

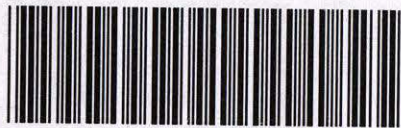
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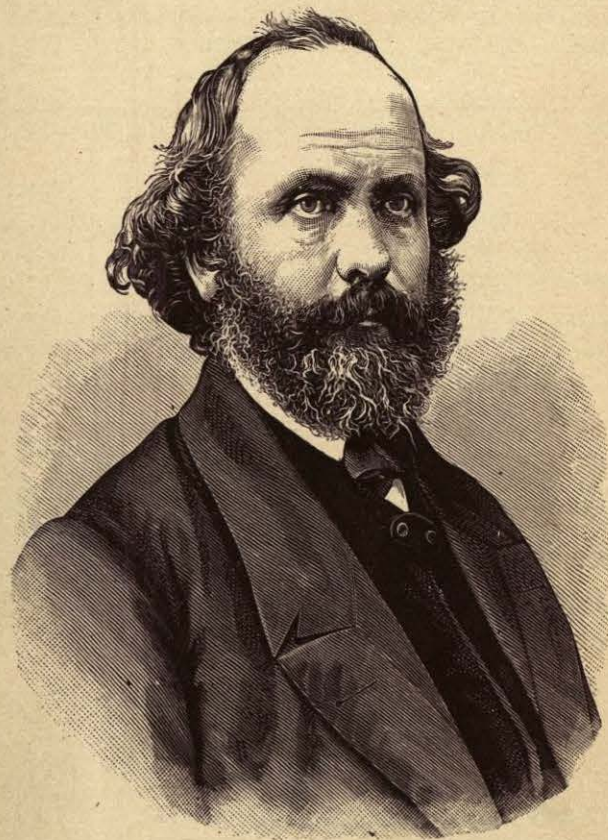
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*John Ellis M.D.*



# FAMILY HOMOEOPATHY.

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BY

JOHN ELLIS, M. D.

PROFESSOR OF THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE IN THE NEW YORK  
MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN; FORMERLY PROFESSOR OF THE THEORY  
AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE IN THE WESTERN HOMOEOPATHIC  
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YORK HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE; AUTHOR  
OF THE "AVOIDABLE CAUSES OF DISEASE,"  
"MARRIAGE," ETC.

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EIGHTEENTH THOUSAND.

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DETROIT, MICH.:

E. R. ELLIS, M. D., PUBLISHER.

1894.

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1899

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FONDO GENERAL

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE  
TO  
PHYSICIANS, PHARMACISTS, AND THE TRADE.

Some years ago, Dr. John Ellis, of New York City, author of the Family Homœopathy, became financially interested in an enterprise for the manufacture and sale of lubricating oils. After a time it seemed desirable that he should give his personal attention to the manufacturing department of the business, which soon became widely extended and absorbed so much of his time and energies as to necessitate his withdrawal from the practice of medicine, although he is yet an extensive writer on moral, medical and hygienic subjects. For this reason the future publication of the Family Homœopathy has been committed to the writer, who will be pleased to supply physicians, pharmacists and others with the work.

Of the merits of the Family Homœopathy little need now be said. Many thousands of copies have been sold and it is widely known as a standard work on the homœopathic practice, with none superior, if any are its equal. Its simplicity of language exactly adapts it to family use, and its accuracy of descriptions of diseases and their treatment, renders it of invaluable aid to physicians as well as others. It gives evidence on every page of great care in its production, by one of the most skillful physicians in this country. Being founded on the unchangeable laws of True Medical Science, its value will never decrease.

E. R. E.

DETROIT.



## HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES should

never be purchased at drug stores. Their preparation requires the greatest care and accuracy free from all contamination by the vile and poisonous emanations from drug shops. It is the interest of the druggist to increase the demand for, and extend the sale of drugs all he can, as thus his profits are increased. The larger the doses, and the oftener they are taken, the more business for him. And all drugs when taken on the allopathic principle, create in the system a demand for their continued use, and increasing doses, the same as do alcoholic liquors. Drugs excite in the organism a continued demand for them, thus increasing their use and sale.

