

and occasionally comes on during the progress of other diseases, such as cholera, febrile and inflammatory affections. If the suppression continues for several days the blood becomes deteriorated, chills, perhaps slight fever, nausea and vomiting may ensue. The patient becomes dull and torpid, at length sleepy and perhaps delirious, and at the end of four or five days, in cases of entire suppression, stupor, and perhaps convulsions, and death occur, if the disease is not relieved. If a small quantity of urine is secreted, the patient may live for weeks, and either recover, or die from coma, as in the cases of complete suppression.

When there is suppression of urine there is generally little or no inclination to urinate; and no sensation of fullness in the region of the bladder, nor is there any fullness in the lower part of the abdomen; and if the catheter is introduced, as it always should be, no urine is obtained.

*Treatment.*—If there is fever, or pain and uneasiness in the small of the back, consult the section on inflammation of the kidneys.

If the disease occurs when the patient otherwise seems well, and free from fever, give *Belladonna* and *Cantharis* alternately, at intervals of two hours. If these remedies fail to relieve, give *Hyoscyamus*: if drowsiness ensues give *Opium* once in two hours, and if it fails to relieve the symptoms, or if convulsions occur, give *Nux vomica* every hour. If at the commencement there is a chill, a few doses of *Aconite* may precede the above remedies. If suppression occurs during an attack of the cholera, or during any febrile disease, give *Cantharis* alternately with the remedy which seems best indicated for the existing general disease, at intervals of one or two hours; if this remedy fails at the end of twenty-four hours give *Hyoscyamus* in its stead. A warm bath is often a useful auxiliary in the treatment of this disease. The diet should be light and contain no animal food.

### INCONTINENCE OF URINE (ENURESIS).

#### WETTING THE BED.

A want of power to control the urine may depend upon an irritable condition of the bladder, especially of the neck of the bladder.

so that the presence of even a small quantity of urine excites the organ to contract; or it may depend upon a debilitated or paralyzed condition of the passage at its commencement, so that it cannot contract sufficiently to retain the urine. This fluid itself may be so acrid as to excite an irritable state of the bladder. Involuntary discharges of urine are sometimes caused by fear and other mental emotions. Involuntary discharges during sleep are very common with children, and sometimes this symptom continues until adult age. It does not usually affect the general health, but is very uncomfortable to the patient, and annoying to housekeepers. But by far the most troublesome cases of incontinence of urine are those which are caused by complete paralysis, or loss of power in the muscular fibres which usually retain it, when the urine almost constantly dribbles away.

*Treatment.*—If the disease seems to be caused by an irritable state of the bladder, give *Pulsatilla* three or four times a day, and if it fails to relieve, consult the section on inflammation of the bladder and gravel.

For wetting the bed give a dose of *Pulsatilla* before tea, and at bedtime, for one week; then omit it for a week and give *Silicea* in the same manner, for a week; after that give *Pulsatilla*, and so continue, changing every week. If at the end of a month this disease is not cured, give *Belladonna* at night and *Sulphur* in the morning. *Cina* is sometimes useful for children troubled with worms. Do not allow the patient to eat or drink milk for supper, nor to drink anything after two or three o'clock in the afternoon. This is a disease which the child cannot help, and punishment should never be resorted to as a remedy, for it is cruel, and can do no good.

If the disease seems to be caused by paralysis, give *Hyoscyamus* before every meal, and *Arsenicum* at bedtime, and continue them in recent attacks, for at least one week; in chronic cases, for at least one month, and as much longer as there is any improvement. *Dulcamara*, *Belladonna*, or *Nux vom.*, can be tried, if those remedies fail.

Let the patient lie on his back or side, with his thighs drawn up on the abdomen, and two or three times a day, gently percuss or

strike, with the end of the fingers, over the passage or urethra, as it emerges beneath the bones of the pelvis, and backward over the perineum, to the anus; continue this for a few minutes at a time—in paralytic cases only. Never resort to this measure when there is any pain or soreness in the bladder, or irritation in passing urine.

