; phlebitis; (tonic to venous system, for all cases with sluggish circulation, chronic catarrhs of the nose, mouth, throat and larynx, with thickened membrane and increased secretion, mucous or muco-purulent; for same condition in genito-urinary mucosa).

DOSE: Grammes, 0.025 to 0.06; grain, 1-4 to 1, every two to four hours.

### HELENINE. (Glu.)

Antiseptic against the cholera bacillus; for ozena, malaria, tuberculosis, infantile diarrhœa, pulmonary catarrh, bronchorrhœa, locally for diphtheria as a solvent; chorea; pertussis; phthisical diarrhœa; leucorrhœa of catarrhal endometritis. (Tonic-stimulant to skin and mucosa of digestive and respiratory tracts. Specially for bronchorrhœa; slow in action.)

DOSE: Grammes, 0.01 to 0.02; grains 1-6 to 1-3, in a day.

### HELLEBORIN. (Glu.)

Local anesthetic, and heart-tonic.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.005 to 0.015; grains, 1-12 to 1-4, per day.

### HELONIN. (Con.)

For leucorrhœa and genital atony, both sexes; tonic to urinary organs, (specially for attendant

melancholy, for prolapsus uteri, to prevent miscarriage; albuminuria; atrophy; for gastric catarrh where other tonics are rejected.)

Dose: Grammes, 0.025 to 0.25; grains 1-2 to 4, every four hours.

### HEMOGLOBIN.

For anemia and chlorosis. An efficient chalybeate, very readily assimilated.

Dose: Grammes, 0.1 to 0.2; grains, 1-2 to 3, per day

HYDRACETINE. (See Pyrodine.)

### HYDRANGINE. (Glu.)

For gravel and other urinary affections; tonic to kidneys, arresting calculous deposits, relieves irritation of bladder or urethra, and bronchi.

Dose: Grammes, 0.02 to 0.05; grains, 1-3 to 1, three or more times daily.

Of the concentration, hydrangin, grammes, 0.25 to 0.5.

### HYDRASTINE. (Alk.)

Bitter tonic; hepatic stimulant; antiperiodic; emmenagogue; for catarrhal jaundice; leucorrhœa, metrorrhagia, gonorrhœa, gleet, chronic coryza and all forms of dry catarrh; dry skin diseases; ear diseases; quiets over-action of the heart; functional utero-ovarian distress; hemorrhoids; night sweats; cough, sputa, anorexia and indigestion of phthisis and of drunkards; (affections of spleen, mesentery and abdominal viscera generally.)

Dose: Grammes, 0.01 to 0.03; grains, 1-6 to 1-2, once to three times daily.

### HYDRASTININE HYDROCHLORATE.

(Alk.)

For dysmenorrhœa and all forms of uterine hemorrhage; heart tonic whose action persists



a long time ; metritis ; pyosalpinx ; myomata ; endometritis.

DOSE : Grammes, 0.005 to 0.01 ; grains, 1-12 to 1-6, hypodermically, once daily.

### HYOSCINE HYDROBROMATE. (Alk.)

Sedative hypnotic ; for mental disorders, sexual excitement ; spermatorrhea ; antispasmodic narcotic, for insomnia, delirium, acute mania and delirium tremens ; motor excitement ; paralysis agitans ; also in torpor, depression, melancholy, inactivity.

DOSE : Grammes, 0.00025 to 0.0005 ; grains, 1-250 to 1-134, one to six times a day ; for hypodermic use, grammes, 0.00025 to 0.001 ; grains, 1-250 to 1-67.

### HYOSCYAMINE SULPHATE. (Alk.)

For paralysis agitans, senile or mercurial tremors, neuralgia, acute mania, chorea, delirium tremens, epilepsy ; in very small dose, narcotic and calmative ; to allay vesical tenesmus ; delusions of persecution, spasmodic cough, laryngismus, hiccough, pertussis.

DOSE : Grammes, 0.00025, increased to 0.012 ; grains, 1-250, increased to 1-5, if full effect be not sooner produced. This wide range of dosage is due to the uncertainty of the preparation ; much being impure.

Of the concentration, hyoscyamin, or hyonigrin, the dose is grammes, 0.0075 to 0.06 ; grains, 1-8 to 1. (This allays irritation ; favors all secretions, slows pulse when dependent on irritation and debility of cardiac nerves, favors action of purgatives and prevents griping.)

### IODIDE OF IRON.

For scrofula, enlarged glands, lymphatic ob-

struction, caseation, threatened tubercular or caseous phthisis, tuberculosis of joints.

DOSE : Grammes, 0.03 to 0.06 ; grains, 1-2 to 1, thrice daily.

### IODIDE OF TERPENE.

Gregg extols it as aborting pneumonia.

DOSE : Grammes, 0.1 ; grains, 1-2, twice daily, followed by a cupful of milk or broth. If more be taken, a too profuse diuresis will ensue.

### IODINE.

For scrofula, glanders, sluggish or syphilitic skin diseases ; cachexia from mercury, malaria, lead, arsenic.

DOSE : Grammes, 0.001 to 0.005 ; grains, 1/67 to 1/12, three or more times daily.

### IODIFORM.

Overdoses cause headache, irritability, insomnia, loss of memory, mania, hallucinations or melancholy ; prevents morbid tissue-growth. For tuberculosis, scrofula, cachexias, headache, pain of gastric ulcer, cancer or neuralgia.

DOSE : Grammes, 0.01 to 0.025 ; grains, 1/6 to 1/2, every two to four hours.

### IODOL.

Antiseptic, alterative ; for syphilis, scrofula, tuberculosis, diabetes mellitus.

DOSE : Grammes, 0.05 ; grain, 1, three or more times daily ; may be given up to grammes, 2.5 ; grains, 40, daily.

### IRISIN. (Con )

Emeto-cathartic ; stimulates liver and intestinal glands. For constipation and biliousness. (Increases waste and excretion by lymphatics ; for syphilis, goiter, cachexias.)

DOSE : Grammes, 0.05 to 0.25 ; grains, 1 to 4.

## IRON PHOSPHATE.

For anemia, debility, chlorosis; in convalescence.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.05 to 0.25; grains, 1 to 4, before each meal.

## IRON TANNATE.

For diarrhea in later, subacute and chronic stages; to restrain loss of albumen in Bright's disease.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.06 to 0.12; grains, 1 to 2, three to six times a day.

## IRON VALERIANATE.

For anemia with nervous debility.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.05; grain, 1, before each meal.

## JALAPIN. (Con.)

Hydragogue; for constipation; renal disease; revulsive in cerebral congestions; dropsy; requires bile for its action.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.025; grain 1-2, or more, as required.

## JUGLANDIN. (Con.)

For habitual constipation; dysentery especially; visceral congestions; and the cases in which rhubarb is ordinarily used; (allays mucous irritation and promotes secretion, intestinal dyspepsia, habitual constipation; intestinal irritation of fevers).

DOSE: Grammes, 0.05 to 0.25; grains, 1 to 4, as laxative; every two hours in dysentery.

## LACTUCIN. (Glu.)

Mild hypnotic; for cough, intestinal pain, and diarrhea in children.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.05; grain, 1, and upwards.

## LEAD ACETATE.

Contracts arteries, raises tension, slows heart; checks outflow of uric acid; for pyrosis, diarrhea, dysentery; internal hemorrhages; aneurism, albuminuria.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.05; grains 1, every two to four hours.

## LEONTODIN. (Con.)

Stimulant diuretic, laxative; cholagogue (for malarial dysentery, hepatic affections, of chronic, non-inflammatory type).

DOSE: Grammes, 0.1 to 0.3; grains 1 to 5.

## LEPTANDRIN. (Con.)

Emeto-cathartic in large doses; tonic, cholagogue, laxative; for hepatic affections, dyspepsia, diarrhea, cholera infantum, typhoid fever, when bile is deficient; biliousness; clay-stools; (gentle stimulant to entire intestinal tract and appendages; a gastro-intestinal tonic; malarial typhoid; ague; after chills are broken by quinine; best in chronic forms).

DOSE: Grammes, 0.05 to 0.2; grains, 1 to 4, twice daily.

Of the glucoside, leptandrine, same dose.

## LIATRIN. (Con.)

For gleet; gently tonic, stimulates all excretions; acts on the urinary and reproductive organs, both sexes.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.05; grain, 1, every two to four hours.

## LITHIUM SALICYLATE.

For gout, rheumatism, the uric acid diathesis; gravel.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.05 to 0.25; grains, 1 to 4, three times or more daily.

## LOBELINE. (Alk.)

Stimulates stomach and bowels; causing headache, vomiting, giddiness and collapse, sometimes coma or convulsions; small doses raise blood-pressure; the alkaloid is less likely to cause nausea than the ordinary preparations; expectorant diaphoretic, laxative; given for pertussis; for asthma and dyspnea in general; (for emesis, give small doses frequently to obtain effect from absorption instead of local irritation; increases activity of all vegetative functions, innervation and circulation, in minute doses [0.00025]; for angina pectoris, give in full doses; also for difficult labor from rigid os or perineum; it also energizes uterine contractions; sedative in fevers, local and general).

**DOSE:** Grammes, 0.0005; grains, 1-134, ten times daily, gradually increased if desirable.

Of the concentration, lobelin as emetic, grammes, 0.05; grain, 1, in warm water every ten minutes; diaphoretic or expectorant, grammes, 0.005; grain, 1-12, repeated hourly.

## LUPULIN. (Con.)

Stomachic tonic; slight hypnotic; for alcoholism, delirium tremens; anaphrodisiac; one of the best sedatives and hypnotics for mania, but must be given in huge doses to get the effect. (For nervous irritability, due to sexual causes; melancholy dyspepsia, gastric fermentation, after-pains, chordee, typho-mania.)

**DOSE:** Grammes, 0.05 to 0.15; grains, 1 to 2 1-2. Of the lupulin of the shops, I have given up to an ounce at bedtime, in noisy mania.

## LYCOPIN. (Con.)

For bites or stings of venomous insects or reptiles; for hemoptysis, first stages of phthisis;

astringent, sedative, narcotic (for chronic diseases with fast pulse; acute in advanced stages, with debility; reduces pulse-rate and increases force; in phthisis it relieves cough, sweats and diarrhea, slows pulse, improves appetite and digestion; tonic, stimulant, astringent, specially to bronchi).

DOSE: Grammes, 0.05; grain, 1, every two hours or more.

### MACROTIN. (Con.)

Large doses cause nausea, vomiting, depression, headache, giddiness; acts on the heart like digitalis, but less powerfully. For stomachic and cardiac tonic; for chorea, myalgia, lumbago, rheumatism, headache from atony of vessels, neuralgia; expectorant in bronchitis and in phthisis; hypochondria; (shortens first and second stages of parturition; calms reflex irritability, nausea, pruritus and insomnia of the later period of pregnancy; prevents puerperal convulsions; relieves neuralgic cramps and irregular pains of first stage; relaxes uterus and soft parts; facilitates labor and prevents laceration; augments the energy and rhythm of second period pains, and, like ergot, prevents post-partum hemorrhage.) It is one of the best remedies for chorea (for all rheumatic pains; strengthens reproductive organs, removing irritation; with anemonine, is specific for dysmenorrhœa, amenorrhœa; for heavy, tense, aching pains, from any cause, it is specific).

DOSE: Grammes, 0.05 to 0.15; grains, 1 to 2 1-2; in labor, grammes, 0.2; grains, 3.

### MANGANESE PHOSPHATE.

For adynamia, anemia, chlorosis, debility;

whenever iron, as a hematic, is indicated, the effect is enhanced by the addition of manganese.

DOSE : Grammes, 0.06 to 0.2 ; grains, 1 to 3, before meals.

### MANGANESE BINOXID.

For pyrosis, irritable stomach, with pain after eating, and as adjuvant to iron in anemias, scrofula, skin diseases. As the permanganate cannot, by any possibility, reach the blood as such, any effect it may have in relieving amenorrhœa is probably to be obtained from the bin-oxid or any other salt.

DOSE : Grammes, 0.1 ; grains, 1 1-2, repeated as needed, quite frequently for pyrosis.

For amenorrhœa, grammes, 0.2, four times a day for four days previous to period.

### MANDRAGORINE. (Alk.)

Supposed to be the active principle in the "Keeley cure" for alcoholism.

DOSE : Grammes, 0.00025 ; grains, 1-250, cautiously increased, hypodermically.

### MECONARCEINE. (Alk.)

For bronchial affections, neuralgia, insomnia ; substitute for morphine in habitués ; for coryza and rhinitis.

DOSE : Grammes, 0.005 to 0.035 ; grains, 1-12 to 1-2, hypodermically.

### MENISPERMUM. (Con.)

Bitter tonic, "blood purifier" (stimulates absorbents and kidneys ; for cachexias, intestinal atony, glandular disease, skin diseases, uricemia, chronic abdominal disease).

DOSE : Grammes, 0.05 ; grain, 1, every four hours.

## MENTHOL.

Stimulant, sedative, anesthetic; antiseptic; for colicky pains, vomiting of pregnancy, influenza, tuberculosis of lungs; powerful anti-neuralgic, for migraine, sciatica, toothache, etc.; for humid asthma, respiratory catarrhs.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.05; grains, 1, and upwards.

## MERCURY BINIODIDE.

For syphilis, struma, enlarged spleen; to remove fibrinous deposits, the débris of inflammation or of apoplexy; powerful antiseptic; for scarlatina, measles, small-pox, roetheln.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.001; grains, 1-67, six or more times daily.

## MERCURY PROTIODIDE.

For syphilis, especially of children.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.01; grains, 16, six or more times daily (for adults).

## MERCURY THYMOLACETATE.

For hypodermic use, in syphilis and tuberculosis.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.005 to 0.01; grains, 1-12 to 1-6, hypodermically or intramuscularly.

## MERCURY CYANIDE.

For syphilis or tuberculosis of the lungs.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.0025 to 0.0075; grains, 1-24 to 1-8, three times daily.

## MERCURY BICHLORIDE.

For irritative diarrhea, lienteric, with colicky pains, and unhealthy passages, sometimes bloody.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.0005; grains, 1-134, every two to four hours.



## MERCURY AND CHALK.

For acholic, unhealthy, fetid stools, nausea, tumid abdomen and ill-temper, in children.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.01; grains, 1-6, every four hours.

## MERCURY: YELLOW OXIDE.

For biliousness, indigestion, duodenal catarrh, irritative dyspepsia, fermentation in the stomach or bowels.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.0005 to 0.002; grains, 1-134 to 1-30, every four hours.

## MERCURY, PILL.

For syphilis and all cases in which a very rapid constitutional effect is desired.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.05; grains, 1, every one to four hours.

## MERCURY, SUBSULPHATE.

Used only as a prompt and safe emetic in croup, not followed by purging or depression.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.15 to 0.3; grains, 2 to 4, as emetic.

## METHACETINE.

Antipyretic of great power, well-borne by children; for typhoid fever, pneumonia, influenza, phthisis, acute rheumatism; antiseptic, analgesic.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.15 to 0.2; grains, 2 to 3, but not more than grammes, 0.3, or grains, 4.

## METHYLENE BLUE.

Anodyne for neuralgia and rheumatism; and for tuberculosis and scrofula; antiperiodic, especially when quinine fails.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.1 to .5; grains, 1 1-2 to 7 1-2, internally; grammes, 0.02 to 0.06; grains, 1-3 to 1, hypodermically.

## MORPHINE SULPHATE.

For inflammatory pain ; diarrhea, etc., hepatic and renal colic.

DOSE : Grammes, 0.005 to 0.025 ; grains, 1-12 to 1-4, hypodermically, or by the stomach.

## MORPHINE HYDROCHLORATE.

DOSE : Same as the sulphate.

## MORPHINE ACETATE.

Somewhat stronger and more acceptable than other salts.

DOSE : Same as the sulphate.

## MYRICIN. (Con.)

Stimulant to mucosa, with increased secretion of mucus ; for phthisical diarrhea, whenever a stimulating astringent is required.

DOSE : Grammes, 0.025 to 0.2 ; grains, 1-4 to 3.

## MUSCARINE NITRATE. (Alk.)

Sialagogue ; antihidrotic ; emetic ; heart paralyzant ; antidotes atropine ; for night sweats ; diabetes insipidus ; twitching of facial muscles ; pressing pain in occiput.

DOSE : Grammes, 0.0005 to 0.002 ; grains, 1-134 to 1-33, hypodermically.

## MYRTOL.

Antiseptic ; local stimulant ; for bronchorrhea ; fetid bronchitis ; phthisis with free or fetid sputa ; chronic cystitis ; gleet ; vaginitis ; better tolerated than the balsams.

DOSE : Grammes, 0.25 ; grains, 4, repeated as needed.

## MYRRHIC ACID.

Astringent expectorant ; for bronchorrhea ; amenorrhœa ; leucorrhœa ; free mucous secretions generally.

### NAPELLINE. (Alk.)

Antineuralgic ; substitute for morphine for habitués.

DOSE : Grammes, 0.01 to 0.025 ; grains, 1-6 to 1-4.

### NAPHTHOL BETA.

Antiseptic ; in chronic diarrhœa, typhus and typhoid ; dilatation of stomach ; tubercular diarrhœa ; cystitis ; perhaps cholera.

DOSE : Grammes, 0.1 to 0.3 ; grains, 1 1-2 to 5, repeated till stools are odorless.

### NARCEINE BIMECONATE. (Alk.)

Hypnotic (?)

DOSE : Grammes, 0.025 to 0.1 ; grains, 1-2 to 1 1-2.

### NICKEL BROMIDE.

For epilepsy ; convulsive affections of children ; nervous sedative, giving the effect of the bromides in moderate doses.

DOSE : Grammes, 0.025 to 0.1 ; grains, 1-2 to 1 1-2, three or more times daily.

### NICOTINE. (Alk.)

For tetanus ; antidote to strychnine ; for cerebral symptoms in fevers ; acute rheumatism ; cholera epidemic and nostras ; asthma, colic, angina pectoris, strangulated hernia, convulsive tic, local muscular or "histrionic" spasm.

DOSE : Grammes, 0.00025 ; grains, 1-250, every half hour.

### OSMIC ACID.

For scrofula, cancer ; neuralgia, especially sciatica ; goiter ; epilepsy.

DOSE : Grammes, 0.001 to 0.005 ; grains, 1-67 to 1-12, best hypodermically, at the seat of the disease.

### OUABAINÉ. (Glu.)

Powerful antispasmodic, especially for pertussis.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.00004; grains, 1-1000, every three hours, for a child five years old.

### PANDURATIN.

For gravel.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.015; grain, 1-4, frequently repeated.

### PAPAYOTIN. (Papine.)

Powerful digestive agent, especially when gastric juice is deficient. Its digestive power is quite extensive; even the tenacious mass produced by milk and lobster being quickly broken up by it.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.05 to 0.25; grains, 1 to 4, after meals.

### PELLETIERINE TANNATE. (Alk.)

Taenicide.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.03 to 0.05; grain, 1-2 to 1, taken in the morning fasting, followed by cathartics.

### PEPSIN.

To digest albuminoids only.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.075; grain, 1, after each meal.

### PHYTOLACCIN. (Con.)

Emeto-cathartic, narcotic, in large doses producing giddiness, amblyopia and convulsions; for rheumatism, dropsy, syphilis, scrofula, scurvy; orchitis; its most approved function is in dissipating glandular enlargements, acute or chronic; mammary inflammation; also to reduce obesity; (diphtheria, given with aconite; quinsy; stomatitis; mumps, especially metastatic; specific for rectal ulcer, fissure, prolapse, hemorrhoids, etc.).

DOSE: 0.015 to 0.06; grain, 1-4 to 1, three to six times a day.

## PHOSPHIDE ZINC.

For nervous debility, neuralgia, insomnia from cerebral exhaustion, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, leucocythemia, impotence, osteomalacia, herpes zoster; for severe and intractable neuralgia.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.0025 to 0.005; grain, 1-24 to 1-12, three times daily. It should never be given for more than a week at a time.

## PHOSPHORIC ACID.

Allays thirst, in fevers or in diabetes; alkaline urine; scrofula; checks growth of bony tumors; rickets; wherever mineral acids are indicated this is preferable, as least likely to derange digestion.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.05 to 0.2; grains, 1 to 3, in water.

## PHOSPHORUS.

Powerful stimulant; causes fatty degeneration of the liver if too long continued. To break up severe and inveterate neuralgias; for brain exhaustion and its consequent irritability, insomnia, mental debility or aberration, cerebral anemia; for impotence from exhaustion, self-abuse, or like excesses, or from too close application to work; for deficient secretion of semen; for zoster; dementia, paresis.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.0005; grains, 1-134, thrice daily, an hour before meals, for one week only.

## PICRIC ACID.

For malaria; headache; albuminuria. Given with quinine, it prevents gastro intestinal irritation. For a pyretic malarial attack, not cachectic. Give on the well day.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.025; grains, 1-4, every hour till relieved; or grammes, 0.05; grains, 1, at one dose, repeated three or four times.

## PICROTOXIN. (Neut.)

Causes profuse sweating, and gastro-intestinal secretions, saliva, bile and pancreatic. For night-sweats, laryngeal phthisis, morphine or chloroform poisoning. Raises temperature. Antidotes chloral hydrate. Given for chronic alcoholism, alcoholic epilepsy, with anemia; laryngeal paralysis; chorea; spinal paralysis; hysteria, local chorea, exophthalmos, bulbar palsy, ataxia, tetanus, hydrophobia, senile tremor, shaking palsy, chronic myelitis, catarrhal jaundice, chronic diarrhea and dysentery,

DOSE: Grammes, 0.0005 to 0.001; grains, 1-134 to 1-67, two or three times daily.

## PILOCARPINE HYDROCHLORATE. (Alk.)

Causes profuse sweating, salivation, diuresis, lachrymation, coryza; increases secretion of milk, ear-wax, bronchial mucus, gastric and intestinal juices. It also causes uterine contractions. For uremia, diabetes insipidus, puerperal convulsions, acute nephritis, dropsies, hepatic colic, urticaria, hydrophobia, antidotes morphine and atropine, specific for jaundice, and to relieve the itching of jaundice, prurigo, alopecia; locomotor ataxy, tetanus; diphtheria; syphilis; enlarged spleen is contracted by it; labyrinthine deafness, especially if syphilitic; all itching skin diseases; small doses relieve thirst in renal disease or in fever; pertussis, asthma and dry bronchitis; as diaphoretic to prevent or break up colds; in uremia it removes urea and other waste-products as well as water; eliminates lead, mercury, arsenic and cachectic poisons; restores secretion of milk when lost; is specific for erysipelas of the ordinary sthenic

type, but not when the eruption is pale and the heart weak, with little or no fever.

Contraindications: Fatty heart, impeded circulation in lungs from heart disease, emphysema or pleurisy.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.003 to 0.01; grains, 1-20 to 1-6, hypodermically, or in hot water; repeated hourly till desired effect is produced.

Atropine is the antidote.

### PIPER OLEORES.

Stimulant stomachic; for gastro-intestinal atony, hemorrhoids, gleet, (congestive chills, cholera morbus, atonic amenorrhœa or dysmenorrhœa, with macrotin; ague).

DOSE: Grammes, 0.05 to 0.5; grains, 1 to 7 1-2 after meals. Piperine is inert, or nearly so.

### PLATINUM BICHLORIDE.

For syphilis, scrofula, impotence in either sex.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.0025; grains, 1-24, three to six times daily.

### PODOPHYLLIN. (Res.)

Drastic purgative; cholagogue; increases waste. For biliousness with dark stools; hepatic congestion; bilious malaria; bilious sick headache; small doses stimulate digestive functions; (old syphilitic lesions; diarrhea with mucous stools, solvent of recent adhesions; biliary concretions).

Contraindicated in inflammatory states of the stomach or bowels; though it has been recommended in cholera infantum, etc., in very small doses.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.005; grains, 1-12, two to four times a day; grammes, 0.001; grains, 1-67, in acute diarrheas; grammes, 0.03; grains, 1-2, as cathartic, for which it is rarely fitted.

### POPULIN. (Con.)

For malarial debility, dyspepsia or dysentery. Tonic astringent; especially for duodenum; chronic catarrhal affections generally; for frequent and painful micturition.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.025 to 0.25; grains, 1-2 to 4, before meals, or oftener.

### POTASSIUM BICHROMATE.

For locomotor ataxia, and in dyspepsia, simulating gastric cancer.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.025 to 0.1; grains, 1-2 to 1 1-2, before meals.

### POTASSIUM CYANIDE.

Sedative: to be used with much caution. For cough of phthisis.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.0025 to 0.005; grains, 1-24 to 1-12, repeated frequently.

### POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.

For amenorrhœa.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.01; grains, 1-6, every two to four hours, beginning four days before the menstrual flux is due.

### POTASSIUM TELLURATE.

For sweating of phthisis.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.025 to 0.05; grains, 1-3 to 1, at bedtime.

### PYRODINE.

Energetic antipyretic, for pneumonia, scarlatina, typhoid; lowers temperature markedly, and for a long time, with sweating, but no nausea or collapse.



**DOSE (maximum) :** Grammes, 0.05; grains, 1, one hour before the access of the fever is expected, repeated in fifteen minutes; but two doses to be taken in a day. In repeated doses, at short intervals, it causes toxic symptoms, hemoglobi-nuria. It should not be continued over two or three days; but it is so effectual that this is rarely necessary.

### PYROGALLIC ACID.

For hemoptysis.

**DOSE :** Grammes, 0.1 to 0.05; grains, 1-6 to 5-6, every hour till effect is manifest.

### PRUNIN. (Con.)

Tonic, allays irritation of stomach, intestines, respiratory and urinary tracts; sedative in large doses; for cough, hectic, anorexia and irritability of phthisis; coughs, colds, dyspepsia, etc.

**DOSE :** Grammes, 0.05 to 0.2; grains, 1 to 4, best in small doses, repeated frequently.

### PTELEIN. (Con.)

(Excellent tonic, for stomach and duodenum; asthma; tonic for kidneys and bladder and glands.)

**DOSE :** Grammes, 0.025 to 0.2; grains, 1-4 to 4.

### QUEBRACHINE.

Antipyretic; diuretic; stimulates intestinal and salivary glands; large doses paralyze motion and cause convulsions.

### QUININE SULPHATE.

Tonic, antiperiodic, antineuralgic, antipyretic, antizymotic; for general and nerve debility, from suppuration, hectic, in convalescence; one of the most generally useful tonics known; for malaria, septicemia, asthma.

**DOSE:** Grammes, 0.06 to 0.12; grains, 1 to 2, as a tonic; grammes, 0.7 to 1; grains, 10 to 15, as antiperiodic, to prevent paroxysm of ague, asthma or neuralgia; grammes, 0.12 to 0.25; grains, 2 to 4, every two to four hours, for hectic, septi-cemia, etc.

### QUASSIN. (Neut.)

Simple bitter, arousing appetite, restoring digestion in atony, relieving thirst.

**DOSE:** Grammes, 0.002 to 0.01; grains, 1-33 to 1-6, in water, before meals.

### QUININE HYDROFERROCYANIDE.

Tonic, hematic.

**DOSE:** Grammes, 0.0025 to 0.005; grain, 1-24 to 1-12, before meals.

### RESORCIN.

Antiseptic and antipyretic; as an intestinal antiseptic, and in dysentery, choleraic affections, tubercular diarrhea, typhoid fever; malaria; measles, especially septicemia; asthma; whooping-cough (used locally).

**DOSE:** Grammes, 0.03 to 0.1; grains, 1-2 to 1 1-2, every two to four hours, or oftener, till stools are odorless.

### RHEIN. (Con.)

Tonic-astringent in small doses; for intestinal mucous flux; large doses purge by increasing peristalsis, with astringency later; for diarrhea with worms or other irritating substances in the bowels. Small doses stimulate secretion of intestinal juice. Useful whenever stools are unhealthy or offensive; nervous irritability of children; crossness, convulsive twitches; (for constipation with a sense of constriction in abdomen, and contracted abdominal muscles;) early

stages of summer diarrhea ; flatulence ; heart burn ; pyrosis.

DOSE : Grammes, 0.025 to 0.25 ; grains, 1-4 to 4, every four hours.

### RHUS TOXICODENDRON.

For chronic rheumatism, rheumatic gout ; neuralgia following continued fevers ; scaly skin diseases, acute eczema, elephantiasis ; enuresis, paralyzes, (sharp pain in forehead, left orbit, sharp pulse-stroke, tip of tongue showing small red spots on upper surface, sharp burning local pain, skin bright red and burning ; for erysipelas, low grades of inflammation of cellular tissue or mucous membrane ; frequent small pulse, red mucosa, brown sordes, bright superficially red skin, tympanites, acrid feces or urine indicate its use ; also old ulcers with red edges, glistening )

DOSE : Grammes, 0.025 ; grain, 1-4, (of tincture), gradually increased until notable effects are shown, The only active preparation of rhus is probably a tincture of the fresh herb.

### RUMIN. (Con.)

Bitter astringent ; alterative, in scurvy ; said to be useful in obesity ; stimulates lymphatic absorption.

(Rumicine is identical with chrysophanic acid, q. v.)

DOSE : Grammes, 0.05 to 0.2 ; grains, 1-2 to 4, three times a day.

### RUE. (Oil )

Stimulant, antispasmodic, emmenagogue, carminative ; for amenorrhœa, hysteria, convulsions, flatulence.

DOSE : Grammes, 0.01 to 0.3 ; grains, 1-6 to 5, thrice daily. Maximum daily dose, grammes, 1.0, or 15 grains.

### SALICIN. (Glu.)

Antipyretic. (For malaria with distinct periodicity and rheumatic pains; also for free mucous fluxes, with septic tendency, foul tongue, fetid discharges.)