It is well known to many that the more of drugs we take the more we have to. Homœopathic remedies operate on exactly the opposite principle, by inducing a healthful reaction in the system, when it is disordered, and never create drug or morbid appetites. Besides their use by any person, or in the family, is attended with one-tenth the expense of the druggist's system, and hence the druggist frowns on their use and discourages their sale.

## P R E F A C E .

ON presenting a treatise on domestic medicine to the homœopathic portion of the community, while there are so many works already in existence, it is proper that the author should state some of the motives which have induced him to write it.

First: He has done it in compliance with the often expressed wish of many of his patrons, for a work of the character of the one he here presents, and at the request of some of the leading pharmacists of our country. His aim has been to present in compact form, as good a description of the symptoms of the various diseases, as possible in a small compass, and to give the prominent indications for the use of a limited number of our most important remedies, with specific and somewhat positive directions as to the stage of the disease in which they should be used, and the length of time during which they should generally be continued; thus simplifying the practice, and leaving as little as possible to the discretion of the prescriber. He is satisfied that the success of even a physician does not always depend upon the number of remedies with which he is acquainted, but upon his understanding how to make the best possible use of such as he administers, and this is more manifestly true in the case of practitioners. If a large number of remedies, and numerous directions for their use are given, the domestic prescriber is often misled, and finds it impossible to decide between the merits of different remedies; and if no directions are given as to the length of time a remedy should be continued, a frequent change prevents any good effects being derived from the treatment. The author has purposely avoided the alphabetical arrangement of the remedies indicated for the various diseases. The one on the list has been placed there, either because it is generally required at the commencement of the disease, or is more promptly required than those which follow. The reader will



please bear in mind that this is a domestic work, and has not been written to instruct physicians in regard to the proper treatment of diseases, but to guide those comparatively unacquainted with medical lore; therefore the aim has been to make it as simple and useful as possible. If the author had written this work for the profession he certainly would have recommended earnestly the high dilutions; and that a frequent repetition of doses and the alternation of remedies should be avoided as far as practicable.

Second: One of the leading motives which has induced the author to write this volume has been to have an opportunity to call the attention of the homœopathic portion of the community to another work, which he has written, denominated, "The Avoidable Causes of Disease, Insanity, and Deformity," published by Messrs. Mason Brothers, 5 and 7 Mercer street, New York; a work which, in the opinion of the author, is of far more importance, and of much greater value to every man, woman, and child, than any work on domestic medicine can possibly be. That is a work to be read while well, so as to be able to shun the causes of disease; and if sick it should be read so as to understand the conditions required for a restoration to health. The most skilful application of remedies often fails to relieve, for the want of the very information contained in that volume; and, although the work was written for general circulation, yet the author has no hesitation in expressing the opinion that even physicians can obtain as much practical information from its pages, which will enable them to treat successfully, especially chronic diseases, as they can find in any other single volume which has ever been written. Knowing, then, the value which the author sets upon that work, the reader of this will pardon the frequent reference to the "Avoidable Causes of Disease," in the following pages.

NEW YORK,

J. E.

## INTRODUCTION.

### LAW OF CURE.

HOMŒOPATHY differs from all other systems of medical practice, in being based upon a law of nature; and it is, therefore, strictly a scientific system. "Like is cured by like," is the fundamental law—that is, a remedy will cure symptoms when they arise from some other cause, similar to those which it will itself cause if it is taken during health. The allopathic materia medica, or knowledge of the action of remedies, is derived from the empirical administration of poisons to the sick, their use in domestic practice, their being taken through accident or design, and the giving of them to brutes; and allopathists are guided simply by past experience in administering them to the sick, with no fixed rule or law to guide them. The homœopathic materia medica is the result of carefully proving remedies on the healthy, or the giving of them during health, and accurately noting down the symptoms which they cause; and when given to the sick, they are administered in accordance with the law of cure named above. Homœopathic remedies, then, act in the direction of the disease, and simply excite a reaction which overcomes the diseased action. It follows, as a necessary consequence, that if remedies are given which will excite symptoms similar to those which already exist, they must be given in small doses, or they will most certainly aggravate the symptoms seriously, and experience has shown that this is unnecessary, hence the small doses of homœopathy.



