

A few doses of *Chamomilla* will be useful when there are very severe pains like after-pains, which are not relieved by the remedies already named, give it instead of *Bryonia*.

In desperate cases when the pulse becomes small and the extremities cool, give *Rhus tox.* every hour, and if no improvement follows, alternate it with *Arsenicum*.

Consult the section on peritonitis on page 223. If with fever, and pain and soreness of the bowels, there is diarrhoea, consult the section on enteritis, page 226. Also consult the section on inflammation of the womb, page 359.

STATE OF THE BOWELS DURING CONFINEMENT.

It is desirable that the bowels should not move for five to eight days after delivery, and they generally will not if they are let alone. This is natural, and gives time for the swollen and sometimes almost lacerated organs to return to their natural size and position, and for the soreness to disappear. Untold injury and suffering often arise from the use of cathartic remedies during confinement or after labor. I have known a single dose of castor oil cause the most intense suffering, which was not even mitigated at the end of six months.

If at the end of eight days the bowels do not move, give a dose of *Bryonia* once in six hours, and if at the end of twenty-four hours more there is no action, give *Nux vom.*, and also give a free injection of tepid water night and morning, until there is a free discharge. Eat brown or coarse bread, baked apples, and potatoes.

IF THERE IS A DIARRHOEA, *Dulcamara*, *Rheum*, *Hyoscyamus*, and *Phosphorus*, are the chief remedies. For particular indications, consult the section on this complaint, page 234.

FOR A KNOWLEDGE OF THE PROPER TREATMENT OF ANY OTHER AFFECTION during confinement, or while nursing, consult the section on that disease, in the forepart of this work.

CHAPTER X.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

FOR information in regard to the proper management of children from the hour of birth until the completion of their education, and how to prevent disease and deformity, the author earnestly refers the reader to his work on the "Avoidable Causes of Disease." That work should be read carefully by every parent, for it contains in a small compass, an amount of practical information, such as can be found in no other single volume, as to the wants of very young children, frequency of nursing, deficiency of milk, weaning, bringing up children by hand, cows' milk, food proper for children after weaning, exercise, light, air, playgrounds, moral management of children, dress, education—physical, moral, and intellectual, &c.

As, of course, the diseases of children are similar to the same diseases in adults, and the treatment nearly the same, to save unnecessary repetition, and to have the treatment as full as possible, any variation which is required in the treatment of any disease to which both the adult and children are subject, has been noticed, in speaking of such disease under its appropriate head, so that, with a few exceptions, the reader will simply be referred to the appropriate pages, where he will find a description of the diseases and treatment much more full than it would be possible to give it here without repeating much of the volume.

CRYING AND WAKEFULNESS OF INFANTS.

If the child cries suddenly, see that a pin is not pricking it. In other cases, see that the belly-band is not too tight, for when it is

it sometimes causes intense suffering. If the child draws itself up as if from colic, give *Chamomilla* every half hour, and consult the section on colic, page 240. Also consult the section on earache, page 340. For wakefulness, give *Coffea* every night, and if it fails, give *Belladonna*, and finally *Hyoscyamus*.

SWELLING OF THE BREASTS.

The breasts in infants are sometimes found swollen and hard, but not from the presence of milk, as is sometimes supposed. Do not rub them, but wash them in a tablespoonful of water into which has been dropped six drops of *Arnica*, then cover them with a piece of cotton or linen cloth, wet with *Sweet oil*, and give a dose of *Belladonna* night and morning.

JAUNDICE.

The skin and eyes sometimes become yellow within a few days after birth. Give a dose of *Mercurius viv.*, night and morning for two days, then give *China* night and morning. If these remedies do not relieve the symptoms consult the section on jaundice, p. 255.

EXCORIATIONS.