DOSE: Grammes, 0.1 to 0.75; grains, 1-2 to 12.

### SALICYLIC ACID, PURE.

The first remedy for rheumatic fever; antipyretic; antiseptic; arrests gastric fermentation, heartburn, waterbrash, acidity; phlebitis; headache, especially uricemic; to dissolve gallstones; specific for tonsillitis.

(Full purplish or lead-colored tongue, local redness with slight purple, especially where pressed, indicate its use.)

DOSE: Grammes, 0.1 to 0.3; grains, 1-2 to 5, in ordinary cases; up to gramme 0.5; grains, 7-12, every two to four hours in very high fever.

### SALOL.

For irritable bladder, cystitis, gonorrhoea, gleet; for gastro-intestinal fermentation or mycosis; cholera infantum, cholera morbus, typhoid fever.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.1; grains, 1-2, every one to three hours. Maximum daily dose for adults, grammes, 2, or 30 grains.

### SANGUINARINE NITRATE. (Alk.)

Tonic; stimulant to sexual organs, in both sexes; for amenorrhoea, impotence, frigidity; stimulant expectorant of great value, when the bronchi are too dull in sensibility to throw off secretions that accumulate. (Gastro-intestinal atony, with mucus; cough with dry throat and air passages, constriction of chest, obstructed respiration.)

DOSE: Grammes, 0.005 to 0.0075; grains, 1-8 to 1-12, every two to four hours.

### SANTONIN-OXIM.

Has the anthelmintic properties of santonin, without its dangerous toxic effects.

DOSE : Grammes, 0.05 to 0.3 ; grains, 1 to 5, according to age. One or two doses should be given, fasting, and no more until the next day.

### SAPONIN. (Glu.)

Local irritant, followed by paralysis of sense and motion of voluntary and involuntary muscle, and of reflex action. Antagonizes digitalis, and *vice versa* ; paralyzes nerve centers also, heart, lungs and vaso motors. It might be used for aortic disease with hypertrophy.

### SCILLITOXIN. (Glu.)

Emeto-cathartic in large doses ; slows pulse and raises arterial pressure ; diuretic in cardiac dropsy ; stimulant expectorant when secretion is free, but not expelled (dropsy with dry, harsh skin, parched tongue, fevered lips, contracted features).

DOSE : Grammes, 0.001 ; grains, 1/67, several times daily.

### SCUTELLARIN. (Resin.)

Nerve tonic ; not very strong. For nervousness, hysteria, chorea, monomania.

DOSE : Grammes, 0.1 ; grains, 1 1/2, and upwards.

### SENECIN. (Con.)

For calculous affections (tonic to reproductive organs of both sexes ; fullness and weight in perineum, dragging in testicle, difficult or lagging urination in male ; strangury).

DOSE : Grammes, 0.025 ; grain, 1/4, or upwards, thrice daily.

### SENEGIN. (Glu.)

Considered identical with saponin ; stimulating expectorant ; diuretic and diaphoretic ; for cases when lungs are loaded with secretions ;

muco-purulent, and the power to expectorate is too small; as in acute bronchitis, second stage, or in slowly resolving pneumonia; chronic bronchitis or pneumonia; renal dropsy; aortic disease with palpitation; amenorrhœa.

#### SILVER OXID.

For gastralgia, irritable dyspepsia, pyrosis, gastric catarrh or ulcer; hæmatemesis; hæmoptysis; menorrhagia; chronic diarrhœa or dysentery; chorea; epilepsy; locomotor ataxy.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.005 to 0.05; grains, 1-12 to 1, before each meal.

#### SMILACIN. (Con.)

Alterative, diaphoretic, resolvent. For syphilis, the cachexias and rheumatism.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.1 to 0.3; grains, 1-2 to 5, twice daily.

#### SODIUM FORMATE.

Used with some success for tuberculosis.

DOSE: Grammes, 0.025 to 0.075; grains, 3-8 to 1-8, two to four times daily.

#### SOLANINE HYDROCHLORATE. (Glu.)

Lessens sensibility of nerve-ends, pulmonary plexus; analgesic; used in neuralgia in place of morphine; for asthma; bronchitis; vomiting of pregnancy; sciatica; gout; rheumatism; cystitis; pertussis; gastric pains and prurigo. (Capillary stimulant; for congestions of nerve centers; abdominal viscera; kidneys.)

DOSE: Grammes, 0.01 to 0.05; grains, 1-6 to 1, hypodermic.

#### SPARTEINE SULPHATE. (Alk.)

Cardiac tonic; diuretic; it is the best of the heart tonics for steady use; as reliable as digitalis, and it may be given for a long time without ill results; especially to old people; the digestion is unaffected.

DOSE : Grammes, 0.01 to 0.05 ; grains, 1/6 to 1, or more, three or four times a day.

### STAPHISAGRINE. (Alk.)

Paralyzes motor nerves and respiration.

### STILLINGINE. (Alk.)

Used as an alterative in syphilis and in skin diseases ; cachexias ; scrofula ; enuresis ; rheumatism of the chronic and irregular forms ; bronchitis ; (increases waste and excretion ; stimulates lymphatic system to healthy secretion ; best in cachectic states, when mucosa and skin are involved.)

DOSE : Grammes, 0.025 to 0.1 ; grains, 1/4 to 1 1/2, three or more times daily.

Dose of the concentration, grammes, 0.05 to 0.2 ; grains, 1 to 3.

### STROPHANTHINE. (Glu.)

Heart tonic ; lengthening systole and slowing rhythm ; more powerful than digitalis ; raises blood pressure, but does not contract arteries ; diuretic ; antipyretic ; no gastric irritation ; for mitral disease, with great anasarca.

DOSE : Grammes, 0.0001 ; grains, 1/667 ; maximum, 0.0005 ; grains, 1/134, repeated according to effect.

### STRYCHNINE NITRATE.

This salt has been extensively used in the treatment of alcoholism ; also for infantile paralysis, writer's cramp, local palsies, lead palsy, muscular atrophy, ataxy, cardiac neuralgia, amaurosis. (Atony of stomach and bowels with pain ; pain at hypochondria umbilicus or forehead, with nausea, yellowish or brown maculae, yellowish, sallow ring about mouth.)

DOSE : Grammes, 0.002 ; grains, 1/33, gradually increased to grammes, 0.004 ; grains, 1/16, every four hours.

## STRYCHNINE SULPHATE. (Alk.)

Increases reflex excitability of spinal cord and blood pressure ; improves appetite ; peristalsis ; sensory sensibility and special senses ; sexual desire ; one of the best tonics for dyspepsia with catarrh and congestion ; for convalescence ; anemia ; dyspepsia from improper food or alcohol ; sick-headache ; prevents frontal headache in those liable ; habitual constipation ; tonic to dilated heart, and in bronchitis with weak breathing ; night-sweats of phthisis ; depression due to mental overwork, but it must not be continued long, or made an excuse for continued overwork ; paralysis, after irritative symptoms have passed ; atony or paresis of bladder ; sexual debility unless due to excess ; chorea ; hysteria.

DOSE : Grammes, 0.001 to 0.0025 ; grains, 1-67 to 1-24, every four hours.

## STRYCHNINE VALERIANATE.

For nervous or hysteric debility.

DOSE : Grammes, 0.001 to 0.0025 ; grains, 1-67 to 1-24, three or four times daily.

## TANNIC ACID.

Astringent.

DOSE : Grammes, 0.05 ; grain, 1, every two to four hours.

## TARTAR EMETIC.

Emetic ; expectorant ; sedative to heart. For bronchitis, with fever, early stages ; for insomnia with indigestion.

DOSE : Grammes, 0.001 ; grain, 1-67, before meals, for indigestion ; grammes, 0.002 ; grain, 1-33, every two hours, as expectorant.



## THYMOL.

For gastric fermentation, typhus, rheumatism ; antipyretic ; anticatarrhal.

DOSE : Grammes, 0.05 to 0.1 ; grains, 1 to 2, or more, as needed.

## THEINE. (Alk.)

Stimulates mental faculties, prevents sleep ; anesthetic ; in large doses, causes giddiness, trembling and nervousness ; tetanizant. For nervous, fatigue, emotional, hunger, cold, menstrual or mild neuralgic headache ; for neuralgia it excels caffeine.

DOSE : Grammes, 0.015 to 0.15 ; grains, 1-4 to 2. Daily maximum, grammes, 0.5 ; or 7 1 2 grains.

## TRILLIIN. (Con.)

Mucous disease with free secretion ; astringent tonic.

DOSE : Grammes, 0.05 to 0.15 ; grains, 1 to 2 1-2.

## TRINITRIN. (Glonoin, Nitro-glycerine.)

Lessens blood-pressure ; relaxes heart muscle. For angina pectoris, headache, neuralgia, epileptic vertigo and epileptic fits ; spasmodic asthma, puerperal convulsions ; uremia ; seasickness, gastralgia, hepatic colic ; may cut short cold stage of ague or other chills ; relieves heart if weak or fatty in the aged, and lessens tension in cirrhotic nephritis ; has proved useful in myxedema, with elaterium ; cerebral ischemia ; intense chlorosis ; anemic neuralgias ; hypochondria.

DOSE : Grammes, 0.00025 to 0.001 ; grains, 1-200 to 1-67, gradually increased as necessary.

## ULEXINE HYDROBROMATE. (Alk.)

Diuretic.

DOSE : Grammes, 0.0001 to 0.00025 ; grain, 1-667 to 1-250.

## URANIUM NITRATE.

For diabetes.

DOSE : Grammes, 0.01 to 0.025 ; grains, 1-6 to 1-2, every two to four hours.

## VERATRIN. (Con.)

(This represents *veratrum viride*.) Weakens pulse without slowing, at first causes muscular weakness, nausea, vomiting, collapse; forsthenic fevers and inflammations; pneumonia; the best remedy for puerperal convulsions, as preventive or curative; (arterial sedative; stimulant to vegetative functions; acting through sympathetic nerves, it removes capillary obstruction, gives tone to vascular system, and strength to the heart; as circulation is freed, the heart quiets down; the remedy for sthenia, active capillary circulation, full bounding, full hard, or corded, or wiry pulse, with serous inflammation; these remarks apply to its use in very small doses, up to 3 drops of Norwood's tincture; for dysentery, followed by geranin).

DOSE : Grammes, 0.0025 to 0.01 ; grains, 1-24 to 1-6, frequently repeated, but carefully watched.

## VERATRINE. (Alk.)

For rheumatic arthritis; sthenic fevers, as pneumonia.

DOSE : Grammes, 0.0025 to 0.005 ; grains, 1-24 to 1-12, two to four hours.

## VIBURNIN. (Con.)

For dysmenorrhea, to prevent abortion, anti-spasmodic; uterine sedative; diuretic; astringent in diarrhea and dysentery.

DOSE : Grammes, 0.05 to 0.15 ; grains, 1 to 2 1-2, as needed.

## VIOLINE. (Alk.)

Emeto-cathartic, resembling emetine in its

action ; for bronchitis and other acute catarrhs of the respiratory tract.

Dose : Grammes, 0.0002 to 0.0005 ; grains, 1-300 to 1-134.

### XANTHOXYLIN. (Con.)

Antirheumatic ; sudorific ; diuretic ; tonic in debility and anemia ; for tetanus ; (best stimulant known for mucosa generally ; for chronic catarrhs, with relaxation and hyper-secretion ; old ulcers ; intestinal ulcers ; low fevers).

Dose : Grammes, 0.05 to 0.1 ; grains, 1 to 2, as often as necessary.

### ZINC OXID.

For chorea, hysteria, nervous affections ; for gastric catarrh, pyrosis, heartburn, ulcer.

Dose : Grammes, 0.02 to 0.05 ; grain 1-4 to 1, before each meal.

### ZINC SULPHOCARBOLATE.

For all cases wherein an antiseptic is required, in the stomach or bowels ; for gastric catarrh, with pyrosis, heartburn, bad breath, fermentation, vomiting, nausea, ulcer, cancer ; for cholera infantum, cholera morbus, cholera asiatica, duodenal catarrh, diarrhea, dysentery ; fetid stools ; also to keep intestinal canal in aseptic state and thus prevent absorption of ptomaines therefrom, in all continued fevers, especially typhoid, pneumonia, and tuberculosis ; the most efficient and least irritant agent known for this purpose.

Dose : Grammes, 0.03 to 0.3 ; grains, 1-2 to 5, every two hours until stools are odorless ; then reduce to amount just sufficient to keep them so.

### ZINC VALERIANATE.

For nervous disorders of hysteric type.

Dose : Grammes, 0.05 ; grain 1, thrice daily.

## ABDOMINAL PLETHORA.

|              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| Podophyllin, | Jalapin,     |
| Elaterin,    | Colocynthin, |
| Croton oil,  | Convolvulin. |

A dose twice a week for portal congestion.  
Colchicine every alternate day.

Fruit diet. Exercise while fasting. Cold baths  
with massage or rough toweling.

## ABORTION.

|           |              |
|-----------|--------------|
| Ergotin,  | Gelseminine, |
| Viburnin, | Aletrin,     |
| Macrotin, | Helonin.     |
| Morphine, |              |

To prevent threatened abortion.

|       |          |
|-------|----------|
| Gold, | Mercury. |
|-------|----------|

To stop habit of aborting, especially if due to  
syphilis.

|      |              |
|------|--------------|
| Rue, | Tannic acid. |
|------|--------------|

If hemorrhage has begun.

|           |               |
|-----------|---------------|
| Ergotin,  | Digitalin,    |
| Macrotin, | Hydrastinine. |

For hemorrhage after abortion.

Iron phosphate.

During pregnancy when fatty placenta causes  
abortion.

If abortion be inevitable, tampon firmly with  
rubber bag filled with water, and give ergo-  
tin in full dose.

## ABSCESS.

- Calcium sulphide,            Atropine.  
Arsenic sulphide,  
    To abort threatened.  
Guaiacin, to abort tonsillar.  
Calcium lactophos., } In full doses.  
Iron phosphate,        }  
Iron arseniate, to repair waste.  
Digitalin,                Arseniate quinine.  
    For hectic suppuration.  
Smilacin,                Iron iodide.  
Iodoform,  
    For chronic, scrofulous abscess.  
Aconitine, for fever.

## ACIDITY.

- Silver oxide,              Phosphoric acid.  
Papayotin,  
    Before meals as preventive.  
Bismuth subnitrate, to allay heartburn.  
Salicylic acid,            Creasote,  
Lithia salicylate,        Mercury with chalk,  
Naphthol beta,            Zinc sulphocarbolate,  
Carbolic acid,            Manganese.  
    After meals, to stop fermentation.  
Anemonine,                Berberine,  
Emetine,                  Lobeline.  
Rhein,  
    To promote healthy secretion.  
Brucine,                  Quassain,  
    To tone stomach and restore appetite.

## ACNE.

- Lithia salicylate, for uric acid.  
Strychnine arseniate, in full doses,

|                                             |                    |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Ergotin,                                    | Brucine.           |
| Chrysophanic acid,                          |                    |
| To contract capillaries.                    |                    |
| Veratrine,                                  | Leptandrin.        |
| Euonymin,                                   |                    |
| For bilious phlegmatics.                    |                    |
| Iodoform,                                   | Iron arseniate,    |
| Iodol,                                      | Calcium lactophos. |
| For scrofulous or catarrhal cases.          |                    |
| Calcium sulphide,                           | Arsenic sulphide.  |
| For rosacea.                                |                    |
| Gold bromide,                               | Phosphorus,        |
| Arsenic bromide,                            | Sanguinarine.      |
| For obstinate cases.                        |                    |
| Mercury with chalk,                         | Mercury biniodide. |
| For muddy skin, doughy, conjunctiva cloudy. |                    |
| Atropine, for greasy face, free sweating.   |                    |
| Berberine, for girls at puberty.            |                    |
| Euonymin,                                   | Juglandin,         |
| Irisin,                                     | Mercury pill.      |
| Alone or combined, for constipation.        |                    |

#### ADDISON'S DISEASE.

|                                |                    |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| Iron arseniate,                | Phytolaccin,       |
| Manganese,                     | Calcium lactophos. |
| Euophen,                       |                    |
| In full doses, long continued. |                    |

#### ADENITIS.

|                                                |                   |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Iodoform,                                      | Arsenic sulphide, |
| Iodol,                                         | Calcium sulphide, |
| Phytolaccin,                                   | Barium chloride,  |
| Iodine,                                        | Ammonium iodide.  |
| To promote resolution and prevent suppuration. |                   |

Calcium lactophos.,      Iron arseniate.

To rebuild strength and tissue.

Quinine arseniate.

For hectic of long suppuration.

Platinum chloride.

For sluggish suppuration, indisposed to heal.

#### ADYNAMIA.

Quinine salts,

Cerasein,

Iron salts,

Strychnine,

Calcium lactophos.,

Arsenic,

Brucine,

Hydrastine,

Berberine,

Ampelopsin,

Phosphoric acid,

Aristolochin.

Cornin.

Variouly combined, according to cause.

Arnica, nervous tonic.

#### AFTER PAINS.

Atropine,

Macrotin,

Gelseminine,

Morphine,

Camphor monobrom,

Ergotin (small dose).

In full doses, separately or combined.

#### AGALACTIA.

Pilocarpine.

Given until slight sweating begins, then continued less frequently till secretion is restored.

Gossypin,

Theine.

To keep up action of pilocarpine.

Stop all liquors, beer, etc., and give plenty of nutritious food, especially lentil soup.

## ALBUMINURIA.

Trinitrin.

To relax tension and relieve the heart and kidneys.

Elaterin,

Pilocarpine,

Croton oil,

Picrotoxin.

To eliminate, and relieve the kidneys.

Gold chloride,

Mercury bichloride.

Platinum chloride,

As specifics.

Benzoates, for pale tongue or sepsis.

Aconitine, for febrile symptoms.

Lead acetate,

Chimaphilin,

Tannic acid,

Arbutin.

Iron tannate,

To lessen excretion of albumen.

Cannabine, for hematuria.

Cantharidin.

For hematuria after acute symptoms have subsided.

Fuchsine.

To arrest albuminuria when dropsy is present.

Helouin, astringent tonic.

Picric acid.

## ALCOHOLISM.

Arsenite copper,

Zinc sulphocarbolate.

For morning vomiting.

Capsicum.

To promote digestion, induce sleep, quiet delirium, remove appetite for alcohol.

Quinine arseniate.

To quiet and strengthen stomach and nerves.

Brucine,

Strychnine nitrate.

To remove depression due to stopping alcohol, and brace up nerves.



|               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| Atropine,     | Hyoscyamine, |
| Daturine,     | Duboisine,   |
| Mandragorine, | Trinitrin,   |
| Hyoscine,     | Caffeine.    |

To cause sense of fullness in the head that renders alcohol disagreeable.

|               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| Gold bromide, | Nickel bromide. |
|---------------|-----------------|

Arsenic bromide,

For "horrors," nervous erethism.

Phosphorus.

Given at first for a week, to quickly restore some mental power and break up habit; also for neuralgia following stoppage of alcohol, and for insomnia.

Cocaine.

To relieve thirst due to pharyngo-buccal catarrh, and sinking sensations in epigastrium; also soothes irritable stomach.

Macroton.

For dyspepsia with irregular or feeble heart-action.

|             |                 |
|-------------|-----------------|
| Picrotoxin, | Zinc phosphide. |
|-------------|-----------------|

For tremors, alcoholic epilepsy with anemia.

Lupulin.

For delirium tremens and as substitute for alcohol.

|            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| Zinc oxid, | Silver oxid. |
|------------|--------------|

For gastric catarrh, tremor and to relieve craving.

|              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| Apomorphine, | Pilocarpine. |
|--------------|--------------|

To rid the body quickly of alcohol and dispel ebriety. A Turkish bath does this promptly and effectually.

|           |                |
|-----------|----------------|
| Lobeline, | Tartar emetic. |
|-----------|----------------|

Nicotine,

Effectual but dangerous drugs for "fighting

delirium." Huge doses of capsicum do better if they can be introduced.

Food must be given persistently; raw beef, oysters, white of egg, hot clam-juice, Bovinine, Wyeth's or Valentine's beef-juice, with papayotin, and the pickled meats, are most appropriate.

### ALOPECIA.

Pilocarpine.

Enough daily to produce slight sweating.

Mercury,

Platinum,

Gold,

Iodine.

For syphilitic cases.

Calcium lactophos.,

Iron phosphate.

} For loss of hair due to debility and lack of formative elements. These must be taken for a long time, and are very effectual.

Arseniate potassium may be added.

### AMAUROSIS AND AMBLYOPIA.

Strychnine nitrate.

For functional forms or those due to lead, tobacco or alcohol, atrophic and traumatic forms.

Iodine,

Iodide of iron

Iodol,

For scrofulous cases or those due to lead.

Iodide of mercury, for syphilitic cases.

Arnican,

Santonin-oxim.

Rue,

Have been recommended.

Guaiacin, for rheumatics.

Anemonine.

## AMENORRHEA.

|                                 |                       |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Aconitine,                      | Cicutine.             |
| Anemonine,                      |                       |
| For cases due to catching cold. |                       |
| Iron arseniate,                 | Aristolochin.         |
| For anemics.                    |                       |
| Myrrhic acid,                   | Sanguinarine,         |
| Potass permang.,                | Senegin,              |
| Mercury biniodide,              | Senecin,              |
| Arsenic chloride,               | Aletrin,              |
| Gold chloride, *                | Alnuin,               |
| Macrotin,                       | Hydrastine,           |
| Rue,                            | Gold potass. cyanide. |
| For functional inactivity.      |                       |
| Quinine valerianate,            | Iron valerianate.     |
| Brucine,                        |                       |
| For hysteria.                   |                       |
| Aloin,                          | Colocynthin,          |
| Iron arseniate,                 | Zinc phosphide.       |
| For chlorotic cases.            |                       |
| Ergotin,                        | Caulophyllin.         |
| Colchicine,                     |                       |
| For plethoric cases.            |                       |

## ANEMIA.

|                                              |                      |
|----------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Iron chloride,                               | Manganese phosphate, |
| Iron phosphate,                              | Hemoglobin.          |
| For ordinary cases.                          |                      |
| Iron iodide, for scrofulous.                 |                      |
| Iron arseniate, for malarial, cachectic.     |                      |
| Iron bromide,                                | Nickel bromide.      |
| Arsenic bromide,                             |                      |
| When others cause headache.                  |                      |
| Iron valerianate, for nervous or hysterical. |                      |

### Calcium lactophos.

As a tissue-food in all cases, especially nursing mothers.

Strychnine arseniate,      Quinine arseniate.

For town dwellers.

Brucine,                      Papayotin,  
Calumbin,                      Cetrarin (increases red  
Quassein,                      and white cells).

Pepsin,  
As adjuvants.

### ANEURISM.

Veratrine,                      Ergotin.

Aconite,

To depress circulation and favor coagulation.

Codeine,                      Cannabine.

To relieve pain.

Absolute rest and dry diet.

Iron tannate,                      Lead acetate.

Gallic acid,

To favor coagulation.

Arsenious odidie, for specific effect.

### ANGINA PECTORIS.

Trinitrin,                      Cocaine,

Acetanilide,                      Morphine.

To relieve paroxysms.

Nicotine is recommended. but is not advised.

Arsenic iodide,                      Mercury iodides,

Gold iodide,                      Iodine.

To be given in the intervals, to act upon the diseased tissues, and remove what can be absorbed.

Caffeine arseniate,                      Quinine arseniate.

To prevent recurrence; to be given in intervals.

Aconite, when indicated by state of circulation.  
Phosphorus.

Sometimes useful when nervous debility underlies disease.

### ANOREXIA.

|             |                    |
|-------------|--------------------|
| Strychnine, | Arseniate quinine, |
| Brucine,    | Arseniate iron,    |
| Berberine,  | Cerasein,          |
| Quassein,   | Chelidonin,        |
| Calumbin,   | Chelonin,          |
| Bebeerin,   | Collinsonin,       |
| Absinthiu,  | Cusparine,         |
| Æsculin,    | Fraserin,          |
| Aletrin,    | Gold chloride.     |

Arseniate strychnine,

Any of the above will restore the appetite, provided the bowels are first regulated, and gastric catarrh cured. Until this is done it is useless to try to force an appetite, when the stomach is not in condition to receive food.

### AORTIC DISEASE.

Cicutine, for pains.  
Saponin, for hypertrophy.  
Senegin, for palpitation.

### APHONIA.

|                 |                       |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Brucine,        | Strychnine.           |
| Eserine,        |                       |
| For relaxation. |                       |
| Atropine,       | Strychnine arseniate. |
| For hysteria.   |                       |
| Emetine,        | Lobeline.             |
| For congestion. |                       |

Rue, Iodine,  
Acid benzoic,  
For chronic forms.

### APOPLEXY.

Veratrine, Gelseminine,  
Tartar emetic, Aconitine,  
Lobeline, Nicotine.

To reduce the pulse when apoplexy is threatened. Vomiting is to be avoided; the remedies given only to soften the pulse.

Colocynthin, Croton oil.  
Elaterin,

To relieve by speedy and actively purging.

Colchicine.

For persons who have reason to dread apoplexy.

Avoid excitement, alcohol, too free use of stimulating food, over-exertion and too little exertion equally, hot soup and drinks.

### ASCITES.

More good will be done by keeping up the blood with tonics and food, and only depleting the dropsical accumulation where absolutely necessary to relieve respiration, than by purging or sweating. If the causal disease (hepatic cirrhosis) be at a stand-still, draining the peritoneum may prove curative; or if chronic or tubercular peritonitis be the cause. Otherwise, the pressure of a full abdomen checks further effusion, and relief should only be sought when unavoidable.

Elaterin,                      Convolvulin,  
Colocynthin,                Croton oil.  
Jalapin,

Hydragogue cathartics.

Pilocarpine,                Picrotoxin.  
Sudorifics.

Iron phosphate,            }  
Phosphoric acid,          } To keep up the blood.  
Calcium lactophos.       }

Digitalin,                  }  
Scillitoxin,                } Given together to act on the  
Mercury pill.              } kidneys.

Apocynin,                   Stillingin.

Copaiba,  
Have been recommended.

#### ASTHMA.

Aconitine,                   Anemonine.

To prevent attack, if given at the start.

Trinitrin.

Is very effectual in breaking the paroxysm.

Atropine.

When the skin is cool and moist and sputa  
loose.

Pilocarpine.

For bronchitic asthma, with rhinitis.

Strychnine.

For nervous cases, in full doses.

Tartar emetic.

In nauseant dose, for hearty subjects.

Colchicine, for gouty cases.

Sanguinarine.

For humid form and sometimes for spasmodic.

Emetine,                    Nicotine,  
Lobeline,                   Bromides,  
Cocaine,                    Eucalyptol,

|              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| Caffeine,    | Atropine,       |
| Daturine,    | Aspidospermine, |
| Cannabine,   | Asclepidin,     |
| Morphine,    | Delphinine,     |
| Apomorphine, | Solanine.       |

Have been recommended for the paroxysms.

|             |          |
|-------------|----------|
| Arseniates, | Quinine, |
| Strychnine, | Brucine. |

Have been recommended to be taken in the intervals, to prevent recurrence of paroxysms.

Quinine.

A full dose the evening before an expected attack will prevent it.

|          |               |
|----------|---------------|
| Menthol, | Myrrhic acid, |
| Thymol,  | Eucalyptol.   |

For humid asthma.

#### ATHEROMA.

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Zinc phosphide, | Phosphorus. |
|-----------------|-------------|

For a week occasionally. Not to be used in plethoric cases.

|                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| Quinine arseniate, | Iodoform,          |
| Arsenic iodide,    | Calcium lactophos. |
| Iodine,            |                    |

For continued use in ordinary cases. With proper diet these will delay the progress indefinitely and promote absorption of the deposit.

Iron iodide, for anemic or scrofulous cases.

Mercury biniodide, for syphilitic cases.

Arsenic.

When kidneys are impaired, with puffy eyes, mental hebetude, drowsiness.

Digitalin, for capillary atheroma.



## ATROPHY.

Arsenic, Strychnine.  
Helonin,  
For muscular atrophy.

## BACKACHE.

Arnica, for atonic state.

## BILIOUSNESS.

Podophyllin,  
For clayey stools, fetid, with flatulence and  
either costiveness or diarrhea.  
Aconitine, an occasional dose aids the former.  
Mercury yellow oxid, Stillingin,  
Calomel, Rhein.  
Mercury pill,  
When the bile is in excess or deficient.  
Bryonia.  
For sluggish liver, or bilious vomiting with  
headache.  
Berberine, for dyspepsia and chronic gastritis.  
Pepsin, with hydrochloric acid, before meals.  
Ammonium iodide.  
For duodenal and biliary catarrh.  
Euonymin, for bilious attacks.  
Salicylic acid, Lithia salicylate.  
Manganese binox.,  
For gouty cases.  
Aloin, for constipation.  
Calumbin.  
Gentle tonic after attack has subsided.  
Leptandrin.  
The best when there is any sign of irritation  
or inflammation.

Hydrastine, for duodenal catarrh.

Diet : Fast for one day, or keep to hot skimmed milk alone.

#### BLADDER, IRRITABLE.

|            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| Atropine,  | Daturine,    |
| Duboisine, | Hyoscyamine. |
| Hyoscine,  |              |

For nocturnal incontinence ; one full dose at bedtime.

|              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| Cantharidin, | Erigeron oil. |
|--------------|---------------|

For women who dribble on coughing, but have no cystitis.

|                    |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
| Ammonium benzoate, | Benzoic acid, |
| Eucalyptol,        | Benzoates.    |

For ammoniacal urine, offensive, phosphatic ; or for enlarged prostate, or for slight catarrh.

Gelseminine.