### HEMORRHAGE WITH THE URINE.

(HEMATURIA.)

This is a rare disease, yet it sometimes occurs during the progress of malignant forms of fever and scurvy; and in other cases, where the blood seems to be partially disorganized, as in cases where dark spots appear in and beneath the skin (*perpura hemorrhagica*). It may also be caused by mechanical injuries over the kidneys or bladder, by stone or gravel in the kidneys, ureters, or bladder, and by inflammation. The blood may proceed from the kidneys, ureters or passages from the kidneys to the bladder, from the bladder, or from the urethra or external passage, and it is not always easy to decide from what portion of the urinary passages it comes. If it is intimately blended with the urine, it probably comes from the kidneys.

*Treatment.*—If the disease has been caused by mechanical injuries, give a dose of *Arnica* every hour; if any fever results give *Aconite* alternately with *Arnica*, at intervals of one hour.

If the disease seems to be caused by inflammation of the kidneys or bladder, and is attended with pain and scalding on urinating, consult the sections on inflammation of the bladder and kidneys, also the section on gravel. *Cantharis*, *Cannabis*, *Pulsatilla*, and *Calcarea carb.*, are among your remedies in such cases.

If this affection occurs during the course of a malignant fever, or eruptive disease, or the scurvy, consult the section on the disease existing. In such cases, the remedies are generally *Pulsatilla*, *Arnica*, *Arsenicum*, or *China*.

In all other cases, give a dose of *Pulsatilla* every hour during the day, and a dose of *Calcarea carb.* every night. If the patient is

addicted to the use of alcoholic or fermented drinks, *Nux vom.*, will be of service. *China* may follow the above remedies in debilitated subjects.

### GONORRHOEA (CLAP)—GLEET.

This is inflammation of the urethra or the external urinary passage, and is generally caused by an impure connection; although a disease of a similar character may arise from having connection with a healthy woman, during menstruation; and leucorrhœa in the female, in some cases, causes inflammation of the urethra of the male. In the contagious form of the disease, the symptoms commence at uncertain intervals, from the exposure, varying from two or three days to as many weeks; but, in perhaps the majority of cases, at the end of about one week. The first symptom is a tickling or itching sensation at the orifice of the urethra, which is soon attended by a frequent inclination to make water. In a short time the orifice of the urethra becomes red and swollen, and the passage of urine painful. As the disease progresses, a whitish or yellowish white discharge makes its appearance, which sometimes becomes greenish and even bloody, and is often very copious; there is severe scalding and burning during the passage of urine, which is passed with difficulty, and in a small stream. The inflammation travels up the urethra, and sometimes reaches the bladder; the passage is swollen and feels indurated, and the patient is frequently troubled, especially at night, with painful erections, the penis being bent over, and prevented from becoming entirely erect, owing to the inflamed passage. There is generally more or less headache, fever, and restlessness, attending the disease. The acute symptoms, under proper treatment, generally begin to abate in a few days; in some cases they may last a week or ten days, before there is much improvement, and even much longer, if proper care is not used as to diet, exercise, &c. As the disease declines, the discharge, pain, and scalding sensation, diminish; and often at the end of from three to six weeks, the disease is entirely cured; but in some cases, in scrofulous constitutions, or when it has not

been properly treated, the discharge may become chronic when it is called gleet. The testicles sometimes become swollen and inflamed during the continuance of this affection, and strictures not unfrequently result from the inflammatory action in and around the passage.

Females do not usually suffer from this disease as severely as males, although in some cases when the inflammation extends to the vagina and uterus as it sometimes does, it may be very severe.

*Treatment.*—The patient should always abstain from sexual indulgences until the disease is entirely cured, and should restrain his thoughts, and use no animal food, alcoholic or fermented drinks, coffee, green tea, spices or other stimulating condiments, and the stiller he keeps the more certain, safe, and speedy, will be the cure, for exercise generally aggravates the symptoms and prolongs the duration of the disease.