## SIZE OF THE DOSE.

The size of the doses which are administered by homœopathists is simply the result of experience; every physician aims to give such doses as he finds most efficacious. The selection of the right remedy is of far more importance, as a general rule, than the size of the dose, provided the latter is not so great as to cause any serious aggravation of the symptoms. Yet, in some cases, the right dose is very important. According to the author's experience, many of the happiest cures ever effected are the result of using the high dilutions, but it requires accurate knowledge and great skill to select the right remedy, and to decide on the frequency of the repetition of the dose, when the high dilutions are used. The low dilutions are generally used in domestic practice, and the author is by no means satisfied that they should not be, for they can be repeated, with a prospect of success, and without injury, more frequently than the high dilutions, and there is less objection to alternating two remedies, when the low dilutions are used, which is generally satisfactory to the patient and friends. The action of the low dilutions is more transient than that of the high, and when they are used, a second remedy will often be required long before the first can safely be dispensed with, therefore, if the low dilutions are used, it is difficult for the physician even to avoid alternating remedies to a greater or less extent.

The directions in this volume in regard to the repetition of doses and alternating remedies, in the treatment of the various diseases, have been given upon the supposition that the low dilutions are to be used. If the thirtieth, or higher dilutions are used, they should not, generally, be repeated in acute diseases more frequently than once in from six to twelve, or twenty-four hours; in chronic cases, once or twice a week—never more frequently than once a day at most; generally it is better not to repeat so long as the patient continues to improve.

## MEDICINAL AGGRAVATIONS.

If the symptoms are worse after taking one or more doses of the remedy, especially if they grow suddenly worse within half an

hour of taking the medicine, omit the remedy; and if the aggravation has been caused by the remedy, it will generally soon cease, but if it should not cease, select another remedy, and give one dose, and repeat it at long intervals. A remedy which has caused an aggravation may be repeated when the relief which follows the aggravation has ceased, but it should be given at longer intervals, or be made much weaker by being diluted with a large quantity of water.

If relief to the symptoms follows the use of a remedy, continue it, but lengthen the intervals between the doses. If the patient ceases to improve, select another remedy, but do not change the remedies while there is any manifest improvement.

## DOSE AND ADMINISTRATION OF REMEDIES.

In acute diseases, and in other cases where a prompt action of the remedy is desired, it is generally best to give the medicine dissolved in water. If the remedy is in the form of globules, dissolve twelve of them in half a glass of cold water; if it is in the form of a tincture, drop one drop into a glassful of water; if it is in the form of powder, put half as much as will lie on a three-cent piece into half a glass of water—in either case stir the solution well, and give to an adult two teaspoonfuls or one tablespoonful for a dose; to a child, one teaspoonful for a dose. Powders may also be given dry on the tongue, giving for a dose as much as will lie on the point of a penknife blade. In chronic cases, or in acute cases which are not very urgent, the remedy may be given either dry on the tongue or dissolved in cold water. If it is in globules, give four to an adult or two to a child; if in powder, give as much as will lie on the end of a penknife blade to an adult, or half as much to a child; if it is in the form of a tincture, drop one drop on a lump of sugar, or into a spoonful of water, and give the whole of it to an adult, or one fourth of it to a child, if only a single dose is to be given, but if several doses will probably be required, dissolve the same quantity of the tincture in ten spoonfuls of water, and give as directed in acute cases, to an adult two spoonfuls, or to a child one teaspoonful. Never use



the same glass or spoon for two remedies without carefully washing it.

## DIET.

Patients under homœopathic treatment should avoid high-seasoned dishes and all condiments, with the exception of salt and sugar, which should be used only sparingly. Smoked meats and fish, all strong-scented and pungent vegetables, pastry of all kinds, and confectionery, should be shunned. He should avoid all alcoholic and fermented drinks, tobacco, and opium, except when he has been long addicted to their use, in which case he should use them very sparingly, or, what is better, gradually discontinue their use. It is generally better that he should drink neither tea nor coffee, or certainly nothing more than black tea.

More specific directions in regard to diet will be found in connection with the treatment of the various diseases.