For hysterical women with constant irritation, or acute catarrh.

|        |                |
|--------|----------------|
| Salol, | Cubeb oleores. |
|--------|----------------|

For catarrh of bladder.

|             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| Delphinine, | Chimaphilin, |
| Cannabine,  | Populin.     |

For spasm of the bladder, strangury and general use.

#### BLADDER, PARALYSIS.

Cannabine, for retention in spinal disease.

Ergotin.

For parietic dysuria, when bladder feels as if but partly emptied ; for sphincter palsy and incontinence and distention-palsy.

|                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| Arnica,        | Strychnine, |
| Physostigmine, | Brucine.    |

Have been employed for palsy of detrusor.

Cantharidin,  
For atonic paresis.

Gossypin,

### BOILS.

Calcium sulphide,  
To abort boils.

Arsenic sulphide.

Iron arseniate,  
Calcium lactophos.

To repair damages, re-  
store the blood, and give  
firmness to the cells, so as  
to stop the recurrence of  
boils.

Quinine arseniate.

For hectic and debility during discharging  
period.

Aconitine.

For fever and headache previous to opening.  
The best local remedy is an ointment of mer-  
cury biniodide, 1 to 24 of lard; a little  
rubbed into the center of the coming boil.  
This will almost always abort it.

### BONE DISEASE.

Phosphoric acid, Calcium lactophos.

To rebuild diseased, carious or softened bone.

Iodine, Iodoform,

Iron iodide, Calcium chloride,

Iodol, Barium chloride.

For scrofulous bone disease.

Strychnine arseniate, Iron phosphate,

Guaiacol, Quinine arseniate.

Iron arseniate.

Tonics during progress of bone suppuration.

Mercury biniodide, Gold iodide,

Iodoform, Calcium iodide.

Smilacin,

For syphilitics.

### BREATH : FETID.

Zinc sulphocarbolate, Thymol,  
Potass. permanganate, Menthol,  
Carbolic acid, Eucalyptol.

A few granules of either to be allowed to dissolve in the mouth and then swallowed.

### BRIGHT'S DISEASE : ACUTE.

Aconitine, for beginning of scarlatinal.  
Cantharidin.

When hematuria remains after acute symptoms subside.

Digitalin, for the dropsy only.  
Cannabine.

For hematuria while acute symptoms are present ; also diuretic.

Eucalyptol, uncertain ; sometimes of service.  
Atropine, Hyoscyamine.

For irritation and pain in kidneys.

Pilocarpine.

To relieve kidneys and avert uremia ; full dose to produce sweating. Give digitalin also, if at all weak.

Colocynthin, Jalapin.  
Elaterin,

To avert uremia and relieve kidneys by free purgation. Use with free hand if convulsions are threatened, but watch that patient's strength does not fail.

Iron phosphate.

As tonic when disease has subsided.

### BRIGHT'S DISEASE : CHRONIC.

Lead acetate, Hydrastinine.  
Tannic acid, Chimaphilin.

Lessen loss of albumen.

Jalapin, Elaterin.

Occasionally, as derivative.

Trinitrin.

In contracted kidney, to lessen arterial tension, relieve heart and kidneys, and to save albumen in desquamative form.

Fuchsin has been recommended.

Erigeron oil.

Saves albumen, lowers vascular tension, relieves headache, nausea, and other uremic symptoms.

Pilocarpine, for uremic symptoms.

Iron phosphate, Iron tannate.

To prevent anemia and save albumen.

Eucalyptol.

In small doses sometimes relieves the desquamative form.

Gold iodide, for syphilitic cases.

Gold chloride, Mercury bichloride.

Arsenic chloride,

For interstitial form, to arrest cirrhotic process.

Benzoates, Benzoic acid.

Used steadily for months, have some curative power over the desquamative form.

### BRONCHIECTASIS.

Quinine arseniate, about the best tonic.

Calcium lactophos.

To repair waste and strengthen tissues.

Eucalyptol, Thymol,

Myrtol, Menthol.

Prevent or cure fetor from decomposing secretion.

Aspidospermine, for dyspnea.

Sanguinarine, Senegin.

Scillitoxin,

Stimulate bronchi to throw off secretions.

Strychnine arseniate, Ergotin,

Brucine, Eserine.

The first as tonic, and all to cause contraction of the cavity walls.

#### BRONCHITIS: ACUTE.

Aconitine, Digitalin,

Veratrine, Quinine sulphate.

For fever at beginning.

Asclepidin, to subdue congestion.

Apomorphine, Violine.

Emetine,

To loosen sputa, first stage.

Morphine, Solanine.

Codeine,

To soothe cough, first stage.

Lobeline, Tartar emetic.

For dyspnea, or violent cough.

Macrotin, Antimony arseniate.

For subacute forms, or after acute stage subsides.

Ammonium benzoate, for later stages.

Sanguinarine, Senegin.

Scillitoxin,

For copious secretion, in later stages, with sluggish bronchial sensibility, so that the sputa are not easily raised.

Colchicine, for gouty or plethoric cases.

Eucalyptol, Myrtol,

Cubeb oleores, Menthol,

Copaiba oleores, Myrrhic acid,

Benzoic acid, Thymol.

For copious secretion in later stages, when it tends to become chronic.

Potass. cyanide, Iodoform.  
For cough of later stages, tending to become chronic.

#### BRONCHITIS : CAPILLARY.

Emetine, Copper sulphate.  
Apomorphine,  
As emetics ; the former as expectorant.  
Sanguinarine, Senegin.  
Scillitoxin,  
To stimulate expectoration, when deficient, in the aged.  
Aristolochin.  
Stimulant expectorant, for children or young adults.  
Lobeline, Tartar emetic.  
To be used with caution, if at all, for dyspnea.  
Camphor monobrom., stimulant expectorant.  
Digitalin, Brucine,  
Strychnine nitrate, Physostigmine.  
Stimulants for failing heart.  
Quinine, as a tonic to be given throughout.  
Ammonium iodide, Mercury protiodide.  
To favor liquescence and absorption of resolution.  
Eucalyptol.  
Stimulant for low states, with feeble capillary circulation.

#### BRONCHITIS : CHRONIC.

Quinine arseniate, Strychnine arseniate.  
For emphysematous, spasmodic cases, and as general tonics.  
Arsenic sulphide, for profuse purulent sputa.  
Calcium lactophos.  
To be given throughout as a tissue builder.  
Lobeline, for dyspnea.

Ammonium benzoate, Antimony arseniate,  
Aristolochin, Ampelopsin,  
Sanguinarine, Chelerythrine.  
Senegin,

When secretion is profuse and not ejected  
freely.

Cicutine, for spasmodic cough and dyspnea.

Hydrastine, Berberine.

For dry catarrhs, atrophic.

Ammonium iodide.

To loosen sputa and stimulate cough.

Colchicine, for gouty or plethoric cases.

Acid benzoic, Creasote,

Cubeb oleores, Carbolic acid,

Copaiba oleores, Tannic acid,

Eucalyptol, Ammonium benzoate,

Menthol, Barosmin,

Thymol, Myrtol.

To check profuse, thin secretion and to pre-  
vent or cure fetor.

Myricin, stimulant expectorant.

Iodine, Iodoform,

Iodol, Iodide of iron.

For scrofulous cases, or those resisting treat-  
ment.

Morphine, Camphor monobrom.,

Codeine, Potass. cyanide.

Cicutine,

To allay cough and give sleep, when there is  
not obstructed oxidation.

Scillitoxin.

For tenacious, sticky mucus, hard to raise  
except by straining at coughing.

Eserine, for relaxation, local and general.

Digitalin, for anasarca in late cases.

Cerium oxalate, for dyspnea, nervous cough.



Collinsonin,                      Hydrangine.  
Helenine,

### BRONCHORRHEA.

Ammonium iodide,              Arsenic iodide.  
Iron iodide,

A good combination to improve strength and favorably modify local condition.

Calcium lactophos.,            }  
Manganese phosphate,        } Tonic, to be given  
Iron phosphate.                } for six weeks at a time.

Benzoates,                      Thymol,  
Benzoic acid,                    Zinc oxid.,  
Cubeb oleores,                  Ampelopsin,  
Copaiba oleores,                Myrrhic acid,  
Myrtol,                          Menthol.

To check secretion and stimulate expectoration.

Carbolic acid,                  Creosote,  
Eucalyptol,                      Helenine,

For fetid sputa.

Cotoine, for colliquative cases, in phthisis.

Eserine,                          Strychnine.

Brucine,

To give tone to muscular fiber of bronchi.

### BURNS.

Phytolaccin, to relieve pain.

Strychnine arseniate,        Brucine.

To combat depression.

Morphine,                        Codeine.

Cannabine,

To relieve pain.

Digitalin,                        Aconitine.

Veratrine,

To subdue fever.

## CACHEXIAS.

Calcium lactophos.

As a cell-builder in all cachexias ; to be given long.

Iron arseniate,                      Manganese phos.

Quinine arseniate,

For anemia in cancerous, malarial, splenic, phthisical.

Hydrastine, for malarial and splenic.

Iodine,                      Calcium iodide,

Iodol,                      Europhen,

Iodoform,                      Iodide iron.

For mercurial, saturnine, arsenical, scrofulous, syphilitic.

Mercury biniodide,              Iron iodide.

Arsenic iodide,

For syphilitic, scrofulous, eczematous.

Eucalyptol,                      Arnicin.

Said to be at times useful adjuvants.

Gold iodide.

For cancerous, syphilitic, scrofulous and mercurial ; the latter is doubtful.

Citric acid, for scorbutic, scrofulous.

Chionanthin, for cases with congested liver.

Corydalin.

Tonic eliminant, especially in syphilis.

Irisin.

As hepatic stimulant, often required in these affections.

Menispermin, stimulant to absorbents.

## CALCULI : BILIARY.

Morphine, } To be injected hypodermically,  
Atropine. } to relieve pain of paroxysm.

Lithia salicylate,              Podophyllin.

Euonymin,

To dissolve calculi ; take for a long time.

## CALCULI: URINARY.

- |                                                            |                                       |
|------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Hydrangin,                                                 | Piperazine.                           |
| Lithia Salicylate,                                         |                                       |
| To cause solution.                                         |                                       |
| Morphine, }<br>Atropine. }                                 | Hypodermically, to relieve par-oxysm. |
| Salol,                                                     | Gossypiin.                            |
| To relieve irritation of bladder.                          |                                       |
| Quassein,                                                  | Calumbin.                             |
| To check vomiting.                                         |                                       |
| Ammonium benzoate.                                         |                                       |
| To dissolve phosphatic calculi, must be given a long time. |                                       |
| Senecin,                                                   | Collinsonin,                          |
| Barosmin,                                                  | Panduratin.                           |
| Chimaphilin,                                               |                                       |
| For gravel.                                                |                                       |

## CANCER.

- |                                            |                  |
|--------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Arsenite copper,                           | Arsenate sodium. |
| Iodoform,                                  |                  |
| To check vomiting.                         |                  |
| Mercury biniodide,                         | Barium chloride, |
| Methyl violet,                             | Chimaphilin.     |
| The arsenics,                              |                  |
| To retard growth.                          |                  |
| Cicutine,                                  | Iodoform,        |
| Cannabine,                                 | Cocaine.         |
| Codeine,                                   |                  |
| To relieve pain and secure sleep.          |                  |
| Morphine                                   |                  |
| Is the last resort, excepting anesthetics. |                  |
| Phytolaccin,                               | Rumin.           |
| To delay growth.                           |                  |
| Hydrastine has been suggested.             |                  |
| Europhen, for gastric.                     |                  |

Gold chloride, alterative, for cachexia.  
Methyl violet, Osmic acid.  
Pepsin,  
To destroy growth, locally used.

#### CANCRUM ORIS.

Quinine arseniate, Brucine,  
Iron arseniate, Berberine.  
Strychnine arseniate,  
Tonics, to be pushed energetically.

#### CARBUNCLE.

Arsenic sulphide, Calcium sulphide.  
To abort suppuration.  
Strychnine arseniate, Iron arseniate,  
Quinine arseniate, Hydrastine.  
Tonics, needed from first to last.  
Digitalin, Quinine.  
For fever.

#### CARIES.

(See bone disease.)

#### CATALEPSY.

Apomorphine hypodermically,  
To cut short paroxysms.  
Strychnine arseniate, Iron valerianate.  
As tonics in the intervals.

#### CATARACT.

Phosphide of zinc, Phosphorus,  
Gold iodide, Mercury biniodide,  
Iodoform, Iodol.  
Iodine,  
To promote absorption, or stay progress.

#### CATARRH : ACUTE NASAL.

Atropine, full dose, }  
Quinine, } Will abort an attack  
Camphor monobrom. } quite certainly.

Aconitine, Anemonine.

For fever, to moderate severe cases, or in measles; most useful in first stage.

Morphine, Meconarceine.

Codeine,  
Relieve the distress greatly.

Strychnine, Brucine,

Physostigmine, Ergotin.

In full dose may contract the swollen membrane, and thus relieve, but the symptoms return.

Colchicine, Tartar emetic.

For frequently recurring cases, severe; in gouty or plethoric cases, sedentary.

Arseniates.

For frontal headache, itching nose, sneezing.

Veratrine.

For the same cases, with fever and strong pulse.

Bryonine.

Burning in eyes and nose, acrid discharge.

Macrotin.

For rheumatoid, or muscular pains or aching, headache, boneache.

Pilocarpine.

A full dose will abort, provided the patient does not at once replace the lost water by drinking.

Eupatorin, to break up attack.

Anemonine.

In warm water, applied locally, gives some relief.

Ammonium iodide.

May be useful by substitution.

Emetine, aids in hastening suppuration.

Cubeb oleores, for dry, congestive stage.

## CATARRH : CHRONIC NASAL.

Sanguinarine, Senegin.

Useful stimulants.

Hydrastine, Berberine.

For dry, atrophic forms, and for ulceration.

Gold iodide.

For syphilitic, strumous, or mercurial variety,  
with sore nasal bones and low spirits.

Mercurials, Iodine,

Iodoform, Iodol.

Iron iodide,

In syphilitics ; the iodines when the tissues  
need stimulation.

Calcium lactophos.

For strumous or cachectic cases ; for youths  
who have overgrown their strength, or who  
inherit a tendency to phthisis.

Arsenic sulphide, Calcium sulphide.

For suppurative cases.

Eucalyptol, Thymol,

Menthol, Helenine.

For fetid discharges.

Colchicine, for gouty or plethoric.

Arsenic iodide.

In small doses, long continued, as alterative.

## CEREBRAL ANEMIA.

Trinitrin, for sudden attacks, fainting.

Aristolochin, Arnicin,

Iron arseniate, Cetrarin.

Strychnine arseniate,

As tonics for continued use, especially in  
hypochondria.

Camphor monobrom., for headache.

Phosphide zinc,                      Gold chloride.

Phosphorus,

May be given to make a decided impression  
on beginning treatment.

Gold.

Is specially suited for vertigo, or melancholy.

Agaricin, for feeble circulation.

Convallamarin, for failing heart.

### CEREBRAL CONCUSSION.

Arnica, internally, has been used.

Do not use stimulants or draw blood. (Agnew.)

### CEREBRAL CONGESTION.

Veratrine.

For active congestion, with headache or ex-  
citement, hard pulse.

Aconitine, for congestion, with weaker pulse.

Atropine, for less active forms of hyperemia.

Gelseminine.

When the heart is too weak for veratrine, and  
yet there is excitement or pain.

Croton oil,                      Elaterin.

Convolvulin,

When it is necessary to reduce the blood-  
pressure rapidly.

Colchicine.

For chronic congestion in gout or plethora.

Convallamarin,                      Digitalin,

Arsenic,                              Adonidine,

Sparteine,                              Barium chloride.

For passive congestion with weak heart.

Strychnine.

For feeble heart, passive congestion, with  
relaxation of the vessels.

Nickel bromide, for headache.

Amygdala amara oil.

For transient hyperemia, due to transient causes.

#### CEREBRAL SOFTENING.

Phosphorus,                      Arsenic chloride,  
Phosphide zinc,                  Platinum chloride.  
Gold chloride,

For incipient stages, or when due to exhaustion, or to causes no longer at work ; a short course of one of the above, for a week only, may arouse the flagging powers ; after which more permanent tonics are in place.

Strychnine arseniate,      Sanguinarine,  
Quinine arseniate,          Eserine,  
Iron arseniate,                  Chelerythrine.

To follow the powerful agents in previous list.  
Veratrine.

To subdue inflammatory symptoms that may arise.

Aconitine, for febrile symptoms of lower grade.  
Gelseminine.

For excitement without much strength to pulse.

Mercury bichloride,      Platinum chloride.  
Gold chloride,

For syphilitic cases.

Hydrastine, for relaxed vessels.

#### CHANCRE.

Mercury pill,                      Calomel.

To be given speedily till ptyalism begins to show, in all cases of hard chancre.

Iron arseniate,                  Quinine arseniate.  
Strychnine arseniate,

For soft chancre ; give in as full doses as can be borne.



|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Quinine,        | Hydrastine, |
| Iron phosphate, | Berberine.  |
| Brucine,        |             |

Tonics, if the arsenics be badly borne, for soft chancre.

### CHEST-PAINS.

Strychnine arseniate.

For wandering pains, with nervous irritability.

Arnica, for "stitch" in the side.

|             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| Asclepidin, | Bryonine. |
|-------------|-----------|

For painful catch in the breath.

Macrotin.

Intercostal rheumatism, pains under the breast in women, pleurodynia.

### CHLOROSIS.

|                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| Iron phosphate,     | Manganese phosphate, |
| Calcium lactophos., | Hemoglobin.          |

Should be given in full doses for long periods.

|                 |          |
|-----------------|----------|
| Iron arseniate, | Brucine. |
|-----------------|----------|

Good alternates.

|               |      |
|---------------|------|
| Sanguinarine, | Rue, |
|---------------|------|

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Potas. permanganate, | Ergotin. |
|----------------------|----------|

Picrotoxin,

For amenorrhœa.

Aloin, for constipation.

|         |           |
|---------|-----------|
| Pepsin, | Diastase. |
|---------|-----------|

Papayotin,

For indigestion.

Cetrarin.

For languid cases, with anorexia and constipation.

### CHOKING.

Cajeput oil.

Is said to have removed sensation of choking that had persisted for weeks.

## Bromides.

Are said to relieve children, who, from birth, choke at liquids.

## CHOLERA ASIATICA.

|                       |                |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| Zinc sulphocarbolate, | Eucalyptol,    |
| Salol,                | Creosote,      |
| Naphthol beta,        | Carbolic acid, |
| Arsenite copper,      | Helenine.      |

As germicides ; the value being according to the order as given. They should be given at once, in full doses, and repeated hourly, to destroy the comma bacilli. They may be used as preventives, and for vomiting.

|             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| Picrotoxin, | Pilocarpine. |
|-------------|--------------|

Sudden attacks with high fever may be benefited by these drugs, if the strength be sufficient to warrant their use.

|                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| Camphor,          | Piper oleores, |
| Capsicum oleores, | Cajeput oil.   |

Powerful local stimulants, in full doses, are reputed to break up many sudden attacks ; and for collapse.

|           |                                                                                                                                                      |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Morphine, | } A full dose of both, hypodermically, is highly praised, at the beginning ; later, they should be repeated as needed for cramps, pain and diarrhea. |
| Atropine. |                                                                                                                                                      |

|                  |                       |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| Phosphoric acid, | Zinz sulphocarbolate. |
| Citric acid,     |                       |

May be taken with impunity as preventives.

Nicotine has been proposed.

|                     |             |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Strychnine nitrate, | Hydrastine, |
| Brucine,            | Berberine.  |

As tonics, when relaxation occurs, or for collapse.

|             |                |
|-------------|----------------|
| Sparteine,  | Adonidin,      |
| Strychnine, | Cactine,       |
| Digitalin,  | Convallamarin. |

Tonics for failing heart.

|                  |          |
|------------------|----------|
| Arsenate sodium, | Bismuth. |
|------------------|----------|

For irritable stomach and bowels, especially in convalescence.

|                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| Copper sulphate, | Bismuth subnit. |
|------------------|-----------------|

For free diarrhea in declining stages.

|               |          |
|---------------|----------|
| Lead acetate, | Bismuth. |
|---------------|----------|

For diarrhea in the earlier stages.

Bismuth salicylate, antiseptic and sedative.

I would put my faith in the free use of zinc sulphocarbolate as a prophylactic, and as a germicide throughout, in doses of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 grains every one-half to two hours; with a hypodermic of atropine (gr.  $\frac{1}{80}$ ) and morphine (gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$ ) at the outset, or a mixture of tinct. capsicum, oil of cajeput, tinct. camphor, chloroform and ether, to break up attacks, or for collapse, and the rational treatment of such symptoms and conditions as present themselves. As a rule, drugs must be given hypodermically, except where the local effect is desired.

#### CHOLERA INFANTUM.

|                       |                |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| Zinc sulphocarbolate, | Creosote,      |
| Arsenite copper,      | Carbolic acid, |
| Salol,                | Eucalyptol,    |
| Resorcin,             | Thymol,        |
| Naphthol beta,        | Menthol.       |

As germicides and antiseptics, to be given throughout, the value being about in the order named.

|                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Calomel,            | Zinc sulphocarbolate, |
| Mercury with chalk, | Bismuth salicylate.   |
| Rhein,              |                       |

For offensive diarrhea that may precede choleraic attacks.

|                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Bismuth subnit.,  | Pepsin,          |
| Zinc sulphocarb., | Arsenite sodium. |
| Calomel,          |                  |

For vomiting.

|                  |              |
|------------------|--------------|
| Zinc oxid,       | Tannic acid, |
| Silver oxid,     | Resorcin,    |
| Copper sulphate, | Geranine.    |

As astringents, for diarrhea after vomiting has ceased and relaxation occurred.

|                  |          |
|------------------|----------|
| Lead acetate,    | Cotoine, |
| Bismuth subnit., | Cocaine. |
| Morphine,        |          |

In very small doses, for diarrhea or vomiting.

Codeine.

For diarrhea with pain, tenesmus and tormina, after reaction has occurred.

Emetine with codeine.

For green stools, mucous and bloody, with tenesmus.

Caffeine.

Is to be preferred as a heart-tonic, for young children.

|              |                   |
|--------------|-------------------|
| Camphor,     | Capsicum oleores. |
| Cajeput oil, |                   |

For collapse.

Atropine.

A full dose (for a child) is said to relieve choleraic symptoms wonderfully. Contracted pupils indicate its use.

Brucine, Berberine.

Hydrastine,

For weak, relaxed conditions.

Arsenite sodium.

When fever with wasting and unhealthy stools continue into convalescence.

Morphine.

Is the remedy for pain, tormina and tenesmus, increased peristalsis. The doses should be very small, as narcotism is easily produced and very fatal. It is not to be given for the diarrhea, as this may be stopped and the patient die.

Veratrine.

For fever, with acute inflammatory symptoms and headache.

### CHOLERA MORBUS.

The treatment of Asiatic cholera is mainly applicable here.

Morphine, } Hypodermically.  
Atropine. }

Generally puts a stop to the attack. The stimulant mixture given for Asiatic cholera answers also in this case.

Calomel,

Quasseine,

Arsenite sodium,

Bismuth salicylate,

Emetine,

Bismuth subnitrate.

Creosote,

For vomiting.

Apomorphine,

Copper sulphate.

To relieve stomach of decomposing food.

Zinc sulphocarbolate.

Relieves vomiting and all other symptoms.

Dioscorein, for nervousness and irritation.

Veratrine, Nicotine.

For fever, headache, and symptoms of inflammation, following reaction.

### CHORDEE.

Veratrine, Aconitine.

For active inflammation with general fever.

Atropine, for all but febrile cases.

Cannabine, Gelseminine.

Camphor monobrom., Lupulin.

Cantharidine,

Have each been recommended.

### CHOREA.

Iron arseniate, for anemic cases.

Strychnine arseniate.

For hereditary, hysterical or neuralgic cases.

Arsenic bromide.

For ordinary cases, and those having unusually active movements.

Quinine arseniate, for long standing cases.

Macroton.

For menstrual, rheumatic and obstinate cases.

Hyoscine, Hyoscyamine.

For severe cases.

Veratrine.

For severe cases, with great and strong jerking

Picrotoxin. Cicutine.

To quiet muscular irritability, and for local chorea.

Morphine.

For very severe cases with such incessant motion as to prevent sleep.

|                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| Zinc valerianate, | Camphor monobromid, |
| Copper phosphate, | Cerasein,           |
| Physostigmine,    | Exalgine,           |
| Acetanilid,       | Helenine.           |
| Copper sulphate,  |                     |

Have been recommended.

Antipyrin, is an efficient remedy.

### CLIMACTERIC AILMENTS.

|            |            |
|------------|------------|
| Aconitine, | Anemonine. |
|------------|------------|

Aloin,

For "fidgets," restlessness, nervous palpitations.

Macrotoin.

For headache and mental derangement, flushes, heats and insomnia.

|          |               |
|----------|---------------|
| Ergotin, | Hydrastinine, |
|----------|---------------|

|            |            |
|------------|------------|
| Digitalin, | Cannabine. |
|------------|------------|

For hemorrhages.

Trinitrin.

For flushes, followed by chilly skin and cold sweat; for vertigo.

|            |                   |
|------------|-------------------|
| Cannabine, | Camphor monobrom. |
|------------|-------------------|

For headache or insomnia.

|           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| Cicutine, | Hyoscine. |
|-----------|-----------|

For motor restlessness.

|        |           |
|--------|-----------|
| Aloin, | Euonymin. |
|--------|-----------|

For constipation or melancholy, especially of religious type.

Iron arseniate.

For irregular heart, fullness in head, weight at vertex, flushes, alternate hot and cold sweats.

|                |      |
|----------------|------|
| Physostigmine, | Rue. |
|----------------|------|

Cajeput oil,

For flatulence, fluttering in epigastrium.

- Colocynthin,                      Croton oil.  
 Elaterin,  
 For drowsiness, with full head, and other congestive symptoms at time when menses are due.
- Aloin,                              Nickel bromide.  
 Colchicine,  
 For the last-named cases during inter-menstrual period.
- Brucine,                            Bebeerine.  
 Berberine,  
 Useful tonics for this period.  
 Zinc valerianate, for hysteric symptoms.

#### COLIC: INTESTINAL.

- Morphine,                      } Hypodermically.  
 Atropine.                        }
- The latter should be given alone to children.  
 Arseniate caffeine.  
 For neuralgic cases, not due to food.
- Macrotin,                        Brucine.  
 For irregular cramps.
- Veratrine, when due to catching cold.  
 Picrotoxin, for colic during pregnancy.  
 Asclepidin, for flatulence or congestion.  
 Nickel bromide,                Lobeline.  
 Cajeput oil,  
 Given together, for infant's colic.
- Lithia salicylate,              Mercury with chalk.  
 Zinc sulphocarbolate,  
 For fermentation or decomposed food.
- Colchicine.  
 For sharp or dull pain from back to hip, down leg, without fever.  
 Dioscorein, for bilious colic.



|             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| Menthol,    | Thymol,      |
| Eucalyptol, | Cajeput oil. |

To relieve pain and cough.

Nicotine, to relax spasm.

#### COLIC : LEAD.

|           |                              |
|-----------|------------------------------|
| Atropine, | } Full dose, hypodermically. |
| Morphine. |                              |

|          |          |
|----------|----------|
| Calomel, | Bismuth. |
|----------|----------|

To allay vomiting.

|           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| Lobeline, | Nicotine. |
|-----------|-----------|

Given cautiously to relieve spasm.

|              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| Croton oil,  | Elaterin,    |
| Colocynthin, | Convolvulin. |

Jalapin,

To open bowels. They must be given in full doses, but carefully watched, if at all. Cold enemata and alum do better.

|        |         |
|--------|---------|
| Iodol, | Iodine. |
|--------|---------|

Iodoform,

To remove lead from the tissues.

#### COLIC : RENAL, OR HEPATIC.

|           |                  |
|-----------|------------------|
| Morphine, | } In full doses. |
| Atropine. |                  |

|             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| Picrotoxin, | Apomorphine, |
| Lobeline,   | Nicotine.    |

Pilocarpine,

May be given to produce relaxation, if the preceding remedy be not at hand; but this requires close watching and prompt stimulation if collapse ensue.

Dioscorein.

In hepatic cases, for the duodenal catarrh.

|              |                   |
|--------------|-------------------|
| Cajeput oil, | Capsicum oleores. |
|--------------|-------------------|

May be given if nothing better be at hand.

## COMA.

|              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| Elaterin,    | Croton oil,  |
| Jalapin,     | Convolvulin. |
| Colocynthin, |              |

To purge strongly and quickly, when haste is required, and apoplexy, uremia or death threatened.

Apomorphine, hypodermically, in poisoning.

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Pilocarpine,    | Picrotoxin. |
| In uremic coma. |             |

Aconitine, for congestion.

Capsicum, to arouse by local stimulation.

## CONSTIPATION.

|                   |            |
|-------------------|------------|
| Aloin,            | Cascarin,  |
| Strychnine,       | Juglandin, |
| Euonymin,         | Atropine.  |
| Capsicum oleores, |            |

Singly or combined, for habitual constipation, or for hemorrhoids when not active.

|              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| Podophyllin, | Euphorbin, |
| Irisin,      | Jalapin.   |
| Colocynthin, |            |

For plethoric cases, requiring active agents.

|              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| Elaterin,    | Croton oil. |
| Convolvulin, |             |

For cases requiring prompt and powerful catharsis.

|             |                |
|-------------|----------------|
| Hydrastine, | Physostigmine, |
| Cetrarin,   | Arsenic.       |

For atony of intestinal muscle and alternate diarrhea and constipation.

|            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| Berberine, | Stillingin, |
| Lobeline,  | Bryonin,    |



Apocynin, for œdema or atony.