At the commencement of the symptoms, especially if there is any fever, headache, or restlessness, give *Aconite* once in two hours during the afternoon and evening, and *Cannabis* once in two hours during the forenoon. Continue these remedies for three or four days, and longer if there is any improvement, but if the severity of the fever, scalding, and pain, are not lessened, during the morning and forenoon, omit *Cannabis* and give *Cantharis*, but, during the afternoon and evening, give *Aconite*. Continue these remedies when the patient is awake until the fever and restlessness are in a great measure relieved; then, if the difficulty of passing urine and scalding do not abate, omit *Aconite* and give *Cannabis* alternately with *Cantharis* at intervals of two or three hours. *Cantharis* is the best remedy for painful erections or chordee.

After the acute symptoms have been removed by the above remedies, if the discharge lingers and threatens to become chronic, give a dose of *Mercurius viv.* every night, and *Sulphur* in the morning. These remedies are also useful for gleet or chronic inflammation and discharge from the urethra; and if after two or three weeks they fail to afford relief, give *Silicea* every night for a week, and as much longer as there is any improvement; after which return to *Mercurius viv.* and *Sulphur* again. In obstinate cases of either gonorrhœa or gleet, if other remedies fail, weak

injections of *Sulphate of zinc* or *Nitrate of silver*, say from one half a grain or grain of the former, or from one fourth to one half a grain of the latter, to an ounce of rain water, once a day, will often relieve, and will not be likely to do harm. Try the *Zinc* first. *Nitrate of silver* injections will permanently stain the patients linen if they come in contact with it. In using injections the finger should be pressed firmly on the passage back of the sore part so as to prevent the fluid passing into the bladder, excepting when the inflammation extends to the bladder.

In the treatment of gonorrhœa avoid large doses of *Balsam copaiba* and *Cubebæ*, for these remedies, although they may sometimes afford some relief, are neither reliable nor safe, and may cause swelling of the testicle and stricture.

Strong injections of *Nitrate of silver* are sometimes used, but they are neither reliable nor safe, although they not unfrequently cure the disease when carefully used at its very commencement; in other cases they aggravate the symptoms seriously; and it is best not to use them.

At the commencement of an attack of gonorrhœa wrap the penis in a cotton or linen cloth wrung from cold water, and surround the wet cloth with several thicknesses of dry flannel; wet the cloth once in six hours. If at the end of three or four days the symptoms are not improving, use warm, instead of cold water, and change often; once every hour or less.

## INFLAMMATION OF THE GLANS PENIS.

(BALANITIS.)

This affection may be caused by an impure connection, and when this is the case, gonorrhœa generally exists at the same time. It may be caused by an accumulation of the natural secretion beneath the foreskin, when due attention is not paid to cleanliness. It may be caused by poisonous plants, and mechanical injuries. When the opening to the prepuce is small, especially with children, it sometimes gets drawn back over the glans, when it cannot be readily returned, and causes constriction, swell-

ing, inflammation, and even mortification of the glans may ensue if the parts are not relieved. This is called PARAPHIMOSIS. When the glans cannot be uncovered it is called PHIMOSIS.

*Treatment.*—If the disease results from a want of cleanliness, wash the parts two or three times a day with tepid or cool water; if the foreskin cannot be drawn back inject warm water up under it several times a day. If the disease has been caused by constriction of the foreskin back of the glans or paraphimosis, oil the parts well with sweet oil or cream, and take the glans between the thumb and fingers, and gently compress them for several minutes, or until they become so far reduced that you can draw the foreskin over them with the fingers of the other hand. If the disease has been caused by poison ivy or other poisonous plants, wash the parts and give *Bryonia* once in two hours. If it has been caused by mechanical injuries give *Arnica* internally, and put ten drops of the tincture into a cup of water, and wet cloths in the solution and apply to the parts. If the disease exists in connection with gonorrhœa, the remedies proper for that disease will be proper remedies, together with water applied locally. In all other cases apply cloths wet with warm water, and give *Aconite* alternately with *Mercurius viv.* at intervals of two hours. If the disease follows an impure connection, and there are ulcers or sores on or back of the glans on the foreskin, or even on the penis, consult the section on syphilis or the venereal disease.