## LIST OF REMEDIES RECOMMENDED IN THIS WORK.

## ABBREVIATIONS, FULL NAMES, AND COMMON NAMES.

1. Aconite—*Aconitum napellus*—Monk's Hood.
2. Aconite—tincture, or globules saturated with the tincture.
3. Apis mel.—*Apis mellifica*—poison of the Honey Bee.
4. Arnica—*Arnica montana*—Leopard's Bane.
5. Arsenicum—*Arsenicum album*—Arsenic.
6. Belladonna—Deadly Nightshade.
7. Bryonia—*Bryonia alba*—White Bry.
8. Calcarea carb. or Calcarea carbonica—Carbonate of lime.
9. Cannabis or Cannabis sativa—Hemp.
10. Cantharis—*Cantharides*—Spanish Fly.
11. Carbo veg. or Carbo vegetabilis—Charcoal.
12. Chamomilla—Chamomile.
13. China—*China officinalis*—Cinchona—Peruvian Bark.
14. Cina—Wormseed.
15. Coffea—*Coffea cruda*—Coffee.
16. Colocynth—*Colocynthis*—Bitter Cucumber.
17. Cuprum—*Cuprum met. or metallicum*—Copper.
18. Drosera—Round-leaved Sun-dew.
19. Dulcamara—Bitter Sweet.
20. Gelsemium semp.—*Gelsemium sempervirens*—Yellow Jessamine.
21. Helleborus—*Helleborus niger*—Black Hellebore.
22. Hepar sulph. or Hepar sulphuris—Sulphuret of Lime.
23. Hyoscyamus or Hyoscyamus niger—Henbane.
24. Ignatia or Ignatia amara—St. Ignatius' Bean.
25. Ipecac or Ipecacuanha.
26. Lachesis—Poison of the Lance-headed Serpent.
27. Lycopodium—Wolf's Claw.
28. Mercurius prot.—*Mercurius protiod.*—Protiodide of Mercury.
29. Mercurius viv.—*Mercurius vivus* (*Mercurius sol.* may be used in its place)—Mercury.
30. Mercurius cor.—*Mercurius corrosivus*—Corrosive Sublimate.
31. Natrum mur.—*Natrum muriaticum*—Muriate of Soda.



32. Nitric acid—Nitri acidum.
33. Nux vom.—Nux vomica.
34. Opium.
35. Phosphorus.
36. Pulsatilla—Pasque Flower.
37. Platina.
38. Rhus tox.—Rhus toxicodendron—Poison Oak.
39. Rheum—Rhubarb.
40. Sabina—Savine.
41. Secale cor.—Secale cornutum—Ergot of Rye.
42. Silicea—Silex.
43. Spongia—Burnt Sponge.
44. Stannum—Tin.
45. Stramonium—Thorn Apple.
46. Sulphur.
47. Tartar emetic—Tartarus emeticus—Stibium.
48. Veratrum—Veratrum album—White Hellebore.

## TINCTURES FOR EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL USE.

1. Arnica—Arnica montana—Leopard's Bane.
2. Calendula—Calendula officinalis—Marigold.
3. Urtica urens.
4. Camphor or Camphora in tincture or globules.

The reader will please bear in mind that the above list of abbreviations and variations of the names of the remedies, contains simply those which are in this book, and not all that are sometimes used in putting up domestic cases. For instance, *Aconite*, *Acon.*, *Aconitum nap.*, *Aconitum napellus*, all denote the same remedy, and so in other cases. If the first three or four letters are right on your label, and there is no second name on the label, you have the right remedy. If there is a second name, the first two or three letters should correspond with those of the remedy named in the book, if in the book there is any second name; but if there is no second name to the remedy in the book, you have the right remedy, for when there are two remedies with the same first name, the first three letters of the second name are always given.

## DOMESTIC HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTICE.

## CHAPTER I.

## FEVERS.

No class of diseases has attracted more attention, or has been the subject of more speculation, than febrile diseases. As this is a practical work, I do not intend to spend either much time or space in considering such speculations; but a few remarks on some of the theories which have prevailed seem necessary, to counteract certain pernicious methods of treatment which are prevalent, having such theories for their foundation. Among the most pernicious of the various theories which have prevailed will be found the one which ascribes fevers to the fluids of the body, especially to the bile, the phlegm, and blood—to a superabundance of these fluids, or to their depraved state.

The "black bile" was a bug-bear with Hippocrates, the father of allopathy, and his descendants have been bilious ever since; and if we can judge from the common expression so frequently sounding in our ears, "I am bilious," they have not labored in vain in their efforts to convince the community that an excess of bile is the cause of a large share of their ills, especially fevers. "You are bilious," says the doctor, by which the patient understands that his stomach is filled with bile; and what is more simple, or apparently natural, than to cure this state of things by an emetic or cathartic. If an emetic is given, the first effort of vomiting may