The utmost attention to cleanliness is requisite to guard against this difficulty. Wash frequently with cool water, and between folds of the skin where there is redness, or excoriation, place a piece of fine linen wet with cold water, or cold water which contains eight or ten drops of *Arnica*, to the teacupful. If this does not relieve, wash with cold water, wipe dry, and dust with wheat starch. Give internally *Chamomilla* night and morning, and if at the end of four or five days there is no improvement, give *Mercurius viv.* every night and *Sulphur* every morning; follow these at the end of a week, if necessary, by *Calcareæ carb.*, every night.

THRUSH—SORE MOUTH—APHTHÆ.

In one form of the disease white curdy points or patches make their appearance on the mucous membrane of the mouth, which can be wiped off without much difficulty. In another variety, white vesicles appear over the tongue and mouth, which form, after a time, superficial ulcerations. The stomach and bowels are frequently deranged, and the disease may be attended with fever. Improper food, often causes this disease, and there is sometimes a constitutional predisposition which favors its development.

Treatment.—Dissolve a piece of *Borax* as large as a pea in a teacupful of water, wash the mouth three times a day with this solution, and give *Mercurius viv.*, night and morning for five days, then give *Sulphur* night and morning. If a watery diarrhœa attends this affection, and the above remedies do not relieve it, give *Arsenicum* once in six hours. If the passages contain undigested food, give *China* morning and noon, and *Arsenicum* before tea and at bedtime.

RED GUM—see diseases of the skin, page 102.

PRICKLY HEAT—see Eczema and Lichen, pages 90 and 94.

CONSTIPATION—see page 238.

DIARRHŒA—see pages 233 and 237.

INTESTINAL WORMS—see page 250.

CHOLERA INFANTUM.

This affection is common with children under three years of age. Vomiting and purging, more or less severe, are the prominent symptoms at the commencement of the disease. After a few days the vomiting may cease and the diarrhœa continue. In very severe cases the patient may die within twenty-four or forty-eight hours, but milder cases may last for weeks. Rapid emaciation, sunken eyes, and great debility soon result, and sleepiness, stupor, and symptoms of disease of the brain, are apt to ensue in severe cases.

Treatment.—Give *Veratrum* every half hour at the commencement, and if it does not soon relieve the nausea and vomiting, give it alternately with *Ipecac* at intervals of one half an hour. If, notwithstanding the above remedies, there ensue great prostration, cold extremities, and sunken eyes, give *Arsenicum* alternately with *Veratrum* fifteen minutes apart. If symptoms resembling disease of the brain appear, give *Belladonna* and *China* alternately two hours apart. For nourishment give milk, and if this disagrees, give rice water or oatmeal gruel; milk is generally the best.

Consult the sections on cholera morbus, page 216, and diarrhœa, on page 233.

RETENTION OF URINE.

This frequently occurs in newborn infants, and sometimes causes great distress and danger. Give *Aconite* once in two hours, and if three or four doses do not relieve the symptoms, give *Pulsatilla* in the same manner. Put cloths from warm water over the lower part of the abdomen and between the thighs.

INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES—see page 336.

EARACHE AND DISCHARGE FROM THE EAR—see pages 340 and 343.

CONVULSIONS—see page 321.

INFLAMMATION AND DROPSY OF THE BRAIN—see pages 291 and 295.

CROUP—see page 135.

HOOPING COUGH—see page 150.

VACCINATION—see page 63.

SCALD HEAD—see pages 89 and 90.

MILK CRUST—see page 88.

ERYSIPELAS—see page 80.

MEASLES—see page 75.

SCARLET FEVER—see page 67.

RUPTURE—see page 246.

WETTING THE BED—see page 276.

INFANTILE REMITTENT FEVER.

Children under ten years of age are subject to this disease. It is characterized by one or more daily paroxysms of fever, with intervening remissions. There is usually headache, drowsiness, loss of appetite, pain in the bowels, and at first constipation. At the end of eight or ten days, if the symptoms are not relieved, they are apt to become more marked; chills, followed by more violent paroxysms of fever, vomiting, increased drowsiness, starting or twitching of the muscles, flushed cheeks, picking at the nose, mouth, and eyes, cough, and grinding of the teeth. The symptoms are often improperly attributed to worms, and this affection is sometimes called worm-fever. As the disease advances, the breath becomes offensive, there is vomiting of undigested food, and there are offensive discharges from the bowels; sometimes worms are discharged, and there is frequently delirium. The disease may be caused by improper food, impure air, and exposure.