#### SWELLING AND INFLAMMATION OF THE TESTICLE (ORCHITIS).

This disease is sometimes caused by gonorrhœa, and when it occurs during the continuance of that disease, the discharge from the urethra usually ceases until the swelling abates and then returns. This affection may be caused by the introduction of a catheter into the urethra, also by mechanical injuries. It not unfrequently occurs after or during the latter stages of an attack of mumps. The testicle becomes swollen, hard, and very painful, and tender on pressure. There are often more or less fever,

pain in the loins, colic, nausea, and depression of spirits. In some cases the disease abates suddenly, in other instances it lasts several days. An abscess very rarely forms, although such instances have occurred.

*Treatment.*—When the disease has been caused by mechanical injuries, give *Arnica* internally and apply it externally. If *Arnica* fails to relieve, give *Pulsatilla* internally once in two hours.

If the disease has been caused by gonorrhœa, give *Pulsatilla* alternately with *Mercurius viv.* at intervals of four hours. If it has been caused by metastasis of the mumps, give *Pulsatilla* and *Mercurius viv.* as above: if they fail, give *Nux vomica* once in two hours. Apply cloths wrung from hot water, or a warm poultice over the parts. For chronic enlargement and induration of the testicle, give a dose of *Sulphur* every night for a month, then give *Lycopodium*.

#### DROPSY OF THE SCROTUM (HYDROCELE).

This generally occurs only on one side, and the swelling is pear-shaped, more or less elastic, and free from pain. It sometimes occurs in children, even with newly-born infants. In the latter case bathe the parts three or four times a day in a weak solution of *Arnica*, half a teaspoonful to a teacupful of water, and give *Arnica* three times a day. If it does not relieve give the remedies named hereafter. In a majority of cases *Pulsatilla* and *Silicea* are the most important remedies. Give the former at night and the latter in the morning, and continue them for several weeks. *Sulphur* every night may follow the above remedies if it is needed.

Dose, see page 7.

#### VENEREAL DISEASE (SYPHILIS).

This disease is generally caused by impure connection; although if either of the parents are affected with the disease the child may inherit it; and if a child has a syphilitic disease of the face, it may communicate it to the nurse; or if the nurse has a syphilitic dis-

ease about the nipples, breast or face, the child may contract it by contact. The symptoms of this disease are divided into primary, secondary, and tertiary symptoms. The primary symptoms usually make their appearance in from two to ten days after exposure, and consist of one or more sores, or ulcers, called chancres; which appear in the male, usually on some part of the penis, most frequently on either the glans or prepuce, but occasionally on the scrotum, or penis; and in some instances accompanied with, or followed by a bubo, or swelling in the groin. This swelling may be caused by an absorption of the syphilitic virus from the sore on the penis, in which case it is quite sure to maturate, and when it discharges, the sore which results is similar in character to the original ulcer, and does not readily heal or change. Or the swelling in the groin may be simply sympathetic with the irritation on the penis, and may disappear without maturing; or if an abscess forms it may be a simple abscess, and the resulting cavity and opening may heal readily. When the ulcer, or chancre, is on the fold of the mucous membrane of the foreskin or prepuce, beneath the penis which connects the latter to the passage, near the end of the penis, a bubo or swelling in the groin is much more likely to result than when it is at any other point. In the female, chancres may appear on the external parts, on the surface of the vagina, womb, or around the urethra or water passage. Chancres assume various forms; sometimes they are superficial, but in other instances the ulcer inclines to spread and grow deeper, with elevated edges. In the form which is most likely to be followed by secondary symptoms, the edges are elevated, and together with the base of the sore feel hard or indurated. The surface of the ulcer is usually covered with a tough adherent lardy-appearing matter. If there is no induration or hardness about the base of the sore, there is comparatively little danger of its being followed by secondary symptoms. In unhealthy constitutions and persons of bad habits, or when the system is suffering under the causes which produce scurvy, or malignant fevers, the ulcer is apt to spread rapidly by sloughing, and present a dark appearance. The abuse of mercury sometimes causes a healthy sore to assume this character. In other cases the ulcer is attended with violent inflammation, and

spreads rapidly, especially if irritating applications are made to the part, or mercury is freely used.