Cerasein, for loose bowels.

### CONVULSIONS.

Atropine.

For congestive, teething, or whooping-cough fits.

Brucine, Rhein.

For those due to intestinal irritation alone.

Emetine, Apomorphine.

Copper sulphate,

In emetic doses; may reveal the cause and effect a cure.

Zinc valerianate, Iron valerianate,

Quinine valerianate, Santonin oxim.

Calomel,

For fits caused by worms.

Pilocarpine, Picrotoxin.

Veratrin,

For uremic fits, and those that usher in fevers.

Veratrin, Aconitine.

Anemonine,

If there be high fever and full pulse.

Trinitrin,

For first stage of epilepsy; for cases where face is pale and cool, and where other remedies fail.

Croton oil, Jalapin.

Elaterin,

Cautiously, for constipation, if present.

Nickel bromide, Macrotin,

Cicutine, Arsenic bromide.

As preventives in those subject to fits.

Dioscorein, anti-spasmodic.

Eserine.

For puerperal, with feeble, tremulous, atonic pulse.

## CORNEAL OPACITY.

|                    |              |
|--------------------|--------------|
| Cadmium,           | Iodol,       |
| Mercury biniodide, | Iodoform,    |
| Iodine,            | Gold iodide. |

To promote absorption ; must be given a long time, in small doses.

Anemonine.

## COUGH.

|                     |                  |
|---------------------|------------------|
| Codeine,            | Anemonine,       |
| Amygdala amara oil, | Meconarceine,    |
| Cannabine,          | Potass. cyanide, |
| Morphine,           | Solanine.        |
| Lactucin,           |                  |

To soothe irritative cough.

|              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| Apomorphine, | Tartar emetic, |
| Emetine,     | Lobeline.      |

For dry coughs with little secretion, and much hacking.

|            |                 |
|------------|-----------------|
| Veratrine, | Anemonine,      |
| Aconitine, | Aspidospermine. |

For spasmodic, dyspneic, or asthmatic cough.

|           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| Cicutine, | Atropine. |
|-----------|-----------|

For spasmodic nervous cough, with acute congestion.

Hyoscyamine, for dry night cough.

Lobeline, for dry, tickling cough in sleep.

|                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| Chelerythrine, | Senegin,         |
| Sanguinarine,  | Ammonium iodide. |

Scillitoxin,

For cough of late phthisis, or whenever the lungs fail to throw off abundant secretions, and evidences of defective aëration of the blood appear.

Gelseminine.

For incessant, convulsive, reflex or nervous cough.

Strychnine, for nervous, periodic night cough.  
Creasote, Thymol,  
Carbolic acid, Cubeb oleores,  
Eucalyptol, Myrtol,  
Menthol, Copaiba.

For fetid sputa or bronchorrhea from mycosis,  
or winter cough.

Amygdala amara oil.

For nervous, irritable cough, that of phthisis ;  
sympathetic cough of mothers.

Ammonium bromide, Cicutine.

For reflex coughs.

Cerasein, for chronic cough.

Cerium oxalate, for nervous or early phthisical.

#### CROUP : CATARRHAL.

Veratrine, for active fever of high grade.

Aconitine, for fever of lower grade.

Apomorphine, Copper sulphate.

Emetine,

An emetic will often cut short the attack.

Codeine, Morphine.

To allay irritation.

Atropine, Duboisine,

Daturine, Hyoscine.

To relieve dyspnea and free respiration.

Lobeline, Gelseminine.

To relieve restlessness.

#### CROUP : MEMBRANOUS.

Veratrine, Aconitine.

For fever in first stage.

Morphine, Codeine.

To quiet restlessness and save the strength.

These are the proper remedies, until the sign  
of defective inspiration, the retraction of

the abdomen during inspiration, shows that the time has come for intubation or tracheotomy, which should be done at once. It is my conviction, that all other treatment is useless, and worse, it is trifling with human life.

Tartar emetic,                      Lobeline.

Mercury,

Have been given to cause loosening of the membrane.

Sanguinarine,                      Senegin.

Stimulant, expectorant, in late stages.

Strychnine,                      Digitalin.

Brucine,

To sustain failing heart.

Copper sulphate,                  Apomorphine,

Emetine,                          Mercury subsulph.

As emetics, to bring up loose membrane, later stages.

Quinine.

Full dose at first to prevent exudation (when the diagnosis is not yet possible!).

### CYANOSIS.

Trinitrin, for congenital cases.

Aspidospermine, for phthisis.

Sanguinarine.

For cyanosis due to secretions that are not coughed out.

Digitalin,                          Adonidin,

Cactine,                          Brucine.

Sparteine,

For weakness of the heart.





- |                                                                               |              |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Ergotine,                                                                     | Strychnine.  |
| For detrusor paralysis.                                                       |              |
| Hyoscyamine,                                                                  | Gelseminine. |
| Relieve irritability.                                                         |              |
| Collinsonin,                                                                  | Chimaphilin, |
| Barosmin,                                                                     | Eupurpurin.  |
| Have some reputation.                                                         |              |
| Arbutin.                                                                      |              |
| Specially useful when ureters and kidneys<br>may be implicated, or for atony. |              |

### DEAFNESS.

- Quinine, for relaxation of tympanum.  
 Pilocarpine, for labyrinthine deafness.  
 Colchicine, for gouty or plethoric cases.

### DELIRIUM.

- |                                                              |                   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Atropine,                                                    | Hyoscine.         |
| For delirium of fevers, severe forms.                        |                   |
| Daturine.                                                    |                   |
| For wild forms of puerperal or suicidal mania.               |                   |
| Veratrine,                                                   | Apomorphine.      |
| Tartar emetic,                                               |                   |
| For "fighting" delirium of typhoid or other<br>fevers.       |                   |
| Morphine.                                                    |                   |
| For traumatic delirium, with pain and in-<br>somnia.         |                   |
| Cypripedin.                                                  |                   |
| Very mild indeed ; for nervous atony.                        |                   |
| Cannabin.                                                    |                   |
| For paresis, cerebral softening, with nocturnal<br>delirium. |                   |
| Camphor monobrom,                                            | Zinc valerianate. |
| For low, muttering "typhoid," delirium.                      |                   |

Caffeine,  
Theine,

Guaranine,  
Cocaine.

For coma-vigil and low delirium, and that due to starvation.

Zinc sulphocarbolate.

In fevers treated by this agent delirium is so rare that I am inclined to attribute it in all fevers to the absorption of toxins from the intestinal canal.

Gelseminine.

For febrile or erotic delirium.

### DELIRIUM TREMENS.

Atropine,

Daturine.

Hyoscyamine,

For insomnia with cyanosis, cold skin and coma-vigil.

Hyoscine.

Often controls delirium in a remarkable manner.

Aconitine,

Tartar emetic.

Veratrine,

For furious cases, with unimpaired strength.

Capsicum.

In very large doses, has proved the best hypnotic and tranquillizing agent, especially when given with cocaine.

Cannabin.

Sometimes acts very nicely.

Caffeine.

Useful adjuvant to capsicum.

Strychnine.

As a heart tonic, and for the nervous depression manifested as soon as the excitement subsides. It should be given in full doses,

increased to grammes, 0.004 ; or grains, 1-16, if necessary. The dose should be regulated by the pulse ; the object being to keep up a slight tension.

#### Brucine.

Is generally preferable to strychnine, but must be given at shorter intervals, as it is rapidly eliminated.

#### Hydrastine, Berberine.

Very valuable as adjuvants to strychnine and brucine.

#### Digitalin.

For elderly cases, with feeble heart and dropsy or those with cerebral anemia, effusion or œdema.

#### Macrotin.

For excitable conditions, after the worst stage is over.

#### Iron arseniate, Quinine arseniate.

Tonics for anemic cases.

|                                                                          |                                                                                                                                             |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Zinc phosphide,<br>Zinc valerianate,<br>Zinc sulphocarbolate<br>or oxid. | } A good combination for<br>convalescence, where a<br>brain food, a nerve stead-<br>ier and a remedy for gas-<br>tric catarrh are required. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

#### Zinc valerianate, Lupulin.

#### Nickel bromide,

For the "horrors" preceding delirium (with capsicum).

#### Arnica.

For depressed states.

#### Cicutine, Hyoscine.

For incessant motor excitement.

#### Camphor monobrom.

## DEMENTIA.

- |                                                                 |                       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Cicutine,                                                       | Hyoscine.             |
| Hyoscyamine,                                                    |                       |
| For noisy cases.                                                |                       |
| Colchicine.                                                     |                       |
| For gouty or plethoric cases.                                   |                       |
| Physostigmine.                                                  |                       |
| For dementia paralytica ; it has seemed to retard its progress. |                       |
| Mercury protiodide,                                             | Gold iodide,          |
| Platinum chloride,                                              | Strychnine arseniate. |
| Phosphorus,                                                     |                       |
| May be given a trial.                                           |                       |

## DENGUE.

- |                                                                                |              |                        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| Pilocarpine,                                                                   | Emetine,     |                        |
| Picrotoxin,                                                                    | Apomorphine. |                        |
| A dose of either may be given at the outset, to produce emesis or diaphoresis. |              |                        |
| Veratrine,                                                                     | Aconitine.   |                        |
| For fever.                                                                     |              |                        |
| Morphine,                                                                      | }            | For pain and delirium. |
| Gelseminine.                                                                   |              |                        |
| Macrotoin, for joint pain.                                                     |              |                        |
| Atropine,                                                                      | Agaricine.   |                        |
| For sweating stage.                                                            |              |                        |
| Strychnine arseniate,                                                          | Berberine,   |                        |
| Quinine hydrofer.,                                                             | Quassein.    |                        |
| Tonics for convalescence.                                                      |              |                        |

## DENTITION.

- Aconitine, for fever or insomnia.
- Atropine, for convulsions.
- Hyoscyamine, for pain and irritation.

- |                                                                         |                    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Bismuth,                                                                | Calumbin.          |
| Quassein,                                                               |                    |
| For thirst, nausea, vomiting.                                           |                    |
| Calcium lactophos.                                                      |                    |
| Tissue food, for bone building, to be given until teething is complete. |                    |
| Macrotin,                                                               | Camphor monobrom.  |
| For restlessness.                                                       |                    |
| Emetine,                                                                | Mercury and chalk. |
| Rhein,                                                                  |                    |
| For gastro-intestinal disorders, aphthæ, constipation.                  |                    |
| Calomel,                                                                | Iron valerianate.  |
| Santonin-oxim,                                                          |                    |
| For worms.                                                              |                    |
| Lithia salicylate, for acidity.                                         |                    |
| Pilocarpine,                                                            | Elaterin.          |
| Apomorphine,                                                            |                    |
| Given judiciously, to prevent threatened convulsions.                   |                    |

#### DIABETES INSIPIDUS.

- Ergotin, gives the best results.
- Pilocarpine.
- Reduces to minimum; after its use, other drugs act better.
- |                  |              |
|------------------|--------------|
| Codeine,         | Tannic acid, |
| Morphine,        |              |
| Reduce the flow. |              |
- Muscarine, has some cures to boast.
- Valerianates, good adjuvants.
- |                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| Strychnine nitrate, | Iron tannate. |
| Useful as tonics.   |               |
- Iodides, for syphilitic cases.
- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| Acetanilid, | Atropine. |
|-------------|-----------|

## DIABETES MELLITUS.

Arsenic bromide.

Has won a reputation; it is also useful for malassimilation, liver complaint and in thin persons.

Morphine, Codeine.

Reduce sugar, only when taken by the stomach.

Phosphoric acid relieves thirst.

Chelonin, for dyspepsia and biliousness.

Lithia salicylate, one of the best remedies.

Pilocarpine, Picrotoxin.

Ergotin,

Reduce output of sugar.

Gold chloride, Iodoform,

Platinum chloride, Iodol,

Mercury bichloride, Uranium nitrate,

Iodine, Bromides.

Have been used with benefit; sometimes curing.

Calcium lactophos., for thin nervous types.

Aloin, for constipation.

Strychnine, a useful tonic.

The strontium lactate cured one case speedily.

## DIARRHEA.

Veratrine.

Very small doses when fever, headache, nausea, pain and tenderness in bowels and diarrhea, are due to taking cold; in robust, plethoric cases; vomiting and purging of summer diarrhea.

Aconitine.

Very small doses; for similar cases in less hearty persons, with weaker pulse.

- Calomel, Rhein.  
Mercury and chalk,  
For fetid stools, pain and straining, or toxic matter in the intestines.
- Mercury bichloride, very small doses.  
For slimy, bloody stools, with tormina and tenesmus.
- Cornin, tonic astringent, best for malarial.
- Emetine.  
For green stools, frequent and painful, with vomiting; and for nervous cases.
- Quinine arseniate, very small doses.  
For malarial, periodic, dysenteric, or recurrent cases, or jaundice.
- Podophyllin.  
For morning diarrhea; chronic, with cutting pains.
- Viburnin, astringent.
- Arsenite sodium.  
For lienteric, with evacuation of undigested food, calls to stool as soon as food has been taken; chronic form, where fever and bloody stools persist; for membranous enteritis.
- Camphor monobrom.  
For cholera diarrhea, or summer complaint, from bad drainage or exposure to cold.
- Anemonine.  
Dyspeptic diarrhea, mucous stools, active piles.
- Brucine, Quassein.  
Calumbin,  
For diarrhea of relaxation, and epidemic forms.

Zinc sulphocarbolate.

In all cases where fetid stools, flatulence, or other signs of decomposition or fermentation are present.

Silver oxid,                      Zinc oxid.

For chronic forms; white stools; typhoid and tubercular stools.

Rumin, for morning diarrhea.

Armicin, checks exhausting diarrhea.

Bismuth subnit.,              Lead acetate.

For acute cases, with pain and fever.

Helenine, for infantile or phthisical.

Morphine.

For increased peristalsis with pain.

Codeine.

Is as effectual as morphine in this respect, and less objectionable.

Copper sulphate,              Ergotin.

Barosmin,

For chronic, persistent cases.

Geranine,                      Cadmium sulphate.

Tannic acid,

For chronic, relaxation cases.

Cotoine, for phthisical and all relaxed states.

Thymol.

For teething, chronic, tubercular and other forms.

Croton oil, for colic; very small doses.

Carbolic acid,              Naphthol beta,

Creasote,                      Salol,

Menthol,                      Salicylic acid,

Eucalyptol,              Resorcin.

Where an antiseptic and astringent are required.



Picrotoxin, for chronic.

Calcium lactophos.

For rachitic, phthisic and colliquative diarrheas.

Trilliin, for free mucus discharge.

Absinthin, for relaxation.

Asclepidin, to subdue congestion.

Cajeput oil.

Stimulant, to break up acute attacks, from cold.

Cerasein, for convalescence.

### DIPHThERIA.

Atropine.

Given early to abort exudation ; later, to sustain heart ; specially indicated when the throat and tonsils are acutely inflamed and swollen.

Mercury bichloride,

Iron phosphate,

Calomel,

Digitalin,

Calcium sulphide,

Sanguinarine,

Quinine,

Sodium benzoate.

Mercury cyanide,

Have been given as systemic remedies by those who believe in the internal method ; and as adjuvants by those who put their trust in local medication as I do. In cases where the blood has been invaded, these must be our remedies, uncertain as they are. Calomel is given in very large doses, until green stools appear. Calcium sulphide has been warmly praised. Digitalin is urged for the septic condition of the blood. Mercury cyanide, gr., 1-100 to 1-50, every hour or two, was recommended by Erichsen. Quinine and iron, in full, liberal doses, are the mainstays of most doctors.

**Baptisin.**

To combat tendency to sloughing.

**Pilocarpine.**

For vigorous patients, the sweating has often resulted in loosening the exudation and cure. It is not safe for weakly cases, and in doubtful ones should be given with digitalin and followed by strychnine, quinine, and iron.

|                   |                       |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Arsenic sulphide, | Strychnine arseniate, |
| Arsenious acid,   | Quinine arseniate.    |
| Iron arseniate,   |                       |

For malignant cases or sloughing.

|                       |                 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Zinc sulphocarbolate, | Resorcin,       |
| Salol,                | Salicylic acid. |

**Potass. permanganate,**

These agents may be given throughout, to prevent infection of the alimentary tract, and perhaps for systemic infection.

|                     |                |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Strychnine nitrate, | Physostigmine. |
|---------------------|----------------|

**Brucine,**

For diphtheritic paralysis.

|               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| Hydrastinine, | Ergotin,   |
| Digitalin,    | Hamamelin. |

For epistaxis.

**Helenine as local solvent.**

|                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| Cubeb oleores, | Menthol,     |
| Eucalyptol,    | Cajeput oil. |

**Thymol,**

For catarrhal forms, early stages, and to hasten convalescence.

|                       |           |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Strychnine arseniate, | Caffeine, |
|-----------------------|-----------|

|          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| Brucine, | Atropine. |
|----------|-----------|

**Digitalin,**

To sustain the heart if it weakens; and this must be looked for most carefully.

The local treatment of diphtheria is all important; so that all internal medication must be considered of secondary importance. Chlorine and peroxide of hydrogen lotions, used every 15 to 30 minutes; chromic acid for epistaxis; nitrate of silver, 1 per cent., for coryza, to abort nasal diphtheria, are hints out of place here, but which I must mention.

### DROPSY.

|                                                                    |   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Calcium lactophos.,<br/>Quinine sulph.,<br/>Iron phosphate.</p> | } | <p>In all cases where dropsy is due to hydremia, the best practice is to keep up the blood by such remedies as the above; with good rich food and good hygiene; whereas the use of evacuants will sap the strength and shorten life.</p> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

|                                                                                        |                                                                |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Strychnine arseniate,<br/>Brucine,<br/>Hydrastine,<br/>Sparteine,<br/>Adonidin,</p> | <p>Convallamarin,<br/>Caffeine,<br/>Cactine,<br/>Cytisine.</p> |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|

For dropsy of heart disease, of old age, hydremia, anemia, convalescence, debility.

|                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| <p>Digitalin,</p> | <p>Sparteine.</p> |
|-------------------|-------------------|

For dropsy of acute Bright's, and in tricuspid regurgitation; scanty urine and nervous engorgement.

|                                                      |   |                                                         |
|------------------------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Mercury pill,<br/>Scillitoxin,<br/>Digitalin.</p> | } | <p>A valued combination in advanced cardiac dropsy.</p> |
|------------------------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------------------------|

## Apocynin.

For dropsy from atony of vessels, without obstruction or fever.

|              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| Senegin,     | Elaterin,    |
| Chimaphilin, | Colocynthin, |
| Pilocarpine, | Colchicine,  |
| Jalapin,     | Convolvulin. |
| Bryonin,     |              |

These diuretics or hydragogues may be given in hepatic dropsy when the strength is sufficient and the symptoms demand relief; or in renal dropsy when uremia is threatened. Their use should be occasional, not continuous, as they are not curative of the conditions on which the dropsy depends.

|                 |                    |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| Berberine,      | Iron tannate,      |
| Hydrastine,     | Quinine hydrofer., |
| Brucine,        | Ampelopsin.        |
| Iron arseniate, |                    |

Good tonics for renal or hepatic dropsy, after using evacuants.

|          |            |
|----------|------------|
| Copaiba, | Leontodin. |
|----------|------------|

Recommended for ascites.

Veratrine, for scarlatinal dropsy.

Asparagin, stimulant diuretic.

Aletrin, for anasarca.

|               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| Caulophyllin, | Phytolaccin, |
| Collinsonin,  | Ulexine.     |

Gossypin,  
Diuretics.

## DUODENAL CATARRH.

Arsenite copper, for catarrhal jaundice.

Podophyllin, for malarial and chronic cases.

Potass. bichromate.

For duodenal dyspepsia, with bitter taste, coated tongue, pale stools, vomiting of glairy mucus, and pain in right hypochondrium.

Leptandrin, Irisin.

Euonymin,  
Hepatic stimulants of varying power ; usefully combined.

Hydrastine, Rhein,  
Berberine, Juglandin.

For chronic cases.

Populin.

Special tonic astringent for duodenum.

Ptelein, tonic.

## DYSENTERY.

Veratrine.

For high fever, headache, strong pulse, evidences of acute inflammation of sthenic type.

Aconitine, for fever with acute cutting pain.

Asclepidin, feeble remedy for the fever.

Emetine.

For acute forms, tropical, epidemic or malarial ; for children with nausea and fetid unhealthy stools, greenish, bloody mucus.

Leontodin, for malarial.

Mercury with chalk, Mercury pill.

Calomel,

For children with ileocolitis.

Mercury bichloride.

For slimy, bloody stools, morning or irritative dysentery ; cases that tend to become chronic.

### Strychnine.

For epidemic form; vital depression, flatulence, prune-juice stools; where acute symptoms have subsided, but patient has not strength to recover.

Quinine arseniate, for malarial and irritation.

Picrotoxin, for chronic.

Arnica, for vital depression.

Juglandin, deemed specific; acts like rhubarb.

Silver oxid,                      Zinc oxid.

After acute symptoms subside, but loose stools continue.

Codeine, to check peristalsis and allay irritation.

Morphine.

Dangerous in acute form, it is the best palliative in chronic. Its indication is to moderate peristalsis.

Lead acetate.

Astringent sedative applicable in any form.

Calcium sulphate,      Copper sulphate.

Astringents; best in chronic.

Ergotin.

To restrain excessive discharges, in relaxation only.

Viburnin, astringent.

Columbin.

Useful in chronic form, with ulcer of colon.

Iron arseniate,                      Apocynin,

Berberine,                      Populin.

Tonics for convalescence.

Baptisin, to combat tendency to sloughing.

Barosmin, for chronic catarrh.

Benzoates, for epidemic and septic forms.

Cajeput oil, to break up acute attacks from cold.

Cerasein, for convalescence.

Colocynthin (in very small doses, for colic, tormina, tenesmus).

Cornin, tonic astringent, for malarial.

Croton oil, very small doses, for tenesmus.

### DYSMENORRHEA.

Anemonine, when flow is black and clotted.

Atropine.

For spasmodic or neuralgic cases, dark, fetid discharge, crampy pain, and chills.

Aconitine.

For congestive form in plethoric persons; when due to catching cold, with fever and headache.

Macrotin, for congestive form.

|           |   |                                                                                                                                     |
|-----------|---|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Morphine, | } | Hypodermically, will give relief, but it is most dangerous, as the pain is sure to recur next time, and the habit is easily formed. |
| Atropine. |   |                                                                                                                                     |

Codeine may do as well as morphine.

Gelseminine is best suited for neuralgics.

Guaiacin, for rheumatic cases.

Caulophyllin, in intervals, for spasmodic.

|           |   |                      |
|-----------|---|----------------------|
| Viburnin, | } | For spasmodic cases. |
| Cannabin. |   |                      |

Iron arseniate, in intervals, for anemics.

Rue, Gold iodide.

Sanguinarine, Platinum.

For frigid women, with little or no flow.

Arsenic bromide, Arseniate potassium.

Useful, if taken in intervals, in all but congestive forms.

Lobeline, Colchicine.

For gouty, plethoric women, with scanty flow.

Iodine, Iodol,  
Iodoform, Ergotin.

To be taken during intervals, for congestive cases, or those with subinvolution.

Cannabin, for hemorrhagics.

Strychnine.

In intervals, for hysteric, neuralgic, worn-out, broken-down women.

Tartar emetic.

For congestive cases, with headache, but no fever, near the climacteric.

Gossypin, Aletrin.

Caffeine valerianate,

For lighter cases.

Piper oleores, for atonic forms.

#### DYSPEPSIA.

Papayotin.

For indigestion of albumen, lobster, or that following over-eating.

Pepsin, for indigestion of albumen.

Diastase, for indigestion of starches and sugar.

Pancreatin, for indigestion of fats.

Strychnine, Brucine.

For atonic cases, the aged especially, drinkers of spirits, malarial, dilated stomachs, heart-burn, flatulence, weight on head.

Strychnine arseniate, Berberine.

Capsicum,

For those whose stomachs are worn out by the use of alcohol or condiments.

Xanthoxilin, Leontodin,

Quassein, Apocynin,

Calumbin, Aristolochin,

Coptin, Canellin,



|                |           |
|----------------|-----------|
| Chirettin,     | Cerasein, |
| Cascarillin,   | Cetrarin, |
| Bebeerine,     | Chelonin, |
| Piper oleores, | Populin.  |

For atony and anorexia, especially of convalescence.

|                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| Bismuth,             | Arseniate sodium. |
| Arseniate potassium, |                   |

For irritation or gastralgia.

Gold chloride, stimulates secretion.

Bryonine,

For bilious cases and those following alcoholic excesses; vomiting.

|                    |          |
|--------------------|----------|
| Mercury and chalk, | Calomel. |
|--------------------|----------|

For syphilitic dyspepsia and in chronic disease.

Emetine.

For nausea, vomiting of food undigested, late dyspepsia of drunkards, of travelers by sea or land; following over-eating; when there is a sense of weight after eating; for deficient secretion of gastric juice; constipation.

Prunin, to allay irritability.

Hydrastine.

For atony, dry catarrh, anorexia, hemorrhoids while quiescent, chronic forms, worn-out stomachs. It should be given in quantity just enough to cause slight irritation, and for a long time.

Potassium bichromate.

For cases simulating gastric cancer.

Anemonine.

For pasty tongue, uneasiness, gastralgia, catarrh, flatulency, fear of death, nausea, greasy taste.

Quinine.

For fermentation; for aged, atonic, melancholy, sedentary cases, town-dwellers.

Manganese binox,

Bismuth,

Silver oxid,

Cerium oxalate.

Zinc oxid,

For pyrosis.

Atropine,

Aloin.

Leontodin,

For constipation.

Sanguinarine.

For spermatorrheics, with hypochondria; promotes secretion.

Bismuth,

Cocaine.

Cerium oxalate,

For nausea or vomiting.

Chelidonin,

For bilious cases; stimulates all digestive secretions.

Zinc sulphocarbolate, Rhein.

For bad breath, fermentation, flatulence, acidity, pyrosis, gastralgia, nausea, eructations, mucous flow.

Mercury, yellow oxide.

For septic states of alimentary canal.

Aletrin,

Cusparine.

Alnuin,

Tonics, increasing secretion.

#### DYSPHAGIA.

Cajeput oil, for nervous cases.

Cocaine,

Iodoform,

Bismuth,

Cerium oxalate.

To subdue pain of ulcer and quiet irritability.

## DYSPNEA.

Aspidospermine, specific for this symptom.

Morphine, for any but uremic cases.

Valerianates

Have some power over nervous cases.

Amygdala amara oil, Trinitrin.

Macrotin,

For cardiac dyspnea.

All heart tonics relieve cardiac dyspnea.

## DYSURIA.

Cantharidin.

For pain and frequent calls.

Atropine, Cannabin.

Hyoscyamine,

For strangury, bloody urine.

Chimaphilin, Camphor monobrom.

For strangury.

Gossypiin, Scillitoxin,

Salol, Gelseminine.

All lessen vesical irritability.

Ergotin.

For parietic dysuria, bladder feeling as if but partly emptied.

## EAR.

Aconitine, for noises.

Hydrastine, for aural catarrh.

Pilocarpine, for labyrinthine disease.

## ECTHYMA.

Quinine, Chrysarobin.

Are recommended.

## ECZEMA.

Arsenic sulphide, Calcium sulphide.

For pustular forms; small doses in acute, large in chronic.

Arseniates.

In very small doses for acute, full doses for all chronic forms, for vulva, anus, scrotum.

Calomel.

An occasional dose aids other remedies.

Phosphide zinc,                      Phosphorus,  
Creosote,                                Phytolaccin.

For obstinate cases.

Rhus tox.

Sometimes cures rapidly ; its effects are only seen when it produces rhus irritation ; best when the case shows much burning and itching.

Violine.

For eczema of head and face ; best for chronic.

Atropine, }  
Quinine. } In eczema of the hand.

Irisin.

In chronic gouty cases, as a hepatic stimulant.

Calcium lactophos.,                  Iodoform,  
Iodol,                                      Iron iodide.

For children of the strumous type.

Colchicine.

For gouty, plethoric meat eaters, sedentary habits.

Chrysophanic acid.

## EMACIATION.

Calcium lactophos.

For chronic wasting disease ; cachectics ; strumous, weakly children in very large families ; for nursing mothers ; in tedious convalescence.

Arsenious acid.

Sometimes fattens people up remarkably.

Mercury, Iodine.

For scrofulous or syphilitic cases.

Quinine arseniate, for malarials.

Iron arseniate, for anemics.

Pepsin, to improve digestion.

Quassein, to increase appetite.

### EMISSIONS AND ERECTIONS.

Atropine, Strychnine,

Ergotine, Quinine.

For atony, relaxed genitals, too frequent emissions; weak erections.

Macrotin.

For irritation and melancholy, insomnia, nervous depression.

Lupulin.

To check frequent, feeble erections, that exhaust the little remaining strength; nervous erethism.

Iron tannate, for nocturnal emissions.

### EMPHYSEMA.

Atropine, } Hypodermically, for dyspnea.  
Morphine. }

Aspidospermine, for dyspnea.

Strychnine arseniate.

For constant dyspnea, with prolonged expiration.

Daturine, Quinine.

A dose at bedtime may forestall an attack.

Ammonium iodide, Copaiba,

Arsenic iodide, Eucalyptol.

Separately or together for the catarrhal element.

Digitalin,                      Jalapin,  
Sparteine,                      Croton oil.  
Eucalyptol,

For dropsy; the heart tonics steadily; the  
hydragogues occasionally.

Lobeline.

For capillary bronchitis and its dyspnea.

Sanguinarine,                      Scillitoxin.