Treatment.—At the commencement of this fever, when the bowels are constipated, give *Bryonia* once in two hours. If there is violent pain in the head, or drowsiness, which this remedy fails to relieve, give *Belladonna* alternately with it, at intervals of one hour. If there is nausea or vomiting, give *Ipecac* alternately with *Bryonia*, one or two hours apart.

If, as the disease progresses, there are offensive discharges from the bowels, with pain in and distension of the abdomen, give *Pulsatilla* once in two hours. If there are griping pains, with mucus or slimy passages, with straining, give *Mercurius viv.* once in two hours.

If the disease does not soon abate, under the above treatment, give a dose of *Sulphur* every night, and continue during the day the remedy which seems most appropriate.

Give *Cina* once in two hours, when there are picking at the nose, starting during sleep, diarrhœa, with colic. *Chamomilla* will often relieve such symptoms, if *Cina* fails. If the brain becomes seriously disordered, and there is stupor or delirium, give *Bella-*

donna alternately with *Bryonia*; and if these remedies do not relieve, give *Helleborus* alternately with *Bryonia*, two hours apart.

The diet, throughout the disease, should be light—gruels, rice, milk, baked apples, and, at most, toast or cracker. A daily warm-bath, and frequently sponging of the surface of the body, face, and head, with tepid water, will be useful, so long as there is much fever.

DENTITION.—This process is sometimes attended with severe suffering from an inflamed state of the gums, which gives rise to pain, headache, and fever; also to diarrhoea. If there is diarrhoea, consult the section on that affection, or if any other manifest symptoms of disease occur, consult the section on such disease. To facilitate the process of teething, and allay the irritation of the gums, give *Calcareo carb.* every night, and *Belladonna* every morning, when the gums seem to be sore and swollen. If there is much heat about the head, *Aconite* may be given morning and noon, instead of *Belladonna*.

SUGGESTIONS TO PARENTS.

Please remember that the essential conditions for the substantial development and health of children, are first, sunlight, outdoor air, and play; second, plain wholesome food and drink, free from spices and stimulating condiments. Never allow children or the young either tea or coffee, for these drinks are far more injurious to the growing child than to the adult. If you would have your child healthy, do not allow him to stay in-doors during daylight longer than is necessary for meals, for if you do his blood will become watery and thin, and he will become pale and unable to withstand the diseases of childhood. Do not allow him to sleep in a room where the sun has not shone during the day, if you can help it.

CHAPTER XI.

EXTERNAL INJURIES, APPARENT DEATH, POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES, &c.

EXTERNAL INJURIES.

As such injuries are often sudden and alarming, it is desirable that every one should have some knowledge as to the best treatment.

BURNS AND SCALDS.

For a superficial burn, where the skin is not blistered, hold the part to the fire until the pain ceases.

A linament, composed of equal parts of *Lime-water* and *Sweet oil*, spread on a piece of cotton cloth and applied, is one of the best applications for a burn.

Raw cotton applied to the surface, does very well, also wheat flour, dusted over the surface repeatedly, so as to protect it from air, is a very good application. A teaspoonful of the tincture of *Urtica urens*, may be put into a teacupful of water, and cloths dipped in this solution, may be applied. This is an excellent application. Also a solution containing half a teaspoonful of the tincture of *Rhus tox.* to a half-pint of water, and applied in the same manner, as *Urtica urens*, does well, if you have it.