*Secondary Symptoms.*—These consist of various eruptions, moist warty excrescences, and ulcers on the skin, superficial ulcerations on the tongue, lips, throat, and larynx, or upper portion of the windpipe, inflammation and ulceration about the roots of the finger-nails, and inflammation of the iris, or curtain which forms the pupil of the eye. Pains like those of rheumatism are not uncommon. Such symptoms appear sooner or later after the healing of the primary sore, or even in some instances while it is healing. Syphilitic eruptions on the skin are of various kinds, and are generally chronic; “of a bronze or copper color; frequently scaly, and prone to excoriate; sometimes assuming the form of tubercles of a livid or brown color, surrounded by a coppery areola or circle, and having a tendency to degenerate into foul offensive ulcers.” Occasionally they are little more than brown or dirty yellow stains. In rare instances eruptions may assume a bronze or copper color when not caused by syphilis, and on the other hand, in some cases, this color of the eruption may not be very manifest, or even perceptible, when it is caused by syphilis.

*Tertiary Symptoms.*—These consist in deep-seated affections of the skin, as tubercles, and affections of the glands and bones; enlargement of bones or portions of bones or exostosis; inflammation of the periosteum or external membrane which covers the bones, constituting what are called nodes and caries, or ulceration and death of the bones, especially those of the nose, palate, and shins. These symptoms rarely appear within a year from the healing of the primary sore or chancre, and it may be several years before they show themselves.

It is not always easy to distinguish a chancre from a simple ulcer of the genital organs, or a syphilitic eruption from an ordinary eruption, and the most intelligent and experienced physicians sometimes have been mistaken. A late writer says: “It is only when the symptoms arise in a certain order, that we can positively declare syphilis to be present. If an individual has chancre, which is followed by bubo, or ulcerated throat, and this is accompanied by, or precedes eruptions on the skin, then we may feel pretty con-

fidant. Again, when deep-seated pains in the bones follow the previous symptoms, we may consider them to be syphilitic."

Primary and secondary syphilis are contagious, but require contact, and generally an abraded or raw surface, in order that the disease may be communicated. During the continuance of either primary or secondary symptoms, the disease is also liable to be transmitted to offspring. Tertiary syphilis is neither contagious nor transmissible; although it is said that the children of parents suffering from this form of disease, are very apt to be scrofulous, consumptive, or predisposed to cancerous diseases.

*Treatment.*—Dr. Bennett, a recent allopathic writer, says: "It is now well known that the poison of mercury produces a cachectic disease and secondary sores in the body, which have been to a great extent mistaken for those of syphilis. It consequently has happened that mercury given to cure primary sores has produced a constitutional disorder closely resembling that of syphilis; more mercury has then been administered, increasing the mischief, and so the disease has been perpetuated. The real fact, however, is that the syphilitic poison is no exception to the general rule, which informs us that all contagious diseases of the blood run a certain course, and that we have not yet discovered a specific remedy for one of them. The great proof of this is that the intensity of the disease in modern times has declined exactly in proportion as its treatment by mercury has diminished, and the disorder been left to follow its natural course." In regard to the treatment of the disease by allopathic physicians without mercury, he says: "In various reports now published more than eighty thousand cases have been submitted to experiment, by means of which it has been perfectly established that syphilis is cured in a shorter time, and with less probability of inducing secondary syphilis, by the simple than by the mercurial treatment. These facts are now generally admitted, and malignant syphilis is gradually disappearing. Twenty years ago the most frightful secondary and tertiary cases were met with, and the usual treatment was profuse salivation. At present such cases are rare."

