

tions—so he wants to study the diseased man and not the disease which is separated from man only through our intellectual processes. This is the full import of our oft-quoted slogan: Homœopathy treats the patient and not the disease.

This is the philosophical significance underlying Hahnemann's notion of the 'Totality of Symptoms'. The mode of practical application of this principle in the practice of Homœopathy will be dealt with in the next issue of our journal.

B. K. S.

CASE TREATED

A CUPRUM MET. CASE.

Wife of Babu Satish Chandra Ghose of Agartala, aged 32. On the third night after delivery I was called in. She said, "I have suddenly got a severe cramping pain in the lower part of my chest (showing the region of xiphoid appendix) through to back. I cannot breathe, relieve me at once or I shall die. Please don't delay, give me some medicine at once.

A dose of Acon. nap. 30 with practically no relief within half an hour.

Heat was being applied. She was asking for more heat. I asked her why she wanted so much heat. She said, "Heat gives me no relief but I want it as it is good for chest troubles."

I, however, prescribed Mag. Phos. 3x, 3 powders every 15 minutes which also failed to produce any beneficial effect.

Then the case was handed over to a skilful allopath and she remained for five days under his treatment. But she continued to suffer as before. Then her husband desired to try homœopathy once more. I was again called in. The following lines given in Dr. Kent's M. M. under

Cupr. Met. came to my mind. "In the lower part of the chest, in the region of the xiphoid appendix there is a spasmodic condition which is very troublesome. It seems to be at times a constriction so severe that he thinks he will die and at other times a feeling as if he were transfixed with a knife from the xiphoid appendix to back."

I gave her a dose of Cuprum Met. 30 which cured the whole trouble within an hour.

MONO MOHON GHOSE
Agartala.

REMEDIES AND TREATMENT DURING MENOPAUSE

H. A. NEISWANDER, M.D.

The climacteric, or menopause, which usually occurs in most women between the ages of 45 and 50, but occasionally between the ages of 40 and 55, or, if post-operative, may occur any time after puberty in early life, usually calls for a certain line of treatment. Although remedies which are very useful in various types of conditions, such as the polycrasts, are often the particular ones to be used, yet we are inclined to use a special group of remedies during this period of female life. The leading symptoms encountered are delayed and irregular menstruation, profuse menstruation or hemorrhage, hot flashes, attacks of weakness, general nervous aches and pains, a vaginal discharge, hypertension and a general neurosis. To any or all of the above symptoms is usually added a general fear. Soreness and lumps in the breasts are also symptoms which are frequently noted at this period of life. These conditions are all largely treated by our contemporary Regular Physicians with use of barbiturates, estrogens and surgery. Our predecessors