If there are severe pains and nervous excitement give *Rhus tox.* once an hour. If head symptoms should be developed, give *Belladonna* alternately with *Rhus tox.*, one or two hours apart. If there is great debility from an excessive discharge, give *China*, night and morning. If the ulcer which results from a deep burn,

is in a healthy condition, a simple plaster of either mutton tallow, or of beeswax and lard, is a suitable dressing.

FROZEN LIMBS AND PARTS, AND APPARENT DEATH FROM FREEZING.

In case of frost-bitten parts, or apparent death from freezing, we have especially to guard against a sudden transition from cold to heat. Warm applications or a warm atmosphere, applied to a frozen part, is destructive to the part, and a warm room and heat, are death to the patient, in critical cases of freezing.

In all cases let the patient be kept in a cool room, out of draughts of air, and apply to the frozen parts snow, ice-water, or as cold water as you can get, if you can get neither snow nor ice-water. If the whole body is apparently dead from cold, cover it with snow, or put it into cold water, leaving, of course, the nostrils and mouth uncovered in either case; and after the frozen parts are relieved of the frost, as they soon will be, take the patient from the snow or water, and gently rub the frozen parts with snow or cold water, until they begin to look natural; then rub them with the warm hand.

For the severe pains which follow, give *Carbo veg.* every hour, and if at the end of five or six hours they are not relieved, give *Arsenicum*.

SPRAINS AND BRUISES.

Apply to the injured parts cloths wet in a solution containing a teaspoonful of *Arnica* to a teacupful of water, and over the wet cloths apply dry flannel. Also give *Arnica* internally once in three hours. If after a few days the symptoms are not relieved, give *Rhus tox.*, once in two hours.

DISLOCATIONS AND FRACTURES.

A physician or surgeon should always be called in such cases; if a homœopathist cannot be obtained, an allopathic physician or surgeon should be called.

Arnica may be applied to the injured part as directed in cases of bruises and sprains, and the limb should be kept in an easy and as natural position as possible until the surgeon arrives.

CONCUSSION OF THE BRAIN.

This results from a sudden jar, which may stun the individual for a time, or only partially do this. The face is pale, the pulse small, and nausea and vomiting frequently follow.

Give *Arnica* every half hour, and if dizziness, headache, or convulsions follow, give *Belladonna* alternately with it at intervals of one hour. If fever and inflammation follow, give *Arnica* alternately with *Aconite*, and consult the section on inflammation of the brain, page 291.

WOUNDS.

Simple incised wounds, or such as are made with a sharp-cutting instrument, will heal in four or five days without any discharge if the edges are carefully kept in contact by adhesive plaster, bandages, and perhaps stitches; but if the irritating substances, which are so popular with the public, are applied, it will require several weeks for the wound to heal, and there will be a profuse discharge, and a large scar. Then, from a wound which has been made with a sharp instrument, carefully remove all foreign substances and bring the edges together with long strips of adhesive plaster, from one fourth to one half an inch wide; and support these with a bandage around the part, if practicable. If there is much bleeding, that should first be checked.

TO STOP HEMORRHAGE.

If the flow of blood is slight, simply pressing the edges of the wound together, and bathing it in cold water will stop the bleeding in a few moments. If the blood flows very freely, and in jets, it denotes that an artery has been wounded, in that case, if it is of any magnitude it will require ligaturing, or tying; but you can

generally stop the flow of blood for the time-being by pressing with a finger directly on the end of the bleeding vessel in the wound, or by pressing over the course of the vessel between the wound and the heart. The pressure will require to be kept up until the artery can be tied.

If the wound is in one of the extremities, you may tie a handkerchief, a cord, or suspender, around the extremity above the knee or elbow, and then place beneath the handkerchief or cord a compress made of cloth, a stone, or stick, half as large as a hen's egg, on the inside of the thigh or arm, over the course of the main artery, and with a stick twist the cord until the bleeding stops; if it does not readily stop change the position of the compress a little either inward or outward until you get it right. But if the flow of blood is very rapid, do not wait a moment, but press directly with your finger, if possible, on the end of the bleeding vessel, until the ligature can be applied, as directed above, around the limb, or the artery can be tied. Never pile on a wound rags or cloths with a view to stop the flow of blood, for they only absorb it. If the patient faints from the loss of blood, lay him on his back with his head low, and give him *China* or a spoonful of brandy-and-water, or a drop or two of *Camphor*, and dash cold water in his face. If a surgeon cannot be had readily, bend the point of a pin and hook it into the end of the artery draw, it down and tie a stout thread around it tightly; then dress the wound, but leave one end of the ligature hanging out.