It will be seen from the testimony of this writer that mercury is strictly homœopathic to this disease, and I have made the above

quotations to show the danger which results from using homœopathic remedies in crude or allopathic doses; and to prevent, if possible, homœopathic patients from ever resorting to the old empirical treatment, which has made such havoc with the constitutions of thousands. Especially shun quacks who fill the columns of our newspapers with their boastful advertisements. If you cannot obtain the services of a homœopathic physician be satisfied to follow the directions contained in this section. A homœopathic physician should always be consulted immediately when practicable.

The homœopathist gives remedies for the sake of exciting a healthy reaction in the organism, and not for the sake of causing the poisonous effects of the drug. In proper homœopathic doses when indicated by the symptoms, this remedy may be given with perfect impunity any length of time, which may be requisite to radically cure this disease, and leave no unpleasant symptoms behind as the result of its administration.

*Mercurius viv.* is generally the most important remedy at the commencement of the disease, and even later if the patient has not taken mercury in large doses. Give a dose before every meal and at bedtime for four or five days, then night and morning only. Generally after taking the remedy for from one to two weeks, red granulations can be perceived at the bottom of the ulcer; these increase and its lardy appearance gradually disappears. Should proud flesh start up and the ulcer not heal readily, omit *Mercurius viv.* for a few days, and give *Nitric acid* night and morning until the ulcer is healed, then give a dose of *Mercurius viv.* every night for a month; when if there is no appearance of sore throat or eruptions on the skin, the remedy may be discontinued.

*Mercurius cor.*: If, after giving *Mercurius viv.* for two weeks, there is no change in the ulcer, and the bottom of it still presents the lard-like appearance, give this remedy once in six hours until red granulations make their appearance, then give it only twice a day. If at the end of a week there is no change give *Sulphur* alternately with the *Mercurius cor.* for a few days at intervals of six hours. As soon as an improvement follows omit the *Sulphur* and give the *Mercurius cor.* twice a day. If the chancre has been

treated by large doses of mercury, or has been neglected for six or eight weeks until it has become chronic, the lard-like appearance may have disappeared, but the edges remain raised and the bottom hard, in such a case give *Mercurius cor.* night and morning until there is a change for the better; or if no improvement follows at the end of a week give *Sulphur* alternately with it for a few days as directed above. As soon as there is a favorable change in the appearance of the sore, omit the *Sulphur* and give the *Mercurius* night and morning.

If the ulcer presents a dark appearance and spreads rapidly by sloughing, give *Lachesis* alternately with *Mercurius viv.* four hours apart; and if these remedies do not check the progress of the disease, omit the *Mercurius* and give *Arsenicum* alternately with *Lachesis* at intervals of three hours until the sloughing has ceased, then omit these remedies and give *Mercurius cor.*

Buboes require the same remedies as chancre, either *Mercurius viv.* or *Mercurius cor.* is the chief remedy; in obstinate cases *Nitric acid* or *Sulphur* may be required, but follow the directions above for chancre.

*Local Applications for Chancre.*—The ulcer should be kept clean by the means of water, and lint wet in cold water may be applied to the ulcer, and if it becomes irritable and painful apply warm water.

The diet, in all cases, except when there is a disposition in the ulcer to spread rapidly by sloughing, should be light; if the patient is of a full habit, or stout and healthy, very light; no stimulants, stimulating condiments, or animal food, should be allowed, and the patient should eat moderately, and never fully appease his hunger.

*Treatment of Secondary Syphilis.*—If ulcerations appear in the throat, or eruptions on the skin, *Mercurius viv.* is still the chief remedy, provided the patient has not taken either *Calomel* or *Mercury* in large doses. Give a dose of the remedy night and morning for one week, then give *Mercurius viv.* at night, and *Sulphur* in the morning, for a week; afterward give a dose of *Mercurius viv.* every night. If, at the end of another week, there is no change for the better, give *Mercurius cor.* night and morning. In obstinate cases, *Lachesis*, night and morn-

ing, may follow the mercurial preparations, and afterward *Nitric acid*. The latter remedies are especially useful in cases where allopathic doses of mercury have been taken.