Senegin,

For loose catarrh, with no dyspnea, except  
that caused by deficient aëration.

|                      |                        |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Calcium lactophos.,  | }      As constructive |                        |
| Iron phosphate,      |                        | tonics, to keep up the |
| Manganese phosphate. |                        | strength.              |

Quinine arseniate,              Berberine,  
Strychnine arseniate,          Hydrastine.

Strong tonics, especially if free secretion is  
produced, but not voided. In such cases,  
besides the specific expectorants, stimulant  
tonics are needed.

### ENDOCARDITIS.

Veratrine, for violent fever with bounding pulse.  
Aconitine.

For fever, with not so *very* strong pulse; espe-  
cially for rheumatic cases.

Morphine,                      Hydrastine,  
Codeine,                        Brucine.  
Digitalin,

To steady a weak and irregular heart; the  
opiates to quiet pain; the tonics according  
to the degree of weakness.

Breine, to subdue inflammation.

Iodine,                        Iodol,  
Iodoform,                      Iodide iron.

To promote absorption of exudations.

Salicylic acid, in rheumatism.

Quinine hydrofer., tonic, for convalescence.

### ENTERITIS.

Morphine, Cannabin.

Codeine,

To control peristalsis, and subdue inflammation.

Aconitine.

For acute inflammation, high fever, strong pulse.

Podophyllin.

For bilious stools, diarrhea and vomiting.

Berberine, for dilatation with chronic catarrh.

Bismuth salicylate, for fermentation.

Chelonin, for catarrh, with relaxation.

Euphorbin, in small doses, arrests it.

### ENURESIS.

Atropine.

For nocturnal, of children, a single, full dose at bedtime.

Santonin-oxim.

When atropine fails or when worms are present.

Cantharidin.

For elderly women, or aged paralytics.

Iron iodide, for delicate, strumous children.

Strychnine.

When other remedies fail and for aged paralytics.

Ergotin, for sphincter paralysis.

Barosmin, Scutellarin,

Lupulin, Anemonine,

Rhus, Stillingine.

Recommended.

## EPILEPSY.

Gold bromide,                      Nickel bromide,  
Arsenic bromide,                  Iron bromide.

Taking the potassium bromide as the basis of treatment, the dose of this may be increased to thirty grains, four times a day. If acne appears, add the bromide of arsenic. If fits occur, add, successively, the other bromides, one whenever a fresh fit occurs, showing the remedy is not yet as strong as the tendency to fits. When the successful point has been reached, the doses may be gradually reduced as they were raised.

As adjuvants, the following remedies have been suggested; their value being somewhat in the order named.

Cicutine, in muscular cases.

Atropine,                              Hyoscyamine,  
Hyoscine,                              Duboisine.  
Daturine,

Nocturnal epilepsy, for those who sleep too soundly; *petit mal*.

Arsenic, epileptiform vertigo, from stomach.

Cannabin.

*Petit mal*, nocturnal spasms, anemic, depressed cases.

Colchicine, plethoric or gouty cases.

Aloin.

For constipation, generally present and always injurious.

Picrotoxin.

Anemic cases, nocturnal fits, of masturbators.

Strychnine.

When bromides fail, and in anemic or nocturnal cases, unattended with cerebral con-



gestion. It is injurious in symptomatic cases.

Silver oxid, } Menstrual cases and  
Zinc oxid. } when bromides fail.

Trinitrin, to relax spasm in the first stage.

Copper arsenite,                      Copper phosphate.

For cases originating in the stomach.

Digitalin, for cases with cardiac dilatation.

Valerianates,                      Bryonin.

Have been used.

Rue, for seminal emissions.

Acetanilid,                      Gelseminine,

Curarine,                      Osmic acid.

## ERYSIPELAS.

Pilocarpine.

The sthenic form is aborted by doses large enough to cause slight sweating ; continued till the eruption has disappeared.

Iron.

The asthenic form, with pale skin, little fever and weak pulse, demands the tincture of iron in full doses. These two remedies render all others unnecessary in the writer's opinion ; but the following are given, with the recommendations of their sponsors.

Aconitine.

For high fever and delirium, at beginning of attack.

Atropine.

For superficial, non-vesicular forms ; adynamic, phlegmonous or cerebral erysipelas.

Quinine.

For depression ; thoracic complications ; soft, tremulous pulse ; low muttering delirium,

large doses are needed, gr. v to xx, every 4 hours.

Rhus tox, for vesicular form.

Tartar emetic.

In febrile form, with wild delirium.

Baptisin.

To combat tendency to sloughing, or gangrene.

### ERYTHEMA.

Atropine, for protracted cases.

Quinine, for e. nodosum.

Rhus tox, for any variety.

### EXHAUSTION.

Arnica.

For aching muscles; nerve prostration, with aching from fatigue.

Phosphorus, Zinc phosphide.

For physical or mental exhaustion; depression from overwork.

|                      |                                                                                   |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Calcium lactophos.,  | } To rebuild tissues<br>after prolonged over-<br>exertion, mental or<br>physical. |
| Iron phosphate,      |                                                                                   |
| Manganese phosphate. |                                                                                   |

|           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| Morphine, | Theine,    |
| Codeine,  | Guaranine, |
| Cocaine,  | Cannabin.  |
| Caffeine, |            |

A dose of either will relieve of the sense of exhaustion, headache, flushing, etc.; but the danger of forming a habit must not be overlooked.

Macrotin.

For headache from overwork, mental or physical.

## EXOPHTHALMOS.

Digitalin.

To be given for a week, best in young people.

Strophanthine,                      Sparteine.

To follow digitalis.

Duboisine,                              Atropine.

Have proved serviceable.

Iron.

Should be given with either of the above, as a blood tonic.

Picrotoxin.

## EYE AFFECTIONS.

Atropine, for iritis and other inflammations.

Euphrasin, for conjunctivitis.

Santonin-oxim.

For inflammation or atrophy of retina or nerve, and for effusion stage.

Rue, for functional amaurosis.

Eserine, for dilated pupils.

Strychnine.

Hypodermically, for muscular asthenopia, amblyopia, amaurosis, nerve-atrophy; increases strength and field of vision.

Ergotin.

For disturbed accommodation, inflammations, blepharitis and pustular conjunctivitis.

Pilocarpine.

Amblyopia from alcohol or tobacco, detached retina, acute or chronic iritis, keratitis, hemorrhage into vitreous or retina, glaucoma, muscæ, choroid atrophy, and to promote absorption of exudations.

Anemonine, for styes and other inflammations.

## FEET.

Arsenic.

Swelled feet of the aged or weak.

Atropine.

For fetid sweating.

## FEVER.

Acetanilid.

For sthenic fever, hyperpyrexia, sunstroke.

Aconitine.

For eruptive fever, acute congestions, simple inflammations, general or local.

Veratrine.

For sthenic fever with full, bounding or tense suppressed pulse; pneumonia, rheumatism, delirium ferox.

Atropine.

For eruptive fevers; typhus with insomnia, delirium, photophobia; hyperemia of brain or cord.

Gelseminine.

Remittent, bilious remittent and typho-malarial.

Arsenic.

For malarial, typho-malarial; strengthens pulse.

Quinine.

In malarial or eruptive fevers, hyperpyrexia, septicemia, hectic, surgical fever.

Salicylic acid.

For rheumatism, septicemia, pyemia, erysipelas, surgical fever.

Digitalin.

For scarlatina, rheumatism, typhoid, hectic, pneumonia.

Macrotoin.

For hectic, rheumatism.

Euphorbin.

For acute, sthenic fevers.

Hydrastine.

For ague, free sweats of typhoid.

Arnica.

For rheumatism and typhoid; large doses for  
sthenic, small for asthenic.

Camphor monobrom.

For reflex excitability; stimulant in adynamia  
and delirium.

Calomel.

Antiseptic in typhoid.

Rhus tox.

In rheumatism and in scarlatina with typhoid  
symptoms.

Morphine.

For delirium and low states, subsultus, pick-  
ing at bedding.

Tartar emetic.

In fighting delirium, pneumonia, ague, in  
large doses to abort specific fevers (not now  
used).

Baptisin.

For continued fever, or first stage of typhoid.

Eucalyptol.

Of doubtful value in malaria.

Valerianates.

For low stages, especially low delirium.

Nicotine.

For cerebral symptoms.

Picrotoxin.

For tympanites.

Phosphoric acid,

Citric acid.

For thirst.

Caffeine.

For weak heart.

|              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| Antipyrin,   | Methacetine, |
| Phenacetine, | Pyrodine,    |
| Phenocoll,   | Exalgine.    |

For fever in general.

Asclepidin.

For slight fever of children.

Pilocarpine.

Large doses reduce fever, small doses relieve thirst.

#### FEVER: SIMPLE.

Aconitine.

For children and all but the worst cases.

Veratrine.

For the worst cases, with high fever and strong pulse.

|              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| Hyoscyamine, | Atropine. |
|--------------|-----------|

For constipation and head symptoms.

Gelseminine, for remittent or bilious.

Arsenic, for typho-malaria.

Valerianates, for nervous excitement.

Acetanilid, for any but weakly cases.

#### FLATULENCE.

|                       |            |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Strychnine arseniate, | Berberine, |
|-----------------------|------------|

|          |          |
|----------|----------|
| Brucine, | Calumba, |
|----------|----------|

|             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| Hydrastine, | Quassein. |
|-------------|-----------|

To give tone to relaxed bowel.

|                       |           |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Zinc sulphocarbolate, | Resorcin, |
|-----------------------|-----------|

|            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| Zinc oxid, | Creosote. |
|------------|-----------|

Carbolic acid,

To stop fermentation.

|           |         |
|-----------|---------|
| Capsicum, | Thymol, |
|-----------|---------|

|              |          |
|--------------|----------|
| Cajeput oil, | Menthol, |
|--------------|----------|

|      |                  |
|------|------------------|
| Rue, | Phosphoric acid, |
|------|------------------|

|             |        |
|-------------|--------|
| Eucalyptol, | Aloin. |
|-------------|--------|

Have been found beneficial.

Valerianates, for hypochondriac.  
Mercury and chalk, for clayey stools.  
Potas. permanganate, for obesity.  
Eserine, for climacteric.  
Papayotin, Diastase.  
To insure digestion.

### GANGRENE.

Baptisin.  
Is said to combat the tendency to gangrene.  
Iron.  
In huge doses, has proved the best remedy.

### GASTRALGIA.

Atropine, for neuralgic pain.  
Brucine, for gastric atony.  
Strychnine, for gastrodynia or gastralgia.  
Arseniate sodium.  
For irritative states and heartburn.  
Europhen, Bismuth.  
To allay irritability.  
Manganese binox., for gastrodynia and pyrosis.  
Zinc oxid, for pain after eating.  
Silver oxid, for many kinds of gastric pain.  
Amygdala amara oil.  
For nervous gastralgia ; nausea.  
Solanine, to relieve pain.  
Anemonine.  
For painful dyspepsia, with coated tongue,  
headache and nervous depression.  
Pepsin, for indigestion.  
Creasote.  
For pain after eating ; for fermentation.  
Ergotin, for visceral neuralgia.  
Cornin, Quinine.  
For periodical cases and neuralgics.

Salicylic acid, for fermentation.

Trinitrin, allays severe pain speedily.

Codeine, Morphine.

These are used for severe pain, but I have never had such a case in which I was warranted in using them. The danger of a habit is very great.

Iodoform, often relieves surprisingly.

### GASTRIC DILATATION.

Zinc sulphocarbolate, Creosote,  
Salol, Europhen.

Carbolic acid,  
For fermentation.

Strychnine, Hydrastine,  
Brucine, Berberine.

To restore tone of stomach and muscular tissue.

Bismuth salicylate, Lithia salicylate,  
Bismuth subnitrate, Zinc oxid.

For acidity.

Emetine, Hydrastine.  
Rhein,

To restore normal secretion of gastric juice.

Silver oxid, tonic to stomach.

### GASTRITIS: ACUTE.

Calomel, Zinc oxid.

Bismuth,  
To allay vomiting.

Morphine, } Hypodermically, for pain.  
Atropine. }

### GASTRITIS: CATARRHAL.

Arsenate sodium.

Before meals, in small doses, for vomiting.



Anemonine.

For subacute gastritis of plegmatics, with white tongue, heartburn, nausea, flatulence, no taste.

Hydrastine, Berberine.

Before meals, for catarrh following alcoholism.

Strychnine, Brucine.

Small doses, repeated every ten minutes, for ten doses, for acute catarrh, with headache or nausea; every two hours for chronic catarrh.

Quinine, for drunkards' catarrh.

Pepsin, to insure digestion.

Podophyllin, at night, to clear duodenum.

Emetine.

For nausea and vomiting; to stimulate healthy secretion.

Tannic acid, Quassain.

Calumbin, Amygdala amara oil.

For subacute gastritis.

Silver oxid, for pain and vomiting.

Morphine, for pain of gastritis from alcohol.

Eucalyptol, tonic for non-inflammatory cases.

Mercury, yellow oxid, for chronic forms.

Caffeine, for migraine.

Bismuth.

For children, drunkards, and all irritative cases.

Lead acetate, for pyrosis and gastralgia.

Zinc sulphocarbonate, for fermentation.

Euonymin, for constipation.

### GASTRIC ULCER.

Cocaine, Arseniate sodium.

Bismuth,

Relieve pain and vomiting, and often cure.

|                       |                |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| Zinc sulphocarbolate, | Salol,         |
| Zinc oxid,            | Iodol,         |
| Silver oxid,          | Carbolic acid, |
| Cerium oxalate,       | Eucalyptol,    |
| Mercury bichloride,   | Iodoform.      |

Creosote.

One of these generally proves curative ; but it is not possible to give precise indications for their use. They may be tried successively.

Atropine, often stops pain and vomiting.  
 Ergotin, for hemorrhage.  
 Iron tannate, for anemia.  
 Lead acetate, as sedative and hemostatic.  
 Pepsin.

Sometimes relieves and at others aggravates.

Morphine.

Is in this one gastric affection clearly indicated ; and not only relieves, but often cures.

#### GLANDERS.

|         |           |
|---------|-----------|
| Iodine, | Iodoform. |
| Iodol,  |           |

Full doses.

#### GLAUCOMA.

Atropine.

Is dangerous, and all its congeners, as increasing tension.

Eserine, reduces tension.

#### GLOSSITIS.

|              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| Pilocarpine, | Elaterin,   |
| Picrotoxin,  | Croton oil. |

A full dose of either may induce the swelling to subside.

## GLOTTIS, EDEMA.

|                                               |                   |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Apomorphine,                                  | Copper sulphate,  |
| Emetine,                                      | Mercury subsulph. |
| As emetics.                                   |                   |
| Ergotin,                                      | Strychnine.       |
| May relieve by causing capillary contraction. |                   |

## GOITER.

|                                                         |                    |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Iodine,                                                 | Iodide of iron,    |
| Iodol,                                                  | Mercury biniodide. |
| Iodoform,                                               |                    |
| Any one of these, if long continued, may effect a cure. |                    |
| Strychnine,                                             | Eserine.           |
| Ergotin,                                                |                    |
| In full doses, have been known to cause contraction.    |                    |
| Osmic acid, hypodermically.                             |                    |

## GONORRHEA.

|                                                     |                    |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Veratrine,                                          | Gelseminine.       |
| Aconitine,                                          |                    |
| For the febrile symptoms of the first stage.        |                    |
| Cannabin,                                           | Cubeb oleores,     |
| Salol,                                              | Lithia salicylate. |
| Acid benzoic,                                       |                    |
| Relieve pain and lessen discharge.                  |                    |
| Colchicine.                                         | Tartar emetic.     |
| For chordee; full doses.                            |                    |
| Iron tannate.                                       |                    |
| When acute stage has passed, and relaxation exists. |                    |
| Cantharidin,                                        | Eucalyptol,        |
| Barosmin,                                           | Cubeb,             |
| Copaiba,                                            | Thymol,            |

|              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| Myrtol,      | Myrrhic acid,  |
| Collinsonin, | Menthol,       |
| Liatrin,     | Piper oleores. |

For gleet.

Anemonine, for gonorrhoeal ophthalmia.

Calcium sulphide.

To abort, by preventing suppuration.

|           |         |
|-----------|---------|
| Euonymin, | Irisin. |
|-----------|---------|

Cholagogue purgatives.

Caulophyllin, for urethritis.

Delphinine, for chordee.

### GOUT.

Colchicine.

Preventive and cure for all cases; must be given carefully to the old and feeble, chronic cases with heart disease.

|             |                    |
|-------------|--------------------|
| Acetanilid, | Antipyrin,         |
| Solanine,   | Salicylic acid,    |
| Aconitine,  | Lithia salicylate. |

Lithia bromide.

To relieve pain and fever.

Irisin, purgative, often required.

Macrotin, for those who cannot take colchicum.

Atropine.

For stomach gout; very effectual in relieving pain.

Arsenic iodide.

For chronic cases with diseased heart; for intervals between paroxysms.

|           |        |
|-----------|--------|
| Iodoform, | Iodol. |
|-----------|--------|

For pains worse at night.

Arsenic, for chronic arthritis allied to neuralgia.

Canellin, for weak stomach.

|           |        |
|-----------|--------|
| Guaiacin, | Rhein. |
|-----------|--------|

For chronic cases in intervals.

|              |                    |
|--------------|--------------------|
| Iron iodide, | Anemonine,         |
| Barosmin,    | Manganese iodide,  |
| Gold iodide, | Mercury biniodide. |

Variouly combined for cachexias.

### HAY FEVER.

Arsenic, for catarrhal type.

Atropine.

And its congeners, will dry up the coryza and give temporary comfort.

Euphrasine.

Is said to relieve the catarrhal symptoms.

Quinine.

After acute symptoms subside.

Emetine,

Aconitine,

Iodides,

Caffeine,

Daturine,

Duboisine,

Strychnine,

Brucine,

Lobeline,

Nicotine.

Have been recommended.

An efficient combination is atropine, quinine and camphor.

### HEADACHE: BILIOUS, OR SICK.

Zinc sulphocarbolate.

Is useful when the headache is really dependent on disordered stomach.

Strychnine.

For headache and nausea of acute gastric catarrh, and for constipation.

Laxative granules.

For the constipation that causes headaches.

Atropine.

To break up headache of meat eaters ; best in laxative granules.

Irisin.

For blinding headache in right (or left) supra-orbital, nausea, vomiting, hepatic derangement.

Bryonine, bilious headache with vomiting.

Picrotoxin, in periodical form.

Podophyllin.

For sick headache, with dark, bilious motions.

Sanguinarine, for gastric disorder.

Hydrastine, for costiveness.

Mercury, pill, to prevent threatened attack.

Mercury bichloride, for light colored diarrhea.

Colchicine, Lithia salicylate.

To prevent or relieve attacks in gouty or plethoric meat eaters of sedentary habits.

|                   |                                                                                      |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Zinc sulphocarb., | } For headache, with gastric disorder and depressed circulation; a very common type. |
| Phenacetin,       |                                                                                      |
| Sparteine.        |                                                                                      |

#### HEADACHE: CONGESTIVE.

Veratrine.

For menstruation headaches, severe congestive symptoms.

Aconitine.

For the same cases, in lighter form, or with weaker pulse.

Atropine.

For pain over brows and eyeballs, intolerance of light, sound and motion; may be due to uterine or gastric derangements, in young women.

Calomel.

For headache, nocturnal, of syphilis; grain, 1-67, hourly for ten doses.

Cannabin, specific for climacteric headache.

Nicotine, to relax spasmodic tic.

Iodoform.

For throbbing, photophobia, pain from back of neck to brow, nocturnal, tender scalp, almost unbearable.

Hydrastine, for costiveness.

Trinitrin.

For flushes at menstruation or climacteric.

Irisin, Aloin,

Colocynthin, Jalapin.

For suppression of hemorrhoidal or other flow, cerebral hyperemia, in phlegmatic plethorics.

Phenacetine,  
Zinc sulphocarb.,  
Sparteine. } See sick headache.

Phenacetine, Salicylic acid,

Phenocoll, Lithia salicylate,

Exalgine, Antikamnia,

Antipyrin, Picric acid,

Acetanilid, Methacetine.

Hydracetine,

Any one of these relieves congestive headache.

Ammonium iodide.

For persistent dull headache in persons of full habit with feeble circulation and dull expression.

Gelseminine, for congestive forms generally.

#### HEADACHE : NERVOUS.

Acetanilid, Phenacetine.

Phenocoll, Exalgine,

Antipyrin, Antikamnia.

Any one of these relieves nervous or congestive headache.

Cannabin, for neuralgic.

Atropine.

For pale faces, with vaso-motor spasm, reflex, from fatigue or mental over work, menstrual, pain over brows and in eyeballs.

Brucine.

For gastric symptoms, and clavus hystericus.

Brucine,

Iron phosphate,

Quinine hydrofer.

} For chlorosis, in intervals.

Nickel bromide.

For headache of chlorotics when taking iron.

Silver oxid.

For hysterical women, and gastric headaches of delicate, literary men.

Nicotine, for convulsive tic.

Trinitrin, for cases with extreme facial pallor.

Arsenic bromide, for throbbing, supra-orbital.

Macrotin.

Nervous hystericals at menstrual time; rheumatic.

Caffeine,

Caffeine valerianate.

Theine,

For headache from hunger, cold, menstrual, nervousness or exhaustion, with nausea not due to gastric disorder, but to depression of vital power.

Guaranine, for non-malarial periodical.

Lithia salicylate.

For neuralgic or rheumatic; really for uricemic.

Phosphorus, .

Phosphoric acid,

Zinc phosphide,

Phosphates.

For headaches due to cerebral exhaustion; the first two for temporary relief; the last two to rebuild nervous strength.



Amygdala amara oil.

For reflex, gastric, cardiac, pulmonary or menstrual.

Valerianates, for headaches of excitable people.

Podophyllin.

For headaches near menstruation, with dark stools or constipation.

Bismuth, Zinc oxid.

For nervous debility and gastric disturbance.

Irisin.

To prevent a menstrual or severe bilious periodic headache.

Ergotin, for atheromatous people.

|                       |                                                                                                                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phosphorus,           | } A powerful combination to break the force of neuralgic headache of the severer form. To be taken not more than a week. |
| Strychnine arseniate. |                                                                                                                          |
| Iron arseniate,       |                                                                                                                          |
| Quinine sulphate,     |                                                                                                                          |
| Atropine.             |                                                                                                                          |

Cypripedin, or milder cases.

Cytisine, for paretic neuralgia.

Gold salts, Menthol.

For migraine.

Muscarine, for pressing pain in occiput.

## HEART: DILATATION.

Digitalin.

Is the most certain and powerful of heart tonics. It contracts the arteries, and hence, by shutting off the blood supply through the coronary vessels, tends to weaken the heart's nutrition and cause fatty degeneration. Hence this drug should be given for a few days only, occasionally, and in the intervals the other tonics should be administered.

### Strophanthine.

Does not contract the arteries, and is therefore good for continued use. It can not be given largely; and when moderate doses prove ineffective, other remedies should be added, instead of increasing the dose.

### Sparteine.

Specially useful to the aged; for steady use in any case.

## HEART TONICS.

### Convallamarin.

For mitral stenosis with failing heart power.

Adonidine increases arterial tension.

Helleborin, local anesthetic.

Hydrastine, Brucine,

Erythrophlœine, Barium chloride.

(Lycopin, increases tension.)

### Strychnine.

Carpaine, for aortic stenosis.

Cactine, increases arterial tension.

### Arsenic.

May be termed a heart food. It should be given in all cases to keep up the heart's nutrition, the various salts being selected according to the case.

### Arsenic iodide.

For syphilitic, mercurial, strumous cases.

Quinine arseniate, for malarial.

Iron arseniate, for anemic.

Trinitrin, for dyspnea.

Jalapin. Apocynin.

To reduce volume of blood.

Macrotin, a useful substitute for digitalis.

## HEART : FATTY DEGENERATION.

Iron arseniate. Iron phosphate,

Quinine arseniate,            Manganese phosphate,  
Calcium lactophos.,        Quinine hydrofer.

Useful nutrient tonics, to be given together or separately; an alternation being advisable.

Adonidin, to relieve pain.

Macrotin, steadies an irregular heart.

Berberine,                    Cactine,

Strophanthine,              Sparteine.

Suitable stimulant tonics.

The astringent tonics, strychnine, brucine, hydrastine and digitalin, are not so well suited, except for occasional use, if the others lose their effect.

A richly nutritious diet, with minimum of fluids, gives the heart the least work to do, and saves its strength.

#### HEART: HYPERTROPHY.

Veratrine.

For simple hypertrophy, epileptic, tobacco heart, but not when valves are diseased, unless the compensation be excessive; also for cerebral congestion and threatened apoplexy.

Aconitine.

For similar cases, less active symptoms; where there is cardiac pain; for over-action, but not if valves are diseased.

Digitalin.

For false hypertrophy only, with palpitation; dangerous in simple hypertrophy or over-compensation. As weakness supervenes, digitalin becomes more and more applicable.

Convallamarin, for mitral stenosis.

Lead acetate.

Relieves palpitation, but there are better remedies.

Trinitrin, for dyspnea or syncope.

Ergotin.

Is recommended by Bartholow for simple hypertrophy, combined with digitalis; but it is difficult to see where either can do aught but harm. Contracting the arteries, both increase the heart's labor, and thus aggravate the hypertrophy; while the contractile effect on the heart's vessels only tends to produce fatty change—a very objectionable method of obviating hypertrophy.

Iodine,

Iodoform.

Iodol,

Small doses, long continued, check or diminish the growth.

Camphor monobrom., Lithia bromide.

For tumultuous palpitations and dyspnea of hypertrophy with dilatation.

Iron arseniate,

Caffeine arseniate.

As hypertropic compensation gives way to debility.

Elaterin,

Croton oil.

To deplete in threatening cases.

#### HEART: PALPITATION.

Bromides,

Aconitine.

For nervous palpitation and fluttering; for hypertrophic.

Amygdala amara oil, for dyspepsia.

Convallamarin, for dyspnea and palpitation.

Iron arseniate.

For anemia, and weakness of the heart from any cause.

Digitalin.

For cases due to valvular disease, and many others, when given for temporary relief only.

Cactine.

Resembles digitalis; for nervous atony, without valve lesions; tobacco heart.

Camphor monobrom., Brucine.

For nervous cases, not plethoric.

Hyoscyamine, Hyoscine.

For nervous, and those due to cerebral excitement; also for emotional.

Atropine.

For irregular rhythm; cardiac strain.

Eucalyptol, for weak heart.

|           |   |                                                                                                                      |
|-----------|---|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Capsicum, | } | For nervous and emotional persons, alcoholics, and cases due to coffee, tea, tobacco, venery, or excess in exercise. |
| Cocaine.  |   |                                                                                                                      |

Zinc valerianate, for nervous, hysteric women.

Quinine arseniate, for malaria.

Veratrine.

For plethoric, threatening apoplexy.

Colchicine.

To follow preceding cases, when danger has been averted by veratrine.

As palpitation is symptomatic of disease of the heart, or interference with its functions, the causal disease must be found, and treated.

## HEART: VALVE DISEASE.

Digitalin.

In mitral disease, rapidity with low tension, failing compensation; to be given not longer than a week.

Sparteine,

Caffeine.

Cactine,

To follow digitalis.

Carpaine, for mitral leaking or aortic stenosis.

Morphine.

For dyspnea of mitral disease, and for aortic insufficiency.

Aconitine.

Useful for palpitation, but dangerous in left hypertrophy with diseased valves; best for over-compensation hypertrophy.

Veratrine.

For over-hypertrophy, with cerebral congestion.

Strophanthine.

To follow digitalis; better for aortic disease.

Trinitrin.

For cardiac pain; relaxes blood pressure and lessens heart's work; give it for a tense pulse.

Caffeine.

Tonic, diuretic; for weak heart, with headache, dyspnea, heart pains and scanty urine.

Adonidin, heart regulator, increases tension.

Hydrastine,

Brucine.

Barium chloride,

General and heart tonics; lessen heart pain, increase vessel tone; diuretic; for relaxed pulse, dilatation and swollen veins, dropsy, muscular relaxation.

Jalapin, Colocynthin.  
For congestion of venous system.

Asparagin, stimulant diuretic.

Combat the excessive hypertrophy; postpone dilatation, fatty degeneration and heart failure, by keeping up nutrition and lessening the heart's work to the minimum, since exhaustion comes from work beyond an organ's capacity. Beware of digitalis for aortic stenosis, and of giving it too long.

Convallamarin.

For mitral stenosis, with failing heart.

#### HECTIC FEVER.

Digitalin, }  
Emetine, } A good combination for hectic.  
Quinine, }  
Codeine, }

Amygdala amara oil.

Reduces hectic without impoverishing blood or lessening appetite.

Aconitine.

For irritative fever and recrudescences.

Phenacetine, }  
Zinc sulphocarbolate, } An excellent combination for fever with debility and intestinal sepsis.  
Sparteine, }

The coal-tar products should only be given in some such combination as this, in hectic fevers.

Morphine, for mental irritation fever.

Salicine, for fever and perspiration.

|           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| Agaricin, | Strychnine, |
| Brucine,  | Hydrastine. |

For fever with relaxation; sometimes restore normal temperature remarkably, especially after labor.

### HEMATEMESIS.

Emetine, for vicarious menstruation.

|             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| Hydrastine, | Ergotin,    |
| Digitalin,  | Strychnine. |

For any case except the hemorrhagic diathesis.

|              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| Tannic acid, | Chromic acid, |
| Silver oxid, | Lead acetate. |

For gastric ulcer.

|            |          |
|------------|----------|
| Hamamelin, | Cocaine. |
|------------|----------|

For hemorrhagic diathesis.