LACERATED AND CONTUSED WOUNDS.

If the parts are not too badly bruised, but simply torn or cut, you can bring the edges together with stitches and adhesive plaster, as in the case of incised wounds, and they will generally unite readily; but if the parts are much bruised or swollen, apply cloths wet in cold water, or what is better, a solution which contains a teaspoonful of *Calendula* to half a pint of water. If fever and inflammation ensue, give *Aconite* every hour, and if it does not relieve, give *Belladonna* alternately with it one hour apart, and apply

warm water or a warm poultice, if the inflammation is violent.

In gunshot and punctured wounds, it is not desirable to heal up the external opening until the bottom is healed, a little lint may be put into the external orifice to prevent the edges from uniting, and the wound may be dressed with cold water or *Calendula* and water, as directed for contused wounds to prevent inflammation; and if inflammation ensues treat it in the same manner as directed in case of inflamed contused wounds. If in any case the discharge is very profuse, and causes great debility, give *China* night and morning. If the discharge is unhealthy give *Silicea* at night and *Hepar sulph.* in the morning.

POISONED WOUNDS.

STINGS OF INSECTS AND BITES OF SERPENTS.

For the sting of a bee or wasp, apply a slice of an onion, and give *Belladonna* internally, or bathe the parts in a weak solution of *Arnica*.

For the bite of a serpent, suck the part with the mouth, and if you are careful to swallow nothing, and rinse the mouth afterward, no injury will result to any one from doing this. If a cupping glass is applied it will do well, but this usually is not at hand.

If a band or a handkerchief is tied tightly around the limb above the injury immediately, so as to retard the return of blood to the heart, it will be of some service. If at hand hold a coal of fire, or a hot iron, as near the wound as the patient can bear it, until a shivering or stretching sensation is experienced. Give internally *Belladonna* alternately with *Arsenicum* ten or fifteen minutes apart, or give brandy-and-water in small but repeated doses, or a little salt and water, if you have nothing else handy.

For the proper treatment for a bite of a rabid or mad dog, or other animal, consult the section on hydrophobia. page 376.

APPARENT DEATH FROM DROWNING.

The wet garments should immediately be removed, and dry warm blankets or flannels, applied to the body, and the latter should be placed in a horizontal position, with the head and chest raised, with the mouth and nostrils open. Warmth should be diligently applied to the extremities and body, by the means of hot flannels, bricks, &c., and the surface may be rubbed with the dry warm hand, and warm flannels.

As soon as practicable, artificial respiration should be commenced. The tube of a common pair of bellows may be fitted into one nostril, and the other nostril and the mouth may be closed with the fingers, so as to prevent the escape of air, and at the same time gently draw downward, and press backward the upper part of the windpipe, so as to open that tube, and prevent the air from passing into the stomach; then blow the bellows gently, so as to fill the lungs. When this is done, remove them, and let the nose and mouth be free, while you press down the walls of the chest, so as to expel the air; then go through the same process of inflating the lungs, and expelling the air, repeatedly, until natural respiration commences, and is well established, or until the limbs become rigid or stiff, showing that the patient is actually dying. If a pair of bellows is not at hand, the mouth of the operator can be applied over the mouth of the patient, closing the nostrils with the fingers, air can be blown into the lungs, and expelled as directed above, and this can be repeated until a pair of bellows can be obtained, or the patient is restored. A slight current of electricity or galvanism, passed through the chest is sometimes useful.