For tertiary syphilis, pains in the bones, swellings, nodes, and caries, or ulceration of the bones, give *Mercurius* every night for one week; *Lachesis* for the next week; if, at the end of four weeks, there is no change, give *Nitric acid*. It is often necessary to continue remedies several months. If other remedies fail, obtain at a druggist's, ten grains of the *Iodide of potassium*, dissolve it in thirty spoonfuls of water, cork it up tight, and give a spoonful three times a day, until gone; if benefit is derived, obtain more. Warm bathing is generally useful, if not carried to the extent of causing debility.

#### SEMINAL EMISSIONS.

This disease is generally caused by self-pollution, indulging in lascivious thoughts, or by sexual excesses; an excitable state of the seminal vesicles result from such habits, and they expel their contents during sleep, the discharge being generally accompanied by lascivious dreams; the patient, the next day, feeling weak and depressed. If the discharge does not occur more frequently than once in one or two weeks, it is of no great consequence, still it is well to take remedies for it; but if it occurs once or twice a night, or once in two or three nights, it is very important to take measures to lessen or cure this irritability. But above all things, shun quacks and their nostrums. These wretched impostors, in their advertisements in our papers, magnify the evils which result from this affection, for the sake of deceiving the young and swindling them.

*Treatment.*—This difficulty will generally be very readily relieved in a few weeks or months, by following the directions named. Let the patient keep his thoughts from lascivious subjects, shun all stimulants, stimulating condiments, tobacco, coffee, and tea. Let his diet be light and nourishing; let him seek the society of virtuous females; dispel all fears as to the result of this affection; let

him remember that perhaps more than three fourths of all unmarried men are troubled with these discharges occasionally.

Give a dose of *Pulsatilla* every night for one week, then a dose of *Nux vom.* every night for the next week, and so continue changing every week. Once a week, in the morning, give a dose of *Sulphur*. If there is much debility give a dose of *China* every morning when you do not give *Sulphur*. *Cantharis* and *Calcarea carb.* may be required in obstinate cases. Give one dose of one of them a day, as long as there is any improvement. If there is any slimy discharge while awake, it is in most cases from the prostate gland. *Pulsatilla* at night, and *Sulphur* in the morning, will generally relieve it. If they do not, give *Cantharis* or *Can-nabis*, night and morning. A tepid hip-bath in the evening, is sometimes useful.

Every young man, whether troubled with this disease or not, should read the author's work on "Marriage," which is at present bound in the same volume with the "Avoidable Causes of Disease;" and every parent who cares for the moral and physical welfare of his children, will do well to read it; for it has been carefully written expressly to give to husbands and wives the information they need, and also to protect the young from vice and licentiousness. It is a book which parents can safely place in the hands of their sons and daughters, to give them the needed information which delicacy too frequently deters parents from giving

## CHAPTER VII.

### DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

#### BRAIN FEVER,

OR INFLAMMATION OF THE BRAIN AND ITS MEMBRANES, AND  
HYDROCEPHALUS.

It is generally difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish with certainty between inflammation of the membranes which envelop the brain, and inflammation of the substance of the brain itself; fortunately, this is not important, as similar remedies are required in both affections, and the symptoms will be a safe guide in their selection.

The causes of this disease are various. A predisposition to it is often inherited; males are more subject to it than females; children, from birth to two years of age, are very liable to it; over mental exertion and intemperance, predispose to this disease. The same is true of the cruel practice of confining young children in the school-room six hours a day. An attack may be immediately excited by mechanical injuries, exposure of the head to intense heat, the irritation of teething, disease of the bones of the ear, extending to the brain, alcoholic drinks, violent mental excitement, depressing mental emotions, such as fear or chagrin, retrocession of various cutaneous affections, such as measles and scarlet fever, and a translation of gout or rheumatism; and in children, overtaxing the brain at school, is a fruitful cause of this disease. A form of the disease sometimes occurs between the ages of two and twelve years, which depends on a scrofulous disease of the membranes of the brain, or a deposit of fine tubercles.

*Symptoms.*—Chills, followed by fever, commence with, precede,