### HEMATOCELE: PELVIC.

Morphine, full dose, hypodermically.

|               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| Breine,       | Ergotin,      |
| Lead acetate, | Hydrastinine. |

Digitalin,

To arrest hemorrhage.

|                      |                                                        |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| Iron phosphate,      | } To recuperate blood,<br>while resolution goes<br>on. |
| Manganese phosphate, |                                                        |
| Calcium lactophos.,  |                                                        |

|              |        |
|--------------|--------|
| Iron iodide, | Iodol. |
|--------------|--------|

Iodoform,

To hasten absorption.

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Mercury bichloride, | Ergotin. |
|---------------------|----------|

Iron tannate,

Given at the same time, but not together.

|                   |                                            |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| Digitalin,        | } Full doses, if suppuration<br>threatens. |
| Quinine sulphate, |                                            |



## HEMATURIA.

|          |               |
|----------|---------------|
| Breine,  | Digitalin,    |
| Emetine, | Hydrastinine. |

Ergotin,

For active hemorrhage.

|            |               |
|------------|---------------|
| Barosmin,  | Chimaphilin,  |
| Erigeron,  | Tannic acid,  |
| Hamamelin, | Iron tannate. |

For passive hemorrhage.

Quinine, for malarial form.

Camphor, monobrom, Cannabin.

For bloody urine with strangury; from overdose of stimulant oils.

## HEMERALOPIA AND NYCTALOPIA.

Strychnine, for night-blindness.

Quinine.

In full doses, for both day and night blindness.

Citric acid, for scorbutic cases:

Treat the general condition present.

## HEMOPTYSIS.

Digitalin.

The best remedy for active hemorrhages; give full doses, in hot water or hypodermically, every 4 hours.

|         |               |
|---------|---------------|
| Breine, | Hydrastinine, |
|---------|---------------|

|          |               |
|----------|---------------|
| Ergotin, | Lead acetate. |
|----------|---------------|

Rank next to digitalin; or may be used with it.

Morphine.

To allay excitement; if used for hemorrhage it should be in full doses; in small ones it favors hemorrhage.

|              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| Erigeron,    | Hamamelin, |
| Tannic acid, | Geranine.  |

For passive hemorrhage.



does, these are the agents, especially in hemoptysis.

|              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| Hamamelin,   | Aluain,     |
| Geranine,    | Cocaine.    |
| Gallic acid, | Strychnine. |

For passive forms, and the diathesis.

Atropine, for rectal hemorrhage.

|              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| Chimaphilin, | Erigeron. |
|--------------|-----------|

For passive hematuria.

Arnica, for bleeding due to injury.

|                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| Iron arseniate, | Quinine hydrofer. |
|-----------------|-------------------|

Quinine arseniate,

For malarial.

|           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| Cerasein, | Capsicum. |
|-----------|-----------|

For passive hemorrhages.

Creasote, increases coagulability of blood.

Eupurpurin, for passive forms.

Geranine.

To contract capillaries and stop oozing.

#### HEMORRHAGE: INTESTINAL.

Atropine, for rectal ulcer.

Hamamelin.

For bleeding from small bowel and passive.

Iodine, in passive forms.

|          |            |
|----------|------------|
| Ergotin, | Digitalin. |
|----------|------------|

Lead acetate,

For active forms, and bleeding from large vessel.

|            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| Digitalin, | Silver oxid, |
|------------|--------------|

|              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| Tannic acid, | Bismuth subnit. |
|--------------|-----------------|

For typhoid fever.

Emetine, for bleeding from large bowel.

## HEMORRHAGE: PUERPERAL.

Hamamelin, for persistent oozing.

Emetine, for flooding.

Trinitrin, for thready pulse.

Ergotin.

Hypodermically, for post-partum flooding.

Macrotoin.

Less powerful than ergot, acts similarly.

Digitalin.

Slower than ergot, but more lasting.

Strychnine,

Brucine,

Eserine,

Hydrastinine.

For relaxed states; to close up vessels.

Morphine.

In desperate cases, a dose heroic in size, producing full relaxation, has saved life; say 1 grain. This must not be given with any of the astringents, like ergot or strychnine, as they check hæmorrhage by diametrically opposite actions.

## HEMORRHOIDS.

Hamamelin, for bleeding piles.

Hydrastine,

Berberine,

Strychnine,

Æsculin.

Ergotin,

For relaxed forms, large soft itching piles.

Sulphide calcium, exerts curative influence.

Colchicine, for relaxed piles in plethoric people.

Podophyllin.

For recent cases from liver disease, portal obstruction.

Atropine, for painfully contracted sphincter.

Aloin.

Small doses, toning up rectal vessels, cure post-partal hemorrhoids and relaxed ones ; but aggravate them if inflamed.

Stillingin.

For constipation, piles, and relieves those of hepatic origin.

Laxative granules.

For constipation and rectal tonic ; for relaxed sphincter and rectal protrusion.

Euonymin.

To open bowels ; for active inflammation of piles, with pain and contracted sphincter.

Collinsonin, for early stages ; astringent.

Cubeb oleores, for itching.

Piper oleores, for relaxed states.

## HEPATALGIA.

Bryonine.

For hepatic pain, not connected with dysentery.

Strychnine.

In neuralgic cases, occurring paroxysmally or periodically.

Trinitrin, to relieve paroxysms.

The cause may often be found in the rectum, colon or signoid flexure.

## HERNIA.

|                         |           |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Nicotine,               | Lobeline, |
| Pilocarpine,            | Emetine.  |
| To relax strangulation. |           |

## HERPES.

Iron arseniate, for adults, any form.

## HERPES ZOSTER.

Zinc phosphide.

Possesses a singular power over this affection,  
relieving the pain and drying up the vesicles.

Rhus tox., for burning or itching cases.

Morphine, }  
Atropine. } Hypodermically, for severe pain.

Strychnine arseniate, Quinine arseniate.

Iron arseniate,

After the disease has been decidedly checked  
by phosphorus.

Aconitine.

## HICCOUGH.

Strychnine, Valerianates (for  
Brucine, women),

Atropine, Camphor monobrom  
(best for men).

Any of these, in full doses, to prevent the re-  
currence of attacks; to be taken so that the  
full action of the drug is felt at the time the  
attack is expected.

Pilocarpine, Copper sulphate,

Emetine, Picrotoxin,

Lobeline, Hyoscyamine.

Apomorphine,

A full dose of either to break the attack; the  
emetics if the stomach is too full or at  
fault; the sudorifics if not.

Strychnine arseniate, Quinine arseniate.

Iron arseniate,

To prevent recurrence. All nerve tonics are  
useful.

Morphine, Capsicum oleores,

Trinitrin, Piper oleores.

Amygdala amara oil,

To arrest paroxysm.

Santonin oxim,                      Colocynthin.  
Jalapin,  
    May reveal and remove the cause.  
Caulophyllin.

#### HYDROCEPHALUS.

Iodine,                                  Iodide iron,  
Iodoform,                              Mercury iodides.  
Iodol,

For use according to acuteness and general condition ; to check exudation and promote absorption.

Elaterin,                                Croton oil.  
    To remove excess of water by derivation.  
Calomel.

In purgative doses, followed by saline laxatives.

Veratrine,                              Gelseminine.  
    For acute symptoms, strong pulse, delirium.  
Pilocarpine.

Full dose at outset, to abort the attack ; later, it may start absorption.

#### HYDROPHOBIA.

Pilocarpine.  
    In full doses, is probably the most likely to be of benefit.

Picrotoxin,                              Nicotine,  
Trinitrin,                                Curarine,  
Physostigmine,                        Duboisine,  
Cicutine,                                 Hyoscyamine.  
Daturine,

All these have been recommended ; sometimes one of them may succeed with some one of the affections termed hydrophobia.

Hyoscine, for delirium.

Atropine, for hyperemia of brain and cord.

Morphine, }  
Atropine, } Hypodermically, to give relief.

### HYDROTHORAX.

Digitalin.

For dropsy, or pleuritic effusion; as heart tonic.

Sanguinarine.

As stimulant, often of great value.

Elaterin, as derivative hydragogue.

Tonics to the heart are indicated, and blood-makers.

Pilocarpine, derivative sudorific.

Aspidospermine, for dyspnea.

Sparteine, an efficient diuretic and heart tonic.

### HYPOCHONDRIA.

Arsenic, for the aged.

Aloin, specific laxative, especially for the aged.

Brucine, for weak, relaxed pulse.

Macroton.

Of great value in puerperal or spermatorrheal cases.

Gold chloride.

For cerebral anemics, with depression and vertigo; impotent, alcoholic and venereal excess cases.

Zinc valerianate, }  
Zinc sulphocarbolate, } For flatulence and gas-  
tric dyspepsia.

Nickel bromide, for female town-dwellers.

Hydrastine, about the best tonic for this state.

Sanguinarine.

For fat and flabby anemic amenorrhœics.



Hyoscyamine, for syphilophobia.

Colchicine,  
Lithia salicylate. } For plethoric sedentaries.

Morphine.

Gives temporary relief at a fearful risk.

Delphinine, for morose, passionate form.

Caffeine, for a cerebral stimulant.

Cocaine.

For stage-fright, and post-alcoholic depression ;  
debility and nervousness, and mental affec-  
tions with depression.

Laxative granules.

Are suited to the majority of cases.

### HYSTERIA.

Brucine.

For sensations of suffocation, auras, convul-  
sive crying, flatulence, weight on head,  
flushes, sweats; in middle aged.

Camphor monobrom.

For excitement, insomnia and headache.

Macroton.

For headache and in hysteric chorea, subin-  
volution and climacteric.

Zinc valerianate.

For hysteric dyspepsia, grief, disappointment,  
unpleasant emotion generally, and climac-  
teric.

Ergotin,  
Iron valerianate. } For subinvolution or amen-  
orrhea, with anemia and in-  
digestion.

Atropine, for aphonia and puerperal.

Nickel bromide, to avert paroxysms.

Iron arseniate, for amenorrhoea and anemia.

Phosphorus,                      Phosphide zinc.

For hysteric paralysis.

Arsenic bromide.

To lessen nervous impressibility, and improve nutritive condition of nerves.

Sanguinarine, for sexual debility.

Picrotoxin,

Pilocarpine,

Emetine,

Lobeline,

Nicotine,

Apomorphine.

In full dose, to break up a paroxysm, or to subdue sexual excitement.

Laxative granules are required in most cases, as constipation is generally present, and aggravates the disease, if it be not the real cause.

Podophyllin.

For so-called "religious" excitement.

Cocain, } To sustain those who have to  
Strychnine. } appear in public under trying circumstances.

Asclepidin,

Cerasein,

Cajeput oil,

Caulophyllin.

## IMPETIGO.

Arsenic.

The salts to be taken successively a week each, especially the iodide and sulphide.

Chrysophanic acid.

## IMPOTENCE.

Phosphorus,

Mercury bichloride.

Gold chloride,

Platinum chloride.

Phosphide zinc.

To arouse torpid or worn-out sexual organs, and stimulate testicles to secretion. These drugs bring back sexual power for a short time; if the patient avails himself of this power to plunge into new excesses the reju-

venescence will be only temporary and the impotence returns. Renewed efforts to restore sexual power will sap the vitality, and death or dementia will be brought about sooner or later.

|                                   |   |                                                                                                         |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phosphoric acid,<br>Cantharidine, | } | For impotence of old age ;<br>less active than the preceding,<br>and by that much, less in-<br>jurious. |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

|                                    |                                             |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Arsenious acid,<br>Iron arseniate, | Quinine arseniate,<br>Strychnine arseniate. |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|

When taken for long periods the arsenic preparations act as tonics to the sexual organs. If the function be not abused this is not objectionable, when given for congenital weakness, or that resulting from gonorrhœa, anemia, or enfeebling disease of any sort.

|                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Cantharidine,<br>Erigeron oil,<br>Ergotin,<br>Strychnine,<br>Brucine,<br>Hydrastine,<br>Eserine,<br>Aristolochin,<br>Sanguinarine. | Aletrin,<br>Cornin,<br>Eupurpurin,<br>Gossypin,<br>Helonin,<br>Liatrin,<br>Senecin,<br>Eupatorin, |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

All tend to strengthen erections and check premature ejaculation.

|                                      |                                |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Cubeb oleores,<br>Berberine,<br>Rue, | Cantharidine,<br>Erigeron oil. |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|

For cases associated with hyperesthesia, catarrh, or congestion of the prostatic urethra, or spermatorrhœa, with feeble erections and erethism.

Sanguinarine.

For frigid women, fat, anemic and amenorrheic; for functional weakness, and for old men.

Cannabine.

For women of the thin, energetic, frigid type.

## INFLUENZA.

Brucine, Strychnine,

Hydrastine, Eserine.

Berberine,

For vaso-motor paresis, soft, compressible pulse, debility, general atony.

Iron phosphate, } Hematic tonic, for  
Manganese phosphate, } non-febrile stages and  
Phosphoric acid. } forms.

Methacetine, for fever.

Sanguinarine, for atonic catarrh.

Macrotin.

For headache or aching in any part of the body.

Emetine.

For early, dry or irritative cough; and for those who insist on going to business when obviously unfit.

Camphor monobrom, Nickel bromide.

For early headache, insomnia, excitement, delirium.

Aconitine, for fever.

Atropine.

For headache and acute attacks, with free sweating.

Agaricine, for profuse sweats.

Cocaine.

To quiet nervous excitement and apprehension.

Quinine hydrofer.,      Quinine arseniate.

Quinine sulphate,

Singly or together, for neuralgic pains.

Cubeb oleores, for cough of declining stages.

Morphine, }  
Emetine, } For late cough, with dyspnea.  
Lobeline, }

Eucalyptol,      Cajeput oil,

Menthol,      Myrrhic acid,

Myrtol,      Thymol.

Internally and locally as stimulants.

### INSOMNIA.

Camphor monobrom,      Nickel bromide.

For excitement, sexual, nervous; or from  
over brain work, cerebral fullness.

Hyoscyamine, for children.

Atropine.

Hypnotic in prostration, low arterial tension,  
contracted pupils, frontal headache, over-  
use of eyes.

Brucine.

For sexual excitement, with weakness; ner-  
vous erethism.

Gelseminine.

Acute fevers, with headache; simple insomnia  
of alcoholics, maniacs, and that due to over-  
excitement; the aged with atheroma; sex-  
ual excitement.

Caffeine valerianate.

For chronic alcoholics and nervous debility;  
also insomnia following great physical ex-  
ertion or mental overwork.

Codeine, insomnia due to pain.

Cannabin.

When nothing else is specially indicated.

Tartar emetic.

Insomnia of cerebral congestion and of dyspepsia.

Phosphorus,

Zinc phosphide.

For cerebral exhaustion or innutrition; for old age.

Hyoscine.

For fevers' insomnia, with nocturnal delirium.

Sulfonal, the most reliable general hypnotic.

Cocaine.

From worry, sexual excess or overwork.

Digitalin, for day-drowsiness.

Phenacetine.

For insomnia from slight fever, or after the disuse of morphine or chloral.

In cerebral anemia, or any weak condition, when the cerebral blood pressure is below normal, give the remedy indicated in a glass of hot water, after the patient is in bed.

Arnica.

For cerebral debility; feebleness generally.

Cypripedin,

Meconarceine.

## INTERMITTENT FEVER.

Quinine sulphate.

To break up succession of chills. Give the full dose six hours before the expected chill; give in one dose.

Picric acid.

Give with quinine to prevent gastric irritation, or by itself to break chill.

Camphor monobrom,  
Calomel.

} If a full dose of calomel be given the preceding day, and a full dose of camphor monobrom with the quinine, the effect will be much more permanent.

Morphine, hypodermic,  
Pilocarpine, hypodermic.

To break up the chill. Morphine is also urged for pernicious forms, to be given with quinine.

Arsenious acid,                      Arseniates.

Valued next to quinine to break up chills; especially in old quartans, and to follow quinine.

Piper oleores.                      Capsicum oleores.

Enhance the action of other remedies; especially in **algid** or pernicious forms.

Strychnine.

Useful adjuvant, especially in convalescence and in enlarged spleen.

Hydrastine.

Said to equal quinine; useful adjuvant and in convalescence.

Iron arseniate, for anemia in convalescence.

Salicin.

Feebler than quinine; may be used if the other is not at hand.

Narcotine.

Said to be equal or superior to quinine.

Eucalyptol has had some success.

Berberine,                      Bebeerine,  
Cornin,                          Carbohic acid,

Cascarillin,                      Quassein.  
Tartar emetic,

Have been used with success.

Podophyllin,                      Leontodin,  
Emetine,                          Iridin,  
Euonymin,                        Leptandrin.

Of use as adjuvants in appropriate cases.

Ergotone, for enlarged spleen.

Gelseminine.

For cerebral congestive symptoms.

Methylene blue, when quinine fails.

### INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION.

Morphine, } Hypodermically; the best treat-  
Atropine. } ment in all forms.

Caffeine, relaxes involuntary muscular fiber.

Strychnine.

Sometimes useful in impaction or torsion.

Purgatives are always injurious.

Inflation and irrigation are the only reliable  
remedies short of surgical measures.

### IRITIS.

Atropine,                          Daturine,  
Duboisine,                        Hyoscine.

To dilate the pupil, used locally or internally.

Calomel,                          Mercury pill.

For syphilitic: push rapidly to salivation.

Morphine hypo., to relieve pain.

Copaiba has given good results.

Quinine hydrofer., } For feeble or anemic cases.  
Iron phosphate. }

Iodol,                              Iodine,  
Iodoform,                        Iodide iron.

To follow mercury.



## JAUNDICE.

Mercury pill,                      Mercury with chalk.  
As purgative at first, and several times daily ;  
afterward in smaller doses.

Pilocarpine.

Relieves the itching, except in cancer.

Emetine, with mercurial, for young cases.

Arseniate sodium,              Picrotoxin,

Hydrastine,                      Ammonium iodide.

Berberine,                      Stillingin.

In catarrhal jaundice.

Quinine sulphate, for periodic or malarial.

Chelidonin,                      Chelonin,

Euonymin,                      Chionanthin.

Irisin, as hepatic stimulant, for sluggish liver.

Podophyllin.

For alcoholic stools, or for dark, offensive  
stools ; catarrhal, or malarial.

Manganese binox., for catarrhal or malarial.

Caffeine arseniate.

For malarial, alcoholic, or catarrhal cases ; to  
break up habit in old people.

Aloin, for simple atonic fever ; hypochondriac.

Rhein, for little children ; pasty stools.

Cold water enemata, twice daily, assist materially  
any drug given.

Agaricin, for chronic forms.

## JOINT DISEASES.

Aconitine, for pain of inflammation.

Rhus tox.

For subacute stiffness and aching joints after  
rheumatism.

Iodide iron,                      Iodoform.

Iodol,

For scrofulous disease.

Arsenic iodide.

For rheumatoid arthritis and nodosity.

### KERATITIS.

Atropine,

Daturine.

Duboisine,

To contract vessels and limit inflammation,  
if intraocular tension be low.

Mercury biniodide,

} For interstitial, syphilitic

Iron iodide.

} cases.

Arsenic sulphide,

Calcium sulphide.

To prevent suppuration.

Arsenic iodide,

Iron iodide,

Arsenic bromide,

Quinine arseniate.

For vascular keratitis.

Eserine, to lower intraocular tension.

### LABOR.

Morphine.

In first stage, when os is rigid and opens slowly, and pains prevent sleep and exhaust strength. A full dose relieves, while os opens during sleep. "The woman sleeps; the womb does not."

Macroton.

For rigid os and perineum, it is thought to facilitate labor by relaxing them, while it synergizes the efforts of the womb; prevents or relieves hemorrhage; also for subsequent mental disorders, melancholy, and suppressed lochia; allays nervousness after labor; relieves after-pains.

Gelseminine.

Quiets nagging pains of first stage and relaxes rigid os.

Emetine.

To relax rigid os; after delivery to promote natural functions.

Quinine.

Uterine tonic, strengthens and synergizes contractions.

Cannabin.

Stimulates uterus quicker than, but not so long as, ergot.

Trinitrin.

For hour-glass contraction, fainting, collapse.

Ergotin.

Only after perineum is dilated and there is no obstacle; for post-partum hemorrhage.

Gossypin, resembles ergot.

Aletrin, to render labor easy.

Caulophyllin.

Relieves false pains and strengthens true ones, coördinating contractions.

Pilocarpine.

Causes uterine contractions, and relieves uremia.

## LACTATION.

Pilocarpine.

To restore or increase flow of milk.

Camphor monobrom, Phytolaccin.

Atropine,

To check flow of milk.

Calcium lactophos.

Should be given throughout pregnancy and lactation, to prevent debility and furnish material for bones.

Aconitine, for milk fever.

Quinine, for milk fever, checks the secretion.

The following drugs will affect the child if given to the mother :

|             |                     |
|-------------|---------------------|
| Anise,      | Arsenic,            |
| Cumin,      | Bismuth,            |
| Dill,       | Iron,               |
| Garlic,     | Lead,               |
| Absinthin,  | Mercury,            |
| Turpentine, | Zinc,               |
| Copaiba,    | Acids,              |
| Rhubarb,    | Saline laxatives,   |
| Senna,      | Saline diuretics,   |
| Scammony,   | Potassium iodide,   |
| Castor oil, | Salicylates,        |
| Opium,      | Potassium sulphide, |
| Iodine,     | Atropine,           |
| Indigo,     | Hyoscyamine.        |
| Antimony,   |                     |

#### LARYNGISMUS STRIDULUS.

|                  |              |
|------------------|--------------|
| Aconitine,       | Lobeline,    |
| Atropine,        | Cicutine,    |
| Apomorphine,     | Trinitrin,   |
| Emetine,         | Hyoscyamine. |
| Copper sulphate, |              |

To cut short the paroxysm ; the last named remedy being the best.

|                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Nickel bromide,   | Arsenic bromide, |
| Nervine granules, | Quinine sulph.   |
| Gold bromide,     |                  |

In the intervals, to prevent recurrence of attacks.

#### LARYNGITIS : CATARRHAL.

|              |                  |
|--------------|------------------|
| Pilocarpine, | Copper sulphate, |
| Picrotoxin,  | Lobeline,        |

Apomorphine, Tartar emetic.

Emetine,

In full dose, to break up attack.

Morphine.

To allay cough and nervous irritability.

Emetine.

Expectorant doses to relieve congestion.

Aconitine, for the fever.

Rumin.

Is said to relieve the symptoms promptly, as  
a specific for larynx.

Jalapin, Colocynthin.

As adjuvants to diaphoretic at outset.

Lobeline.

For chronic form with free secretion.

Guaiacin, for mucous laryngitis.

Hydrastine, for chronic, dry catarrh.

Cubeb oleores, for relaxation.

Brucine, for relaxation.

Iodine, for chronic cases.

#### LEPROSY.

Arsenic, Iron arseniate,

Smilacin, Silver oxid.

Have been recommended.

#### LEUCOCYTHEMIA.

Digitalin, Ergotin.

For the young; to contract spleen.

Calcium lactophos., Iron.

Arseniates,

Should be used in full doses, the preparations  
depending on the case.

Phosphorus, Phosphide zinc.

Have been successful.

Phytolaccin,                      Ampelopsin.  
Should have a trial.

### LEUCORRHEA.

Anemonine, for uterine congestion.

Macrotin.

For girls at puberty ; with choreic tendencies.

Lobeline, to dry up profuse flow.

Picrotoxin.

For sero-purulent discharge, with lumbar pain.

|               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| Barosmin,     | Helonin,     |
| Myrrhic acid, | Myrtol,      |
| Benzoic acid, | Thymol,      |
| Ergotin,      | Menthol,     |
| Berberine,    | Eucalyptol,  |
| Arbutin,      | Cajeput oil. |
| Eupurpurin,   |              |

To check flow from atony.

Iron iodide, for anemic debilitated cases.

Helenine, for catarrhal endometritis.

|                      |                                                                                                   |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Calcium lactophos.,  | } A useful astringent<br>nutritive tonic ; to be<br>given for a month or<br>two, to weakly cases. |
| Iron phosphate,      |                                                                                                   |
| Manganese phosphate, |                                                                                                   |
| Phosphoric acid,     |                                                                                                   |
| Berberine,           |                                                                                                   |

Cornin, astringent tonic.

Hydrastine, for fat and flabby women.

Cerasein, for periodical forms.

Sanguinarine.

For relaxed, anemic, amenorrhœic, sterile women.

Ampelopsin. Caulophyllin.

## LIVER : CIRRHOSIS.

Arsenic iodide.

Given steadily for long periods improves the liver's nutrition, and checks hyperplasia.

Bryonine, is asserted to be of value.

Stillingin.                      Mercury biniodide.

To check hyperplasia.

Platinum iodide,              Gold iodide,

Iron iodide,                      Iridin,

Euonymin,                      Leptandrin.

Singly or combined for hemorrhoids.

Jalapin,                      Colocynthin.

Elaterin,

For ascites.

Podophyllin.

For bilious attacks, with headache, labored circulation, giddiness, or confusion of ideas.

Zinc oxid,                      Zinc sulphocarbolate,

Silver oxid,                      Manganese binoxid.

Bismuth.

For gastric or intestinal catarrh, irritability and congestion.

Hydrastine,                      Berberine.

Special tonics for this disease.

## LIVER : CONGESTION.

Asclepidin, for transient attacks.

Bryonine, for hyperemia.

Rhein.

For discomfort following unwholesome food.

Iridin.

For jaundice and offensive stools, clay colored.

Calendulin,                      Chionanthin.

Chelidonin,

For passive congestion or torpor.

Elaterin,

For acute attacks, following over feeding.

Iodine, Ammonium iodide.

For malarial engorgement, passive congestion.

Euonymin.

For subacute cases, when active symptoms<sup>s</sup>  
have been partly relieved.

Quinine, } In full doses, for malarial en-  
Morphine. } gorgement or chills.

Leptandrin, for chronic forms.

Calomel, when bile is in excess or deficient.

Emetine.

For sluggish digestion, pain after eating ; for  
tropical livers.

Podophyllin.

For portal congestion of severe grade.

Laxative granules, for chronic constipation.

Sanguinarine.

For engorgement without organic disease.

Colchicine.

For congestion and dropsy ; specially in  
gouty, plethoric, over-fed meat eaters of  
sedentary habits.

## LICHEN.

Aconitine.

For feverish attacks, with itching or burning  
skin.

Gelseminine, for the same cases.

## LIVER DISEASE.

Podophyllin.

For hardy men with sluggish liver and obsti-  
nate constipation ; for bilious attacks with  
dark stools.

Chelonin, for catarrh ; atonic states.

Euphorbin, for portal congestion.



Mercury biniodide.

For syphilitic, malarial ; all cachectic states with enlarged liver or hyperplasia.

Calomel, Mercury pill.

For excess or deficiency of bile ; otherwise only useful as purgative.

Emetine.

For deficient secretion, or functional derangement, promotes flow of healthy bile.

Rhein, Leptandrin,

Euonymin, Irisin.

Stimulants ; the former for cases with acute symptoms ; the latter for chronic cases. Leptandrin is best for continuous use ; euonymin for torpor and headache ; irisin for biliousness.

Bryonine.

For fever and headache, with liver affections.

Chelidonin.

Powerful stimulant in acute and chronic hepatitis.

Leontodin.

For chronic affections, incipient scirrhus, and indolent enlargement.

Elaterin, Phosphorus.

Early stage of yellow atrophy.

Berberine, Brucine,

Quassein, Calumbin.

As tonics, for functional disorders.

Hydrastine.

For passive enlargement, as in late heart disease.

Iodine, Iodoform,

Iodol, Iodide iron.

For waxy enlargement, chronic congestion, simple hypertrophy.

Sanguinarine.

For hysteria from chronic hepatitis and for simple engorgement; for fat, amenorrhœic women.

Stillingin.

For torpid liver and jaundice following ague; for cirrhosis and subsequent ascites.

Ammonium iodide, Tartar emetic.

For acute hepatitis and threatened abscess.

Colchicine.

For attacks of acute hyperemia and inflammation, to which gouty people are liable.

Eupatorin, stimulates secretion.

#### LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA.

Atropine, Ergotin.

Are recommended by Brown-Séguard.

Silver oxid has cured some cases.

Mercury.

Recommended by French surgeons, who consider all cases syphilitic.

Gold chloride, Hyoscyamine,  
Iodides, Picrotoxin,  
Eserine, Potass. bichromate.

Phosphorus,

Have been said to retard progress.

Pilocarpine.

Causes general improvement in the earlier stages.

Antipyrin, for the pains.

Strychnine.

Cured one recent case for me; cure has endured eight years.

## LUMBAGO.

Macrotin, one of the most reliable remedies.

Rhus tox.

For subacute, tendinous or muscular rheumatism ; worse at night.

Veratrine,                      Aconitine.

For acute febrile cases, occurring suddenly, with severe inflammatory symptoms.

Iodine,                      Iodol.

Iodoform,

For syphilitic, mercurial, copper, tin or lead poisoning.

Antipyrin, hypodermically.

Morphine, }      Hypodermically ; very efficient to  
Atropine. }      relieve and to cure.

Guaranine, in severe chronic cases.

Camphor monobrom.

## LUNGS : GANGRENE.

Creosote,                      Carbolic acid,

Eucalyptol.                      Thymol,

Menthol,                      Myrrhic acid.

To remove the fetor.

Baptisin, to check gangrene.

Iron,                      Quinine,

Phosphoric acid,                      Strychnine.

Such strong tonics must be given in full doses to check the progress of the disease.

## LUPUS.

Arsenic iodide, for chronic cases.

Iodine,                      Iodol.

Iodoform,

For syphilitic or scrofulous.

Calomel.