APPARENT DEATH FROM HANGING OR CHOKING.

The treatment is the same as recommended for apparent death from drowning.

APPARENT DEATH FROM NOXIOUS GASES.

Persons in descending into old wells, or wells near a recent fire, or into casks or large vessels where fermentation is going on, or by sleeping in a tight room, where burning charcoal has been permitted to stand, are not unfrequently suffocated by carbonic acid gas. Other gases may also cause death by their poisonous effects. In all cases of apparent death, or a near approach to it, which result from an exposure to such gases, remove the patient immediately into a current of fresh, cool air, and dash cold water freely over the face, neck, and chest, and wipe the patient dry, and apply warmth by the means of warm flannels and blankets; also resort to artificial respiration, as directed in the case of apparent death from drowning; if relief is not soon afforded, electricity may be tried, and as soon as respiration is established, give a dose of *Opium* every half hour.

APPARENT DEATH FROM LIGHTNING.

The general measures are the same as in apparent death from noxious gases; namely: cool air, dashing with cold water, artificial respiration, and the application of warmth. In addition to the above, give *Nux vom.* every half hour, dry on the tongue, or in a single drop of water.

APPARENT DEATH FROM A FALL

Place a drop of *Arnica* on the tongue, and resort to artificial respiration and warmth, as directed in cases of drowning.

OVERHEATING—SUN-STROKE.

Give *Aconite* every fifteen minutes, and if it does not soon relieve, give *Belladonna* alternately with it one half hour apart. *Bryonia* may follow the above remedies at the end of a few hours,

if necessary, and *Carbo veg.*, if at the end of a day or two any unpleasant symptoms, such as headache and pressure over the eyes remain.

POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES.

As it is no uncommon thing for poisonous substances to be taken through mistake or for the sake of committing suicide, or for them to be given to others with a criminal intent, and as the life of the patient often depends on the most prompt measures, it is important that proper instructions in regard to treating such cases, should be accessible to all.

If a poison has been taken into the stomach, the first thing to be done is to remove it as soon as possible by exciting vomiting, or by the use of the stomach pump. Then some remedy may be given which will neutralize or destroy the action of the poison.

Vomiting can generally be excited by drinking a large quantity of tepid water, and then tickling the throat with the finger, or a feather. If this fails, a teaspoonful of powdered *Mustard* in a glass of warm water may be given, or an emetic dose of *Ipecac*, or even of *Sulphate of zinc*, or of *Sulphate of copper*, or *Blue vitrol*, may be given. Generally the tepid water and tickling the throat with the finger, will be sufficient, if the patient drinks rapidly all he can. Try this first.

ARSENIC.—Excite vomiting as soon as possible, by any of the above measures, also give warm greasy water, warm milk, cream, equal parts of sweet oil or melted lard and lime-water, or the white of eggs. Either of the above articles, or two or three of them, should be given as soon as possible, in connection with the measures to excite vomiting, and should be repeated occasionally afterward.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.—Excite vomiting as soon as possible, and at the same time let the patient immediately drink freely of eggs stirred up in water. If eggs are not at hand, give milk, and if that cannot readily be obtained, give flour and water.

COPPER OR VERDIGRIS.—Give warm water freely, and also milk and water, and eggs stirred up in water.

LUNAR CAUSTIC (NITRATE OF SILVER).—Give common salt in water, afterward flaxseed tea or gum-arabic water.

OXALIC ACID.—Give powdered chalk mixed with water, or the carbonate of magnesia, and excite vomiting by drinking freely of warm water. Do not give saleratus or potash in any form. A mixture of lime-water and sweet oil is good.

OIL OF VITRIOL (SULPHURIC ACID), NITRIC ACID, AND MURIATIC ACID.—In case of poisoning from either of these acids, give immediately soapsuds, wood ashes mixed with water, carbonate of magnesia, chalk, or lime-water, and let the patient drink freely of water or milk-and-water. Oil is also useful.

IODINE AND IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.—Give starch or wheat flour, mixed with water.

SUGAR OF LEAD.—Excite vomiting and give epsom-salts or diluted sulphuric acid. Castor oil is good; also give milk freely.

SALTPETRE (NITRE).—Cause vomiting by giving tepid water, and give flaxseed tea or gum-water.

ANTIMONIAL WINE AND TARTAR EMETIC.—Give freely of warm water, tea, milk, warm water and butter or grease, or a tea made of oak bark or of Peruvian bark.

SHELL FISH.—Clams, muscles, &c., are sometimes poisonous. Excite vomiting, give powdered charcoal or strong coffee without milk or sugar.

ALKALINE SUBSTANCES, STRONG LYE, &c.—Give vinegar diluted with water.

PHOSPHORUS.—Excite vomiting and give gum-water or flaxseed tea. Avoid all oily substances and drinks.

PRUSSIC ACID.—Shower the head and spine with cold water, and let the patient smell of camphor or of ammonia.

OPIMUM.—If a stomach pump is at hand, the stomach should be thoroughly rinsed out; but if one cannot be obtained immediately, excite vomiting as soon as possible, by any of the measures named near the commencement of this section. Pour cold water over the head, spine, and chest; if the patient is a child, plunge the body into warm water and suddenly remove it into the cold air occasionally. Do not let the patient fall asleep, keep him walking, slap his hands, feet, and body. Do not give vinegar, but you may give coffee or tea. Electricity is sometimes useful.

In cases of poisoning from **NUX VOMICA**, **STRYCHNINE**, **HYOSCYAMUS** (MONK'S HOOD) **BELLADONNA**, **STRAMONIUM**, **CICUTA**, or **HEMLOCK**, or any other vegetable substance, excite vomiting as soon as possible, by the use of any of the means named near the commencement of this section, or use the stomach pump. Do not use cold water as directed in cases of poisoning by opium or morphine. You may give drop doses of *Camphor*, often repeated, also strong *Coffee*, and for convulsions, if they are severe and persist, let the patient breathe *Chloroform* during them, omitting it as soon as the convulsions abate.

ALCOHOL.—The effects of poisonous doses of alcohol may be counteracted by showering the head and body with cold water, when the body is hot. Also cause vomiting as soon as possible, or use the stomach pump.

If inflammation or other forms of disease result from the action of poisons, consult the section on such disease in this work, and follow the directions there found, only always avoid the use of the article which has caused the symptoms, and select some other remedy.

CHAPTER XII.

EMERGENCIES,

AND DISEASES AND SYMPTOMS NOT ALREADY NOTICED.

THERE are times when prompt action is requisite to rescue individuals from immediate danger and death. At such critical moments it is all-important that the right thing should be done on the spot, and it is perhaps equally essential that improper measures be avoided. The aim in this chapter is simply to point out separately what should be done *first*, and then to refer the reader to the page where he will find full directions for further treatment.

BLEEDING (HEMORRHAGE).

If from a wound the blood flows in jets, press directly one or more fingers into the wound on to the end of the bleeding vessel or vessels. If from a wound on the inner part of the thigh or leg, press in the wound, and also with one thumb press firmly on the artery as it passes from the abdomen over the bone into the groin.

For further directions, see page 385.

Bleeding from the lungs, if alarming: Place the patient half-way between a sitting and lying position, unfasten the garments about the neck, chest, and waist, and apply cold water to the chest. The patient should not speak. If you have at hand, give *Aconite* alternately with *Ipecac* fifteen minutes apart. If you have no remedies, dissolve a teaspoonful of salt in half a glass of water and give a teaspoonful of the solution every ten minutes.

For further directions, see page 161.

BURNS AND SCALDS (IF EXTENSIVE).

Protect the surface from the air by applying dry cotton, or cotton moistened with sweet oil, or dust the parts repeatedly with wheat flour; or if at hand, apply cloth moistened with a liniment of sweet oil and lime-water. For further directions, see page 383.