Grammes, 0.1 to 0.25; grains, 1 to 4, for cases suspected of being syphilitic; for erythematous lupus, and for children.

Phosphorus,                      Phosphide zinc.  
Possibly useful.

### LYMPHANGITIS.

Quinine,                      Salicin,  
Digitalin,                      Iron.  
Brucine,

Stimulant tonics in septic cases.

Calcium sulphide,            }  
Calcium lactophos.        } To prevent suppuration.

### MALARIAL TOXEMIA.

Iron arseniate,              Strychnine arseniate.  
Quinine arseniate,

Singly or combined, prophylactic, anti-malarial, blood-tonics, lessen splenic engorgement.

Hydrastine,                      Ergotin,  
Strychnine,                      Agaricin,  
Brucine,                          Berberine.

Astringent tonics, to contract spleen.

Iodine,                          }  
Carbolic acid.                } An effective combination, to  
                                             } destroy malarial germs and re-  
                                             } duce spleen.

Mercury biniodide,          Iodol,  
Iodine,                          Iodoform.

To cause absorption of toxic products and of débris. These should not be given with the astringents.

Picric acid,                      Cinchonidine salicylate.  
Quinine salicylate,

For periodic symptoms.

Helenine, as anti-malarial germicide.

Manganese phosphate, }  
Iron phosphate, } For malarial jaun-  
Phosphoric acid. } dice, and as a tonic.

Bebeerine, Calumbin,  
Cerasein, Eucalyptol.

For convalescence.

Pilocarpine reduces enlarged spleen.

Populin, for debility.

Cornin.

Has considerable power as an antimalarial.

Resorcin.

Antiseptic, antimalarial, astringent.

### MANIA.

Daturine, Hyoscyamine,  
Duboisine, Hyoscine.

Atropine,

Allay irritation, induce tranquil sleep, quiet delirium or nymphomania, monomania with fixed hallucinations, all cerebral hyperemias; hyoscine is valued most for all these indications; hyoscyamine for intermittent forms, non-congestive, milder and less inflammatory; hypochondriac melancholy, delusions of persecution.

Veratrine.

For wild, furious, "fighting" delirium, with bounding pulse.

Camphor monobrom, Cannabine.

For sexual excitement.

Nickel bromide.

Puerperal mania, that of pregnancy, nymphomania.

Cannabine, } Mania, acute, periodic,  
Nickel bromide. } senile, etc.

Cicutine, to quiet excessive muscular action.

Digitalin.

For parietic and epileptic cases, specially for chronic, noisy mania, with desire for excessive heat.

Ergotin.

Shortens attacks, widens intervals, reduces excitement and prevents exhaustion, hence for recurrent and epileptic cases.

Iron, as restorative in anemics.

Gelseminine.

In motor excitement; superior to cicutine.

Croton oil,

Jalapin,

Elaterin,

Convolvulin.

Revulsives in cerebral congestion.

Macroton, for puerperal or pregnant mania.

## MASTITIS.

Phytolaccin.

The most certain remedy to reduce a congested breast.

Atropine,

Camphor monobrom.

Relieve congestion, but are apt to dry up the milk.

Calcium sulphide, to abort suppuration.

Aconitine, to subdue fever.

Cicutine, relieves pain and aborts suppuration.

Tartar emetic.

Given early, for very strong patients given to high fevers.

## MASTODYNIA.

Cicutine has specific virtues for breast or ovariau pains.

Macroton, for breast pains of old maids.

## MEASLES.

Aconitine, to subdue fever and check catarrhal pneumonia.

Pilocarpine, with hot bath, to bring out a delayed eruption.

Asclepidin.

For the same purpose as pilocarpine; less powerful; suited to delicate children.

Benzoates, specific for septic states.

Anemonine, for catarrh of eyes, nose, pharynx, larynx, or intestines.

Emetine, for cough, catarrh, and any of the complications of measles.

Quinine, for debility; give early.

Mercury biniodide, specific antiseptic.

Carbolic acid, as antiseptic; best in early stages.

Resorcin, intestinal antiseptic and antipyretic.

Iron iodide.

In convalescence of scrofulous children.

Brucine, heart tonic and for free sweating.

|                                                     |                                                                                  |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phenacetine,<br>Zinc sulphocarbolate,<br>Sparteine. | } Good combination<br>for febrile stage. Phen-<br>acetine has specific<br>power. |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

## MELANCHOLIA.

Platinum chloride,      Gold chloride.

For cerebral anemia.

Cocaine,                      Theine,

Caffeine,                      Guaranine.

For nervous despondency, apprehensiveness, loss of self-confidence. One of these should be associated with one of the following:





Calomel, for acute cases ; give to salivation.

Ergotin, to lessen blood in brain and subdue excitement.

Morphine.

The best sedative, for first stage, before effusion, for collapse, excitement.

Bryonine, for effusion stage.

Anemonine.

For acute form, at menstrual periods.

Jalapin, Pilocarpine.

Elaterin,

Useful at onset, to abort attack ; give in full dose.

#### MENINGITIS : CEREBRO-SPINAL.

Morphine, useful until effusion occurs, with stupor and coma.

Aconitine, for fever and hard pulse ; specially affects the parts involved.

Gelseminine.

Especially useful to control delirium.

Nickel bromide, useful adjuvant.

Amygdala amara oil, for sick stomach.

Atropine, to reduce hyperemia and excitement.

Digitaline, Ergotin.

In early stages, to abort by contracting arteries.

Mercury biniodide.

To promote absorption and for sequels.

Pilocarpine, Iron.

To be given as in erysipelas.

#### MENINGITIS : SPINAL.

Aconitine, for fever, headache, etc.

Ergotin, to force out blood from vessels of cord.

Atropine, useful in all cases.

Bryonine, Iodol,  
Iodoform, Mercury biniiodide.

To promote absorption of effusion.

Morphine, to relieve insomnia, and for pain;  
adjuvant also.

Jalapin, adjuvant in early stages.

### MENORRHAGIA.

*For active hemorrhages, the sedatives.*

Morphine.

For threatened abortion; reduces uterine hyperemia, producing amenorrhea and sterility.

Emetine, reduces hyperemia; for acute hemorrhage with tenesmus.

Nickel bromide. Cannabin.

For acute form, with expulsive pains.

Aconitine, for active hemorrhage of plethora, or with firm pulse.

Aletrin, for atonic bleeding.

*For passive hemorrhages, the tonics.*

Ergotin, to contract a subinvoluted uterus and close bleeding vessels.

Digitaline.

Acts more slowly, but is generally preferable.

Hamamelin, for venous oozing.

Hydrastinine, powerfully astringent.

Gossypin, uncertain in value.

Strychnine, for passive, atonic bleeding.

Aloin, Berberine.

Laxative granules.

For constipation with passive, atonic hemorrhage.

Macrotin, for headache, with discharge of dark, coagulated blood.

Rue, for uterine atony.

Iron arseniate.

For anemia, in intervals, for habitual bleeding, but never while the flow is active.

Calcium lactophos., for habitual bleeding.

Apocynin.

For flow too long; too free; too often.

Caulophyllin.

#### MENTAGRA.

Arsenic iodide,                      Mercury biniodide.

Iron iodide, singly, or in combination.

#### METRITIS: ACUTE.

Morphine, to relieve pain.

Aconitine.

For fever and headache, with hard, wiry pulse.

#### METRORRHAGIA.

Emetine, for acute flooding with straining pains.

Hamamelin, for persistent oozing.

Ergotin, for free flooding, requiring prompt and powerful aid.

Cannabin, for climacteric cases.

Digitalin, for plethoric cases, and most others.

Hydrastinine, for cases of medium severity, and to follow ergot or digitalis.

Morphine, for bleeding from hyperemia, cancer or fibroid.

Senegin, for chronic, atonic cases.

#### MUSCÆ VOLITANTES.

Iodides, for cases dependent on the liver.

Valerianates sometimes give relief.

#### MYALGIA.

Arnica, for results of injury.

Macrotin.

So often effectual that should always be tried, especially in chronic cases in nervous persons ; or for a general bruised sensation.

Gelseminine, best for acute febrile cases, with severe pain ; give full doses.

Cocaine, for muscular weakness and soreness, following over-exertion.

Morphine, } Pilocarpine.  
Atropine. }

To abort acute attack, especially from cold.

Xanthoxylin, said to be useful.

Emetine, useful adjuvant.

#### MYELITIS.

Silver phosphate.

For rectal or bladder symptoms and sclerosis.

Atropine, for cases caused by injury.

Ergotin.

For acute cases according to some ; subacute more probable ; acts by contracting arteries.

Silver oxid, for chronic and anemic cases.

Strychnine.

For any but hyper-inflammatory cases.

Phosphorus, Zinc phosphide.

For paretics, and to open treatment of chronics.

Gold salts, Picrotoxin.

For chronic cases.

#### NAUSEA.

Amygdala amara oil, for phthisis, and irritability of the stomach from many causes.

Picrotoxin.

For brain disease nausea, dry retching.

## Emetine.

In small doses, relieves many cases; sea- or train-sickness, gastric indigestion and fermentation, overeating, alcoholism, pregnancy.

Anemonine, for flatulence and sick headache, coated tongue.

Bismuth, for acidity, catarrh.

Calumbin, Quasseine.

For atonic dyspepsia, flatulence.

Zinc sulphocarbolate.

Relieves all cases due to fermentation, gastric catarrh, mycosis, etc.

Menthol, Thymol.

Eucalyptol,

For atonic or mycotic.

## “NERVOUSNESS.”

Anemonine, Aconitine.

For fidgets, of either sex.

Macrotin, a better remedy, especially for women.

Brucine.

For old people; mental excitement; erethism.

Cocaine.

For apprehensions, alcoholic cases (when alcohol has been stopped), and “male hysteria,” also for mental overwork.

Cypripedin, for children.

Capsicum, for alcoholics when still imbibing.

Caffeine, for physical overwork, and consequent insomnia; nervous debility.

Cicutine.

For motor restlessness, with delirium, insomnia, and abnormal irritability, from mental overwork or strain, or sexual excitement.

Valerianates.

To quiet nerves and restore self-control.

Strychnine arseniate.

For nervous debility with vague pains; for alcoholics; tobacco abusers.

Morphine.

For nervousness, flushes, hot head and cold extremities in convalescence.

Camphor monobrom.

For reflex or sexual excitation.

Nickel bromide, for overwork, grief, worry.

### NEURALGIA.

Phenocoll,

Phenacetine,

Acetanilide,

Antipyrine,

Exalgine,

Antikamnia.

The great agents to relieve from pain. Acetanilide is the strongest and quickest; for worst pains, in strong persons. Phenacetine is best for weak or depressed cases. Antipyrine for ataxy, and when acetanilide cannot be borne. Neither should be given continuously, but they are better alternated.

Cajeput oil, stimulant.

Quinine in full doses, to forestall periodic attack; small doses for supraorbital.

Atropine, } Hypo., for lumbago, tic douleu-  
Morphine. } reux, acute sciatica.

Aconitine.

For hard, wiry pulse, throbbing headache, congestive symptoms, cases due to colds or checking discharges; with quinine for periodicals.

Atropine.

For sciatica, lumbar neuralgia, uterine, spinal irritation, dysmenorrheal, ovarian, intercostal, tic douleureux.

Veratrine.

For cases with hypertrophy or over-action of heart ; or hard, wiry pulse, or convulsions.

Strychnine.

For visceral neuralgias, and the best remedy in intervals to break up neuralgic habit ; sexual excess cases.

The arseniates.

Useful to break up neuralgic sequences ; especially malarial, angina pectoris, and neuralgias of amenorrhœic and frigid women.

Phosphorus, Zinc phosphide.

Powerful means of breaking a persistent neuralgia. Give for a week, in full doses ; follow by strychnine arseniate and quinine, and success will usually follow. Not for cases due to cold or inflammation, or plethora.

Macrotin.

Neuralgia of fifth, from cold, and ovarian.

Gelseminine.

Dental neuralgias, ovarian, from sexual excitement ; small doses suffice.

Zinc valerianate.

For utero ovarian, and in nervous, hysterical women ; reflex forms ; facial.

Ergotin.

For gastralgias of obstinate type, not very acute, with abdominal pulsation.

Eserine, neuralgia of eyeball.

Cannabin, neuralgic headache.

Iron arseniate.

For intervals, in anemic and chlorotic cases.

Theine, for sciatica and deep-seated neuralgias.

Caffeine, for cervico-brachials, hypodermically.

Cocaine.

For neuralgias from overwork, mental strain, anxiety, apprehension, grief, stopping alcohol or narcotics.

Cypripedin, for children.

Trinitrin

To relieve paroxysms, especially of angina pectoris, dysmenorrhea, and in Bright's disease.

Salicylic acid, for uricemic, tic douleureux.

Delphinine, for obstinate facials and cervicals.

Brucine.

For hysteric and intercostals, with nervous erethism.

Copper phosphate, neuralgia of the fifth nerve.

Iodides, for syphilitic neuralgia, nocturnal.

Bromides, for ovarian and sexual excitement.

Croton chloral.

For superficial pain in scalp, and sciatica.

Bebeerin, for periodicals.

Digitalin, for sciatica and earache.

Capsicum, for cases stopping alcohol or narcotics.

Emetine, for cases due to indigestion.

Colchicine.

For plethoric and uricemic cases; following over-eating; from catching cold; with throbbing head.

Osmic acid.

For persistent cases; injected along course of nerve.

Menthol, a powerful anti-neuralgic.

Methylene blue, as anodyne.

Napelline, to relieve paroxysm.

Solanine, for severe cases instead of morphine.



## NEURASTHENIA.

Remedies for this condition usually require to be given in very large doses.

Calcium lactophosphate.

For a steady tonic reconstructive.

Phosphorus, for cases due to brain overwork.

Zinc phosphide.

Give for a week, to open treatment, especially for sexual excess cases.

Zinc valerianate, for nervous debility.

Benzoic acid.

For phosphuria from mental exhaustion.

Aristolochin, for atony.

Lupulin.

For nervous erethism, insomnia, hysteria.

Brucine.

The best remedy to "tune up" the nerves.

Strychnine arseniate, to follow the phosphorus.

Iron arseniate, for anemics.

Zinc oxid,                      Silver oxid.

For irritable nerves from mental overwork, alcoholics and dyspeptics.

Cocaine,                      Caffeine.

For over-anxiety, or over-fatigue cases.

Theine,                      Cypripedin.

For children.

## NIGHTMARE.

Nickel bromide,              Caffeine,

Nervine granules,          Camphor monobrom.

For adults who sleep too soundly.

Emetine,                      Rhein,

Euonymin,                      Irisin.

For children.

## NYMPHOMANIA.

- Bromides, Nicotine.  
Lobeline,  
For full-blooded, hearty women.  
Macrotin.  
For nervous, irritable, sickly women, or those  
with uterine congestion.  
Colchicine.  
For plethoric, phlegmatic, meat-eating, lazy  
girls.  
Delphinine, Iridin.  
Useful in many cases.  
The laxative pills are of use in all but the ple-  
thoric cases.  
Hyoscine is very valuable.  
Lupulin.  
Has some influence, and is not depressing.

## OBESITY.

- Hydrastine, Strychnine.  
Brucine,  
As heart tonics, when needed ; as they usually  
are for older patients.  
Iodine, Iodoform.  
Iodol,  
For plethoric cases ; reduce blood.  
Colchicine.  
For plethoric cases, especially the young.  
Potass. permanganate.  
For dyspepsia and flatulence.  
Iron arseniate, for anemic cases.  
Aloin, nerve tonic.  
Cocaine, give before meals to lessen appetite.  
Phytolaccin, has become a favorite remedy.  
Rumin.

### ODONTALGIA.

Morphine hypo., Pilocarpine.  
Menthol,  
For cases due to catching cold.

### ŒSOPHAGEAL AFFECTIONS.

Cicutine.

For spasmodic contractions, with crampy  
pains, flatulence, and globus hystericus.  
Hyoscyamine, for stricture, with irritability.

### ONYCHIA.

Tartar emetic, to shorten the course.

### OPHTHALMIA.

Iodine, Tartar emetic.  
For strumous cases.

Jalapin, Colocynthin.  
At the commencement, to purge sharply.  
The arseniates.

For chronic, strumous or cachectic cases, with  
skin disease.  
Colchicine, for gouty or plethoric cases.  
Delphinine, for tarsal.

### OPIUM HABIT.

Capsicum.

Valuable to sustain patient when deprived of  
opium; stimulant to digestion, nerves and  
brain; sinking feelings at epigastrium.

Brucine, Hydrastine.

Berberine,

For nervous debility and relaxed tone; full  
doses; best given together.

Cerium oxalate, for nausea.

Cocaine.

To sustain hope and relieve insomnia, stop  
qualms, restore appetite, soothe brain.

Gelseminine.

For restlessness, with hot head and bright eye, sometimes fever; motor excitement.

Cicutine.

For wandering pains and motor restlessness.

Sparteine.

To keep up heart, when pulse is relaxed.

Trinitrin, for sudden syncope.

Cannabin, if foregoing do not secure sleep.

Lupulin, tonic, hypnotic.

Hyoscyamine, for insomnia, if cannabin fails.

Iron arseniate, good tonic.

Zinc oxid.

Silver oxid.

Tonics for nerves and weak stomach, nausea or diarrhea.

Meconarceine,

Napelline.

As substitutes.

#### ORCHITIS.

Anemonine relieves pain.

Aconitine, for pain with fever.

Atropine, to follow the foregoing.

Tartar emetic, in very acute cases.

Salicylic acid, in rheumatic or gonorrhoeal cases.

Phytolaccin.

To prevent suppuration and cause resolution.

#### OTALGIA.

Atropine, for earache in children, with coryza.

Anemonine, for the same cases, with fever.

#### OTITIS AND OTORRHEA.

Atropine, to relieve pain.

Anemonine, to relieve pain and fever.

Aconitine, stronger remedy for the same uses.

Calcium sulphide, to prevent suppuration.

Arsenic sulphide.

To stop long continued suppuration.

## OVARIAN NEURALGIA.

Atropine is Waring's best remedy.

Cannabin,  
Camphor monobrom. } For spasmodic pain.

Codeine, for non-inflammatory pain.

Alnuin, for ovarian tenderness.

Gelseminine, for pain with tenderness.

Aconitine.

For pain, tenderness and fever, perhaps headache.

Ergotine, for chronic ovaritis.

## OZENA.

Platinum chloride,      Gold iodide.

Mercury iodide,  
For syphilitic cases.

Colchicine, for plethoric people.

Copaiba,      Cubeb.

To check free secretion.

Calcium lactophos., for strumous cases.

## PARALYSIS.

According to time, these are the indications :

Jalapin,      Colchicine,

Croton oil,      Elaterine.

To prevent impending stroke in plethoric persons.

Morphine,      Aconitine.

To subdue excitement and limit injury to nervous tissue at time of stroke.

Mercury biniodide,      Iodol,

Iodoform,      Iodine.

To promote absorption of effused material, and relieve nerves of pressure.

Iodide iron,  
Calcium lactophos., } To keep up nutrition  
Iron phosphate. } of injured tissues.

Strychnine,                      Brucine.

For infantile, diphtheritic, local, lead, hemiplegic, paraplegic and facial paralyses ; after acute symptoms pass.

To awaken sensibility of nerves after inflammation has subsided and absorption taken place. To be used about a month or six weeks after a stroke, in all forms. Inject into paralyzed muscle ; dose should be very large.

Calomel.

To prevent impending stroke in syphilitics.

Hyoscyamine, paralysis agitans, ataxia.

Arnica, in bladder palsy.

Rhus tox., in rheumatics.

Phosphorus,                      Zinc phosphide.

In white softening, hysterical and venereal excess paralyses, agitans.

Atropine, for chronic myelitic paresis.

Ergotin.

Vesical, paraplegia, menstrual and spinal congestion, rectal.

Picrotoxin, for hemi- and paraplegia and stiffness.

Eserine.

For ocular, general paresis and old palsies, muscular atrophy, ataxia.

Cajeput oil, stimulant.

Cannabin.

For agitans, vesical palsy from spinal disease.

Cicutine, for agitans.

Capsicum, good stimulant in chronic cases.

Aloin, needed in many cases.

Senegin, in rheumatic palsy.

Colocynthin, revulsive in cerebral cases.

Picrotoxin.

For laryngeal, spinal, bulbar, shaking.

## PAROTITIS.

Aconitine, for fever, headache, rapid pulse.

Calomel relieves pain and swelling.

Pilocarpine,                      Phytolaccin.

For retrocession to testes or ovaries.

## PEMPHIGUS.

Arsenic,                              Iodides.

For chronic cases.

## PERICARDITIS.

Aconitine.

First stage, to reduce fever, pain and throbbing.

Digitalin.

Second stage, for weak heart, cyanosis, dropsy.

Bryonine, to absorb exudation.

Veratrine, to quiet pulse, if very active and full.

Iron arseniate, the best tonic, when one is needed.

Sparteine, heart tonic, to follow digitalin.

Quinine, full dose may abort attack.

Convallamarin, for mitral stenosis also.

Breine, to subdue inflammation.

## PERITONITIS.

Picrotoxin, for tympanites.

Aconitine, for pain and fever.

Bryonine, to promote absorption.

Morphine.

For pain and fever, and to stop peristalsis.

Mercury.

To prevent fibrinous exudation, or to absorb it.

Quinine, to abort attack.

## PERSPIRATION.

Atropine.

For sweating of phthisis, or weakness, and for children.

Quinine, for hectic sweats.

Pilocarpine, said to check profuse.

Agaricine, very efficient for night-sweats.

Muscarine.

For night-sweats and other cases of sweating.

Morphine, }  
Emetine. } Relieve night sweats.

Salicin, for hectic.

Zinc oxid, useful in phthisis.

Ergotin may arrest sweating.

Tannic acid,                      Citric acid.

Cotoine.

For colliquative, night-sweats, all atonic forms.

Fraserin.

Mild remedy for night-sweats, for delicate  
stomachs.

Hydrastine,                      Potass. tellurate.

Strychnine,

For night-sweats.

#### PERTUSSIS.

Aconitine.

For congestion, and to abort or prevent attack.

Arsenic,                      Asclepidin.

To reduce congestion.

Quinine, in full doses, one of the best remedies.

Caulophyllin,                      Hyoscyamine,

Helenine,                      Pilocarpine.

Cocaine,                      Trinitrin.

To relieve dyspnea.

Emetine, useful in all cases.

Anemonine.

For first stage, when aconite can not be used.

Atropine.

Specially useful in teething children ; for spas-  
modic stage, and for profuse secretion.

Cicutine, is a good remedy.



Morphine.

To quiet undue excitement, dyspnea, or spasms.

Bromides, for spasmodic element.

Lobeline.

For hearty children, and profuse secretion.

Amygdala amara oil, for cough of habit.

Gelseminine.

Useful in spasmodic stage, with headache.

Valerianates control paroxysms.

Camphor monobrom.

A good remedy to give throughout, in full doses.

Hyoscyamine,

Ouabaine,

Resorcin,

Solanine.

#### PHARYNGITIS.

Aconitine, }  
Atropine. } For pain and fever, to abort attack.

Emetine, for hoarseness.

Hydrastine, for dry form.

Macrotin.

When membrane is dry and spotted with mucus.

Xanthoxylin, for chronic form.

Iron,

Quinine,

Strychnine,

Geranine.

As tonics in chronic relaxed.

Collinsonin, for ministers' sore throat.

Cubeb oleores, for chronic form.

#### PHLEBITIS.

Hamamelin, to be given throughout.

Calomel, given to salivation.

Morphine, to relieve pain.

Iodides, to promote absorption.

|                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|
| Quinine,        | Iron.        |
| Strychnine,     |              |
| As tonics.      |              |
| Salicylic acid, | Salicylates. |

### PHOTOPHOBIA.

Atropine, to dilate pupil.

Cicutine, for scrofulous form.

Arsenic, for strumous form.

Croton-chloral.

For young people and for syphilitic irido-keratitis.

### PHTHISIS.

|                   |                           |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Creasote,         | Cantharidate potass.,     |
| Gold iodide,      | Gold and potass. cyanide, |
| Calomel,          | Guaiacol,                 |
| Helenine,         | Mercury thymolacetate,    |
| Iodine,           | Mercury cyanide,          |
| Iodol,            | Methylene blue,           |
| Iodoform,         | Sodium formate.           |
| Copper phosphate, |                           |

Given as germicides, hypodermically when possible, the object being to saturate the tissues to such an extent as to render it impossible for the tubercle bacillus to live therein. That this can be done has yet to be demonstrated; but the above list comprises the agents employed for this purpose. It is well before commencing germicidal treatment to ascertain positively that there are bacilli present, by microscopic examination of the sputa.

The following are remedies for phthisis, without reference to the bacillus; hence, applicable to all forms.

Aconitine, for fever, of sthenic type.

Myrtol, Eucalyptol,

Thymol, Menthol.

Antiseptics; for free or fetid sputa, and diarrhea.

Morphine.

For irritative cough, when other drugs fail; for hot head and flushes, with fever, due to over-exertion or nervousness; only to be used occasionally, as the habitual use lessens the resistance of the body to the disease.

Creasote.

Checks free secretion, corrects fetor, sweats, anorexia, dyspepsia, cough, fever, etc.

Apocynin.

To clear away waste matter in caseous cases.

Trinitrin, Aspidospermine.

For dyspnea.

Codeine, better than morphine for cough.

Calcium lactophos.

For colliquative sweats, diarrhea or bronchorrhea. Its use increases the resistance of the tissues to the disease.

Macrocin.

Palliates cough, improves appetite, lessens bronchitis, in non-tubercular form.

Arsenious acid, Quinine arseniate,

Arsenic iodide, Strychnine arseniate.

For chronic forms, not caseous, with little fever; in early stages, relieve gastro-intestinal irritation.

Barium chloride, for cheesy forms.

Sanguinarine.

Specific when the secretions accumulate in lungs, and dulled sensibility of mucous membrane prevents free expectoration, in later stages ; also increases appetite.

Corrosive sublimate, for diarrhea.

Digitalin, } Useful with quinine for fever, and  
Emetine. } for hemorrhages.

Phenacetine, for fever above 102°.

Cubeb, to lessen profuse expectoration.

Aristolochin.

Strengthens appetite and digestion.

Cactine, heart tonic ; for hemoptysis.

Soda hypophos., for caseous stage.

Cannabin, for cough or insomnia.

Euonymin, for constipation or biliousness.

Quinine, for hectic sweats, debility.

Myricin, for diarrhea.

Iodide iron, for scrofulous type.

Naphthol beta, for diarrhea.

Silver oxid,                      Copper sulphate,

Zinc oxid,                        Cotoine,

Zinc sulphocarbolate,      Potass. tellurate.

Bismuth subnit.,

For colliquative diarrhea, sweating, or bronchorrhoea.

Lycopin.

For early hemoptysis, cough, sweats, diarrhea and anorexia.

Amygdala amara oil,      Potass. cyanide.

For cough.

Benzoic acid,                      Benzoates.

As inhalants, for tubercular form, or for free or fetid sputa.

Calcium iodide, for strumous forms.

Prunin.

For cough, anorexia, hectic and irritability.

Chimaphilin, to check advance.

Methacetine, for fever.

Fraserin, elegant tonic for anorexia.

Hydrastine.

For cough, sweats, anorexia and indigestion.

Picrotoxin, for laryngeal phthisis.

Resorcin, for diarrhea.

### PITYRIASIS.

Arsenic iodide,                    }  
Mercury biniodide.            } For obstinate cases.

### PLETHORA.

Veratrine.

Aconitine.

For over-acting heart.

Arsenic iodide, for cerebral congestion.

Iridin, to deplete liver.

Colchicine.

For nearly all the symptoms, in younger subjects.

Aloin, for feeble innervation.

Caulophyllin, for asthenic form.

Iodine, to reduce the blood.

Elaterin, for threatened apoplexy.

Jalapin, for climacteric.

### PLEURISY.

Gelseminine, for fever and cerebral symptoms.

Aconitine, for first stage pain and fever.

Veratrine, for very acute cases.

Bryonine, after effusion, to promote absorption.

Morphine, with quinine, to abort.

Pilocarpine.

With dry diet, to abort; best in fairly hearty persons; not in feeble or diseased heart; later to cause absorption.

Elaterin.

With dry diet, to promote absorption in robust cases.

Tartar emetic.

In the young, when fever runs high, with wild delirium and throbbing pulse.

Mercury iodides, Iodine.

To promote absorption.

Quinine.

Full dose at first, to abort attack; small doses later as tonic in weaker cases.

Asclepidin, to subdue congestion.

### PLEURODYNIA.

Macrotin, for rheumatic or uterine cases.

Atropine, in all other forms.

Croton oil, in obstinate cases.

Salicylic acid, for rheumatic form.

### PNEUMONIA.

Aconitine.

For fever, both catarrhal and lobar, in young and strong.

Veratrine.

For very acute cases in young or middle aged.

Bryonine, only when there is pleural effusion.

Zinc phosphide, for typhoid condition.

Atropine.

For first stage, in infants, to check secretion.

Sanguinarine, after crisis, as stimulant for aged.

Emetine, for infantile and catarrhal cases.



|                  |           |
|------------------|-----------|
| Arsenic iodide,  | Iodoform, |
| Ammonium iodide, | Iodol.    |
| Iodine,          |           |

After crisis, to prevent caseation ; give separately or combined.

Copper phosphide, said to be specific.

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Quinine,        | Phenacetin, |
| Salicylic acid, | Phenocoll,  |
| Antipyrin,      | Exalgine,   |
| Acetanilid,     | Methacetin. |

To reduce fever.

|                       |                                                                                                     |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phenacetin,           | } An admirable combination, lowering fever, keeping intestinal canal aseptic, and sustaining heart. |
| Zinc sulphocarbolate, |                                                                                                     |
| Sparteine.            |                                                                                                     |

Asclepidin, to subdue congestion.

#### PREGNANCY : AILMENTS.

|               |           |
|---------------|-----------|
| Mercury pill, | Euonymin. |
|---------------|-----------|

For clay-colored stools.

Aloin, minute doses, for hemorrhoids.

Picrotoxin, for flatulence and frequent urination.

|                 |                       |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Emetin,         | Zinc sulphocarbolate, |
| Bismuth,        | Silver oxid,          |
| Calumba,        | Manganese binox.,     |
| Cerium oxalate, | Rhein.                |
| Zinc oxid,      |                       |

For pyrosis and gastrodynia, nausea or vomiting.

Bromides, for dyspnea.

|                 |            |
|-----------------|------------|
| Aspidospermine, | Digitalin. |
|-----------------|------------|

For albuminuria.

Calcium lactophos.,

To prevent loss of t<sup>e</sup>eth, or rickety babes.



Berberine, for periodic neuralgia.

Macroton, for false pains.

#### PROLAPSUS ANI.

Ergotin, for relaxation.

Strychnine, for children.

Hydrastine, Piper oleores.

For relaxed tissues.

Podophyllin, very small doses, as a laxative.

#### PROLAPSUS UTERI.

Macroton, to prevent abortion.

Hydrastine, Strychnine.

Berberine,

As tonics.

#### PROSTATIC HYPERTROPHY.

Ergotine, of some value.

Colchicine, in gouty or plethoric.

Cantharidine, for acute cases.

Cubeb oleores. Barosmin.

For subacute.

#### PROSTATORRHEA.

Barosmin, Iron tannate,

Collinsonin, Cubeb.

For debility.

Atropine, very valuable to subdue irritation.

Gelseminine, Bromides.

For nervous erethism.

Hydrastine, Strychnine,

Berberine, Brucine.

Ergotine,

As tonic astringents.

#### PRURITUS.

Quinine arseniate.

For nasal pruritus with asthma.

Arseniate potass., for any form.

Ergotine gives great relief.

Atropine.

For obstinate cases, and those due to sweating.

Carbolic acid, for senile form.

Gelseminine.

For many cases, intense, with no lesion to be seen.

Colchicine.

For gouty, plethoric, sedentary, neurasthenic, middle life cases.

Leptandrin,

Iridin.

Euonymin,

Laxatives of varying degrees of strength, often requisite.

Phosphorus,

Berberine,

Zinc phosphide,

Quinine,

Strychnine,

Iron.

Brucine,

Nerve tonics are often required to cure.

Salicylic acid, for diabetic pruritus.

Pilocarpine.

For pruritus of jaundice, and for prurigo.

Solanine, for prurigo.

## PSORIASIS.

Arsenic.

At first irritates, then cures; must be given a long time.

Calcium sulphide, for chronic form.

Chrysophanic acid,

Berberine,

Arsenic iodide,

Hydracetine.

Phosphorus,

May be found useful.

## PTYALISM.

- Cicutine,                      Atropine.  
Cotoine,  
    For mercurial or pregnancy.

## PUERPERAL CONVULSIONS.

- Aconitine, for fever and headache.  
Veratrine.  
    For full, hard, or wiry pulse ; probably the  
    most generally useful remedy.  
Gelseminine.  
    For cases not strong enough for the pre-  
    ceding.  
Pilocarpine.  
    Full dose, to prevent threatened spasm.  
Morphine hypo.  
    After purgation or bleeding ; not in albumi-  
    nuria.  
Elaterin,                      Trinitrin.  
    To prevent threatened spasm.

## PUERPERAL FEVER.

- Gelseminine,                      Aconitine,  
Veratrine,                      Tartar emetic.  
    For fever, according to severity of case and  
    pulse tension.  
Morphine, for insomnia, delirium and fever.  
Daturine,                      Hyoscine.  
    For delirium.  
Strychnine,                      Brucine.  
    For feeble pulse and collapse.  
Calcium sulphide, to prevent suppuration.  
Potass. permanganate, to remedy sepsis.  
Calumbin,                      Resorcin.  
Quinine,  
    For fever and sepsis.

## PUERPERAL INSANITY.

Daturine.

For cerebral excitement, wild delirium, suicidal or infanticidal.

Hyoscyamine, for milder symptoms.

Aconitine, for fever and headache.

Iron phosphate, for anemia.

Cicutine, for motor restlessness.

Macrotin.

Hypochondria, melancholy, blood stasis and headache.

Tartar emetic, for fighting frenzy.

Gelseminine, for irritation with weakness.

Morphine, for insomnia.

## PURPURA.

Ergotine.

Sometimes good, at others bad, not known why.

Strychnine arseniate.

Of great value as a tonic and alterative.

Iron arseniate.

Only in intervals; increases hemorrhage if active.

Cocaine.

Unequaled as local hemostatic; especially in purpura due to quinine.

Hamamelin, very useful as a systemic remedy.

Hydrastine, often rapidly curative.

## PUSTULE: MALIGNANT.

Iron,

Strychnine.

Quinine,

In full doses, to sustain strength.

## PYELITIS.

Chimaphilin,                      Copaiba.  
Cubeb oleores,

## PYEMIA AND SEPTICEMIA.

Digitalin, highly valued by many.  
Quinine, for sepsis and fever.  
Salicin,                              Salicylic acid.  
    For fever and head symptoms.  
Resorcin,                            Thymol,  
Eucalyptol,                        Myrtol,  
Potas. permanganate,    Menthol.  
    For sepsis.

## PYROSIS.

Capsicum, in atonic cases.  
Strychnine, same, with hiccough, regurgitation.  
Anemonine, for phlegmatic plethorics.  
Podophyllin, for bilious plethorics.  
Bismuth,                            Zinc oxid,  
Silver oxid,                        Manganese binox.  
    For weakly cases or catarrhals.

## RECTAL AFFECTIONS.

Podophyllin, for children's prolapsus.  
Atropine, for ulcer; burning pain after stools.  
Phosphorus, for chronic proctitis.  
Piper oleores.  
    Stimulant for fistula, ulcers, hemorrhoids.  
Cicutine, for pain of cancer.  
Jalapin,                              Colocynthin.  
    For neuralgia of rectum.

Copper sulphate,            }  
Quinine,                        } For ulcer; use persist-  
Morphine.                      } ently.

Collinsonin, astringent, for early stages.

Phytolaccin.

(Specific for fissure, ulcer, prolapse, hemorrhoids.)

### REMITTENT FEVER.

Aconitine, for headache and fever.

Gelseminine, for bilious cases ; fever.

Quinine.

Grammes, 1.5 to 2.0, or 4.0 (grains, 20 to 60)  
in a single dose, once or twice a day.

Morphine hypodermic, to abort pernicious chill.

Æsculin, Quasseine.

For convalescence.

Iridin, Jalapin.

Purgative during course, with calomel.

### RHEUMATIC GOUT.

Aconitine, Veratrine.

For fever.

Macrotin.

For enlarged and stiffened joints ; for uterine  
derangement, and when pain is worse at  
night.

Colchicine should always be tried.

Quinine arseniate is often beneficial.

Lithium salicylate.

Is often of value, in both acute and chronic  
forms ; for swollen deformed joints.

Iodine, Iodol,

Iodoform, Iodides.

Often useful, especially when syphilitic or  
due to mercury or other mineral poison.

Guaiacin, useful adjuvant.

Bromides, may allay the severe pain.

Arnicin, may be useful.

## RHEUMATISM.

Salicylic acid stands at the head, with no rival.

Give enough to control the fever and pain.

If the heart be weak, give digitalis or sparteine also. Give only the purest salt, as the impure disagrees with the stomach and is toxic. The pure salt should be blue-white.

|            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| Betol,     | Hydracetine, |
| Salicin,   | Methacetin,  |
| Salol,     | Salophen.    |
| Salipyrin, |              |

Scarcely less active, and, perhaps, less depressing.

Acetanilid, for hyperpyrexia:

|             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| Ampelopsin, | Apocynin. |
| For oedema. |           |

|               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| Canellin,     | Aristolochin, |
| Caulophyllin, | Phytolaccin,  |
| Eupurpurine,  | Cotoine.      |

For chronic cases with atony.

Asclepidin, to subdue congestion.

Chimaphilin, for pains.

Creasote, for rheumatic diarrhea.

Solanine, for pain and fever in sthenic cases.

Stillingine, chronic or irregular.

Aconitine, for fever, dry skin, joint pains.

Veratrine.

In acute painful cases; in plethoric cases a few doses are of use; only in hearty subjects.

Bryonine.

For stiffened joints; diuretic; purgative.

Macrotoin.

For subacute cases; relieves pain quickly.

Arnicin, for plethoric cases; lessens urea.

Colchicine.

Valuable for plethoric people in mid life.

Lithium brom., for insomnia, delirium.

Digitalin.

For weak heart, cyanosis and œdema.

Iridin.

To open bowels, which always relieves the pain.

Gelseminine, for headache.

Atropine, for excessive sweating.

Rhus tox.

Invaluable after first strength of attack is broken; subacute, muscular, tendinous; worse at night.

Morphine.

For carditis; it acidulates urine, and should only be given with alkalis.

Iron, for pale, delicate anemics.

Iodides, for lingering, subacute cases.

Nicotine, for cerebral symptoms; sthenic.

Emetine, as adjuvant.

Methylene blue, as anodyne.

#### RHEUMATISM: CHRONIC.

Anemonine, for febrile attacks.

Quinine arseniate is useful in most cases.

Bryonine, for stiff and sore joints.

Macrotin.

For neuralgias, headache and uterine complications. It is often useful, but precise indications have not been made out.

Guaiacin, better than in acute form.

Rhus tox., as in acute form.

Iodides, for night cases; syphilitics.

Iodine, for pain around joints.

Cajeput oil, for muscular, debilitated.





## SCARLATINA.

Aconitine.

For fever and delirium, with full, strong pulse.

Iodides, urged as specific.

Atropine, to bring out delayed eruption.

Calomel, for inflamed tonsils.

Veratrine, to prevent threatened convulsions.

Digitalin.

Highly valued as a specific by many; lowers fever, sustains heart when weak, combats septic toxemia.

Acid phosphoric, for thirst.

Asclepiadin, to bring out eruption.

Gelseminine, for headache and delirium.

Macrotin, for motor restlessness or rheumatism.

Zinc sulphocarbolate.

Is considered a specific by many. It is a harmless remedy, well suited for ordinary cases; to be given throughout as antiseptic.

Euonymin, as a laxative.

Potas. permang.,           Carbolic acid.

As antiseptic.

Sparteine, as diuretic.

Brucine, heart tonic.

Quinine, for adynamic.

Pilocarpine.

Scarlatinal dropsy or convulsions, late in attack.

Acetanilide, for high fever.

Iron, for albuminuria.

Acid benzoic, as specific for fever.

Sodium benzoate,           Ammonium benzoate.

Considered specifics for the septicemia.

Mercury biniodide, Illingsworth's specific.

Pyrodine, powerful antipyretic.



Ammonium iodide, Berberine.

For glandular enlargement; the iron for anemia, debility and emaciation.

Calcium chloride, for diarrhea.

Apocynin, Calendulin.

Smilacin, Chimaphilin,

Ampelopsin, Chelidonin,

Chionanthin, Gold and potas. cyanide.

Europhen, Menispermin,

Methylene blue, Osmic acid.

Rumin,

Have some repute.

### SCURVY.

Citric acid, freely.

Phosphoric acid, nearly as effective.

Quinine, for prostration.

Atropine, hypo. for salivation.

Rumin.

### SEA-SICKNESS.

Atropine, for neurotic cases.

Strychnine.

For relaxation; specific as preventive or cure.

Cocaine.

Before eating, to allay irritable stomach.

Morphine hypo., over stomach, for vomiting.

Codeine; for vomiting.

Brucine, tonic.

Trinitrin, for syncope.

Gold chloride.

For weakly people, as a preventive.

Euonymin.

To be used for a few days before sailing, and during voyage as needed, to keep bowels open. This is probably the best preventive.

Delphinine,                      Creasote,  
Calumbin,                      Bromides.  
Have been recommended.

### SNEEZING.

Arseniate potass.  
For paroxysmal, asthmatic sneezing.  
Iodine,                      Iodides.  
For itching nose ; paroxysms of sneezing.  
Camphor monobrom.  
Incessant sneezing, profuse coryza.

Atropine,                      }  
Camphor,                      } A very efficient combination.  
Quinine.                      }

### SOMNAMBULISM.

Bromides.  
For children of epileptic tendency, often with  
squinting.

### SPASM.

Aconitine.  
For milder sort ; angina pectoris, cough,  
asthma, laryngeal spasm.

Camphor monobrom., for strangury, etc.

Atropine.  
For sphincter spasm ; hypodermically for  
local spasm.

Strychnine.  
For asthma, chorea, tetanus, epilepsy, writer's  
cramp.

Morphine, general antispasmodic.  
Emetine, in respiratory spasm.  
Lobeline, valuable in cautious hands.  
Lupulin, in gouty spasms.  
Nicotine, in asthma ; muscular spasm.  
Muscarine, for facial twitching.

Phosphorus,                      Sulphocarbolates.  
For flatulent spasm.  
Calendulin.

## SPERMATORRHEA.

First be sure there is really a disease to treat ; second, that it is really spermatorrhea.

Bromides.

For plethora; erections normal, persistent and teasing ; does harm in weak states, with daily loss of semen.

Digitalin.

For feeble erections, frequent emissions, cold hands and feet.

Iron phosphate, to be given with cantharidine.

Phosphorus, for physical and mental debility.

Quinine.

Strengthens erections and checks losses.

Lupulin, allays erethism, without weakening.

Iron arseniate, for anemic states.

Cantharidine.

For feeble erections, frigidity, emissions without orgasm.

Zinc phosphide.

A temporary and dangerous stimulant.

Gelseminine.

To allay sexual appetite, when annoyed by frequent, weak erections.

Strychnine arseniate.

For feeble erections, with premature ejaculations, impotence ; relaxed seminal vesicles.

Atropine, Cerasein.

For relaxed genitals, emissions without orgasm, nocturnal.

Camphor monobrom.

To allay frequent weak erections.

Ergotin.

To strengthen weak erection without emission.

Hydrastine, a useful and safe tonic for all cases.

Macroton, for relaxation with hypochondria.

## SPINAL AFFECTIONS.

Ergotine.

For congestion, to starve the inflammation.

Brucine, for pains of irritation.

Cicutine, for excessive reflex irritation.

## STERILITY.

Mercury biniodide, for syphilitics.

Gold chloride, Aletrin.

For chronic metritis, amenorrhea from anemia or frigidity; not for plethora.

Iron arseniate, for fat and flabby anemics.

Arsenic bromide, for plethorics.

Sanguinarine, for fat, frigid women.

Cannabin, for thin, energetic type.

## SUNSTROKE.

Acetanilide, Exalgine.

Antipyrine,

Full doses, when fever is high and pulse full and strong.

Brucine, Cocaine,

Strychnine, Caffeine.

For cases of heat exhaustion, with relaxation, fainting, weak pulse, and no fever.

Atropine, for intermediate cases.

## SUPPURATION.

Calcium sulphide, to prevent or stop.

Arsenic sulphide.

To dry up long-continued or glandular suppuration.

Quinine arseniate.

Tonic for long-continued cases.

Iron arseniate, for anemics.

Calcium lactophos.

To repair waste and for sweats.

Smilacin, of doubtful efficacy.

Iron phosphate,

Manganese phos.,

Phosphoric acid.

} For cachectic states.

### SYNCOPE.

Cajeput oil, quick and active stimulant.

Trinitrin.

The best and quickest ; effects pass off quickly.

Atropine, not so quick, but more lasting.

Brucine,

Strychnine.

To keep up effect of preceding.

Daturine may replace atropine.

### SYNOVITIS.

Iodides,

Iodoform.

For persistent use.

Aconitine, for joint pains.

Quinine, in pyemic cases.

### SYPHILIS.

The use of mercury is based on this statement : The specific cause of syphilis resides in the syphilitic growths. Mercury melts down and destroys the healthy tissues. The syphilitic tissues tend spontaneously to decay and death ; and a smaller dose of mercury will therefore cause their death than what is required to affect the normal tissues. The object is then to find the largest dose of mercury that can be given without affecting the healthy tissues, as shown by salivation. This done, experience shows that the dose just below that that will cause



salivation, may be given for years with comparative impunity. Old pathological deposits, useless fat, etc., may be carried off; the physical and mental powers will alike be powerfully stimulated, and all the vital functions carried on at a high pressure rate; premature aging will be noted; but otherwise the health will be remarkably good.

Mercury pill, Calomel.

For effects desired speedily; as in cerebral syphilis, early syphilides, etc.

Mercury biniodide, Mercury bichloride.

Mercury protiodide,

For later forms, where haste is not essential.

Mercury with chalk, for children.

Iron iodide, for broken down cachectics.

Gold iodide, Platinum chloride.

Have been credited with antisyphilitic powers, but their place is not accurately fixed.

Iodine, Iodide ammonium,

Iodol, Iodide iron,

Iodoform, Europhen.

Iodide gold,

Have some power in holding syphilis in check, very little in curing it. They may be used when patients cannot or will not take mercury, or when the latter must be discontinued for any reason.

Calcium iodide, for cachectic cases.

Stillingin, for cachectic cases, skin and mucous.

Smilacin, Ampelopsin,

Sanguinarine, Corydalin,

Guaiacin, Irisin,

Alnuin, Pilocarpine.

Have been credited with antisyphilitic powers.

Hot baths, sweating, and the "hunger cure" are useful adjuvants.

Mercury cyanide.

Mercury thymolacetate, for hypodermic use.

### TETANUS.

Strychnine has cured several cases.

Aconitine, to palliate symptoms, is valuable.

Atropine.

Relieves, and may cure; inject near wound.

Gelseminine,

Trinitrin,

Hyoscyamine,

Morphine,

Cocaine and morphine,

Cicutine,

Eserine,

Nicotine,

Apomorphine,

Bromides (huge doses),

Curarine,

Chloral.

Cannabin,

Have all been employed with asserted benefit, as palliatives, with an occasional cure.

### TONSILLITIS.

Aconitine, for fever and tense pulse.

Atropine.

Of great value. These two, used early, will often abort the attack.

Erigeron, for chronic.

Guaiacin, rarely fails to abort.

Quinine, will sometimes do so.

Ammonium iodide.

To remove chronic enlargement.

Salicylic acid, seems a specific.

Calomel checks inflammation.

Calcium sulphide, to prevent suppuration.

Sodium benzoate.

### TORTICOLLIS.

Macrotin, for rheumatic cases.

## TREMORS.

Hyoscine, for agitans.

Picrotoxin, for agitans, senile, etc.

## TRISMUS.

Aconitine,                      Atropine.

Hypodermic into muscles.

Cannabin,                      Eserine.

Gelseminine,

For trismus neonatorum.

Picrotoxin.

## TYPHLITIS AND PERITYPHLITIS.

Morphine is probably the best remedy.

Calomel, to touch gums, is recommended.

## TYPHOID FEVER.

The habitat of the bacillus is the stomach and intestinal canal, where it breeds, and whence it pours its toxic products, and, in time, its young broods, into the circulation. Other bacteria also find a suitable nidus for their operations in the bowels, and contribute their ptomaines to intoxicate the blood, and cause the symptoms known to us as typhoid fever.

To put an end to these micro-organisms and their operations, to render the gastro-intestinal canal aseptic, numerous agents have been given. Of these, I have found the sulphocarbolate of zinc preferable, because it can be given in doses sufficient to render the canal aseptic, without doing any harm to the body, locally or by absorption into the blood. I have given it many times, 5 grains or 10 at a dose, and up to 60 grains or more in twenty-four hours, without any perceptible harm. It is enough that it be given to render the stools odorless, and to keep

them so. When this is done, we cut off from the typhoid fever all symptoms due to the intestinal operations and the absorption of ptomaines, and reduce the disease to the effects of the typhoid bacilli that have penetrated the circulation or the tissues. We then find our case has lost one to two degrees of fever, the temperature invariably falling below  $103^{\circ}$ , the point above which cold baths are recommended; the tympanites, diarrhea, delirium, nervous symptoms, cardiac debility, have disappeared. Pneumonia, low delirium, hypostasis, hemorrhage, ataxy, suppuration of Peyer's glands, do not occur. The tongue becomes moist and loses its typhoid character. The disease is reduced to a harmless affair, without suppurative or other serious sequelæ. The course is shortened, if this drug has been used properly from the first.

It is now several years since I have had a death from typhoid fever; not one since I adopted this treatment. I therefore present it as a specific, warning my readers that they must use it from the first; but if given as a last resort, when the patient is in a desperate state and the damage has been done, no such effects can be obtained from it. Further, the drug must be pure.

Morphine, Cannabin.

Codeine,

For insomnia and nocturnal delirium, nervous apprehensions.

Veratrine, } Rarely required, for "fight-  
Tartar emetic. } ing delirium," first stage.

Atropine.

For contracted pupils, low, muttering delirium, and weak heart.

Calomel.

Useful in early stage, to relieve bowels.

Ergotine, for hemorrhage, if alarming.

Digitalin.

Best for hemorrhage, after ergotin has checked it; to sustain heart in early stages.

Aristolochin.

For depression, if bowels not irritable.

Hydrastine, for profuse sweats.

Strychnine.

For functional palsies and for weak heart.

Apocynin, for œdema or atony in convalescence.

Silver oxid.

For diarrhea in later stages, and when traces of blood appear in stools.

Sanguinarine.

For pneumonic symptoms, or for hypostasis.

Leptandrin,                      Euonymin.

For constipation.

Baptisin,

Is given for putridity whenever symptoms of such a condition present themselves.

Carbolic acid,                      } Bartholow's antiseptic com-  
Iodine,                                      } bination.

Arnica, for asthenic states, vital depression.

Mercury bichloride, for diarrhea.

Quinine, useful as tonic only.

Antipyrin, for hyperpyrexia.

Phenacetin, is preferable, as safer.

Betol,                                      Thymol.

Antiseptic and antipyretic.

Lead acetate, for hemorrhage or diarrhea.

Copper sulphate, for diarrhea.

Bismuth subnitrate.

For gastric irritation or diarrhea.

Bismuth salicylate, antiseptic.

Cotoine.

As it dilates the intestinal arteries, increasing the vitality of the tissues, it should be useful in preventing ulceration and sphacelation or gangrene.

Lupulin, for typho-mania.

### TYPHUS FEVER.

Baptisin is said to be useful, for sepsis.

Atropine.

For dry tongue, delirium, and to sustain heart, reduces fever and shortens course.

Hyoscyamine, mild delirium.

Morphine, for delirium, if pupil is not closed.

Euonymin, as laxative, when needed.

Arnica has been praised.

Tartar emetic, for delirium and insomnia.

Phenacetine, } As antipyretics.

Quinine. }

Aristolochin.

For low delirium, coma vigil, dry, brown tongue, sordes, weak pulse.

Caffeine, for weakness; better than alcohol.

Camphor monobrom.

Combine with aristolochin.

Podophyllin.

At onset, for constipation, congestive headache, biliousness.

### ULCERS.

Arsenic, for rodent ulcer.

Atropine.

Has remarkable influence over ulceration.

Calcium sulphide, for thin, ichorous discharge.

Calcium lactophos., } For scrofulous ulcers.

Phytolaccin. }

Hamamelin, for varicose ulcers.

Morphine.

For phagedenic and indolent ulcers.

Hydrastine, } For rodent, leg, rectum, and  
Berberine. } uterine ulcers.

Aspidospermine, Chimaphilin.

Aristolochin,

Stimulants for sluggish cases.

Xanthoxylin.

(For intestinal and other ulcers, of low vitality.)

#### UREMIA.

Pilocarpine, hypo., to eliminate poison.

Colchicine, Digitalin.

As diuretics.

Morphine, hypo., for acute form.

Jalapin, Elaterin,

Colocynthin, Croton oil.

Convolvulin,

To avert attack.

Veratrine.

Pushed to full effect; probably the best treatment.

#### URICEMIA.

Lithia salicylate.

Taken in small doses for a long time.

Rhein.

For gastro-intestinal symptoms, acidity, pyrosis, gastralgia, indigestion, low spirits, biliousness.

Potas. permanganate,

Converts uric acid into urea.

Barosmin, with an alkali, is said to be of use.

Colchicine.

The great remedy, relieving and preventing the disease.





## URTICARIA.

Salicylic acid, full doses.

Copaiba, drop doses.

Emetine,

Full emetic dose, for chronic form.

Colchicine, for gouty people.

Amygdala amara oil.

Strychnine,

Jalapin,

Atropine,

Chrysophanic acid,

Ergotine,

Cornutine.

Produce temporary improvement.

Pilocarpine gives prompt relief.

## UTERINE AFFECTIONS.

Caulophyllin.

For metritis, prolapse, irritability.

Cicutine, palliates pain of cancer.

The arseniates.

To be given steadily in cancer, to delay its progress.

Cornin, tonic astringent.

Dioscorein, for utero-ovarian pain.

Codeine,

Gold bromide.

For chronic metritis.

Cannabin, to relieve pain of cancer.

Morphine,

Apocynin.

For bleeding from cancer or fibroid.

Gold chloride.

For chronic metritis with amenorrhea, in anemics ; ovarian neuralgia.

Ergotine.

For subinvolution, polypi and fibroids.

Digitalin, less useful for subinvolution.

Emetine, puerperal metritis, subacute.

Iron arseniate, when a tonic is needed.

Zinc valerianate, nervine tonic.

### Macrotin.

To relieve irritation and pain in pregnant uterus.

Atropine, for uterine neuralgia.

### Helonin.

For atony, prolapsus, melancholy, threatened abortion.

Hydrastine, for functional disease.

### Hydrastinine.

For metrorrhagia, metritis, dysmenorrhea, pyosalpinx, myomata, endometritis.

Myrtol, Caulophyllin,

Eucalyptol, Thymol,

Menthol, Myrrhic acid

For vaginitis.

The arseniates, for irritability.

### Corrosive sublimate.

For fibroids, to be given a long time.

Eupurpurin, for debility.

Bromides, for uterine congestion.

Iron iodide, useful tonic in subinvolution.

Asclepidin, to reduce congestion.

## VACCINIA.

Aconitine, for fever.

Macrotin, for threatened spasms.

Euonymin, for a laxative.

### Gelseminine.

For headache and nervous symptoms.

## VARICOCELE AND VARIX.

Hamamelin, Ergotin,

Digitalin, Barium chloride.

## VARIOLA.

Quinine, for adynamia.

Macrotin, is said to prevent pitting.

Camphor monobrom.

For retrocession of eruption.

Atropine.

For low, muttering delirium, with prostration.

Carbolic acid,                      Zinc sulphocarbolate,

Eucalyptol,                      Menthol.

Thymol,

As antiseptics.

Mercury biniodide, specific antiseptic.

## VERTIGO.

Iron arseniate, for cerebral anemia.

Digitalin, to strengthen heart.

Strychnine arseniate, for weak heart.

Brucine, for weakness and relaxation.

Corrosive sublimate.

For atheroma or syphilis.

Colchicine, for plethora.

Bromides, for paroxysmal.

## VOMITING.

Zinc sulphocarbolate.

Will relieve all cases of vomiting from catarrh, fermentation, decomposed food, biliousness, cholera morbus or infantum, and often sea-sickness and other forms.

Emetine.

In sea and railway-car sickness, biliousness, and pregnancy.

Caffeine arseniate

For alcoholism, cholera, ulcer, gastralgia, pregnancy.

Brucine.

For long continued vomiting with relaxation of pregnancy, alcoholism.

Calomel.

For the choleras and that due to decomposed food, clayey stools.

Creasote.

For cancer, ulcer and catarrh, pregnancy, Bright's, or sea-sickness.

Cocaine.

Relieves almost any variety, yellow fever.

Bryonine, bilious vomiting and headache.

The laxative pills.

Often remove the cause of vomiting.

Canellin, for pregnancy.

Irisin.

Vomit with blinding right supra-orbital pain, and biliousness.

Bismuth, for catarrh, pregnancy or ulcer.

Carbolic acid, for nervous, fermentive.

Picrotoxin, for cephalic vomiting.

Aristolochin, for bilious vomiting.

Cerium oxalate, for pregnancy or cancer.

Atropine, Copper sulphate,

Aconitine, Iodine.

Delphinine,

For pregnancy.

Pepsin, for dyspeptic or pregnancy.

Morphine hypo.

For biliary or renal calculi, dysmenorrhea, sea-sickness, pregnancy.

Veratrine.

Small doses, for vomiting of summer diarrhea.

Amygdala amara oil.

For nervous vomiting, gastric irritability, pregnancy.

Bromides, for cerebral or uterine.

Calumba, uremic, teething or pregnancy.

Solanine, for pregnancy.

## WORMS.

|                                   |              |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| Chelonin,                         | Eupatorin.   |
| Pelletierine,<br>For tape-worm.   |              |
| Valerianates,<br>For spasms.      | Brucine.     |
| Apocynin,                         | Iron iodide. |
| Aloin,<br>For ascarides.          |              |
| Santonin oxim.,                   | Absinthin.   |
| Caulophyllin,<br>For lumbricoids. |              |

## YELLOW FEVER.

Pilocarpine.

Full doses, has been used with great success.

Zinc sulphocarbolate.

Should be tried in this disease.

Quinine, to abort malarial form.

Duboisine, as hypnotic and calmative.

Veratrine.

Small doses hourly till pulse and fever fall.

Capsicin,                      Creasote.

Cocaine.

Have been used for the vomiting.

Jalapin, to purge.

Acetanilide, for fever.

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